Questions Computer Networks

1. Which of the following does not describe a socket?

a. an internal endpoint for sending or receiving data at a single node ina computer.

b. a door between the application process and end-to-end transport protocol

c. a process that sends and receives data at a single node in a computer

2. How do we obtain the starting address of a network from a given IP?

a. OR logic between IP given and NOT netmask

b. AND logic between IP given and NOT netmask

c. AND logic between IP given and netmask

3. Which is the order of the five-layer Internet protocol stack ?

a. Application, Transport, Network, Link, Physical

b. Network, Transport, Application, Link, Physical

c. Application, Transport, Link, Network, Physical

4. UDP vs. TCP flow control: Which statement is false?

a. UDP: one part can overflow, which results in lost packets

b. TCP: Traffic is controlled by the OS

c. TCP: one part can overflow but there are no lost packets

5. What is the length of the TCP header?

a. 32

b. 64

c. 20

6. What does a routing table contain?

a. source address, destination address, gateway, interface

b. interface, netmask, destination address, gateway

c. source address, destination address, netmask, gateway

7. What is Throughtput?

a. quantity of data which we send at some point through a transmission channel

b. quantity of data over quantity of time which we send at a given time through a transmission channel

c. the capacity of data transportation that we send through a transmission channel

8. What does traceroute?

a. shows all IPs of the routers parsed until the current IP

b. shows all IPs parsed until the current router IP

c. shows the IP route of the last 5 parsed

9. What is a congestion window?

a. a sender impose window implemented to avoid overrunning some routers in the middle of the network path

b. a window managed by the receiver; that grows when each segment is sent

c. a window that controls flow moving of the sender

10. Which of these addresses is not private?

a. 10.255.189.255

b. 172.168.0.1

c. 192.168.255.255

11. What is checksum?

a. is a 16-bit field used on the header and data to check for errors.

b. is a 32-bit field used for error checking of data and IP address

c. is a 16-bit flag used for error checking of the header and data

12. Which of the addresses is a valid private address?

a. 10.255.256.0/29

b. 10.255.255.0/28

c. 193.168.0.0/29

13. Which is the third level in the OSI Refference Model Layer?

a. Network

b. Session

c. Transport

14. Which is the network address of the second subnet of a network having 93 computers, where the first contains 22 computers, and starts from 192.168.0.0?

a. 192.168.0.33

b. 192.168.0.32

c. 192.168.0.24

15. The natural mask for a class B address is:

a. 255.0.0.0

b.255.255.0.0

c.255.255.255.0

16. The last network address is reserved for the ……… .

17. The size of a class C IP Adresses per network is ………. Hosts.

18. DHCP stands for ………………. ……… ……………. Protocol.

19. The network address of the third subnet of a network having 93 computers that starts from 192.168.0.0, where the first contains 22 computers and the second has 10 hosts is ……………………

20. The networks can be classified on the types of transmission as ………. switching and ………. switching