## Informal Quiz 5: SNMP, BOOTP,

- □ □ A packet addressed to 225.13.40.3 will not leave the site (or administrative domain)
- SNMP is designed to fetch any subtree in a MIB in a single transaction
- The "SEQUENCE OF" constructor in ASN.1 syntax is used to define the equivalent of a "struct" in the C language.
- □ □ SNMP is only the message exchange protocol for network management.
- BOOTP extends RARP functionality and makes it independent of the link layer technology.
- □ □ The key difference between BOOTP and DHCP is that the latter can lease out addresses dynamically and for short periods

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

## Informal Quiz 5 (contd)

- □ □ The IP multicast model assumes that senders know the set of receivers.
- The NAT function does not touch transport or higher layers.
- An IP multicast routing tree is built and maintained using the combination of IGMP (at the leaves) and a routing protocol
- □ □ The MBONE is suitable for multi-way, highly interactive videoconferences
- □ □ Scalability in multicast routing is typically achieved by using shared trees and not requiring off-tree state.
- □ □ Reliable multicast transport protocols try to optimize reverse control traffic and retransmission traffic so that the efficiency benefits of multicast are not lost

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

## Informal Quiz 5 (solns)

ΤF

- □ A packet addressed to 225.13.40.3 will not leave the site (or administrative domain)
- $\sqrt{}$  SNMP is designed to fetch any subtree in a MIB in a single transaction
- $\sqrt{1}$  The "SEQUENCE OF" constructor in ASN.1 syntax is used to define the equivalent of a "struct" in the C language.
- $\sqrt{}$ □ SNMP is only the message exchange protocol for network management.
- BOOTP extends RARP functionality and makes it  $\sqrt{}$ independent of the link layer technology.
- The key difference between BOOTP and DHCP is  $\sqrt{}$ that the latter can lease out addresses dynamically and for short periods Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

## Informal Quiz 5 (contd)

- $\Box \quad \sqrt{}$  The IP multicast model assumes that senders know the set of receivers.
- $\Box_{\rm off} \sqrt{1}$  The NAT function does not touch transport or higher layers.
- √ □ An IP multicast routing tree is built and maintained using the combination of IGMP (at the leaves) and a routing protocol
- □  $\sqrt{}$  The MBONE is suitable for multi-way, highly interactive videoconferences.
- Scalability in multicast routing is typically achieved by using shared trees and not requiring off-tree state.
- √ □ Reliable multicast transport protocols try to optimize reverse control traffic and retransmission traffic so that the efficiency benefits of multicast are not lost

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute