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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/142/2021_2022_CISCO_E6_A8_A1_E6_8B_c101_142280.htm 1) Match the following

application layer services to their corresponding transport layer protocol port. (匹配下列的应用层服务和它们对应的传输层协议端口) : A. SMTP 1. TCP/23 B. FTP 2. TCP/25 C. TFTP 3.

TCP/80 D. Te l n e t 4. TCP/21 E. HTTP 5. UDP/69 F. DNS 6.

TCP/53 2) Which OSI reference model layer does Telnet function at (Te l n e t在哪一个O S I参考模型层运作) ? A. Transport B. Network C. Session D. Application 3) How many layers does the

TCP/IP protocol suite have, compared to the OSI reference model (和O S I参考模型相比，T C P / I P协议具有几层) ? A. TCP model has 4, OSI model has 6 B. TCP model has 7, OSI model has 8

C. TCP model has 4, OSI model has 7 D. TCP model has 7, OSI model has 4 4) The TCP/IP protocol suite has a formal session layer that includes NetBIOS、RPCs and TLI functions (TCP/IP协议套件具有包含N e t B I O S、R P C和T L I功能的一个正式的会话层)。

A. True B. False 5) What is the function of RPCs (RPC的功能是什么) ? A. To move files from remote PCs to a local PC B. To make remote function calls transparent, so they appear to be local C. To initialize a program on a remote PC D. To send a procedure that is local to a remote node for processing elsewhere 6) What does RPC stand for (RPC代表什么) ? A. Remote personal computer B. Reserved-programming call C. Routed-procedure call D. Remote-procedure call 7) What OSI reference model layer do

sockets function at (套接字在OSI参考模型的哪层运作)? A. Application B. Presentation C. Session D. Transport E. Network F. Data link G. Physical

8) What function do sockets perform (套接字的功能是什么)? A. They make remote functions appear local, transparent to the user B. They transfer files to and from remote nodes C. They make the transport layer independent D. They allow multiple applications to share the same connection to the network

9) What is WinSock (什么是WinSock)? A. A version of sockets for the Microsoft Windows platform B. Sockets on BSD UNIX C. A session layer API commonly considered to be its own protocol D. A network layer service for Microsoft Windows

10) What does TLI do (TLI的作用是什么)? A. It makes remote functions appear local, transparent to the user B. It transfers files to and from remote nodes C. It makes the transport layer independent D. It allows multiple applications to share the same connection to the network

11) What OSI layer does NetBIOS function at (NetBIOS在OSI哪一层运作)? A. Application B. Presentation C. Session D. Transport E. Network F. Data Link G. Physical

12) Which protocols can NetBIOS bind to? (Select all that are applicable.) (NETBIOS可以绑定在哪个协议上, 选择所有可能的协议)? A. Appletalk B. IPX C. IP D. NetBEUI

13) What layers do not exist in the TCP/IP model that are in the OSI model (哪层不在TCP/IP模型中, 但它在OSI模型中)? A. Application, presentation, and network B. Presentation, session, and data link C. Session, network, and physical D. Presentation, data link, and physical

14) What is a socket in the transport layer (传输层中的套接字是什么)? A. The socket is an

IP address plus a port B. An API that makes the transport layer independent C. An API that allows multiple applications to share a network connection D. A function that makes remote procedures appear to be local

15) What is a port (什么是端口) ? A. An API that makes the transport layer independent B. An API that allows multiple applications to share a network connection C. A function that makes remote procedures appear to be local D. The point where upper-layer processes access transport layer services

16) Which of the following services uses a process called windowing (下面的哪一个服务使用了所谓的窗口机制) ? A. Reliable data transfer B. Connection-oriented virtual circuit C. Buffered transfer D. Resequencing E. Multiplexing F. Efficient, full-duplex transmission G. Flow control

17) What is UDP (什么是UDP) ? A. An API that makes the transport layer independent B. A connectionless, unreliable transport protocol C. An API that allows multiple applications to share a network connection D. A function that makes remote procedures appear to be local

18) What is IP (什么是IP) ? A. It is the transport mechanism for upper layer services B. It is the session layer API for making the transport layer independent C. It is the network layer protocol that moves data from one node to another D. It is the physical layer protocol for Internet connections

19) What is ICMP (什么是ICMP) ? A. It is a network layer protocol that handles control messages B. It is a network layer protocol that resolves addresses C. It is a session layer API that makes remote procedures transparent to a user D. It is a transport layer function for unreliable transport

20) Ping sends an ICMP echo

command to an IP address in order to determine whether a network connection exists to that node (Ping向一个IP地址发送了一个ICMP回送命令，目的是确定是否存在到那个节点的网络连接)

? A. True B. False 21) Which of the following best describes TCP/IP (下面的哪句话最准确地说明了TCP/IP)? A. A static protocol B. A proprietary protocol C. A collection of

internetworking protocols 22) UDP and TCP represent mechanisms used by which layer of the TCP/IP (UDP和TCP表示了TCP/IP的哪层使用的机制)? A. Data link layer B. Physical layer C.

Presentation layer D. Transport layer 23) RPCs provide which of the following (RPC提供了下面的哪个功能)? A.

Connection-oriented session B. Transparency to make remote calls look local C. Portability of applications between heterogeneous systems D. A and C only E. B and C only F. A, B, and C 24)

Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) is an example of (分布式计算环境(DCE)是下面的哪一项的一个例子)? A. OSI model B. RPC implementation C. Extreme Data Representation D.

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