c. User datagram

## **Computer Networks Quiz**

15 minutes  Question 1: Choose the correct answer: (10 Marks)  1- A socket address can help us to define a	Name	e:	<u></u>	Group:	Time allowed:
1- A socket address can help us to define a	15 mi	inutes			
1- A socket address can help us to define a	Ques	stion 1:	Choose the correct answer:	(10 Marks)	
a. Server machine on the network. b. A sever service on a certain server on the network. c. The transport layer protocol on the server. d. None of the above.  2- You have an interface on a router with the IP address of 192.168.192.10 and subnetmask 255.255.255.248. What is the broadcast address the hosts will use on this LAN? a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.63 d. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate					
b. A sever service on a certain server on the network. c. The transport layer protocol on the server. d. None of the above.  2- You have an interface on a router with the IP address of 192.168.192.10 and subnetmask 255.255.255.248. What is the broadcast address the hosts will use on this LAN? a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate	1-				
c. The transport layer protocol on the server. d. None of the above.  2- You have an interface on a router with the IP address of 192.168.192.10 and subnetmask 255.255.255.248. What is the broadcast address the hosts will use on this LAN?  a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.137  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses forwards traffic based on a. Broadcast domains b. Collision domains c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests). a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes					
d. None of the above.  2- You have an interface on a router with the IP address of 192.168.192.10 and subnetmask 255.255.248. What is the broadcast address the hosts will use on this LAN?  a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses d. Souting algorithms c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses					
2- You have an interface on a router with the IP address of 192.168.192.10 and subnetmask 255.255.255.248. What is the broadcast address the hosts will use on this LAN?  a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.63 d. 192.168.192.127 3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses d. Switches create separate a. Broadcast domains b. Collision domains c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms 5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests). a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP 6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes				server.	
subnetmask 255.255.248. What is the broadcast address the hosts will use on this LAN?  a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses c. Pot addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses  4- Switches create separate a. Broadcast domains b. Collision domains c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests). a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called		•			00.40
this LAN?  a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.63 d. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses  4- Switches create separate	2-				
a. 192.168.192.15 b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate					
b. 192.168.192.31 c. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate a. Broadcast domains b. Collision domains c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests). a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called					
c. 192.168.192.63 d. 192.168.192.127  3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses d. Socket addresses d. Switches create separate a. Broadcast domains b. Collision domains c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses		_			
d. 192.168.192.127 3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on  a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate					
3- Layer 3 switches forwards traffic based on  a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate					
a. IP addresses b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate	2				
b. MAC addresses c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate	3-	•			
c. Port addresses d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate					
d. Socket addresses.  4- Switches create separate					
<ul> <li>4- Switches create separate</li></ul>		_			
a. Broadcast domains b. Collision domains c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests). a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called					
b. Collision domains c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests). a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called			•		
c. IP subnets d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests). a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called					
d. Routing algorithms  5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests).  a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called					
5- ARP protocol uses to send ARP queries (requests).  a. Unicast b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called					
<ul> <li>a. Unicast</li> <li>b. Multicast</li> <li>c. Broadcast</li> <li>d. RARP</li> </ul> 6- The minimum size of an IP header is <ul> <li>a. 10 bytes</li> <li>b. 20 bytes</li> <li>c. 40 bytes</li> <li>d. 60 bytes</li> </ul> 7- IP transports data in packets called					
b. Multicast c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes 7- IP transports data in packets called	5-			queries (requests).	
c. Broadcast d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called					
d. RARP  6- The minimum size of an IP header is a. 10 bytes b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called					
6- The minimum size of an IP header is  a. 10 bytes  b. 20 bytes  c. 40 bytes  d. 60 bytes  7- IP transports data in packets called		-			
<ul> <li>a. 10 bytes</li> <li>b. 20 bytes</li> <li>c. 40 bytes</li> <li>d. 60 bytes</li> </ul> 7- IP transports data in packets called	6				
b. 20 bytes c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes 7- IP transports data in packets called	0-	_			
c. 40 bytes d. 60 bytes 7- IP transports data in packets called		_	•		
d. 60 bytes 7- IP transports data in packets called		_			
7- IP transports data in packets called		_			
	7-	_	·		
a. Patagiani			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
b. Segment					

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology Information Technology Institute Alexandria Branch

d. fragment