

计网小测汇总

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第五周

题目1
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Which layer provide end-to-end communication?

选择一项:

☐ a. Data Link

☐ b. Application

☒ c. Transport ✓

☐ d. Network

正确答案是: Transport

端到端的连接：运输层

题目2
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

How many layers does The ISO OSI model have?

选择一项:

☐ 1. 4

☒ 2. 7 ✓

☐ 3. 6

☐ 4. 5

正确答案是: 7

ISO/OSI模型：7层

应用层
表示层
会话层
运输层
网络层
数据链路层
物理层

题目3
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Which window maintains a set of sequence numbers corresponding to frames it is permitted to send?

选择一项:

☒ 1. Sending window. ✓

☐ 2. Receiving window.

☐ 3. Transmission window.

☐ 4. Sliding window.

正确答案是: Sending window.

题目4
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

The maximum data rate or capacity of a noisy channel whose bandwidth is B Hz and whose signal-to-noise ratio is S/N, is given by:

选择一项:

☐ 1. $B (1 + S/N)$ bits /sec

☐ 2. $2B \log_2 V$ bits /sec

☐ 3. $2B$ bits /sec

☒ 4. $B \log_2 (1 + S/N)$ bits /sec ✓

正确答案是: $B \log_2 (1 + S/N)$ bits /sec

香农定理

题目5
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Which codes can be used to correct errors?

选择一项或多项:

☐ 1. Parity.

☒ 2. Binary convolutional codes. ✓

☒ 3. Hamming codes. ✓

☐ 4. Cyclic Redundancy Checks (CRCs).

正确答案是: Hamming codes., Binary convolutional codes.

error-corecting:
Hamming codes 海明码
Binary convolution codes 二进制卷积码
error-detecting :
Parity code 奇偶校验码
Checksums 校验和
CRC 循环冗余校验码

第六周

题目1
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

To avoid frame transmission loss, which methods can be used in the data link layer protocol?

选择一项或多项:

- ☒ 1. Acknowledging received frames. ✓
- ☒ 2. Assigning a sequence number to each frame. ✓
- ☐ 3. Computing CRC.
- ☒ 4. Retransmission when timing out. ✓

正确答案是: Assigning a sequence number to each frame., Retransmission when timing out., Acknowledging received frames.

可靠传输机制：
stop-and-wait 停止-等待协议
ARQ自动重复请求/PAR带有重传的肯定确认
Sliding window 滑动窗口协议
go-back-n 后退n帧
selective repeat 选择重传

题目2
不正确
获得1.00分中的0.00分
标记题目

Assume that the data link layer uses the Go-back-N (GBN) protocol. The sender has sent frames numbered 0 to 6. When the timer expires, if the sender only receives acknowledgements for frames 0, 2, and 3, how many frames does the sender need to resend?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 5
- ☐ 2. 7
- ☐ 3. 4
- ☐ 4. 3
- ☒ 5. 6 ✗

正确答案是: 3

go-back-n：
当某一帧丢失后，后续接收的帧均丢弃，等待重传。这里已经接收到ACK3，证明0、1、2、3正确接收，只需要重传4、5、6（也可以按累计确认理解）

题目3
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

7-bit messages are transmitted using a Hamming code. How many check bits are needed to ensure that the receiver can detect and correct single-bit errors?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 2
- ☐ 2. 3
- ☒ 3. 4 ✓
- ☐ 4. 5

正确答案是: 4

Hamming code：
 $(m+r+1) \leq 2^r$
 $(7+4+1) = 12 < 2^4$

题目4
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Suppose a bit stream 100100 is transmitted using the standard CRC method. The generator polynomial is 1101. The CRC is:

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 100
- ☒ 2. 001 ✓
- ☐ 3. 010
- ☐ 4. 011

正确答案是: 001

CRC计算：
1101 / 100100000
商：111101
余数：001

题目5
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

In byte stuffing, a special byte is added to the data section of the frame when there is a character with the same pattern as the

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Destination.
- ☒ 2. Flag. ✓
- ☐ 3. Error.
- ☐ 4. Source.

正确答案是: Flag.

字节填充法：
在flag byte前添加special byte

第七周

题目1
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

The minimum Ethernet frame size is ____ bytes.

选择一项：

- ☐ 1. 46
- ☐ 2. 512
- ☐ 3. 32
- ☒ 4. 64 ✓

正确答案是： 64

Ethernet帧大小：
最小64 bytes，最大1500 bytes

题目2
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Broadcast channels are sometimes referred to as ____.

选择一项：

- ☐ 1. Static Channels.
- ☒ 2. Multiaccess channels. ✓
- ☐ 3. Reservation channels.
- ☐ 4. Direct access channels.

正确答案是： Multiaccess channels.

In the literature, broadcast channel are sometimes referred to as multi-access channel or random access channel.
在文献中，广播信道有时被称为多存取信道或随机存取信道。

题目3
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

The data link layer in the LAN model is divided into 2 sublayers. They are ____ and ____.

选择一项或多项：

- ☒ 1. Medium Access Control. ✓
- ☒ 2. Logical Link Control. ✓
- ☐ 3. Data Link Control.
- ☐ 4. Multiple Access Control.

正确答案是： Medium Access Control., Logical Link Control.

data link layer 数据链路层
可以分为：
Logical Link Control 逻辑链路控制
Medium Access Control 媒体访问控制

题目4
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

The CSMA stands for ____ (in English) .

答案： ✓

正确答案是： Carrier Sense Multiple Access

CSMA：
Carrier Sense Multiple Access
坚持载波检测多路访问

题目5
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

The classic Ethernet uses ____ algorithm or protocol.

选择一项：

- ☐ 1. CSMA/CD.
- ☒ 2. 1-persistent CSMA/CD. ✓
- ☐ 3. CSMA.
- ☐ 4. p-persistent CSMA/CD.

正确答案是： 1-persistent CSMA/CD.

经典以太网：
1-persistent CSMA/CD

第八周

题目1

正确

获得1.00分中的1.00分

标记题目

A 16-port switch has ____.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 16 collision domains and 16 broadcast domains
- ☐ 2. 1 collision domain and 1 broadcast domain
- ☐ 3. 1 collision domain and 16 broadcast domains
- ☒ 4. 16 collision domains and 1 broadcast domain ✓

正确答案是: 16 collision domains and 1 broadcast domain

广播域：一设备同时向网络中所有设备发送数据能到达的范围
冲突域：除目的站点外，其他站点收到信号构成冲突域。
16个端口对应16个冲突域
没有其他描述，对应1个广播域

题目2

不正确

获得1.00分中的0.00分

标记题目

Each switch will update its switch table by learning the ____ address when ____ a frame.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Source MAC, receiving
- ☐ 2. Source MAC, sending
- ☒ 3. Destination MAC, receiving ✗
- ☐ 4. Destination MAC, sending

正确答案是: Source MAC, receiving

backward learning 后向学习法
利用混杂模式，通过途径该交换机的数据报中源地址学习地址和端口对应关系。

题目3

正确

获得1.00分中的1.00分

标记题目

Switches forward frames based on ____ addresses.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Destination IP
- ☐ 2. Source MAC
- ☒ 3. Destination MAC ✓
- ☐ 4. Source IP

正确答案是: Destination MAC

交换机根据数据包中目的MAC地址来确定数据包发给哪台计算机。

题目4

不正确

获得1.00分中的0.00分

标记题目

4 VLANs are configured on an 16-port Ethernet switch. Then this switch has ____ collision domains and ____ broadcast domains (2 decimal numbers, splitting with commas, no any spaces, like 8,10).

答案: 16,1 ✗

正确答案是: 16,4

VLAN 虚拟局域网：
把一个物理局域网看成多个逻辑局域网
交换机将网段进一步分割为多个不同的、较小的广播域
所以这里共4个广播域

题目5

不正确

获得1.00分中的0.00分

标记题目

Up to ____ (in decimal number, e.g. 5678) VLANs can be created on a Ethernet switch.

答案: 1 ✗

正确答案是: 4096

VLAN Identifier : 12 bits
标识号共12位，所以最多 $2^{12}=4096$ 个

第九周

题目1
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Network layer can offer ____ and ____ services to its upper layer.

选择一项或多项：

- ☐ 1. reliable
- ☒ 2. virtual-circuit ✓
- ☒ 3. datagram ✓
- ☐ 4. unreliable

正确答案是: virtual-circuit, datagram

网络层提供两种服务：
virtual circuit 虚电路服务
datagram 数据报服务

题目2
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

The algorithm that manages the tables and makes the routing decisions is called the ____ (in English) algorithm.

答案: ✓

正确答案是: routing

路由选择算法 routing algorithm：
管理路由表，选择下一站点

题目3
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

____ algorithm is more robust.

选择一项：

- ☒ 1. Flooding ✓
- ☐ 2. Link state routing
- ☐ 3. Distance vector routing
- ☐ 4. Shortest path

正确答案是: Flooding

只有在需要稳健性的时候，泛洪flooding才有意义。

题目4
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

The process that handles each packet as it arrives, looking up the outgoing line to use for it is ____ (in English).

答案: ✓

正确答案是: forward

forwarding转发：将数据包从路由器的输入移动到相应的路由器输出
routing路由：确定数据包从源到目的所采取的路由

题目5
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

____ algorithms change their routing decisions to reflect changes in the topology.

选择一项：

- ☐ 1. Reflective
- ☐ 2. Adoptive
- ☐ 3. Nonadaptive
- ☒ 4. Adaptive ✓

正确答案是: Adaptive

adaptive algorithm 自适应算法 - dynamic routing 动态路由算法

第十周

题目1

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

The subnet mask of the prefix /28 is ____.

答案: 255.255.255.240 ✓

正确答案是: 255.255.255.240

/28:

255.255.255.(11110000b)
=255.255.255.240

题目2

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

A network consists of 6 routers A, B, C, D, E, and F, and all routers use the distance vector algorithm to calculate the best route. Suppose each element in the vector (a, b, c, d, e, f) is the distance to the routers A, B, C, D, E and F respectively. Now, router C receives the vector (8, 0, 8, 12, 6, 2) from B, (16, 12, 6, 0, 1, 10) from D and (7, 6, 3, 9, 0, 4) from E. Suppose the distance from C to B, D, and E is 6, 3, and 5 respectively. After updating, C's vector is ____.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. (8, 6, 0, 3, 5, 4)
- ☒ 2. (12, 6, 0, 3, 4, 8) ✓
- ☐ 3. (8, 6, 0, 3, 4, 8)
- ☐ 4. (8, 6, 0, 9, 5, 2)

正确答案是: (12, 6, 0, 3, 4, 8)

DV距离向量算法

原: -, 6, 0, 3, 5, -

B: 14, 6, 0, 3, 5, 8

D: 14, 6, 0, 3, 4, 8

E: 12, 6, 0, 3, 4, 8

题目3

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

The address belonging to the network 112.10.200.0/21 is ____.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 112.10.217.0
- ☐ 2. 112.10.198.0
- ☐ 3. 112.10.224.0
- ☒ 4. 112.10.206.0 ✓

正确答案是: 112.10.206.0

112.10.(11001000).0

题目4

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

The IP addresses 200.23.16.0/23, 200.23.18.0/23, 200.23.20.0/23 and 200.23.22.0/23 can be aggregated into ____.

选择一项或多项:

- ☐ 1. 200.23.8.0/21
- ☒ 2. 200.23.16.0/20 ✓
- ☐ 3. 200.23.16.0/22
- ☒ 4. 200.23.16.0/21 ✓

正确答案是: 200.23.16.0/21, 200.23.16.0/20

200.23.(00010000).0

200.23.(00010010).0

200.23.(00010100).0

200.23.(00010110).0

200.23.(00010000).0

题目5

不正确

获得1.00分中的
0.00分

标记题目

IP requires that each host and router must have a unique IP address.

选择一项:

- ☒ 对 ✗
- ☐ 错

正确的答案是“错”。

路由可以有多个IP，按端口分配
例如一个内网IP，一个外网IP

第十二周

题目1
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

What is the most compressed representation of the IPv6 address 2001:0000:0000:abcd:0000:0000:0000:0001?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 2001::abcd::1
- ☐ 2. 2001:0000:abcd::1
- ☐ 3. 2001::abcd:0:1
- ☒ 4. 2001:0:0:abcd:1 ✓
- ☐ 5. 2001:0:abcd::1

正确答案是: 2001:0:0:abcd:1

IPv6表示法：
把最长的连续0替换为::

题目2
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

A network administrator is variably subnetting a given block of IPv4 addresses. Which combination of network addresses and prefix lengths will make the most efficient use of addresses when the need is for 2 subnets capable of supporting 10 hosts and 1 subnet that can support 6 hosts?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 10.1.1.128/28, 10.1.1.140/28, 10.1.1.158/26
- ☒ 2. 10.1.1.128/28, 10.1.1.144/28, 10.1.1.160/29 ✓
- ☐ 3. 10.1.1.128/28, 10.1.1.144/28, 10.1.1.160/28
- ☐ 4. 10.1.1.128/26, 10.1.1.140/26, 10.1.1.158/28

正确答案是: 10.1.1.128/28, 10.1.1.144/28, 10.1.1.160/29

10 hosts & $32-4=28$
6 hosts & $32-3=29$
10.1.1.(10000000) 128
10.1.1.(10010000) 144
10.1.1.(10100000) 160

题目3
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

What does split-horizon do?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Prevent switching loop in link-state protocol
- ☒ 2. Prevent routing loop in distance vector protocol ✓
- ☐ 3. Prevent switching loop in distance vector protocol
- ☐ 4. Prevent routing loop in link-state protocol

正确答案是: Prevent routing loop in distance vector protocol

split-horizon 水平分割：
DV算法
防止count-to-infinite

题目4
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Which dynamic routing protocol was developed to interconnect different Internet service providers?

选择一项:

- ☒ 1. BGP ✓
- ☐ 2. EIGRP
- ☐ 3. OSPF
- ☐ 4. RIP

正确答案是: BGP

BGP（边界网关协议）是不同自治系统的路由之间交换路由信息的协议。

题目5
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

What are the three ranges of IP addresses that are reserved for internal private use? (Choose three.)

选择一项或多项:

- ☐ 1. 127.16.0.0/12
- ☒ 2. 192.168.0.0/16 ✓
- ☐ 3. 192.31.7.0/24
- ☒ 4. 10.0.0.0/8 ✓
- ☒ 5. 172.16.0.0/12 ✓

正确答案是: 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16

私有IP：
A: 10.0.0.0~10.255.255.255 即10.0.0.0/8
B: 172.16.0.0~172.31.255.255 即172.16.0.0/12
C: 192.168.0.0~192.168.255.255 即192.168.0.0/16

第十三周

题目1
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Using stop and wait protocol, sender wants to transmit 10 data packets to the receiver. Out of these 10 data packets, every 4th (i.e 4th, 8th, 12th, ...) data packet is lost. How many packets sender will have to send in total?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 14
- ☐ 2. 10
- ☒ 3. 13 ✓
- ☐ 4. 12
- ☐ 5. 11

正确答案是: 13

1110111011101
 $10 + 10/3 = 13$

题目2
不正确
获得1.00分中的0.00分
标记题目

How does a device determine if an IP address is on its local network or a remote network?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Sends out a ARP request before working out the IP address class
- ☐ 2. It works out it's own class address
- ☒ 3. It refers to it's subnet mask with IP address ✗
- ☐ 4. Forwards the packet to the default gateway

正确答案是: Sends out a ARP request before working out the IP address class

判断内网or外网：
在局域网中广播ARP
若收到回复则是内网IP
若没有回复则需要经过路由器，是外网IP

题目3
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

What three services are provided by the transport layer? (Choose three.)

选择一项或多项:

- ☒ 1. flow control ✓
- ☐ 2. bit transmission
- ☐ 3. encryption of data
- ☒ 4. connection establishment ✓
- ☒ 5. error recovery ✓

正确答案是: flow control, connection establishment, error recovery

传输层提供的服务：
建立连接
流量控制
拥塞控制
错误恢复

题目4
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

What is a disadvantage of using dynamic routing protocols?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. They require administrator intervention when the pathway of traffic changes.
- ☐ 2. They are only suitable for simple topologies.
- ☐ 3. Their configuration complexity increases as the size of the network grows.
- ☒ 4. They send messages about network status insecurely across networks by default. ✓

正确答案是: They send messages about network status insecurely across networks by default.

动态路由协议的弊端：
(1)由于需要相互交换路由信息，因而占用网络带宽与系统资源。
(2)安全性不如静态路由。

题目5
不正确
获得1.00分中的0.00分
标记题目

UDP protects itself from miss delivery by IP with the help of ____.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Pseudo header
- ☐ 2. Destination IP Address in IP header
- ☒ 3. Source port and Destination port ✗
- ☐ 4. Source IP Address in IP header

正确答案是: Pseudo header

UDP差错控制：
pseudo header伪首部 计算校验和

第十四周

题目1

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

Which of the following are NOT reliability mechanisms used by TCP?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Acknowledgements
- ☐ 2. Sequence Numbers
- ☒ 3. The source and destination port numbers ✓
- ☐ 4. The Sliding Window Protocol for flow control

正确答案是: The source and destination port numbers

题目2

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

In hierarchical routing with 4800 routers, what cluster and region sizes should be chosen to minimize the size of the routing table for a three layer hierarchy?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. 12 clusters, 20 regions and 20 routers
- ☐ 2. 16 clusters, 12 regions and 25 routers
- ☐ 3. 10 clusters, 24 regions and 20 routers
- ☒ 4. 15 clusters, 16 regions and 20 routers ✓

正确答案是: 15 clusters, 16 regions and 20 routers

题目3

不正确

获得1.00分中的
0.00分

标记题目

In a network, after the load reaches the capacity, throughput _____.

选择一项:

- ☒ 1. increases proportionally with the load ✗
- ☐ 2. declines proportionally with the load
- ☐ 3. increases sharply
- ☐ 4. decreases sharply

正确答案是: decreases sharply

题目4

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

In link state routing algorithm, after the construction of link state packets, new routes are computed using ____.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. DES algorithm
- ☐ 2. DV algorithm
- ☒ 3. Dijkstra's algorithm ✓
- ☐ 4. RSA algorithm

正确答案是: Dijkstra's algorithm

题目5

正确

获得1.00分中的
1.00分

标记题目

What is the goal of congestion control?

选择一项:

- ☒ 1. making sure that subnet is able to carry the offered traffic ✓
- ☐ 2. making sure that subnet will not allow any traffic
- ☐ 3. making sure that subnet is not able to carry the offered traffic
- ☐ 4. making sure that subnet will allow more than the offered packets

正确答案是: making sure that subnet is able to carry the offered traffic

TCP可靠传输机制:

确认和重传

序列号

校验和

连接管理

窗口控制

流量控制

拥塞控制

15+16+20 min

拥塞控制，当超过容量时，快速下降

拥塞控制:

若网络中有许多资源同时产生，网络的性能就要变坏，整个网络的吞吐量将随输入负荷的增大而下降。

第十六周

题目2
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

DHCP provides what benefit to an IP network?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Sharing of DNS lookup tables between devices
- ☒ 2. Assignment of IP address, subnet mask, gateway and other values to a host device ✓
- ☐ 3. Dynamic Host Communication Protocol
- ☐ 4. Resolution of hostnames to IP addresses

正确答案是: Assignment of IP address, subnet mask, gateway and other values to a host device

DHCP 动态主机配置协议
分配ip和其他信息，包括子网掩码、默认网关

题目3
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Assume that TCP implements an extension that allows window sizes much larger than the threshold of 64 KB. Suppose that you are using this extended TCP over a 1-Gbps link with round trip latency 100 msec to transfer a 10 MB file and TCP sends 1 KB packets (assuming no congestion and no lost packets). How many RTTs does it take until slow start opens the send window to 1 MB?

答案: 10 ✓

正确答案是: 10

慢启动：
2的指数级增加

题目4
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

RIP defines two types of messages: ____ and _____. (Choose two.)

选择一项或多项:

- ☐ 1. LSA
- ☒ 2. Response ✓
- ☐ 3. Hello
- ☒ 4. Request ✓

正确答案是: Request, Response

RIP 路由信息协议
只有两种报文类型

题目5
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

In a ____ connection, one TCP connection is made for each request/response.

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. none of the mentioned
- ☒ 2. nonpersistent ✓
- ☐ 3. persistent
- ☐ 4. persistent and nonpersistent

正确答案是: nonpersistent

非持久连接：一次请求建立一次连接

题目6
正确
获得1.00分中的1.00分
标记题目

Which advantage does the cut-through switching method have compared with the store-and-forward switching method?

选择一项:

- ☐ 1. Frame error checking
- ☒ 2. Faster frame forwarding ✓
- ☐ 3. Collision detecting
- ☐ 4. Frame forwarding using IPv4 Layer 3 information

正确答案是: Faster frame forwarding

直通式交换：更快不需要存贮
存储转发式交换：检查数据正确性CRC