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AVIXA Audiovisual Network Professional



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Question: 1

The third layer in the OSI model. Protocols in this layer translate network addresses into their physical counterparts and decide how to route data from the sender to the receiver.

- A. Data Link Layer
- B. Physical Layer
- C. Transport Layer
- D. Network Layer

Answer: D

Question: 2

AES67 is an audio interoperability standard developed by the Audio Engineering Society (AES) that:

- Allows for high-quality audio streaming between different networked audio devices using different audio protocols.
- Defines a common audio format and a set of protocols for audio synchronization, media clock distribution, and session description.
- Enables compatibility and interoperability between various audio networking technologies.

- A. Software Defined Video over Ethernet (SDVoE)
- B. File Size
- C. Dante
- D. AES67

Answer: D

Question: 3

A wired networking standard that allows electrical power to be sent along with data over standard Ethernet cables.

IEEE Standard 802.3af (T1), 802.3at (T2), and 802.3bt (T3&T4)

- A. Dynamic frequency Selection (dfs)
- B. Virtual private Network (vpn)
- C. Power over Ethernet (PoE)
- D. Network device Interface (ndi)

Answer: C

Question: 4

The second layer in the OSI model. This layer bridges the networking media with the Network layer. Its primary function is to divide the data it receives from the Network layer into frames that can then be transmitted by the Physical layer.

- A. Physical Layer
- B. Network Layer
- C. Transport Layer
- D. Data Link Layer

Answer: D

Question: 5

The lowest, or first, layer of the OSI model. Protocols in this layer generate and detect signals so as to transmit and receive data over a network medium. These protocols also set the data transmission rate and monitor data error rates, but do not provide error correction.

- A. Network Layer
- B. Transport Layer
- C. Data Link Layer
- D. Physical Layer

Answer: D

Question: 6

UDP is a connectionless transport protocol that provides a lightweight and low-latency method for transmitting data packets over IP networks.

UDP is commonly used for real-time applications like live video streaming or VoIP, where low latency is crucial. However, it does not provide guaranteed delivery or error correction.

- A. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- B. Quality Of Service (qos)
- C. Internet protocol (ip)
- D. Transmission Control Protocol (tcp)

Answer: A

Question: 7

QoS mechanisms allows IT professionals to prioritize AV traffic over other network traffic. By assigning appropriate QoS policies, such as giving higher priority to audio and video streams, network traffic can be managed effectively to ensure smooth playback and reduce disruptions.

- A. Quality of Service (QoS)
- B. User datagram Protocol (udp)
- C. Software defined Networking (sdn)
- D. Access control Lists (acls)

Answer: A

Question: 8

Audio and video formats have varying levels of compression and quality. Formats with higher quality or less compression tend to result in larger file sizes. When transferring or streaming these files over the network, larger file sizes increase the amount of data that needs to be transmitted, affecting network traffic.

- A. File Type
- B. Image Size
- C. File Hash
- D. File Size

Answer: D

Question: 9

Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)

- A. Multicast and unicast are two common methods for distributing audio and video content over a network. Multicast allows content to be sent to multiple recipients simultaneously, reducing network traffic compared to individual unicast streams. However, certain audio and video formats may not be compatible with multicast streaming, requiring the use of unicast, which can increase network traffic.
- B. A crucial element of QoS that provides packet classification for management and prioritization on IP networks. Packets are assigned a value of 0-63 with 0 being the lowest priority (Default) and 63 being the highest possible priority classification.

C. An API is a set of rules and protocols that allows different software applications to communicate with each other. APIs define the methods and data formats that applications can use to request and exchange information.

D. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol that guarantees reliable and ordered delivery of data packets. TCP establishes a connection between the sender and receiver, ensuring all data packets are received, and in the correct order.

Answer: B

Question: 10

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)

A. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol that guarantees reliable and ordered delivery of data packets. TCP establishes a connection between the sender and receiver, ensuring all data packets are received, and in the correct order.

B. IEE 802.3az: Energy-Efficient Ethernet (EEE) is a set of enhancements that reduce power consumption during periods of low data activity. AKA Green Ethernet.

C. Use link aggregation (LACP or EtherChannel) to bundle multiple physical links into a single logical link. This can increase available bandwidth and provide redundancy in case of link failures.

D. An API is a set of rules and protocols that allows different software applications to communicate with each other. APIs define the methods and data formats that applications can use to request and exchange information.

Answer: C

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