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TCP/IP Network Protocols Suite

Comprehensive Academic Assessment Bank: This assessment bank contains 30 highly structured evaluation items covering the core fundamentals of network architectures, layered decomposition models, specific application layer systems, transport mechanics, and data link frames.

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Q1. What is the primary reason why sender and receiver network devices must agree on a specific communication protocol?

- A. To ensure successful and error-free communication can take place between both parties.
- B. To maximize the hardware transmission speeds across physical connections.
- C. To automatically convert all text-based data into compressed binary files.
- D. To prevent unauthorized external devices from connecting to a local area network.

Q2. When a device is sending data across the internet using the standard TCP/IP model, in what order are the architectural stack layers processed?

- A. From Layer 4 down to Layer 1
- B. From Layer 1 up to Layer 4
- C. Simultaneously across all four layers
- D. Layer 4 to Layer 2, skipping Layer 3 entirely

Q3. Which protocol operating at the application layer is explicitly responsible for finding the corresponding destination IP address when sending emails?

- A. DNS
- B. SMTP
- C. RIP
- D. HTTP

Q4. How does the HTTP function fundamentally when interacting between client and server systems?

- A. It operates as a client/server protocol where request messages are sent to web servers which respond.
- B. It keeps the connection open and active at all times to push real-time stream data automatically.
- C. It splits large data streams into raw unsequenced hardware electrical signals directly.
- D. It modifies network layer routing pathways based on local traffic congestion patterns.

Q5. If an email transmission contains binary attachments such as images or videos, what protocol extension must be utilized alongside SMTP?

- A. MIME
- B. IMAP
- C. SNMP
- D. POP3

- Q6.** What is the critical functional difference between the POP3 and IMAP mail-receiving protocols regarding server synchronization?
- A. IMAP keeps the server and client synchronized, whereas POP3 deletes downloaded emails from the server.
 - B. POP3 is a push protocol that stays open constantly, while IMAP periodically connects to pull data.
 - C. POP3 natively supports binary file attachments without formatting headers, while IMAP requires MIME.
 - D. IMAP operates exclusively at the transport layer, whereas POP3 functions at the application layer.
- Q7.** Why is the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) frequently referred to by network engineers as a 'host-to-host' transmission protocol?
- A. Because it establishes an explicit end-to-end connection between two host computers using handshakes.
 - B. Because it acts as the physical medium connecting local network interface cards together.
 - C. Because it dynamically rewrites MAC addresses during routing transitions.
 - D. Because it completely bypasses the network layer to speed up local area data transfers.
- Q8.** What mechanism does TCP use to ensure the safe delivery of messages, specifically when data packets become corrupted or lost?
- A. Positive acknowledgement with re-transmission (PAR).
 - B. Dropping the entire connection instantly without notifying the source.
 - C. Switching transmission tasks over to the unguided Routing Information Protocol.
 - D. Forcing the application layer to encrypt the data packets again.
- Q9.** Which of the following describes a key operational function of the Internet (Network) Layer?
- A. It takes a packet from the transport layer and adds its own header containing both IP addresses.
 - B. It parses text formats inside web browsers to convert raw HTML into visible web graphics.
 - C. It manually specifies the maximum pinning tensions of physical copper cables.
 - D. It is a pull protocol that connects to email servers to remove items after reading.
- Q10.** What is the structural role of the 'Frame check sequence' found at the tail end of a typical Ethernet frame?
- A. It provides error detection capabilities to verify the structural integrity of the transmitted frame data.
 - B. It explicitly holds the destination's 32-bit logical internet protocol location.
 - C. It triggers an anonymous login script on remote FTP file storage architectures.
 - D. It establishes a persistent handshake connection between separate application processes.
- Section 2: Determine whether each statement is structurally True or False based on the source text.**
- Q11.** The process of breaking a complex process down into manageable, self-contained modules across layers is known as decomposition.
- Q12.** Each of the four layers in the TCP/IP stack structure is implemented strictly using hardware components only.
- Q13.** The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is classified as a 'pull protocol' because it forces the receiving client to pull messages from the main server.

Q14. A binary file containing complex media images cannot be natively handled by the standard text-based SMTP protocol without assistance.

Q15. The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) operates directly within Layer 2, which is the Internet (Network) Layer of the DARPA architecture.

Q16. Routers utilize the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) at the application layer to exchange internal network mapping data with one another.

Q17. The data-link layer encapsulates IP packets into structural frames for physical transmission across local segments.

Q18. Ethernet does not provide any native logical means to communicate directly with external outside networks without using IP.

Q19. If Virtual Local Area Networks (VLAN) are introduced into an Ethernet setup, the standard data size limits per frame will decrease.

Q20. A web browser is considered an application layer component that requests web pages and translates HTML data into a viewable layout.

Section 3: Select ALL answers that apply. Each question contains two correct selections.

Q21. Select all the protocols from the list that operate explicitly within the boundaries of Layer 4 (the Application Layer):

- HTTP
- TCP
- SNMP
- IP

Q22. Which of the following are benefits or characteristics of using a layered modular stack structure (decomposition) for network protocols?

- It breaks down complex communication tasks into manageable, self-contained modules.
- It makes software developments and hardware compatibility much easier to achieve.
- It forces every device on the internet to use physical copper cables.
- It completely removes the need to use IP addresses.

Q23. Identify all protocols used specifically for handling the receiving, pulling, or downloading of emails on client devices:

- POP3
- SMTP
- IMAP
- HTTP

Q24. Select all core responsibilities managed by Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) at the Transport Layer:

- Ensuring packets arrive in sequence and without errors.
- Finding the location coordinates of physical routers across a geographic region.
- Swapping acknowledgements and retransmitting lost or corrupted packets.
- Parsing HTML scripts into visual web components.

Q25. Which items are explicitly specified within the fields of an Ethernet frame header and trailer system?

- Destination and Source physical addresses (MAC).
- An anonymous FTP login password string.
- Frame check sequence (4 bytes).
- The domain name service URL string database.

Q26. Identify features or capabilities supported by the File Transfer Protocol (FTP):

- Anonymous access allowing file retrieval without identifying oneself to the server.
- Modifying physical router pathways using the RIP system.
- Executing local terminal commands like 'delete', 'rename', or 'cd' on remote machines.
- Natively calculating odd parity bits across local serial links.

Q27. Select all components classified as internet 'hosts' according to the definitions in the text:

- A client device that can communicate and send/receive data.
- A server machine providing apps or services to endpoints.
- A physical copper unshielded twisted pair cable containing no electronic processing components.
- The text characters making up a domain string.

Q28. Which of the following are functions executed by the Internet Protocol (IP) at the Internet Layer?

- Ensuring the correct routing of data packets over networks.
- Adding a header that includes the IP addresses of both the sender and recipient.
- Establishing an interactive TCP handshake session.
- Compressing multimedia image files into small text attachments.

Q29. When a user requests a page, what role do the DNS and HTTP protocols play during the discovery phase?

- The DNS server uses the domain name typed into the browser to look up the IP address of that website.
- HTTP(s) transmits the formatted page request from the application layer to the transport layer.
- DNS directly builds local hardware frame check sequences.
- HTTP modifies physical router infrastructure paths to avoid congested links.

Q30. What standard characteristics define the Ethernet protocol suite?

- It natively establishes long-distance connection paths across global WAN boundaries without using IP layers.
- It acts as a push protocol used for sending outbound emails.
- It is a system that connects a number of computers or devices together to form a LAN.
- It uses protocols to control the movement of frames between devices and avoid simultaneous transmission conflicts.