CHAPTER 2

The OSI Model and the TCP/IP Protocol Suite

2.1 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. c 　　2. b 　3. d 　4. c 　5. b 　6. c 　7. c 　8. b 　9. a 　10. c
11. d 　　12. b 　13. a 　14. c 　15. d

2.2 EXERCISES

16. The International Standards Organization (ISO) is a multinational body dedicated to worldwide agreement on international standards. An ISO standard that covers all aspects of network communications is the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model.

17.
   a. Network layer
   b. Data link and transport layers
   c. Application layer
   d. Application layer
   e. Presentation layer
   f. Network layer

18.
   a. Transport layer
   b. Network layer
   c. Data link layer
   d. Application layer
   e. Physical layer

19.
   a. Application layer

b. Data link and transport layers

c. Physical layer

d. Data link layer

e. Transport layer

20.

a. Presentation layer

b. Session layer

c. Data link and transport layers

d. Session layer

e. Presentation layer

f. Session layer

21. The equivalent of DNS in the OSI model is Directory Services. DNS maps host names to IP addresses. Directory Services represents and locates objects. It is more general than DNS.

22. The equivalent of FTP in the OSI model is File Transport, Access and Management (FTAM). FTP transfers files. FTAM transfers files and can also manage files.

23. There is no such equivalent in the OSI model.

24. The OSI model defines five transport layer classes: TP0, TP1, TP2, TP3, and TP4. TP0 and TP2 are used with perfect network layers. TP1 and TP3 are used with residual-error network layers. TP4 is used with unreliable network layers.

25. There are two protocols in the network layer of the OSI model: Connection-Oriented Network Protocol (CONP) and Connectionless Network Protocol (CLNP). The former has formal rules for establishment and termination of a connection. The latter does not.