

## ITS 323 – QUIZ 7 (ITA ANSWERS)

First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

out of 10

### Question 1 [2 marks]

Match the address/identifier types to their correct meaning (write either the letter or the full name). You can select from the following address/identifier types:

- a. Port number
- b. Hardware address
- c. Protocol number
- d. Domain name
- e. IP address

_____	User-friendly identifiers for IP interfaces
_____	Logical addresses identifying a network interface
_____	Physical addresses specific to a LAN or WAN technology
_____	Identify application protocols

### Answers

Port number: Identify application protocols

Hardware address: Physical addresses specific to a LAN or WAN technology

Protocol number: Identify the transport protocol

Domain name: User-friendly identifiers for IP interfaces

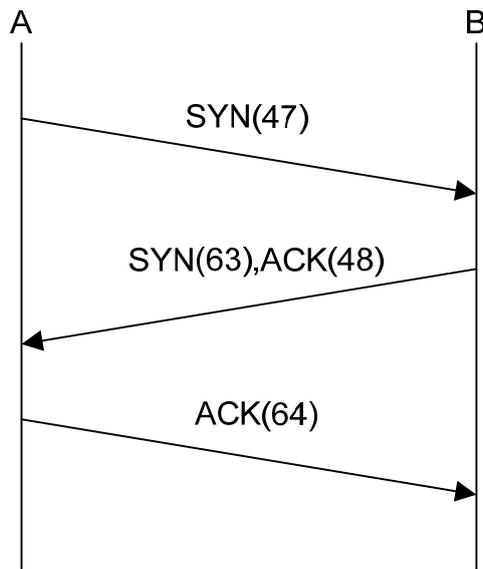
IP address: Logical addresses identifying a network interface

### Question 2 [3 marks]

- a) Draw a diagram to illustrate the TCP connection setup process between A and B. You must include the segment types as well as any other important information carried in the segments. Assume A chooses an initial sequence number of 47, and B chooses 63.
  
- b) After the connection is setup, if the first data sent from B to A is a segment containing 1000 bytes of data, then what is the acknowledgement number sent from A to B in response?

**Answers**

a.



b. 1064

**Question 3** [3 marks]

True or false:

- a) UDP provides a full duplex connection. T / F
- b) A single TCP segment may contain data, as well as an acknowledgment T / F
- c) DNS maps IP addresses to hardware addresses T / F

**Answers**

False – UDP does not have a connection

True – A segment carrying data can also have the ACK flag set to indicate an acknowledgement

False – DNS maps domain names to hardware addresses

**Question 4** [2 marks]

List the four addresses that identify a unique TCP connection:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer**

Source port number

Destination port number

Source IP address

Destination IP address

**Bonus Questions** (marks from these questions are added to your overall quiz score from the five best quizzes; each part is worth 1 mark)

- a) What is the broadcast address for the classless IP address 160.14.12.8/25?

Broadcast address: \_\_\_\_\_

- b) What subnet mask should be used to create a network with a maximum of 62 hosts?

Subnet mask: \_\_\_\_\_

- c) An IP router will change the IP address in an IP datagram before forwarding to the next router. T / F

- d) The following hexadecimal address is an example of an Ethernet (or MAC) address:  
00:17:31:E5:89 T / F

- e) What is the network address for the classful IP address 190.3.254.16?

Network address: \_\_\_\_\_

### Answers

a. 160.14.12.127

b. 6 bits gives  $2^6$  possible values, minus two special addresses gives 62 hosts. Hence the network portion of the address must be 26 bits and the host portion 6 bits. The subnet mask is /26.

c. False –the destination IP address in the datagram is always the final host destination – it remains the same as routers forward the datagram.

d. False – An Ethernet address has 48 bits – this is a 10 digit hexadecimal address which translates to 40 bits.

e. Class B address, hence network address is 190.3.0.0