

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate which is the right statement (correct answer will give 1 point, incorrect will not count a total of 15 points can be obtained and grade will be between 0-5).

The objective of this section is to ensure that some of the basic concepts of transport, link layer and application protocols are understood.

1- HTTP 1.0 uses

- a) UDP as transport protocol
- b) 90 as the default port in the server for incoming connections
- c) both persistent and non persistent connections
- d) non persistent connections only

2- UDP provides the following services to upper layers

- a) reliable transfer based on ACK messages and retransmission
- b) multiplexing and demultiplexing based on port numbers
- c) congestion control based on RTT calculations
- d) multiplexing and demultiplexing based on source and destination IP addresses

3- The MSS in TCP indicates

- a) the maximum size of the data that guarantees no fragmentation at IP layer
- b) the maximum size of application data that can be placed in a TCP segment
- c) size of TCP segment including application data and TCP headers
- d) the maximum size of the TCP buffers for the congestion window

4- The TCP sequence number is

- a) a random number selected for every TCP segment
- b) the byte number of the first byte in the TCP segment
- c) used for implementing multiplexing and demultiplexing
- d) the number selected in the receiver to indicate the bytes that it can receive

5- The TCP SYN flag is set to 1 when

- a) client initiates the connection with the server
- b) when server sends connection-granted to the client
- c) when client initiates the connection with the server and server sends connection-granted
- d) when client initiates the connection with the server and server initiates the closing of the connection

6- The data field in Ethernet frame

- a) should be higher than 1500bytes
- b) is between 40 and 1500 bytes
- c) will be stuffed if data is less than 46 bytes
- d) is between 50 and 1500 bytes

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Give the answer to the following questions (correct answer will give 3 points, incorrect will not count): The student should have deep understanding of basic IP message structure, routing and application protocols.

6 – Describe the benefits of IPv6 versus IPv4 and what is the message structure of IPv4 and IPv6 indicating what is the purpose of each field.

7- Describe the differences between Intra-AS and Inter-AS routing. List the protocols used for Intra-AS and for the Inter-AS routing and describe how they work.

8- Indicate how IPSec and TLS security protocol work and the structure of the messages they use for establishing secure communications.