厦门大学《计算机网络》课程试卷

主考教师: 林坤辉 试卷类型: (A卷)

	单选题(共20分,每小题1分,答案写	· 《在答卷纸上》 请标明题号)			
1.	To reduce the interference caused by random electromagnetic radiation,				
	communication systems DO NOT use	·			
	A. twisted pair wiring	B. parallel pair wiring			
	C. coaxial cable	D. none of above			
2.	Which of the following about RS-232-C is correct?				
	A. RS-232-C specifies that a sender transmits a start bit before transmitting				
	the bits of a character, and a stop bit is appended to each character.				
	B. When it finishes transmission, the sender leaves the wire with a positive				
	voltage until another character is ready for transmission.				
	C. RS-232-C uses voltage ranging from -5 volts to +5 volts.				
	D. Negative voltage corresponds to logical O, while positive voltage corresponds				
	to logical 1.				
3.	Which of the following technique has the highest bit rate?				
	A. ADSL B. T3	C. Broad band D. OC-1			
4.	Packet switching is a form of division multiplexing.				
	A. frequency B. wavelength	C. time D. code			
5.	Which can be a source address the header of Ethernet frame format?				
	A. 2002:77e9:630d::87e5:c3dd	B. 56:C0:00:01			
	C. 00:50:56:C0:00:01	D. ff:ff:ff:ff:ff			
6.	Which of the following statement is WRONG?				
	A. Computers CANNOT tell whether they are on a single segment or a bridged LAN.				
	B. A hub operates as an analog device that forwards packets among computers.				
	C. A switch is a digital device that forwards packets.				
	D. A repeater is an analog hardware device used to extend a LAN.				
7.	A can connect two LANs, a LAN and a WAN, or two WANs.				

	A. repeater	B. bridge	C. switch	D. router	
8.	The 16-bit checksum	of the big-endian	byte array "F3,04	,E7,23,E5,E6″is:	
	A. 3FF1	B. 3FF0	C. 2C00D	D. COOF	
9.	TCP works on the	layer of the	e OSI module.		
	A. data link	B. network	C. transport	D. application	
10.	An administrator ass	signed a subnet 218	.193.0.0/28 using	as the mask.	
	A. 255. 255. 255. 0	B. 255. 255. 255. 24	e0 C. 218. 193. 255. 2	240 D. 255. 255. 192. 0	
11.	Which of the following IP address can be a broadcast address?				
	A. 127. 0. 0. 1	B. 192.168.1.254	C. 218. 193. 1. 3	D. 255.255.0.0	
12.	IPv4 address exhaust	ion is one of the m	notivation of IPv6,	and	
	overcomes such short	tage and extends th	ne life of IPv4.		
	A. CIDR; NAT	B. CDMA; CSMA	C. ICMP; ARP	D. DHCP; DNS	
13.	PING command uses _	·			
	A. TCP	B. UDP	C. raw IP	D. IGMP	
14.	Which is the port number of SMTP in plain text?				
	A. 20	В. 21	C. 25	D. 110	
15.	Where does DNS map a domain name to?				
	A. IP address	B. Mail exchanger	C. DHCP identifie	er	
	D. an entry according	ng to the type			
16.	FTP can be characteristized as:				
	A. FTP can transfer only textual content.				
	B. Control messages exchanged between an FTP client and server are sent as ASCII				
	text or non-ASCI	I character.			
	C. If a FTP server de	enies a client to u	se anonymous login	, the server will send	
	use the 3-way ha	ndshake to close a	connection with F	IN segments.	
	D. If the FTP server is running on UNIX and a client on Windows is used to download				
	a binary file, a file format error occurs.				
17.	When an e-mail is sent, which is NOT engaged?				
	A. SMTP	B. POP	C. DNS	D. MTA	
18.	The status code 404	means	for HTTP.		

- A. OK B. not found C. internal error D. redirection
- 19. Which is NOT the key measures of data network performance?
 - A. delay
- B. capacity
- C. security D. variability
- 20. Which of the following statement is NOT true about static routing?
 - A. Static routes cannot be changed unless communication is disrupted.
 - B. Most Internet hosts use static routing.
 - C. The advantages of static routing are simplicity and low overhead.
 - D. Static routes cannot accommodate network failures or changes in topology.
- 二、 简答题(共 30 分,每小题 6 分,答案写在答卷纸上,请标明题号)
 - 1. IP 地址中有 5 类地址是保留地址,请写出其中 3 类 IP 地址的形式并说明其用途。
 - 2. 请写出以下名词的中文和释义: ARP、ADSL、ATM(Asynchronous Transfer Mode)
 - 3. TCP 连接的建立和终止使用不同的握手过程,请分别作图说明。
 - 4. 以太网使用 CSMA/CD 来避免冲突问题,主要包括哪三种机制?
 - 5. 请列举1种外部网关协议,1种内部网关协议,并写出所列协议最显著的2点特点和 应用场景。
- 三、应用题 $(\pm 50 \, \text{分} \, \hat{} \, \hat{} \, \hat{} \, 1 \sim 2 \, \text{题各} \, 10 \, \text{分} \, \hat{} \, \hat{} \, \hat{} \, 3 \sim 4 \, \text{题} \, 15 \, \text{分} \, \hat{} \, \hat{}$ 颢号)
 - 1. 设两台计算机轮流在一个64kbps的共享信道上以时分多路复用的方式发送1024B的报 文。如果在一台计算机停止发送到另一台计算机开始发送之间需要 0.001 秒,那么两 台计算机都传输一个 1MB 的数据文件共需多少时间?请写出主要计算步骤和结果,计 算过程请勿四舍五入。
 - 2. 学生在宿舍使用 Windows Explorer (资源管理器) 登录学院 FTP 下载实验报告。
 - (1) 资源管理器接收用户输入的账号,各协议层的报文相互交接层层封装,再依次向 上到应用层解封装,最终服务器端得以准确收到该段文本。按该数据从应用层、传输 层、网络层、数据链路层到物理层层层封装的过程,请写出各层协议报文的名称,即 传输的数据单元。
 - (2) 在 FTP 协议中,资源管理器的控制连接是主动连接服务器,为什么数据连接却默 认是被动打开的(先由用户告知端口并监听,等待 FTP 服务器连接用户)?
 - 3. 流模式和报文模式是 Socket 编程的两种主要模式。
 - (1) 流模式的 C/S 通信提供可靠传输保障。请作图说明其服务器端和客户端的 Socket

API 函数调用的流程。选用 Winsock 或 UNIX 函数名都可以,参数可不写。

- (2) DHCP 协议不使用流模式而是使用报文模式,规定服务器端使用 UDP 67 端口,客户端使用 UDP 68 端口。用于客户端向服务器端请求 IP 地址,请依次写出客户端连接服务器端时的五元组及其取值。
- 4. A 公司的网络拓扑如下图所示,其中路由器 3 台 (R1~R3),连接网络 4 个 (N1~N4), R1 的 IP 为 192. 168. 1. 1 和 192. 168. 2. 1, R2 的 IP 为 192. 168. 2. 2 和 192. 168. 3. 1, R3 的 IP 为 192. 168. 3. 2 和 192. 168. 4. 1。在该网络每个主机拥有 1 个 IP 地址的前提下,划分的子网规模应尽可能小(如 N2 的 CIDR 表示法为 192. 168. 2. 0/28)。
 - (1) 请写出路由器 R2 上的路由表,包括:目的地,子网掩码,下一跳,跳数。
 - (2) N1 的 MTU 为 1200B, N2 的 MTU 为 800B, N3 的 MTU 为 1500B, N4 的 MTU 为 600B, 设从主机 192. 168. 1. 4 向主机 192. 168. 4. 4 发送一个 IP 报文(报文数据总长 1780B, IP 头 20B),请写出该 IP 报文在 N4 中的每个分片的报文总大小及其偏移量。
 - (3)图中各子网都使用总线拓扑将所有计算机连接起来,有什么缺点?改成何种拓扑结构更好?请画出改进后的拓扑结构示意图。

