

Test 11

Question 1:

Which is an example of a Layer 3 internetworking device that passes data packets between networks?

- A. router
- B. hub
- C. bridge
- D. switch

Question 2:

What do bridges and switches use to make data forwarding decisions?

- A. logical addresses
- B. physical addresses
- C. network addresses
- D. IP addresses

Question 3:

Which of the following contains a unique network number that is used in routing?

- A. MAC address
- B. physical address
- C. IP address
- D. NIC card

Question 4:

Which protocol is used to dynamically assign IP addresses?

- A. DHCP
- B. ARP
- C. proxy ARP
- D. IGRP

Question 5:

Which protocol can find the MAC address of a computer given its IP address?

- A. RARP
- B. DHCP
- C. ARP
- D. Proxy RARP

Question 6:

When configuring a host computer, which of the following describes the router interface that connects to the same network segment?

- A. default interface
- B. default gateway

- C. default port
- D. default subnet

Question 7:

Which is a network layer protocol that can be routed?

- A. IP
- B. ISP
- C. NetBEUI
- D. ARP

Question 8:

Which is an example of a routed protocol?

- A. RIP
- B. IPX/SPX
- C. EIGRP
- D. OSPF

Question 9:

What is the most common protocol used to transfer routing information between routers located on the same network?

- A. OSPF
- B. RIP
- C. IGRP
- D. EIGRP

Question 10:

In a connectionless system, which of the following is correct?

- A. The destination is not contacted before a packet is sent.
- B. The destination is contacted before a packet is sent.
- C. A connectionless connection is established with the recipient before a packet is sent.
- D. A non-connection is established between the sender and recipient before a packet is sent.

Question 11:

In a connection-oriented system, what happens before any user data is transferred?

- A. a connection is established with the recipient's local router
- B. a connection is established between the sender and receiver
- C. a connection is established with the sender's local router
- D. the destination is not contacted before any actual data is sent

Question 12:

Connection-oriented network processes are often referred to as what?

- A. packet switched
- B. segment switched
- C. circuit switched
- D. network switched

Question 13:

IP relies upon which OSI layer protocol to determine whether packets have been lost and request retransmission?

- A. application
- B. presentation
- C. session
- D. transport

Question 14:

The IP address for a router interface should be part of what?

- A. the network attached to the interface
- B. any network attached to the router
- C. it does not matter
- D. router interfaces never have IP addresses

Question 15:

Router ARP tables hold information from which of the following?

- A. all Ethernet LANs
- B. all networks connected to them
- C. all networks in the Internet
- D. MAC addresses only

Question 16:

What is described when a router acts as a default gateway, allowing a device on one subnet to find the MAC address of a host on another subnet?

- A. proxy ARP
- B. proxy RARP
- C. RARP
- D. subnetting

Question 17:

When sending data to a host on a different network, the source host encapsulates data so that it contains what destination address in the IP header?

- A. IP address of the router
- B. MAC address of the router
- C. MAC address of the destination device
- D. IP address of the destination host

Question 18:

What do routers use to exchange routing tables and share route information?

- A. routed protocols
- B. transport protocols
- C. routing protocols
- D. UDP protocols

Question 19:

What happens if a data packet reaches a router that is destined for a network with which that router is not directly connected?

- A. The router forwards the packet to all other routers.
- B. The router returns the packet to the source device with no explanation.
- C. The router forwards the packet to another router that most likely contains information about the destination.
- D. The router returns the packet to the source device with the explanation that the destination was unreachable.

Question 20:

Which of the following is an example of an IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol)?

- A. IPX
- B. SPX
- C. UDP
- D. IGRP

Question 21:

Which type of routing protocol is RIP?

- A. distance vector
- B. link state
- C. hybrid
- D. spanning tree

Question 22:

What are the two proprietary routing protocols developed by Cisco?

- A. RIP and OSPF
- B. IGRP and EIGRP
- C. IPX and SPX
- D. TCP and IP

Question 23:

What is the correct term for when routes are learned automatically?

- A. static routing
- B. automatic routing
- C. enhanced routing
- D. dynamic routing

Question 24:

Why is a static route the preferred method for reaching stub networks?

- A. static routing requires less overhead
- B. static routing requires more overhead on the network
- C. this allows routers to adjust to changes in the network
- D. the routes are learned automatically

Question 25:

Which type of routing allows routers to adjust to changing network conditions?

- A. static
- B. dynamic
- C. automatic
- D. stub

Question 26:

Which describes the changes made to a packet's IP destination address, as that packet is passed from router to router on its way to the destination host?

- A. The destination IP address changes each hop, to be the address of the next router.
- B. The destination IP address changes anytime a router is sending the packet over a WAN.
- C. The destination IP address will always be the address of the first router.
- D. The destination IP address never changes.