Use the following scenario to answer the 10 questions below: You have 3 networks (A, B, and C) and 2 routers (Y and Z). Network A has an address space of 10.1.1.0/24 and is connected to router Y, using the interface 10.1.1.1. Network B has an address space of 192.168.1.0/24 and is connected to Router Y, using the interface 192.168.1.254. Network B is also connected with router Z, using the interface of 192.168.1.1. Network C has an address space of 172.16.1.0/24 and is connected to router Z, using the interface 172.16.1.1. The diagram below represents these connections and interfaces. 1. Computer 1 on network A, with IP address of 10.1.1.205, wants to send a packet to Computer 2, with IP address of 1/1 point 172.16.1.57. On which network is computer 2? Network C Cocal network Network A Network B **⊘** Correct 2. For what purpose would computer 1 send a FF:FF:FF:FF broadcast ARP message to all nodes on network A? 0/1 point To obtain Router Y's MAC address To calculate the TTL To obtain Computer 2 MAC address To verify the internet connection Please review the video on Address Resolution Protocol. 3. Which layer constructs the IP datagram? 1/1 point Network layer O Data layer Application layer Physical Layer ✓ Correct 4. What information is in the data payload for the IP datagram? 1/1 point Network B address space ART table The ARP discovery request TCP segment **⊘** Correct 5. When constructing the Ethernet datagram to send the packet from computer 1 to its gateway (Router Y), what 1/1 point information needs to be in the destination MAC address? Computer 2's MAC address Router Y's MAC address Router Z's MAC address Omputer 1's MAC address **⊘** Correct 6. Computer 1 on Network A sends a packet to Computer 2 on Network C. What's the first step that Router Z does 0 / 1 point after receiving the Ethernet frame? Sends an ARP broadcast message Checks the destination IP address and changes it to its own

O Increases the TTL by one

Calculates a checksum and compares this checksum with the one in the Ethernet frame header

Please review the video on how the networks layers work together.

7.	dest	mputer 1 on network A, with IP address of 10.1.1.10, wants to send a packet to Computer 2, with IP address of 1.168.1.14. If the TTL value was set to 64 at the beginning, what is the value of the TTL once it reaches its stination? 61 65 0 63 Correct	1/1 point
8.	add liste	Computer 1 on network B, with IP address of 192.168.1.121, wants to send a packet to Computer 2, with IP address of 10.1.1.8. Taking in consideration that computer 1 is sending a request to a web server on computer 2, istening on port 80, and the source port on computer 1 is 5000, which of the following contains the correct nformation for the first TCP segment of data?	
	into	Source Port: 5000	
	•	Destination Port: 80	
		Sequence Number: 1	
		Acknowledgment Number: 2	
	\circ	Source Port: 8081	
	Ŭ	Destination Port: 50	
		Sequence Number: 4	
		Acknowledgment Number: 1	
	0	Source Port: 80	
		Destination Port: 5000	
		Sequence Number: 1	
		Acknowledgment Number: 2	
	0	Source Port: 80	
		Destination Port: 5000	
		Sequence Number: 1	
		Acknowledgment Number: 1	
	0	Correct	
9.	add	nputer 1 on network B, with IP address of 192.168.1.233, wants to send a packet to Computer 2, with IP lress of 172.16.1.133. Which of the following has the correct IP datagram information for the fields: Version, nimum Header Length, Source IP, and Destination IP?	1/1 point
	0	Version: 6	
		Header Length: 20	
		Source IP Address: 8a:1a:2b:3c:4d:5f	
		Destination IP address: 2a:2b:3c:4d:8f	
	•	Version: 4	
		Header Length: 20	
		Source IP Address: 192.168.233	
	\bigcirc	Destination IP address: 172.16.1.133 Version: 5	
	O	Header Length: 16	
		Source IP Address: 10.1.1.0/24.	
		Destination IP address: 172.16.1.0/24.	
	0	Version: 4	
		Header Length: 32	
		Source IP Address: 10.1.1.1	
		Destination IP address:172.16.1.1	
	(Correct	
10. When referring to RJ45, we are referring to 1/1 point			
	0	router velocity	
	0	ethernet port	
	0	network identification	
	•	cable plug	
	Q	Correct	