1. In the simple home network described in the chapter, the DSL broadband modem is connected to an access router with a build-in wireless access point. What is the name or acronym of the function that allows communications between the computers connected to that router?

2. In the simple home network described in the chapter, the DSL broadband modem is connected to an access router with a build-in wireless access point. What is the name or acronym of the function that permits wireless connections to the access router?

3. In the simple home network described in the chapter, the DSL broadband modem is connected to an access router with a build-in wireless access point. What is the name or acronym of the function that assigns a unique IP address to each computer?

4. In the simple home network described in the chapter, the DSL broadband modem is connected to an access router with a build-in wireless access point. What is the name or acronym of the function that hides internal IP addresses from external access?

5. What is the acronym for the circuitry that allows a PC or a MAC to communicate via networks?

6. What's the type of physical connector that can be used to link an access router to a PC or MAC using UTP wiring?

7. What does UTP mean in data communications?

8. Which of the following can be used for broadband access to the Internet in a home network?

9. What does DSL mean in data communications?

10. What does LAN mean in data communications?

11. In a typical office-building LAN, which of the following measures is/are used to prevent eavesdropping on the network traffic?

12. What's a WAN in data communications?

13. How is information packaged for transmission through the Internet?

14. What is the fundamental set of transmission standards for the Internet?

15. What does TCP stand for in data communications?

16. What does IP stand for in data communications?

17. What does ISP stand for in data communications?

18. Who owns ISPs?

19. What are the application core layer standards for Web interactions?

20. What is the IETF?

21. What is the OSI?

22. Which model uses the following hierarchy to describe communications networks? Application, Presentation, Session, Transport, Network, Data Link, and Physical?

23. Which of the layers of the OSI model describes how packets or frames move though a network?

24. Which of the layers of the OSI model describes how packets or frames are sent between physical devices over particular media?

25. Which of the layers of the OSI model forwards packets among routers?

26. Which of the layers of the OSI model corrects errors in transmission and manages the network to avoid overload and data loss?

27. Is a normal human telephone conversation connection-oriented or is it connectionless?

28. Are e-mail connections connection-oriented or are they connectionless?

29. Is a TCP connection (e.g., asking a Web server to send data) connectionless or connections-oriented?

30. Is the TCP protocol reliable or unreliable?

31. In TCP, the sender and the receiver both compute something that is then compared to establish the integrity of each packet. What's that calculated value called?

32. How does TCP "know" that a transmitted packet has been corrupted?

33. What do we call a logical value used to define conditions as true or false?

34. What is the version of the Internet Protocol currently used in the majority of systems?

35. How do sequence numbers of packets support secure sessions in TCP?

36. A simple method for sending data without establishing sessions and without data-integrity checks is

37. A ping can be sent using a supervisory message protocol called

38. How is traceroute different from ping?

39. What part of the Internet architecture is responsible for translating alphanumeric site names (e.g., norwich.edu) into numerical IP addresses (e.g., 69.147.177.131)?

40. What is the meaning of DNS in discussions of the Internet?

41. Inside a network that communicates with the Internet, individual workstations usually have IP addresses that are assigned for any given session. The service that allocates these temporary IP addresses is called the

42. What does DHCP stand for in discussions of the Internet?

43. What does SNMP stand for in discussions of the Internet?

44. What is a simple method developed by the IETF to support status enquiries and reconfiguration instructions to be sent to network elements such as routers and switches?

45. What is the SMTP in discussions of Internet communications?

46. What is the SMTP used for?

47. What is POP in discussions of Internet communications?

48. What is IMAP in discussions of Internet communications?

49. What do POP and IMAP provide?

50. What is a way we can configure access to e-mail servers to reduce the risk of interception or man-in-the-middle attacks?

51. What is a way we can configure access e-mail content to reduce the risk of interception or man-in-the-middle attacks?

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