

# IT 认证电子书



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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.

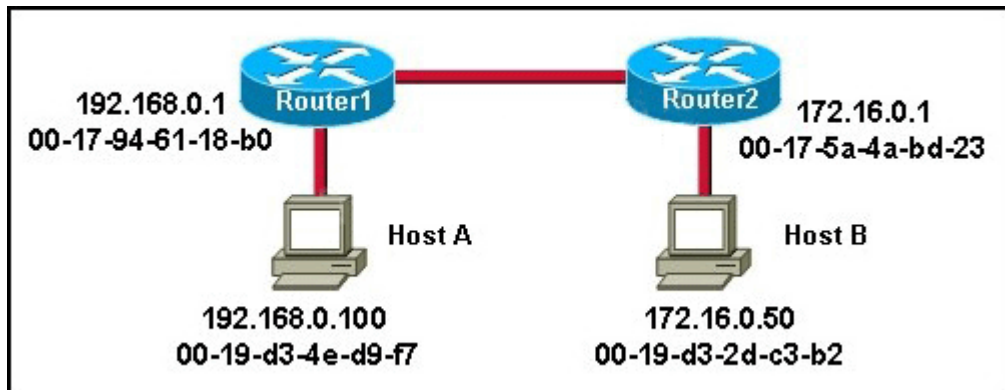
What protocol will the workstation now use to determine the destination MAC address to be placed into frames directed toward the server?

- 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.