**Activity five Questions**

1. Expand RTP and explain.

* RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a network protocol for transferring audio and video over IP networks.

1. Explain traceroute.

* Traceroute is diagnosing of a network by sending packets of data over the network route by measuring the transit delay and packet loss.

1. Expand RARP and explain.

* RARP (Reverse Address Resolution Protocol) Is when a client computer requests an IP address from the Address Resolution Protocol table which is then logged by the gateway-router, and is used to map MAC addresses to the corresponding IP address.

1. Expand ARP and explain.

* ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is used to map IP addresses to the corresponding MAC address / physical device.

1. How many possible addresses can be generated using class A & B subnet-masks?

* The default IP address for Subnet Class A is 255.0.0.0 and will be able to have 16,777,216 IP Addresses.
* The default IP address for Subnet Class B is 255.255. 0.0 and will be able to have 65,534 IP Addresses.

1. What are network bits and host bits?

* Network bits are bits assigned within the IP from the client’s device and is binary 1, host bits are the following 0’s and is used by the subnetwork.

1. Expand TTL and explain.

* TTL (Time To Live) is the maximum number of hops and IP can have till it is discarded.

1. Differentiate IP & UDP datagram.

* An IP datagram would have all necessary information that is needed to complete the communication within the network
* UDP is a thin layer which sits on top of IP and is responsible for handling packets and port information.