

# Cisco

## Exam 640-802

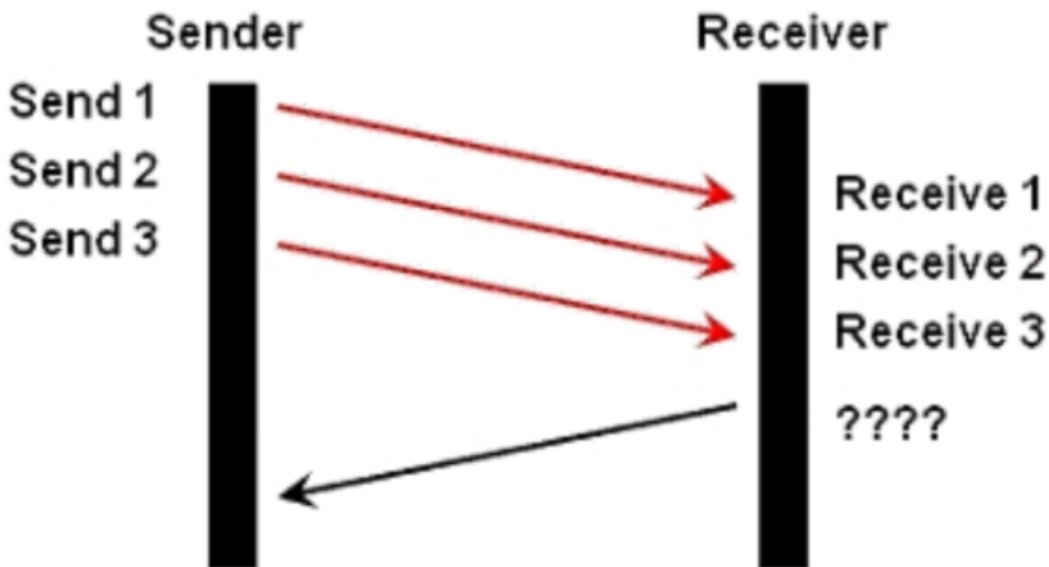
**Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA)**

Version: 14.7

**[ Total Questions: 653 ]**

**Topic 1, Describe how a network works****Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)**

A TCP/IP transfer is diagrammed in the exhibit.



A window size of three has been negotiated for this transfer. Which message will be returned from the receiver to the sender as part of this TCP/IP transfer?

- A. Send ACK 1-3
- B. Send ACK 3
- C. Send ACK 4
- D. Send ACK 4-6
- E. Send ACK 6
- F. Send ACK 7

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Explanation

In response, the receiver replies with an ACK. The acknowledgment number is set to one more than the received sequence number. The ACK means "I have got all messages up to sequence number n-1 so please send me the message for sequence number n".

**Question No : 2 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

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Drag the cable type on the left to the purpose for which it is best suited on the right. (Not all options are used.)

crossover	switch access port to router
null modem	switch to switch
straight-through	PC COM port to switch
rollover	
9-25 pin serial	

Answer:

Drag the cable type on the left to the purpose for which it is best suited on the right. (Not all options are used.)

crossover	straight-through
null modem	crossover
straight-through	rollover
rollover	
9-25 pin serial	

Question No : 3 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely	holddown timer
causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route	split horizon
prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update	defining a maximum
prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned	route poisoning
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	triggered update
decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change	

Answer:

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Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely	prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update
causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route	prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned
prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update	prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely
prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned	causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change
decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change	

**Question No : 4 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

A user is unable to connect to the Internet. Based on the layered approach to troubleshooting and beginning with the lowest layer, drag each procedure on the left to its proper category on the right.

verify URL	Step 1
verify NIC operation	Step 2
verify IP configuration	Step 3
verify Ethernet cable connection	Step 4

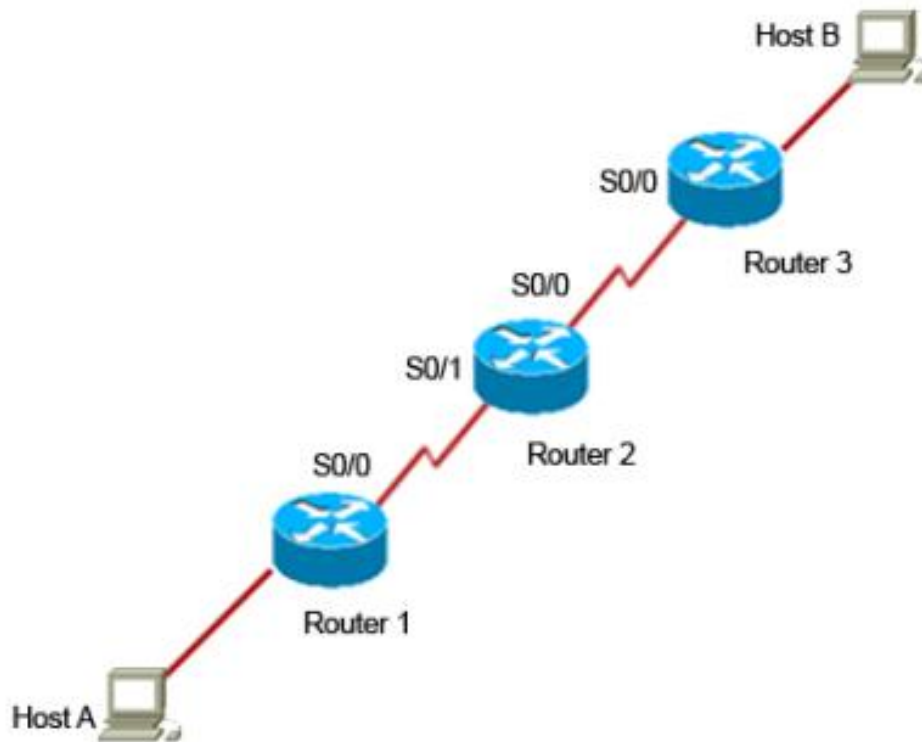
**Answer:**

A user is unable to connect to the Internet. Based on the layered approach to troubleshooting and beginning with the lowest layer, drag each procedure on the left to its proper category on the right.

verify URL	verify Ethernet cable connection
verify NIC operation	verify NIC operation
verify IP configuration	verify IP configuration
verify Ethernet cable connection	verify URL

**Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)**

Refer to the exhibit.



Host A pings interface S0/0 on router 3. What is the TTL value for that ping?

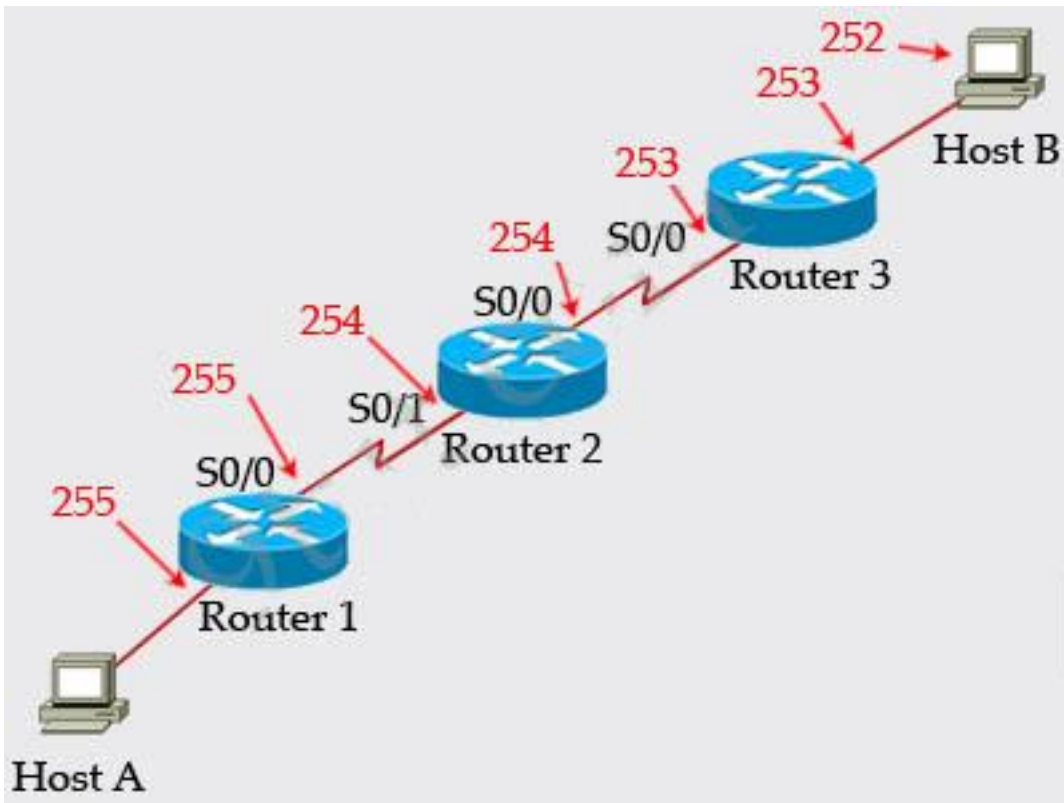
- A. 252
- B. 253
- C. 254
- D. 255

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Explanation

From the CCNA ICND2 Exam book: "Routers decrement the TTL by 1 every time they forward a packet; if a router decrements the TTL to 0, it throws away the packet. This prevents packets from rotating forever." I want to make it clear that before the router forwards a packet, the TTL is still remain the same. For example in the topology above, pings to S0/1 and S0/0 of Router 2 have the same TTL.

The picture below shows TTL values for each interface of each router and for Host B. Notice that Host A initializes ICMP packet with a TTL of 255:



untitled

**Question No : 6 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

Various protocols are listed on the left. On the right are applications for the use of those protocols. Drag the protocol on the left to an associated function for that protocol on the right. (Not all options are used.)

ICMP	A PC sends packets to the default gateway IP address the first time since the PC turned on.
DHCP	The network administrator is checking basic IP connectivity from a workstation to a server.
RARP	The TCP/IP protocol stack must find an IP address for packets destined for a URL.
UDP	A network device will automatically assign IP addresses to workstations.
DNS	
ARP	

**Answer:**

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Various protocols are listed on the left. On the right are applications for the use of those protocols. Drag the protocol on the left to an associated function for that protocol on the right. (Not all options are used.)

ICMP	ARP
DHCP	ICMP
RARP	DNS
UDP	DHCP
DNS	
ARP	

**Question No : 7 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

Move the protocol or service on the left to a situation on the right where it would be used. (Not all options are used.)

RIP	A PC with address 10.1.5.10 must access devices on the Internet.
ARP	Only routers and servers require static IP addresses. Easy IP administration is required.
NAT	A PC only knows a server as //MediaServer . IP needs to send data to that server.
DNS	A protocol is needed to replace current static routes with automatic route updates.
SQL	
DHCP	

**Answer:**

Move the protocol or service on the left to a situation on the right where it would be used. (Not all options are used.)

RIP	NAT
ARP	DHCP
NAT	DNS
DNS	RIP
SQL	
DHCP	

**Question No : 8 - (Topic 1)**

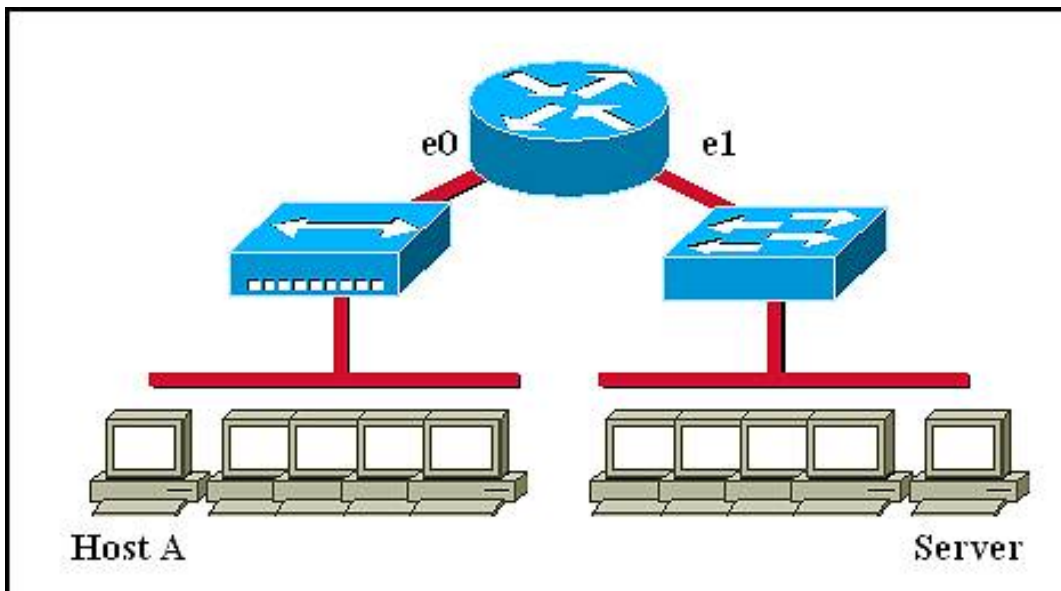
Which command can be used from a PC to verify the connectivity between host that connect through path.?

- A. tracert address
- B. ping address
- C. arp address
- D. traceroute address

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 9 - (Topic 1)**

Refer to the graphic.



Host A is communicating with the server. What will be the source MAC address of the frames received by Host A from the server?

- A. the MAC address of the server network interface
- B. the MAC address of host A
- C. the MAC address of router interface e1
- D. the MAC address of router interface e0

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Whereas switches can only examine and forward packets based on the contents of the



MAC header, routers can look further into the packet to discover the network for which a packet is destined. Routers make forwarding decisions based on the packet's network-layer header (such as an IPX header or IP header). These network-layer headers contain source and destination network addresses. Local devices address packets to the router's MAC address in the MAC header. After receiving the packets, the router must perform the following steps:

1. Check the incoming packet for corruption, and remove the MAC header . The router checks the packet for MAC-layer errors. The router then strips off the MAC header and examines the network-layer header to determine what to do with the packet.
2. Examine the age of the packet. The router must ensure that the packet has not come too far to be forwarded. For example, IPX headers contain a hop count. By default, 15 hops is the maximum number of hops (or routers) that a packet can cross. If a packet has a hop count of 15, the router discards the packet. IP headers contain a Time to Live (TTL) value. Unlike the IPX hop count, which increments as the packet is forwarded through each router, the IP TTL value decrements as the IP packet is forwarded through each router. If an IP packet has a TTL value of 1, the router discards the packet. A router cannot decrement the TTL value to 1 and then forward the packet.
3. Determine the route to the destination. Routers maintain a routing table that lists available networks, the direction to the desired network (the outgoing interface number), and the distance to those networks. After determining which direction to forward the packet, the router must build a new header. (If you want to read the IP routing tables on a Windows 95/98 workstation, type ROUTE PRINT in the DOS box.)
4. Build the new MAC header and forward the packet. Finally, the router builds a new MAC header for the packet. The MAC header includes the router's MAC address and the final destination's MAC address or the MAC address of the next router in the path.

**Question No : 10 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

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Match the terms on the left with the appropriate OSI layer on the right. (Not all options are used.)

frames	Network Layer
packets	
UDP	
IP addresses	
segments	Transport Layer
MAC addresses	
windowing	
routing	

Answer:

Match the terms on the left with the appropriate OSI layer on the right. (Not all options are used.)

frames	Network Layer
packets	packets
UDP	IP addresses
IP addresses	routing
segments	Transport Layer
MAC addresses	UDP
windowing	segments
routing	windowing

Question No : 11 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit. PC\_1 is exchanging packets with the FTP server. Consider the packets as they leave RouterB interface Fa0/1 towards RouterA. Drag the correct frame and packet addresses to their place in the table.

The diagram shows a network topology with two routers, RouterA and RouterB, connected via their Fa0/0 interfaces. RouterA is connected to SwitchA, which is connected to PC\_1. RouterB is connected to SwitchB, which is connected to an FTP server. A yellow envelope icon represents a packet being sent from RouterB's Fa0/1 interface towards RouterA's Fa0/1 interface.

Source MAC	Destination MAC	Source IP Address	Destination IP Address
Target	Target	Target	Target