1-Congestion Control Refer to _____

    a) Prevent Congestion
    b) Remove Congestion
    c) Both a and b
    d) None of them

2-Open Loop Congestion Control can be used to _____

    a) Prevent
    b) Remove
    c) Both a and b
    d) None of them

3- Closed Loop Congestion Control can be used to _____

    a) Prevent
    b) Remove
    c) Both a and b
    d) None of them

4-Retransmission Policy is one of _____ type

    a) Open-Loop Congestion Control
    b) Closed-Loop Congestion Control
    c) Both a and b
    d) None of them

5-Window Policy is one of _____ type

    a) Open-Loop Congestion Control
    b) Closed-Loop Congestion Control
    c) Both a and b
    d) None of them

6- Acknowledgment Policy is one of _____ type

a) **Open-Loop Congestion Control**

b) Closed-Loop Congestion Control

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

7- Discarding Policy is one of _____ type

a) **Open-Loop Congestion Control**

b) Closed-Loop Congestion Control

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

8- Admission policy is one of _____ type

a) **Open-Loop Congestion Control**

b) Closed-Loop Congestion Control

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

9-Back pressure is one of _____ type

a) Open-Loop Congestion Control

b) **Closed-Loop Congestion Control**

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

10- Choke packet is one of _____ type

a) Open-Loop Congestion Control

b) **Closed-Loop Congestion Control**

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

11- Implicit Signaling is one of _____ type

a) Open-Loop Congestion Control

b) <mark>Closed-Loop Congestion Control</mark>

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

12- Explicit Signaling is one of _____ type

a) Open-Loop Congestion Control

b) <mark>Closed-Loop Congestion Control</mark>

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

13-Go Back N is better than Selective Repeat? TRUE/<mark>FALSE</mark>

14- Admission policy means that _____

a) A router can establishing a virtual circuit connection if there is congestion in the network.

b) <mark>A router can deny establishing a virtual circuit connection if there is congestion in the network.</mark>

c) Both a and b

a) None of them

15-Back Pressure is_____

a) <mark>A node to node congestion control</mark>

b) Packet sent by a node

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

16- In implicit signaling _____

a) there is no communication between the congested node or nodes and the source

b) the node that experiences congestion can send a signal to the source or destination

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

17- In congestion Avoidance Algorithm _____

a) The size of the congestion window increases exponentially

b) It uses additive increase

c) Both a and b

d) None of them

18-_____ used to prevent a long idle connection between two TCPs

a) Persistence Timer

b) Keep-alive Timer

c) Time-Wait Timer

19- The Root zone file lists the names and Ip addresses of the _____

a) Authoritative DNS servers for all top-level domains

b) All domains

c) None of them

20-Registrant is_____

a) the agent which submits change requests to the registry on behalf of the registrant

b) the name space's database

c) the entity which makes use of the domain name

21- In peer-to-peer (P2P) Network model_____

a) Resources are centralized
b) Resources are decentralized
c) Every end device can function as a client or server on a&c
d) b&c

22-_____ deliver email from sever to client (incoming message)

a)MUA

b) POP

c) SMTP

d) MTA

23-____ used to forward email

a)MUA

b)POP

c)SMTP

d)MTA

24- one of the advantages of TELENT ,it does support encryption like SSH

TRUE/FALSE