

10. Into which class of networks do the following IP addresses fall?

a) 223.52.176.62                      Class C

b) 127.255.255.2                      Class A

c) 191.57.229.163                      Class B

Bit Wise representation  
tools.ietf.org

15. What problems would present themselves if TCP did not allow senders and receivers to negotiate a timeout window?

Without a timeout window, programs may be held in queue indefinitely instead of being dropped, this can cause network traffic congestions, computer slowdowns, spontaneous app destroys, and crashes.

16. IP is a connectionless protocol while TCP is connection-oriented. How can these two protocols coexist in the same protocol stack? -----

### True/False

1. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol.    True
2. One of the problems that IPv6 is intended to solve is the lack of class A address space.  
True    This was done by extending the amount of numbers in the address.
3. The aggregatable global unicast address format of IPv6 helps keep the size of router tables under control.    true
4. It is possible for a single host to support both IPv4 and IPv6.  
true
5. Switches handle only one packet at a time while hubs can handle multiple incoming and outgoing packets simultaneously.  
true, hubs can be composed of switches, but not all hubs are composed of switches.