

Test Item File

Chapter 2

Network Standards

- 2-1. The book's definition of network standards in this chapter includes the term "syntax".
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.1a

Page Reference: 55

- 2-2. Standards govern ____.
- a. semantics
 - b. syntax
 - c. Both A and B*
 - d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.1b

Page Reference: 55

- 2-3. The meaning of a message is referred to as the message's ____.
- a. protocol
 - b. order
 - c. value
 - d. syntax
 - e. semantics*

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.1d

Page Reference: 56

- 2-4. How a message is organized is its _____.
a. syntax*
b. semantics
c. Both A and B

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.1d

Page Reference: 56.

- 2-5. Which of the following is NOT one of the three general parts of messages?
a. Address field.*
b. Header.
c. Data field.
d. Trailer.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.2a

Page Reference: 56

- 2-6. The _____ contains the content to be delivered by a message.
a. address field
b. header
c. data field*
d. trailer

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.2b

Page Reference: 56

- 2-7. The header is everything that comes before the data field.
a. True.*
b. False.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.2c

Page Reference: 56

- 2-8. Messages always have data fields.

- a. True.
- b. False.*

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.2d
Page Reference: 57

- 2-9. Most or all messages have trailers.
- a. True.
 - b. False.*

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.2f
Page Reference: 57

- 2-10. Headers usually are divided into fields.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.2g
Page Reference: 57

- 2-11. A protocol detects errors, but it does not correct them. It is reliable.
- a. True.
 - b. False.*

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.3a
Page Reference: 58

- 2-12. In TCP, the receiver sends ____.
- a. an ACK if the message is received correctly*
 - b. a negative acknowledgement (NACK) if the message is received incorrectly

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.3b
Page Reference: 59

- 2-13. In TCP, which process side sends ACKs?

- a. The party that sent the original message.
- b. The party that received the original message.*
- c. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.3c

Page Reference: 59-60

- 2-14. In TCP, which process decides whether to retransmit a lost or damaged segment—the original sender or the receiver?
- a. The original sender.*
 - b. The receiver.
 - c. Either the sender or the receiver, depending on the situation.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.3d

Page Reference: 59-60

- 2-15. What is the disadvantage of reliability?
- a. It is expensive to implement.*
 - b. It requires acknowledgements.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.3e

Page Reference: 60

- 2-16. Which of the following have explicit openings and closings?
- a. Connectionless services.
 - b. Connection-oriented services.*
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.4a

Page Reference: 61

- 2-17. Which have sequence numbers?
- a. Connectionless services.
 - b. Connection-oriented services.*
 - c. Both A and B.

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.4b
Page Reference: 61

- 2-18. Which of the following is good for fragmentation and assembly?
- a. connectionless protocols.
 - b. connection-oriented protocols.*
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Difficult
Section Reference: 2.4c
Page Reference: 61

- 2-19. Dividing a message into a series of smaller messages is called ____.
- a. fragmentation*
 - b. asynchronous communication
 - c. reassembly
 - d. serialization

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.4d
Page Reference: 61

- 2-20. Compared with connection-oriented protocols, connectionless protocols are ____.
- a. heavyweight
 - b. lightweight*

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.4e
Page Reference: 61

- 2-21. Most protocols are connectionless.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.4f
Page Reference: 61-62

- 2-22. Most protocols are _____.
a. connection-oriented
b. reliable
c. Both A and B
d. Neither A nor B*

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.4g

Page Reference: 61-62

- 2-23. A network _____ is a broad plan that specifies everything necessary for two application programs on different networks on an internet to be able to work together effectively.
a. strategy
b. design
c. architecture*
d. layer
e. nexus

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.5a

Page Reference: 63

- 2-24. The most popular standards architecture for networking today is the TCP/IP Architecture.
a. True.
b. False.*

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.5b

Page Reference: 64

- 2-25. In layered standards architectures, to what layer or layers does a layer provide service?
a. The single layer directly above it.*
b. The single layer directly below it.
c. All layers above it.
d. All layers below it.
e. All other layers.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.5c

Page Reference: 64

2-26. If the data link layer process on a host is updated, it is NOT necessary to update the internet layer process.

- a. True.*
- b. False.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.6

Page Reference: 64

2-27. A computer connects to the nearest switch via a _____.

- a. physical link*
- b. data link

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.7a

Page Reference: 65

2-28. A _____ is the path that a frame takes across a single switched network.

- a. physical link
- b. data link*
- c. route
- d. transport
- e. connection

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.7b

Page Reference: 65

2-29. Five switches separate two computers on a switched network. How many physical links are there between the two computers?

- a. One.
- b. Two.
- c. Four.
- d. Five.
- e. Six.*

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.7c

Page Reference: 65-66

- 2-30. If a frame passes from a source computer through two switches, then through a router, then through two more switches, and then to the destination computer, how many physical links will there be?
- a. One.
 - b. Two.
 - c. Five.
 - d. Six.*
 - e. Seven.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.7c

Page Reference: 65-66

- 2-31. If a frame passes from a source computer through two switches, then to the destination computer, how many data links will there be?
- a. One.*
 - b. Two.
 - c. Three.
 - d. Four.
 - e. Five.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.7d

Page Reference: 65-66

- 2-32. How many data links will there be if a frame passes from a computer through two switches, then through a router, then through two more switches, and then to the destination computer?
- a. One.
 - b. Two.*
 - c. Six.
 - d. Seven.
 - e. Eight.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.7d

Page Reference: 65-66

- 2-33. Data link layer standards govern ____.
- a. the transmission of frames across a single switched network
 - b. frame organization
 - c. Both A and B*

- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.7e

Page Reference: 66

- 2-34. Which of the following layers governs switched LAN transmission?
- a. Physical layer.
 - b. Data link layer.
 - c. Both A and B.*

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.7f

Page Reference: 66

- 2-35. Which of the following layers governs switched LAN transmission?
- a. Data link layer.*
 - b. Internet layer.
 - c. Both A and B.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.7f

Page Reference: 66

- 2-36. Which of the following layers governs switched WAN transmission?
- a. The physical layer.
 - b. The data link layer.
 - c. Both A and B.*

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.7g

Page Reference: 66

- 2-37. Which of the following layers governs switched WAN transmission?
- a. The data link layer.*
 - b. The internet layer.
 - c. Both A and B.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.7g

Page Reference: 66

- 2-38. Which of the following layers specifically governs transmission across an internet?
- a. The internet layer.
 - b. The transport layer.
 - c. Both A and B.*

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.8a

Page Reference: 68

- 2-39. Which of the following layers specifically governs transmission across an internet?
- a. The data link layer.
 - b. The transport layer.*
 - c. Both A and B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.8a

Page Reference: 68

- 2-40. Which layer governs the hop-by-hop transmission of packets across an internet?
- a. The internet layer.*
 - b. The transport layer.
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.8b

Page Reference: 68

- 2-41. Which layer governs end-to-end transmission between two hosts across an internet?
- a. The internet layer.
 - b. The transport layer.*
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.8b

Page Reference: 68

- 2-42. What is the main internet layer standard?

- a. Ethernet.
- b. TCP/IP.
- c. IP.*
- d. TCP.
- e. HTTP.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.8c

Page Reference: 67

- 2-43. The transport layer normally fixes errors that occur at the _____ layer.
- a. data link
 - b. transport
 - c. Both A and B*
 - d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.8d

Page Reference: 69

- 2-44. The transport layer normally fixes errors that occur at the _____ layer.
- a. physical
 - b. data link
 - c. internet
 - d. transport
 - e. All of the above.*

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.8d

Page Reference: 69

- 2-45. The transport layer normally fixes errors that occur at the _____ layer.
- a. transport*
 - b. application
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.8d

Page Reference: 69

- 2-46. Application layer standards govern how two applications work with each other, even if they are from different vendors.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.9a

Page Reference: 69

- 2-47. An octet is a group of _____ bits.
- a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 8*
 - d. 32

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.11

Page Reference: 70

- 2-48. Ethernet addresses are _____ bits long.
- a. 8
 - b. 32
 - c. 48*
 - d. 100
 - e. 1,000

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.12a

Page Reference: 70

- 2-49. Ethernet addresses are _____ OCTETS long.
- a. 1
 - b. 4
 - c. 6*
 - d. 32
 - e. 48

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.12a

Page Reference: 70

- 2-50. Ethernet addresses on NICs are set _____.
a. at the factory*
b. when the NIC is installed in a computer
c. whenever the computer restarts
d. by a DHCP server

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.12b

Page Reference: 71

- 2-51. For humans, Ethernet addresses are normally written in _____ format.
a. octet
b. binary
c. hexadecimal*
d. dotted decimal notation

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.12c

Page Reference: 71

- 2-52. Which of the following reads the Ethernet destination address in a frame?
a. Destination hosts.
b. Ethernet switches.
c. Both A and B.*
d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.12d

Page Reference: 71

- 2-53. Ethernet switching tables contain what column information?
a. Ethernet addresses.
b. Ports.
c. Both A and B.*
d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.12e

Page Reference: 71

- 2-54. An Ethernet data field most commonly contains an IP packet.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.13

Page Reference: 71

- 2-55. An Ethernet frame's data field usually contains a packet.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.13

Page Reference: 71

- 2-56. In Ethernet, the _____ field is used in error detection.
- a. source address
 - b. destination address
 - c. data
 - d. checksum
 - e. frame check sequence*

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.4b

Page Reference: 71-72

- 2-57. Ethernet does _____.
- a. error detection*
 - b. error correction
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.14d

Page Reference: 72

- 2-58. If an Ethernet NIC detects an error in an arriving frame _____.
- a. it sends an acknowledgement
 - b. it sends a negative acknowledgement
 - c. it simply drops the frame*

- d. it corrects the frame itself
- e. it uses the frame check sequence field to request a retransmission

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.14d

Page Reference: 72

2-59. Ethernet detects errors. (Consider this to be true.) Therefore, Ethernet is reliable.

- a. True.
- b. False.*

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.14e

Page Reference: 72

2-60. Ethernet is _____.

- a. connectionless*
- b. connection-oriented
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.15a

Page Reference: 72

2-61. Ethernet is _____.

- a. unreliable*
- b. reliable
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.15b

Page Reference: 72

2-62. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. How many packets will there be along the way when the source host transmits a packet?

- a. 1.*
- b. 3.
- c. 4.

- d. 5.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.16a

Page Reference: 72-73

- 2-63. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. How many frames will there be along the way when the source host transmits a packet?

- a. 1.
- b. 3.
- c. 4.*
- d. 5.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.16b

Page Reference: 72.-73

- 2-64. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. How many routes will there be along the way when the source host transmits a packet?

- a. 1.*
- b. 3.
- c. 4.
- d. 5.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.16c

Page Reference: 72-73

- 2-65. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. How many data links will there be along the way when the source host transmits a packet?

- a. 1.
- b. 3.
- c. 4.*
- d. 5.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.16d

Page Reference: 72-73

- 2-66. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. How many destination IP addresses will there be along the way when the source host transmits a packet?
- a. 1.*
 - b. 3.
 - c. 4.
 - d. 5.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.16e

Page Reference: 72-73

- 2-67. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. How many data link layer destination addresses will there be along the way when the source host transmits a packet?
- a. 1.
 - b. 3.
 - c. 4.*
 - d. 5.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.17f

Page Reference: 72-73

- 2-68. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. When the source host sends a packet, what will be the data link layer destination address in the frame in the first switched network?
- a. The data link layer address of the first router.*
 - b. The data link layer address of the destination host.
 - c. The data link layer address of the first switch.
 - d. None of the above.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.16g

Page Reference: 73

- 2-69. Four switched networks are involved in transmissions from the source to the destination host. When the source host sends a packet, what will be the IP destination address in the packet in the first switched network?
- a. The IP address of the first router.
 - b. The IP address of the destination host.*

- c. The IP address of the first switch.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.16h

Page Reference: 73

- 2-70. If there are no options, an IP header will be _____ long.
- a. 48 bits
 - b. 32 bits
 - c. 16 octets
 - d. 20 octets*
 - e. 32 octets

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.17a

Page Reference: 74

- 2-71. How long are IP addresses?
- a. 32 bits.*
 - b. 48 bits.
 - c. 20 octets.
 - d. 128 bits.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.17c

Page Reference: 73

- 2-72. B7-22-DD-6F-C8-AB is an _____ address.
- a. Ethernet*
 - b. IP
 - c. Either A or B

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.17d

Page Reference: 73-74

- 2-73. 217.42.18.248 is an _____ address.
- a. Ethernet
 - b. IP*
 - c. Either A or B

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.17d
Page Reference: 73-74

- 2-74. Which device on an internet reads the IP packet's destination IP address?
- a. The destination host.
 - b. Each router along the way.
 - c. Both A and B.*
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Difficult
Section Reference: 2.17e
Page Reference: 74

- 2-75. Routers make packet forwarding decisions based on a packet's ____.
- a. source IP address
 - b. destination IP address*
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.17f
Page Reference: 74

- 2-76. IP is connectionless.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.18a
Page Reference: 74-75

- 2-77. IP is ____.
- a. connection-oriented
 - b. reliable
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither A nor B*

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.18b
Page Reference: 74-75

2-78. IP detects errors but does not correct them. Therefore, IP is reliable.

- a. True.
- b. False.*

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.18b

Page Reference: 74-75

2-79. Ten routers separate two hosts. How many internet layer processes will be active on the two hosts and the devices between them?

- a. 1.
- b. More than one.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.19a

Page Reference: 75

2-80. Ten routers separate two hosts. How many transport layer processes will be active on the two hosts and the devices between them?

- a. 1.
- b. 2.*
- c. 10.
- d. 11.
- e. 12.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.19b

Page Reference: 75

2-81. Which of the following is a hop-by-hop layer?

- a. Transport.
- b. Data link.*
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.19c

Page Reference: 75

2-82. Which of the following is an end-to-end layer?

- a. Transport.*
- b. Internet.
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.19d

Page Reference: 75

2-83. Most standards are ____.

- a. reliable
- b. unreliable*
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.20a

Page Reference: 76

2-84. TCP is a good choice for being made reliable because ____.

- a. it can correct errors that occur at lower layers
- b. error correction only needs to be done on two devices
- c. Both A and B*
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.20b

Page Reference: 76

2-85. Which of the following is true?

- a. TCP works at the transport layer.
- b. UDP works at the transport layer.
- c. Both A and B.*
- d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.21

Page Reference: 78

2-86. Which of the following is reliable?

- a. TCP.*
- b. UDP.
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.21

Page Reference: 78

- 2-87. Which of the following places a heavier burden on the internet?
- a. TCP.*
 - b. UDP.
 - c. Both place about an equal traffic burden on the internet.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.21

Page Reference: 76-77

- 2-88. TCP and UDP are the only two protocols at the transport layer.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.22

Page Reference: 78

- 2-89. The application layer standard always is HTTP.
- a. True.
 - b. False.*

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.23a

Page Reference: 78

- 2-90. Which of the following layers has the most standards?
- a. Data link.
 - b. Internet.
 - c. Transport.
 - d. Application.*

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.23b

Page Reference: 78

- 2-91. Which layer has more standards?
- a. Internet.
 - b. Application.*
 - c. Both of the above have about the same number of standards.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.23b

Page Reference: 78

- 2-92. At which layer would you find standards for downloading videos from a video sharing site such as YouTube?
- a. Application.*
 - b. Transport.
 - c. Internet.
 - d. Data link.
 - e. All of the above.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.23c

Page Reference: 78

- 2-93. At which layer would you find file transfer protocol standards for downloading files?
- a. Application.*
 - b. Transport.
 - c. Internet.
 - d. Data link.
 - e. All of the above.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.23c

Page Reference: 78

- 2-94. When a layer creates a message, it passes the message down to the next-lower layer immediately.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.24a

Page Reference: 79-80

- 2-95. Encapsulation is done on the _____.
a. sending host*
b. receiving host
c. Both A and B
d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.24b

Page Reference: 79-80

- 2-96. Placing a message in the data field of another message is encapsulation.
a. True.*
b. False.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.24c

Page Reference: 79-80

- 2-97. An IP packet is encapsulated in a(n) _____.
a. application message
b. TCP segment
c. another IP packet
d. frame*
e. All of the above.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.24d

Page Reference: 79

- 2-98. An HTTP message is encapsulated in a(n) _____.
a. application message
b. TCP segment*
c. IP packet
d. frame

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.25b

Page Reference: 79

- 2-99. Which host decapsulates—the sending host or the receiving host?
- a. The sending host.
 - b. The receiving host.*
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.26a

Page Reference: 79-83

- 2-100. On the receiving host, what does the internet layer process do to the transport layer message?
- a. Passes it up to the transport layer.*
 - b. Encapsulates it in an IP packet.
 - c. Encapsulates it in an IP packet and passes the packet down to the data link layer.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.26b

Page Reference: 82

- 2-101. Switches are called Layer _ devices.
- a. 1
 - b. 2*
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
 - e. 5

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.27a

Page Reference: 83

- 2-102. Routers are called Layer _ devices.
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3*
 - d. 4
 - e. 5

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.27b

Page Reference: 83

- 2-103. When routers receive a packet to pass on, they first _____ it.
- a. encapsulate
 - b. decapsulate*
 - c. Both A and B

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.27c

Page Reference: 83

- 2-104. A family of related standards is called a(n) _____.
- a. hybrid
 - b. architecture*
 - c. layering
 - d. All of the above.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.30a

Page Reference: 85-86

- 2-105. Which of the following is a standards architecture?
- a. OSI.
 - b. TCP/IP.
 - c. Both A and B.*
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.30b

Page Reference: 86

- 2-106. A corporate network can use OSI standards at some layers and TCP/IP standards at other layers.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.30c

Page Reference: 86

- 2-107. Which of the following is a standards agency for OSI?

- a. IETF.
- b. ITU-T.*
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.31a
Page Reference: 87

2-108. Which of the following is a standards architecture?

- a. ISO.
- b. OSI.*
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.31a
Page Reference: 87

2-109. OSI is dominant at the _____ layer.

- a. physical*
- b. internet
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.31b
Page Reference: 88

2-110. OSI is dominant at the _____ layer.

- a. data link*
- b. transport
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.31b
Page Reference: 88

2-111. OSI is dominant at the _____ layer.

- a. transport

- b. internet
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B*

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.31b
Page Reference: 88

- 2-112. The OSI _____ layer allows communication to be restarted at the last rollback point.
- a. application
 - b. presentation
 - c. session*
 - d. transport
 - e. All of the above.

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.31c
Page Reference: 89

- 2-113. The OSI _____ layer is designed to handle data formatting differences between two computers.
- a. application
 - b. presentation*
 - c. session
 - d. data
 - e. All of the above.

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.31d
Page Reference: 89

- 2-114. The OSI _____ layer is designed to handle compression and encryption.
- a. application
 - b. presentation*
 - c. session
 - d. data
 - e. All of the above.

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.31d
Page Reference: 89

- 2-115. The OSI presentation layer is designed to handle _____.
a. converting between data formats
b. the interface that users see
c. Both A and B*
d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.31d

Page Reference: 89

- 2-116. The OSI presentation layer is **actually** used _____.
a. to convert between file formats
b. as a category for standards used by multiple applications*

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.31e

Page Reference: 89

- 2-117. Which of the following is NOT an OSI layer?
a. Data link.
b. Internet.*
c. Session.
d. Presentation.
e. Application.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.31f

Page Reference: 89

- 2-118. Which of the following is an architecture?
a. IP.
b. TCP.
c. Both A and B.
d. Neither A nor B.*

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.32a

Page Reference: 90

- 2-119. Which of the following is a standard?

- a. TCP/IP.
- b. IP.*
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.32b
Page Reference: 90

2-120. Which of the following is a standards agency for TCP/IP?

- a. ITU-T.
- b. IETF.*
- c. OSI.
- d. TCP/IP.

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.32c
Page Reference: 90

2-121. TCP/IP became dominant in corporations primarily because of _____.

- a. its use in the Internet
- b. its relatively simple standards*

Difficulty: Moderate
Section Reference: 2.32d
Page Reference: 90

2-122. Most IETF documents are called _____.

- a. official internet standards
- b. TCP/IP standards
- c. RFCs*
- d. protocols

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference: 2.32e
Page Reference: 91

2-123. TCP/IP is dominant at the _____ layer.

- a. physical
- b. internet*
- c. Both A and B

- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.32f

Page Reference: 91

2-124. TCP/IP is dominant at the _____ layer.

- a. data link
- b. transport*
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.32f

Page Reference: 91

2-125. TCP/IP is dominant at the _____ layer.

- a. transport
- b. internet
- c. Both A and B*
- d. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.32f

Page Reference: 91

2-126. Which of the following is more dominant at its layers of dominance?

- a. TCP/IP.
- b. OSI.*
- c. Both of the above are about equally dominant.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.32g

Page Reference: 91

2-127. Which standards architecture is dominant at the application layer?

- a. OSI.
- b. TCP/IP.
- c. Neither A nor B.*

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.33a

Page Reference: 91-92

- 2-128. Almost all applications are designed to run over TCP/IP standards at the internet and transport layers.
- a. True.*
 - b. False.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.33b

Page Reference: 92

- 2-129. Which layer of the hybrid TCP/IP–OSI standards architecture normally uses OSI standards?
- a. Data link.*
 - b. Transport.
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.34a

Page Reference: 92

- 2-130. Which layer of the hybrid TCP/IP–OSI standards architecture normally uses TCP/IP standards?
- a. Data link.
 - b. Transport.*
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A nor B.

Difficulty: Moderate

Section Reference: 2.34b

Page Reference: 92

- 2-131. Switched LAN transmission is governed by _____ standards.
- a. TCP/IP
 - b. OSI*
 - c. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.34c

Page Reference: 92

2-132. Switched WAN transmission is governed by _____ standards.

- a. TCP/IP
- b. OSI*
- c. Neither A nor B

Difficulty: Difficult

Section Reference: 2.34d

Page Reference: 92

2-133. Novell NetWare servers traditionally used _____ standards.

- a. TCP/IP
- b. OSI
- c. IPX/SPX*
- d. AppleTalk
- e. SNA

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.35a

Page Reference: 92

2-134. IBM mainframes traditionally used _____ internetworking standards.

- a. TCP/IP
- b. OSI
- c. IPX/SPX
- d. AppleTalk
- e. SNA*

Difficulty: Easy

Section Reference: 2.35b

Page Reference: 92-93