A.

1.a.Transport layer subdivides the data into segments

b.The network layer forms data into packets.

2.It confirms the checksum,the addreses and duplicates the packets.

3.It keeps a copy each packet until it receives confirmation from the next point along the route that the packet has arrived undamaged.

4.An intermediate node calculates and verifies the checksum for each packet.It may also reroute the messege to avoid congestion on the work

5. a.The presentation layer

b.The transport layer

c.The physical layer

d.The data-link layer

e.The application layer

f.The session layer

g.The network layer

h.The transport layer

i.An intermediate node

B.

1. TABLE

A.Bracketing iii. Set boundaries for the beginning and end of a messege.

B.Half-duplex i. Transmission mode in which each computer takes turns sending and receiving .

C.Full-duplex iv.Transmission mode in which both computers send and receive at the same time

D.Checksum ii.Mathematical calculations based on the contents of data.

2.

1.Most of the network that an application does to prepare a messege for sending over a network is not seen by the user (**TRUE).**

2.ASCII is always used to transmit data **(TRUE).**

3.The enscryption layer compresses the messege **(TRUE).**

4.The network layer keeps track of how many packets are in each messege **(FALSE).**

5.The network layer keeps a copy of each packet until it arrives at the next mode undamaged**(FALSE).**

6.Analogue signals are used on ordinary telephone lines**(FALSE).**

7.When a passage arrives at it’s destination , It passes through the same seven network communications layers as when it was sent,but in reserve order **(TRUE).**