

## Networking Questions

1. What is Availability?

Ans. It ensures that system works promptly and service is not denied to authorized users.

2. PAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Personal area network
- b) Prompt area network
- c) Private area network
- d) Pear area network

Ans. A

3. LAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Local Area network
- b) Line area network
- c) live area network
- d) Long area network

Ans. A

4. CAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Campus area network
- b) College area network
- c) Center area network
- d) Close area network

Ans. A

5. WAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) wide area network
- b) wireless area network
- c) wast area network
- d) work area network

Ans. A

6. GAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Global area network
- b) Ground area network
- c) Gold area network
- d) Globe access network

Ans. A

7. ISP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Internet service provider
- b) Indian special police
- c) International service provider
- d) Inspiration

Ans. A

8. IPS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) IN plane switching
- b) Instructions Per second
- c) Indian police service
- d) Both a and b

Ans. D

9. NTP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Network time protocol
- b) New terminal Point
- c) Network time policy
- d) Network term policy

Ans. A

10. SMS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Short message service
- b) Small message service
- c) special message service
- d) short module set

Ans. A

11. SMTP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Simple mail transfer protocol
- c) Small message test protocol

Ans. A

b) Short message transfer protocol

d) super message test protocol

12. TCP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) transmission control protocol
- c) total control protocol

Ans. A

b) time control protocol

d) transmission circuit protocol

13. TN stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) twisted nematic b) total number
- c) trial network d) traffic network

Ans. A

14. URL stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Union resource locator
- c) Union relay light

Ans. B

b) Uniform resource locator

d) Under relay light

15. NTP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Network time protocol b) New time protocol
- c) network threat protocol d) network term policy

Ans. A

16. www stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) world wide web b) whole world web
- c) world wide wire d) weird world web

Ans. A

17. The protocol used to automatically assign IP address to a newly connected host in a network is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- (c) User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- (b) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- (d) File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

Ans. a

18. Third generation of firewall offers \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent web fingerprint attacks.

- (a) web application firewall
- (c) stateful filter
- (b) packet filter
- (d) none of them

Ans. a

19. Who invent www ?

- a) bob kahn b) Tim berners lee
- c) vint cerf d) lady ada lovelace

Ans. B

20. WWW invent in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1989
- b) 1984
- c) 1999
- d) 1985

Ans. A

21. TLD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) time limit domain b) top level domain
- c) try low level domain d) tata limited department

Ans. B

22. URL stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) user relation line
- b) uniform resource locator
- c) union relay line
- d) user roll lime

Ans. B

23. ".com" domain definition is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) government
- b) education
- c) commercial
- d) international

Ans. C

24. DNS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) digital name system
- b) domain name system
- c) direct name system
- d) digital name subscribe

Ans. B

25. communication means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) sending or receiving information
- b) sending information
- c) receiving information
- d) none of these

Ans. A

26. The identity management system binds logical addresses to \_\_\_\_\_ for reputed servers.

- (a) MAC address
- (b) specific programs
- (c) other computers
- (d) none of them

Ans. a

27. Exchange of data between two devices using some form of transmission media is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) technology
- b) data communication
- c) recording
- d) tracking

Ans. B

28. IPS in firewall stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Intrusion Protection System
- (b) Intrusion Prevention Software
- (c) Internet Prevention System
- (d) Intrusion Prevention System

Ans. d

29. when data can transfer both side but at a time only one direction can send information is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Half duplex
- b) simplex
- c) full duplex
- d) communication

Ans. A

30. when data can transfer both side same time data transmission is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Half duplex
- b) simplex
- c) full duplex
- d) communication

Ans. C

31. Telnet stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Telecommunication network
- b) telephone net
- c) tele net
- d) tele network

Ans. A

32. NFS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) new file system
- b) network file system
- c) new file storage
- d) need file storage

Ans. B

33. NAS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) network attached storage
- b) network access storage
- c) network activity sport
- d) new active system

Ans. A

34. Third generation firewalls were otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) packet filters
  - (b) stateful filters
  - (c) application filters
  - (d) none of them

Ans. C

35. SSH stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) secure socket shell
  - b) secure shell
  - c) both A and B
  - d) secure session hall

Ans. C

36. NETBIOS stands for

- a) network basic input output system
  - b) network bill open
  - c) network basic inter os
  - d) network bulls

Ans. A

37. RPC stands for

- a) relay point company
  - b) remote procedure call
  - c) right police company
  - d) ray privacy

Ans B

38. UDP stands for

- a) user datagram protocol
  - b) uniq data protocol
  - c) user diagram protocol
  - d) user data policy

Ans A

39. IPSEC stands for

- a) input second
  - b) IP security
  - c) input secondary
  - d) inline point section

Ans B

40. IETF stands for

- a) internet engineering task force
  - b) internet force
  - c) intel telephone
  - d) intex phone

Ans A

41. IGMP stands for

- a) internet group management protocol
  - b) instagram mp
  - c) instagram photo
  - d) iq map

Ans A

42. PPP stands for

- a) personal private place    b) public private partnership
  - c) peer private policy        d) pure policy protocol

Ans B

43. Fiber optic cable are made by

- a) copper                  b) plastic  
c) glass                  d) Both B and C

Ans D

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is a physical arrangement of all computers.

- a) setting    b) topology    c) network    d) satellite

Ans. B

45. Topology is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) network
  - b) bus
  - c) network architecture
  - d) wire setting
- Ans. C

46. Second generation firewalls were otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) packet filters
  - (b) stateful filters
  - (c) application filters
  - (d) none of them
- Ans. b

47. In \_\_\_\_\_ topology , all computers are connected in a loop or circle via cable.
- a) tree
  - b) hybrid
  - c) ring
  - d) bus
- Ans. C

48. First generation firewalls were otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) packet filters
  - (b) stateful filters
  - (c) application filters
  - (d) none of them
- Ans. a

49. \_\_\_\_\_ topology is a mixture of two or more than 2 topology.
- a) tree
  - b) hybrid
  - c) ring
  - d) bus
- Ans. B

50. How many layers in OSI model ?
- a) 5
  - b) 4
  - c) 9
  - d) 7
- Ans. D

51. OSI stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) open system interconnection
  - b) operation information
  - c) open system
  - d) only system
- Ans. a

52. Third general firewalls operated at layer \_\_\_\_\_ of the OSI model.
- (a) 3
  - (b) 4
  - (c) 5
  - (d) 7
- Ans. d

53. ISO stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) international organization of standardization
  - b) inter service organization
  - c) intel service organization
  - d) inner service option
- Ans. a

54. Network communication protocols are based on the standards of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) app model
  - b) OSI model
  - c) ISO model
  - d) Heetson model
- Ans. b

55. FTP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) file transfer protocol
  - b) file total protect
  - c) file tip policy
  - d) fully tight policy
- Ans. a

56. HTTP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) high text transfer protocol
  - b) hyper text transfer protocol
  - c) higher text transfer policy
  - d) none of these
- Ans. b

57. DHCP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) dynamic host configuration protocol
- b) dynamic host cup policy
- c) double host copy policy
- d) double host configuration protocol

Ans. a

58. ASCII stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) american social company information
- b) American standard code for information interchange
- c) apple socity code interchange policy
- d) American state code for information interchange

Ans. b

59. CORE of the OSI model is known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) network layer
- b) transport layer
- c) datalink layer
- d) application layer

Ans. b

60. ICMP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) internet control message protocol
- b) inter company money policy
- c) interconnection money policy
- d) international color management protocol

Ans. a

61. MAC stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) money access control
- b) media access control
- c) media access company
- d) more archery corp.

Ans. b

62. Transmission of data rate decided by\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) network layer
- b) transport layer
- c) physical layer

Ans. c

63. POP-3 stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) post office protocol
- b) private office protocol
- c) post office policy
- d) private office policy

Ans. a

64. BGP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) boarder gateway policy
- b) boarder gateway protocol
- c) broadway gateway protocol
- d) both B and C

Ans. d

65. SNMP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) simple network management protocol
- b) simple network model protocol
- c) simple network module policy
- d) simple network model policy

Ans. a

66. RIP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) relay info. Policy
- b) routing information protocol
- c) routing inter protocol
- d) route in policy

Ans. b

67. OSPF stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) open system path first
- b) OS protocol firm
- c) OS policy first
- d) open policy file

Ans. a

68. NOS stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Network open system
- b) network operating system
- c) national open system
- d) new oriented policy

Ans. b

69. UUCP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Unix to Unix copy protocol
- b) Union corporation
- c) union corporation policy
- d) unix to unix protocol

Ans. a

70. NNTP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Network news transfer protocol
- b) network news transfer policy
- c) network news term policy
- d) network news terminal policy

Ans. a

71. C-DOT stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) center of dot
- b) center for development of telematics
- c) center digital technology
- d) none of these

Ans. b

72. ISH stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Information super highway
- b) indian super highway
- c) international highway
- d) Italy highway

Ans. a

73. NICNET stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) national information network
- b) national information center network
- c) news network
- d) nice network

Ans. b

74. At the \_\_\_\_\_ layer the data unit is transformed into the corresponding electromagnetic signal.

- a) application
- b) network
- c) physical
- d) data link

Ans. c

75. The \_\_\_\_\_ layer oversees the delivery of a data unit between two systems on different networks.

- a) application
- b) network
- c) physical
- d) data link

Ans. b

76. \_\_\_\_\_ layer provide a mechanism to route packets from network to network.

- a) application
- b) network
- c) physical
- d) data link

Ans. b

77. \_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for removing the network layer header as the data unit moves to the transport layer.

- a) application
- b) network
- c) physical
- d) data link

Ans. b

78. \_\_\_\_\_ layer may create a connection ( a single logical path between the source and destination that is associated with all the packets of a message) between two end ports.

- a) transport
- b) network
- c) physical
- d) data link

Ans. a

79. Network virtual terminal is a service of \_\_\_\_\_ layer.

- a) application
- b) network
- c) physical
- d) data link

Ans. a

80. Modem is required for the\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) data communication
- b) internet connection
- c) phone calls
- d) routing

Ans. b

81. The process of Transferring files from a computer on the internet to your computer is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Uploading
- b) Sending
- c) Downloading
- d) Sharing

Ans. c

82. VOIP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) voice over IP
- b) Voice I pad
- c) Voice Pad
- d) Voice input Processing

Ans. a

83. \_\_\_\_\_ is an error reporting protocol.

- a) IGMP
- b) ICMP
- c) Mail slot
- d) TCP

Ans. b

84. Group of electrical wires used to send data between two or more components. Provide transportation of data.

- a) Data bus
- b) Topology
- c) Wired board
- d) PCB

Ans. a

85. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to specify a physical address.

- a) Address Bus
- b) Physical layer
- c) PCB
- d) Address pointer

Ans. a

86. Second general firewalls operated at layer\_\_\_\_\_ of the OSI model.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

Ans. b

87. \_\_\_\_\_ are computers that provide resources to other computers to a : Mainframe computer

Ans. Servers

88. First general firewalls operated at layer\_\_\_\_\_ of the OSI model.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

Ans. a

89. The set of layer's and Protocols is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Network Architecture

90. The WAN's are also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ Network.

Ans. Long Haul

91. Data rate high in \_\_\_\_\_ then WAN.

Ans. LAN

92. Protocol is a set of Forma Operating \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Rules

93. Video conferencing is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Teleconferencing

94. One way broadcast are called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. Cybercast

95. When the baud/bit rate is higher the character are transmitted \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Faster

96. Baud is a Measure of Speed of \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Modem

97. Keyboard work on \_\_\_\_\_ communication mode.

Ans. simplex

98. Bluetooth work on \_\_\_\_\_ communication mode.

Ans. Half Duplex

99. What is Broadcasting?

Ans. Broadcasting is the Process of sending data Packets to multiple recipient all at once. Ex: Radio, Live TV show

100. Filtering connections and disallowing prohibited connections is carried out using \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) MODEM
- (b) router
- (c) firewall
- (d) bridge

Ans. c

101. What is the delay that occur during the Playback of a stream known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Jitter

102. To create the last end of fiber optical cable \_\_\_\_\_ is mostly used.

Ans. Glass

103. The Transmission used in network is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Channel

104. To create network of networks \_\_\_\_\_ Developed

Ans. IP

105. \_\_\_\_\_ topology of network is a Passive topology.

Ans. Bus

106. In twisted pair cable one wire interfering with another wire is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Cross talk

107. Server operates on \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. Client/Server Architecture

108. \_\_\_\_\_ Protocol supports both online and offline retrieval of email.

Ans. IMAP

109. A list of Protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer is called:

Ans. Protocol suit

110. Coaxial cables have conducted with \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Common Axis

111. Bridge works in \_\_\_\_\_ layer.

Ans. Transport

112. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in remote login.

Ans. FTP

113. Connection to the Internet requires enforcement of \_\_\_\_\_ security.

(a) low      (b) high      (c) zero      (d) no

Ans. b

114. IPV6 is an \_\_\_\_\_ address whose binary bits are separated by a colon.

Ans. Alphanumeric

115. \_\_\_\_\_ is a text based computer Protocol

Ans. Telnet

116. Topology where every node is connected to two other nodes is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

Ans. Ring

117. An HTTP request contains \_\_\_\_\_ Parts.

Ans. 3

**118.** Which layer in OSI model performs network routing, flow control and error control function?

- A** Network layer
- B** Session layer
- C** Physical layer
- D** Data link layer

Ans. a

**119.** What is the full form of IP?

- A** internet protect
- B** intranet protocol
- C** internet protocol
- D** international protocol

Ans. c

**120.** What is the full form of TCP?

- A** Test Control Protocol
- B** Transfer Control Protocol
- C** Transport Control Protocol
- D** Transmission Control Protocol

Ans. d

**121.** Which layer is the layer 2 in OSI network model?

- A** Session layer
- B** Physical layer
- C** Data link layer
- D** Transport layer

Ans. c

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**122.** Which layer is the layer 4 in OSI model?

- A** Session layer
- B** Network layer
- C** Data link layer
- D** Transport layer

Ans. d

**123.** Which is the 6th layer in OSI communication model?

- A** Session layer
- B** Network layer
- C** Application layer
- D** Presentation layer

Ans. d

**124.** What is the abbreviation of OSI?

- A** Open Source Internet
- B** Open System Interaction
- C** Open Source Interconnection
- D** Open System Interconnection

**Ans. d**

**125.** What is the full form of EFT?

- A** Electronic Form Transfer
- B** Electronic Fund Transfer
- C** Electronic Field Transfer
- D** Electronic Format Transfer

Ans. b

**126.** Which is an example for WAN?

- A** Ethernet
- B** Home network
- C** Campus network
- D** Bluetooth network

Ans. a

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**127.** What is the full form of ADSL?

- A** Asymmetrical Digital System Line
- B** Automatic Digital Subscriber Line
- C** Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line
- D** Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line

Ans. c

**128.** Which is the layer 3 in OSI model?

- A** Network layer
- B** Session layer
- C** Physical layer
- D** Data link layer

Ans. a

**129.** Which is a reference tool for understanding data communication between any two network system?

- A** LAN
- B** WAN
- C** ISO model
- D** OSI model

Ans. d

**130.** What is called the interconnected computer systems located at different places?

- A** internet
- B** computer layout
- C** computer network
- D** connectivity of computer

Ans. c

**131.** Which topology combines characteristics of linear bus and star topologies?

- A** Bus
- B** Star
- C** Tree
- D** Mesh

Ans. c

**132.** How many pairs of wires contains in category 5 UTP cable?

- A** 3
- B** 4
- C** 5
- D** 6

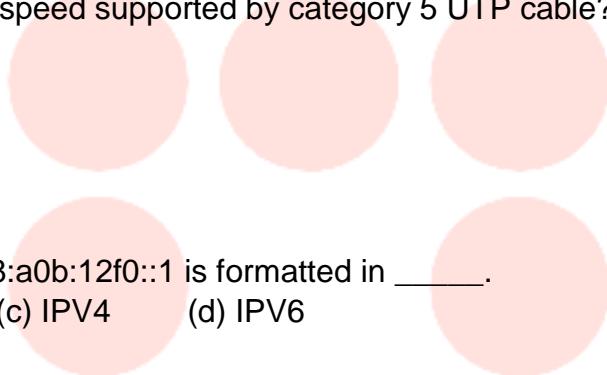
Ans. b



**133.** What is the maximum speed supported by category 5 UTP cable?

- A** 1mbps
- B** 10mbps
- C** 100mbps
- D** 1000mbps

Ans. c



**134.** The address 2001:db8:a0b:12f0::1 is formatted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) IPV0      (b) IPV2      (c) IPV4      (d) IPV6

Ans. d

**135.** Which device is installed in a subscriber's telephone line to allow both ADSL and regular voice (telephone) services to be used at the same time?

- A** Hub
- B** Switch
- C** MODEM
- D** Micro filter

Ans. d

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**136.** Which layer of OSI Model, transfer data between network entities?

- A** Layer 1
- B** Layer 2
- C** Layer 3
- D** Layer 4

Ans. d

**137.** Which device connects multiple network segments along with the data link layer?

- A** Hub
- B** Bridge
- C** Router
- D** Switch

Ans. b

**138.** Which device is used to amplify or regenerate digital signals received while sending them from one port of a network into another?

- A** Hub
- B** Bridge
- C** Switch
- D** Repeater

Ans. d

**139.** Which device modulates analog signal to encode digital information and demodulates carrier signal to decode the transmitted information over the telephone network?

- A** Hub
- B** Bridge
- C** Switch
- D** MODEM

Ans. d

**140.** Which device is used to connect one network with another network that uses different protocols?

- A** Hub
- B** Router
- C** Switch
- D** Gateway

Ans. d

**141.** Which device forwards data packet between computer network?

- A** Hub
- B** Router
- C** Switch
- D** Gateway

Ans. b

**142.** What is the speed of standard 10 base T cable?

- A** 1 mbps
- B** 10 mbps
- C** 100 kbps
- D** 100 mbps

Ans. b

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**143.** Which type of cable is used in 10 base-FL cable standard?

- A** UTP      **B** STP      **C** Co-axial    **D** Fibre optic

Ans. d

**144.** What is the speed of 100BASE-TX cable?

- A** 1 mbps
- B** 10 mbps
- C** 100 kbps
- D** 100 mbps

Ans. c

**145.** Which is the standard connector for category-5, unshielded twisted pair cabling?

- A** RJ11      **B** RJ14      **C** RJ25      **D** RJ45

Ans. d

**146.** How many pairs of wires are there in category 1 UTP cables?

- A** 1    **B** 2    **C** 3    **D** 4

Ans. a

**147.** Which is an application layer of internet standard protocol used by local e-mail clients to retrieve e-mail from a remote server over a TCP/IP connection?

- A** IP
- B** FTP
- C** UDP
- D** POP

Ans. d

**148.** Which layer in OSI model provides transfer the data between end users?

- A** Session layer
- B** Network layer
- C** Data link layer
- D** Transport layer

Ans. d

**149.** What is the purpose of the last three layers in OSI model?

- A** common application services
- B** data presentation within the end-user system
- C** passing traffic through the network to an end system
- D** manage the dialogue between end user application process

Ans. c

**150.** Which layers of OSI model is the router operate?

- A** Layer 2
- B** Layer 3
- C** Layer 6
- D** Layer 7

Ans. b

**151.** Which layer of OSI network model does repeater works?

- A** Layer 1
- B** Layer 2
- C** Layer 3
- D** Layer 4

Ans. a

**152.** Which is a standard network protocol used to transfer files from one host or to another host over a TCP based network, such as the internet?

- A** FTP
- B** TCP
- C** UDP
- D** SMTP

Ans. a

**153.** Which is a network protocol used on the internet or LAN to provide a bi-directional interactive text oriented communication facility using a virtual terminal connection?

- A** FTP
- B** TCP
- C** UDP
- D** Telnet

Ans. d

**154.** Connecting several computers and devices using wired or wireless technology is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) hard disk
- (b) RAM
- (c) pen drive
- (d) networking

Ans. d

**155.** Internet is constituted of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) network of networks
- (b) hard disk
- (c) DVD
- (d) pen drive

Ans. a

156. Computers and devices can be connected using \_\_\_\_\_ technology to create a network.  
(a) wired      (b) wireless      (c) both a & b      (d) neither a nor b  
Ans. c

157. The procedure used by computers connected in a network for data exchange is called network .  
(a) topology      (b) protocol      (c) firewall      (d) antivirus  
Ans. b

158. The computer which separates a local network from external Internet is called network \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) topology      (b) protocol      (c) firewall      (d) antivirus  
Ans. c

159. The piece of software which prevents malicious software from entering a computer is called network \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) topology      (b) protocol      (c) firewall      (d) antivirus  
Ans. d

160. Most of the wired network connections use \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Optical Fibre Cable (OFC)      (b) USB cable      (c) pen drive      (d) hard drive  
Ans. a

161. The port for connecting broadband cable to a computer is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) ethernet port      (b) Registered Jack 45 (RJ-45)  
(c) both a & b      (d) none of them  
Ans. c

162. Wireless network connections use \_\_\_\_\_ technologies.  
(a) Wireless Fidelity (WiFi)      (b) Bluetooth      (c) both a & b      (d) neither a nor b  
Ans. c

163. \_\_\_\_\_ are the hardware devices that help the computer to connect to a network.  
(a) Routers      (b) MODEMs      (c) Wireless MODEMs      (d) all of them  
Ans. d

164. MODEM stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) MODulation DEMocracy  
(b) MODulation DEModulation  
(c) MODern DEModulation  
(d) MODerate DEModulation  
Ans. b

165. Routers help in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) transmission of data between networks  
(b) connecting different devices using appropriate protocol  
(c) both a & b  
(d) neither a nor b  
Ans. c

166. A network connection requires \_\_\_\_\_ important components to connect to each other.  
(a) IP address      (b) Port number      (c) both a & b      (d) none of them  
Ans. c

167. IP address helps to \_\_\_\_\_ a computer connected to a network.

- (a) uniquely identify      (b) format      (c) reset      (d) reject

Ans. a

168. Port number on a computer host connected to a network denotes a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) background server program    (b) client program    (c) both a & b    (d) none of them

Ans. c

169. A program which runs in the background and sends results requested by a client is called a .

- (a) server    (b) client    (c) port    (d) IP address

Ans. a

170. A program which runs in the foreground, communicates with server and displays results sent by the server is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) server    (b) client    (c) port    (d) IP address

Ans. b

171. Computers connected to a network without any client or server system (all hosts are equally equally important) are in \_\_\_\_\_ network.

- (a) client server    (b) peer to peer    (c) firewall    (d) proxy server

Ans. b

172. The intermediary host which communicates with the clients on behalf of another server is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) proxy server    (b) firewall    (c) ethernet    (d) WiFi

Ans. a

173. The intermediary host which protects a network from any communication with prohibited hosts outside the protected network is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) proxy server    (b) firewall    (c) ethernet    (d) WiFi

Ans. b

174. Firewall can\_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) deny access to specific sites    (b) allow access to only white listed sites

- (c) both a & b    (d) none of them

Ans. c

175. A proxy server which simply forwards messages from one network to another network is called \_\_\_\_\_ proxy.

- (a) gateway/ tunneling    (b) forward proxy    (c) reverse proxy    (d) all of them

Ans. a

176. A proxy server which communicates with the Internet and retrieves data from the Internet is called \_\_\_\_\_ proxy.

- (a) gateway/ tunneling    (b) forward proxy

- (c) reverse proxy    (d) all of them

Ans. b

177. A proxy server which communicates with the servers in a local network (for services like decryption, authentication, etc.) is called \_\_\_\_\_ proxy.

- (a) gateway/ tunneling    (b) forward proxy

- (c) reverse proxy    (d) all of them

Ans. c

178. Firewall can be implemented through \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) hardware      (b) software      (c) both a & b      (d) none of them

Ans. c

179. The design adopted for connecting several hosts on a network is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) telephony      (b) wiring      (c) connection      (d) topology

Ans. d

180. When 2 devices are connected through a dedicated line, it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) point to point      (b) bus      (c) star      (d) ring

Ans. a

181. When all nodes are connected to a central hub, it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) point to point      (b) bus      (c) star      (d) ring

Ans. c

182. When all nodes are connected in a circular form (the first node becomes the last node), it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) point to point      (b) bus      (c) star      (d) ring

Ans. d

183. When each host has a dedicated line connected to any other host on the network, it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) fully connected      (b) Daisy chain      (c) tree      (d) partly connected

Ans. a

184. When each host has a dedicated line connected to any other host on the network, it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) fully connected      (b) daisy chain      (c) tree      (d) partly connected

Ans. a

185. When computers are connected in chain (from one host to another) and data hops between hosts till it reaches the intended host, it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) fully connected      (b) daisy chain      (c) tree      (d) partly connected

Ans. b

186. When data travels in branching connections to reach intended host, the network topology is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) fully connected      (b) daisy chain  
(c) tree      (d) partly connected

Ans. c

187. When hosts are connected in a part fully connected manner (with many missing connections), it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) fully connected      (b) daisy chain      (c) tree      (d) partly connected

Ans. d

188. Usually, the network connecting hosts inside a single building is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) LAN      (b) WAN      (c) MAN      (d) none of them

Ans. a

189. Usually, the network connecting hosts inside a city/ metropoliton limit is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) LAN      (b) WAN      (c) MAN      (d) none of them

Ans. c

190. Usually, the network connecting hosts located in several cities or nations is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) LAN      (b) WAN      (c) MAN      (d) none of them

Ans. b

191. When network hosts are connected without wires, \_\_\_\_\_ protocol is used.

- (a) LAN      (b) WAN      (c) MAN      (d) WLAN

Ans. d

192. MODEM is a device used for converting\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) digital signal to analog      (b) analog signal to digital  
(c) both a & b      (d) neither a nor b

Ans. c

193. MODEM is used to convey data over \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) air      (b) telephone line      (c) train track      (d) bus route

Ans. b

194. Hub is \_\_\_\_\_ to switch/ bridge since it repeats data even to the unwanted connections.

- (a) inferior      (b) superior      (c) equivalent      (d) none of them

Ans. a

195. The networking device which receives a packet and repeats it to just the intended recipient lines is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) hub      (b) switch      (c) MODEM      (d) none of them

Ans. b

196. Switch is \_\_\_\_\_ to a hub since unwanted repetitions are curtailed.

- (a) inferior      (b) superior      (c) equivalent      (d) none of them

Ans. b

197. The device used to transfer data from one network to another network on the Internet is called  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) hub      (b) switch      (c) MODEM      (d) router

Ans. d

198. The device which connects one Local Area Network to another Local Area Network is called

- (a) hub      (b) switch  
(c) MODEM      (d) bridge

Ans. d

199 . The node which connects one large network (a WAN, MAN, etc.) to another large network is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) hub      (b) switch  
(c) gateway      (d) MODEM

Ans. c

200. The cable containing 4 pairs of twisted wires without any shielding foil for data transmission is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) unshielded twisted cable      (b) shielded twisted cable  
(c) coaxial cable      (d) fibre optic cable

Ans. a

201. The cable containing 4 pairs of twisted wires with shielding foil to control interference with other electrical signals and used for data transmission is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) unshielded twisted cable
- (b) shielded twisted cable
- (c) coaxial cable
- (d) fibre optic cable

Ans. b

202. A cable with single copper core and braided metal shield is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) unshielded twisted cable
- (b) shielded twisted cable
- (c) coaxial cable
- (d) fibre optic cable

Ans. c

203. A cable with single fibre optic core line surrounded by several layers of protective materials is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) unshielded twisted cable
- (b) shielded twisted cable
- (c) coaxial cable
- (d) fibre optic cable

Ans. d

204. Fibre optic cables are \_\_\_\_\_ interferences from electric cables and electromagnetic waves.

- (a) prone to
- (b) unaffected by
- (c) susceptible to
- (d) affected by

Ans. b

205. Out of the several cable options, \_\_\_\_\_ cable provides high speed over long distances without being affected by local interferences.

- (a) fibre optic
- (b) unshielded twisted pair
- (c) shielded twisted pair
- (d) none of them

Ans. a

206. Wireless networks communicate using \_\_\_\_\_ signal instead of cables.

- (a) infrared
- (b) low frequency radio wave
- (c) Wireless Fidelity (WiFi - IEEE 802.11 standard)
- (d) all of them

Ans. d

207. In the modern days, \_\_\_\_\_ is the best choice for wireless networking.

- (a) WiFi
- (b) infrared
- (c) radio waves
- (d) micro-wave

Ans. a

208. The WiFi standard which permits transmission distance of 50m with data rate of 54MBPS is\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) IEEE 802.11a
- (b) IEEE 802.11b
- (c) IEEE 802.11g
- (d) IEEE 802.11n

Ans. a

209. The WiFi standard which permits transmission distance of 100m with data rate of 11MBPS is\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) IEEE 802.11a
- (b) IEEE 802.11b
- (c) IEEE 802.11g
- (d) IEEE 802.11n

Ans. b

210. The WiFi standard which permits transmission distance of 100m with data rate of 54MBPS is\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) IEEE 802.11a
- (b) IEEE 802.11b
- (c) IEEE 802.11g
- (d) IEEE 802.11n

Ans. c

211. The WiFi standard which permits transmission distance of more than 100m with data rate of 100MBPS is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) IEEE 802.11a      (b) IEEE 802.11b      (c) IEEE 802.11g      (d) IEEE 802.11n

Ans. d

212. Wireless networks are \_\_\_\_\_ wired networks.

- (a) slower than      (b) faster than      (c) as fast as      (d) none of them

Ans. a

213. In terms of data safety, wireless networks are \_\_\_\_\_ wired networks.

- (a) more secure than      (b) less secure than      (c) as safe as      (d) none of them

Ans. b

214. Normally, WiFi signal reach \_\_\_\_\_ m distance.

- (a) 50 to 100m      (b) 1 to 2m      (c) 0.5 to 1.0m      (d) 2 to 3m

Ans. a

215. WiFi networks have \_\_\_\_\_ for connecting.

- (a) name      (b) password      (c) both a & b      (d) none of them

Ans. c

216. Name of a WiFi network may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) visible      (b) invisible      (c) both a & b      (d) none of them

Ans. c

217. Open WiFi networks have \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) a visible name  
(b) no password  
(c) visible name without any password  
(d) none of them

Ans. d

218. The technology which permits data transmission between devices like computers, mobile phones, tablets, headsets, etc. is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Bluetooth      (b) coaxial cable  
(c) fibre optic cable      (d) twisted pair cable

Ans. a

219. The network established using Bluetooth technology is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Local Area Network (LAN)      (b) Wide Area Network (WAN)  
(c) Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)      (d) Personal Area Network (PAN)

Ans. d

220. Bluetooth permits \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) pairing by acceptance      (b) pairing by password authentication  
(c) pairing by verification      (d) all of them

Ans. d

221. The fifth layer of the OSI model is \_\_\_\_\_ layer and it controls connection between 2 hosts (like client and server) during data communication.

- (a) session      (b) presentation      (c) application      (d) transport

Ans. a

222. The sixth layer of the OSI model is \_\_\_\_\_ layer and it takes care of encryption, decryption, compression, decompression and data encoding.

- (a) session      (b) presentation      (c) application      (d) transport

Ans. b

223. The seventh layer of the OSI model is \_\_\_\_\_ layer and it deals with file sharing, video sharing, audio sharing, browsing, etc. using specific programs.

- (a) session      (b) presentation      (c) application      (d) transport

Ans. c

224. UDP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Unified Datagram Protocol      (b) User Datagram Protocol  
(c) User Datagram Procedure      (d) User Digital Protocol

Ans. b

225. \_\_\_\_\_ allows for mapping IP address to an ethernet or hardware address.

- (a) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)      (b) Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)  
(c) Open System Interconnection (OSI)      (d) none of them

Ans. a

226. \_\_\_\_\_ is the version of Internet Protocol now being phased out.

- (a) IP version 1 (IPV1)      (b) IP version 2 (IPV2)  
(c) IP version 4 (IPV4)      (d) IP version 6 (IPV6)

Ans. c

227. \_\_\_\_\_ is the version of Internet Protocol now being introduced to handle increased size of the Internet.

- (a) IP version 1 (IPV1)      (b) IP version 2 (IPV2)  
(c) IP version 4 (IPV4)      (d) IP version 6 (IPV6)

Ans. d

228. IPV4 addresses have a \_\_\_\_\_ by numeric address.

- (a) 4      (b) 6      (c) 8      (d) 16

Ans. a

229. The addresses 216.58.213.36 (www.google.com), 209.191.88.254 (www.yahoo.com) belong to IP version \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1      (b) 2      (c) 3      (d) 4

Ans. d

230. In a client server network, the ports in the range of 0 to 1023 are called \_\_\_\_\_ ports.

- (a) relational ports      (b) general ports      (c) well known ports      (d) user ports

Ans. c

231. Network protocols are standardized through \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) Request For Comment (RFC)      (b) email  
(c) web server      (d) telnet

Ans. a

232. RFC in networking stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Rejection For Comment      (b) Request For Comment  
(c) Request For Contest      (d) Request Freight Comment

Ans. b

233. TCP/IP port number 7 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_ protocol.  
(a) daytime      (b) echo      (c) quote of the day      (d) message send  
Ans. b
234. TCP/IP port number 13 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_ protocol.  
(a) daytime      (b) echo      (c) quote of the day      (d) message send  
Ans. a
235. TCP/IP port number 17 is assigned for protocol.  
(a) daytime      (b) echo      (c) quote of the day      (d) message send  
Ans. c
236. TCP/IP port number 18 is assigned for protocol.  
(a) daytime      (b) echo      (c) quote of the day      (d) message send  
Ans. d
237. TCP/IP port number 20 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Telnet  
(b) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)  
(c) File Transfer Protocol Protocol (FTP)  
(d) Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)  
Ans. c
238. TCP/IP port number 23 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Telnet  
(b) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)  
(c) File Transfer Protocol Protocol (FTP)  
(d) Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)  
Ans. a
239. TCP/IP port number 25 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Telnet  
(b) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)  
(c) File Transfer Protocol Protocol (FTP)  
(d) Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)  
Ans. b
240. TCP/IP port number 69 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Telnet  
(b) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)  
(c) File Transfer Protocol Protocol (FTP)  
(d) Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)  
Ans. d
241. TCP/IP port number 80 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)      (b) Post Office Protocol (POP)  
(c) Structured Query Language (SQL)      (d) Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)  
Ans. a
242. TCP/IP port number 109 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)      (b) Post Office Protocol (POP)  
(c) Structured Query Language (SQL)      (d) Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)  
Ans. b

243. TCP/IP port number 118/ 156 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- (b) Post Office Protocol (POP)
- (c) Structured Query Language (SQL)
- (d) Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)

Ans. c

244. TCP/IP port number 119/ 443 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- (b) Post Office Protocol (POP)
- (c) Structured Query Language (SQL)
- (d) Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)

Ans. d

245. TCP/IP port number 143/ 220 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
- (b) Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- (c) Internet Relay Chat (IRC)
- (d) Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

Ans. a

246. TCP/IP port number 161 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
- (b) Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- (c) Internet Relay Chat (IRC)
- (d) Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

Ans. b

247. TCP/IP port number 443 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) HTTP over Secure Socket Layer HTTPS
- (b) Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- (c) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- (d) Internet Message Access Protocol over Secure Socket Layer (IMAPS)

Ans. a

248. TCP/IP port number 530 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) HTTP over Secure Socket Layer HTTPS
- (b) Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- (c) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- (d) Internet Message Access Protocol over Secure Socket Layer (IMAPS)

Ans. b

249. TCP/IP port number 546/ 547 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) HTTP over Secure Socket Layer HTTPS
- (b) Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- (c) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- (d) Internet Message Access Protocol over Secure Socket Layer (IMAPS)

Ans. c

250. TCP/IP port number 993 is assigned for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) HTTP over Secure Socket Layer HTTPS
- (b) Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- (c) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- (d) Internet Message Access Protocol over Secure Socket Layer (IMAPS)

Ans. d

251. FTP runs on port number \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 7
- (b) 13
- (c) 20
- (d) 23

Ans. c

252. The FTP server which does not require login process is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hyper Text Transmission Protocol
- (b) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- (c) Network Time Protocol
- (d) Anonymous File Transfer Protocol

Ans. d

253. Using FTP, a file can be copied from remote system to the local system using the command .

- (a) get
- (b) put
- (c) cd
- (d) lcd

Ans. a

254. Using FTP, a file can be copied from local host to remote host using the command \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) get
- (b) put
- (c) cd
- (d) lcd

Ans. b

255. Using FTP, working directory on the remote host can be changed using the command\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) pwd
- (b) put
- (c) cd
- (d) lcd

Ans. c

256. Using FTP, working directory on the local host can be changed using the command\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) pwd
- (b) bye
- (c) cd
- (d) lcd

Ans. d

257. Using FTP, list of files on the remote host can be viewed using the command\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) pwd
- (b) bye
- (c) cd
- (d) lcd

Ans. a

258. Using FTP, a file on the remote host may be deleted using the command\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) delete
- (b) bye
- (c) cd
- (d) lcd

Ans. a

259. Using FTP, connection to remote FTP server may be terminated using the command\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) delete
- (b) bye/ quit
- (c) cd
- (d) lcd

Ans. b

260. Popular FTP clients are .

- (a) CoreFTP
- (b) FireFTP
- (c) FileZilla
- (d) all of them

Ans. d

261. The network protocol which permits a person to login to a remote computer, access files, execute commands on the remote computer, etc. is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) FTP
- (b) HTTP
- (c) Telnet
- (d) SMTP

Ans. c

262. Port No.\_\_\_\_\_ is reserved for telnet protocol.

- (a) 7
- (b) 13
- (c) 20
- (d) 23

Ans. d

263. Usually, telnet connection is established using \_\_\_\_\_ command followed by name of host.

- (a) ftp
- (b) telnet
- (c) ping
- (d) ls

Ans. b

264. The address of the physical networking component (like ethernet, WiFi, etc.) is called \_\_\_\_\_ address.

- (a) virtual
- (b) logical
- (c) physical
- (d) imaginary

Ans. c

265. The address assigned to a host on getting connected to a network (like the Internet) is called \_\_\_\_\_ address.

- (a) virtual    (b) logical    (c) physical    (d) imaginary

Ans. b

266. In networking, MAC stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Media Address Control    (b) Machine Access Control  
(c) Media Access Contact    (d) Media Access Control

Ans. d

267. Logical address of a host connected to a network is otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_ address.

- (a) IP address    (b) IP version 4 address  
(c) IP version 6 address    (d) all of them

Ans. d

268. The addresses of class A network has subnet mask of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 255.0.0.0    (b) 255.255.0.0    (c) 255.255.255.0    (d) none of them

Ans. a

269. The addresses of class B network has subnet mask of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 255.0.0.0    (b) 255.255.0.0    (c) 255.255.255.0    (d) none of them

Ans. b

270. The addresses of class C network has subnet mask of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 255.0.0.0    (b) 255.255.0.0    (c) 255.255.255.0    (d) none of them

Ans. c

271. First byte of class A network is in the range of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1 - 126    (b) 128 – 191    (c) 192 - 223    (d) none of them

Ans. a

272. First byte of class B network is in the range of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1 - 126    (b) 128 – 191    (c) 192 - 223    (d) none of them

Ans. b

273. First byte of class C network is in the range of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1 - 126    (b) 128 – 191  
(c) 192 - 223    (d) none of them

Ans. c

274. Each class A network supports \_\_\_\_\_ hosts.

- (a) 1,67,77,214    (b) 65,534    (c) 254    (d) none of them

Ans. a

275. Each class B network supports \_\_\_\_\_ hosts.

- (a) 1,67,77,214    (b) 65,534    (c) 254    (d) none of them

Ans. b

276. Each class C network supports \_\_\_\_\_ hosts.

- (a) 1,67,77,214    (b) 65,534  
(c) 254    (d) none of them

Ans. c

277. IPV4 has got \_\_\_\_\_ bits for addressing of hosts.

- (a) 128      (b) 64      (c) 32      (d) 16

Ans. c

279. IPV6 has got \_\_\_\_\_ bits for addressing of hosts.

- (a) 128      (b) 64      (c) 32      (d) 16

Ans. a

280. IPV4 has got \_\_\_\_\_ bytes for addressing of hosts.

- (a) 16      (b) 8      (c) 4      (d) 2

Ans. c

281. IPV6 has got \_\_\_\_\_ bytes for addressing of hosts.

- (a) 16      (b) 8      (c) 4      (d) 2

Ans. a

282. What are Protocols?

Ans. Agreements on how communication components and DTE

283. You have 10 users plugged into a hub running 10Mbps half-duplex. There is a server connected to the switch running 10 Mbps half-duplex as well. How much bandwidth does each host have to the server?

Ans. 10Mbps

1. NFC stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Near field communication  
c) Near firm communication

- b) New field communication  
d) Near Field Camera

2. VPN stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) vita power nation      b) virtual private network  
c) very powerful network      d) very powerful nation

3. Father of networking \_\_\_\_\_

- a) ray noorda      b) jef bejos      c) stan lee      d) tim berners lee

4. when data transfer only one direction is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Half duplex      b) simplex      c) full duplex      d) communication

5. Bus topology is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) line topology      b) linear topology      c) star topology      d) Both A and B

6. \_\_\_\_\_ topology is also called hierarchical topology.

- a) tree      b) hybrid      c) ring      d) bus

7. Heart of OSI model \_\_\_\_\_

- a) application layer      b) session layer  
c) transport layer      d) network layer

8. Which topology use in LAN ?

- a) BUS/Horizontal Topology      b) Hybrid

9. In computer network the central computer is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) server      b) router

10. Each IP Packet must contain \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Source and Destination address
- b) Destination Address only

11. Which of the following cable transmits messages in the form of light waves?

- A STP cable
- B UTP cable
- C Co-axial cable
- D Optical fibre cable

12. The systematic design (like radial, ring, etc.) of connecting computers in a network is called network \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) topology
- (b) protocol
- (c) firewall
- (d) antivirus

13. Each computer or device connected to a network is generally called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) node
- (b) host
- (c) both a & b
- (d) neither a nor b

14. When all nodes are connected a common transmission line (backbone line with 2 or more end points), it is \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (a) point to point
- (b) bus
- (c) star
- (d) ring

15. WLAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Wireless Local Area Network
- (b) Wired Local Area Network
- (c) Wireless Local Area Number
- (d) Wireless Local Arithmetic Network

16. The device which repeats a signal on all lines except incoming one is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) hub
- (b) switch
- (c) MODEM
- (d) router

17. Bluetooth signals have a range of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1m
- (b) 5m
- (c) 10m
- (d) 100m

18. W3C in networking stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) World Wide Winter Consortium
- (b) World Wide Web Contest
- (c) World White Web Consortium
- (d) World Wide Web Consortium

19. The TCP/IP protocol which permits sharing of large files over the Internet is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- (b) Hyper Text Transmission Protocol (HTTP)
- (c) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
- (d) Network Time Protocol (NTP)

20. IEEE stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- b) International Electrical and Electronics Engineers

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