

## CCNA 1 Chapter 7 v5.0 Exam Answers 2015 (100%)

### 1. What is a socket?

- the combination of the source and destination IP address and source and destination Ethernet address
- **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 sequence and acknowledgment numbers
- the combination of the source and destination sequence numbers and port numbers

### 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?

- window size
- **multiplexing**
- port numbers
- acknowledgments

### 3. 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?

- sequence number
- acknowledgment
- source port number
- **destination port number**
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### 4. What is a beneficial feature of the UDP transport protocol?

- acknowledgment of received data
- **fewer delays in transmission**
- tracking of data segments using sequence numbers
- the ability to retransmit lost data

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

- 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 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.

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

- 0 to 255
- 0 to 1023
- 256 – 1023
- 1024 – 49151

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

- a random value in the well-known port range
- a random value in the range of the registered ports
- a predefined value in the well-known port range
- a predefined value in the range of the registered ports

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

- network traffic that is caused by retransmissions
- the identification of applications based on destination port numbers
- the encapsulation into IP packets
- the checksum error detection

#### 9. Which transport layer feature is used to guarantee session establishment?

- UDP ACK flag
- TCP 3-way handshake
- UDP sequence number
- TCP port number

#### 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.)

- ACK
- FIN
- PSH
- RST
- SYN
- URG

**11. Which factor determines TCP window size?**

- the amount of data to be transmitted
- the number of services included in the TCP segment
- **the amount of data the destination can process at one time**
- the amount of data the source is capable of sending at one time

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

- the total number of bytes that have been received
- one number more than the sequence number
- **the next byte that the destination expects to receive**
- the last sequence number that was sent by the source

**13. 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

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

- FIN flag
- SYN flag
- checksum
- **sequence number**
- **acknowledgment number**

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

- The client will wait indefinitely for the reply.
- **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 transport layer will retry the query if a reply is not received.

**16. 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.

**17. 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 segmented and then reassembled in the correct order at the destination**, if necessary, by the upper-layer protocol.
- 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.

**18. Fill in the blank.**

During a TCP session, the **SYN** flag 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. Match the characteristic to the protocol category. (Not all options are used.)**

TCP	window size
	3-way handshake
UDP	connectionless
	best for VoIP
Both UDP and TCP	checksum
	port number

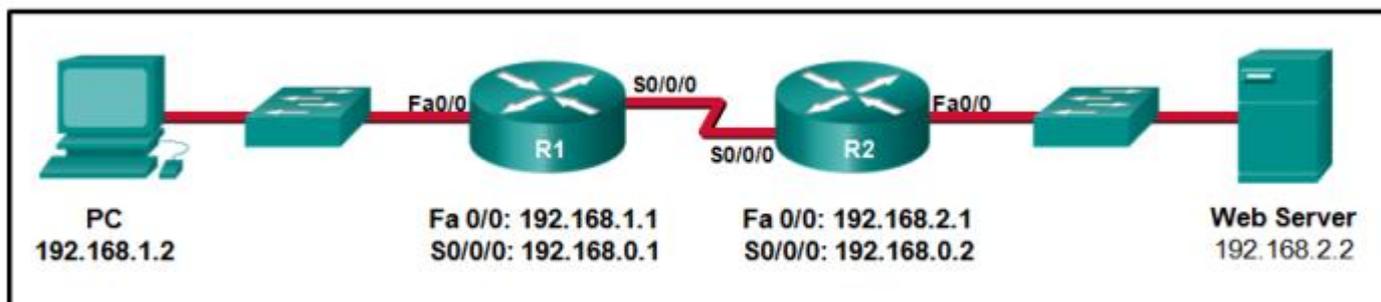
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21. Match each application to its connectionless or connection-oriented protocol.

TCP	
	FTP
	Telnet
	HTTP
UDP	
	DHCP
	TFTP

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22. 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.)



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

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