1. MAC means Media Access Control

A. True

B. False

2. The MAC address has 6 groups of 2 hexadecimal numbers

A. True

B. False

3. UDP guarantees datagram delivery

A. True

B. False

4. The socket type used by TCP is SOCK\_STREAM

A. True

B. False

5. The connect system call is normally called by the client process in order to connect to a server process.

A. True

B. False

6. The listen system call indicates to the protocol that the client process is ready to accept new incoming connections on the socket.

A. True

B. False

7. At the level of a TCP client, the bind system call is mandatory

A. True

B. False

8. The high order bits of an IP Address represent the host part.

A. True

B. False

9. All the hosts from the same network can physically reach each other without an intervening router

A. True

B. False

10. A network address can be determined based on a IP Address from the network and the netmask.

A. True

B. False

11. Always, in a class of addresses, the first and last IP addresses are reserved.

A. True

B. False

12. For connecting a host with a private address to the Internet, it has to be translated to a public address, process named ARP.

A. True

B. False

13. 172.16.0.0/12 refers to a private address space.

A. True

B. False

14. A DNS server is responsible with translating numerical IP addresses to domain names.

A. True

B. False

15. The network address can be obtained from an IP address and the netmask using the logical operation “OR”

A. True

B. False

16. When NAT is involved, the local network uses just one IP address as far as outside world is concerned

A. True

B. False

17. The number of IP addreses allocated for each subnet block has to be a power of 4.

A. True

B. False

18. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.248 is a invalid IP/Netmask combination

A. True

B. False

19. The default gateway serves as an access point or IP router that a networked computer uses to send information to a computer in the same network or the Internet.

A. True

B. False

20. A 255.255.255.240 netmask is capable of supporting 16 hosts.

A. True

B. False

21. A computer uses HTTP to look up domain names and get the associated IP address.

A. True

B. False

22. There is no routing based on MAC addresses

A. True

B. False

23. A proxy server acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers.

A. True

B. False

24. The combination DNS server = Default Gateway is not possible

A. True

B. False

25. A collection of computers (PCs, Workstations) and other devices interconnected represent a computer network.

A. True

B. False

26. Hosts (computers), links (coaxial cable, twisted pair, optical fiber, radio, satellite), switches/routers (intermediate systems) are all components of a computer system.

A. True

B. False

27. Big Endian means 'most significant byte first' while little endian means 'least significant byte first.

A. True

B. False

28. SOCK\_STREAM is used for UDP connections.

A. True

B. False

29. SOCK\_DGRAM is used for UDP connections.

A. True

B. False

30. The optical fiber cable theoretically has unlimited bandwith.

A. True

B. False

31. Every domain name that is not already in use is free to claim as your own.

A. True

B. False

32. 255.255.255.128 starts with 1 zero and ends with 7 zeroes.

A. True

B. False

33. 255.255.255.128 ends with 7 zeroes.

A. True

B. False

34. Port forwarding is a use of NAT.

A. True

B. False

35. Mac addresses are not guaranteed to be unique.

A. True

B. False

36. When can a DHCP server relay IP addresses to clients on a network segment separated from the server's location?

A. DHCP server can only relay IP addresses to the clients found on the same network segment

B. when the router separating them acts as a relay agent

C. when the dhcp server uses the same IP address as the router that supports the network segment where the clients are located

D. when there are more logical routes between the dhcp server and the subnetwork clients

37. Choose the correct use of the Straight through and the Cross over cable

A. cross cable to connect a PC to a PC and straight through to connect a switch to a hub

B. cross cable to connect a router to a PC and straight through to connect a switch to a server

C. cross cable to connect a switch to a hub and straight through to connect a router to a switch

D. cross cable to connect a switch to a switch and straight through to connect a hub to a switch

38. Choose the correct use of the following cables:

A. straight through to connect a hub to a switch or a hub to a PC

B. cross cable to connect a PC to a server or a PC to a router

C. straight through to connect a PC to a PC or a switch to a router

D. cross cable to connect a router to a router or a hub to a switch

39. In what situation is a PC unable to ping another PC ?

A. PCs are on two different network segments on the same network

B. firewall is disabled on both of the PCs

C. one of the PCs is connected to the router by cross over cable

D. firewall is enabled on both computers

40. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the IP protocol?

A. It affects packet routing

B. Is considered an unreliable protocol

C. Is a connection-oriented protocol

D. It defines the Internet addressing system

41. Having more than one DHCP server on the same subnet of a network is :

A. possible, if all server besides one are offline , so that the client requests for IP addresses only reach that server

B. possible, as long as they share the same address pool to give to the clients

C. possible only if each of them has a different pool of addresses, without sharing any address

D. not possible

42. What is the main function of DNS?

A. maps a known IP address to a MAC layer address

B. provides host names to TCP/IP address resolution

C. automatically assigns IP addresses to the devices across the network

D. provides network connectivity to a computer

43. Gateways are used for:

A. providing connectivity between two or more network segments

B. providing network connectivity to a computer

C. tracing the route taken by data from the router to the destination network

D. transfer files between different platforms

44. What is the maximum number of hosts for a class C network?

A. 65.534

B. 65.535

C. 128

D. 254

45. What is the maximum number of networks in a class A network?

A. 126

B. 128

C. 16,384

D. 254

47. Which one of the following addresses is a public IP address?

A. 10.0.0.0/8

B. 207.46.130.0/24

C. 172.16.0.0/12

D. 1.0.0.0/8

48. NAT is :

A. a connection between computers and other network devices that are located within a small physical location

B. a protocol providing a way for multiple computers on a common network to share single connection to the Internet

C. a protocol used by routers to send data from one network to another

D. a set of protocol layers designed to make data exchange possible on different types of computer networks

49. Which one is not true about classless routing protocols:

A. RIPv1 supports classless routing protocols

B. RIPv2 supports classless routing protocols

C. It is allowed to a use a variable length mask

D. It is allowed to use discontiguous network

50. Which one of these is a RIPv2 characteristic?

A. maintains a routing table as in RIPv1 without the mask information

B. is a classful routing protocol

C. supports maximum metric (hop count) value up to 15. Any router further than 15 hops is considered unreachable

D. does not support triggered updates or authentication of ripv2 update messages

51. Which one is true about RIPv1?

A. It is easier to configure than RIPv2

B. It maintains a routing table as in RIPv2, including mask information

C. It has a lower administrative distance than RIPv2

D. It has the same timer’s ad RIPv2.

52. An IP address is:

A. 64 bits

B. 32 bytes

C. 128 bytes

D. 32 bits

53. Which of the following are valid IP addresses to mark a sub network?

A. 177.91.107.144/29

B. 177.91.107.0/32

C. 177.91.107.1/25

D. 177.91.154.2/30

54. What is the range of network IPs in which the following given IP resides :194.168.19.65/28?

A. 194.168.19.64 – 194.168.19.87

B. 194.168.19.64 – 194.168.19.79

C. 194.167.19.62 – 194 .167.19.87

D. 194.168.19.0 - 194.168.19.64

55. Which of the following is the correct host range for the subnet in which we can find the IP address 192.168.168.188 255.255.255.192?

A. 192.168.168.129-191

B. 192.168.168.128-190

C. 192.168.168.128-192

D. 192.168.168.129-190

56. Which protocol does DHCP use at the Transport Layer?

A. IP

B. UDP

C. TCP

D. ARP

57. Which class of IP address has the most host addresses available by default?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. A and C

58. Which protocol does Ping use?

A. TCP

B. ARP

C. ICMP

D. IP

59. Which of the following does not use TCP?

A. HTTP

B. DHCP -> UDP

C. FTP

D. SMTP

60. Which of the following is a private IP address ?

A. 12.0.0.2

B. 168.172.19.40

C. 172.15.14.36

D. 192.168.24.43

61. Which class of IP address provides a maximum of only 254 host addresses per network ID?

A. class A

B. class B

C. class C

D. class B and C

62. Which one is true about ICMP packets?

A. They are encapsulated within IP datagrams.

B. ICMP is encapsulated within UDP datagrams.

C. They do not provide hosts with information about network problems.

D. They guarantee datagram delivery.

63. Which of the following is considered to be the destination host before translation?

A. Inside local host

B. Outside local host

C. Inside global host

D. Outside global host

64. Which of the following is considered to be the address after translation?

A. Inside local host

B. Outside local host

C. Inside global host

D. Outside global host

65. Which of the following is not a way to configure NAT ?

A. IP NAT pool

B. Static

C. Dynamic

D. NAT overload

66. Which one of the following is not an advantage of using NAT?

A. Conserves legally registered addresses.

B. Translation introduces switching path delays

C. Increases flexibility when connecting to the Internet

D. Reduces address overlap occurrence

67. Which one is true about NAT?

A. Causes loss of end-to-end IP traceability

B. Does not conserve legally registered addresses

C. Decreases flexibility when connecting to the Internet and certain applications will not function with NAT enabled

D. Increases address overlap occurrence

68. Which of the following is true about the IP address 10.16.3.65/23?

A. The subnet address is 10.16.3.0 255.255.254.0

B. The last valid host address in the subnet is 10.16.2.254 255.255.254.0

C. The broadcast address of the subnet is 10.16.3.0 255.255.254.0

D. The lowest host address in the subnet is 10.16.2.1 255.255.254.0

69. Which of the following are valid subnet addresses?

A. 177.91.107.0 ,177.92.107.97, 177.92.107.144

B. 177.91.107.0, 1.0.0.0, 0.0.0.0

C. 191.91.168.1, 177.91.107.152, 177.91.168.127

D. 177.91.107.0, 177.91.107.144, 1.0.0.112

70. What does a mask /28 mean?

A. the maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts is 16

B. the maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts is 14

C. the maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts is 8

D. the maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts is 30

71. A sub mask /30 can be given to:

A. a subnet with 3 PC’s, connected to a router by a switch

B. a subnet with 2 PC’s and a Server, connected to a router by a switch

C. a subnet with 2 PC’s connected directly to the router

D. a subnet with 2 routers connected

72. You need to subnet a network that has 7 subnets, each with at least 16 hosts. Which classful subnet mask would you use?

A. 255.255.255.192

B. 255.255.255.224

C. 255.255.255.240

D. 255.255.255.252

73. You have an interface on a router with the IP address of 192.168.192.10/29. Including the router interface, how many hosts can have IP addresses on the LAN attached to the router interface?

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 14

74. The network address of 172.16.0.0/19 provides how many subnets and hosts?

A. 7 subnets, 30 hosts each

B. 8 subnets, 8,190 hosts each

C. 8 subnets, 2,046 hosts each

D. 7 subnets, 2,046 hosts each

75. Given the network above, choose which of the next are correct IP addresses for each subnet in the picture (N1,N2,N3,N4):

A. N1 -> 1.168.19.72/30, N2->1.168.19.0/24, N3 ->1.168.19.84/26 , N4->1.168.19.80/30

B. N1-> 1.168.19.72/29 , N2->1.168.18.0/24 , N3->1.168.19.0/26, N4->1.168.19.80/30

C. N1-> 1.168.19.72/29 , N2->1.168.18.0/26 , N3->1.168.19.0/26 ,N4->1.168.19.80/30

D. N1-> 1.168.19.72/29 , N2->1.168.18.0/24 , N3 ->1.168.18.144/26 , N4 ->1.168.19.80/30

76. Which of the following affirmations about UDP is not true?

A. Writes packets of bytes

B. No read bytes from a packet are lost

C. Neither party can overflow the other. Traffic is controlled by the OS

D. Not read bytes from a packet are lost

77. Which one is not a principle to the OSI model?

A. A layer should be created where a different abstraction is needed.

B. Each layer should perform a well-defined function.

C. The layer boundaries should be chosen to maximize the information flow across the interfaces.

D. The function of each layer should be chosen with an eye toward defining internationally standardized protocols.

78. Which of the following layers, controls the operation of a subnet and handles how packets are routed from source to destination?

A. The Network Layer

B. The Transport Layer

C. The Session Layer

D. The Presentation Layer

79. Which protocol handles mail exchange?

A. FTP

B. TELNET

C. SSH

D. SMTP

80. Which one of the following is a Natural Mask?

A. 255.255.255.255

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.255.255.128

D. 255.255.255.64

81. IP - best effort protocol - does its best effort to transport datagram from one machine to another with no guarantee of an

A. Successful delivery

B. Duplication/Unicity

C. Data integrity

D. All of the above

82. Which affirmation is not true about The Network Address Translation:

A. No need to be allocated range of addresses from ISP: - just one IP address is used for all devices

B. Can change addresses of devices in local network without notifying outside world

C. Can change ISP only by changing addresses of devices in local network

D. devices inside local net not explicitly addressable, visible by outside world

83. Which of the following affirmations about TCP is not true?

A. Client process must first be running

B. Server must have created socket that welcomes clientís contact

C. Allows server to talk with multiple clients

D. Source port numbers are used to distinguish clients

84. IP Routing is based on the:

A. Source IP

B. Destination IP

C. Network Address

D. Broadcast Address

85. Which is not a Service of a Data Link Layer?

A. Framing and link access

B. Flow Control

C. Error Correction

D. Traffic isolation

86. What are the protocols involved in sending an email?

A. FTP

B. SMTP

C. TCP

D. POP3

E. HTTP

87. TCP stands for...

A. Transfer Control Protocol

B. Transmission Connection Protocol

C. Transformation Central Protocol

D. Transmission Control Protocol

88. What is a datagram?

A. A structure used to get data from the user in order to synchronize the server

B. A basic transfer unit used in packet-switched networks, providing a connectionless communication service

C. Information that can harm your computer if you're not careful with it

D. Millions of bytes configured in a big cluster which can be easily transferred

89. ARP can be used for...

A. Mapping network addresses to physical (MAC) addresses

B. Mapping public virtual addresses to private ip addresses

C. Publishing websites to the internet

D. Sending emails very fast

90. TCP, UDP and SCTP are part of

A. Application Layer

B. Internet Layer

C. Transport Layer

D. Link Layer

91. TCP Header contains the following entries:

A. Source Port, Destination Port, Sequence Number, Acknowledgement Number, Flags, Data Offset, Checksum, Urgent Pointer

B. Source IP, Destination IP, Pointer to MAC address, Connection unique identifier, Router IP, NAT tables

C. Source Port, Destination Port, Length, Checksum

D. Source Mac, Destination Mac, Connection object, Checksum, Data hash

92. What would be a network security recommandation?

A. Forwarding all traffic from the router ports to computer ports

B. Activate firewall and use good firewall rules

C. Use the default router password, everybody will expect that you change it, so not changing it is a good strategy

D. Allow RDP connections on your computers

93. What is DSL and what it is used for?

A. Digital Subscriber Line; used to give access to internet through telephone lines

B. Digital Supplier Limit; verifies if the maximum connected users in a wi-fi network has been reached

C. Describer Serial Link; used for serial cables to assure their connectivity in a network

D. Destination Source Limit; limits the number of packets sent and received, used for security reasons

94. What is the difference between a switch and a hub?

A. The hub sends a packet specifically to an end point or more, the switch broadcasts the message to all the network

B. The switch sends a packet specifically to an end point or more, the hub broadcasts the message to all the network

C. The hub can send packets on large distances, but the switch is generally for home usage

D. There is no difference

95. The last address of IP address represents?

A. Broadcast

B. Network

C. Unicast address

D. Multicast

96. Which of the following IP addresses class is multicast?

A. Class A

B. Class B

C. Class C

D. Class D

97. Which of the following is correct regarding Class B address of IP address

A. Network 18, Host 16

B. Network 14, Host 16

C. Network 16, Host 14

D. Network 12, Host 14

98. How many layers are in TCP/IP?

A. 7 layers

B. 4 layers

C. 6 layers

D. 5 layers

99. IPv4 Address is

A. 64 bit

B. 16 bit

C. 48 bit

D. 32 bit

100. DNS is the abreviation for

A. Dynamic Network System

B. Domain Name System

C. Domain Network Server

D. Dynamic Name System

101. What is the size of a MAC address?

A. 16 bits

B. 32 bits

C. 48 bits

D. 64 bits

102. MAC address is the example of?

A. Transport layer

B. Data link layer

C. Application layer

D. Physical layer

103. For error detection in TCP/IP we use?

A. Bit sum

B. Check sum

C. Error Flag

D. Error bit

104. The amount of data that can be carried in a given time is called?

A. Capacity

B. Scope

C. Bandwidth

D. Limitation

105. What is the size of Host in Class B of an IP address?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 16

D. 32

106. What is the use of the ping command?

A. To test if your connection is wired or wireless

B. To test a device on the network is reachable

C. To get your MAC address

D. To get your IP address

107. What is a normal mask for a Class C network?

A. 255.255.255.1

B. 255.255.255.128

C. 255.255.0.0

D. 255.255.255.0

108. What does a protocol defines?

A. What data is communicated

B. How data is communicated

C. When data is communicated

D. None of the above

109. What is the use of Subnetting?

A. It divides one network into several smaller networks

B. It divides a network into network classes

C. It speeds up the network.

D. All of the above

110. ............. provides a connection oriented reliable service for sending data.

TCP

111. What is TTL?

A. Time To Leave

B. Total Time Limit

C. Time To Live

D. Time Tracking Limit

112. The following system calls are/is optional at the level of a TCP client:

A. socket ()

B. listen ()

C. bind ()

D. connect ()

113. Which one/ones of the following addresses have to be identical for all computers located in the same local network (from a physical and logic point of view)

A. Network address

B. Broadcast address

C. IP address

D. MAC address

114. The ARP protocol helps with:

A. Determining the IP address when the MAC address is known

B. Determining the MAC address when the IP address is known

C. Determining the IP address when the DNS server is known

115. DHCP is a client/server protocol that automatically provides an Internet Protocol host with

A. IP address

B. Subnet mask

C. MAC address

D. Default gateway

116. The maximum number of hosts a network with the netmask 255.255.255.224 is capable of supporting is:

A. 2^(number of zeros in netmask)

B. 32

C. 30

D. 16

117. The natural mask for a class A address is :

A. 255.255.255.0

B. 255.226.255.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. 255.255.0.0

118. Consider the following netmask: 255.255.0.0, the network part(network length) is formed by a number of bits equal to:

A. 24

B. 16

C. 8

D. Impossible to determine

119. Which of the following describes 'big endian'?

A. most significant byte first

B. most significant byte last

C. least significant byte in the middle

D. most significant byte in the middle

E. None of the above.

120. Which of the following describes 'little endian'?

A. least significant byte first

B. least significant byte last

C. least significant byte in the middle

D. most significant byte in the middle

E. None of the above.

121. What is the in-memory representation of 56E2 in little endian?

A. 56E2

B. E256

C. 2E65

D. 652E

122. What is the in-memory representation of 56E2 in big endian?

A. 56E2

B. E256

C. 2E65

D. 652E

123. A company has three departments: Offices, Public and Managers.

The offices have 123 computers, Public Relationship has 30 computers and Managers have 6 computers.

The company wants to make a network such that:

- every computer has access to internet

- have minimum costs

- it must be certainly known from which department some webpages are accesed from the HQ in another city

Provide a good configuration for these requirements:

A. 3 subnetworks, 192.168.0.0/24, 192.168.1.0/24, 192.168.2.0/24 for every department and connect every subnet directly to the internet, using NAT, through a different provider

B. 3 subnetworks, 192.168.0.0/25, 192.168.0.128/27, 192.168.0.160/29 and connect them to a central router which translates all the ips on 192.168.0.0/24 with the ip 30.0.0.5

C. 1 subnetwork for all the company, 192.168.0.0/24, connect computers to internet through a router which translates every address ip to a public ip address with different class depending on department

D. 3 subnetworks, 192.168.0.0/25, 192.168.0.128/27, 192.168.0.160/29, one router which translates first network to 30.0.0.1, second to 30.0.0.2, and third to 30.0.0.3

124. How many bytes does 'float' use?

A. 1 byte

B. 4 bytes (in 32 bit system)

C. 8 bytes (in 64 bit system)

D. 16 bytes

125. What does TCP/IP stand for?

A. Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

B. Transmission Check Protocol/Internet Protocol

C. Transmission Control Protocol/Inverse Protocol

D. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

126. What type of connection does SOCK\_STREAM indicate?

A. TCP connection

B. UDP connection

C. Closed connection

D. Open connection

127. What type of connection does SOCK\_DGRAM indicate?

A. TCP connection

B. UDP connection

C. Closed connection

D. Open connection

128. What does UDP stand for?

A. User Defined Protocol

B. User Datalink Protocol

C. User Datagram Protocol

D. Utility Datagram Protocol

129. What does DNS stand for?

A. Dynamic Name Server

B. Dynamic Name System

C. Domain Name Server

D. Domain Name System

130. How many different network layers are there (according to the OSI Reference Model)?

A. 7 layers

B. 4 layers

C. 5 layers

D. 9 layers

E. The number of layers can vary.

131. The 4 bottom network layer (according to the OSI Refererence Model), in order, are the following:

A. Physical, Data link, Network, Transport

B. Physical, Network, Data link, Transport

C. Physical, Data link, Transport, Network

D. Data link, Physical, Network, Transport

132. What does FTP stand for?

A. File Transmission Protocol

B. File Transfer Protocol

C. File Translocation Protocol

D. Folder Transmission Protocol

133. What is FTP used for?

A. It is a protocol used to check if the datalink layer is working proberly.

B. Transfering files over a network.

C. It is a protocol used by mail servers.

D. Accessing the WEB, sending HTML pages.

134. What does SSH stand for?

A. Secure Shell Hook

B. Structured Shell Hook

C. Secure Shell

D. Structured Shell

135. What is SSH used for?

A. Remote connection to the terminal / command line of another computer (remote command).

B. Transfering files over a network.

C. It is a protocol used by mail servers.

D. Accessing the WEB, sending HTML pages.

136. What is SMTP used for?

A. Remote connection to the terminal / command line of another computer (remote command).

B. Transfering files over a network.

C. It is a protocol used by mail servers (mail Excahange).

D. Accessing the WEB, sending HTML pages.

137. What does P2P stand for?

A. Peer to Peer.

B. Point to Point.

C. Point to Peer.

D. Peer to Point.

138. What is the maximum bandwith, the maximum amount of data that the optical fiber can carry?

A. 100 Mb/s

B. 1000 Mb/s

C. 100 000 Mb/s

D. There is no maximum.

139. Since optical fiber has no limit in bandwith, what is a plausible reason for your lower internet speed?

A. There is a limit to how much end devices can send an receive.

B. Your router/modem is limited.

C. You don't use fiber.

D. The contract with your ISP limits your bandwith.

E. All answers are correct.

140. If I have a zip of size 1024 bytes and a connection of 32 bits/second to the computer I want to send the zip to, how long would it take for the zip to be sent?

A. 256 seconds

B. 1 second

C. 10 seconds

D. 1024 seconds

141. What kind of signal flows through the optical fiber cable have?

A. Electro-magnetic waves

B. Light waves

C. Both are of the above

D. Electric current

142. What type of physical signal does the wireless transmission use?

A. Electro-magnetic waves

B. Light waves

C. Both are of the above

D. Electric current

143. How long is an IPv4 address?

A. 4 bytes

B. 32 bytes

C. 16 bytes

D. 8 bytes

144. What does TLD stand for?

A. Total Level Domain

B. Total Level Distribution

C. Top Level Domain

D. Top Level Distribution

145. What does ISP stand for?

A. Internet Server Protocol

B. Inverse Service Protocol

C. Internet Service Provider

D. Internet Server Provider

146. Which of the following is a valid domain name?

A. nontendo.com

B. nds.nontendo.com

C. nds.nontendo.ro

D. All answers are correct

147. What does ROTLD stand for?

A. Romanian Top Level Domain

B. Russian Overview Top Level Domain

C. Romanian Total Level Domain

D. Romanian Top Level Distribution

148. What is the 'Whois Query' used for?

A. Checking if a domain name is already bought or not.

B. Checking if a domain name has a server active and running.

C. Checking if an IP is present on a network.

D. Getting the IP of a domain name.

149. Which of the following represents an FTP (File Transfer Protocol)?

A. The TCP/IP

B. The SMB or SAMBA Protocol

C. The SSH Protocol

D. The SMTP

150. What is HTML?

A. HTML is a language that is used to describe web pages.

B. HTML is a language used for server programming.

C. HTML is a language used for browser programming.

D. All of the above are true.

151. Which of the following is a correct mac address?

A. 12-34-56-78-90-AB-CD

B. G2-H3-24-13-12-3E

C. G2-H3-24-13-12-3E-CD

D. 12-34-56-78-90-AB

152. What command would you use to find your network adapter's mac address if you are on windows?

A. ipconfig

B. arp /d

C. ipconfig /all

D. All of the above would work.

153. What does ARP stand for?

A. Address Resolution Protocol

B. Address Refresh Protocol

C. Address Reconstructuion Protocol

D. Address Read Protocol

154. What dose LAN stand for?

A. Local Address Network

B. Local Address Name

C. Local Area Network

D. Local Area Name

155. What command would you use to test the Datalink Layer to see if it works (on Windows)?

A. arp /a

B. ipconfig /all

C. ipconfig

D. arp /d

E. All answers are correct.

156. Which of the following IP sets belong to 209.220.186.12/255.255.255.252 ip class?

A. 209.220.186.12, 209.220.186.13, 209.220.186.14, 209.220.186.15

B. 209.220.186.13, 209.220.186.14, 209.220.186.15, 209.220.186.16

C. 209.220.186.12, 209.220.186.13, 209.220.186.14, 209.220.186.15, 209.220.186.16,209.220.186.17, 209.220.186.14, 209.220.186.18

D. 209.220.186.10, 209.220.186.11, 209.220.186.12, 209.220.186.13, 209.220.186.14,209.220.186.15, 209.220.186.16, 209.220.186.17

157. Which of the following is a valid IP/Netmask combination?

A. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.240

B. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.0

C. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.248

D. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.252

E. C and D are both correct.

158. How many bits of zero does the following netmask have? 255.255.255.248

A. 2 bits

B. 3 bits

C. 4 bits

D. 8 bits

159. Which is the correct binary representation of the following netmask? 255.255.255.128

A. 11111111 11111111 11111111 10000000.

B. 11111111 11111111 11111111 11110000.

C. 11111111 11111111 11111111 11000000.

D. 11111111 11111111 11111111 00000000.

160. What is the netmask for the following IP class? 192.168.0.0/24

A. 255.255.255.128

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.255.0.0

D. 255.0.0.0

E. All netmasks are correct.

161. What is the netmask for the following IP class? 10.10.0.0/17

A. 255.255.255.128

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.255.128.0

D. 255.255.0.0

E. All netmasks are correct.

162. How do you find the network address if you have the network mask and one random IP address in the network?

A. You 'and' the netmask and the random IP

B. You 'or' the netmask and the random IP

C. You add the netmask and the random IP

D. You 'xor' the netmask and the random IP

163. What will you get if you 'or' together the netmaks of a network and one random IP in the network?

A. The IP class.

B. The first IP in the class of the random IP.

C. The last IP in the class of the random IP.

D. Nothing significant.

164. What does NAT stand for?

A. Network Address Translation

B. Name Address Translocation

C. Network Area Translation

D. Network Area Translocation

E. Name Area Translocation

165. Which of the following involve NAT?

A. Port forwarding.

B. Accessing the web from an internal network. Your PC's network will be translated to your public IP (i. e. home network)

C. Both answers involve NAT.

166. Are mac addressed guaranteed to be unique?

A. No, buying the same type of a network adapter twice (from an online store) means you get the same mac address.

B. No, the mac address is software related.

C. Depends on the network adapter you have.

D. Yes, because mac addresses are burned into the ROM of the network adapter.

167. What is a private IP address?

a) It's an IP address that does not have a netmask;

b) It's an IP address that is reserved for internal use behind a router or NAT device, apart from the public;

c) It's an IP address that your device receives when connecting to public networks;

d) It's an IP address that has the following form: 127.0.x.x.

168. Which is the range for an IP address of class B?

A. 191-220

B. 127-190

C. 128-191

D. 128-192

169. What is the broadcast address of the following IP address 221.17.123.9 that has in its network 42 computers?

A. 221.17.123.255

B. 255.255.255.255

C. 221.17.123.64

D. 221.17.123.65

170. What is the use of the ARP protocol?

A. To determine the IP address when we know the MAC address;

B. To determine the MAC address when we know the IP address;

C. To determine the IP address when we know the IP address of the DNS server;

D. To determine the MAC address when we know the default gateway.

171. What does UDP stand for?

A. User Datagram Protocol;

B. Universal Datagram Packets;

C. Unique Destination Protocol;

D. Undefined Destination Packets.

172. What is the subdomain for the top level domain for the following DNS address: "linux.scs.ubbcluj.ro"?

A. "linux";

B. "scs";

C. "ubbcluj";

D. "ro".

173. Which is the difference between bandwidth and throughput?

A. The bandwidth is the physical property of the transmission medium, while throughput represents the amount of data which we transmit

B. There is no difference between them;

C. The bandwidth represents the amount of data which we transmit, while throughput is the physical property of the transmission medium.

174. What is a broadcast MAC address?

A. It's a logical address which identifies only one recipient;

B. It's a logical address which is used to identify all the computers within a network;

C. It's a logical identifier for a group of hosts in a computer network that are available to process data-grams.

175. In how many subclasses with the netmask 255.192.0.0 can the class of minimal dimension containing both IP addresses: 78.79.80.81 and 79.80.81.82, be divided?

A. 7;

B. 10;

C. 8;

D. 9.

176. Which are the layers of the TCP/IP model?

A. Application layer, transport layer, session layer, network access layer;

B. Application layer, transport layer, internet layer, network access layer;

C. Application layer, presentation layer, session layer, transport layer, network layer, data-link layer, physical layer;

D. Application layer, internet layer.

177. Which of the following does not describe a socket?

A. an internal endpoint for sending or receiving data at a single node in a computer.

B. a door between the application process and end-to-end transport protocol

C. a process that sends and receives data at a single node in a computer

178. How do we obtain the starting address of a network from a given IP?

A. OR logic between IP given and NOT netmask

B. AND logic between IP given and NOT netmask

C. AND logic between IP given and netmask

179. Which is the order of the five-layer Internet protocol stack?

A. Application, Transport, Network, Link, Physical

B. Network, Transport, Application, Link, Physical

C. Application, Transport, Link, Network, Physical

180. UDP vs. TCP flow control: Which statement is false?

a. UDP: one part can overflow, which results in lost packets

b. TCP: Traffic is controlled by the OS

c. TCP: one part can overflow but there are no lost packets

181. What is the length of the TCP header?

a. 32

b. 64

c. 20

182. What does a routing table contain?

A. source address, destination address, gateway, interface

B. interface, netmask, destination address, gateway

C. source address, destination address, netmask, gateway

183. What is Throughtput?

A. quantity of data which we send at some point through a transmission channel

B. quantity of data over quantity of time which we send at a given time through a transmission channel

C. the capacity of data transportation that we send through a transmission channel

184. What does traceroute?

A. shows all IPs of the routers parsed until the current IP

B. shows all IPs parsed until the current router IP

C. shows the IP route of the last 5 parsed

185. What is a congestion window?

A. a sender impose window implemented to avoid overrunning some routers in the middle of the network path

B. a window managed by the receiver; that grows when each segment is sent

C. a window that controls flow moving of the sender

186. Which of these addresses is not private?

A. 10.255.189.255

B. 172.168.0.1

C. 192.168.255.255

187. What is checksum?

A. is a 16-bit field used on the header and data to check for errors.

B. is a 32-bit field used for error checking of data and IP address

C. is a 16-bit flag used for error checking of the header and data

188. Which of the addresses is a valid private address?

A. 10.255.256.0/29

B. 10.255.255.0/28

C. 193.168.0.0/29

189. Which is the third level in the OSI Refference Model Layer?

A. Network

B. Session

C. Transport

190. Which is the network address of the second subnet of a network having 93 computers, where the first contains 22 computers, and starts from 192.168.0.0?

A. 192.168.0.33

B. 192.168.0.32

C. 192.168.0.24

191. The natural mask for a class B address is:

A. 255.0.0.0

B. 255.255.0.0

C. 255.255.255.0

192. The last network address is reserved for the ......... .

broadcast

193. The size of a class C, IP Adresses per network is .......... Hosts.

256

194. DHCP stands for ................... ......... ................ Protocol.

Dynamic Host Configuration

195. The network address of the third subnet of a network having 93 computers that starts from 192.168.0.0, where the first contains 22 computers and the second has 10 hosts is ........................

192.168.0.48

196. The networks can be classified on the types of transmission as .......... switching and ..........switching.

circuit, packet

197. What is a property of a computer network?

A. all components are linked to a router.

B. all components are interconnected.

C. all components are linked using a coaxial cable.

D. it has only PCs and workstations.

198. Which of the following is NOT a computer network?

A. The Internet.

B. Worldwide telephone system.

C. A PC connected to headphones.

D. Telephone system.

199. If AB12 is represented in big endian as AB12, what is its representation in little endian?

A. 21BA.

B. 12BA.

C. BA21.

D. 12AB.

200. If 43ED is represented in big endian as AB12, what is its representation in little endian?

A. DE34.

B. ED43.

C. DE43.

D. ED34.

201. What function call you don't find in an UDP server?

A. recvfrom.

B. bind.

C. sendto.

D. accept.

202. What happens with the bytes that are not read by a TCP server?

A. Are lost forever.

B. Are sent back to source.

C. Stay avalaible for next read.

D. Are transfered to a special location in the network.

203. How many bits have an IP address?

A. 64.

B. 32.

C. 4.

D. 16.

204. Which of the following is NOT a valid IP netmask combination?

A. 168.220.186.8/225.255.225.252.

B. 156.198.186.8/255.255.255.254.

C. 209.198.186.8/255.255.255.246.

D. 168.220.186.64/255.255.255.240.

205. When you have an ip address and the network mask what operation you need to do in order to find out the network address?

A. or between ip and netmask.

B. and between ip and netmask.

C. divide the ip by the mask.

D. you can't find the network address.

206. Which of the following is NOT a valid IP netmask combination?

A. 168.220.186.8/225.255.225.252.

B. 156.198.186.16/255.255.255.254.

C. 209.198.186.8/255.255.255.248.

D. 168.220.186.8/255.255.255.240.

207. Which of the following is a class C IP address?

A. 10.10.14.118

B. 135.23.112.57

C. 191.200.199.199

D. 204.67.118.54

208. UDP packets are encapsulated in:

A. an Ethernet frame

B. a TCP segment

C. an IP diagram

D. none of the above

209. Which of the following functions does UDP perform?

A. process to process communication

B. improve the data transfer rate of large files (compared to TCP)

C. assure that the sent messages arrive in the order that have been sent

D. protect the data sent against any corruption while transferring it.

210. Which of the following is not an application layer protocol?

A. HTTP

B. IMAP

C. SMTP

D. TCP

211. A one-to-all communication between one source and all hosts on a network can be classified as:

A. unicast communication

B. broadcast communication

C. multicast communication

D. anycast communication

212. The data link layer takes packets from .............. and encapsulated them into frames for transmission

A. network layer

B. physical layer

C. transport layer

D. application layer

213. FTP uses the following channels:

A. the delta channel

B. the control channel

C. the bearer channel

D. the data channel

214. Which can be an Ethernet physical address?

A. 07:01:02:01:2C:4B

B. 07:01:02:01:2C:4B:2C

C. 07:02:01:2C:4B

D. none of the above

215. The underlying transport layer protocol used by SMTP:

A. TCP

B. UDP

C. both TCP and UDP

D. none of the above

216. In HTTP Protocol, a client can directly connect to a server using:

A. Web

B. Domain

C. TELNET

D. HTTP

217. Given the ip address 172.16.1.1 with a mask of 255.255.255.0. How many total subnets could be created? Use the same subnet mask.

Answer: 64

217. Internet API is a set of rules that the sending program must follow so that the Internet can deliver the data to the destination program

A. True

B. False

218. UDP is used together with IP when small amounts of information are involved but it uses more system resources than TCP

A. True

B. False

219. UDP is used together with IP when small amounts of information are involved but it uses fewer system resources than TCP

A. True

B. False

220. When configuring email clients, an Internet address for an SMTP server must be entered.

A. True

B. False

221. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) provides the transmission in encrypted form to provide security for sensitive data.

A. True

B. False

222. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) provides a method for copying files over a network from one computer to another.

A. True

B. False

223. The Open System Interconnection (OSI) model defines a networking framework to implement protocols in layers, with control passed from one layer to the next.

A. True

B. False

224. The Transport Layer manages the mapping between these logical addresses and physical addresses. In IP networking, this mapping is accomplished through the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

A. True

B. False

225. The Network Layer manages the mapping between these logical addresses and physical addresses. In IP networking, this mapping is accomplished through the Resolution Protocol (ARP).

A. True

B. False

226. The maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts on a local subnet that uses the 255.255.255.224 subnet mask is 40.

A. True

B. False

227. 255.255.255.224 is a class A/27 and its last 5 bits are zero=> provides 8 subnets, each with 30 hosts.

A. True

B. False

228. The subnetwork address of a host with an IP address of 172.16.66.0/21 is 172.16.64.0.

A. True

B. False

229. To test the IP stack on your local host, you would ping the IP address 127.0.0.0

A. True

B. False

230. To test the IP stack on your local host, you would ping the IP address 127.0.0.1

A. True

B. False

231. A switch does not keep a record of the MAC addresses of the devices connected to it.

A. True

B. False

232. A switch keeps a record of the MAC addresses of all the devices connected to it

A. True

B. False

233. The UDP .......... identifies the destination port and a reply port.

header

234. TCP/IP allows a packet to be sent without waiting for the ...................of the previous packet.

acknowledgement

235. A 10/100Mbps hub must share its .............. with each and every one of its ports.

bandwidth

236. ............ is a Computer Network diagnostic tool for displaying the route (path) and measuring transit delays of packets across an (IP) network.

traceroute

237. A ............... defines the format and the order of messages exchanged between two or more communicating entities.

protocol

238. The TCP/IP...........is used to detect corruption of data over a TCP or IPv4 connection.

checksum

239. ....................in a network may occur when the load on the network is greater than the capacity of the network.

congestion

240. HTTP Protocol allows exchange of ......... and ..........

HTML, Web data

241. Which one of the following addresses is a public IP address assignable to a computer?

A. 10.5.125.4

B. 1.0.0.1

C. 225.46.130.1

D. 172.16.23.201

B,C

242. Which of the following address can be a valid host IP that can be allocated to a host:

A. 18.19.20.255

B. 193.231.21.0

C. 223.245.256.17

243. What is the netmask of the largest network with the address 84.176.0.0 ?(as x.y.z.t)

255.255.0.0

244. Which IP address is reserved for software loop-back?

A. 224.x.y.z

B. 255.255.255.255

C. 0.0.0.0

D. 127.x.y.z

245. 255.192.0.0 is a valid netmask for the network

A. 192.128.0.0

B. None of the choices

C. 192.193.1.0

D. 132.128.0.0

246. The natural mask for a class A address is:

A. 255.255.255.0

B. 255.255.0.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. 256.0.0.0

247. How many hosts can be addressed on 10.0.0.0/16?

65534

248. Write the network mask of the minimum sized network that contain both 80.81.82.83 and 80.83.84.85.

255.252.0.0

249. Which of the following is a correct mac address?

A. 12-34-56-78-90-AB-CD

B. G2-H3-24-13-12-3E

C. 12-34-56-78-90-AB

D. G2-H3-24-13-12-3E-CD

250. 43.29.45.132/27 can be a network address

A. True

B. False

251. What is the range of network IPs in which the following given IP resides: 194.168.19.69/28 ?

A. 194.168.19.64 - 194.168.19.79

B. 194.168.19.0 - 194.168.19.15

C. 194.167.19.68 - 194.167.19.83

D. 194.168.19.64 - 194.168.19.87

252. The listen() call is not mandatory in any TCP client

A. True

B. False

253. The listen() call is mandatory in any TCP client

A. True

B. False

254. The default gateway of a computer is the IP of the router from that network

A. True

B. False

255. A computer cannot have 2 gateways

A. True

B. False

256. A computer can have 2 gateways

A. True

B. False

257. The netmask /10 corresponds to ..........(x.y.z.t)

255.192.0.0

258. What is the broadcast address for subnet 200.35.1.192/27 ?

200.35.1.223

259. What is the netmask of the minimum sized network that has as broadcast 70.71.79.255 and also contains the host IP address 70.71.79.240 ?

255.255.255.224

260. What is the 4 byte netmask for the following IP network? 10.10.0.0/17

A. 255.255.0.0

B. None of the network masks are correct

C. 255.255.255.128

D. 255.255.128.0

E. 255.255.255.0

261. Given the address 137.25.28.0/255.255.254.0 provide the maximum number of valid subnets that can be obtained from splitting this network

R: 128

262. What is the broadcast address for subnet 132.45.99.0/19?

132.45.127.255

263. How many bits of zero does the following netmask have? 255.255.255.248

A. 2 bits

B. 8 bits

C. 3 bits

D. 4 bits

264. 1.1.1.1 is not a private IP address

A. True

B. False

265. 1.1.1.1 is a private IP address

A. True

B. False

266. A network with the netmask 255.255.255.0 can have a maximum of 2^8-2=126 hosts

A. True

B. False

267. A network with the netmask 255.255.255.0 can have a maximum of 2^8-2=254 hosts

A. True

B. False

268. Consider a network 60.20.30.0/24. Computers within the network have the default gateway 60.20.30.1, which is the ip of the router. The DNS server has the ip 60.20.30.2 and has the following entries in the DNS Table

google.ro 120.30.4.5

mywebsite.ro 60.20.30.3

A computer having the ip 60.20.30.4 opens the web browser and visits the website mywebsite.ro.

What is the packet route through the network?

A. 60.20.30.4 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.3 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.3 -> 60.20.30.2 -> 60.20.30.4

B. 60.20.30.4 -> 60.20.30.2 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.3 -> 60.20.30.4 -> 60.20.30.2 -> 60.20.30.4

C. 60.20.30.4 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.2 -> 60.20.30.3 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.4

D. 60.20.30.4 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.2 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.4 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.3 -> 60.20.30.1 -> 60.20.30.4

269. What is true about ICMP packets?

A. ICMP is encapsulated within UDP datagrams.

B. They are encapsulated within IP datagrams.

C. They do not provide hosts with information about network problems.

D. They guarantee datagram delivery

270. Which of the following is a valid IP/Netmask combination?

A. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.240

B. None of the combinations are correct

C. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.252

D. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.240

E. 209.220.186.8/255.255.255.248

271. All IP addresses form the class 172.16.0.0/12 are private

A. True

B. False

272. HTTP stands for Hyperspeed Transfer Protocol

A. True

B. False

273. HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol

A. True

B. False

274. The maximum number of actual hosts from a class C network is

254

275. 193.255.20.0 can be a network address

A. True

B. False

276. How many pairs of address/mask are needed to write the range 193.226.17.224 ... 193.226.23.23 as network/mask in the most compact way?

R: 6

277. A hub understands a MAC address

A. True

B. False

278. A hub does not understands a MAC address

A. True

B. False

279. The time-to-live for a packet(TTL) is expressed in:

A. routers/second

B. the number of routers the packet has already passed through(incremented by 1)

C. the number of routers the packet is allowed to pass

D. milliseconds

E. second

280. accept() is not required in any TCP client

A. True

B. False

281. accept() is required in any TCP client

A. True

B. False

282. The netmask /30 corresponds to ....(x.y.z.t)

255.255.255.252

283. An IP address is a unique identifier for each computer in a IP network

A. True

B. False

284. 172.15.0.1 is not a private IP address

A. True

B. False

285. 172.15.0.1 is a private IP address

A. True

B. False

286. Consider one SWITCH and 10 PC's connected to it. Which of the following is false?

A. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received and processed just by PC5 and the answer of PC5 will be received and processed just by PC1

B. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received by all the PC's but only PC5 process it, the answer will be also received by all the PC's but only PC1 will process it

C. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received by all the PC's, each of them sending an answer back

D. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received by all the PC's, but only PC5 process it, the answer is sent back and received only by PC1

287. Broadcasting is:

A. When a transmitted packet is receive by every machine on the network but processed by none of them

B. A mechanism which is used when transmission of a packet fails

C. When a transmitted packet is received by every machine on the network but processed by only one of them

D. When a transmitted packet is received and processed by every machine on the network

288. 00:00:00:00:00:00 is not a MAC broadcast address

A. True

B. False

289. Which of the following cannot be a broadcast address ?

A. 21.20.19.18

B. 20.19.18.17

C. 22.21.20.19

D. 192.168.1.255

E. 10.20.30.255

290. Consider one HUB and 10 PC's connected to it

A. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received by all the PC's but only PC5 process it; the answer will be also received by all the PC's but only PC1 will process it

B. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received by all the PC's, but only PC5 process it; the answer is sent back and received only by PC1

C. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received and processed just by PC5 and the answer of PC5 will be received and processed just by PC1

D. when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received by all the PC's, each of them sending back an answer

291. A computer can have multiple IP addresses

A. True

B. False

292. A computer cannot have multiple IP addresses

A. True

B. False

293. SSH is not located at the Application layer

A. True

B. False

294. SSH is located at the Application layer

A. True

B. False

295. The netmask of a network with 1024 IP addresses is /22

A. True

B. False

296. Which of the following addresses can be valid network addresses provided appropriate network masks?

A. 193.231.20.0

B. 193.231.20.2

C. 193.231.20.1

D. 193.231.20.3

E. 193.231.20.4

297. You have an interface on a router with the IP address of 192.168.192.10/29. Including the router interface, how many hosts can have IP addresses on the LAN attached to the router interface?

A. 8

B. 7

C. 6

D. 5

298. 127.0.0.1 it can not be set on a system as default gateway

A. True

B. False

299. Localhost is 127.0.0.1

A. True

B. False

300. Localhost is not 127.0.0.1

A. True

B. False

301. Which protocol(s) are used in the transport of Ping packets?

A. TCP

B. IP

C. ARP

D. UDP

E. ICMP

302. The recvfrom() call reads data from a TCP client

A. True

B. False

303. The recvfrom() call reads data from a UDP client

A. True

B. False

305. Which of the following involve NAT?

A. Port forwarding.

B. Accessing the web from an internal network. Your PC's network will be translated to your public IP (i. e. home network)

C. Address Translation.

306. A switch can transport

A. UDP packets

B. IP packets

C. TCP packets

307. 192.168.1.155 belongs to the class 192.168.1.0/24

A. True

B. False

308. 192.168.1.155 belongs to the class 192.168.0.0/24

A. True

B. False

309. Star is a network topology

A. True

B. False

310. Star is not a network topology

A. True

B. False

311. TCP is not located at the Network layer

A. True

B. False

312. Ring is not a network topology

A. True

B. False

313. Ring is a network topology

A. True

B. False

314. Two computers from the internet can have the same IP address if they use private IP addresses

A. True

B. False

315. A switch can transport IP packets

A. True

B. False

Three ranges of private IP are there. reguli private

10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255

172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255

192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255

#SWITCH

1.Un switch are mai multe porturi-True

2.Un switch nu intelege adrese MAC-False

3.Un switch intelege adrese MAC-True

4.Un switch este mai performant ca un hub-True

5.Un switch poate transporta pachete UDP -- True

6.Un switch nu poate transporta pachete TCP-False

7.Un switch poate transporta pachete UDP-True

8.Un switch nu poate transporta pachete UDP-False

9.Un switch poate transporta pachete TCP-True

10.Un switch poate transporta pachete IP-True

11.Un switch nu poate transporta pachete IP-False

#HUB

1.Un hub nu intelege adrese MAC-True

2.Un hub este mai performant ca un switch-False

3.Un hub nu are mai multe porturi-False

4.Un hub intelege adrese MAC-False

5.Un hub are mai multe porturi-True

#ADRESA-MAC

1. Apelul recvfrom() trimite date catre serverul UDP-False

2.Adresa MAC este reprezentata pe 6 cifre hexa.-False

3.Adresa MAC este reprezentata pe 6 grupuri de 2 cifre hexa.-True

4.Adresa MAC este reprezentata pe 6 octeti.-True

5.Adresa MAC nu poate fi schimbata.-False

6.Adresa MAC poate fi schimbata. -- True

7.FF:FF:FF:FF:FF este adresa MAC de broadcast. False

172.31.255.255 nu este o adresa IP privata-False

8.00:00:00:00:00:00 nu este adresa MAC de broadcast. True

9.Routerele folosesc adrese MAC pentru a transmite cadrele catre alte retele - False

10.255.255.255.255 este adresa MAC de broadcast.-False

11.Adresa MAC este reprezentata pe 12 cifre hexa.-True

12.255.255.255.255 nu este adresa MAC de broadcast-True

13.FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF este adresa MAC de broadcast-True

14.Toate placile de reţea au aceeasi adresa MAC (Media Access Control address)-False

15.FF:FF:FF:FF:FF nu este adresa MAC de broadcast.-True

16.Adresa MAC are un numar de 64 de biti-False

17.FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF nu este adresa MAC de broadcast-False

#NIVEL LINK TRANSPORT APLICATIE RETIA

1.SSH nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

2.SSH nu este situat la nivelul Transport-True

3.SSH nu este situat la nivelul Retea-True

4.SSH este situat la nivelul Transport - False

5.SSH este situat la nivelul Link-False

6.SSH este situat la nivelul Retea-False

7.SSH nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

8. SSH este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-True

-SHH NU

1.IP este situat la nivelul Transport-False

2.IP este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

3.IP este situat la nivelul Retea-True

4.IP este situat la nivelul Link-False

5.IP nu este situat la nivelul Transport-True

6.IP nu este situat la nivelul Retea-False

7.IP nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-True

8.IP nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

-Ip DA(RETEA)

1.HTTP este situat la nivelul Link-False

2.HTTP nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

3.HTTP nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

4.HTTP este situat la nivelul Transport-False

5.HTTP este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-True

6.HTTP nu este situat la nivelul Transport-True

7.HTTP nu este situat la nivelul Retea-True

-HTTP DA(Aplicatie)

1.SMTP nu este situat la nivelul Retea-True

2.SMTP este situat la nivelul Transport-False

3.SMTP este situat la nivelul Retea - False

4.SMTP nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

5.SMTP este situat la nivelul Retea-False

6.SMTP nu este situat la nivelul Transport-True

7.SMTP este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-True

8.SMTP este situat la nivelul Link-False

9.SMTP nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

-SMTP DA(Aplicatie)

1.DNS nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

2.DNS nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

3.DNS nu este situat la nivelul Retea-True

4.DNS nu este situat la nivelul Transport-True

5.DNS este situat la nivelul Link-False

6.DNS este situat la nivelul Transport-False

7.DNS este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-True

8.DNS este situat la nivelul Retea-False

-DNS DA(Aplicatie)

1.FTP nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

2.FTP nu este situat la nivelul Transport-True

3.FTP nu este situat la nivelul Retea-True

4.FTP nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

5.FTP este situat la nivelul Transport-False

6.FTP este situat la nivelul Retea-False

7.FTP este situat la nivelul Link-False

-FTP NU

1.TCP este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

2.TCP este situat la nivelul Retea-False

3.TCP nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

4.TCP este situat la nivelul Transport-True

5.TCP nu este situat la nivelul Retea-True

6.TCP nu este situat la nivelul Transport-False

7.TCP nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-True

-TCP DA(TRANSPORT)

1.UDP nu este situat la nivelul Retea-True

2.UDP este situat la nivelul Retea-False

3.UDP este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-False

4.UDP nu este situat la nivelul Aplicatie-True

5.UDP este situat la nivelul Transport-True

6.UDP este situat la nivelul Link-False

7.UDP nu este situat la nivelul Link-True

8.UDP nu este situat la nivelul Transport-False

-UDP DA(Transport)

#Adresa-de-retea

1.Adresa 192.168.0.255 nu poate fi adresa de retea-True

2.Adresa 127.0.0.1 poate fi adresa de retea.-False

3.Adresa 193.231.20.2 poate fi adresa de retea-False

4.Adresa 193.256.20.0 poate fi adresa de retea-False

5.Adresa 193.231.20.1 poate fi adresa de retea - False

7.Adresa 193.231.20.3 poate fi adresa de retea-False

8.Adresa 43.29.45.80/27 poate fi adresa de retea-False

9.Adresa 192.168.2.160/24 poate fi adresa de retea-False

10.Adresa 43.23.87.68/26 poate fi adresa de retea-False

11.Adresa 192.168.2.160/25 poate fi adresa de retea-False

12.Adresa 192.168.0.255 poate fi adresa de retea-False

-Niciuna nu e adresa de retea

1.Adresa 193.255.20.0 poate fi adresa de retea-True

2.Adresa 193.231.20.0 poate fi adresa de retea-True

3.Adresa 193.231.20.4 poate fi adresa de retea-True

4.Adresa 192.168.2.32/27 poate fi adresa de retea-True

5.Adresa 43.23.87.64/27 poate fi adresa de retea-True

6.Adresa 192.168.2.128/25 poate fi adresa de retea-True

1.Adresa de retea se poate calcula pe baza adresei de broadcast si a netmask-ului-True

2.Adresa de retea se poate calcula pe baza adresei de broadcast si a adresei IP-False

3.Adresa de retea nu se poate calcula pe baza adresei de broadcast si a netmask-ului-False

4.Adresa de retea nu se poate calcula pe baza adresei IP si a netmask-ului-False

5.Adresa de retea nu se poate calcula pe baza adresei de broadcast si a adresei IP-True

6.Adresa de retea se poate calcula pe baza adresei IP si a netmask-ului-True

1.Nu exista mai multe calculatoare cu adresa 127.0.0.1-False

#Adresa-privata

-Nu s bun

1.Toate adresele IP din clasa 172.0.0.0/8 sunt private-False

2.Nu toate adresele IP din clasa 172.0.0.0/8 sunt private - True

3.168.168.168.168 este o adresa IP privata-False

4.168.168.168.168 nu este o adresa IP privata - True

5.1.1.1.1 este o adresa IP privata-False

6.Nu toate adresele IP din clasa 10.0.0.0/6 sunt private-True

7.127.16.0.1 nu este o adresa IP privata-True

8.Toate adresele IP din clasa 172.0.0.0/12 sunt private-False

9.127.16.0.1 este o adresa IP privata-False

10.172.32.0.1 este o adresa IP privata-False

8.1.1.1.1 nu este o adresa IP privata-True

9.172.15.0.1 nu este o adresa IP privata-True

10.Nu toate adresele IP din clasa 192.168.0.0/8 sunt private-True

-Bune

1.Toate adresele IP din clasa 172.16.0.0/12 sunt private-True

2.172.16.0.1 nu este o adresa IP privata-False

3.172.31.0.1 nu este o adresa IP privata-False

4.Nu toate adresele IP din clasa 192.168.0.0/16 sunt private-False

5.Toate adresele IP din clasa 10.0.0.0/16 sunt private-True

6.192.168.168.168 nu este o adresa IP privata-False

7.172.31.255.255 este o adresa IP privata-True

8.172.31.255.255 nu este o adresa IP privata-False

9.Nu toate adresele IP din clasa 10.0.0.0/8 sunt private-False

10.10.10.10.10 este o adresa IP privata-True

11.Toate adresele IP din clasa 10.0.0.0/8 sunt private-True

12.172.16.0.1 este o adresa IP privata-True

13.Nu toate adresele IP din clasa 172.16.0.0/12 sunt private-False

14.192.168.168.168 este o adresa IP privata-True

15.Nu toate adresele IP din clasa 10.0.0.0/16 sunt private-False

#Prescurtari

-True

1.Prescurtarea CLI vine de la Command Line Interface-True

2.ARP inseamna Address Resolution Proocol-True

3.MAC inseamna media access control.-True

4.DNS inseamna Domain Name System-True

-False

1.Doua calculatoare din Internet pot sa aiba aceeasi adresa IP daca au aceeasi adresa MAC-False

2.LAN reprezinta un acronim pentru: Limited Area Network-False

3.HTTP inseamna Hyperspeed Transfer Protocol-False

4.HTTP inseamna Hypertext Transfer Protocol-True

5.MAC inseamna media address control.-False

6.MAC inseamna media address control-False

7.Prescurtarea CLI vine de la Coding Line Interface-False

8.ARP nu inseamna Address Resolution Proocol-False

#Topologii

1.Exista doar doua topologii standard de retea: Magistrala (Bus); Stea (Star) - False

2.Ring este o topologie de retea-True

3.Ring nu este o topologie de retea-False

4.Star nu este o topologie de retea - False

5.Exista mai mult de doua topologii standard de retea-True

6.Bus este o topologie de retea. - True

7.Star este o topologie de retea-True

8.DNS inseamna Domain Name Service-False

9.Bus nu este o topologie de retea-False

#Protocolul

1.HTTP nu foloseste protocolul TCP-False

2.HTTP foloseste protocolul UDP-False

3.DNS foloseste protocolul TCP - False

4.DNS foloseste protocolul UDP-True

5.HTTP foloseste protocolul TCP-True

#Orientare-conexiune

1.UDP este orientat conexiune-False

2.UDP nu este orientat conexiune-True

3.TCP este orientat conexiune-True

4.TCP nu este orientat conexiune-False

#Defaiult-Gateway

1.Default gateway-ul unui calculator este IP-ul serverului din reteaua respectiva-False

2.Default gateway-ul unui calculator este IP-ul routerului din reteaua respectiva-True

3.Default gateway-ul unui calculator se afla in aceeasi retea cu el - True

4.Default gateway-ul unui calculator nu se afla in aceeasi retea cu el-False

5.Un calculator poate avea 2 gateway-uri-False

6.Un server DNS nu poate fi Default Gateway-False

#Dimensiunea

1.Dimensiunea unei clase de adrese IP nu trebuie sa fie putere a lui 2-False

2.Dimensiunea unei clase de adrese IP trebuie sa fie putere a lui 2-True

3.Dimensiunea unei retele este 2^n; unde n este numarul de cifre 0 din IP.-True

4.Dimensiunea unei retele este 2^n; unde n este numarul de cifre 0 din netmask-True

5.Dimensiunea unei retele este 2^n; unde n este numarul de cifre 1 din netmask-False

#Calculator

1.Un calculator poate avea mai multe placi de retea-True

2.Un calculator poate avea o singura placa de retea-False

3.Nu pot exista calculatoare cu adresa 192.168.1.0-False

4.Un calculator poate avea mai multe adrese IP-True

5.Un calculator nu poate avea 2 gateway-uri-True

6.Serverul DNS setat pe un calculator trebuie localizat in aceeasi retea cu calculatorul-False

7.In LAN nu pot exista mai multe calculatoare cu adresa 192.168.1.1-True

8.Pot exista calculatoare cu adresa 192.168.1.0-True

9.Doua calculatoare din Internet pot sa aiba aceeasi adresa IP daca au aceeasi adresa MAC-False

10.Un calculator poate avea o singura adresa IP-False

11.Un calculator de leaga de un switch cu un cablu Straight-Through-True

12.Doua calculatoare plasate in aceeasi retea atat din punct de vedere fizic cat si logic nu pot avea default gateway-uri diferite-False

13.Un router se leaga de un calculator cu un cablu Cross-Over-True

#Server

1.Un server web nu poate rula si pe porturi diferite de 80-False

2.Serverul DNS setat pe un calculator poate fi localizat in aceeasi retea cu calculatorul-True

3.Un server DNS poate fi Default Gateway-True

4.Pe un acelasi server web nu pot fi gazduite mai multe site-uri web-False

#Netmask-ul

1.Netmask-ul NU poate contine biti 0 intercalati cu biti de 1-True

2.Netmask-ul se poate determina pe baza adresei IP si a adresei de retea-False

3.Netmask-ul se poate determina pe baza adresei IP si a adresei de broadcast-False

4.0.0.0.0 reprezinta un netmask valid-True

5.255.255.224.0 reprezinta un netmask valid-True

6.Netmask-ul unei retele cu 1024 adrese ip este /10-False

7.255.255.0.0 reprezinta un netmask valid-True

8.O retea cu netmask-ul 255.255.255.0 poate avea maxim 2^8-2=254 calculatoare.-True

9.Netmask-ul unei retele cu 1024 adrese ip este /12-False

10.Netmask-ul unei retele cu 512 adrese ip este /23-True

11.0.0.0.0 nu reprezinta un netmask valid-False

12.255.254.0.0 reprezinta un netmask valid-True

13.Netmask-ul nu se poate determina pe baza adresei IP si a adresei de retea-True

14.Netmask-ul unei retele cu 1024 adrese ip este /22-True

15.Netmask-ul nu se poate determina pe baza adresei IP si a adresei de broadcast-True

16.Un netmask este un numar binar pe 48 de biti-False

17.O retea cu netmask-ul 255.255.255.0 are 2^8=128 ip-uri-False

18.255.255.225.0 reprezinta un netmask valid-False

19.Netmask-ul unei retele cu 512 adrese ip este /24-False

20.Netmask-ul unei retele cu 1024 adrese ip este /23-False

21.Netmask-ul se poate calcula pe baza adresei de broadcast si a adresei de retea-True

22.Netmask-ul poate conţine biţi 0 intercalaţi cu biţi de 1-False

23.254.255.0.0 reprezinta un netmask valid-False

24.O retea cu netmask-ul 255.255.255.0 poate avea maxim 2^8=256 calculatoare.-False

#Exista

1.Exista si altfel de socketuri decat TCP si UDP-True

2.Exista doar socketuri TCP si UDP. False

3.Un netmask este un numar binar pe 32 de biti-True

#127.0.0.1

1.Nu pot exista mai multe calculaoare cu adresa 127.0.0.1 False

2.Exista mai multe calculatoare cu adresa 127.0.0.1-True

3.Adresa 127.0.0.1 poate fi adresa de broadcast. False

4.127.0.0.1 nu poate fi setata pe un sistem ca default gateway-False

5.127.0.0.1 nu poate fi setata pe un sistem ca server DNS-True

5.Localhost nu este 127.0.0.1-True

6.Localhost este 127.0.0.1-False

7.Nu pot exista mai multe calculaoare cu adresa 127.0.0.1-False

8.Adresa 127.0.0.1 nu poate fi adresa de retea-True

#/etc

1.83.255.255.128.0 = /23=-False

2.255.255.128.0 = /17. True

3.11111111.10000000.00000000.00000000 = 255.128.0.0-True

4.193.55.44.170 & 255.255.255.128 = 193.55.43.128-True

5.11111111.10000000.00000000.00000000 = 255.1.0.0-False

#Rapiditate

1.TCP este intotdeauna mai rapid ca UDP-False

2.UDP este uneori mai rapid ca TCP-True

3.TCP este uneori mai rapid ca UDP - True

4.UDP este intotdeauna mai rapid ca TCP-False

5.TCP este mai sigur ca UDP-True

#Apeluri

1.Apelul accept() este obligatoriu in orice server TCP-True

2.Apelul accept() este obligatoriu in orice client UDP-False

3.Apelul accept() poate fi folosit in orice server TCP-True

4.Apelul accept() este obligatoriu in orice client TCP-False

5.Apelul accept() nu este obligatoriu in orice client TCP-True

1.Apelul recvfrom() citeste date de la serverul UDP-True

2.Apelul recvfrom() citeste date de la serverul TCP-False

3.Apelul recvfrom() trimite date catre clientul TCP-False

4.Apelul recvfrom() trimite date catre clientul UDP-False

5.Apelul recvfrom() nu trimite date catre serverul TCP -True

6.Apelul recvfrom() nu trimite date catre clientul TCP-True

7.Apelul recvfrom() trimite date catre serverul UDP-False

8.Apelul recvfrom() trimite date catre serverul TCP-False

9.Apelul recvfrom() nu trimite date catre clientul UDP-True

10.Apelul recvfrom() citeste date de la clientul UDP-True

11.Apelul recvfrom() citeste date de la clientul TCP-False

1.Apelul connect() este obligatoriu in orice server TCP-False

2.Apelul connect() este obligatoriu in orice client UDP-False

3.Apelul connect() nu poate fi folosit in clienti UDP-True

4.Apelul connect() nu poate fi folosit in clienti TCP-False

5.Apelul connect() poate fi folosit in clienti UDP-False

6.Apelul connect() poate fi folosit in clienti TCP-True

7.Apelul connect() este obligatoriu in orice server UDP-False

8.Apelul connect() este obligatoriu in orice client TCP-True

1.Apelul sendto() trimite date catre clientul UDP-True

2.Apelul sendto() trimite date catre serverul UDP-True

3.Apelul sendto() trimite date catre serverul TCP-False

4.Apelul sendto() trimite date catre clientul TCP-False

1.Apelul listen() este obligatoriu in orice client TCP-False

2.Apelul listen() nu este obligatoriu in orice client TCP-True

3.Apelul listen() este obligatoriu in orice server UDP-False

4.Apelul listen() poate fi folosit in orice server TCP-True

5.Apelul listen() este obligatoriu in orice server TCP-True

1.Apelul bind() poate fi folosit in clienti UDP-True

2.Apelul bind() poate fi folosit in clienti TCP-True

3.Apelul bind() nu poate fi folosit in clienti UDP-False

4.Apelul bind() nu poate fi folosit in clienti TCP-False

5.Apelul bind() este obligatoriu in orice server TCP-True

6.Apelul bind() este obligatoriu in orice client TCP-False

7.Apelul bind() este obligatoriu in orice server UDP-True

#Clase si Ip-uri

1.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 2 subclase /25.-True

2.O clasa de adrese IP trebuie sa inceapa la multiplu de dimensiunea clasei-True

3.O clasa de adrese IP nu trebuie sa inceapa la multiplu de dimensiunea clasei-False

4.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 2 subclase de 128 IP.-True

5.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 3 subclase de 128 IP.-False

6.192.168.2.155 face parte din clasa 192.168.0.0/23-False

7.192.168.1.2/24 si 192.168.1.6/22 fac parte din aceasi retea-False

8.O retea cu netmask-ul 255.255.255.0 are 2^8=256 ip-uri.-True

9.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 2 subclase de 256 IP.-False

10.192.168.1.155 face parte din clasa 192.168.1.0/24-True

11.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 2 subclase /25.-True

12.Clasa 193.231.20.0/24 se poate imparti in 2 subclase de 128 IP.-True

13.192.168.2.155 face parte din clasa 192.168.0.0/22-True

14.O clasa /16 nu se poate imparti in 16 clase /20-False

15.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 3 subclase /26-True

16.192.168.1.155 face parte din clasa 192.168.1.0/25-False

17.192.168.1.155 face parte din clasa 192.168.0.0/24-False

18.O clasa /8 se poate imparti in 4 clase /10-True

19.Clasa 193.231.20.0/24 se poate imparti in 3 subclase de 128 IP-False

20.192.168.0.2/24 si 192.168.1.6/24 fac parte din aceasi retea-False

21.O clasa /16 se poate imparti in 16 clase /20-True

22.192.168.0.2/23 si 192.168.1.6/23 fac parte din aceasi retea-True

23.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 3 subclase /25-False

24.192.168.1.155 face parte din clasa 192.168.0.0/23-True

25.O clasa /24 se poate imparti in 2 subclase de 512 IP.-False

26.O clasa /8 se poate imparti in 4 clase /9.-False

1.Adresa de subretea pentru statia cu adresa IP 192.120.0.1/16 este 192.120.0.1-False

2.Adresa de subretea pentru statia cu adresa IP 192.120.0.1/16 este 192.120.0.0-True

#Anonim

1.

2.Nu pot exista calculatoare cu adresa 192.168.1.0-False

3.Placa de retea functioneaza ca interfata fizica între calculator si cablul de retea-False

4.LAN este o retea globala-False

5.LAN nu este o retea globala-True

6.Telefoanele mobile nu se pot conecta la Internet fara placa de retea-True

7.Adresa de subretea pentru statia cu adresa IP 192.120.0.1/16 este 192.120.0.1-False

9.Operatia logica AND între masca si adresa IP are ca rezultat adresa de broadcast-False

10.Adresa IP nu se poate determina pe baza adresei de retea si a netmask-ului-True

11.UDP asteapta confirmarea primirii pachetelor-False

12.Exista si altfel de socketuri decat TCP si UDP-True

13.UDP este mai sigur ca TCP-False

14.Routerele folosesc adrese IP pentru a transmite cadrele catre alte reţele-True

15.Un punct de acces wireless are o raza de acoperire limitata-True

16.Pe un acelasi server web pot fi gazduite mai multe site-uri web-True

17.O adresa IP este un numar binar pe 32 de biti-True

18.Un router se leaga de un calculator cu un cablu Straight-Through-False

19.TCP asteapta confirmarea primirii pachetelor-True

20.O adresa de IP este un identificator unic pentru fiecare calculator într-o retea IP-True

21.Placa de retea nu transmite datele catre alte calculatoare-False

22.Un socket UDP se creeaza cu parametrii AF\_INET and SOCK\_DGRAM-True

23.O adresa de IP este un identificator comun pentru mai multe calculatoare într-o reţea IP-False

24.Adresa IP se poate determina pe baza adresei de retea si a netmask-ului-False

25.In LAN pot exista mai multe calculatoare cu adresa 192.168.1.1-False

1.Un socket UDP se creeaza cu parametrii AF\_INET si SOCK\_DGRAM-True

2.Un socket TCP se creeaza cu parametrii AF\_INET si SOCK\_DGRAM-False

1.Serviciul DNS ruleaza pe portul TCP 53-False

2.Serviciul DNS ruleaza pe portul UDP 53-True

1.Un socket UDP se creeaza cu parametrii AF\_INET si SOCK\_STREAM-False

2.Un socket TCP se creeaza cu parametrii AF\_INET si SOCK\_STREAM-True

1.HTTPS transmite datele criptat-True

2.HTTP transmite datele criptat-False

1.LAN este o retea globala-False

2.LAN nu este o retea globala-True

1.O placa de retea poate avea o singura adresa IP-False

2.O placa de retea poate avea mai multe adrese IP-True

#Broadcast

1.Adresa 87.35.15.63/26 poate fi adresa de broadcast-True

2.Adresa de broadcast se poate calcula pe baza adresei de retea si a netmask-ului-True

3.Adresa de broadcast se poate determina pe baza adresei IP si a netmask-ului-True

4.Adresa 83.35.15.8/28 poate fi adresa de broadcast-False

5.Adresa 127.0.0.1 nu poate fi adresa de broadcast.-True

6.Adresa de broadcast nu se poate calcula pe baza adresei de retea si a netmask-ului-False

7.Adresa 87.35.15.7/29 poate fi adresa de broadcast-True

8.Adresa de broadcast pentru statia cu adresa IP 192.120.0.1/16 este 192.120.255.255-True

HTTP inseamna Hyperspeed Transfer Protocol -False

O retea cu netmask-ul 255.255.255.0 poate avea maxim 2^8-2=126 calculatoare.-False

Un socket UDP se creeaza cu parametrii AF\_INET and SOCK\_STREAM-False

Adresa 87.35.15.63/25 poate fi adresa de broadcast-False

Un calculator de leaga de un swith cu un cablu Cross-Over-False

Operaţia logica AND între masca şi adresa IP are ca rezultat adresa reţelei-True

Apelul accept() este obligatoriu in orice server UDP-False

HTTP este situat la nivelul Retea-False

Adresa IP nu se poate determina pe baza adresei de retea si a netmask-ului

172.0.0.1 este o adresa IP privata-False

11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000 = 255.255.252.0-True

HTTP inseamna Hypertext Transfer Protocol-True

Placa de reţea funcţioneaza ca interfaţa fizica între calculator şi cablul de reţea-False

Placa de retea poate sa fie si externa-True

O clasa /8 se poate imparti in 4 clase /10.-True

172.31.0.1 este o adresa IP privata-True

Dimensiunea unei retele este 2^n; unde n este numarul de cifre 0 din netmask.-True

Dimensiunea unei retele este 2^n; unde n este numarul de cifre 1 din netmask-False

Topologia de tip Bus consta; dintr-un singur cablu; care conecteaza in serie; toate calculatoarele din retea-True

Doua calculatoare din Internet nu pot sa aiba sub nici o forma aceeasi adresa IP-True

Adresa 43.29.45.132/27 poate fi adresa de retea-False

Doua calculatoare plasate in aceeasi retea atat din punct de vedere fizic cat si logic pot avea default gateway-uri diferite - TRUE

Adresa de broadcast nu se poate determina pe baza adresei IP si a netmask-ului – FALSE

LAN nu reprezinta un acronim pentru: Limited Area Network – TRUE

172.0.0.1 nu este o adresa IP private - True

316. What is the netmask of the minimum sized network that has as broadcast 70.71.79.255 and also contains the host IP address 70.71.79.240?

answer: 255.255.255.224

317. Which of the following cannot be a broadcast address? 21.20.19.18 (ultimul bite nu are voie sa fie par!!!)

318. Consider one Hub and 10 PC's connected to it  
Select one or more:  
answer: When PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received by all the PC's but only PC5 process it; the answer will also be received by all the PC's but only PC1 will process it

19.What is the range of network IPs in which the following given IP resides :194.168.19.69/28 ?

a)194.168.19.64 – 194.168.19.87  
b)194.168.19.64 – 194.168.19.79 correct answer  
c)194.167.19.62 – 194 .167.19.87

d)194.168.19.0 - 194.168.19.64

319. You have an interface on a router with the IP address 192.168.192.10/29. Including the router interface, how many hosts can have IP addresses on the LAN attached to the router interface

Answer: 6

320. In TCP; bytes not read from the stream:  
a) A stream does not has bytes into his composition  
b) Are lost  
c) Stay available for next read  
d) are lost- but their count is reported as an error to the user

321. Consider one SWITCH and 10 PC's connected to it. Which of the following is false?  
(The only true one is : when PC1 sends a message to PC5, the message will be received and processed just by PC5 and the answer of PC5 will be received and processed just by PC1

321. Which IP address class can have 64 000 subnets with 64 000 hosts/subnet?

A. class A

B. class B

C. class C

D. class D

322. Which of the following are valid subnetwork addresses?

Select one or more:

A. 177.91.154.2/30

B. 177.91.107.0/30

C. 177.91.107.1/25

D. 177.91.107.144/29

323. Represent /26 in doted decimal format:

R: 255.255.255.192

324.Two computers from the Internet can have the same IP address if they use private IP addresses

R: True

325. Choose the true statements(s)

1. Using UDP protocols packets can be lost
2. UDP reads bytes from a packet
3. TCP writes stream of bytes
4. TCP reads bytes from a packet

326: An IP address is a unique identifier for each computer in a IP network

R: True

327. The netmask cannot contain 1 bits intercalated with 0 bits

R: True

328: What will you get if you ‘or’ together the netmask of a network and one IP in that network?

R: Nothing significant

329. Write as [network address]/[xx] - in the most compact and ordered way - the addressing space 62.255.254.224…63.64.0.31

R: 62.255.254.224/27,62.255.255.0/24,63.0.0.0/10,63.64.0.0/27

330. The maximum number of valid networks (that can be allocated) in a class A network is:

R: 127

331. What is the maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts on a local subnet that uses the 255.255.255.223 subnet mask?

1. 14
2. 15
3. 16
4. 30

332. Given the network digram below or the routing tables for routers R1, R2, R3 - provide the first 4 IP addresses displayed by executing on the host S - traceroute 10.0.8.5!

(addresses will be written separated only by commas with no spaces or other characters)

10.0.0.1,192.168.2.254,192.168.1.254,192.168.1.1