

CPSA Port Numbers with Services and Protocols Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which port number is assigned to NNTP (Network News Protocol)?**
 - A. 119**
 - B. 110**
 - C. 563**
 - D. 123**

- 2. Which port does the Whois service use?**
 - A. 43**
 - B. 110**
 - C. 25**
 - D. 173**

- 3. TACACS+ uses which port?**
 - A. 49**
 - B. 513**
 - C. 111**
 - D. 23**

- 4. Which port is used by the Syslog service?**
 - A. 520**
 - B. 111**
 - C. 514**
 - D. 445**

- 5. LDAP over SSL uses which port? (alternative item)**
 - A. 389**
 - B. 143**
 - C. 500**
 - D. 636**

- 6. Which port number is used by RADIUS for authentication?**
 - A. 8080**
 - B. 1812**
 - C. 1723**
 - D. 1813**

- 7. Which port number is another DB2 port mentioned in the data?**
- A. 523**
 - B. 1194**
 - C. 5432**
 - D. 6789**
- 8. Which port is linked to the X11 system in the listed ports?**
- A. 1194**
 - B. 5432**
 - C. 6000**
 - D. 6789**
- 9. Which port number is used by the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for routing updates?**
- A. 548**
 - B. 67**
 - C. 179**
 - D. 13**
- 10. Which port number is used by the DHCP client in IPv4 networks?**
- A. 19**
 - B. 67**
 - C. 9**
 - D. 68**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. D

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which port number is assigned to NNTP (Network News Protocol)?

- A. 119**
- B. 110**
- C. 563**
- D. 123**

The main idea here is identifying the standard port used by Network News Protocol communications. NNTP operates on port 119 for its plain, unencrypted connections. This is the traditional, default port that clients and servers use to exchange NNTP traffic. The other ports serve different services: 110 is for POP3 email retrieval, 563 is the secure version of NNTP (NNTP over TLS), and 123 is for NTP (time synchronization). So, the correct port for NNTP in its standard form is 119.

2. Which port does the Whois service use?

- A. 43**
- B. 110**
- C. 25**
- D. 173**

The main idea here is identifying the standard network port used by the WHOIS service. WHOIS is a simple query protocol that retrieves domain registration data, and it traditionally runs over TCP on port 43. When you query a WHOIS server, you connect to that server on port 43, send the domain name, and receive the registration details in plain text. The other ports listed are for completely different services: port 110 is used for POP3 email retrieval, port 25 for SMTP email sending, and port 173 is not a standard port associated with WHOIS. Since WHOIS is defined to listen on port 43, that port is the correct choice.

3. TACACS+ uses which port?

- A. 49**
- B. 513**
- C. 111**
- D. 23**

TacACS+ uses TCP port 49. This protocol runs over TCP to ensure reliable delivery of AAA messages, and port 49 is the standard assigned for it. The other ports map to different services—Telnet uses 23, the RPC portmapper uses 111, and 513 is the login daemon—so they aren't used by TacACS+.

4. Which port is used by the Syslog service?

- A. 520
- B. 111
- C. 514**
- D. 445

Syslog uses a dedicated port for receiving messages from devices and hosts. The standard Syslog protocol (as defined in RFC 3164) uses UDP port 514, so this is the port you'd typically configure on a syslog server to collect logs. Some implementations may also support TCP on 514 or other secure variants like TLS on a different port, but the default and most common port for Syslog is 514. The other ports relate to different services: 520 is used by the Routing Information Protocol (not syslog), 111 is the RPC/RPCbind service, and 445 is used for Windows SMB/CIFS.

5. LDAP over SSL uses which port? (alternative item)

- A. 389
- B. 143
- C. 500
- D. 636**

LDAP over SSL uses port 636. The secure version of LDAP starts TLS/SSL immediately as the connection is established, which is what LDAPS on 636 does. In contrast, the standard LDAP service runs on port 389 and, unless you use StartTLS on that port, traffic isn't encrypted. The other ports listed correspond to different services (for example, 143 is commonly used by IMAP, and 500 is associated with IPsec/IKE), so they don't apply to LDAP over SSL.

6. Which port number is used by RADIUS for authentication?

- A. 8080
- B. 1812**
- C. 1723
- D. 1813

RADIUS operates over UDP, and the default destination port for authentication requests is 1812 on the RADIUS server. This separation allows authentication to travel on one port while accounting uses another, commonly 1813. The other ports serve different services: 8080 is typically web traffic, 1723 is used for PPTP VPN, and 1813 is used for accounting, not authentication. While older deployments sometimes used 1645/1646, the modern standard for authentication is 1812 with accounting on 1813.

7. Which port number is another DB2 port mentioned in the data?

- A. 523
- B. 1194
- C. 5432
- D. 6789**

Ports can be assigned to DB2 in addition to the default, reflecting different services or configurations. In the given data, 6789 is listed as another DB2 port, which is why it's the correct match. The other numbers correspond to services not typically tied to DB2: 5432 is the PostgreSQL default port, 1194 is commonly used by VPNs, and 523 isn't a standard DB2 port.

8. Which port is linked to the X11 system in the listed ports?

- A. 1194
- B. 5432
- C. 6000**
- D. 6789

X11, the windowing system used on Unix-like systems, listens on a series of ports in the 6000 range: the base is 6000 for display :0, 6001 for display :1, and so on. That means among the listed ports, 6000 is the one associated with the X11 system for the first display. The other ports correspond to different services: 1194 is commonly used by OpenVPN, 5432 by PostgreSQL, and 6789 isn't a standard X11 port. Keep in mind that in some setups X11 traffic can be tunneled through SSH or use Unix sockets, so the actual port can vary, but the conventional association is 6000 for the initial X display.

9. Which port number is used by the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for routing updates?

- A. 548
- B. 67
- C. 179**
- D. 13

BGP relies on TCP for reliable delivery of its routing updates, and it uses a fixed, well-known port for those TCP sessions. That port is 179, assigned specifically for BGP. When two BGP speakers establish a session to exchange updates, they connect to the neighbor's IP on port 179, then exchange OPEN, UPDATE, KEEPALIVE, and NOTIFICATION messages over that TCP connection. Other port numbers belong to different services (for example, 67/68 for DHCP, 13 for daytime, 548 for Apple Filing Protocol), so they aren't used for BGP.

10. Which port number is used by the DHCP client in IPv4 networks?

- A. 19**
- B. 67**
- C. 9**
- D. 68**

DHCP over IPv4 uses UDP with two well-known ports: the server listens on 67 and the client uses 68. In the DHCP exchange, the client sends from source port 68 to destination port 67, and the server replies from 67 to 68. This pattern means the DHCP client's port is 68. The other ports listed aren't used by the client for DHCP (67 is used by the server; 19 and 9 are unrelated services).

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cpsaportnumservicesprotocols.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE