

思科认证考试 (C C N A) 考试模拟题 4 0 5 9 及答案思科
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/586/2021_2022__E6_80_9D_E7_A7_91_E8_AE_A4_E8_c101_586017.htm Questions 40.

[OxNx] Which of the following layers sends and receives binary information? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1

41. [OxNx] Which of the following layers provides end to end connections? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1

42. [OxNx] Which of the following layers would most likely provide connection oriented service. a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1

43. [OxNx] Which of the following layers controls access to the media? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1

44. [OxNx] Which of the following layers defines network addressing and determines the best path? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1

45. [OxNx] Raw data is converted to segments at which layer? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1

46. [OxNx] Segments are converted to Datagrams at which layer? a) Application

Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1 47. [OxNx] Datagrams are converted to frames at which layer? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1 48. [OxNx] Frames are converted to Bits at which layer? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3 f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1 49. [OxNx] Which of the following could be a feature of a connection-oriented service? a) Flow Control b) "Three-Way" hand shake c) Error checking d) Windowing e) All of the above 50. [OxNx] With a connection-oriented service a host will ACK (Acknowledge) with: (Answer all that apply) a) The last (SEQ) sequence number received from the remote host b) The next expected (SEQ) sequence number from the remote host c) The last ACK number from the remote host d) The current SEQ number from the remote host "plus" 1 e) None of the above 51. [OxNx] Simple Network Management Protocol uses what numeric value, in decimal, of the destination port field of the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) header? a) 20 b) 21 c) 23 d) 69 e) 161 52. [OxNx] The first segment of the "Three-Way Handshake" will most likely carry an ACK of (Choose the best answer): a) 1 b) The SEQ number of the remote host "plus" 1 c) 0 d) There is no ACK. e) A randomly generated number 53. [OxNx] Which one of the following layers "best" describes the ability of the upper layers to gain independence over LAN media access? a) Application Layer 7 b) Presentation

Layer 6 c) Session Layer 5 d) Transport Layer 4 e) Network Layer 3
f) Data Link Layer 2 g) Physical Layer 1 h) MAC sublayer i) LLC
sublayer 54. [OxNx] The Media Access Control (MAC) address is
made up of the following two parts. a) Vendor Code b) Network
Address c) Host Address d) Serial Number e) No such address 55.
[OxNx] Which one of the following describes the process of a
TCP/IP host learning a remote host MAC address? a) ARP (Address
Resolution Protocol) b) SLARP (Serial Line Address Resolution
Protocol) c) RARP (Reverse Address Resolution Protocol) d) IARP
(Inverse Address Resolution Protocol) e) MOP (Maintenance
Operation Protocol) 56. [OxNx] What is the major difference
between the Ethernet version 2 frame and the 802.3 frame? a) 802.3
frame uses a two-byte Length field where Ethernet describes type. b)
802.3 frame uses a two-byte field for sequence numbers where
Ethernet describes Type. c) Ethernet uses a 802.2 header to describe
type. d) Ethernet uses a SNAP header. e) There is no major
difference. f) None of the above. 57. [OxNx] What is the purpose of
the 802.3 Subnet Access Protocol (SNAP) format? a) To make
ethernet perform faster b) To identify the length of the frame c) To
identify proprietary protocols d) To allow windowing e) To allow
flow control 58. [OxNx] When a Destination Service Access Point
(DSAP) and Source Service Access Point (SSAP) are set to AA: a)
All stations with AA contained in their MAC addresses would
receive this frame. b) All stations would receive this frame, because it
acts like a broadcast. c) The encapsulated protocol contained in the
frame must be IP. d) The encapsulated protocol contained in the

frame is proprietary. e) None of the above. 59. [RINx] What Cisco feature of RIP will reduce convergence time? a) Cisco uses full horizons as opposed to split horizons b) The hold down timer is not activated c) Event triggered updates are used d) Infinity is 10 instead of 16 e) There is no Cisco feature to enhance the performance of IP RIP

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