

Chap-02

Chapter 02

1. Refer to the exhibit. Identify the devices labeled A, B, C, and D in the network physical documentation.
 - a.A=bridge, B=switch, C=router, D=hub
 - * b.A=bridge, B=hub, C=router, D=switch
 - c.A=bridge, B=router, C=hub, D=switch
 - d.A=hub, B=bridge, C=router, D=switch
2. The central hub has malfunctioned in the network. As a result, the entire network is down. which type of physical network topology is implemented?
 - a.bus
 - * b.star
 - c.ring
 - d.mesh
3. A switch has failed in the network. As a result, only one segment of the network is down. which type of physical network topology is implemented?
 - a.bus
 - b.ring
 - c.star
 - * d.extended star
4. which three features apply to LAN connections? (Choose three.)
 - a.operate using serial interfaces
 - * b.make network connection using a hub
 - * c.limited to operation over small geographic areas
 - d.provide part-time connectivity to remote services
 - * e.typically operate under local administrative control
 - f.provide lower bandwidth services compared to WANs
5. What is one advantage of defining network communication by the seven layers of the OSI model?
 - a.It increases the bandwidth of a network.
 - * b.It makes networking easier to learn and understand.
 - c.It eliminates many protocol restrictions.
 - d.It increases the throughput of a network.
 - e.It reduces the need for testing network connectivity.
6. What makes it easier for different networking vendors to design software and hardware that will interoperate?
 - * a.OSI model
 - b.proprietary designs
 - c.IP addressing scheme
 - d.standard logical topologies
 - e.standard physical topologies
7. Which term describes the process of adding headers to data as it moves down OSI layers?
 - a.division
 - b.encoding
 - c.separation
 - d.segmentation
 - * e.encapsulation
8. What is the term used to describe the transport layer protocol data unit?
 - a.bits
 - b.packets
 - * c.segments
 - d.frames
 - e.data streams

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9. which of the following are layers of the TCP/IP model? (Choose three.)
- * a.Application
 - b.Physical
 - * c.Internet
 - * d.Network Access
 - e.Presentation
10. which of the following are data link layer encapsulation details? (Choose two.)
- * a.A header and trailer are added.
 - b.Data is converted into packets.
 - * c.Packets are packaged into frames.
 - d.Frames are divided into segments.
 - e.Packets are changed into bits for Internet travel.
11. which layer of the OSI model provides network services to processes in electronic mail and file transfer programs?
- a.data link
 - b.transport
 - c.network
 - * d.application
12. which two features apply to WAN connections? (Choose two.)
- * a.operate using serial interfaces
 - b.make network connection using a hub
 - c.limited to operation over small geographic areas
 - d.typically operate under local administrative control
 - * e.provide lower bandwidth services compared to LANs
13. which of the following are ways that bandwidth is commonly measured? (Choose three.)
- a.GHzps
 - * b.kbps
 - * c.Mbps
 - d.Nbps
 - e.MHzps
 - * Gbps
14. Refer to the following list. Choose the correct order of data encapsulation when a device sends information. segments bits packetsdata frames
- a.1 - 3 - 5 - 4 - 2
 - b.2 - 1 - 3 - 5 - 4
 - c.2 - 4 - 3 - 5 - 1
 - d.4 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 5
 - * e.4 - 1 - 3 - 5 - 2
 - f.3 - 5 - 1 - 2 - 4
15. which of the following are factors that determine throughput? (Choose two.)
- a.types of passwords used on servers
 - b.type of Layer 3 protocol used
 - * c.network topology
 - d.width of the network cable
 - * e.number of users on the network
16. Refer to the exhibit. which column shows the correct sequence of OSI model layers?
- a.A
 - b.B
 - c.C
 - * d.D
17. which layer of the OSI model provides connectivity and path selection between two end systems where routing occurs?
- a.physical layer

- b.data link layer
- * c.network layer
- d.transport layer

18. Which best describes the function of the physical layer?
between end systems.
- * a.Defines the electrical and functional specifications for the link
 - b.Provides reliable transit of data across a physical link.
 - c.Provides connectivity and path selection between two end systems.
 - d.Concerned with physical addressing, network topology and media access.