1. What application layer protocol is commonly used to support for file transfers between a client and a server?
   HTML
   HTTP
   FTP
   Telnet
2. What are two forms of application layer software? (Choose two.)
   applications
   dialogs
   requests
   services
   syntax
3. A network administrator is designing a network for a new branch office of twenty-five users. What are the advantages of using a client-server model? (Choose two.)
   centralized administration
   does not require specialized software
   security is easier to enforce
   lower cost implementation
   provides a single point of failure
4. What is the purpose of resource records in DNS?
   temporarily holds resolved entries
   used by the server to resolve names
   sent by the client to during a query
   passes authentication information between the server and client
5. What is the automated service that matches resource names with the required IP address?
   HTTP
   SSH
   FQDN
   DNS
   Telnet
   SMTP
6. What three protocols operate at the Application layer of the OSI model? (Choose three.)
   ARP
   DNS
   PPP
   SMTP
   POP
   ICMP
7. What are three properties of peer-to-peer applications? (Choose three.)
   acts as both a client and server within the same communication.
   requires centralized account administration.
   hybrid mode includes a centralized directory of files.
   can be used in client-server networks.
   requires a direct physical connection between devices.
   centralized authentication is required.
8. Which application layer protocols correctly match a corresponding function? (Choose two.)
   DNS dynamically allocates IP addresses to hosts
   HTTP transfers data from a web server to a client
   POP delivers email from the client to the server email server
   SMTP supports file sharing
   Telnet provides a virtual connection for remote access
9. Which email components are used to forward mail between servers? (Choose two.)
   MDA
   IMAP
   MTA

POP
SMTP
MUA

10. As compared to SSH, what is the primary disadvantage of telnet?
    not widely available
    does not support encryption
    consumes more network bandwidth
    does not support authentication

11. Which statements are correct concerning the role of the MTA in handling email? (Choose three.)
    routes email to the MDA on other servers
    receives email from the client's MUA
    receives email via the POP3 protocol
    passes email to the MDA for final delivery
    uses SMTP to route email between servers
    delivers email to clients via the POP3 protocol

12. Which two protocols are used to control the transfer of web resources from a web server to a client browser? (Choose two.)
    ASP
    FTP
    HTML
    HTTP
    HTTPS
    IP

13. A small home network has been installed to interconnect three computers together for gaming and file sharing. What two properties represent this network type? (Choose two.)
    User accounts are centralized.
    Security is difficult to enforce.
    Specialized operating system software is required.
    File permissions are controlled by a single computer.
    A computer that responds to a file sharing request is functioning as a server.

14. Which layer of the OSI model supplies services that allow user to interface with the network?
    physical
    session
    network
    presentation
    application
    transport

15.

    Refer to the exhibit. What is the destination port for the communication that is represented on line 5?
    80
    1261

15533

3912

65520

16. What are two characteristics of peer-to-peer networks? (Choose two.)

scalable

one way data flow

decentralized resources

centralized user accounts

resource sharing without a dedicated server

17. What application layer protocol describes the services that are used for file sharing in Microsoft networks?

DHCP

DNS

SMB

SMTP

Telnet

18. What are two characteristics of clients in data networks? (Choose two.)

use daemons

initiate data exchanges

are repositories of data

may upload data to servers

listen for requests from servers

19. What is the role of the OSI application layer?

provides segmentation of data

provides encryption and conversion of data

provides the interface between the applications on either end of the network

provides control of all the data flowing between the source and destination devices

20. How does the application layer on a server usually process multiple client request for services?

ceases all connections to the service

denies multiple connections to a single daemon

suspends the current connection to allow the new connection

uses support from lower layer functions to distinguish between connections to the service