# CHAPTER 26

1 HTTP uses the services of _____.
A) UDP
B) IP
C) TCP
D) DNS

2 In HTTP, the first line in a request message is called a _____ line; the first line in the response message is called the _____ line.
A) request; response
B) status; response
C) status; status
D) None of the choices are correct

3 In a _____ connection, one TCP connection is made for each request/response.
A) persistent
B) nonpersistent
C) persistent or a nonpersistent
D) None of the choices are correct

4 In a _____connection, the server leaves the connection open for more requests after sending a response.
A) persistent
B) nonpersistent
C) persistent or nonpersistent
D) None of the choices are correct

5 In HTTP, _____ server is a computer that keeps copies of responses to recent requests.
A) a regular
B) a proxy
C) an auxiliary
D) a remote

6 An HTTP request message always contains _____.

A) a header line and a body

B) a request line and a header line

C) a request line, a header line, and a body

D) a request line, a header line, a blank line, and a body


7 Which of the following is present in both an HTTP request line and a status line?

A) Version number

B) URL

C) Status code

D) Method


8 FTP uses the services of _____.

A) UDP

B) IP

C) TCP

D) None of the choices are correct


9 In FTP, _____ well-known port(s) is (are) used.

A) one

B) two

C) three

D) four


10 During an FTP session the control connection is opened _____.

A) once

B) twice

C) many times

D) None of the choices are correct


11 During an FTP session the data connection may be opened _____.

A) only once

B) only two times

C) as many times as needed

D) None of the choices are correct

12 In FTP, a file can be organized into records, pages, or a stream of bytes. These are types of an attribute called _____.

A) file types

B) data structures

C) transmission modes

D) None of the choices are correct

13 In FTP, there are three types of _____: stream, block, and compressed.

A) file types

B) data types

C) transmission modes

D) None of the choices are correct

14 An FTP, ASCII, EBCDIC, and image define an attribute called _____.

A) file type

B) data structure

C) transmission mode

D) None of the choices are correct

15 In FTP, when we _____, it is copied from the client to the server.

A) retrieve a file

B) store a file

C) open a file

D) None of the choices are correct

16 In the common scenario, the electronic mail system needs _____.

A) two UAs, two MTAs, and one MAA

B) two UAs, two MTAs, and two MAAs

C) two UAs, two pairs of MTAs, and a pair of MAAs

D) two UAs, two pairs of MTAs, and two pairs of MAAs

17 _____ provides service to the user to make the process of sending or receiving a message easier.

A) An MTA

B) An MAA

C) A UA

D) None of the choices are correct

18 An e-mail message contains the _____ and the _____.

A) header; envelop

B) header; body

C) envelop; body

D) None of the choices are correct

19 In the Internet, an e-mail address consists of two parts: a _____ and a _____.

A) local part; domain name

B) global part; domain name

C) label; domain name

D) local part; label

20 _____ is a supplementary protocol that allows non-ASCII data to be sent through e-mail.

A) SMPT

B) MPEG

C) MIME

D) POP

21 The formal protocol that defines the MTA client and server in the Internet is called _____.

A) SMTP

B) SNMP

C) TELNET

D) SSH

22 SMTP is a _____protocol.

A) pull

B) push

C) push and pull

D) None of the choices are correct

23 The message access protocol is a _____ protocol.

A) pull

B) push

C) push and pull

D) None of the choices are correct

24 In the _____ encoding scheme, each 24 bits become four 6-bit chunks, and eventually are sent as 32 bits.

A) 8bit

B) binary

C) base64

D) quoted-printable

25 In the _____ encoding scheme, a non-ASCII character is sent as 3 characters.

A) 8bit

B) base64

C) quoted-printable

D) binary

26 TELNET is an abbreviation for _____.

A) terminal network

B) telephone network

C) telecommunication network

D) None of the choices are correct

27 When a user logs into a local time-sharing system, it is called _____ login.

A) local

B) remote

C) local or remote

D) None of the choices are correct

28 When a user wants to access an application program or utility located on a remote machine, he or she performs _____ login.

A) local

B) remote

C) local or remote

D) None of the choices are correct

29 Network Virtual Terminal (NVT) uses two sets of characters, one for _____and one for _____.

A) sending; receiving

B) request; reply

C) data; control

D) None of the choices are correct

30 For data, NVT uses US ASCII characters with the highest order bit set to _____.

A) 1

B) 0

C) 1 or 0

D) None of the choices are correct

31 For control, NVT uses US ASCII characters with the highest order bit set to _____.

A) 1

B) 0

C) 1 or 0

D) None of the choices are correct

32 The _____ translates local characters into NVT characters.

A) terminal driver

B) TELNET client

C) TELNET server

D) pseudoterminal driver

33 The _____ translates NVT characters into a form acceptable by the remote operating system.
A) terminal driver
B) TELNET client
C) TELNET server
D) pseudoterminal driver

34 The _____ component in the SSH provides confidentiality, integrity, authentication, and compression.
A) SSH Application
B) SSH-AUTH
C) SSH-CONN
D) SSH-TRAN

35 Port forwarding is _____.
A) a protocol used to forward messages from one port to another port
B) a procedure for changing an ephemeral port to a well-known port
C) a service, provided by SSH, that creates a secure channel for applications that do not have security services
D) None of the choices are correct

36 In a (an) _____ name space, a name is a sequence of characters without structure.
A) linear
B) flat
C) hierarchical
D) organized

37 In a (an) _____name space, each name is made of several parts.
A) linear
B) flat

C) hierarchical
D) organized

38 In the DNS, the names are defined in _____ structure.

A) a linear list

B) an inverted-tree

C) a three-dimensional

D) None of the choices are correct

39 The root of the DNS tree is _____.

A) a string of 127 characters

B) a string of 63 characters

C) a string of 15 characters

D) an empty string

40 In the domain name space, a full domain name is a sequence of labels separated by _____.

A) colons

B) semicolons

C) dots

D) commas

41 In the domain name space, if a label is terminated by a null string, it is called a _____.

A) PQDN

B) CQDN

C) SQDN

D) None of the choices are correct

42 In the domain name space, if a label is not terminated by a null string, it is called a _____.

A) FQDN

B) PQDN

C) SQDN

D) None of the choices are correct

43 In the domain name space, a _____ is a subtree of the domain name space.
A) label
B) name
C) domain
D) None of the choices are correct

44 In the domain name space, what a server is responsible for or has authority over is called a _____.
A) domain
B) label
C) zone
D) None of the choices are correct

45 A _____ server is a computer whose zone system consists of the whole tree.
A) domain
B) zone
C) root
D) primary

46 A _____ server is a computer that stores a file about the zone for which it has an authority.
A) primary
B) secondary
C) zone
D) root

47 A _____ server is a computer that transfers the complete information about a zone from another server.
A) primary
B) secondary
C) zone
D) root

48 In the Internet, the country domain section uses _____ country abbreviations.

A) two-character

B) three-character

C) four-character

D) None of the choices are correct

49 In _____ resolution, the resolver expects the server to supply the final answer.

A) iterative

B) recursive

C) straight

D) None of the choices are correct

50 In _____ resolution, the server returns the IP address of the server that it thinks can resolve the query.

A) iterative

B) recursive

C) straight

D) None of the choices are correct

51 DNS can use the services of _____.

A) UDP

B) TCP

C) either UDP or TCP

D) None of the choices are correct