1. IPv4 supports different types of addressing modes
A. two B. three C. four D. five
2. Which mode, data is sent only to one destined host?
A. Broadcast Addressing Mode B. Multicast Addressing Mode C. Unicast Addressing Mode D. All of the above
3. The Destination Address field contains IP address of the destination host.
A. 8- bit B. 16- bit C. 24- bit D. 32- bit
4. In Broadcast Addressing Mode, the Destination Address field contains a special broadcast address, i.e
A. 127.255.255.255. B. 255.255.255. C. 0.0.0.0 D. 194.255.255.255.
5. Which mode is a mix of the previous two modes?
A. Broadcast Addressing Mode B. Unicast Addressing Mode C. Multicast Addressing Mode D. All of the above
6. In Multicast Addressing Mode, the Destination Address contains a special address which starts with ?
A. 0.x.x.x B. 127.x.x.x C. 192.x.x.x D. 224.x.x.x

7. IPv4 uses hierarchical addressing scheme.
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. Can be true or false D. Can not say
8. IP address is 32 bit value which is divided into octets.
A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 16
9. Subnet Mask is also 32 bits long.
A. Yes B. No C. Can be yes or no D. Can not say
10. The first octet referred here is the most of all.
A. right B. middle C. left D. None of the above
11. IPv4 stands for?
A. Internet Protocol version 3 B. Internet Protocol version 4 C. Internet Protocol version 5 D. Internet Protocol version 6
12. A computing device when connected to other computing device(s) enables us to share data and information at lightning fast speed.
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. Can be true or false D. Can not say

13 are said to be situated at ultimate end of the network
A. Media B. Hub C. Hosts D. Router
14. Which of the following is not wired?
A. copper cable B. fiber optic cable C. coaxial cable D. free-to-air radio frequency
15. Hub works on (Physical Layer) of OSI Model.
A. Layer-1 B. Layer-2 C. Layer-3 D. Layer-4
16. Switch works on of OSI Model.
A. Layer-1 B. Layer-2 C. Layer-3 D. Both B and C
17. MAC address is a factory coded hardware address which can also uniquely identify a host.
A. 8-bits B. 24-bits C. 48-bits D. 64-bits
18. A Switch is a multiport bridge and is used to connect hosts in a LAN segment.
A. Yes B. No C. Can be yes or no D. Can not say

19. Which of the following is used to protect users data from unintended recipients on the network/internet?
A. Router
B. Gateways
C. Firewall
D. None of the above
20. All components in a network ultimately serve the hosts.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. Can be true or false
D. Can not say
21. IPv6 stands for?
A. Internet Protocol version 3
B. Internet Protocol version 4
C. Internet Protocol version 5
D. Internet Protocol version 6
22. Which of the following features of IPv6?
A. Larger Address Space
B. Simplified Header
C. End-to-end Connectivity
D. All of the above
23. IPv6 supports both auto configuration mode of its host devices.
A. stateful
B. stateless
C. stateful and stateless
D. None of the above
24. IPv6 header is only twice as bigger than IPv4
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. Can be true or false
D. Can not say

25. IPv6 uses	_ times more bits to address a device on the Internet.
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6	
26. Which of the following the packet and route it?	ing are used to tell the underlying routers how to efficiently process
A. Traffic classB. Flow labelC. Both A and BD. Can not say	
27. The header length o	f an IPv6 datagram is
A. 10bytes B. 25bytes C. 30bytes D. 40bytes	
28. In the IPv6 header,	the traffic class field is similar to which field in the IPv4 header?
A. Fragmentation fieldB. Fast-switchingC. ToS fieldD. Option field	
29. Which among the fo	ollowing features is present in IPv6 but not in IPv4?
A. FragmentationB. Anycast addressC. Header checksumD. Options	
30. According to an esti earth.	mate, 1564 addresses can be allocated to every square meter of this
A. Yes B. No C. Can be yes or no D. Can not say	

31. In OSI model, OSI stands for?

- A. Open Source Interconnection
- **B.** Open System Interconnection
- C. O-System Interconnection
- D. O-Source Interconnection
- 32. Which of the following is Layer-7?
- A. Presentation Layer
- B. Session Layer
- C. Application Layer
- D. Transport Layer
- 33. Which layer helps to understand data representation in one form on a host to other host in their native representation?
- A. Application Layer
- **B.** Presentation Layer
- C. Session Layer
- D. Transport Layer
- 34. HTTP is an example of?
- A. Session Layer
- B. Presentation Layer
- C. Data Link Layer
- **D.** Application Layer
- 35. Which layer helps to uniquely identify hosts beyond the subnets and defines the path which the packets will follow or be routed to reach the destination?
- A. Physical Layer
- B. Data Link Layer
- C. Network Layer
- D. Transport Layer
- **36.** Physical Layer is Layer-1.
- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Can be yes or no
- D. Can not say

37. How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?
A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9
38. The physical layer concerns with
 A. bit-by-bit delivery B. process to process delivery C. application to application delivery D. None of the above 39. Bits can be send over guided and unguided media as analog signal by
A. digital modulation
B. amplitude modulation
C. frequency modulation
D. phase modulation40. The network layer is responsible for carrying data from one host to another.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE C. Can be true or false
D. Can not say