* SSTAS ANOTE

厦门大学《<u>计算机网络</u>》课程试卷

· 软件_学院_软件工程_系_2017_年级_软件工程_专业

学年学期: <u>18-19/2</u> 主考教师: <u>林坤辉;黄炜</u> A 卷(√) B 卷()

- 、	单选题(共20分,每小题1分。按顺序每	行5题,分4行将答案	ミ写在答卷纸上)		
1.	Which of the following transmission media does RJ45 used?				
	A. shielded twisted pair	B. unshielded twisted	pair		
	C. coaxial cable	D. optical fiber			
2.	The RS-232 standard sends each bit of the	character, and follow	s each character with		
	an idle period bit(s) long.				
	A. no B. one	C. at least one	D. at most one.		
3.	Which of following problems needs to be co	onsidered in the data li	nk layer?		
	A. Bit encoding and decoding.	B. Error control.			
	C. Datagram fragmentation.	D. Out of order receip	ot of packets.		
4.	ASDL which divides available bandwidth u	ses division	n multiplexing.		
	A. time B. wave	C. code	D. frequency		
5.	A host uses when starting up and requesting a dynamic IP address.				
	A. unicast B. multicast	C. broadcast	D. none of above		
6.	The mechanism of created to	establish label swit	tched paths was so		
	cumbersome that it was not used.				
	A. ARPANET B. ATM	C. Frame relay D	. X. 25		
7.	An organization usually chooses to place a	An organization usually chooses to place a on each floor of a building.			
	A. hub B. repeater	C. switch	D. bridge		
8.	Which of the following can be a source address of an IP datagram?				
	A. 0.0.0.0 B. 218.193.0.0	C. 224.1.0.2	D. 255.255.255.255		
9.	Which of the following fields is NOT valid	in the IPv4 datagram	header?		
	A. Source IP B. Identification	C. Acknowledgement	D. Time to live		
10.	The mask is assigned to a su	ibnet 218.193.0.0/27.			
	A. 255.255.255.224 B. 31.255.255.255	C. 255.255.0.0	D. 218.193.0.31		

11.	Which of the following statements about WAN store and forward is TRUE?						
	A. A system that uses the store and forward paradigm can keep each data link busy						
	and thus, decrease overall performance.						
	B. The forward operation occurs when a packet arrives: I/O hardware inside the pack						
	switch places a copy of the packet in memory.						
	C. The store operation occurs once a packet has arrived and is waiting in memory.						
	D. The processor examines the packet, determines its destination, and sends the packet over the I/O interface that leads to the destination.						
12.	Pinging with all packets received successfully CANNOT tell the network						
	interface card is working properly.						
	A. 0.0.0.0	B. 127.0.0.255	C. 192.168.1.0	D. 255.255.255.255			
13.	TCP DOES NOT guarantee that the data sent across a connection will be						
	A. delivered exactly as sent		B. delivered completely				
	C. delivered in same si	ze pieces	D. delivered in order				
14.	4. Each entry in a advertisement consists of a pair (destination network, distance						
	A. RIP	B. OSPF	C. IS-IS	D. BGP			
15.	Which statement DOE	S NOT characterize	the transport layer p	rotocols?			
	A. TCP and UDP port numbers are used by application layer protocols.						
	B. TCP uses port numbers to provide reliable transportation of IP packets.						
	C. TCP uses windowing and sequencing to provide reliable transfer of data.						
	D. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol. UDP is a connectionless protocol.						
16.	FTP can be characteristized as:						
	A. Clients can transfer files but they cannot obtain the contents of a directory.						
	B. Control messages can be sent as either ASCII text or non-ASCII character.						
	C. FTP allows each file	and access restriction	s.				
	D. If the FTP server is	running on UNIX a	and a client on Window	vs is used to download			
	a binary file, a file	format error occurs.					
17.	When a host cannot res	hen a host cannot resolve a domain, a request message will be sent to serv					
	A. local	B. authority	C. top level	D. root			

18.	During an e-mail is received from the server, is NOT engaged.						
	A. DNS	B. IP	C. POP3/IMAP4	D. SMTP			
19.	9. The status code 200 means for HTTP.						
	A. redirection	B. internal error	C. not found	D. OK			
20.	20. IPv4 address exhaustion is one of the motivation of IPv6, and overcomes such shortage and extends the life of IPv4.						
	A. CIDR; NAT	B. CDMA; CSM	A C. DHCP; ARP	D. ARP; DNS			

二、简答题(共30分,每小题6分。答案写在答卷纸上,并标明题号)

- 1. 请作图画出载波、信号(发送的位为: 1011)、调频、调幅、调相的三种载波,共 5 幅图。图应标明横轴纵轴,主要特征应明显。
- 2. TCP/IP 协议族的网络接口层已定义帧格式和物理地址,为何网络层需要定义 IP 报文格式并使用唯一的 IP 地址?
- 3. RIP (路由信息协议) 使用何种传输层协议? 请简述其工作原理。
- 4. 请说明 TranceRouter 程序用 ICMP 报文探测从源到目标中间路由器 IP 地址的机制。
- 5. 请简述 TCP 协议中流量控制机制,并指出流量控制与拥塞控制的区别。

三、应用题(共50分。答案写在答卷纸上,并标明题号)

1. (25 分) 某公司的网络拓扑如图 1 所示。其中,路由器 3 台,连接 C 类网络 4 个,其物理网络类型各不相同。N1 为传统以太网。R1 的 IP 为 192.168.1.1 和 192.168.2.1,R2 的 IP 为 192.168.2.2 和 192.168.3.1,R3 的 IP 为 192.168.3.2 和 192.168.4.1。

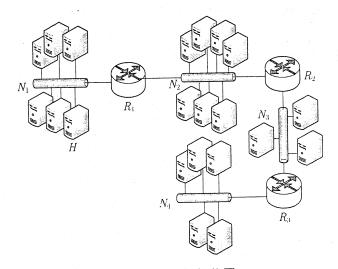


图 1 某公司网络拓扑图

- (1) (4分)图中 N1 现使用共享型 Hub 连接计算机,这样做有什么缺点?其联网设备如何改进?请画出改进后的拓扑结构示意图,并简要说明理由。
- (2) (5分)请作图说明传统以太网的帧结构,标注每段含义和长度(或长度范围)。 请根据传统以太网的介质访问控制策略,说明信号冲突后的处理机制。
- (3) (5分)设主机 H 向 N4中的某主机发送一个 IP 数据报,其在主机 H 和 R1中分别需要做哪些处理。
- (4) (5分)请写出路由器 R2的路由表,包括:目的地,子网掩码,下一跳,跳数。
- (5) (6分) N1的 MTU (最大传输单元) 为 1500B, N2的 MTU 为 800B, N3的 MTU 为 1200B, N4的 MTU 为 600B。从主机 192.168.1.4 向主机 192.168.4.4 发送一个 1800B的 IP报文(其中 IP头长度为 20B)。请写出该 IP报文在 N4中的每个分片的报文总长度及其偏移量。请写出这些报文分片重组的位置和条件。
- 2. (12 分) 现需要设计一个基于 Socket API 的网络通信软件。
 - (1) (3分)如何唯一标识网间通信的两端进程?
 - (2) (5分)请用伪代码列出流模式下通信双方 SocketAPI 函数调用流程(应正确写出 Windows 或 UNIX 下的函数名)。
 - (3) (4分)请说明并发的 Server 端基本操作流程。
- 3. (13 分) 学生在宿舍用电信宽带通过 Chrome 浏览器登陆我校选课系统选课。
 - (1) (5分)浏览器是否能通过 ARP 询问选课网站的 MAC 地址?并说明原因。
 - (2) (6分) HTTP 协议基于 TCP 连接, TCP 在建立和终止时使用了握手过程。请分别作图说明其交互过程。请注明重要的头标志。
 - (3) (2分)由于访问量的激增,学生反映 Web 服务打开网页太慢,请提出2个改善用户体验的可行办法(除了购买高配置服务器、增加带宽之外)。