CCNA 1 Chapter 7 v5.0 Exam Answers 2013

1

A PC is downloading a large file from a server. The TCP window is 1000 bytes. The server is sending the file using 100-byte segments. How many segments will the server send before it requires an acknowledgment from the PC?

1 segment
10 segments*
100 segments
1000 segments

2

A host device needs to send a large video file across the network while providing data communication to other users. Which feature will allow different communication streams to occur at the same time, without having a single data stream using all available bandwidth?

multiplexing *
window size
acknowledgments
port numbers

3

A technician wishes to use TFTP to transfer a large file from a file server to a remote router. Which statement is correct about this scenario?
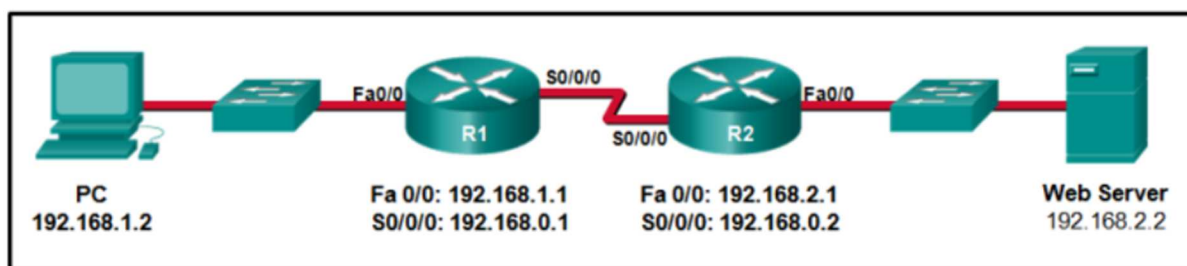
The file is segmented and then reassembled in the correct order by TCP.
The file is not segmented, because UDP is the transport layer protocol that is used by TFTP.
Large files must be sent by FTP not TFTP.
The file is segmented and then reassembled in the correct order at the destination, if necessary, by the upper-layer protocol.*

4

Refer to the exhibit. Consider a datagram that originates on the PC and that is destined for the web server. Match the IP addresses and port numbers that are in that datagram to the description. (Not all options are used.)	
destination IP address	192.168.1.1
destination port number	192.168.1.2
source IP address	192.168.2.2
source port number	25
	2578
	80

Refer to the exhibit. Consider a datagram that originates on the PC and that is destined for the web server. Match the IP addresses and port numbers that a description. (Not all options are used.)

	192.168.1.1
	source IP address
	destination IP address
	25
	source port number
	destination port number

5

Which scenario describes a function provided by the transport layer?

A student is using a classroom VoIP phone to call home. The unique identifier burned into the phone is a transport layer address used to contact another network device on the same network.

A corporate worker is accessing a web server located on a corporate network. The transport layer formats the screen so the web page appears properly no matter what device is being used to view the web site.

A student has two web browser windows open in order to access two web sites. The transport layer ensures the correct web page is delivered to the correct browser window.*

A student is playing a short web-based movie with sound. The movie and sound are encoded within the transport layer header.

6

Which transport layer feature is used to guarantee session establishment?

UDP ACK flag

TCP 3-way handshake*

UDP sequence number

TCP port number

7

What is the complete range of TCP and UDP well-known ports?

0 to 255

256 – 1023

0 to 1023*

1024 – 49151

8

Which two TCP header fields are used to confirm receipt of data?

checksum

acknowledgment number*

FIN flag

sequence number*

SYN flag

9

What is a beneficial feature of the UDP transport protocol?

acknowledgment of received data

tracking of data segments using sequence numbers

fewer delays in transmission*

the ability to retransmit lost data

10

Which two flags in the TCP header are used in a TCP three-way handshake to establish connectivity between two network devices? (Choose two.)

RST

FIN

SYN*

ACK*

URG

PSH

11

What happens if the first packet of a TFTP transfer is lost?

The TFTP application will retry the request if a reply is not received.*

The next-hop router or the default gateway will provide a reply with an error code.

The client will wait indefinitely for the reply.

The transport layer will retry the query if a reply is not received.

12

Compared to UDP, what factor causes additional network overhead for TCP communication?

the identification of applications based on destination port numbers

the checksum error detection

the encapsulation into IP packets

network traffic that is caused by retransmissions*

13

Match the characteristic to the protocol category. (Not all options are used.)	
window size	**TCP**
checksum	Target
including IP addresses in the header	Target
best for VoIP	**UDP**
port number	Target
connectionless	Target
3-way handshake	**Both UDP and TCP**
	Target
	Target

Match the characteristic to the protocol category. (Not all options are used.)

TCP

window size

3-way handshake

including IP addresses in the header

UDP

connectionless

best for VoIP

Both UDP and TCP

checksum

port number

14

Which factor determines TCP window size?

the amount of data the destination can process at one time*

the number of services included in the TCP segment

the amount of data the source is capable of sending at one time

the amount of data to be transmitted

15

Match each application to its connectionless or connection-oriented protocol.

TFTP

FTP

Telnet

DHCP

HTTP

TCP

Target

Target

Target

UDP

Target

Target

Match each application to its connectionless or connection-oriented protocol.

TCP

HTTP

FTP

Telnet

UDP

TFTP

DHCP

16

During a TCP session, a destination device sends an acknowledgment number to the source device. What does the acknowledgment number represent?

the last sequence number that was sent by the source

one number more than the sequence number

the next byte that the destination expects to receive*

the total number of bytes that have been received

17

What is a socket?

the combination of the source and destination sequence numbers and port numbers

the combination of the source and destination sequence and acknowledgment numbers

the combination of a source IP address and port number or a destination IP address and port number*

the combination of the source and destination IP address and source and destination Ethernet address

18

Fill in the blank.

During a TCP session, the   "**SYN**"   field is used by the client to request communication with the server.

19

Fill in the blank using a number.

A total of   "**4**"   messages are exchanged during the TCP session termination process between the client and the server.

20

A host device sends a data packet to a web server via the HTTP protocol. What is used by the transport layer to pass the data stream to the proper application on the server?

source port number

destination port number*

sequence number

acknowledgment

21

What does a client do when it has UDP datagrams to send?

It just sends the datagrams.*

It queries the server to see if it is ready to receive data.

It sends a simplified three-way handshake to the server.

It sends to the server a segment with the SYN flag set to synchronize the conversation.

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What does a client application select for a TCP or UDP source port number?

a predefined value in the dynamic port range

a predefined value in the range of the registered ports

a predefined value in the well-known port range

a random value in the dynamic port range

a random value in the range of the registered ports*

a random value in the well-known port range

a random value in the range of the registered ports*

a random value in the well-known port range