1. Common Link Layer technologies are... (Chose all that apply) 1 point

- [x] Ethernet
- [x] WiFi
- [ ] iPods
- [ ] Smartphones

2. When do wireless devices receive their serial numbers (i.e. MAC or Ethernet addresses)? 1 point

- ○ When they pair with a wireless router
- ○ These numbers are assigned to individual people, and every device they own has the same number
- ○ Every time they connect to the internet
- ◉ When they are manufactured

3. What does the time taken for a packet to reach a destination usually reflect? 1 point

- ○ The type of data the packet makes up
- ○ How much the individual user sending the information has paid for their internet connection
- ○ How large the total message or data element is
- ◉ The speed of light and the distance the packet has to travel

4. How do wireless devices operating on a shared network determine when to send information so as not to incur chaos? 1 point

- ◉ They listen to the sound on the current network, and send information when it is quiet.
- ○ They chart energy usage, and send information when the numbers are low
- ○ There is only one link to the network, and only one wireless device can connect at a time, so they are physically prevented from sending information unless it is their turn.
- ○ They send requests to all other devices on the network, and wait to receive permission before transmitting data.

5. What is the concern when deciding which device sends information next on Ethernet? 1 point

- ○ Prioritizing the customers who purchase premium internet plans
- ○ Discouraging the sending of large messages by delaying their transmission in favor of smaller, faster messages
- ◉ Ensuring fairness - that one type of device, data, or user is not preferred over others.
- ○ Sending the most urgent emails before less important messages (like Farmville notifications)

6. What is the maximum possible number of hops a packet can take to try to reach their destination (the so-called "Time To Live" functionality of packets)? 1 point

- ◉ 255
- ○ 4
- ○ 150
- ○ 500

7. What are Router Tables? 1 point

- ○ Huge banks of routers, housed by Google, that direct Internet traffic
- ◉ Dynamic lists of directions for where and how to direct packets
- ○ A linked trio of routers that manages incoming, outgoing, and within-network data transmissions.
- ○ An electrically enhanced table that, when you place a router on it, will increase your network speed

8. What are the layers, and in what order do we structure them? 1 point

- ◉ Application Layer
  Transport Layer
  Internetwork Layer
  Link Layer
- ○ Internetwork Layer
  Application Layer
  Link Layer
  Transport Layer
- ○ Link Layer
  Map Layer
  Social Media Layer
  Application Layer
- ○ Transport Layer
  Packet Layer
  Visual Layer
  Link Layer

9. What is the Internet Protocol Layer responsible for? 1 point

- ○ Being 100% reliable
- ◉ Getting a packet to a specific network address
- ○ Managing the order of data transmission from multiple computers on a wireless network
- ○ Moving the packet onto the link

10. How is an IP address determined? 1 point

- ○ By the hour in which the computer was most recently turned on
- ◉ Geographically
- ○ According to product manufacturing date
- ○ By the date in which the owner first got an email account

11. The prefix of an IP address determines what? 1 point

- ○ The brand of computer
- ◉ The network that it belongs to
- ○ The default web browser installed
- ○ The owner of the computer

12. What is the Link Layer responsible for? 1 point

- ○ Storing each packet until it has been acknowledged for delivery
- ○ Indicating which web document to retrieve over HTTP
- ◉ Moving the data onto a single link
- ○ Moving the packet to the final destination

13. Is it possible to track a packet's journey across the network? 1 point

- ○ No, packets cannot be tracked.
- ○ Yes, using a service called 'packetfind' that tracks the transmission of all packets across the Internet.
- ○ Yes, using RIP (Router Information Protocol) which tracks the packets that successfully arrive at their destination.
- ◉ Yes, using a technique called 'traceroute' which tracks the packets that are returned due to transmission failure.

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