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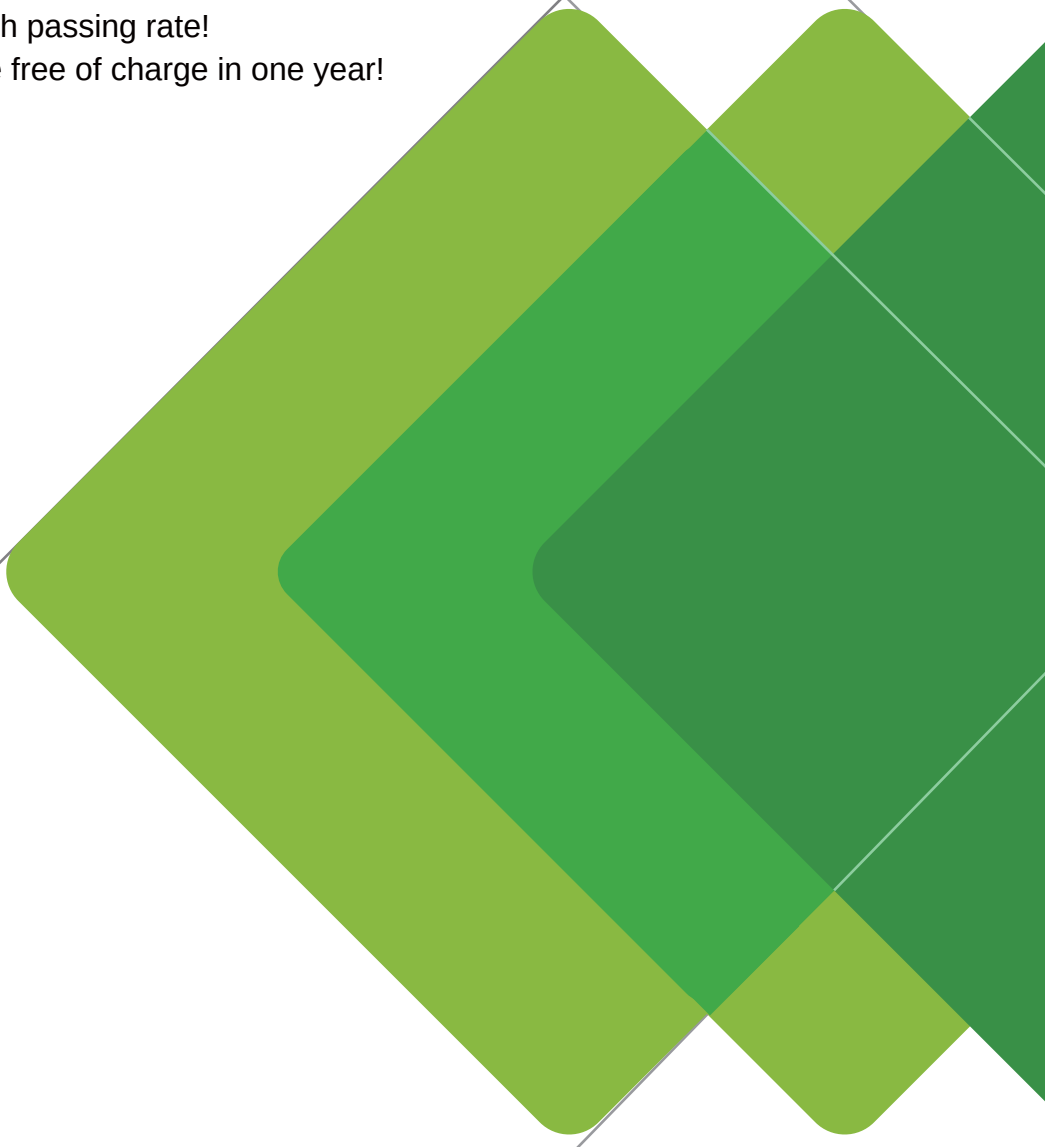

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Exam : **100-105**

Title : CCNA Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices 1 (ICND1)

Version : Demo

1.How does a switch differ from a hub?
A. A switch does not induce any latency into the frame transfer time.
B. A switch tracks MAC addresses of directly-connected devices.
C. A switch operates at a lower, more efficient layer of the OSI model.
D. A switch decreases the number of broadcast domains.
E. A switch decreases the number of collision domains.
Answer: B
Explanation:
Some of the features and functions of a switch include:
A switch is essentially a fast, multi-port bridge, which can contain dozens of ports. Rather than creating two collision domains, each port creates its own collision domain. In a network of twenty nodes, twenty collision domains exist if each node is plugged into its own switch port. If an uplink port is included, one switch creates twenty-one single-node collision domains. A switch dynamically builds and maintains a Content-Addressable Memory (CAM) table, holding all of the necessary MAC information for each port. For a detailed description of how switches operate, and their key differences to hubs, see the reference link below. http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/473/lan-switch-cisco.shtml

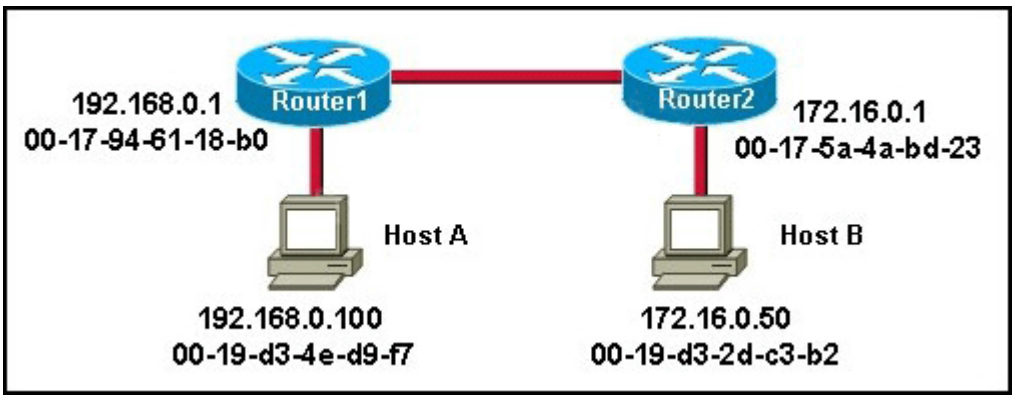
2.What must occur before a workstation can exchange HTTP packets with a web server?
A. A UDP connection must be established between the workstation and its default gateway.
B. A UDP connection must be established between the workstation and the web server.
C. A TCP connection must be established between the workstation and its default gateway.
D. A TCP connection must be established between the workstation and the web server.
E. An ICMP connection must be established between the workstation and its default gateway.
F. An ICMP connection must be established between the workstation and the web server.
Answer: D
Explanation:
HTTP uses TCP port 80. http://pentestlab.wordpress.com/2012/03/05/common-tcpip-ports/

3.How does TCP differ from UDP? (Choose two.)
A. TCP provides best effort delivery.
B. TCP provides synchronized communication.
C. TCP segments are essentially datagrams.
D. TCP provides sequence numbering of packets.
E. TCP uses broadcast delivery.
Answer: BD
Explanation:
TCP differs from UDP in the following ways: TCP provides best effort delivery.
TCP provides synchronized communication. TCP segments are essentially datagrams. TCP provides sequence numbering of packets. TCP uses broadcast delivery.

4.A workstation has just resolved a browser URL to the IP address of a server.
What protocol will the workstation now use to determine the destination MAC address to be placed into frames directed toward the server?
A. HTTP

B. DNS
C. DHCP
D. RARP
E. ARP
Answer: E

5.Refer to the exhibit.



Host A is sending a packet to Host B for the first time.
What destination MAC address will Host A use in the ARP request?
A. 192.168.0.1
B. 172.16.0.50
C. 00-17-94-61-18-b0
D. 00-19-d3-2d-c3-b2
E. ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
F. 255.255.255.255
Answer: E
Explanation:
For the initial communication, Host A will send a broadcast ARP (all F's) to determine the correct address to use to reach the destination.