MCQs OF Computer Networking

1. The computer network is
A) Network computer with cable
B) Network computer without cable
C) Both of the above
D) None of the above

2. FDDI used which type of physical topology?
A) Bus
B) Ring
C) Star
D) Tree

3. FTP stands for
A) File transfer protocol
B) File transmission protocol
C) Form transfer protocol
D) Form transmission protocol

4. Ethernet system uses which of the following technology.
A) Bus
B) Ring
C) Star
D) Tree

5. Which of the following are the network services?
A) File service
B) Print service
C) Database service
D) All of the above

6. If all devices are connected to a central hub, then topology is called
A) Bus Topology
B) Ring Topology
C) Star Topology

D) Tree Topology

7. FDDI stands for
A) Fiber Distributed Data Interface
B) Fiber Data Distributed Interface
C) Fiber Dual Distributed Interface

D) Fiber Distributed Data Interface

8. Which of the following is an application layer service?
A) Network virtual terminal
B) File transfer, access and management
C) Mail service
D) All of the above

9. Which is the main function of transport layer?
A) Node to node delivery
B) End to end delivery
C) Synchronization
D) Updating and maintaining routing tables

10. The .....layer change bits onto electromagnetic signals.
A) Physical
B) Transport
C) Data Link
D) Presentation

11. A network that needs human beings to manually route signals is called....
A) Fiber Optic Network
B) Bus Network
C) T-switched network
D) Ring network

12. TCP/IP..... layer corresponds to the OSI models to three layers.
A) Application
B) Presentation
C) Session
D) Transport

13. Which of the transport layer protocols is connectionless?
A) UDP
B) TCP
C) FTP
D) Nvt

14. Which of the following applications allows a user to access and change remote files without actual transfer?
A) DNS
B) FTP
C) NFS
D) Telnet

15. The data unit in the TCP/IP layer called a .....
A) Message
B) Segment
C) Datagram
D) Frame

16. DNS can obtain the ..... of host if its domain name is known and vice versa.
A) Station address
B) IP address
C) Port address
D) Checksum

17. Which of the following OSI layers correspond to TCP/IP's application layer?
A) Application
B) Presentation
C) Session
D) All of the above

18. Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network via a .....
A) File Server
B) Utility Server
C) Printer Server
D) Gateway

19. A communication device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a
A) Concentrator
B) Modifier
C) Multiplexer
D) Full duplex file

20. Which layers of the OSI determines the interface often system with the user?
A) Network
B) Application
C) Data link
D) Session

21. Which of the following of the TCP/IP protocols is the used for transferring files from one

machine to another?
A) FTP
B) SMTP
C) SNMP
D) Rpe

22. In which OSI layers does the FDDI protocol operate?
A) Physical

B) Data link
C) Network
D) A and B

23. In FDDI, data normally travel on .....
A) The primary ring
B) The Secondary ring
C) Both rings
D) Neither ring

24. The .....layer of OSI model can use the trailer of the frame for error detection.
A) Physical
B) Data link
C) Transport
D) Presentation

25. In a .....topology, if there are n devices in a network, each device has n-1 ports for cables.
A) Mesh
B) Star
C) Bus
D) Ring

26. Another name for Usenet is
A) Gopher
B) Newsgroups
C) Browser
D) CERN

27. The standard suit of protocols used by the Internet, Intranets, extranets and some other networks.
A) TCP/IP
B) Protocol
C) Open system
D) Internet work processor

28. State whether the following is **True** or **False**.
    i) In bus topology, heavy Network traffic slows down the bus speed.
    ii) It is multipoint configuration.

A) True, True
B) True, False
C) False, True

D) False, False

29. Which of the following is the logical topology?
A) Bus
B) Tree
C) Star
D) Both A and B

30. Which of the following is/ are the drawbacks of Ring Topology?

A) Failure of one computer, can affect the whole network
B) Adding or removing the computers disturbs the network activity.
C) If the central hub fails, the whole network fails to operate.
D) Both of A and B

31. In mesh topology, relationship between one device and another is .....
A) Primary to peer
B) Peer to primary
C) Primary to secondary
D) Peer to Peer

32. The performance of data communications network depends on .....
A) Number of users
B) The hardware and software
C) The transmission
D) All of the above

33. Find out the OSI layer, which performs token management.
A) Network Layer
B) Transport Layer
C) Session Layer
D) Presentation Layer

34. The name of the protocol which provides virtual terminal in TCP/IP model is.
A) Telnet
B) SMTP

C) HTTP

35. The layer one of the OSI model is
A) Physical layer
B) Link layer
C) Router layer
D) Broadcast layer

36. What is the name of the network topology in which there are bi-directional links between each possible node?
A) Ring
B) Star
C) Tree
D) Mesh

37. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission?
A) Bytes per second
B) Baud
C) Bits per second
D) Both B and C

38. Which of the communication modes support two way traffic but in only once direction of a time?
A) Simplex
B) Half-duplex
C) Three - quarter's duplex
D) Full duplex

39. The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called .....
A) Attenuation
B) Propagation
C) Scattering
D) Interruption

40. Which of the following TCP/IP protocols is used for transferring files form one machine to another.
A) FTP
B) SNMP
C) SMTP
D) RPC

41. Which of the following is/are the applications of twisted pair cables .....
A. In the local loop
B. In the DSL line
C. In the ISDN Network
D. All of the above

42.transmission systems are widely used in the backbone of networks.
A. Unshielded Twisted Pair(UTP)
B. Shielded Twisted Pair(STP)
C. Optical Fiber
D. Wireless

43.has much lower attenuation and can carry signal to longer distances without using amplifiers and repeaters in between.
A. UTP cable
B. STP cable
C. Fiber Optic cable
D. All of the above
44. The major problem(s) suffered for transmission lines on physical layer is/are .....
A. Attenuation distortion
B. Delay distortion
C. Noise
D. All of the above

45.is the lost of energy as the signal propagates outward.
A. Attenuation distortion
B. Delay distortion
C. Noise
D. None of the above

46.is the unwanted energy from sources other than the transmitter.
A. Attenuation distortion
B. Delay distortion
C. Noise
D. Disturbance

47. Which of the following is not the sources of noise?
A. Thermal
B. Magnetic
C. Inter-modulation
D. Cross talk

48.Data rate in data communication depends on which of the following factors.
A. The bandwidth available
B. The level of the signals we use
C. The quality of the channel
D. All of the above

49.is the physical path between the transmitter and receiver.
A. Transmission media

B. Physical media
C. Transmission path
D. Receiving path

50. The key concern in design of data transmission system is Data Rate and .....
A. Data Path
B. Data flow
C. Distance

D. Frequencies

51. A..... network is none that establishes a dedicated circuit between nodes and terminals before the users may communicate.
A. Message switching

B. Physical switching
C. circuit switching
D. packet switching

52. Which of the following is not the phase involved in circuit switching network?
A. Connection start
B. Connection establishment
C. Data transfer
D. Termination

53.is also known as store and forward switching since the messages are stored at intermediate nodes in route to their destinations.
A. Message switching
B. Physical switching
C. circuit switching
D. packet switching

54. State True or False for the following characteristics of optical fiber cables.
i) The cost of fiber optic cable is more compared to twisted pair and co-axial.
ii) The installation of fiber optic cable is much easier.

A. i-True, ii-True
B. i-False, ii-True
C. i-True, ii-False
D. i-False, ii-False

55.splits traffic data into chunks.
A. Message switching
B. Linear switching
C. circuit switching
D. packet switching

56.is used to optimize the use of the channel capacity available in a network, to minimize the transmission latency and to increase robustness of communication.
A. Message switching
B. Linear switching
C. circuit switching
D. packet switching

57. The term ..... describes the position of the waveform relative to time 0.

A. Frequency
B. Phase
C. Phase Shift
D. Time period

58. If the value of a signal changes over a very short span of time, it's frequency is .....
A. short
B. low
C. high
D. long

59. What is/are the services provided by ISDN?
i. Data applications
ii. Teletext services
iii. Videotext services
iv. Fascimile(FAX)

A. i, ii and iii only
B. ii, iii and iv only
C. i, iii and iv only
D. All i, ii, iii and iv

60. used in telephone network for bi-directional, real time transfer between computers.
A. Message switching
B. Circuit switching
C. Packet switching
D. Circular switching

61. The .....layer provides a well defined service interface to the network layer, determining how the bits of the physical layer are grouped into frames.

A. Data Link
B. Physical
C. Network
D. Session

62.The service primitives provide a way for the data link layer on the requesting side to learn whether the request was successfully carried out.

A. Request
B. Indication
C. Response
D. Confirm

63. The different types of services provided by data link layer is/are ...
A. Unacknowledged connectionless service
B. Acknowledged connectionless service
C. Acknowledged connection oriented service
D. All of the above.

64.....is used by the network layer to ask the data link layer to do something.

A. Request
B. Indication
C. Response
D. Confirm

65. In.....the source machine sends independent frames to the destination machine without having the destination machine acknowledge them.

A. Unacknowledged connectionless service
B. Acknowledged connectionless service
C. Acknowledged connection oriented service
D. Unacknowledged connection oriented service

66.....is the most sophisticated service provided by the data link layer to the network layer. The source and destination machines establish a connection before any data transfer takes place.

A. Unacknowledged connectionless service
B. Acknowledged connectionless service
C. Acknowledged connection oriented service
D. Unacknowledged connection oriented service

67. In....., there are still no connections used, but each frame sent is individually acknowledged.

A. Unacknowledged connectionless service
B. Acknowledged connectionless service
C. Acknowledged connection oriented service
D. Unacknowledged connection oriented service

68 is used to indicate to the network layer that an event has happened, for example, establishment or release of a connection.

A. Request
B. Indication
C. Response
D. Confirm

69 is used on the receiving side by the network layer to reply to a previous indication.
A. Request
B. Indication
C. Response
D. Confirm

70. In.....we are looking only to see if any error has occurred. The answer is a simple yes or no.
A. error searching
B. error detection
C. error correction
D. error transmission

71. In.....we need to know the exact number of bits that are corrected and more importantly, their location in the message.
A. error searching
B. error detection
C. error correction
D. error transmission

72.....is the process in which the receiver tries to guess the message by using redundant bits.
A. Forward error correction
B. Backward error correction
C. Transmission
D. Retransmission

73. is the technique in which the receiver detects the occurrence of an error and asks the sender to resend the message.

A. Forward error correction
B. Backward error correction
C. Transmission
D. Retransmission

74. In block coding, we divide our message into blocks, each of k bits, called .....

A. Dataword

B. Generator
C. Codeword
D. Checker

75.....in the data link layer separates a message from one source to a destination, or from other messages to other destinations, by adding a sender address and a destination address.

A. Transforming

B. Framing
C. Separating
D. Messaging

76. In....., there is no need for defining the boundaries of the frames; the size itself can be used a delimiter.
A. Standard Size Framing
B. Fixed Size Framing
C. Variable Size Framing
D. Constant Size Framing

77.is prevalent in LANs, we need a way to define the end of the frame and the beginning of the next.

A. Standard Size Framing
B. Fixed Size Framing
C. Variable Size Framing
D. Constant Size Framing

78. Which of the following is/are the methods used for carrying out framing.

A. Character count
B. Starting and ending characters, with character stuffing.
C. Starting and ending flags with bit stuffing.
D. All of the above

79. In....., the sender sends one frame, stops until it receives confirmation from the receiver, and then sends the next frame.

A. stop and wait protocol
B. simplest protocol
C. sliding window protocol
D. High level Data Link Control Protocol(HDLC)

80. In....., the sliding window is an abstract concept that defines the range of sequence numbers that is the concern of the sender and receiver.

A. stop and wait protocol

B. simplest protocol
C. sliding window protocol
D. High level Data Link Control Protocol(HDLC)

81.The field of the Media Access Control frame that is used to alternate the 1s and 0s is called
A. SFD
B. preamble
C. source address

D. destination address

82. Media access control is the sub layer of

A. LLC
B. IEEE
C. ANSI
D. both a and c

83. The Media Access Control layer frame has

A. 5 Fields
B. 7 Fields
C. 9 Fields
D. 11 Fields

84. The value of the frame body field of Media Access Control frame is in between

A. 0 and 512 bytes
B. 0 and 1214 bytes
C. 0 to 2312 bytes
D. 0 to 3450 bytes

85. The duration field D of Media Access Control layer frame contains

A. 2bytes
B. 4 bytes
C. 6 bytes
D. 8 bytes

86.The field of the Media Access Control frame that is used to alternate the 1s and 0s is called

A. SFD
B. preamble
C. source address
D. destination address

87.The maximum length of 1000BaseSX is

A. 550 m
B. 25 m
C. 100 m
D. 5000 m

88.1000Base-LX has used two wires for long wave are

A. STP Cable
B. UTP Cable
C. Fiber Optic
D. Coaxial Cable

89. Protocol Data Unit (PDU) is similar to
A. LLC
B. HDLC

C. MAC
D. DSAP

90. The terms that control the flow and errors in full duplex switched Ethernet is called
A. LLC Sub layer
B. MAC Sub layer
C. LLC Control Layer
D. MAC Control Layer

91. The..... layer links the network support layers and the user support layers.
A. transport
B. network
C. data link
D. session

92. The..... layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals.
A. physical
B. data link
C. transport
D. network

93. The..... layer coordinates the functions required to transmit a bit stream over a physical medium.
A. transport
B. network
C. data link
D. physical

94. Which of the following is an application layer service?
A. remote log-in.
B. file transfer and access.
C. mail service
D. all of the above

95. The..... layer is responsible for the source-to-destination delivery of a packet across multiple network links.
A. transport
B. network

C. data link
D. session

96. The..... layer is the layer closest to the transmission medium.
A. physical
B. data link
C. network
D. transport

97. The .....layer is responsible for the process-to-process delivery of th entire message.

A. transport
B. network
C. data link
D. physical

98. Mail services are available to network users through the .....layer.

A. data link
B. physical
C. transport
D. application

99. The..... layer establishes, maintains, and synchronizes the interactions between communicating devices.

A. transport
B. network
C. session
D. physical

100. The .....layer lies between the network layer and the application layer.

A. physical
B. data link
C. transport
D. session

101. The .....layer ensures interoperability between communicating devices through transformation of data into a mutually agreed upon format.

A. transport
B. network
C. data link
D. presentation

102. Transmission media lies below the..... layer.

A. physical
B. network
C. transport
D. application

103. The .....layer enables the users to access the network.
A. session
B. application
C. data link
D. physical

104. Circuit switching takes place at the.....layer.
A. data link

B. physical
C. network
D. transport

105. The .....layer is responsible for moving frames form one node to the next.
A. physical
B. data link
C. transport
D. session

106. The routing processor of a router performs the.....layer functions of the router.
A. physical and data link
B. network
C. transport
D. session

107. The .....layer adds a header to the packet coming from the upper layer that includes the logical address of the sender and receiver.
A. physical
B. data link
C. network
D. transport

108. Network layer lies on ..... layer.
A. physical
B. data link
C. network
D. transport

109. The .....layer is responsible for the delivery of a message from one process to another.
A. physical
B. transport
C. network
D. session

110. The data link layer takes the packet it gets from the network layer and encapsulates them into .....
A. cells

B. frames
C. packet
D. trailer

111. The .....provides two well-defined classes of services, namely connectionless and connection oriented services to the numerous nodes or hosts communicating through subnet.
A. physical layer
B. data link layer

C. network layer
D. transport layer

112. In computer networking the term..... refers to selecting paths in a computer network along which to send data.
A. routing
B. inter-networking
C. internal organization
D. congestion control

113. Routing algorithms do not base their routing decisions on measurements or estimates of the current traffic and topology.
A. Static or Non-adaptive
B. Static or adaptive
C. Dynamic or Non-adaptive
D. Dynamic or adaptive

114. Routing algorithm in contrast change their routing decisions to reflect changes in topology and usually the traffic as well.
A. Static or Non-adaptive
B. Static or adaptive
C. Dynamic or Non-adaptive
D. Dynamic or adaptive

115. is also a static algorithm in which every incoming packet is sent out on every outgoing line except the one it arrives on.
A. Shortest Path Algorithm
B. Flooding
C. Distance Vector Routing
D. Hierarchical Routing

116. is basically a vector that keeps track of best known distance to each destination and which line to use to get there.

A. Shortest Path Algorithm
B. Flooding
C. Distance Vector Routing

D. Hierarchical Routing

117. In addresses for .....networks, the first 16 bits specify a particular network, and the last 16 bits specify a particular host.

A. class A
B. class C
C. class B

D. class D

118. In....., the routers are divided into regions. Each router knows all details about how to route packets to destinations within its own region.

A. Shortest Path Algorithm
B. Link state Routing
C. Distance Vector Routing
D. Hierarchical Routing

119. In....., each node uses as its fundamental data a map of the network in the form of a graph.

A. Shortest Path Algorithm
B. Link state Routing
C. Distance Vector Routing
D. Hierarchical Routing

120.....protocols are simple and efficient in small networks, and require little, if any management.

A. Shortest Path Algorithm
B. Link state Routing
C. Distance Vector Routing
D. Hierarchical Routing

121. In..... routing algorithm, each router knows all details about how to route packets to destinations within its own region. But does not have any idea about internal structure of other regions.

A. Shortest Path Algorithm
B. Link state Routing
C. Distance Vector Routing
D. Hierarchical Routing

122. The set of optimal routers from source to a given destination from a tree rooted at the destination called a..... tree.

A. sink
B. optimal
C. rooted
D. routing

123.....is a simple mathematical computation used to check for bit-level errors in the IPV4 header.
A. Identification

B. Protocol
C. Checksum
D. Time-to-Live(TTL)

124. The number of network segments on which the datagram is allowed to travel before a router should discard it is called .....
A. Identification
B. Protocol
C. Checksum
D. Time-to-Live(TTL)

125.....is an identifier of the upper-layer protocol to which the IPV4 payload must be passed.

A. Identification
B. Protocol
C. Checksum
D. Time-to-Live(TTL)

126. The IPV4 address of the intermediate or final destination of the IPV4 packet is called .....

A. Source IP Address
B. Destination IP Address
C. Identification
D. Checksum

127.....type of IPV4 address is assigned to all network interfaces located on a subnet, used for one-to-everyone on a subnet communication.

A. Unicast
B. Multicast
C. Broadcast
D. Anycast

128. The .....header field of IPV6 indicates the number of likes on which the packet is allowed to travel before being discarded by a router.

A. Source Address
B. Destination Address
C. Next Header
D. Hop Limit

129.....is an identifier for either the IPV6 extension header immediately following the IPV6 header or an upper layer protocol, such as ICMPv6, TCP or UDP.

A. Source Address
B. Destination Address
C. Next Header
D. Hop Limit

130. The internet addresses are..... bits in length in IPV4 addressing scheme.
A. 16
B. 64
C. 32
D. 48

131. The .....is responsible for end to end delivery, segmentation and concatenation.
A. Physical layer
B. Data Link layer
C. Network layer
D. Transport layer

132. needs ports or service access points.
A. Physical layer
B. Data Link layer
C. Network layer
D. Transport layer

133. The task of.....is to provide reliable, cost effective transport of data from source machine to destination machine.
A. Network Layer
B. Transport Layer
C. Presentation Layer
D. Application Layer

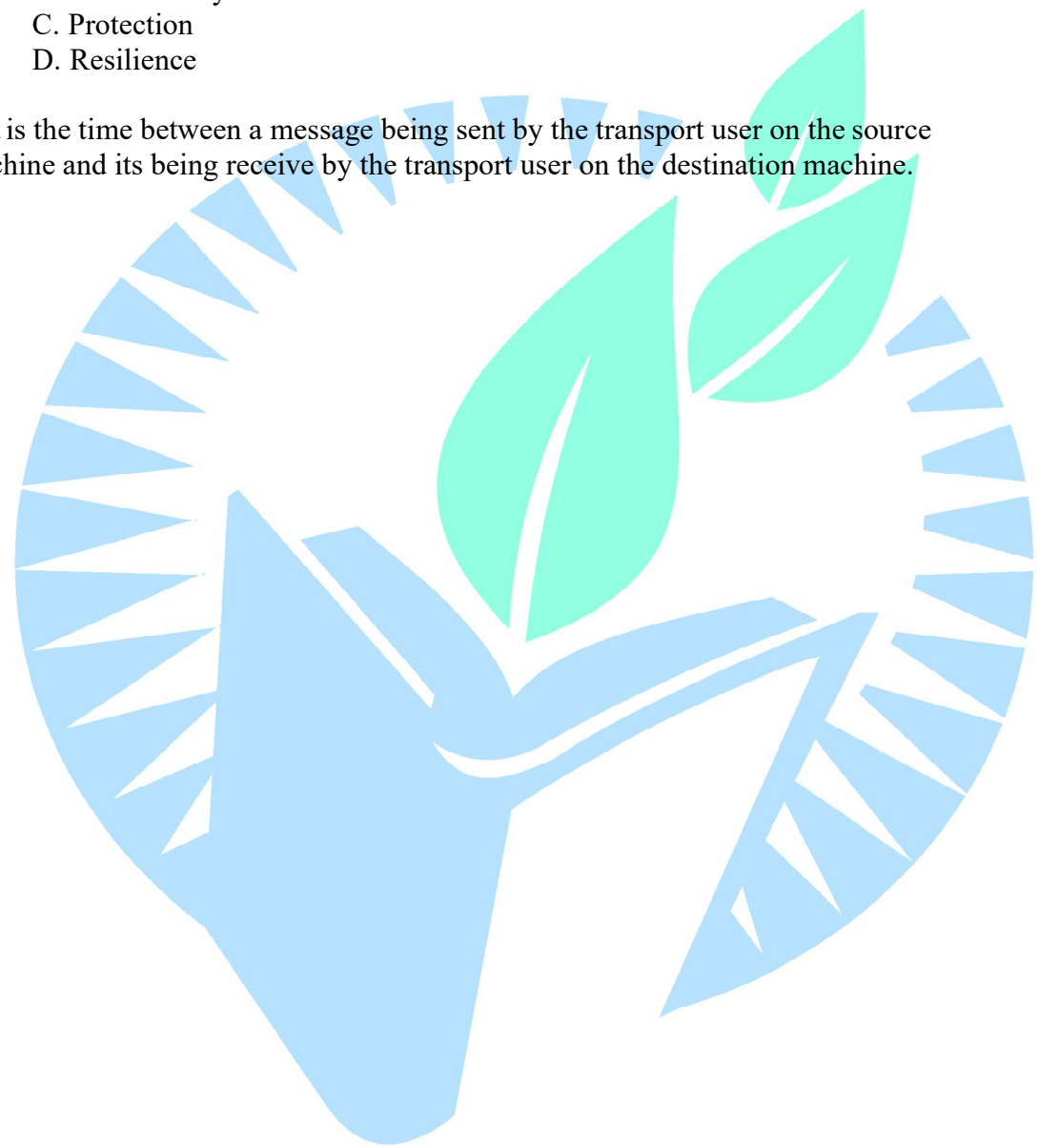
134. The hardware and/or software within the transport layer which does the work of making use of the services provided by the network layer is called as .....
A. transport media
B. transport device
C. transport entity
D. network transporter

135. measures the number of bytes of user data transferred per second, measured over

some time interval. It is measured separately for each direction.

A. Throughput
B. Transit delay
C. Protection
D. Resilience

136. is the time between a message being sent by the transport user on the source machine and its being receive by the transport user on the destination machine.



A. Throughput
B. Transit delay
C. Protection
D. Resilience

137. The time difference between the instant at which a transport connection is requested and the instant at which it is confirmed is called as .....
A. Connection establishment delay
B. Transit delay
C. Protection delay
D. Priority delay

138. The message sent from transport entity to transport entity is called as .....
A. transport data unit
B. transport display data unit
C. transport protocol data unit
D. transport protocol display unit

139. are designed for the protocols like ICMP or OSPF, because these protocols are not use either stream packets or datagram sockets.
A. Berkeley sockets
B. Stream sockets
C. Datagram sockets
D. Raw sockets

140. is designed for the connectionless protocol such as User Datagram Protocol(UDP)
A. Berkeley socket
B. Stream socket
C. Datagram socket
D. Raw socket

141. is designed for the connection oriented protocol such as Transmission Control Protocol(TCP).

A. Berkeley socket
B. Stream socket
C. Datagram socket
D. Raw socket

142.....is used to implement the transport layer services between the two transport entities.

A. Transport service
B. Transport protocol
C. Transport address
D. Transport control

143. Which of the following is/are the tasks of transport protocols.
A. Error control
B. Sequencing
C. Flow control
D. All of the above

144. The internet uses universal port numbers for services and these numbers are called as .....
A. Well known port numbers
B. Fixed port numbers
C. Standard port numbers
D. Ephemeral port numbers

145. In the internet model, the client program defines itself with a port number which is chosen randomly. This number is called as .....
A. Well known port numbers
B. Fixed port numbers
C. Standard port numbers
D. Ephemeral port numbers

146. The port numbers ..... are known as well known ports and they are reserved for standard circuits.
A. below 1024
B. above 1024
C. below 2048
D. below 512

147. In the TCP segment header, ... is a 32-bit number identifying the current position of the first data byte in the segment within the entire byte stream for the TCP connection.

A. serial number
B. current number
C. sequence number
D. acknowledgement number

148. In the TCP segment header, ... is a 32-bit number identifying the next data byte the sender expects from the receiver.

A. serial number

B. current number
C. sequence number
D. acknowledgement number

149. A..... is a special type of file handle, which is used by a process to request network servicesfrom the operating system.

A. socket
B. handler
C. requester
D. protocol

150.....is an optional 16-bit one's complement of the one's complement sum of a pseudo-IP header, the UDP header, and the UDP data.

A. Congestion
B. Checksum
C. Pseudosum
D. Headersum

151. In a/an..... of DNS resolver, instead of supplying a name and asking for an IP address, the DNS client provides the IP address and requests the corresponding host name.

A. Recursive queries
B. Iterative queries
C. Reverse queries
D. Inverse queries

152. For each resolved query, the DNS resolver caches the returned information for a time that is specified in each resource record in the DNS response. This is known as .....

A. Positive caching
B. Time To Live
C. Negative Caching
D. Reverse Caching

153. As originally defined in RFC 1134,..... negative caching is the caching of failed name resolutions.

A. Positive caching
B. Time To Live
C. Negative Caching
D. Round Robin Load Balancing

154.can reduce response times for names that DNS cannot resolve for both the DNS client and DNS servers during an iterative query process.

A. Positive caching
B. Time To Live
C. Negative Caching
D. Round Robin Load Balancing

155. The amount of time in seconds to cache the record data is referred to as the .....

A. Time To Cache
B. Time To Live
C. Time For Record
D. Time To Save

156. Which of the following issues arises, when multiple resource records for the same resource record type exist.

A. For the DNS server, how to order the resource records in the DNS Name Query Response message.
B. For the DNS client, how to choose a specific resource record in the DNS Name Query Response message.
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above.

157. To address the issues arises when multiple resource records for the same resource record type exist, RFC 1794 describes a mechanism named ..... to share and distribute loads for network resources.

A. Positive caching
B. Time To Live
C. Negative Caching
D. Round Robin Load Balancing

158. A..... gets the data for its zones from locally stored and maintained files.

A. primary name server
B. secondary name server
C. ternary name server
D. primary name client

159. A..... gets the data for its zones across the network from another name server.

A. primary name server
B. secondary name server
C. ternary name server

D. primary name client

160. The process of obtaining zone information across the network is referred to as a .....

A. zone obtaining
B. zone transfer
C. zone information
D. zone extracting

161. Which of the following is/are the reasons to have secondary name servers within an enterprise network.

A. Redundancy
B. Remote locations
C. Load distribution
D. All of the above

162. The source of the zone information for a secondary name server is referred to as a .....

A. Name server
B. Primary Name Server
C. Master Name Server
D. Secondary Name Server

163. In....., when a name server receives a DNS query that it cannot resolve through its own zone files, it sends a recursive query to its forwarder.

A. exclusive mode
B. non-exclusive mode
C. caching mode
D. zonal mode

164. Which of the following is not the work done by a name server using a forwarder in exclusive mode, when attempting to resolve a name.

A. Checks its local cache
B. Checks its zone files
C. Sends a recursive query to a forwarder
D. Attempts to resolve the name through iterative queries to other DNS servers.

165. In....., name servers rely on the name-resolving ability of the forwarders.

A. exclusive mode
B. non-exclusive mode
C. caching mode
D. zonal mode

166. Name servers in..... make no attempt to resolve the query on their own if the forwarder is unable to satisfy the request.

A. exclusive mode
B. non-exclusive mode
C. caching mode
D. zonal mode

167 ..... are DNS servers that only perform queries, cache the answers, and return the results.

A. Querying only server
B. Results only server
C. Caching only server
D. Information only server

168. In DNS resource records, ... indicate primary and secondary servers for the zone specified in the SOA resource record, and they indicate the servers for any delegated zones.

A. SOA records
B. A records
C. MX records
D. NS records

169. In DNS resource records,. ..... specifies a mail exchange server for a DNS domain name.

A. SRV
B. MX
C. PTR
D. NS

170. In DNS resource records, ... specifies the IP addresses of servers of a specific service, protocol and DNS domain.

A. SRV
B. MX
C. PTR
D. NS

171. In MIME header field, ...is a world unique value identifying the content of this part of this message.

A. content-type
B. content-transfer-encoding

C. content-description
D. content-id

172. The Post Office Protocol, version 3, is a standard protocol with STD number 53 and it is described in .....

A. RFC 1939
B. RFC 0937

C. RFC 2821
D. RFC 2822

173.is an electronic mail protocol with both client and server functions.
A. SMTP
B. MIME
C. POP
D. TCP

174. In authentication state of POP3 server,..... is used to specify a mechanism by which bothauthentication and data protection can be provided.

A. USER
B. PASS
C. APOP
D. AUTH

175.In transaction state of POP3 commands,..... retrieve the number of messages and total size of the messages.
A. STAT
B. LIST
C. RETR
D. DELE

176. A MIME compliant message must contain a header field with the.....verbatim text.

A. MIME-version:1.0
B. MIME-version:1.1
C. MIME-version:2.0
D. MIME-version:2.1

177.In.....name space, a name is assigned to an address. It is a sequence of characters without structure.

A. hierarchical
B. sequential
C. flat
D. addressed

178. The main disadvantage of a..... name space is that it cannot be used in a large system such as the internet because it may be centrally controlled to avoid ambiguity and duplication.

A. hierarchical
B. sequential
C. flat
D. addressed

179. The .....protocol defines a set of messages sent over either User Datagram Protocol(UDP) port53 or Transmission Control Protocol(TCP) port53.

A. Name space
B. DNS
C. Domain space
D. Zone transfer

180. Primary specifications for DNS are defined in which of the following Request for Comments(RFCs)?

A. 974
B. 1034
C. 1035
D. All of the above

181. Which of the following is/are the components of DNS defined by RFC 1034?

A. The domain namespace and resource records
B. Name servers
C. Resolvers
D. All of the above

182.....are records in the DNS database that can be used to configure the DNS database server or to contain information of different types of process client queries.

A. Domain namespace
B. Resource records
C. Name servers
D. Resolvers

183 store resource records and information about the domain tree structure and attempt to resolve received client queries.

A. Domain namespace
B. DNS Names

C. Name servers
D. Resolvers

184 are programs that run on DNS clients and DNS servers and that create queries to extract information from name servers.

A. Domain namespace

B. Resource records
C. Name servers
D. Resolvers

185. have a very specific structure, which identifies the location of the name in the DNS namespace.

A. Domain namespace
B. DNS Names
C. Name servers
D. Resolvers

186. A..... is a DNS domain name that has been constructed from its location relative to the root of the namespace is known as the root domain.

A. Fully Qualified Domain Name(FQDN)
B. Fully Structured Domain Name(FSDN)
C. Fully Constructed Domain Name(FCDN)
D. Fully Rooted Domain Name(FRDN)

187. State whether the following statements are True or False for the attributes of Fully Qualified Domain Name(FQDN).

i) FQDN are case-sensitive
ii) A period character separates each name.
iii) The entire FQDN can not be no more than 255 characters long.

A. i-True, ii-True, iii-False
B. i-True, ii-False, iii-True
C. i-False, ii-True, iii-True
D. i-False, ii-True, iii-False

188.A..... is a contiguous portion of a domain of the DNS namespace whose database records exist and managed in a particular DNS database file stored on one or multiple DNS servers.

A. Subdomain

B. Zone
C. Sub DNS
D. Sub zone

189. In a/an..... of DNS resolver, the queried name server is requested to respond with the requested data or with an error stating that data of the requested type or the specified domain name does not exist.

A. Recursive queries
B. Iterative queries
C. Reverse queries
D. Inverse queries

190. In MIME header field, ... is a plain text description of the object within the body, which is useful when the object is not human-readable.

A. content-type
B. content-transfer-encoding
C. content-description
D. content-id

191. The field of the Media Access Control frame that is used to alternate the 1s and 0s is called

A. SFD
B. preamble
C. source address
D. destination address

192. The IETF standards documents are called

a) RFC
b) RCF
c) ID
d) None of the mentioned

193. 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

194. The structure or format of data is called

a) Syntax
b) Semantics

c) Struct
d) None of the mentioned

195. Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission
a) Automatic
b) Half-duplex
c) Full-duplex

d) Simplex

196. 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

197. Which one of the following task is not done by data link layer?

a) framing
b) error control
c) flow control
d) channel coding

198. Which sublayer of the data link layer performs data link functions that depend upon the type of medium?

a) logical link control sublayer
b) media access control sublayer
c) network interface control sublayer
d) none of the mentioned

199. Header of a frame generally contains

a) synchronization bytes
b) addresses
c) frame identifier
d) all of the mentioned

200. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol used in internet?

a) TCP
b) UDP
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of the mentioned