

NETWORK CH3

Question Bank

Helping Others Have Special taste

Questions

1. Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to _____
a) network layer b) data link layer
c) application layer
d) physical layer
2. Which of the following are transport layer protocols used in networking?
a) TCP and FTP
b) UDP and HTTP
c) TCP and UDP
d) HTTP and FTP
3. User datagram protocol is called connectionless because _____
a) all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
b) it sends data as a stream of related packets
c) it is received in the same order as sent order
d) it sends data very quickly
4. Transmission control protocol _____
a) is a connection-oriented protocol
b) uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
c) receives data from application as a single stream
d) all of the mentioned
5. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called _____
a) socket
b) pipe

- c) port
 - d) machine
6. Which one of the following is a version of UDP with congestion control?
- a) datagram congestion control protocol
 - b) stream control transmission protocol
 - c) structured stream transport
 - d) user congestion control protocol
7. A _____ is a TCP name for a transport service access point. a) port
- b) pipe
 - c) node
 - d) protocol
8. Transport layer protocols deals with _____
- a) application to application communication
 - b) process to process communication
 - c) node to node communication
 - d) man to man communication
9. Which of the following is a transport layer protocol?
- a) stream control transmission protocol
 - b) internet control message protocol
 - c) neighbor discovery protocol
 - d) dynamic host configuration protocol
10. Which of the following is false with respect to TCP?
- a) Connection-oriented
 - b) Process-to-process

- c) Transport layer protocol
 - d) Unreliable
11. In TCP, sending and receiving data is done as _____
- a) Stream of bytes
 - b) Sequence of characters
 - c) Lines of data
 - d) Packets
12. TCP process may not write and read data at the same speed. So we need _____ for storage. a) Packets b) Buffers
- c) Segments
 - d) Stacks
13. TCP groups a number of bytes together into a packet called _____ a) Packet
- b) Buffer
 - c) Segment
 - d) Stack
14. Communication offered by TCP is _____
- a) Full-duplex
 - b) Half-duplex
 - c) Semi-duplex
 - d) Byte by byte
15. To achieve reliable transport in TCP, _____ is used to check the safe and sound arrival of data. a) Packet
- b) Buffer
 - c) Segment
 - d) Acknowledgment

16. In segment header, sequence number and acknowledgement number fields refer to _____
a) Byte number b) Buffer number
c) Segment number
d) Acknowledgment
17. Bytes of data being transferred in each connection are numbered by TCP. These numbers start with a _____
a) Fixed number b) Random sequence of 0's and 1's
c) One
d) Sequence of zero's and one's
18. The value of acknowledgement field in a segment defines _____
a) sequence number of the byte received previously
b) total number of bytes to receive
c) sequence number of the next byte to be received
d) sequence of zeros and ones
19. The receiver of the data controls the amount of data that are to be sent by the sender is referred to as _____
a) Flow control b) Error control
c) Congestion control
d) Error detection
20. Size of TCP segment header ranges between _____
a) 16 and 32 bytes
b) 16 and 32 bits
c) 20 and 60 bytes
d) 20 and 60 bits
21. Connection establishment in TCP is done by which mechanism?
a) Flow control
b) Three-Way Handshaking
c) Forwarding

- d) Synchronization
22. The server program tells its TCP that it is ready to accept a connection. This process is called _____ a) Active open b) Active close
c) Passive close
d) Passive open
23. A client that wishes to connect to an open server tells its TCP that it needs to be connected to that particular server. The process is called _____ a) Active open
b) Active close
c) Passive close
d) Passive open
24. In Three-Way Handshaking process, the situation where both the TCP's issue an active open is _____ a) Mutual open b) Mutual Close
c) Simultaneous open
d) Simultaneous close
25. What allows TCP to detect lost segments and in turn recover from that loss? a) Sequence number
b) Acknowledgment number
c) Checksum
d) Both Sequence & Acknowledgment number
26. Which of the following is false with respect to UDP?
a) Connection-oriented
b) Unreliable
c) Transport layer protocol
d) Low overhead
27. Return value of the UDP port "Chargen" is _____
a) String of characters
b) String of integers

- c) Array of characters with integers
 - d) Array of zero's and one's
28. Beyond IP, UDP provides additional services such as _____
- a) Routing and switching
 - b) Sending and receiving of packets
 - c) Multiplexing and demultiplexing
 - d) Demultiplexing and error checking
29. What is the main advantage of UDP?
- a) More overload
 - b) Reliable
 - c) Low overhead
 - d) Fast
30. "Total length" field in UDP packet header is the length of _____ a)
Only UDP header b) Only data
- c) Only checksum
 - d) UDP header plus data
31. The _____ field is used to detect errors over the entire user datagram. a) udp header
- b) checksum
 - c) source port
 - d) destination port
32. TCP and UDP are called
- a) Application Protocols
 - b) Session Protocols

- c) Transport Protocols
 - d) Network Protocols
33. Security based connection is provided by which layer?
- a) Application Protocols
 - b) Session Protocols
 - c) Transport Protocols
 - d) Network Protocols
34. Buffer overrun can be reduced by using what?
- a) Traffic control
 - b) Flow control
 - c) Byte orientation
 - d) Data integrity
35. In transport layer, message is divided into transmittable
- a) Segments
 - b) Packets
 - c) Frames
 - d) None of the above
36. Transport layer is responsible for process-to-process delivery of the
- a) Address of Message
 - b) Message
 - c) Few Packets of Message
 - d) Partial Message
37. At transport layer, TCP/IP defines

- a) Stream Control Transmission Protocol
 - b) User Datagram Protocol
 - c) Transmission Control Protocol
 - d) All of the above
38. Transport layer may be responsible for flow and error Control, like the a) Data Link Layer
- b) Physical Layer
 - c) Subnet Layer
 - d) Application Layer
39. Transport layer can identify the symptoms of overload nodes using a) Traffic control
- b) Flow control
 - c) Byte orientation
 - d) Data integrity
40. A is a TCP name for a transport service access point
- a) Node
 - b) Pipe
 - c) Port
 - d) None of the above
41. In side transport layer break up the message into segments . a. Receive
- b. send
 - c. intermediate

- d. none of these
42. layer is responsible for logical communication between hosts . a. Transport b. application
c. network
d. none of these
43. sender increases transmission rate (window size), probing for usable bandwidth, until loss occurs
a) Approach b . pipelined
c. realistic
d. none
44. pipelined protocol receiver only sends individual ack. a. Go-back-n
b. rdt
c. selective repeat
d. none of these
45. protocol used in streaming multimedia , DNS and SNMP . a. UDP
b. TCP
c. HTTP
d. none of these
46. multiplexing at sender use header info to deliver segments to correct sockets
a. true
b . false

47. Protocol is called bare bones .
- a. TCP
 - b. HTTP
 - c. UDP
 - d. none of these
48. In side transport layer reassembles the message into segments . a. Receive
- b. send
 - c. intermediate
 - d. none of these
49. layer is responsible for logical communication between processes .
- a. Transport
 - b. application
 - c. network
 - d. none of these
50. In transport layer what services are not available a.
- Flow control
 - b. congestion control
 - c. Connection setup
 - d. delay guarantees

51..... increase cwnd by 1 MSS every RTT until loss detected. a.

additive increase

b. additive decrease

c. multiplicative decrease

d. multiplicative increase

52.number of headers bytes of UDP protocol bytes. a.16

b.4

c.8

d.32

53.The feature of timeout is appear in any version of rdt a.

rdt 3.0

b. rdt 2.1

c. rdt 2.2

d. rdt 2.0

54..... pipelined protocol receiver only sends cumulative ack.

a. Go-back-n

b. rdt

c. selective repeat

d. none of these

55. TCP congestion and flow control set window size is feature of TCP.

- a. Reliable
- b. full duplex data
- c. pipelined
- d. connection oriented

56..... cut cwnd in half after loss.

- a. additive increase
- b. additive decrease
- c. multiplicative decrease
- d. multiplicative increas

57..... Is receiver controls sender, so sender won't overflow receiver's buffer by transmitting too much, too fast

- a. Flow control
- b. full duplex data
- c. connection oriented
- d. pipelined

58 too many sources sending too much data too fast for *network* to handle.

- a. Congestion control
- b. full duplex data
- c. connection oriented
- d. pipelined

59..... known loss packets can be lost, dropped at router due to full buffers

- a. Realisti
- b. Idealization
- c. network-assisted
- d. none

60..... is a congestion control that routers provide feedback to end systems

- a. Idealization
- b. network-assisted
- c. end-end
- d. none

Answers

Question	Answer
1)	A

Lecture-3

2)	C
3)	A
4)	D
5)	A
6)	A
7)	A
8)	B
9)	A
10)	D
11)	A
12)	B
13)	C
14)	A
15)	D
16)	A
17)	D
18)	C
19)	A
20)	C

Lecture-3

21)	B
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22)	D
23)	A

24)	C
25)	B
26)	A
27)	A
28)	D
29)	C
30)	D
31)	B
32)	C
33)	C
34)	B
35)	A
36)	A
37)	D
38)	A
39)	A

Lecture-3

40)	C
41)	B
42)	C
43)	A
44)	C
45)	A
46)	B
47)	C
48)	A
49)	A
50)	D
51)	A
52)	C
53)	A
54)	A
55)	C
56)	C
57)	A
58)	A

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