	e transport layer handles multiplexing and demultiplexing through what type of vice?	1 / 1 point
	Hubs	
	Switches	
	Routers	
	Ports	
2.	Which field in a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) header is chosen from ephemeral ports?	1 / 1 point
	Source port	
	Acknowledgement number	
	O Destination port	
	O Sequence number	
	✓ Correct	
3.	A Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection is established and two devices ensure that they're speaking the same protocol. What has occurred?	1 / 1 point
	Two-way handshake	
	Three-way handshake	
	Handshake	
	O Four-way handshake	
	✓ Correct	

4.	A Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection is in working order and both sides can send each other data. What is the TCP socket state?	1 / 1 point
	○ SYN_RECEIVED	
	ESTABLISHED	
	LISTEN	
	O SYN_SENT	
	⊘ Correct	
5.	If the checksum doesn't compute for a packet sent at the Internet Protocol (IP) level, what will happen to the data?	1 / 1 point
	The data will be sent back to the sending node with an error.	
	The data will be discarded	
	The data will be resent	
	It will be sent, but may be out of order.	
	✓ Correct	
6.	The OSI network model has layers.	1 / 1 point
	o six	
	seven	
	eight	
	O five	
	⊘ Correct	

	program to respond to immediately. Which Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) flag will be used?	
	○ RST	
	○ URG	
	PSH	
	○ ACK	
8.	HTTP is an example of a(n) layer protocol.	1 / 1 point
	O data-link	
	application	
	transport	
	network	
9.	What port does the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) typically listen on?	1 / 1 point
	O "25"	
	"21"	
	"80"	
	"443"	

10. A communication between two devices is over the maximum limit of an ethernet frame size. The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) splits up the data into

1 / 1 point

segments. Which field in the header helps keep track of the many segments?		
Sequence number		
Acknowledgement number		
Urgent pointer		
Checksum		
⊘ Correct		