CCNA v6

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1. Question   1 points

What method can be used by two computers to ensure that packets are not dropped because too much data is being sent too quickly?

1. ○ encapsulation
2. ◉ flow control
3. ○ access method
4. ○ response timeout

Correct

2. Question   1 points

What type of communication will send a message to all devices on a local area network?

1. ◉ broadcast
2. ○ multicast
3. ○ unicast

4. ○ allcast

Correct

3. Question
1 points

What process is used to place one message inside another message for transfer from the source to the destination?

1. ○ access control
2. ○ decoding
3. ● **encapsulation**
4. ○ flow control

Correct

4. Question
1 points

A web client is sending a request for a webpage to a web server. From the perspective of the client, what is the correct order of the protocol stack that is used to prepare the request for transmission?

1. ○ HTTP, IP, TCP, Ethernet
2. ● **HTTP, TCP, IP, Ethernet**
3. ○ Ethernet, TCP, IP, HTTP
4. ○ Ethernet, IP, TCP, HTTP

Correct

5. Question
1 points

Which statement is correct about network protocols?

1. ○ Network protocols define the type of hardware that is used and how it is mounted in racks.
2. ● **They define how messages are exchanged between the source and the destination.**
3. ○ They all function in the network access layer of TCP/IP.
4. ○ They are only required for exchange of messages between devices on remote networks.

Correct

6. Question
1 points

Which statement is true about the TCP/IP and OSI models?

1. ○ **The TCP/IP transport layer and OSI Layer 4 provide similar services and functions.**
2. ○ The TCP/IP network access layer has similar functions to the OSI network layer.
3. ● The OSI Layer 7 and the TCP/IP application layer provide identical functions.
4. ○ The first three OSI layers describe general services that are also provided by the TCP/IP internet layer.

Incorrect

7. Question
1 points

What is an advantage of using standards to develop and implement protocols?

1. ○ A particular protocol can only be implemented by one manufacturer.

2. ◉ **Products from different manufacturers can interoperate successfully.**

3. ○ Different manufacturers are free to apply different requirements when implementing a protocol.

4. ○ Standards provide flexibility for manufacturers to create devices that comply with unique requirements.

Correct

8. Question
1 points

What three application layer protocols are part of the TCP/IP protocol suite? (Choose three.)

1. ☐ ARP

2. ☑ DHCP

3. ☑ DNS

4. ☑ FTP

5. ☐ NAT

6. ☐ PPP

Correct

9. Question
1 points

What are proprietary protocols?

1. ○ protocols developed by private organizations to operate on any vendor hardware

2. ○ protocols that can be freely used by any organization or vendor

3. ◉ protocols developed by organizations who have control over their definition and operation

4. ○ a collection of protocols known as the TCP/IP protocol suite

Correct

10. Question
1 points

What is an advantage of network devices using open standard protocols?

1. ○ Network communications is confined to data transfers between devices from the same vendor.

2. ◉ A client host and a server running different operating systems can successfully exchange data.

3. ○ Internet access can be controlled by a single ISP in each market.
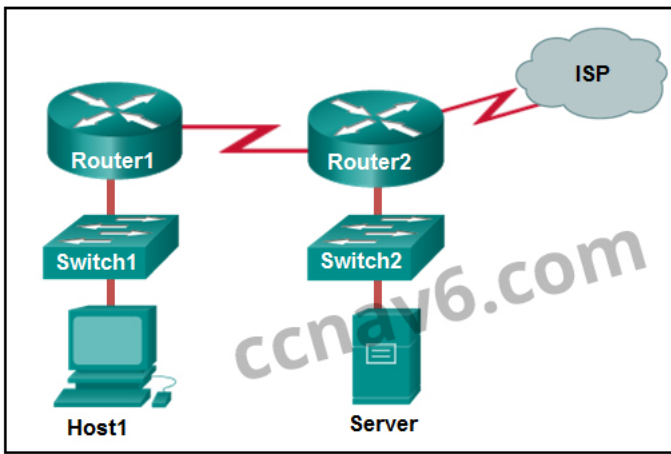
4. ○ Competition and innovation are limited to specific types of products.

Correct

11. Question
1 points

Refer to the exhibit. If Host1 were to transfer a file to the server, what layers of the TCP/IP model would be used?

1. ○ only application and Internet layers

2. ○ only Internet and network access layers

3. ○ only application, Internet, and network access layers

4. ○ **application, transport, Internet, and network access layers**

5. ○ only application, transport, network, data link, and physical layers

6. ◉ application, session, transport, network, data link, and physical layers

Incorrect

12. Question

1 points

Which three layers of the OSI model are comparable in function to the application layer of the TCP/IP model? (Choose three.)

1. ☑ **application**

2. ☐ **presentation**

3. ☐ **session**

4. ☑ transport

5. ☐ data link

6. ☐ physical

7. ☑ network

Incorrect

13. Question

1 points

At which layer of the OSI model would a logical address be encapsulated?

1. ○ physical layer

2. ◉ data link layer

3. ○ **network layer**

4. ○ transport layer

Incorrect

14. Question

1 points

Which PDU format is used when bits are received from the network medium by the NIC of a host?

1. ○ file
2. ● **frame**
3. ○ packet
4. ○ segment

Correct

---

15. Question   1 points

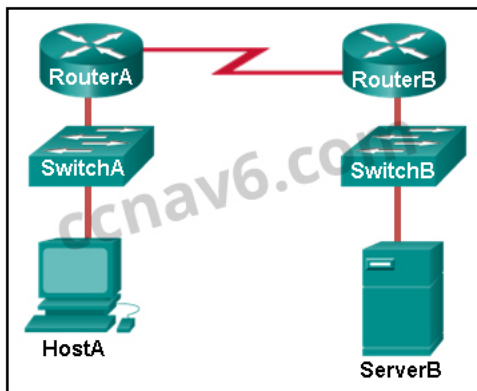Which PDU is processed when a host computer is de-encapsulating a message at the transport layer of the TCP/IP model?

1. ○ bits
2. ○ frame
3. ○ packet
4. ● **segment**

Correct

---

16. Question   1 points

Refer to the exhibit. HostA is attempting to contact ServerB. Which two statements correctly describe the addressing that HostA will generate in the process? (Choose two.)

1. ☑ A packet with the destination IP address of RouterB.
2. ☐ A frame with the destination MAC address of SwitchA.
3. ☐ A packet with the destination IP address of RouterA.
4. ☑ **A frame with the destination MAC address of RouterA.**
5. ☐ **A packet with the destination IP address of ServerB.**
6. ☐ A frame with the destination MAC address of ServerB.

Incorrect

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17. Question   1 points

Which address does a NIC use when deciding whether to accept a frame?

1. ○ source IP address
2. ○ source MAC address
3. ○ destination IP address
4. ● **destination MAC address**

5. ⦿ source Ethernet address

Correct

18. Question

1 points

What will happen if the default gateway address is incorrectly configured on a host?

1. ⦿ The host cannot communicate with other hosts in the local network.

2. ⦿ The switch will not forward packets initiated by the host.

3. ⦿ The host will have to use ARP to determine the correct address of the default gateway.

4. ⦿ **The host cannot communicate with hosts in other networks.**

5. ⦿ A ping from the host to 127.0.0.1 would not be successful.

Correct

19. Question

1 points

Which characteristic describes the default gateway of a host computer?

1. ⦿ **the logical address of the router interface on the same network as the host computer**

2. ⦿ the physical address of the switch interface connected to the host computer

3. ⦿ the physical address of the router interface on the same network as the host computer

4. ⦿ the logical address assigned to the switch interface connected to the router

Correct

20. Question

1 points

Match the description to the organization. (Not all options are used.)

Question as presented:

Match the description to the organization. (Not all options are used.)

This organization is responsible for overseeing and managing IP address allocation, domain name management, and protocol identifiers.	ISOC
This organization is the largest developer of international standards in the world for a wide variety of products and services. It is known for its Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model.	ISO
This organization promotes the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet throughout the world.	EIA
	IANA

Sort elements

EIA

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This organization is responsible for overseeing and managing IP address allocation, domain name management, and protocol identifiers	IANA

Correct

21. Question

1 points

Match the protocol function to the description while taking into consideration that a network client is visiting a web site. (Not all options are used.)

Question as presented:

Sort elements

network time protocol

governing the way a web server and a web client interact	application protocol
taking the segments from transport protocol,	internet protocol

encapsulating them into packets, and assigning them with appropriate addresses	
preparing packets to be transmitted over the network media	network access protocol
managing the individual conversations between web servers and web clients	transport protocol

Incorrect

22. Question

1 points

Match each description to its corresponding term. (Not all options are used.)

Sort elements

the process of determining when to begin sending messages on the network

the process of unpacking one massage fomat from another message fomat

message encoding	the process of converting information from one format into another acceptable for transmission
message encapsulation	the process of placing one message format inside another message format
message sizing	the process of breaking up a long message into individual pieces before being sent over the network

Correct

‹ PREV ARTICLE	NEXT ARTICLE ›

CCNA v6