Q1. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called

A. computer network

B. distributed system

C. both (a) and (b)

D. none of the mentioned

Answer B

Q2. 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 of different devices are same

D. none of the mentioned

Answer A

Q3. In computer network nodes are

A. the computer that originates the data

B. the computer that routes the data

C. the computer that terminates the data

D. all of the mentioned

Answer D

Q4. Bluetooth is an example of

A. personal area network

B. local area network

C. virtual private network

D. none of the mentioned

Answer A

Q5. 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

Answer C

Q6. Network congestion occurs

A. in case of traffic overloading

B. when a system terminates

C. when connection between two nodes terminates

D. none of the mentioned

Answer A

Q7. TCP/IP model does not have _____ layer but OSI model have this layer.

A. session layer

B. presentation layer

C. application layer

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer D

Q8. Which address is used in an internet employing the TCP/IP protocols?

A. physical address and logical address

B. port address

C. specific address

D. all of the mentioned

Answer D

Q9. Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery ?

    A. network layer

    B. transport layer

    C. session layer

    D. data link layer

Answer B

Q10. Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?

    A. coaxial cable

    B. twisted pair cable

    C. optical fiber

    D. electrical cable

Answer C

Q11. The portion of physical layer that interfaces with the media access control sublayer is called

A. physical signalling sublayer

B. physical data sublayer

C. physical address sublayer

D. none of the mentioned

Answer A

Q12. The physical layer is responsible for

A. line coding

B. channel coding

C. modulation

D. all of the mentioned

Answer D

Q13. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by

A. analog modulation

B. digital modulation

C. multiplexing

D. none of the mentioned

Answer C

Q14. Which one of the following task is not done by data link layer?

A. framing

B. error control

C. flow control

D. channel coding

Answer D

Q15. Header of a frame generally contains

    A. synchronization bytes

    B. addresses

    C. frame identifier

    D. all of the mentioned

    Answer D

Q16. Automatic repeat request error management mechanism is provided by

A. logical link control sublayer

B. media access control sublayer

C. network interface control sublayer

D. none of the mentioned

Answer A

Q17. When 2 or more bits in a data unit has been changed during the transmission, the error is called

A. random error

B. burst error

C. inverted error

D. none of the mentioned

Answer B

Q18. The network layer concerns with

A. bits

B. frames

C. packets

D. none of the mentioned

Answer C

Q19. Which one of the following routing algorithm can be used for network layer design?

A. shortest path algorithm
B. distance vector routing
C. link state routing
D. all of the mentioned

Answer D

Q20. A subset of a network that includes all the routers but contains no loops is called

A. spanning tree
B. spider structure
C. spider tree
D. none of the mentioned

Answer A