

---

When a host's or router's IP process chooses to send an IP packet to another router or host, that host or router then uses link-layer details to send that packet to the next host/router.

True

The router link refers to the physical connections, or links, between two devices and the protocols used to control those links.

False

Any device with an IP address can connect to the TCP/IP network and send packets.

True

IP's are networking devices that connect the parts of the TCP/IP network together for the purpose of routing (forwarding) IP packets to the correct destination.

False

Routers receive IP packets on various physical interfaces, make decisions based on the IP address included with the packet, and then physically forward the packet out some other network interface.

True

The TCP/IP network layer, using any kind of routers, provides a service of forwarding IP packets from one device to another.

False

The TCP/IP model's original link layer defines the protocols and hardware required to deliver data across some physical network.

True

IP defines how to group addresses together, just like the postal system groups addresses based on postal codes.

True

Each device that uses TCP/IP— each TCP/IP host—needs a unique address so that it can be identified in the network.

True

Each IP address has three numbers, separated by periods called DDN.

False

100/100