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Technology: Internets and Packets

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1. Common Link Layer technologies are... (Choose all that apply) — 1 / 1 point

- [x] Ethernet
  - Correct
- [ ] Smartphones
- [x] Cable Modem
  - Correct
- [ ] iPods

2. When do wireless devices receive their serial numbers (i.e. MAC or Ethernet addresses)? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) When they are manufactured
- ( ) These numbers are assigned to individual people, and every device they own has the same number
- ( ) Every time they connect to the internet
- ( ) When they pair with a wireless router

Correct

3. What does the time taken for a packet to reach a destination usually reflect? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) The speed of light and the distance the packet has to travel
- ( ) How large the total message or data element is
- ( ) The type of data the packet makes up
- ( ) How much the individual user sending the information has paid for their internet connection

Correct

4. How do wireless devices operating on a shared network determine when to send information so as not to incur chaos? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) They listen to the sound on the current network, and send information when it is quiet.
- ( ) They chart energy usage, and send information when the numbers are low
- ( ) They send requests to all other devices on the network, and wait to receive permission before transmitting data.
- ( ) There is only one link to the network, and only one wireless device can connect at a time, so they are physically prevented from sending information unless it is their turn.

Correct

5. What is the concern when deciding which device sends information next on Ethernet? **1 / 1 point**

- Discouraging the sending of large messages by delaying their transmission in favor of smaller, faster messages
- Prioritizing the customers who purchase premium internet plans
- Sending the most urgent emails before less important messages (like Farmville notifications)
- Ensuring fairness - that one type of device, data, or user is not preferred over others.

✓ **Correct**

6. What is the maximum possible number of hops a packet can take to try to reach their destination (the so-called "Time To Live" functionality of packets)? **1 / 1 point**

- 255
- 4
- 500
- 150

✓ **Correct**

7. What are Router Tables? **1 / 1 point**

- Dynamic lists of directions for where and how to direct packets
- An electrically enhanced table that, when you place a router on it, will increase your network speed
- A linked trio of routers that manages incoming, outgoing, and within-network data transmissions.
- Huge banks of routers, housed by Google, that direct Internet traffic

✓ **Correct**

8. What are the layers, and in what order do we structure them? **1 / 1 point**

- Application Layer

  Transport Layer

  Internetwork Layer

  Link Layer
- Transport Layer

  Packet Layer

  Visual Layer

  Link Layer
- Internetwork Layer

  Application Layer

  Link Layer

  Transport Layer
- Link Layer

  Map Layer

  Social Media Layer

  Application Layer

✓ **Correct**

9. What is the Internet Protocol Layer responsible for? **1 / 1 point**

- Managing the order of data transmission from multiple computers on a wireless network
- (•) Getting a packet to a specific network address
- Moving the packet onto the link
- Being 100% reliable

✓ Correct

10. How is an IP address determined? **1 / 1 point**

- By the hour in which the computer was most recently turned on
- According to product manufacturing date
- By the date in which the owner first got an email account
- (•) Geographically

✓ Correct

11. The prefix of an IP address determines what? **1 / 1 point**

- The brand of computer
- (•) The network that it belongs to
- The default web browser installed
- The owner of the computer

✓ Correct

12. What is the Link Layer responsible for? **0 / 1 point**

- (•) Moving the packet to the final destination
- Moving the data onto a single link
- Storing each packet until it has been acknowledged for delivery
- Reporting which packets successfully arrived at their destination

! Incorrect

13. Is it possible to track a packet's journey across the network? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) Yes, using a technique called 'traceroute' which tracks the packets that are returned due to transmission failure.
- Yes, using a service called 'packetfind' that tracks the transmission of all packets across the Internet.
- Yes, using RIP (Router Information Protocol) which tracks the packets that successfully arrive at their destination.
- No, packets cannot be tracked.

✓ Correct