CS610 Computer Networks Solved MCQs by R@ïñßøwßrïght Part 2/3

Find the class of the address.
10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111
A
B
E
C

On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____.
consistency
inconsistency
stability
dynamic addressing

Propagation multicast routing information differs dramatically from unicast route propagation?
True
False

The IP multicast abstraction allows an application running on an arbitrary computer to leave a multicast group at any time. While _____ application on a computer remain a member of a group.

no
many

In IPv6 the type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix. Are known as_____.
Anycast
Unicast
Multicast
Non of the given

Special types of addresses in IPv6 used for multiple destinations; possibly not at same site. Are known as_____.
Unicast
Anycast
Multicast
Non of the given

UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.
True
False

The time for acknowledgement to arrival of packet depends on.
Distance to destination and Current traffic conditions
Current traffic conditions
Distance to destination
non of these

Cost, effort, risks, and resources are the factors included in--------
Estimation

Testing
Development
Maintenance

There are _____ possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route
1
2
3
None of the given

_____ is used for single destination computer.
Multicast
Broadcast
unicast
none of the given
Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a ____ Ethernet address.
16-bit
48-bit
64-bit
128-bit

Which is not the type of error messages defined by ICMP.
Source quench
Time exceeded
Destination unreachable
none of the given

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is _____
Connection oriented
Connectionless
both a and b
none of the given

_____ is a type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix.
Cluster
unicast
Multicast
none of the given
IPv6 _____ is responsible for fragmentation. Routers simply drop datagram's larger than network
Destination
Intermediate routers
Source
Medium

_____ Source is responsible for fragmentation.
IPV4
IPV6

_____ message is sent in response to incoming datagrams with problems.
TCP/IP
IGMP
ICMP

none of the given

_____ field is used to identify a specific path through the network
FLOW LABEL
TRAFFIC CLASS
Both a and b
none of the given

Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best-effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction & operating system independent are the characteristics of _____
TCP
UDP
IP
None of the given

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called _____.
Encapsulation
Reassembling
Routing or forwarding
None of the given

A multicast routing scheme in which the protocol software builds a delivery tree from a central point is called _____
Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)
Core Based Tree (CBT)
Protocol Independent Multicast_Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)
Protocol Independent Multicast_Dense Mode (PIM-DM)

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a _____ and _____.
postfix, Infix
non of these
Infix, prefix
prefix, suffix

Connection-oriented service, Point-to-point, Complete reliability, Full-duplex communication, Stream interface, Reliable connection startup and Graceful connection shutdown are the services provided by_____
None of the given
TCP
UDP
IP

_____ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.
IGMP
SNMP
ICMP
none of the given

_____ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.
Network Interface Layer
Datalink Layer
Network Layer
None of the given

TTL stands for _____
Time to Learn
Time to Leave
Time to Live
none of the given

_____ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.
Network
Transport
Datalink
none of the given

Which protocol is used to test different tools.
ICMP
IGMP
TCP/IP
none of the given

Routers use _____ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.
Traffic class
Flow label
Destination address
none of the given

NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header it appears at the end of fixed-size base header.
TRUE
FALSE

Every hardware technology specification includes the definition of the maximum size of the frame data area, which is called the _____ Transmission Unit.
Least
Maximum
Fragment
Frame

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.
TRUE
FALSE

_____ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.
Header

The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid _____
Segmentation
Defragmentation
Fragmentation
None of the given

The Current version of IP-Version 4 is _____ old
18 years
20 years
22 years

none of given

The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.
TRUE
FALSE

_____ shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.
TYPE
SERVICE TYPE
SERVICE PRIORITY
None of the given

The Network Layer Protocol ICMP stands for_____
Instant Control Message Protocol
Internet Control Message Protocol
Initial Control Message Protocol
None of the given

IPV6 address consists of _____
32 Bits
64 Bits
128 Bits
none of the given

_____ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network
Segmentation
Fragmentation
Encapsulation
none of the given

ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP _____ in IP.
De-encapsulated
Encapsulated
Segmented
none of the given

IETF stands for _____
Internet Engineering Task Force
Internal Efficient Task Force
Internet Engineering Technical Force
none of the given

Which of the following protocols provide the routing information at the autonomous system level?
BGP
OSPF
RIP
OSPF and RIP

A one-to-many communication between a source and a specific group of hosts is classified as a_____ communication.
Unicast
Multicast
Broadcast

Unicast & Multicast

_____ includes a 32-bits address mask with each address, which allows the address to be classful, classless, or subnetted.
RIP
OSPF
BGP
None of the given

In TCP when a computer sends a segment, the_____ and _____ fields refer to incoming data.
ACKNOWLEGE NUMBER, WINDOW
SEQUENCE NUMBER, WINDOW
ACKNOWLGEGE NUMBER, SEQUENCE NUMBER
None of the given

_____ is used to attach two autonomous systems.
BGP
IGP
EGP
none of the given

Routing inserts or changes values in _____
MAC address
routing table
both (a) and (b)
None of the given

NAT software does not allow a PC to connect with the Internet and act as a NAT device at the same time.
True
False

Each autonomous system used to communicate among autonomous systems by chooses an IGP.
True
False

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.
True
False

The computer uses _____ to inform Local router about the last application when it leaves.
ICMP
IGMP
SNMP
None of the given

IPV6 address with _____ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPV4 address.
96
100
120
none of the given

For _____, information about forwarding is stored in a routing table, which is initialized at system initialization and must be updated as network topology changes.
Efficiency
Security
Accuracy
Anomalies

Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for _____
Unicasting
Multicasting
Subnetting
All of the given

When one computer sends an ARP message to another the message travels inside the hardware frame. Technically, placing a message inside a frame for transport is not called encapsulation.
True
False

Which one of these is not a main feature of connectionless service:
It includes extension of LAN abstraction.
It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), each with a header.
It combines collection of physical networks into a single virtual network.
It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), without a header.