

ASSIGNMENT-II

1. When a host on network A sends a message to a host network B, which address does router look at :-
a) port b) logical c) physical d) none
2. To deliver a message to the correct applicant program running on a host, the ____ address must be consulted:- a) port b) IP c) physical d) none
3. IPv6 has ____ bit address:-a) 32 b) 64 c) 128 d) variable
4. ICMPv6 includes ____ a) ICMP b) ARP c) RARP d) a and b
5. The IP is ____ protocol:- a) reliable b) connection-oriented c) both a and b d) none
6. ____provides full transport layer services to application:-a) TCP b) UDP c) ARP d) None
7. The ____ address, also known as the link address is the address of a node as defined by its LAN or WAN:- a) port b) logical c) physical d) none
8. Ethernet use a ____physical address that is imprinted on a NIC card:-a)32 bit b) 64 bit c) 6 byte d) none
9. The port address is ____ bit long:- a) 32 b) 48 c) 6 d) none
10. The physical, data link and network layer are the ____ support layer:- a) user b) network c) both a and b d) None
11. . The session, presentation and application layer are the ____ support layer:- a) user b) network c) both a and b d) None
12. The ____layer is responsible for delivering data units from one station to the next without error:-a) Physical b) data link c) network d) transport
13. The ____layer ensures interoperability between communication devices through transformation of data into mutually agreed upon format:-a) transport b) data link c) network d) presentation.
14. The ____layer enables the user to access the network:- a) physical b) data link c) network d) application
15. Before data can be transmitted, they must be transformed into:-a) periodic signal b) aperiodic signal c) electromagnetic signal d) low frequency sine waves