

# Quiz on feb 21

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1. Which of the following is true of WiFi MAC? Select all that apply.

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) based on 1-persistent protocol
- 1) Acks help detect collisions
- 2) CW window helps avoid collisions
- 3) CW window is cut in half after every collision

**Answer:** [ [ 1, 2 ] ]

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2. Which of the following is true? Select all that apply.

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) SIFS < DIFS
- 1) PIFS > DIFS
- 2) Slot time < 2 \* propagation-delay
- 3) Slot time > 2 \* propagation-delay

**Answer:** [ [ 0, 3 ] ]

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3. Which among the following is true of RTS/CTS? Select all that apply.

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) They guarantee no collision
- 1) NAV duration indicates channel is busy for this time
- 2) Gap between RTS and CTS is slot time
- 3) Gap between CTS and Data is DIFS

**Answer:** [ [ 1 ] ]

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4. Which among the following is true of switching? Select all that apply

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) Main function is media access control
- 1) In packet switching, frames carry information on entire route to take
- 2) Circuit switching works well for CBR traffic
- 3) Packet switching is highly fault tolerant

**Answer:** [ [ 3, 2 ] ]

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5. Which among the following is true of packet switching? Select all that apply

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) Datagram switching suffers from call setup delay
- 1) Virtual circuit switching permits reserving resources along the path
- 2) VCI tags need to be unique globally
- 3) Source routing carries only the destination address

**Answer:** [ [ 1 ] ]

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6. The forwarding cost is the lowest among?

Marks: 1

Type: SINGLE\_CORRECT\_ANSWER

**Options:**

- 0) Datagram switching
- 1) Pure circuit switching
- 2) Virtual circuit switching
- 3) Source routing

**Answer:** [ 1 ]

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7. Which among the following is true of Ethernet switching? Select all that apply

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) Learning bridges learn based on source address
- 1) If a bridge receives a packet with destination D and there is no entry for D, they drop the frame
- 2) If learning is disabled, switching will not work correctly
- 3) Each time a host connected to the bridge goes down, the bridge needs to be reset

**Answer:** [ [ 0 ] ]

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8. Which of the following is true of spanning tree protocol? Select all that apply

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) In STP, each bridge computes the longest path to the root
- 1) The root bridge is the one with the shortest id
- 2) STP prevents collisions
- 3) All bridges have to continuously generate configuration messages

**Answer:** [[ 1 ]]

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9.  
In STP, a new configuration is better at a bridge than stored, when? Select all that apply

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) The bridge identifies a smaller root id
- 1) Same root id, but longer distance to the root
- 2) Same root id and distance, but smaller sending bridge id
- 3) The stored is always better, ignore new

**Answer:** [[ 0, 2 ]]

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10.  
Which among the following is a true of bridges (link-layer switches)? Select all that apply

Marks: 1

Type: MULTIPLE\_CHOICE

**Options:**

- 0) Flat addressin makes them scale better
- 1) Sometimes forwarding can result in flooding
- 2) STP provides load balancing
- 3) STP provides the shortest path between any two nodes

**Answer:** [[ 1 ]]