# Lecture 11 (2/25) Self-Test

**Due** Mar 3 at 5pm     **Points** 1     **Questions** 10
**Available** Feb 25 at 5pm - Jun 1 at 5pm 3 months     **Time Limit** None

Score for this survey: **1** out of 1
Submitted Feb 26 at 11:27pm
This attempt took 1 minute.

## Question 1

Which of these fields are relevant to reading the packet correctly?

○ source address

**ou Answered**   ◉ total length

○ protocol

○ Identification

○ none of the above

total length

## Question 2

Which of these fields are relevant to forwarding (i.e., picking the next-hop) the packet correctly?

⦿ source address

◯ checksum

◯ protocol

◯ identification

◯ none of the above

none of the above

## Question 3

Which of these fields are relevant to fragmentation?

◯ source address

◯ destination address

◯ protocol

⦿ identification

◯ none of the above

## Question 4

Which of these fields was introduced in order to support TCP processing at the destination?

○ checksum

○ header length

**u Answered**

◉ protocol

○ options
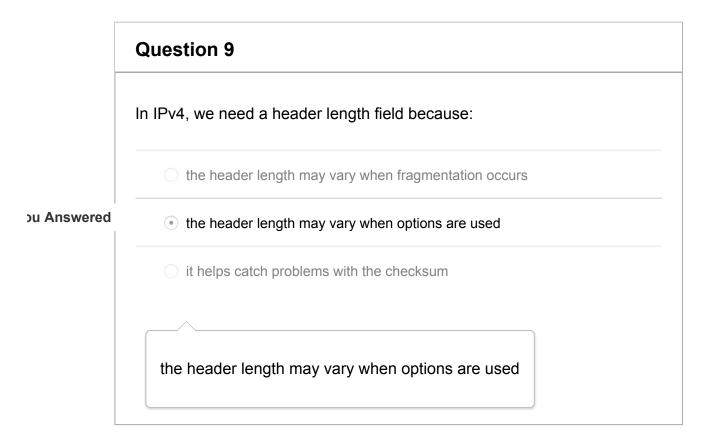
○ none of the above

protocol

## Question 5

Which field does IPv6 eliminate from its header?

☐ checksum

**u Answered**

☑ version number

☐ destination address

checksum.

## Question 6

Why is the fragmentation offset in 8-byte units?

☑ Because that is the natural unit to measure payload sizes

☐ Because the IP designers were tripping when they decided this

☑ Because the fragmentation flags took 3 bits from packet header

Because the fragmentation flags took 3 bits from packet header

## Question 7

I think in-class design exercises are:

◉ Fun

○ A waste of time

○ Less effective than straight lectures

○ More effective than straight lectures

## Question 8

BGP policy oscillations are possible even when the Gao-Rexford assumptions and rules hold

- ⦿ True

- ◯ False

False

## Question 9

In IPv4, we need a header length field because:

- ◯ the header length may vary when fragmentation occurs

- ⦿ the header length may vary when options are used

- ◯ it helps catch problems with the checksum

the header length may vary when options are used

## Question 10

A router can never be the source of an IP packet. I.e., the source IP address of a packet will never be the IP address of a router.

○ True

⊙ False

False. E.g., remember that routers can send error messages back to the source - for example, when the TTL value reaches zero.

Survey Score: **1** out of 1