

Computer communication Networks

Spring 2016

(1) Categorize the options based on whether they describe TCP or UDP

reliable	TCP - Transmission Control Protocol
no flow control	
reassembles messages at destination host	
re-sends anything not received	
does not reassemble incoming messages	UDP - User Datagram Protocol
unreliable	
connectionless	
connection-oriented	

(2) At the transport layer, which of the following controls is used to avoid a transmitting host overflowing the buffers of a receiving host

- Best effort
- Encryption
- Flow control
- Compression
- Congestion avoidance

(3) During data transfer, what are the main responsibilities of the receiving host? (choose two)

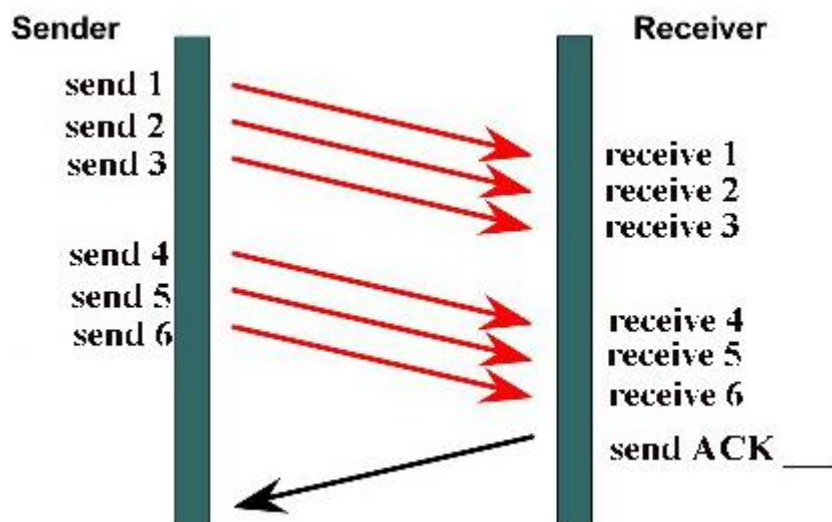
- Throughput
- Encapsulation
- Acknowledgment
- Bandwidth
- Segmentation
- Reassembly

(4) At which layer of the TCP/IP model does TCP operate?

- Session
- Transport
- Network
- Data link

- (5) What determines how much data a sending station running TCP/IP can transmit before it must receive an acknowledgment
- Segment size
 - Transmission rate
 - Bandwidth
 - Window size
 - Sequence number
- (6) What is the purpose of the sequence number in the TCP header?
- Reassemble the segments into data
 - Identify the application layer protocol
 - Identify the number of the next expected byte
 - Show the maximum number of byte allowed during a session

- (7) Which acknowledgment number should be sent by the receiver shown in the figure below?



- 3
- 4
- 6
- 7
- 9
- 12

- (8) What is the purpose of the TCP/UDP port numbers?
- Indicate the beginning of a 3 way handshake
 - Reassemble the segments into the correct order
 - Identify the number of data packets that may be sent without acknowledgment
 - Track different conversation crossing the network at the same time