

Part 1: Choose the correct answer

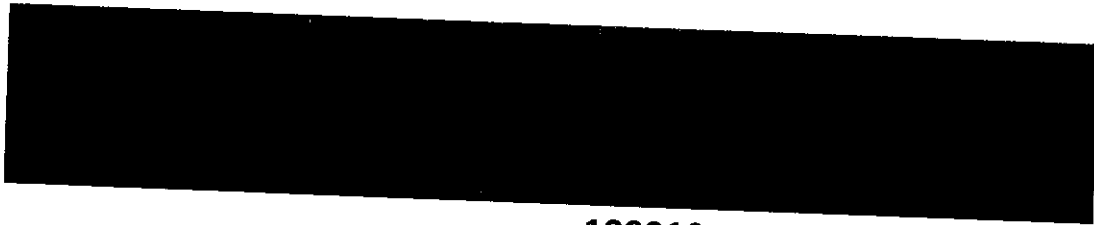
8 points

- 1) _____ is an example of an IPv6 address
 a) 2001:260::2ed3:340:ab b) 00-13-02-29-AG-6C c) 192.168.0B.1F d) 200.13.4.0/26
- 2) Dynamic addressing
 a) can solve many updating headaches for network managers who have large, growing, changing networks
 b) assigns a permanent network layer address to a client computer in a network
 c) makes network management more complicated
 d) is always performed for servers only
- 3) In _____ routing, the least cost route between any two nodes is the route with the minimum distance
 a) path vector b) distance vector c) link state d) none of the above
- 4) Two channels, the first is with bit rate of 200 kbps and another with bit rate of 600 kbps, are to be multiplexed using multiple slots TDM with no synchronization bits and 1-bit interleaved. What is the frame rate?
 a) 200k f/s b) 1000K f/s c) 600K f/s d) 800K f/s
- 5) Synchronous transmission
 a) uses stop bits after each character to be sent
 b) is used to transmit a frame or packet of data at a time
 c) is used to send one character at a time
 d) uses start bits before each character to be sent
- 6) What is the maximum actual user data rate for a device connected to a T1 line?
 a) 64 Kbps b) 218 Kbps c) 1.536 Mbps d) 3)152 Mbps
- 7) The sharing of a medium and its link by two or more devices is called _____
 a) Modulation b) Encoding c) Multiplexing d) Line discipline
- 8) If the frequency spectrum of a signal has a bandwidth of 500 Hz with the lowest frequency at 600 Hz, what should be the sampling rate, according to the Nyquist theorem?
 a) 2200 b) 600 c) 1000 d) 1200
- 9) _____ is used to extend the use of the limited IPv4 address space
 a. DHCP b) NAT c) DNS d) IPv6
- 10) Which of the following is not an interior routing protocol?
 a) RIP b) BGP c) OSPF d) a & c
- 11) In which type of switching do all the packets of a message follow the same channels of a path?
 a) Virtual circuit packet switching b) Message switching
 c) Datagram packet switching d) A and B
- 12) In packet switched networks, store and forward refers to _____
 a) entire message must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link
 b) scheduling of packets to avoid congestion
 c) entire packet must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link
 d) entire packet must be stored on router until acknowledgement received
- 13) _____ is a group of networks and routers under the authority of a single administration.
 a) An autonomous system b) internetwork c) closed system d) WAN
- 14) The _____ routing uses the Dijkstra algorithm to build a routing table)
 a) BGP b) link state c) path vector d) all of the above
- 15) In distance vector routing, each node periodically shares its routing table with _____ and whenever there is a _____
 a) immediate neighbor; change b) all nodes ; change
 c) immediate neighbor; every 30 seconds d) all nodes ; every 30 seconds
- 16) On a network that uses NAT, the _____ has a translation table
 a) switch b) Hub c) Bridge d) Router

Part 2

1- The following Figure is Manchester encoding of a data stream. What is the data stream?

1 point



100010

2- Why is synchronization a problem in data communication?

1 point

To correctly interpret the signals received from the sender, the receiver's bit intervals must correspond exactly to the sender's bit intervals.
If the receiver clock is faster or slower, the bit intervals are not matched and the receiver might interpret the signals differently than the sender intended

3- Consider a noiseless channel with a frequency range of (4000 Hz – 6000 Hz) transmitting a signal with 4k signal levels. Find the maximum bit rate?

1 point

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bit Rate} &= 2 \times \text{Bandwidth} \times \log_2 L \\ &= 2000 \times 12 = 24000 \text{ bps} \end{aligned}$$

4- A block of addresses 212.0.0.0/28 is granted to an organization.

4 points

a) Find the subnet mask?

b) Find the number of addresses in each block (Subnet)?

$$255.255.255.11110000 = 255.255.255.240$$

The number of addresses is $2^{32-28} - 2 = 14$

c) Find the first and last addresses in the 4th block

The binary representation of the address is

212.0.0.01000001 to 212.0.0.01001110
212.0.0.65 to 212.0.0.78

d) Find the broadcast address of the 4th block?

212.0.0.01001111 = 212.0.0.79

3rd

1st } 212.0.0.49

Last } 212.0.0.62

5- List 2 advantages of subnetting?

- Reduce broadcast domain
- Reduce collision domain,
- Easier to manage
- Increase security

1 point

6- Router receives a packet with destination 202.14.17.240, Now use the following routing table to decide the next interface the packet that will use 1 point

Mask	Packet destination	Interface
/27	202.14.17.224	M0
/26	202.14.17.224	M1
/28	202.14.17.128	M2
/0	/0	M3

Destination 202.14.17.1111 000
 And
 255.255.255.1110 000
 202.14.17.224 => M0

7- A router has the following RIP routing table

Destination	Cost	Next Hop
Net1	2	B
Net2	2	C
Net3	1	F
Net4	5	G

old

5 points

It receives the following RIP message with four records from router C as shown below, Show the updated routing table

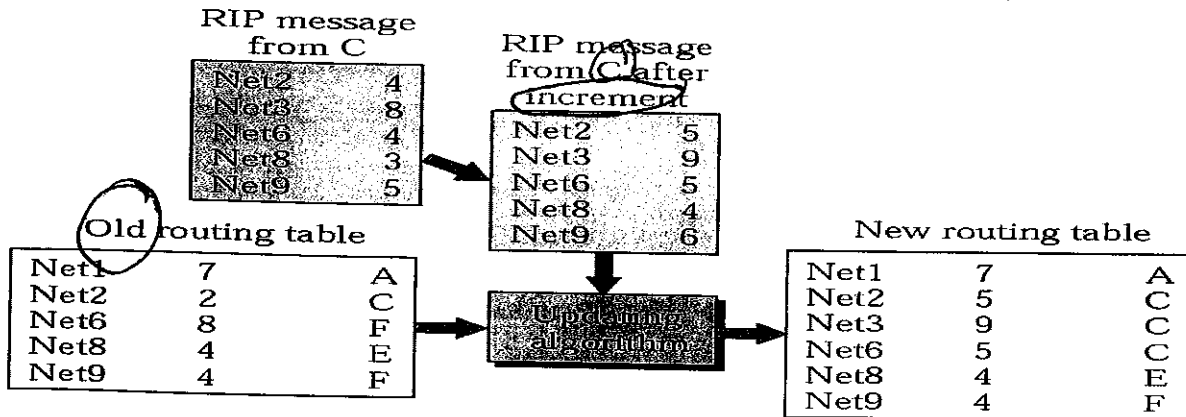
Destination	Cost
Net1	2
Net2	9
Net3	3
Net4	5
Net6	4

router C

increment

3
4
5

Destination	Cost	Next hop	Comments
Net1	2	B	diff next hop, hop count larger, do not change
Net2	10	C	Same next hop, replace
Net3	1	F	diff next hop, hop count larger, don't change
Net4	5	G	← 8 = 5 = 5 = 5
Net6	5	C	a new router, add



- Net1: No news, do not change
- Net2: Same next hqp, replace
- Net3: A new router, add
- Net6: Different next hop, new hop count smaller, replace
- Net8: Different next hop, new hop count the same, do not change
- Net9: Different next hop, new hop count larger, do not change