

Test 6

Question 1:

What section of the frame contains the source and destination information?

- A. data field
- B. FCS
- C. address field
- D. stop frame field

Question 2:

Which organization's LAN standards include 802.3 and 802.5?

- A. EIA.
- B. IEEE.
- C. TIA.
- D. UL.

Question 3:

What section of the frame contains the information you want to send?

- A. data field
- B. FCS
- C. address field
- D. stop frame field

Question 4:

What section of the frame handles error checking?

- A. data field
- B. FCS
- C. address field
- D. stop frame field

Question 5:

How did the IEEE standard differ from the OSI model?

- A. They defined their own layer 1 protocol.
- B. They split layer 2 into two sublayers.
- C. They split layer 3 into two protocols.
- D. They combined layers 1 and 2.

Question 6:

Why did the IEEE create LLC?

- A. to allow part of the datalink layer to be independent of existing technologies
- B. to replace an older IBM protocol

- C. to create a protocol that would not be controlled by the US government
- D. to allow for data encryption before transmission

Question 7:

Convert the decimal number 43 to Hex.

- A. 2B
- B. 1F
- C. EF
- D. 1A

Question 8:

Hexadecimal is used to represent what kind of addresses?

- A. IP
- B. MAC
- C. Octal
- D. Digital

Question 9:

What is 16 raised to the first power (16¹)?

- A. decimal 1
- B. decimal 16
- C. hex FF
- D. hex 16

Question 10:

Convert the decimal number 2989 to Hex.

- A. FDD1
- B. BAD
- C. ED
- D. CAD

Question 11:

What is the decimal value of the hex number ABE?

- A. 2750
- B. 5027
- C. 2570
- D. 7250

Question 12:

What is the hex value of the binary number 11100010?

- A. D2
- B. E2
- C. G2

D. H20

Question 13:

What is the Organizational Unique Identifier (OUI)?

- A. all hex digits of a MAC address
- B. the 1st 6 hex digits of a MAC address
- C. the last 6 hex digits of a MAC address
- D. the prefix to all network device model numbers

Question 14:

Which best describes a MAC address?

- A. a 48 bit address consisting of 24 bits for OUI and 24 bits for vendor
- B. a 32-bit address that consists of a network number, an optional subnetwork number, and a host number
- C. a 48 bit address that is administered by InterNIC
- D. a set of four numbers that use a hierarchical addressing scheme

Question 15:

Which OSI layer handles MAC addresses?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

Question 16:

What is a function of a MAC address?

- A. provides a unique identity
- B. provides a hierarchical addressing scheme
- C. provides a collision free domain
- D. provides increased network stability

Question 17:

What is the term used to describe the result of the layer 2 encapsulation process?

- A. frame
- B. segment
- C. packet
- D. data

Question 18:

What are the sections of a frame called?

- A. fields
- B. sublayers
- C. limiters

D. FPS

Question 19:

Define media access control.

- A. Protocols that determine which computer on a shared-medium environment are allowed to act as management stations.
- B. Protocols that determine which computer on a shared-medium environment are allowed to receive management frames.
- C. Protocols that determine which computer on a shared-medium environment are allowed to receive broadcasts.
- D. Protocols that determine which computer on a shared-medium environment are allowed to transmit data.

Question 20:

What is true of a deterministic MAC protocol?

- A. It defines collisions and specifies what to do about them.
- B. It allows the hub to determine the number of users active at any one time.
- C. It allows hosts to "take their turn" for sending data.
- D. It allows the use of a "talking stick" by network administrators to control the media access of any users considered "troublemakers".

Question 21:

Which protocol uses deterministic media access?

- A. Ethernet
- B. Token Ring
- C. ATM
- D. Frame Relay