Student Name/ID _____

Question 1

Client requests and remote services provided by a server typically fall into one of the categories listed below. Match the following services to its corresponding functions.
Draw a line between each box on the left side and its matching box on the right side.

1) Application Access	a) Generates fax requests that are serviced by the server in a manner similar to print requests.
2) Database Access	b) Can be invoked from the client to be executed remotely on a server node.
3) Print Services	c) The network operating system (NOS) typically provides software on the client workstation to pop-up windows for status messages from remote servers.
4) Fax Services	d) Generates print requests that are serviced by a print server. Jobs are queued up by the print server and the client is notified when the print job has been completed.
5) Window Services	e) Requests from client to server are typically made using SQL syntax, an industry standard database query language used by many vendors.
6) Network Communication	f) Clients access the network through APIs which use communications protocols such as IPX, TCP/IP, Ethernet, Token Ring, and others.

Question 2

The IEEE 802 standards committee produced the 802 standard suite, which has been adopted by the ISO as OSI standard 8802. Match the following 802 with its corresponding functionality.
Draw a line between each box on the left side and its matching box on the right side.

1) 802.1	a) Defines the Token Bus standard
2) 802.2	b) Defines the interface primitives
3) 802.3	c) Defines the CSMA/CD LAN standard
4) 802.4	d) Defines the Token Ring standard
5) 802.5	e) Defines the upper part of the Data Link Layer and the Logical Link Control (LLC) protocol

Question 3

A multiplexer combines the output of channel banks or other multiplexers onto a high-speed line.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. False
- ○ 2. True

Question 4

A network has an address that is a number assigned by the Central Authority and guaranteed to be unique for networks on the Internet.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Node ID
- ○ 2. Network ID
- ○ 3. LAN ID
- ○ 4. Subnet ID

Question 5

A procedure by which a node gains control of the medium must be in place.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Network Communications Protocol
- ○ 2. Medium Access Control
- ○ 3. Access Control List
- ○ 4. Data Communications Protocol

Question 6

A protocol must also exist for transmitting data once the node has gained control of the medium and is able to transmit.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Network Communications Protocol
- ○ 2. Medium Access Control
- ○ 3. Access Control List
- ○ 4. Data Communications Protocol

Question 7

A subnetwork has an address that is a number, unique to the network, assigned by the network administrator.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Node ID
- ○ 2. Network ID
- ○ 3. LAN ID
- ○ 4. Subnet ID

Question 8

As the name implies, consists of a pair of wires twisted together.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Coaxial Cable
- ○ 2. Twisted Pair{
- ○ 3. Fiber Optic Cable
- ○ 4. FDDI

Question 9

Companies that provide long distance private lines or virtual private networks (switched lines that the subscriber uses in the same manner as dedicated private lines)

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. long distance carriers
- ○ 2. Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)
- ○ 3. packet carriers
- ○ 4. Interexchange Carriers (IECs or sometimes IXCs)

Question 10

Companies that provide packet-switching services. These companies often use the facilities of the long distance carriers to construct their networks.

Choose one answer.
- ○ 1. long distance carriers
- ○ 2. Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)
- ○ 3. packet carriers
- ○ 4. Interexchange Carriers (IECs or sometimes IXCs)

Question 11

Each node in a LAN has a subnet address hard-wired into the machine, but not the same number as its network address.

Choose one answer.
- ○ 1. Node ID
- ○ 2. Network ID
- ○ 3. LAN ID
- ○ 4. Subnet ID

Question 12

Each node in a network has an address that is a number within the subnet, assigned by the system administrator.

Choose one answer.
- ○ 1. Node ID
- ○ 2. Network ID
- ○ 3. LAN ID
- ○ 4. Subnet ID

Question 13

In the client server model, the server and its clients share computing activities. The client performs database access and intensive computing tasks, and the server performs the display and user interface tasks for the requested calculations.

Choose one answer.
- ○ 1. False
- ○ 2. True

Question 14

Included in the IP layer is the _____ function, which takes care of converting Internet addresses to the subnet addresses set for each node by the manufacturer of the network hardware.

Choose one answer.
- ○ 1. Transmission Control Protocol
- ○ 2. Internet Protocol (IP)
- ○ 3. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- ○ 4. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- ○ 5. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Question 15

More often called simply long distance carriers. These are the former AT&T Long Lines organization and other carriers, such as MCI and Sprint.

Choose one answer.
- ○ 1. long distance carriers
- ○ 2. Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)
- ○ 3. packet carriers
- ○ 4. Interexchange Carriers (IECs or sometimes IXCs)

Question 16

Most PC LAN vendors are working to make their LAN Network Operating System (NOS) a Corporate Network Operating System (CNOS).

Choose one answer.
- ○ 1. False
- ○ 2. True

Question 17

Responsible for naming nodes in a subnet. Often the same person as the network administrator.

Choose one answer.

○ 1. Network Administrator
○ 2. Domain Name Protocol
○ 3. System Administrator
○ 4. NFS

Question 18

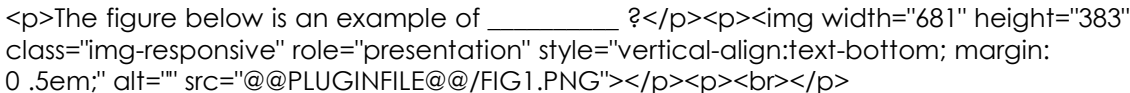Responsible for naming within a network or for several networks at a site.

Choose one answer.

○ 1. Network Administrator
○ 2. Domain Name Protocol
○ 3. System Administrator
○ 4. NFS
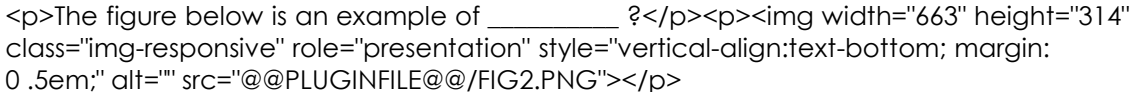
Question 19

<p>The figure below is an example of _____ ?</p><p><img width="681" height="383" class="img-responsive" role="presentation" style="vertical-align:text-bottom; margin: 0 .5em;" alt="" src="@@PLUGINFILE@@/FIG1.PNG"></p><p>
</p>

Choose one answer.

○ 1. Token Ring
○ 2. Bus Topology
○ 3. No correct answer.
○ 4. Star Topology

Question 20

<p>The figure below is an example of _____ ?</p><p><img width="663" height="314" class="img-responsive" role="presentation" style="vertical-align:text-bottom; margin: 0 .5em;" alt="" src="@@PLUGINFILE@@/FIG2.PNG"></p>
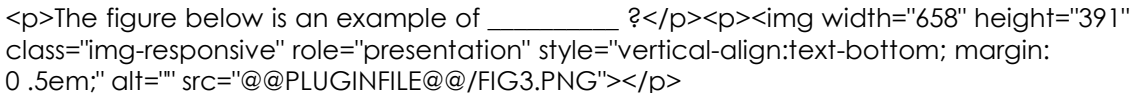
Choose one answer.

○ 1. Token Ring
○ 2. Star Ring Topology
○ 3. No correct answer.
○ 4. Bus Topology

Question 21

<p>The figure below is an example of _____ ?</p><p><img width="658" height="391" class="img-responsive" role="presentation" style="vertical-align:text-bottom; margin: 0 .5em;" alt="" src="@@PLUGINFILE@@/FIG3.PNG"></p>

Choose one answer.

○ 1. Bus Topology
○ 2. Token Ring
○ 3. No correct answer.
○ 4. Star Topology

Question 22

The _____ is an adjunct to IP. It is used by IP when it needs to communicate control messages to a node which is not directly adjacent.

Choose one answer.

○ 1. Transmission Control Protocol
○ 2. Internet Protocol (IP),
○ 3. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
○ 4. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
○ 5. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Question 23

These consist of the twenty-three Bell Operating Companies (BOC) that were created by the divestiture, the former independent telephone companies such as GTE, and about 1500 small-town telephone companies.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. long distance carriers
- ○ 2. Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)
- ○ 3. packet carriers
- ○ 4. Interexchange Carriers (IECs or sometimes IXCs)

Question 24

Which of the following allows remote login from one TCP/IP system to another?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. FTP
- ○ 2. rlogin
- ○ 3. TELNET
- ○ 4. SMTP

Question 25

Which of the following are network components that centralizes circuit connections?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Hubs
- ○ 2. Repeaters
- ○ 3. Routers
- ○ 4. Gateways
- ○ 5. Bridges

Question 26

Which of the following can be found at the boundary of systems that do not use the same communications architecture?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Hubs
- ○ 2. Repeaters
- ○ 3. Routers
- ○ 4. Gateways
- ○ 5. Bridges

Question 27

Which of the following converts a hierarchical Internet domain name, for example, Sales.mycompany.com to an Internet address, for example, 144.49.4.70?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Network Administrator
- ○ 2. Domain Name Protocol
- ○ 3. System Administrator
- ○ 4. NFS

Question 28

Which of the following is a simple way for "users," that is, application programs, to send and receive datagrams?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Transmission Control Protocol
- ○ 2. Internet Protocol (IP)
- ○ 3. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- ○ 4. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- ○ 5. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Question 29

Which of the following is responsible for the transmission of datagrams between nodes in the network?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Transmission Control Protocol
- ○ 2. Internet Protocol (IP)
- ○ 3. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- ○ 4. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- ○ 5. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Question 30

Which of the following is the de facto standard for file sharing?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Network Administrator
- ○ 2. Domain Name Protocol
- ○ 3. System Administrator
- ○ 4. NFS

Question 31

Which of the following is the TCP/IP standard protocol for connection of remote terminals?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. FTP
- ○ 2. rlogin
- ○ 3. TELNET
- ○ 4. SMTP

Question 32

Which of the following operate at the Data Link Layer and are transparent to the Network Layer? They can isolate one part of a network from another to reduce LAN traffic.?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Hubs
- ○ 2. Repeaters
- ○ 3. Routers
- ○ 4. Gateways
- ○ 5. Bridges

Question 33

Which of the following operate at the Network Layer of the communications architecture and are transparent to the upper layers. Routers interconnect networks that have the same communications architectures?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Hubs
- ○ 2. Repeaters
- ○ 3. Routers
- ○ 4. Gateways
- ○ 5. Bridges

Question 34

Which of the following operate at the Physical Layer and reproduce bit for bit everything they receive? They can extend the length of a LAN and connect different media types?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Hubs
- ○ 2. Repeaters
- ○ 3. Routers
- ○ 4. Gateways
- ○ 5. Bridges

Question 35

Which of the following provides electronic messaging for the mail service and for Network News?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. FTP
- ○ 2. rlogin
- ○ 3. TELNET
- ○ 4. SMTP

Question 36

Which of the following provides for the transfer of files between systems. FTP uses TELNET to establish a control connection?

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. FTP
- ○ 2. rlogin
- ○ 3. TELNET
- ○ 4. SMTP

Question 37

With TCP/IP, users can share and transfer files, exchange mail messages, access the host through terminal emulation, and access print and storage resources available throughout the network.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. False
- ○ 2. True

Question 38

_____ consists of a light-transmitting core surrounded by a reflective cladding layer.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Coaxial Cable
- ○ 2. Fiber optic cable
- ○ 3. FDDI
- ○ 4. Twisted Pair

Question 39

_____ is analogous to a telegraph. 0 voltage levels are modulated onto a constant carrier signal.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Ethernet
- ○ 2. Baseband
- ○ 3. Intranet
- ○ 4. Broadband

Question 40

_____ is analogous to TV cable transmission. Just as many different TV channels can broadcast different programs at the same time, a broadband link can support many independent communications channels.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Intranet
- ○ 2. Broadband
- ○ 3. Baseband
- ○ 4. Ethernet

Question 41

_____ is responsible for turning the connectionless, unreliable datagram service provided by IP into connection-oriented, error-free service, much like the Transport Layer of OSI.

Choose one answer.

- ○ 1. Transmission Control Protocol
- ○ 2. Internet Protocol (IP)
- ○ 3. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- ○ 4. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- ○ 5. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)