

Disclaimer: Some of the questions here will not be included in the exam and some questions in the exam will not come from this reviewer. Read the book. Answer the questions. Good luck!

There are many types of end systems. Give four.

What is the difference between a guided physical medium and an unguided physical medium? Give examples of each.

A DSL connection is an asymmetric access technology. When is an access technology asymmetric?

Cable Internet is an example of a shared access technology. List two disadvantages of having a shared access technology.

Give an example of a protocol that is used by humans.

Explain why P2P applications can be classified as a client program and at the same time as a server program.

If the network edge consists of the end systems that connect to the Internet, what consists of the network core?

Circuit switching and packet switching are two approaches in moving data through the network.

- 1) Differentiate the two in terms of resource usage and bandwidth.
- 2) For each approach,
 1. Give one of its advantages over the other approach.
 2. Give an example of its use.

What is the key distinguishing difference between a tier-1 ISP and a tier-2 ISP?

The Internet protocol stack has 5 layers. Starting from the top, name the layer, explain its tasks, and give some protocols that are implemented on that layer.

The ISO/OSI stack has 2 layers that are not in the Internet Protocol stack. Name those layers and explain its tasks.

The Internet can be organized using a layered architecture. Give two advantages of having a layered architecture.

Identify the contribution of the following people/institutions to the Internet:

1. Kleinrock, Baran, NPL
2. Cerf, Kahn
3. Metcalfe, Boggs
4. Berners-Lee

By the end of 1990 the Internet was supporting hundreds of popular applications, including four killer applications. Enumerate the killer applications.