Foundations of Modern Networking (Stallings)
Chapter 2   Requirements and Technology

1) Traffic on the Internet and enterprise networks can be divided into two broad categories: elastic and inelastic.
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.1 Types of Network and Internet Traffic

2) _____ traffic can adjust, over wide ranges, to changes in delay and throughput across an internet and still meet the needs of its applications.
A) Cloud
B) Elastic
C) Real-time
D) Inelastic
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.1 Types of Network and Internet Traffic

3) _____ traffic does not easily adapt, if at all, to changes in delay and throughput across an internet.
A) Cloud
B) Elastic
C) Real-time
D) Inelastic
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.1 Types of Network and Internet Traffic

4) _____ is the variation in delay associated with the transfer of packets between two points, and is typically measured as the maximum variation in delay experienced by packets in a single session.
A) Throughput
B) Latency
C) Delay jitter
D) QoS
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.1 Types of Network and Internet Traffic

5) Cloud computing refers to everything that enables an organization to create, manipulate, and manage very large data sets and the facilities in which these are stored.
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.2 Demand: Big Data, Cloud Computing, and Mobile Traffic

6) Big data refers to the _____ of structured and unstructured data pouring through networks into processors and storage devices, along with the conversion of such data into business advice for enterprises. (Choose all correct answers.)
A) Variety/variability
B) Velocity
C) Virtualization
D) Volume
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.2 Demand: Big Data, Cloud Computing, and Mobile Traffic

7) Virtual machine enables different operating systems to run in the same computer at the same time and prevents application from interfering with each other.
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.2 Demand: Big Data, Cloud Computing, and Mobile Traffic

8) The three categories of mobile traffic are _____. (Choose three correct answers.)
A) Mobile data traffic
B) Internet traffic
C) PLC traffic
D) Managed IP traffic
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.2 Demand: Big Data, Cloud Computing, and Mobile Traffic

9) _____ is the measurable end-to-end performance properties of a network service that can be guaranteed in advance by a service level agreement between a user and a service provider, so as to satisfy specific customer application requirements.
A) IoT
B) QoE
C) PoE
D) QoS
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.3 Requirements: QoS and QoE

10) QoS without QoE is not sufficient to provide adequate service to the user for multimedia applications.
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.3 Requirements: QoS and QoE

11) _____ is a network that is administered by a single set of management rules that are controlled by one person, group, or organization.
A) IRP
B) Autonomous system

C) Software-defined network
D) ERP
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.4 Routing

12) Which of the following is a congestion control technique? (Choose all correct answers.)
A) Backpressure
B) Choke packet
C) Implicit congestion signaling
D) Network functions virtualization
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.5 Congestion Control

13) A choke packet is a control packet generated at a congested node and transmitted back to a source node to restrict traffic flow.
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.5 Congestion Control

14) _____ is an approach to designing, building and operating large-scale networks based on programming the forwarding decisions in routers and switches via software from a central server.
A) IRP
B) ERP
C) SDN
D) NFV
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.6 SDN and NFV

15) _____ is the virtualization of network functions by implementing these functions in software and running them on virtual machines.
A) IRP
B) ERP
C) SDN
D) NFV
Answer:
Remediation Link: 2.6 SDN and NFV