

1. What transport layer protocol does TFTP use?
  - A. TCP
  - B. IP
  - C. UDP
  - D. CFTP
  
2. Which of the following is a basic service of the transport layer?
  - A. Provides reliability by using sequence numbers and acknowledgments
  - B. Segments upperlayer application data
  - C. Establishes end-to-end operations
  - D. All of the above
  
3. Which of the following protocols operate at the TCP/IP Internet layer?
  - A. IP
  - B. ICMP
  - C. ARP
  - D. All of the above
  
4. What is the first thing that happens when a DHCP client boots?
  - A. DHCPREQUEST
  - B. DHCPBOOT
  - C. DHCPDISCOVER
  - D. None of the above
  
5. How does the network layer forward packets from the source to the destination?
  - A. By using a routing table
  - B. By using ARP responses
  - C. By referring to a name server
  - D. By referring to the bridge
  
6. If a device doesn't know the MAC address of a device on an adjacent network, it sends an ARP request to what?
  - A. The default gateway
  - B. The closest router
  - C. The router interface
  - D. All of the above
  
7. What is in a RARP request?
  - A. A MAC header and the RARP request message
  - B. A MAC header, a RARP header, and a data packet
  - C. A RARP header and MAC and IP addresses
  - D. A RARP header and an ARP trailer
  
8. What are the two parts of an IP address?
  - A. Network address and host address
  - B. Network address and MAC address
  - C. Host address and MAC address
  - D. MAC address and subnet mask

9. What Internet protocol is used to map a known IP address to an unknown MAC address?
- A. UDP
  - B. ICMP
  - C. ARP
  - D. RARP
10. Which of the following initiates an ARP request?
- A. A device that can locate the destination IP address in its ARP table
  - B. The RARP server in response to a malfunctioning device
  - C. A diskless workstation with an empty cache
  - D. A device that cannot locate the destination MAC address in its ARP table
11. Which of the following best describes an ARP table?
- A. A way to reduce network traffic by providing lists of shortcuts and routes to common destinations
  - B. A way to route data within networks that are divided into subnetworks
  - C. A protocol that performs an application layer conversion of information from one stack to another
  - D. A section of RAM on each device that maps IP addresses to MAC addresses
12. Which of the following best describes the ARP reply?
- A. A device sends its MAC address to a source in response to an ARP request
  - B. The shortest path between the source and the destination
  - C. The updating of ARP tables through intercepting and reading messages traveling on the network
  - D. The method of finding IP addresses based on the MAC address, used primarily by RARP servers
13. Why are current, updated ARP tables important?
- A. For testing links in the network
  - B. For limiting the number of broadcasts
  - C. For reducing network administrator maintenance time
  - D. For resolving addressing conflicts
14. Why is a RARP request made?
- A. A source knows its MAC address but not its IP address.
  - B. The data packet needs to find the shortest route between the destination and the source.
  - C. The administrator needs to manually configure the system.
  - D. A link in the network faults, and a redundant system must be activated.
15. Which of the following best describes TCP/IP?
- A. It is a suite of protocols that can be used to communicate across any set of interconnected networks.
  - B. It is a suite of protocols that allows LANs to connect to WANs.
  - C. It is a suite of protocols that allows for data transmission across a multitude of networks.
  - D. It is a suite of protocols that allows different devices to be shared by interconnected networks.

16. Which of the following does not describe the TCP/IP protocol stack?
- A. It maps closely to the OSI reference model's upper layers.
  - B. It supports all standard physical and data link protocols.
  - C. It transfers information in a sequence of datagrams.
  - D. It reassembles datagrams into complete messages at the receiving location.
17. The TCP/IP protocol suite has specifications for which layers of the OSI model?
- A. 1 through 3
  - B. 1 through 4 and 7
  - C. 3, 4, and 5 through 7
  - D. 1, 3, and 4
18. Which of the following is not a function of the network layer?
- A. RARP determines network addresses when data link layer addresses are known.
  - B. ICMP provides control and messaging capabilities.
  - C. ARP determines the data link layer address for known IP addresses.
  - D. UDP provides connectionless exchange of datagrams without acknowledgments.
19. Which of the following is one of the protocols found at the transport layer?
- A. UCP
  - B. UDP
  - C. TDP
  - D. TDC

## Answers

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