Lecture 8 (2/13) Self Test

Due Feb 20 at 5pm **Points** 1 **Questions** 10
Available until Jun 1 at 11:59pm **Time Limit** None

Instructions

Self test for lecture 8. Will open at 5pm.

Score for this survey: **1** out of 1
Submitted Feb 15 at 4:07pm
This attempt took 9 minutes.

Question 1

In what context is distance-vector routing typically used?

- L2
- L3 within a domain (an IGP)
- L3 between domains (an EGP)

ou Answered

L3 within a domain (as an IGP)

Question 2

In what context is link-state routing typically used?

ou Answered

- L2
- L3 within a domain (an IGP)
- L3 between domains (an EGP)

L3 within a domain (an IGP)

Question 3

In what context are learning switches and spanning tree routing typically used?

ou Answered

- L2
- L3 within a domain (an IGP)
- L3 within a domain (an IGP)

L2

For the next two questions, consider the following address:
01010000000100111111000000110011

Question 4

What is its dot-quad representation?

- 80.240.19.34
- 79.25.46.87
- ou Answered 80.19.240.51

80.19.240.51

Question 5

How would you represent 68.115.183.7?

- ou Answered 01100100011100111011011100000111
- 01000100011100111011011100000111
- 01000100011100111011111100000111

01000100011100111011011100000111

For the next three questions, consider the following address:
10100100011100111011011100000111

Question 6

In the original, early Internet addressing scheme, what is its network address/prefix?

ou Answered

- (•) 10100100
- ( ) 1010010001110011
- ( ) 10100100011100111110110111
- ( ) Can't tell

10100100

Question 7

If this is a classful address, what is its network address/prefix?

- ( ) 10100100

ou Answered

- (•) 1010010001110011
- ( ) 10100100011100111110110111
- ( ) Can't tell

1010010001110011

Question 8

If this is a CIDR address, what is its network address/prefix?

- 10100100
- 1010010001110011
- 10100100011100111010111 (ou Answered)
- Can’t tell

Can’t tell

Question 9

Which of the following statements about netmasks are true?

- A netmask is equivalent to “slash notation”
- [x] If a netmask is bitwise complemented and then bitwise ANDed with an address, you get the host portion of the address (ou Answered)
- [x] They always have the leading (high) bits as zero (ou Answered)

They can be either 32 or 64 bits long

A netmask is equivalent to “slash notation”

If a netmask is bitwise complemented and then a bitwise ANDed with an address, you get the host portion of the address

Question 10

Imagine a network where six switches form a loop (S1 connects to S2 which connects to S3 which connects to S4 which connects to S5 which connects to S6 which connects to S1). After the the Spanning Tree Protocol has converged, which links are disabled?

S1--S2

S2--S3

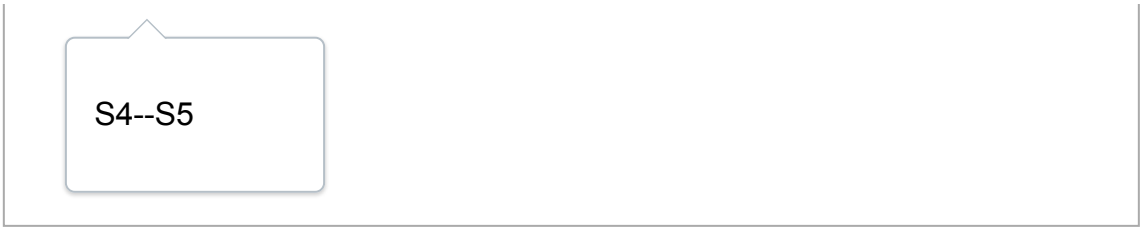
S3--S4

S4--S5

S5-S6

ou Answered

S6-S1



Survey Score: **1** out of 1