WGU
Network-and-Security-Foundation
WGU Network Engineering and Security Foundation Exam

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Question: 1

When setting up a network, a technician needs a router that connects computers together and connects computers to the internet.
Which router should be used?

A. Inter-provider border router
B. Subscriber edge router
C. Broadband router
D. Core router

Answer: C

Explanation:
A broadband router is a type of network router that connects multiple computers within a local network while also providing internet access. It functions as a gateway between the local network and the internet by handling data packet transmission and routing. Broadband routers are widely used in small offices and homes because they offer essential networking services, including DHCP, NAT, and sometimes wireless connectivity.
Inter-provider border routers are used by ISPs to route data between different providers and do not serve as an internet gateway for end users.
Subscriber edge routers are typically deployed at the edge of an ISP's network to connect subscriber networks but do not provide full internet routing functionalities.
Core routers operate at the backbone level of a network, facilitating high-speed data transfer but not connecting end-user devices directly.

Question: 2

When setting up a network, a technician needs a router that creates an access point.
Which router should be used?

A. Wireless router
B. Broadband router
C. Core router
D. Inter-provider border router

Answer: A

Explanation:
A wireless router is designed to create an access point that allows wireless devices to connect to a

network. It combines the functions of a traditional router with a wireless access point, enabling communication between wired and wireless devices. These routers use Wi-Fi standards (e.g., 802.11ac, 802.11ax) to transmit data wirelessly.
Broadband routers primarily provide internet connectivity but do not necessarily include Wi-Fi functionality unless specified.
Core routers handle large-scale data routing in the backbone of networks but are not designed for access point creation.
Inter-provider border routers function at an ISP level for routing traffic between different networks, not for providing user access.

Question: 3

An individual has been tasked with setting up an office network. During the process, there is a need for a device that extends the range of a network.
Which device should be used?

A. Router
B. Access point
C. Server
D. Switch

Answer: B

Explanation:
An access point (AP) is a network device that extends the coverage of a wireless network by acting as a bridge between wired and wireless devices. It allows users to connect to a network without needing a direct wired connection. APs are particularly useful in large office spaces where Wi-Fi signals may not reach all areas.
Routers primarily manage network traffic but do not directly extend network range unless they include built-in AP functionality.
Servers are used for hosting applications and storing data but do not extend network connectivity.
Switches connect wired devices within a local network but do not extend wireless network range.

Question: 4

A library has a network that allows patrons to use their mobile devices to connect to the internet.
Which type of network is described?

A. SAN
B. MAN
C. PAN
D. WLAN

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) enables wireless connectivity within a defined geographic area, such as a library, office, or coffee shop. WLANs use Wi-Fi technology to allow users to access the internet without physical cables.
Storage Area Networks (SANs) are used for data storage and do not provide internet connectivity to users.
Metropolitan Area Networks (MANs) cover larger areas, such as cities, and are not used within a single building.
Personal Area Networks (PANs) connect personal devices like smartphones and laptops over short distances, such as via Bluetooth, but do not support public internet access.

Question: 5

An organization is evaluating its internal network. Currently, each device is connected to two adjacent devices, one on either side.
Which type of network topology is being used?

A. Point-to-point
B. Bus
C. Star
D. Ring

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Ring topology is a network setup where each device is connected to two adjacent devices, forming a circular path for data transmission. This topology ensures that data travels in a single or bidirectional loop.
Point-to-point topology refers to a direct connection between two devices without forming a larger network structure.
Bus topology has all devices connected to a single central cable, rather than forming a ring.
Star topology features a central hub or switch that connects all devices, rather than direct device-todevice links.

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