

What will be the output of below code?

```
static void test() {  
    try {  
        // code creating and declaring a string variable to null  
        // calling toString() method for the string variable and printing  
    }  
    finally {  
        System.out.print("finally ");  
    }  
}  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        test();  
    }  
    catch (Exception ex) {  
        System.out.print("exception ");  
    }  
}
```

Select one:

- a. Compilation fails
- b. Null Pointer
- c. null
- d. Finally execution
- e. Finally exception

Sec 1 Under Graduate of Information Technology

What will be the output of given program if run as "Java CommArgs Amal"

```
public class CommArgs {  
    public static void main(String[ ] args) {  
        System.out.println("Argument one :" +args[0]);  
        System.out.println("Argument two :" +args[1]);  
        System.out.println("Argument Three :" +args[2]);  
    }  
}
```

Select one:

- a.
Run time error
- b.
Compile time error
- c.
java CommArgs Amal
- d.
Amal
- e.
Compling time

```
X  
| |  
public class MyTestClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            String arr[] = new String[args.length];  
            String name = arr[0];  
            String number = arr[1];  
            try {  
                Validate.ValidateName(name);  
                try {  
                    Validate.ValidateNumber(number);  
                } catch ( Choose... e) {  
                    System.out.println(e);  
                }  
                catch ( Choose... e) {  
                    System.out.println(e);  
                }  
            } catch ( Choose... e) {
```

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header of length 2 values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below .

<table border="1"><tr><td>20</td><td>176</td></tr></table>	20	176	↳	<table border="1"><tr><td>20</td><td>176</td></tr></table>	20	176	<table border="1"><tr><td>20</td><td>148</td></tr></table>	20	148
20	176								
20	176								
20	148								
Fragment Offset	0	22	44						

What are the values of D bit and M bit respectively of the last fragment ?

Select one:

- 0,1
- 1,1
- 1,0
- 0,0



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Question

In which of the following modes in Cisco's IOS can issue show commands **normally**?

Select one or more:

- Privileged
- Global Configuration
- Line Configuration
- Administrative
- User
- Interface Configuration

U: 0.00 MB/s
D: 0.00 MB/s



A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header of size 20 bytes. The values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below.

Fragment
Offset

20	176
----	-----

0

20	176
----	-----

22

20	148
----	-----

44

What is the last byte number of the data field of the second fragment?

Select one:

- 175
- 351
- 196
- 352
- 176
- 195





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Which of the following remains same in the IP header of the packet in a network during the entire journey of the packet?

Select one or more:

- Destination address
- Header Checksum
- Source Address
- Identification Number
- D Bit
- TTL

QUIZ NAVIGATION

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:52:55



MCQ QUESTIONS

1 2 3 4 5

9 10 11 12 13

17 18 19 20

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

21 22

FEEDBACK

23

Answered
1 out of
1 question

```
1 public class Item {  
2     double capacity;  
3     double height;  
4     public Item() {  
5     }  
6     public Item(double capacity, double height) {  
7         super();  
8         System.out.println("Item constructor");  
9         this.capacity = capacity;  
10        this.height = height;  
11    }  
12}  
13  
14  
15 class Bottle extends Item{  
16     boolean lid;  
17  
18  
19     public Bottle(double capacity, double height, boolean lid) {  
20         this(capacity, height);  
21         System.out.println("Bottle constructor 1");  
22         this.lid = lid;  
23     }  
24     public Bottle(double capacity, double height) {  
25         System.out.println("Bottle constructor 2");  
26     }  
27 }  
28  
29 class Can extends Bottle{  
30     String type;  
31  
32     public Can(double capacity, double height, boolean lid, String type) {  
33         super(capacity, height, lid);  
34         System.out.println("Can constructor");  
35         this.type = type;  
36     }  
37 }  
38 }
```

Can ob=new Can(25.0, 30, false, "Double");

What will be the output if we create the object as below?

Select one:

- Bottle constructor 1
- Bottle constructor 2
- Can constructor

Which of the following steps below are required to enable IP RIP?

- A - Configure privileged level password
- B - Specify the routing protocol
- C - Specify the given destination network
- D - Specify directly connected networks
- F - Configure static Rip routes

Select one:

- B only
- F and D only
- B and D only
- All the steps are needed

Section 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of
0.0 Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4A00 0019 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the Data field? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits						
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits						
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits							
Source IP Address									
Destination IP Address									
Option									

Select one:

- 25
- 19
- 65
- 41
- None of the Above

*CN-mcq ans.pdf

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Question 15
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

The administrator enter the following configurations that in router RTA. Then an administrator receives an error and users on VLAN 20 report that they are unable to reach users on VLAN 30. What is the reason for this problem?

```
RTA# configure terminal
RTA(config)# interface Fa0/0
RTA(config-if)# no shutdown
RTA(config-if)# interface Fa0/0.10
RTA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 10
RTA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.3.30 255.255.255.224
RTA(config-subif)# interface Fa0/0.20
RTA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 20
RTA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.3.49 255.255.255.224
RTA(config-subif)# interface Fa0/0.30
RTA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 30
RTA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.3.62 255.255.255.224
```

Select one:

- There is no address on Fa0/0 to use as a default gateway
- The no shutdown command should have been issued on Fa0/0.20 and Fa0/0.30
- Router RTA is using the same subnet for VLAN 20 and VLAN 30.
- Dot1q does not support subinterfaces

DIS 1

MU 1

15

22

29

36

STRU 41

Next page

Type here to search

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2:44 AM 9/4/2021

CN-mcq ans.pdf

File | C:/Users/pcworld/Desktop/mid/don/CN-mcq%20ans.pdf

93 of 178

cause of the problem?

Select one:

- There is no IP address configured on the interface Gi0/0
- The encapsulation dot1Q 5 command contains the wrong VLAN
- The no shutdown command is not entered on subinterfaces
- Gi0/0 is not configured as a trunk port
- The command interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5 was entered incorrectly

R1# show running-config

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
encapsulation dot1Q 5
ip address 172.16.10.254 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20
encapsulation dot1Q 20
ip address 172.16.10.254 255.255.255.0
!
<output omitted>
```

Type here to search

2:20 AM 9/4/2021

In IPv6, Which special address type have been eliminated?

Select one:

- Dualcast
- Multicast
- Unicast
- Anycast
- Broadcast

Question 37

Not yet answered

Marked out of
1.00 Flag question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	• P
1	$f=0$	• Q
0	$f=0$	• R
0	0	• S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be the sample values of a last fragment ?

Select one:

- S
- P
- Q
- R

	20	176		20	176		20	148
Fragment Offset	0		22		44			
MF	1	🔍		1		0		
Header length	5		5		5		5	
Total length	196		196		168			

Related Articles >

Reassembly of Fragments -

It takes place only at destination and not at routers since packets take independent path (datagram packet switching), so all may not meet at a router and hence a need of fragmentation may arise again. The fragments may arrive out of order also.

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	→ 1st packet
1	!=0	→ Intermediate packet
0	!=0	→ Last packet
0	0	→ Invalid

Algorithm -

1. Destination should identify that datagram is fragmented from MF, Fragment offset field.
2. Destination should identify all fragments belonging to same datagram from Identification field.
3. Identify the 1st fragment (offset = 0).
4. Identify subsequent fragment using header length, fragment offset.
5. Repeat until MF = 0.

Efficiency -

$$\text{Efficiency (e)} = \text{useful/total} = (\text{Data without header}) / (\text{Data with header})$$

$$\text{Throughput} = e * B \quad \{ \text{where B is bottleneck bandwidth} \}$$

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What is the second host IP address in the 150.17.45.60/30 subnet?

Select one:

- 150.17.45.61
- 150.17.45.62 ✓
- 150.17.45.60
- 150.17.45.63

D D G D D | 0



command.

25. Refer to the exhibit. After attempting to enter the configuration that is shown in router RTA, an administrator receives an error and users on VLAN 20 report that they are unable to reach users on VLAN 30. What is causing the problem?

```
RTA# configure terminal
RTA(config)# interface Fa0/0
RTA(config-if)# no shutdown
RTA(config-if)# interface Fa0/0.10
RTA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 10
RTA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.3.30 255.255.255.224
RTA(config-subif)# interface Fa0/0.20
RTA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 20
RTA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.3.49 255.255.255.224
RTA(config-subif)# interface Fa0/0.30
RTA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 30
RTA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.3.62 255.255.255.224
```

- **RTA is using the same subnet for VLAN 20 and VLAN 30.***
- There is no address on Fa0/0 to use as a default gateway.
- The no shutdown command should have been issued on Fa0/0.20 and Fa0/0.30.
- Dot1q does not support subinterfaces.

The IP 192.168.2.49/27 and 192.168.3.62/27 belong to the same subnet of 192.168.3.32/27. Valid host IPv4 addresses include 192.168.3.33 to 192.168.3.62.

26. Which command displays the encapsulation type, the voice VLAN ID, and the access mode

IT2050-CN- Mid Semester Exam - 4-9-2021 - 11.30am - 12.30pm

Please note the following:

- 1) This exam runs in the lockdown browser
- 2) Backward Navigation is disabled
- 3) This exam contributes 20% for the overall mark.
- 4) There are 30 MCQs. There can be one or many correct answers and minus marks are given for incorrect answers. However, minimum mark is 0 for each question.
- 5) Exam duration is One Hour.

This quiz has been configured so that students may only attempt it using the Respondus LockDown Browser.

Attempts allowed: 1
Time limit: 1 hour
The quiz will not be available until Saturday, 4 September 2021, 11:30 AM
Time limit: 1 hour
This quiz will close on Saturday, 4 September 2021, 12:40 PM.

Respondus LockDown Browser is required for this exam.

Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

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Administration Course administration

Navigation

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27°C Light rain

hp



Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

A router has a valid operating system and a configuration stored in NVRAM. When the router boots up, which mode will display?

Select one:

- global configuration mode
- user EXEC mode
- setup mode
- ROM monitor mode

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:59:19

1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31		

Next page



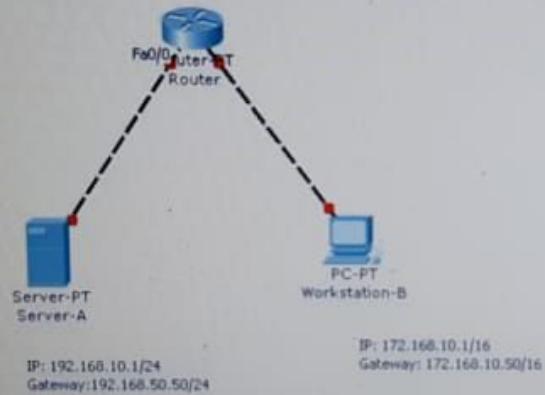
Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Refer to the exhibit. The user at Workstation B reports that Server A cannot be reached. What is preventing Workstation B from reaching Server A?

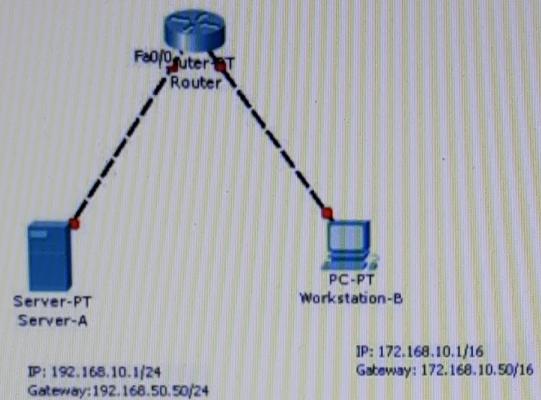


Select one:

- The IP address for Server A is a broadcast address.
- The IP address for Workstation B is a subnet address.
- The gateway for Workstation B is not on the same subnet.
- The gateway for Server A is not on the same subnet.

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question



Select one:

- The IP address for Server A is a broadcast address.
- The IP address for Workstation B is a subnet address.
- The gateway for Workstation B is not on the same subnet.
- The gateway for Server A is not on the same subnet.

Next page





1

answered

1 out of 1.0

g question

Identify the purpose of ICMP?

Select one or more:

- Avoiding routing loops.
- Send error messages
- Transporting routing updates
- Collision detection
- Send control messages

Next



Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Refer the following router output:

```
Router#show cl
```

```
% Ambiguous command: "show cl"
```

What is the reason to receive this error message?

Select one:

- The command requires additional options or parameters
- There is more than one show command that starts with the letters *cl*
- There is no show command that starts with *cl*
- The command is being executed from the wrong router mode

Next page



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it20299552 Rohanasinghe

Question 4

yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Identify the purpose of ICMP?

Select one or more:

- Avoiding routing loops.
- Send error messages
- Transporting routing updates
- Collision detection
- Send control messages

≡ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:52:07

1	2	3
8	9	10
15	16	17
22	23	24
29	30	31

Next page





Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Which command gives the view of recently used commands?

Select one or more:

- show history
- set history
- show protocol
- view history
- DO view history
- DO set history
- DO show history



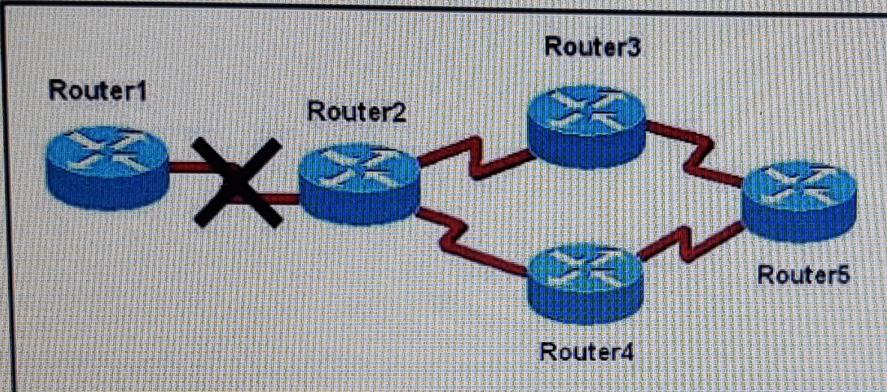
Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The graphic shows a network that is configured to use RIP routing protocol. Router2 detects that the link to Router1 has gone down. It then advertises the network for this link with a hop count metric of 16. Which routing loop prevention mechanism is in effect?



Select one:

- split horizon
- error condition
- route poisoning
- count to infinity

Next page

≡ Quiz

Finish atte

Time left 0

1 2

8 9

15 16

22 23

29 30



Which of the following commands sets the secret password to Cisco ?

Select one:

- enable secret password Cisco
- enable secret cisco
- enable secret Cisco
- enable password Cisco

[Next Page](#)

Which command gives the view of recently used commands?

Select one or more:

- show history
- set history
- show protocol
- view history
- DO view history
- DO set history
- DO show history

Next Page 

What does the following command allow you to perform next?

RouterA(config)#line vty 0 3

Select one:

- Set the console password.
- Set the Telnet password.
- Set the configurations
- Shut down the router.
- Disable console connections.

At what point would a router, which is in the path to the destination device, stop forwarding the packet?

Select one:

- When the value in the TTL field reaches zero
- When the router receives an ICMP Time Exceeded message
- When the RTT value reaches zero
- When the host responds with an ICMP Echo Reply message
- When the values of both the Echo Request and Echo Reply messages reach zero



Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

In what location does a Cisco Router and/or Switch store its startup-configuration?

Select one:

- Flash
- Memory
- NVRAM
- Disk



Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

You type the following command into the router and receive the following:

```
Router(config)#show serial 0/0
```

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Why was this error message displayed?

Select one or more:

- You need to be in privileged mode
- You cannot have a space between serial and 0/0
- The router does not have a serial0/0 interface
- Part of the command is missing 
- Administrator only can issue this command

dle



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5

answered
out of 1.0
question

In what location does a Cisco Router and/or Switch store its startup-configuration?

Select one:

- Flash
- Memory
- NVRAM
- Disk

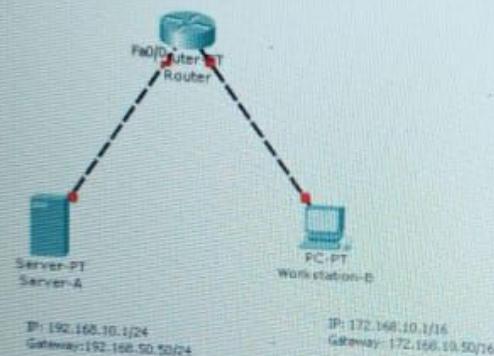
Question 3

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

[Flag question](#)

Refer to the exhibit. The user at Workstation B reports that Server A cannot be reached. What is preventing Workstation B from reaching Server A?



Select one:

- The IP address for Server A is a broadcast address.
- The IP address for Workstation B is a subnet address.
- The gateway for Workstation B is not on the same subnet.
- The gateway for Server A is not on the same subnet.

≡ Quiz navigation[Finish attempt ...](#)

Time left 0:55:05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Moodle

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question 2
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Refer the following router output:

```
Router#show cl
% Ambiguous command: "show cl"
```

What is the reason to receive this error message?

Select one:

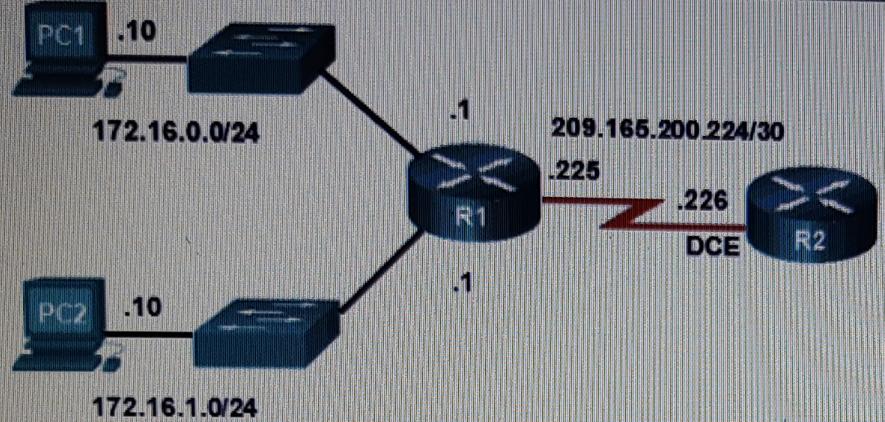
- The command requires additional options or parameters
- There is more than one show command that starts with the letters **cl**
- There is no show command that starts with **cl**
- The command is being executed from the wrong router mode



A router has a valid operating system and a configuration stored in NVRAM. When the router boots up, which mode will display?

Select one:

- global configuration mode
- user EXEC mode
- setup mode
- ROM monitor mode



```
R1(config)# interface serial 0/0/0
R1(config-if)# description Link to R2
R1(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#
```

Select one:

- no shutdown
- Shutdown
- line up
- clockrate 64000
- clock rate 64000

Question 9

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The following diagram shows the routing table of Router1.

Router1#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area

* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

- c 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
- c 12.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial3/0
- c 172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

Router1#

Which statement is correct?

Select one:

- A. Default route is 172.16.0.0/16.
- B. Three networks directly connected to Router1.
- C. Only one static route with FastEthernet0/0 exit interface.
- D. RIP Protocol is used to configure the dynamic routes.

≡ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt...

Time left 0:46:49

1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31		



Routing_Protocols used inside and between autonomous systems are respectively called ?

answered
out of 1.0
question

Select one:

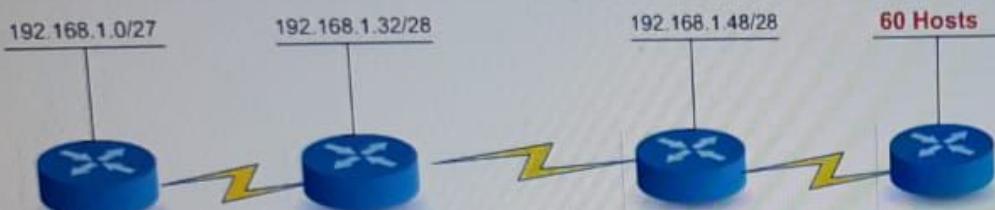
- Interior Gateway Protocols and Exterior Gateway Protocols
- Exterior Gateway Protocols and Interior Gateway Protocols
- Exterior Gateway Protocols and Border Gateway Protocols
- Border Gateway Protocols and Exterior Gateway Protocols
- Interior Gateway Protocols and Border Gateway Protocols



Nex

11
answered
1 out of 1.0
g question

Refer to the figure. A new subnet with 60 hosts has been added to the network. Which subnet address should this network use to provide enough usable addresses while wasting the fewest addresses?



Select one:

- A. 192.168.1.56/27
- B. 192.168.1.64/26
- C. 192.168.1.64/27
- D. 192.168.1.56/26

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:42:52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
 Flag question

wasted addresses?

Network A
80 Hosts

Network B
425 Hosts



Select one:

- A. 255.255.255.0
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.252.0
- D. 255.255.248.0

Quiz navi

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:37:53

1	2	3
8	9	10
15	16	17
22	23	24
29	30	31

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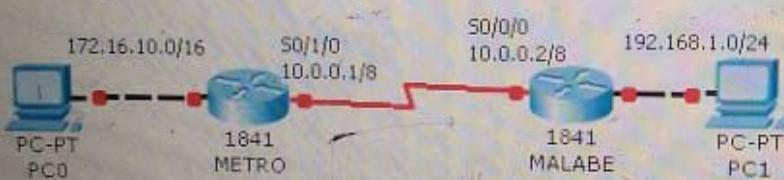
on 6

et answered

ed out of 1.0

ing question

Network addresses of MALABE and METRO LANs are given in the diagram.



Assume networks are configured with a DHCP server and newly connected computer in MALABE LAN is an IP address from this DHCP server. Which of the following can be used as source address?

Select one:

- 0.0.0.0
- 10.0.0.2
- 255.255.255.255
- 255.255.255.0
- 192.168.1.0



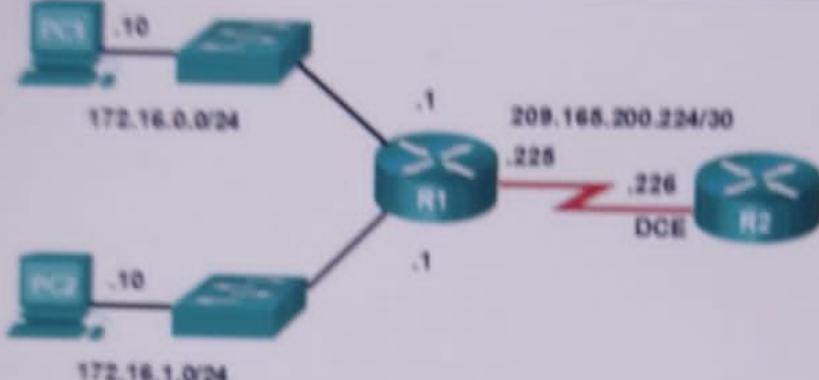
Under which circumstance is needed to configure a clock rate on a serial interface?

Select one:

- When the interface is terminated using the DCE end of the cable.
- When the interface is terminated with the DTE end of the cable.
- When the interface is terminated using a Category 3 Cable.
- When the interface is terminated using a loopback adapter.

A Network Administrator has entered commands shown below in R1. When he checks interface is administratively down.

What is the additional command to be issued to bring it up ?



```
R1(config)# interface serial 0/0/0
R1(config-if)# description Link to R2
R1(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#
```

Select one:

- no shutdown
- Shutdown
- line up
- clockrate 64000
- clock rate 64000



4

Answered

out of 1.0

question

fe00:A000:0000:0001:0000:0000:0000:0092

The abbreviated version of the above IPv6 address is :

fe00:A000:0:1::92



Next page



Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The interface ID of the IPv6 address generated by EUI64 method is 8ff8:40ff:feb2:28ca

The MAC Address of the device is



Next page



NetExam

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Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

2001:0db8:003e:ef11:0000:0000:c100:004d

The abbreviated version of the above IPv6 address is :

Next page



Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Two devices in the same Local Area Network are having the following IP addresses.

Select the network to which they can belong to :

192.168.100.135 and 192.168.100.144

Select one or more:

- 192.168.100.0/24
- 192.168.100.128/25
- 192.168.100.0/25
- 192.168.100.128/24
- 192.168.100.1/25

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt

Time left: 0:34:20

1	2	3	4	5
9	10	11	12	13
17	18	19	20	21
25	26	27	28	29

Next step



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An administrator must assign static IP addresses to a host PC in a network. For network 192.168.20.24/29, the router is assigned the first usable host address while the PC is given the last usable host address. Which of the following should be IP address, the subnet mask for the PC and the default gateway IP address?

Select one:

- A. IP address: 192.168.20.14 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.248 Default Gateway: 192.168.20.9
- B. IP address: 192.168.20.254 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway: 192.168.20.1
- C. IP address: 192.168.20.30 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.248 Default Gateway: 192.168.20.25
- D. IP address: 192.168.20.30 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.240 Default Gateway: 192.168.20.17
- E. IP address: 192.168.20.30 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.240 Default Gateway: 192.168.20.25

[Next page](#)



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Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The interface ID of the IPv6 address generated by EUI64 method is 8ff8:40ff:feb2:28ca

The MAC Address of the device is

Next page

≡ Quiz r

Finish atten

Time left 0:2

1	2
8	9
15	16
22	23
29	30

MAC of PC_B is 52F0:4EB0:28CC



** Provide your answer in the SAME format (XXXX:XXXX:XXXX) not case sensitive

The interface ID of the IPv6 address generated by EUI64 method is

50F0:4EFF:FEB0:28CC

Next p

The interface ID of the IPv6 address generated by EUI64 method is 8ff8:40ff:feb2:28ca

The MAC Address of the device is 8df8:40b2:28ca



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Question 16

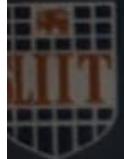
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

MAC of PC_A is d600:0ABB:28FC

The interface ID of the IPv6 address generated by EUI64 method is



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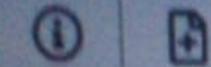
MAC of PC_A is d600:0ABB:28FC

The interface ID of the IPv6 address generated by EUI64 method is

What is split horizon?

Select one:

- Information about a route should not be sent back in the direction from which the original update came.
- It splits the traffic when you have a large bus (horizon) physical network.
- It holds the regular updates from broadcasting to a downed link.
- It prevents regular update messages from reinstating a route that has gone down.
- It defines the path to forward the IP data traffic



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Which field of the IP header helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?

Select one:

- Offset
- D Bit
- M Bit
- TTL
- HLEN



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Which statement(s) about IPv6 addresses is/are true?

1. Leading zeros are required.
2. Two colons (:) are used to represent successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
3. Two colons (:) are used to separate fields.

Select one:

- 2 Only
- 1 Only
- 1 and 2 Only
- 1 and 3 Only
- 2 and 3 Only

fe00:A000:0000:0001:0000:0000:0000:0092

The abbreviated version of the above IPv6 address is :



n 23

answered

out of 1.0

question

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header of length 20 bytes. Some values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below.

20	176
----	-----

20	176
----	-----

20	148
----	-----

Fragment
Offset

0

22

44

What is the size (in Bytes) of the IP packet received from the upper layer ?

Select one:

- 500
- 520
- 480
- 196
- 176
- 216

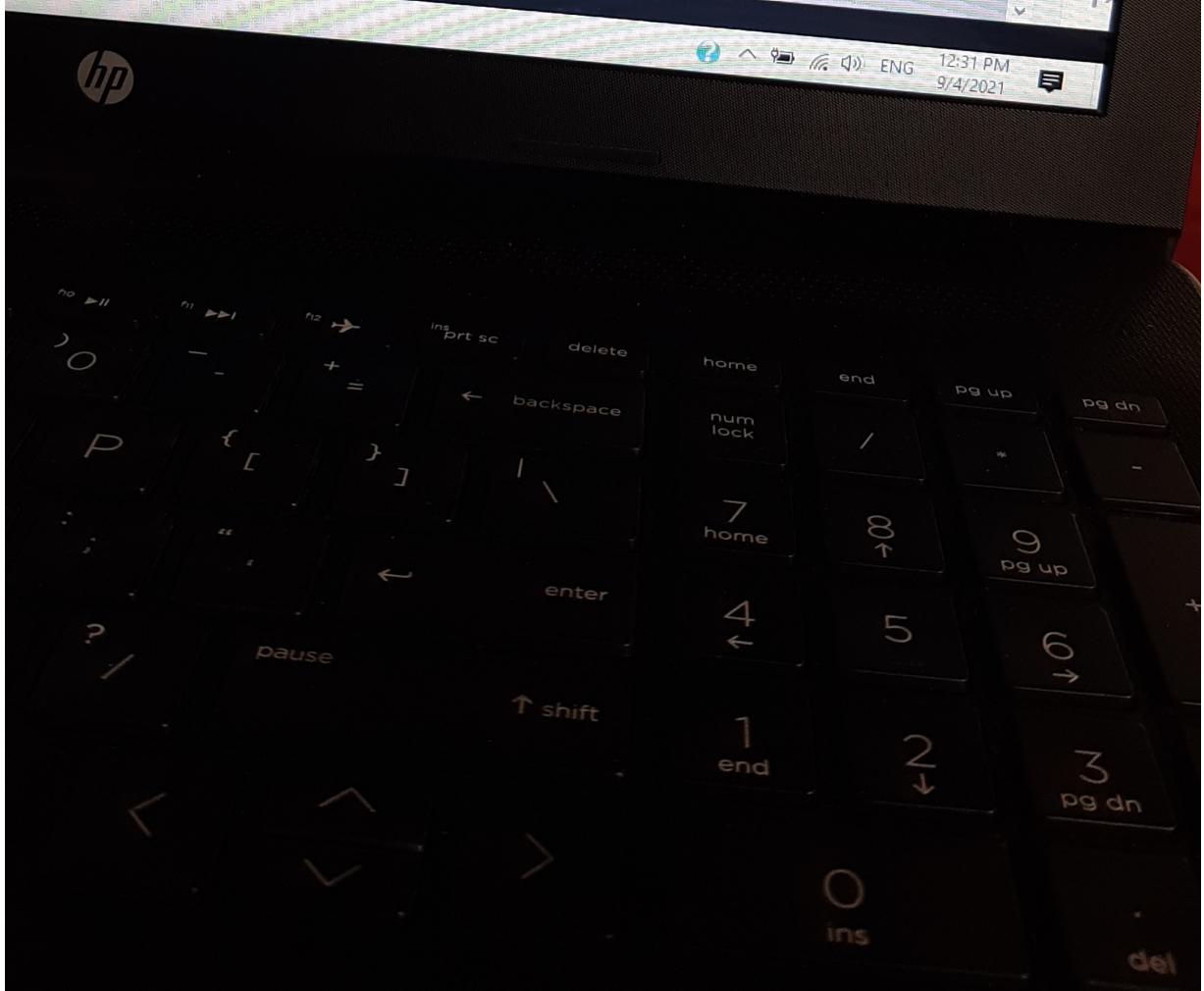
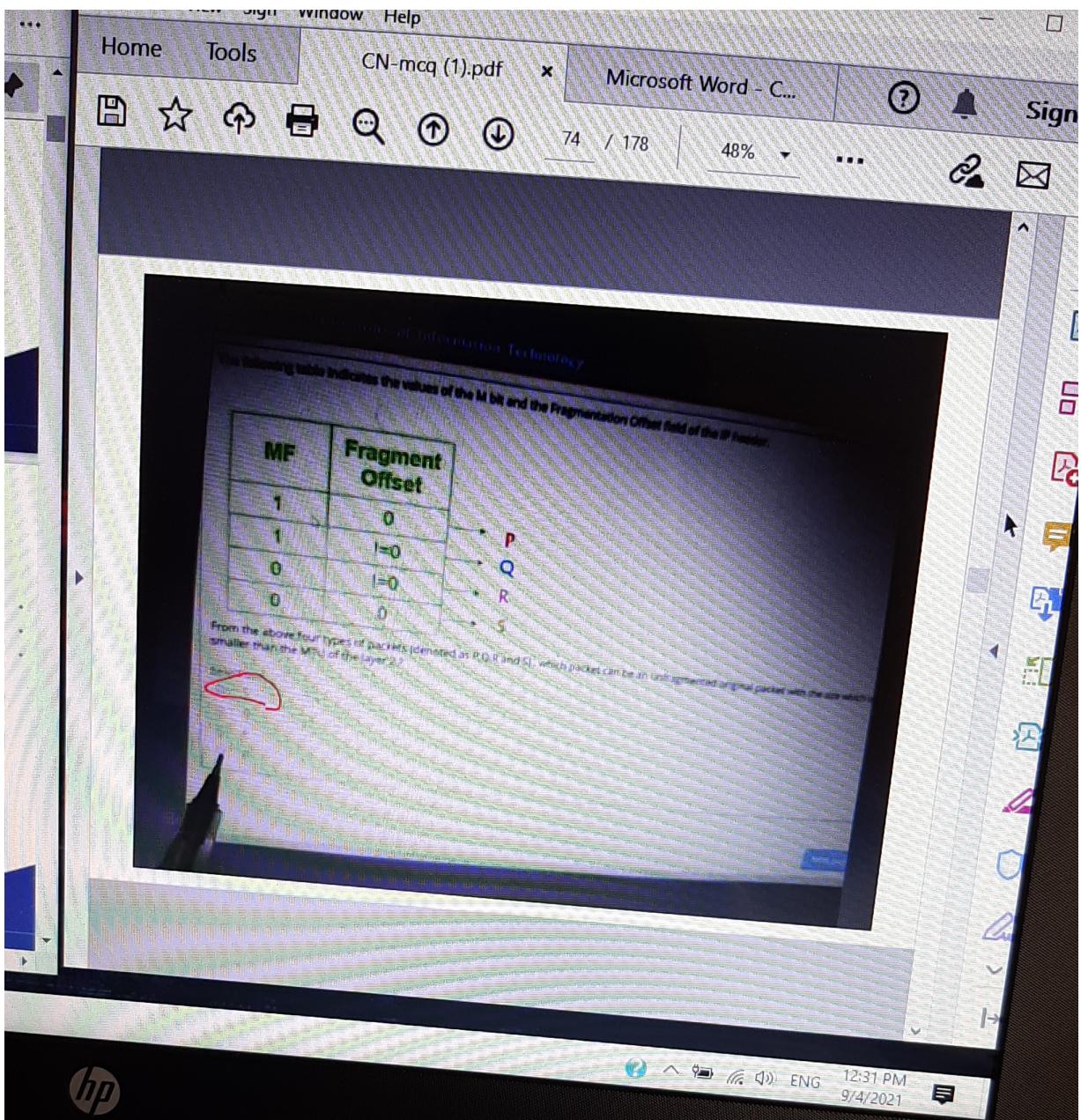
Next page

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	→ P
1	$\neq 0$	→ Q
0	$\neq 0$	→ R
0	0	→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be an unfragmented original packet with the size which is smaller than the MTU of the layer 2 ?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S





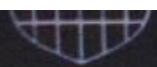
An IP fragment has arrived with an offset value of 370. How many bytes of data were sent in the previous fragment/s?

Select one:

- 2960
- 0
- 370
- 740
- 3000



Next



stion **26**

yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

If the first byte of a Datagram is 4000

Select one:

- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 500.
- The datagram has not been fragmented
- The datagram is 2000 Bytes in size. 
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 4000
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 32000

Which of the following field in IPv4 datagram is not related to fragmentation?

Select one:

- TOS
- Flags
- Offset
- Identification Number



Question 30

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Finish attempt

Time left:

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset
1	0
1	$\neq 0$
0	$\neq 0$
0	0

→ P
→ Q
→ R
→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be an unfragmented original packet with the size which is smaller than the MTU of the layer 2 ?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S

Next page

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4800 01A0 005A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 449C 5707

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits			
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits			
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits				
Source IP Address						
Destination IP Address						
Option						

Find the source network address.

Select one:

- 164.12.0.0
- 164.12.14.7
- 90.60.2.9
- 90.0.0.0
- 90.60.0.0

Next page



← → X | ⓘ | +

Marked out of 1.0

[Flag question](#)

4A00 0019 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the Data field? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits			
		Identification 16 bits	Flags 3 bits			
			Fragmentation offset 13 bits			
Time to live 8 bits		Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits			
Source IP Address						
Destination IP Address						
Option						

Selection:

- 25
- 19
- 65
- 41
- None of the Above

Question 30

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	→ P
1	$\neq 0$	→ Q
0	$\neq 0$	→ R
0	0	→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be the sample values of a last fragment?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S

An IP fragment has arrived with an offset value of 370. How many bytes of data were sent in the previous fragment/s?

Select one:

- 2960
- 0
- 370
- 740
- 3000

[Next page](#)



Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

If the fragmentation offset has a value of 400 in decimal, (2nd Layer Protocol is Ethernet)

Select one:

- The first byte of the datagram is byte 3200.
- The datagram has not been fragmented.
- The datagram is 800 Bytes in size.
- The first byte of the datagram is byte 800.
- The first byte of the datagram is byte 100

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An IP fragment has arrived with an offset value of 370. How many bytes of data were sent in the previous fragment?

Select one:

- 2960
- 0
- 370
- 740
- 3000



Question 29

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	→ P
1	!=0	→ Q
0	!=0	→ R
0	0	→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be an unfragmented original packet with the size which is smaller than the MTU of the layer 2 ?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S

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The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset
1	0
1	$f=0$
0	$f=0$
0	0

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S), which packet can be an unfragmented original packet with the size which is smaller than the MTU of the layer 2?

Select one:

P
 Q
 R
 S



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30

Answered
out of 1.0
question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	→ P
1	!=0	→ Q
0	!=0	→ R
0	0	→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be the sample values of the first fragment of three fragments?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S



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122
answered
out of 1.0
question

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header length 20 bytes. Some values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below.

20 176
0

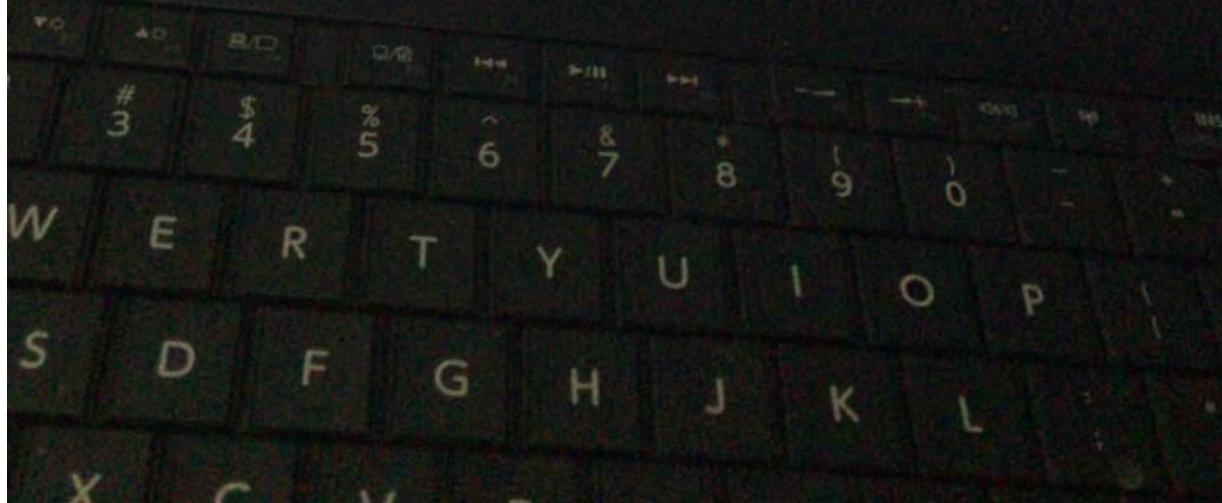
20 176
22

20 148
44

What is the size (in Bytes) of the IP packet received from the upper layer?

Select one:

- 500
- 520
- 480
- 196
- 176
- 216



Fragment Offset

What is the size (in Bytes) of the IP packet received from the upper layer?

Select one:

- 500
- 520
- 480
- 196
- 176
- 216

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet with an IP header of length 20 bytes. Some values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below.

20	176
0	

20	176
22	

20	148
44	





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yet answered

ted out of 1.0

lag question

Which field of the IP header helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?

Select one:

- Offset
- D Bit
- M Bit
- TTL
- HLEN

Which statement(s) about IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are true?

1. An IPv6 address is 32 bits long, represented in hexadecimal.
2. An IPv6 address is 128 bits long, represented in decimal.
3. An IPv4 address is 32 bits long, represented in decimal.
4. An IPv6 address is 128 bits long, represented in hexadecimal.

Select one:

- 3 and 4
- 2 and 4
- 1 and 2
- 1 and 3



Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

In IPv6, Which special address type have been eliminated ?

Select one:

- Broadcast
- Unicast
- Anycast
- Multicast
- Dualcast



Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Which of the following remains same in the IP header of the packet in a network during the entire journey of the packet?

Select one or more:

- Destination address
- TTL
- Header Checksum
- Source Address
- Identification Number
- D Bit.

Next page



Question 30

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	→ P
1	!=0	→ Q
0	!=0	→ R
0	0	→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be an unfragmented original packet with the size which is smaller than the MTU of the layer 2 ?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S

Next page



Question 29

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	P
1	!=0	Q
0	!=0	R
0	0	S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be the sample values of a last fragment ?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4c00 01A0 0027 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 A40C 0E07

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits									
Identification 16 bits			Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits								
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits		Header checksum 16 bits									
Source IP Address												
Destination IP Address												
Option												

Find the destination network address.

Select one:

- 164.12.0.0
- 164.12.14.7
- 90.60.2.9
- 90.0.0.0
- 90.60.0.0

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below .

Fragment Offset	20 176	20 176	20 148
	0	22	44

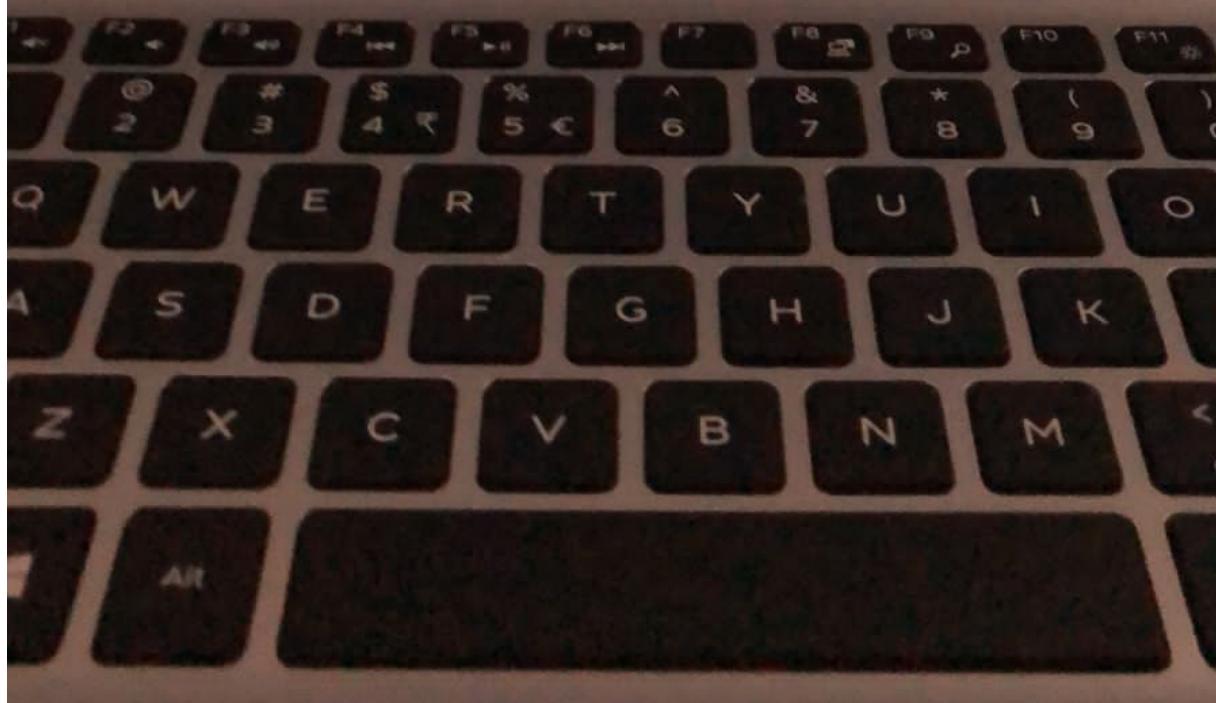
What is the HLEN of the IP Header of the second fragment ?

Select one:

- 5
- 20
- 4
- 160
- 176
- 44



DELL



4c00 01A0 0027 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 A40C 0E07



VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits						
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits						
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits							
Source IP Address									
Destination IP Address									
Option									

Find the destination network address.

Select one:

- 164.12.0.0
- 164.12.14.7
- 90.60.2.9
- 90.0.0.0
- 90.60.5.0

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4B00 0190 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the IP header? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits						
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits						
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits							
Source IP Address									
Destination IP Address									
Option									

Select one:

- 44
- 20
- 31
- 11
- 24

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

 Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



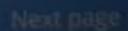
4A00 0019 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the Data field? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits						
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits						
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits							
Source IP Address									
Destination IP Address									
Option									

Select one:

- 25
- 19
- 65
- 41
- None of the Above

 Next page

Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4c00 01A0 0027 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 A40C 0E07

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits						
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits						
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits							
Source IP Address									
Destination IP Address									
Option									

Find the destination network address.

Select one:

- 164.12.0.0
- 164.12.14.7
- 90.60.2.9
- 90.0.0.0
- 90.60.0.0



Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

If the fragmentation offset has a value of 160 in decimal.

Select one:

- The first byte of the datagram is byte 1280.
- The datagram has not been fragmented.
- The datagram is 160 Bytes in size.
- The first byte of the datagram is byte 160.
- The first byte of the datagram is byte 20



Question 29

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

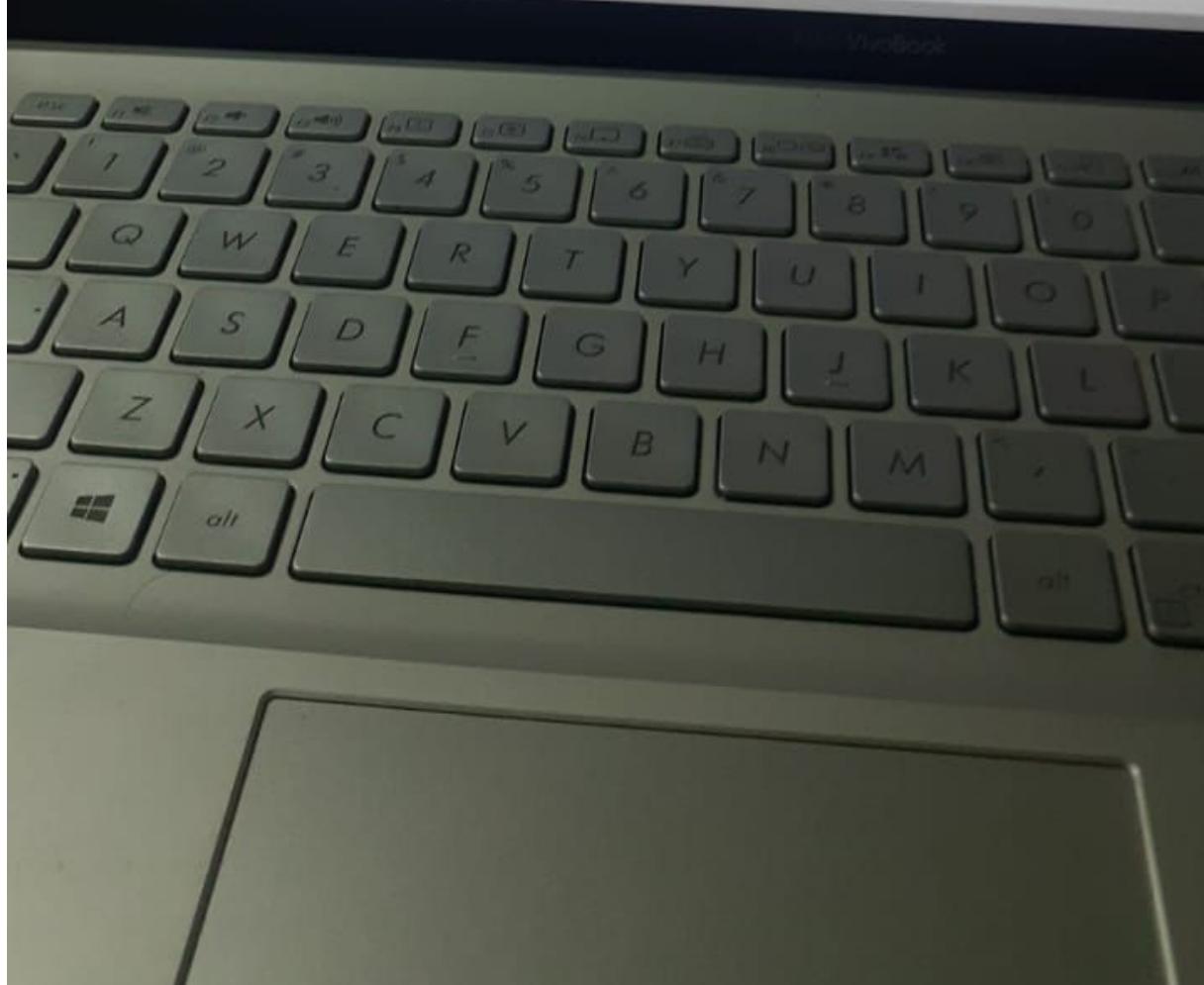
MF	Fragment Offset
1	0
1	$\neq 0$
0	$\neq 0$
0	0

→ P
→ Q
→ R
→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be the sample values of a last fragment ?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S





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Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

If the first byte of a Datagram is 2000 :

Select one or more:

- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 250.
- The datagram has not been fragmented
- The datagram is 2000 Bytes in size.
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 2000
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 16000
- The D bit value is Zero
- The datagram has been fragmented

The interface ID of the IPv6 address generated by EUI64 method is 02BB:CCFF:FEDD:1122

The MAC Address of the device is

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4B00 0190 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the IP header? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits					
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits		Fragmentation offset 13 bits				
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits		Header checksum 16 bits					
Source IP Address								
Destination IP Address								
Option								

Select one:

- 44
- 20
- 31
- 11
- 24

Moodle

Question 27
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
 Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)

←
4800 01A0 005A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 449C 5707

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits	
Source IP Address			
Destination IP Address			
Option			

Find the source network address.

Select one:

164.12.0.0
 164.12.14.7
 90.60.2.9
 90.0.0.0
 90.60.0.0

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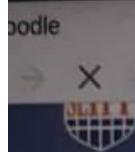
An IP packet contains 3800 bytes of standard header and data. Identification number of this IP packet is 25200. Ethernet protocol is used in the Data Link Layer and the MTU of the Ethernet frame is 1500 bytes.

How many IP Fragments are created?

Select one:

- 3
- 1
- 2
- 4
- 5

next page



Question 28
Not answered
Marked out of 1.0
Last attempt

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4B00 0190 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the IP header? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits									
Identification 16 bits			Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits								
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits		Header checksum 16 bits									
Source IP Address												
Destination IP Address												
Option												



Select one:

- 44
- 20
- 31
- 11
- 24



An IP fragment has arrived with an offset value of 370. How many bytes of data were sent in the previous fragment/s?

Select one:

- 2960
- 0
- 370
- 740
- 3000



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Question 4

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

What are the function/s of a switch?

Select one or more:

- a. Maintain Routing table
- b. Address learning
- c. Maintain ARP table
- d. Loop avoidance
- e. Forward / Filter decisions



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X ↻ i ⊕

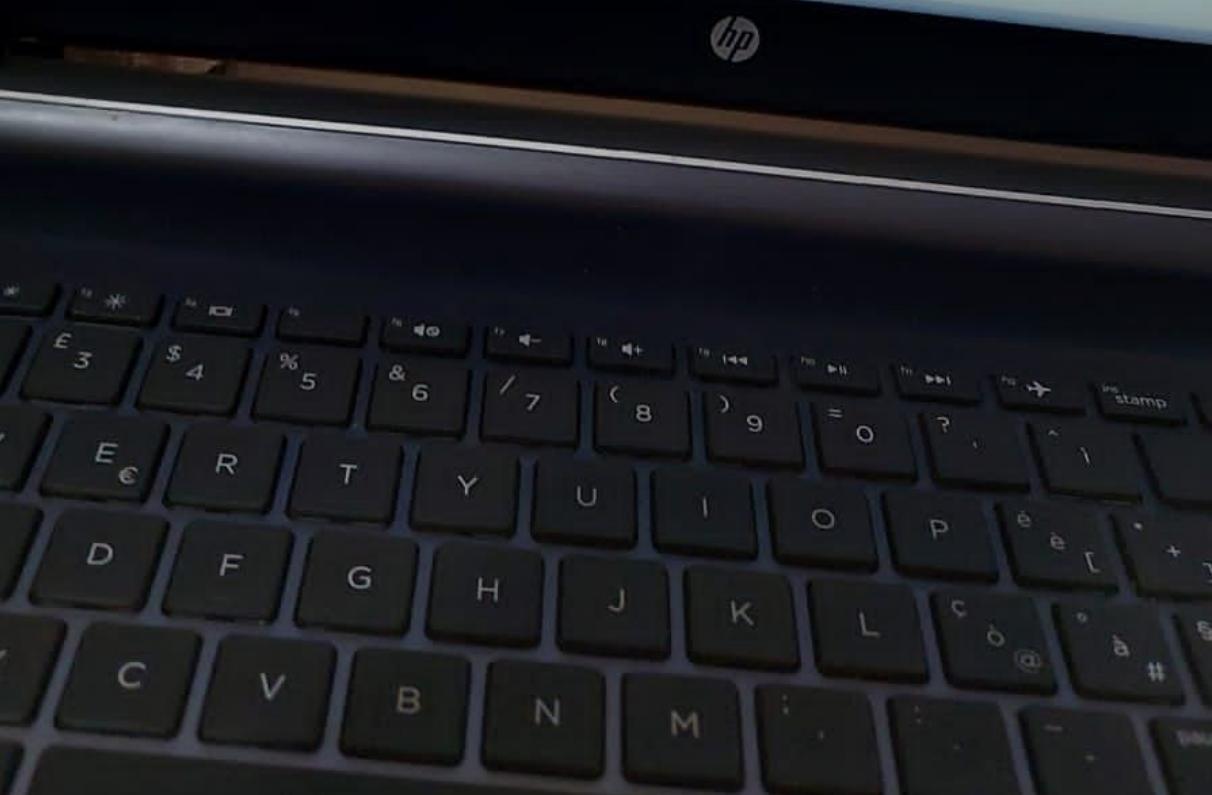
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A switch receives a frame with a unicast destination MAC Address, but the switch does not have an entry for that MAC in its MAC address table. What is the default action of the switch?

Select one:

- The switch will send an ARP Request for the MAC address of the destination
- The switch will forward the frame out to every port, except the one it came in
- The frame is sent out any port that the switch has no MAC table entry for
- The frame is filtered
- None of the above

[Next page](#)



**Question 6**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

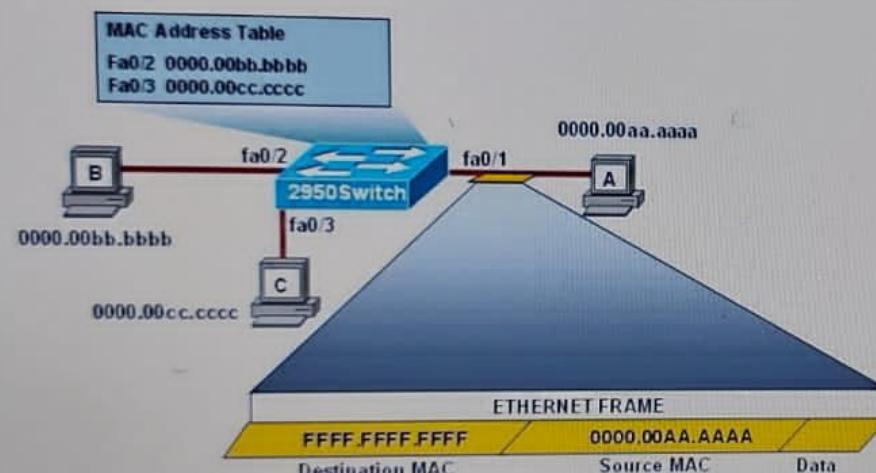
 Flag question

The following commands are executed on interface fa0/1 of the Switch.

```
Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security  
Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky  
Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1
```

The Ethernet frame shown below arrives on interface fa0/1.

Which of the following functions will occur when this frame is received by the Switch?



Select one or more:

- Hosts B and C may forward frames out fa0/1 but frames arriving from other switches will not be forwarded out fa0/1.
- This frame will be discarded when it is received by Switch.
- All frames arriving on Switch with a destination of 0000.00aa.aaaa will be forwarded out fa0/1.
- Only host A will be allowed to transmit frames on fa0/1
- The MAC address table will now have an additional entry of fa0/1/FFFF.FFFF.FFFF

Quiz navigation[Finish attempt...](#)

Time left 0:48:57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	26	27	28	29	30	



Which of the following remains same in the IP header of the packet in a network during the entire journey of the packet?

Select one or more:

- Destination address
- D Bit
- Identification Number
- Source Address
- TTL
- Header Checksum

Next p



20
Answered
out of 1.0
Question

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header of length 20 bytes. Some values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below.

Fragment
Offset

20	176
----	-----

0

20	176
----	-----

22

20	148
----	-----

44

What is the HLEN of the IP Header of the second fragment?

Select one:

- 176
- 5
- 44
- 4
- 20
- 160

header.

Answered
out of 1.0
question

MF	Fragment Offset	
1	0	→ P
1	!=0	→ Q
0	!=0	→ R
0	0	→ S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be the sample values of an intermediate fragment ?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- R
- S



Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

 Flag question

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header of 20 bytes. The values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below.

**Fragment
Offset**

20	176
----	-----

0

20	176
----	-----

22

20	148
----	-----

44

What is the size (in Bytes) of the IP packet received from the upper layer?

Select one:

- 176
- 480
- 500
- 216
- 196
- 520





Question 23

1 yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

If the first byte of a Datagram is 2000 :

Select one or more:

- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 2000
- The datagram has been fragmented
- The datagram has not been fragmented
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 250.
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 16000
- The D bit value is Zero
- The datagram is 2000 Bytes in size.



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Question 26
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
 Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)

←

4A00 0019 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the Data field? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits	
			Identification 16 bits	Flags 3 bits
				Fragmentation offset 13 bits
Time to live 8 bits		Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits	
Source IP Address				
Destination IP Address				
Option				

Select one:

25
 19
 65
 41
 None of the Above





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Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

The following table indicates the values of the M bit and the Fragmentation Offset field of the IP header.

MF	Fragment Offset
1	0
1	!=0
0	!=0
0	0

P
Q
R
S

From the above four types of packets (denoted as P,Q,R and S) , which packet can be the sample values of the first fragments?

Select one:

- P
- Q
- S
- R



Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header:

4c00 01A0 0027 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 A40C 0E07

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits					
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits		Fragmentation offset 13 bits				
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits		Header checksum 16 bits					
Source IP Address								
Destination IP Address								
Option								

Find the destination network address.

Select one:

- 164.12.0.0
- 90.0.0.0
- 90.60.0.0
- 90.60.2.9
- 164.12.14.7



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Question 20

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below.

Fragment Offset

20	176
0	

20	176
22	

20	148
44	

What is the last byte number of the data field of the second fragment?

Select one:

- 175
- 195
- 351
- 176
- 196
- 352





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Question 19

Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
 Flag question

Which of the following remains same in the IP header of the packet in a network?

Select one or more:

- Header Checksum
- TTL
- D Bit
- Identification Number
- Source Address
- Destination address





A router with a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of 196 bytes has received an IP packet of size with an IP header of length 20 bytes. Some values of the fields in the IP header of the fragments are given below .

20	176
----	-----

20	176
----	-----

20	148
----	-----

Fragment
Offset

0

22

44

What are the values of D bit and M bit respectively of the last fragment ?

Select one:

- 1,1
- 0,0
- 1,0
- 0,1

[Next page](#)



Question **23**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

If the first byte of a Datagram is 4000

Select one:

- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 4000
- The datagram has not been fragmented
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 500.
- The datagram is 2000 Bytes in size.
- The fragmentation offset of the datagram is 32000

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

- C 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
- C 12.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial3/0
- C 172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

Router1#

Which statement is correct?

Select one:

- A. RIP Protocol is used to configure the dynamic routes.
- B. Only one static route with FastEthernet0/0 exit interface.
- C. Default route is 172.16.0.0/16.
- D. Three networks directly connected to Router1.

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Quiz

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4B00 0190 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the IP header? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits				
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits		Fragmentation offset 13 bits			
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits					
Source IP Address							
Destination IP Address							
Option							



Select one:

- 31
- 11
- 44
- 20
- 24

Finish atte

Time left 0

1	2
9	10
17	18
25	26

**Question 26**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

An IP Packet/ Datagram has arrived with the following information in the header. (in hexadecimal)



4A00 0019 002A 0000 0906 0000 5A3C 0209 440C 0E07

Find the size of the Data field? (in Bytes)

VER 4 bits	HLEN 4 bits	Service type 8 bits	Total length 16 bits						
Identification 16 bits		Flags 3 bits	Fragmentation offset 13 bits						
Time to live 8 bits	Protocol 8 bits	Header checksum 16 bits							
Source IP Address									
Destination IP Address									
Option									

Select one:

- 25
- 19
- 65
- 41
- None of the Above

Finish attempt

Time left 0:02:21

1	2	3
9	10	11
17	18	19
25	26	27