

CCNA 1: Chapter 3 Exam Answer v4.0 100%

1.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
4	0.066908	10.21.92.13	198.133.219.25	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5	0.069037	10.21.92.13	198.133.219.25	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
6	0.148698	198.133.219.25	10.21.92.13	TCP	http > 3912 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1261 Win=6932 Len=0
7	0.149821	198.133.219.25	10.21.92.13	TCP	http > 3912 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1533 Win=10080 Len=0


```

Frame 5 (326 bytes on wire (326 bytes captured)
Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_3c:78:00 (00:05:9a:3c:78:00), Dst: Cisco_b6:ce:04 (00:08:a3:b6:ce:04)
Internet Protocol, Src: 10.21.92.13 (10.21.92.13), Dst: 198.133.219.25 (198.133.219.25)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 3912 (3912), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1261, Ack: 1, Len: 272
  Source port: 3912 (3912)
  Destination port: http (80)
  Sequence number: 1261 (relative sequence number)
  [Next sequence number: 1533 (relative sequence number)]
  Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number)
  Header length: 20 bytes
  Flags: 0x18 (PSH, ACK)
  Window size: 65520
  Checksum: 0x08a9 [correct]
  TCP segment data (272 bytes)
  [Reassembled TCP segments (1532 bytes): #4(1260), #5(272)]
  Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
  Accept: */*\r\n
  Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
  
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is the destination port for the communication that is represented on line 5?

801261

15533

3912

65520

1. What application layer protocol is commonly used to support for file transfers between a client and a server?

HTML

HTTP

FTP

Telnet

2. What are two forms of application layer software? (Choose two.)

applications

dialogs

requests

services

syntax

3. A network administrator is designing a network for a new branch office of

twenty-five users. What are the advantages of using a client-server model?

(Choose two.)

centralized administration

does not require specialized software

security is easier to enforce

lower cost implementation

provides a single point of failure

4. What is the purpose of resource records in DNS?

temporarily holds resolved entries

used by the server to resolve names

sent by the client to during a query

passes authentication information between the server and client

5. What is the automated service that matches resource names with the required IP address?

HTTP

SSH

FQDN

DNS

Telnet

SMTP

6. What three protocols operate at the Application layer of the OSI model?

(Choose three.)

ARP

DNS

PPP

SMTP

POP

ICMP

7. What are three properties of peer-to-peer applications? (Choose three.)

acts as both a client and server within the same communication.

requires centralized account administration.

hybrid mode includes a centralized directory of files.

can be used in client-server networks.

requires a direct physical connection between devices.

centralized authentication is required.

8. Which application layer protocols correctly match a corresponding function?

(Choose two.)

DNS dynamically allocates IP addresses to hosts

HTTP transfers data from a web server to a client

POP delivers email from the client to the server email server

SMTP supports file sharing

Telnet provides a virtual connection for remote access

9. Which email components are used to forward mail between servers? (Choose two.)

MDA

IMAP

MTA

POP

SMTP

MUA

10. As compared to SSH, what is the primary disadvantage of telnet?

not widely available

does not support encryption

consumes more network bandwidth

does not support authentication

11. Which statements are correct concerning the role of the MTA in handling email? (Choose three.)

routes email to the MDA on other servers

receives email from the client's MUA

receives email via the POP3 protocol

passes email to the MDA for final delivery

uses SMTP to route email between servers

delivers email to clients via the POP3 protocol

12. Which two protocols are used to control the transfer of web resources from a web server to a client browser? (Choose two.)

ASP

FTP

HTML

HTTP

HTTPS

IP

13. A small home network has been installed to interconnect three computers together for gaming and file sharing. What two properties represent this network type? (Choose two.)

User accounts are centralized.

Security is difficult to enforce.

Specialized operating system software is required.

File permissions are controlled by a single computer.

A computer that responds to a file sharing request is functioning as a server.

14. Which layer of the OSI model supplies services that allow user to interface with the network?

physical
session
network
presentation
application
transport

16. What are two characteristics of peer-to-peer networks? (Choose two.)

scalable
one way data flow
decentralized resources
centralized user accounts
resource sharing without a dedicated server

17. What application layer protocol describes the services that are used for file sharing in Microsoft networks?

DHCP
DNS
SMB
SMTP
Telnet

18. What are two characteristics of clients in data networks? (Choose two.)

use daemons
initiate data exchanges
are repositories of data
may upload data to servers
listen for requests from servers

19. What is the role of the OSI application layer?

provides segmentation of data
provides encryption and conversion of data
provides the interface between the applications on either end of the network
provides control of all the data flowing between the source and destination devices

20. How does the application layer on a server usually process multiple client request for services?

ceases all connections to the service
denies multiple connections to a single daemon
suspends the current connection to allow the new connection
uses support from lower layer functions to distinguish between connections to the service