

DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORK (50 MCQ)

1) Computer Network is...?

- A. Collection of hardware components and computers
- B. Interconnected by communication channels
- C. Sharing of resources and information
- * D. All of the Above

2) Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission

- a) Automatic
- b) Half-duplex
- c) Full-duplex
- *d) Simplex

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3) The first Network

- a) CNET
- b) NSFNET
- c) ASAPNET
- *d) ARPANET

4) Physical or logical arrangement of network is _____

- *a) Topology
- b) Routing
- c) Networking
- d) None of the mentioned

5) Data communication system within a building or campus is _____

- *a) LAN
- b) WAN
- c) MAN
- d) None of the mentioned

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6) Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is

a) LAN

*b) WAN

c) MAN

d) None of the mentioned

7) The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels

a) Path

*b) Medium

c) Protocol

d) Route

8) In TDM, slots are further divided into _____

a) Seconds

*b) Frames

c) Packets

d) None of the mentioned

9) Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?

- a) coaxial cable
- b) twisted pair cable
- *c) optical fiber
- d) electrical cable

10) Which of the following is not the Networking Devices?

- a) Gateways
- *b) Linux
- c) Routers
- d) Firewalls

11) Three or more devices share a link in _____ connection

- a) Unipoint
- *b) Multipoint
- c) Point to point
- d) None of the mentioned

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12) Two devices are in network if

- *a) a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device
- b) a process is running on both devices
- c) PIDs of the processes running on different devices are same
- d) none of the mentioned

13) Which of this is not a guided media?

- a) Fiber optical cable
- b) Coaxial cable
- *c) Wireless LAN
- d) Copper wire

14) Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in

- *a) broadcast network
- b) unicast network
- c) multicast network
- d) none of the mentioned

15) Bluetooth is an example of

- *a) personal area network
- b) local area network
- c) virtual private network
- d) none of the mentioned

16) A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.

- a) bridge
- b) firewall
- *c) router
- d) all of the mentioned

17) Router operates in which layer of OSI Reference Model?

- a) Layer 1 (Physical Layer)
- *b) Layer 3 (Network Layer)
- c) Layer 4 (Transport Layer)
- d) Layer 7 (Application Layer)

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18) Most packet switches use this principle _____

- a) Stop and wait
- *b) Store and forward
- c) Both Stop and wait and Store and forward
- d) Stop and forward

19) Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?

- *a) Physical layer
- b) Data link layer
- c) Network layer
- d) Transport layer

20) The resources needed for communication between end systems are reserved for the duration of the session between end systems in _____

- a) Packet switching
- *b) Circuit switching
- c) Line switching
- d) Frequency switching

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21) A local telephone network is an example of a _____ network.

- a) Packet switched
- *b) Circuit switched
- c) Both Packet switched and Circuit switched
- d) Line switched

22) Ethernet frame consists of

- *a) MAC address
- b) IP address
- c) both MAC address and IP address
- d) none of the mentioned

23) What is start frame delimiter (SFD) in ethernet frame?

- *a) 10101010
- b) 10101011
- c) 00000000
- d) 11111111

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24) IPV4 Address is

- a) 8 bit
- b) 16 bit
- *c) 32 bit
- d) 64 bit

25) What is the size of MAC Address?

- a) 16-bits
- b) 32-bits
- *c) 48-bits
- d) 64-bits

26) DNS is the abbreviation of

- a) Dynamic Name System
- b) Dynamic Network System
- *c) Domain Name System
- d) Domain Network Service

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27) What is the size of Host bits in Class B of IP address?

a) 04

b) 08

*c) 16

d) 32

28) What do you mean by broadcasting in Networking?

*a) It means addressing a packet to all machine

b) It means addressing a packet to some machine

c) It means addressing a packet to a particular machine

d) It means addressing a packet to except a particular machine

29) What is the address size of IPv6 ?

a) 32 bit

b) 64 bit

*c) 128 bit

d) 256 bit

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30) What is the size of Network bits & Host bits of Class A of IP address?

- a) Network bits 7, Host bits 24
- *b) Network bits 8, Host bits 24
- c) Network bits 7, Host bits 23
- d) Network bits 8, Host bits 23

31) What is the default/ natural mask for a class C Network?

- *a) 255.255.255.1
- b) 255.255.255.0
- c) 255.255.255.254
- b) 255.255.255.255

32) What is the uses of subnetting?

- *a) It divides one large network into several smaller ones
- b) It divides network into network classes
- c) It speeds up the speed of network
- d) None of above

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33) Layer-2 Switch is also called

- a) Multiport Hub
- b) Multiport Switch
- *c) Multiport Bridge
- d) Multiport NIC

34) Secure shell (SSH) network protocol is used for _____

- a) secure data communication
- b) remote command-line login
- c) remote command execution
- *d) all of the mentioned

35) In IPv4 Addresses, classful addressing is replaced with

- *a) Classless Addressing
- b) Classful Addressing
- c) Classful Advertising
- d) Classless Advertising

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36) First address in a block is used as network address that represents the

- a) Class Network
- b) Entity
- *c) Organization
- d) Codes

37) In classful addressing, a large part of available addresses are

- a) Organized
- b) Blocked
- *c) Wasted
- d) Communicated

38) You need to subnet a network that has 5 subnets, each with at least 16 hosts. Which classful subnet mask would you use

- a) 255.255.255.192
- *b) 255.255.255.224
- c) 255.255.255.240
- d) 255.255.255.248

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40) In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are

*a) Added

b) Removed

c) Rearranged

d) Modified

41) In the OSI model, as a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____

a) Added

*b) Removed

c) Rearranged

d) None of the mentioned

42) The physical layer concerns with

*a) bit-by-bit delivery

b) process to process delivery

c) application to application delivery

d) none of the mentioned

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43) OSI stands for

- *a) open system interconnection
- b) operating system interface
- c) optical service implementation
- d) none of the mentioned

44) A set of rules that governs data communication

- *a) Protocols
- b) Standards
- c) RFCs
- d) None of the mentioned

45) The network layer concerns with

- a) bits
- b) frames
- *c) packets
- d) none of the mentioned

46) The data link layer takes the packets from _____ and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.

- *a) network layer
- b) physical layer
- c) transport layer
- d) application layer

47) Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery?

- a) network layer
- *b) transport layer
- c) session layer
- d) data link layer

48) An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called

- *a) socket
- b) pipe
- c) port
- d) none of the mentioned

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49) Which address identifies a process on a host?

- a) physical address
- b) logical address
- *c) port address
- d) specific address

50) How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6
- *d) 7