1. D) 62 Hosts
2. C) Class 13
3. B) Number of host is 256 host max.
4. D) Decimal Subnet Mask is 255.255.255.128
5. A) Network ID
6. C) 22
7. B) 32 bits
8. C) 0.0
9. D) 32.56
10. B) ARP (Address translation Protocol)
11. C) Classless Inter-Domain Routing
12. A) Network
13. A) Host ID bit length in Class A is 8 bits
14. A) Adding network traffic on the same Subnet
15. C) Connection setup
16. C) Have different Network Address
17. C) 4 octets
18. B) Internet Protocol
19. C) 121.23.120.8 belongs to class B
20. D) 2 is the network ID
21. B) ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)
22. D) So that there is a unique address for each device that is...
23. C) 5 class
24. C) class
25. A) 192.131.27.252
26. B) 11100010 00001001 00111000 00000101
27. C) 255.255.254.0
28. C) 255.255.255.224
29. D) 255.255.255.0, shald be 255.255.255.128
30. D) 172.31.192.160
31. C) 255.255.255.240
32. C) 30
33. D) Address 142.168.1.82 a Gateway 192.168.1.65
34. C) 172.32.0.0
35. A) 172.16.118.0

36) D) Default Gateway is on different subnet than the host
37) D) 255.255.252.0
38) D) 8 subnet & 8190 host each
39) C) 32 networks & 6 hosts
40) C) 200.10.5.64
41) D) 172.16.252.0, should be 172.16.208.0
42) C) 172.16.64.0
43) B) 255.255.254.0
44) D) 172.16.128.0 and 255.255.224.0
45) B) 115.64.4.246
46) C) 255.255.0.0
47) D) Subnetwork address
48) B) 255.255.254.0
49) D) 172.16.18.255 / 255.255.252.0
50) B) 255.255.255.128
51) B) 255.255.255.128
52) B) 192.168.19.26 / 255.255.255.248
53) C) 4094

1. Routing Information Protocol is an intra domain protocol that is based distance vector routing. RIP implements such routing System based on nodes, destination in routing table, hop counts which it is a metric based on nodes used to reach destination, limited with only 15 hops, and next node address that determine the packet sent. There are two version, RIPv1 and RIPv2. The differences are classless addressing, authentication, all router multicasting that is utilized by RIPv2

2. Open shortest Path first is an intra domain protocol where its domain is also an autonomous system that is utilizing the area that's a collection of networks, hosts, and routers encapsulated in the autonomous system as its area. The system itself are divided into several areas. Networks that are either the area must be all connected since the router floods the area with the routing information itself. OSPF uses cost of each route based on network ToS

3. Routing Gateway Protocol (BGP) is an interdomain routing protocol using path vectoring. BGP utilizes CIDR address that means address and number of bits used in message update. In BGP there is two categories of path attributes, well known that every BGP router must recognize and an optional one that isn't required to be recognized by every router. BGP route information exchange takes place in a session established between two routers for the sake of routing information exchange. BGP session divided into two types E-BGP (external BGP) that is used to do point information exchange between two speaker nodes that belongs to two different speaker node that belongs to two different autonomous systems and I-BGP (internal BGP) used to exchange routing information between two routers inside autonomous system