4. Describe a node, link, and frame. What is the main task of the (Data) Link Layer?
6-7. Describe the services offered by the Link Layer.
9. What is an adaptor? What does NIC stand for?
12. How does single bit parity work?
13. Describe the checksum process used in the Internet’s Transport Layer.
14. What does CRC stand for? What is it good for?
17. What are the two kinds of links?
18. Describe multiple access protocols.
20. What are the three broad classes of MAC protocols? What does MAC stand for?
21-22. Describe TDMA and FDMA (both “channel partitioning” MAC protocols).
31. Describe CSMA/CD.
33. Compare “taking turns” MAC protocols with “channel partitioning” and “random access” MAC protocols.
34-35. Describe the two main types of “taking turns” MAC protocols.
39-41. Compare IP (Internet) and MAC (LAN) addressing.
42-43. Describe ARP. What does ARP stand for?
51. Describe a star topology.
52-53. Describe the Ethernet frame structure.
54. Describe Ethernet’s characteristics.
55-56. Describe the Ethernet algorithm.
57. Analyze the efficiency of Ethernet using the provided formula.
59. Describe Manchester encoding (used by Ethernet).
61. Describe a hub.
65-67. Describe how a switch learns which host is on an interface.
71. Compare switches and routers.
72. Compare hubs, switches, and routers.
88. Describe ATM. What does ATM stand for?
95. Describe ATM’s advantages and disadvantages.
96. Describe the ATM cell.
104-105. Describe MPLS. What does MPLS stand for?