

## A small Test / repetition

Talk and discuss with your neighbour following questions

### Transport Layer:

Which types of computers (equipment) is part of the transport layer communication?

What is UDP an acronym for?

What is the purpose of UDP?

Which types of application would prefer UDP as transport protocol?

The header for the UDP how does it look like? And what do the different fields mean?

What is TCP an acronym for?

What is the purpose of TCP?

Which types of application would prefer TCP as transport protocol?

The header for the TCP how does it look like? And what do the different fields mean?

How does the TCP protocol establish a connection?

How do the TCP ensure that it deliver a reliable connection?

What is the purpose of the port number?

Give a short description of how TCP uses its sequence number

What is Multiplexing?

What is Demultiplexing?

What is best-effort-delivery service?

Which kind of service does UDP offer?

- a. Connectionless?
- b. Connection-oriented?

What kind of service does TCP offer?

- c. Reliable?
- d. Unreliable?

What are the transport services of the Internet?

- a. TCP and UDP?
- b. ICMP and IP?

What becomes of a UDP frame with an incorrect Internet checksum?

If UDP in the receiving host find bit errors in the segments its has two options, name both.

In the receiving workstation, how can the transport layer decide the final destination in the application layer?

1. True or false

- a) An application using UDP transport can send at any rate it pleases, for as long as it please
- b) The transport layer protocol provides logical communications between host whereas the network layer protocol provides logical communications between processes running on different hosts.
- c) The IP protocol is a connection oriented protocol
- d) UDP provides only two services i.e. process to process data delivery and error checking
- e) The job of delivering the data in a transport layer segment to the correct application process is called demultiplexing
- f) The port numbers range from 0 – 1023 are called well known ports numbers
- g) DNS is an example of an application layer protocol that uses UDP