

## COM-208: Computer Networks - Quiz 1 (A)

Name:

1. The transmission delay is:
  - (a) the same thing as the propagation delay.
  - (b) the amount of time it takes for one bit to get from the beginning to the end of a link.
  - (c) the amount of time it takes to push all bits of a packet into the link. *(Correct)*
2. A large file is being transmitted over two consecutive links: one of rate  $R_1$  and one of rate  $R_2 > R_1$ . Ignore queuing and processing delays. The average throughput is:
  - (a)  $R_1$  *(Correct)*
  - (b)  $R_2 - R_1$
  - (c)  $\frac{R_1 + R_2}{2}$
3. In a Denial-of-Service attack against a pair of communicating hosts, the goal is to:
  - (a) interrupt the communication between the two hosts. *(Correct)*
  - (b) listen in the exchanged messages on the communication.
  - (c) pretend to be one of the hosts.
4. Packet switching is more efficient than connection switching in terms of resource use, because:
  - (a) it uses fewer switches than connection switching.
  - (b) it uses better TCP congestion control than connection switching.
  - (c) resources are shared on a packet-by-packet basis only among the users that have data to send. *(Correct)*
5. One similarity between the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and the Cable internet access is that:
  - (a) both are shared broadcast media.
  - (b) both use fiber-to-the-home technology.
  - (c) both have two different data streams: the downstream and the upstream. *(Correct)*
6. Suppose that we want to transmit packet  $p$ . Which of the following depends on the size of  $p$ ?
  - (a) The queuing delay that  $p$  experiences.
  - (b) The transmission delay that  $p$  experiences. *(Correct)*
  - (c) The propagation delay that  $p$  experiences.
7. We use layers because:
  - (a) they always improve performance.
  - (b) they reduce complexity and improve flexibility. *(Correct)*
  - (c) Both of the above.
8. The following is true about the queuing delay experienced by a packet that arrives at a buffer:
  - (a) It depends on the bit arrival rate and traffic arrival pattern (burstiness) observed at the buffer. *(Correct)*
  - (b) It is always zero, as long as the bit arrival rate of the buffer is smaller than the bit departure rate.
  - (c) It is always insignificant compared to the transmission and propagation delays experienced by the packet.
9. The forwarding table, that is contained in a packet switch, is used for:
  - (a) storing packets before forwarding them to one of the output links.
  - (b) storing metadata that helps the switch decide where to send the packets. *(Correct)*
  - (c) storing packets that are dropped from a link queue.
10. Two regional ISPs can exchange traffic directly between each other instead of paying a tier-1 ISP, in order to save costs. This arrangement is called:
  - (a) Internet Exchange Point
  - (b) Peering *(Correct)*
  - (c) Multi-homing

## COM-208: Computer Networks - Quiz 1 (B)

Name:

- One similarity between the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and the Cable internet access is that:
  - both are shared broadcast media.
  - both use fiber-to-the-home technology.
  - both have two different data streams: the downstream and the upstream. *(Correct)*
- The following is true about the queuing delay experienced by a packet that arrives at a buffer:
  - It depends on the bit arrival rate and traffic arrival pattern (burstiness) observed at the buffer. *(Correct)*
  - It is always zero, as long as the bit arrival rate of the buffer is smaller than the bit departure rate.
  - It is always insignificant compared to the transmission and propagation delays experienced by the packet.
- We use layers because:
  - they always improve performance.
  - they reduce complexity and improve flexibility. *(Correct)*
  - Both of the above.
- The transmission delay is:
  - the same thing as the propagation delay.
  - the amount of time it takes for one bit to get from the beginning to the end of a link.
  - the amount of time it takes to push all bits of a packet into the link. *(Correct)*
- Two regional ISPs can exchange traffic directly between each other instead of paying a tier-1 ISP, in order to save costs. This arrangement is called:
  - Internet Exchange Point
  - Peering *(Correct)*
  - Multi-homing
- In a Denial-of-Service attack against a pair of communicating hosts, the goal is to:
  - interrupt the communication between the two hosts. *(Correct)*
  - listen in the exchanged messages on the communication.
  - pretend to be one of the hosts.
- The forwarding table, that is contained in a packet switch, is used for:
  - storing packets before forwarding them to one of the output links.
  - storing metadata that helps the switch decide where to send the packets. *(Correct)*
  - storing packets that are dropped from a link queue.
- Suppose that we want to transmit packet  $p$ . Which of the following depends on the size of  $p$ ?
  - The queuing delay that  $p$  experiences.
  - The transmission delay that  $p$  experiences. *(Correct)*
  - The propagation delay that  $p$  experiences.
- Packet switching is more efficient than connection switching in terms of resource use, because:
  - it uses fewer switches than connection switching.
  - it uses better TCP congestion control than connection switching.
  - resources are shared on a packet-by-packet basis only among the users that have data to send. *(Correct)*
- A large file is being transmitted over two consecutive links: one of rate  $R_1$  and one of rate  $R_2 > R_1$ . Ignore queuing and processing delays. The average throughput is:
  - $R_1$  *(Correct)*
  - $R_2 - R_1$
  - $\frac{R_1 + R_2}{2}$