

50 MCQ's for CN Lab

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

1.Computer Network is

- A. Collection of hardware components and computers
- B. Interconnected by communication channels
- C. Sharing of resources and information
- D. All of the Above

2.What is a Firewall in Computer Network?

- A. The physical boundary of Network
- B. An operating System of Computer Network
- C. A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
- D. A web browsing Software

3.How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

4.DHCP is the abbreviation of

- A. Dynamic Host Control Protocol
- B. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- C. Dynamic Hyper Control Protocol
- D. Dynamic Hyper Configuration Protocol

5.IPV4 Address is

- A. 8 bit
- B. 16 bit
- C. 32 bit
- D. 64 bit

6.DNS is the abbreviation of

- A. Dynamic Name System
- B. Dynamic Network System
- C. Domain Name System
- D. Domain Network Service

7.What is the meaning of Bandwidth in Network?

- A. Transmission capacity of a communication channels
- B. Connected Computers in the Network
- C. Class of IP used in Network
- D. None of Above

8.ADSL is the abbreviation of

- A. Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line
- B. Asymmetric Digital System Line
- C. Asymmetric Dual System Line
- D. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

9.What is the use of Bridge in Network?

- A. to connect LANs
- B. to separate LANs
- C. to control Network Speed
- D. All of the above

10.Router operates in which layer of OSI Reference Model?

- A. Layer 1 (Physical Layer)

- B. Layer 3 (Network Layer)
- C. Layer 4 (Transport Layer)
- D. Layer 7 (Application Layer)

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

Each IP packet must contain

- A. Only Source address
- B. Only Destination address
- C. Source and Destination address
- D. Source or Destination address

Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?

- A. Application layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Datalink layer

_____ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages

- A. TCP
- B. IP
- C. UDP
- D. All of the above

Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers?

- A. Transport, Session, Presentation, Application
- B. Network, Transport, Session, Presentation
- C. Datalink, Network, Transport, Session
- D. Physical, Datalink, Network, Transport

Which of the following IP address class is Multicast

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class D

Which of the following is correct regarding Class B Address of IP address

- A. Network bit – 14, Host bit – 16
- B. Network bit – 16, Host bit – 14
- C. Network bit – 18, Host bit – 16
- D. Network bit – 12, Host bit – 14

The last address of IP address represents

- A. Unicast address
- B. Network address
- C. Broadcast address
- D. None of above

How many bits are there in the Ethernet address?

- A. 64 bits
- B. 48 bits
- C. 32 bits
- D. 16 bits

How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?

- A. 4 layers
- B. 5 layers
- C. 6 layers
- D. 7 layers

Which of the following layer of OSI model also called end-to-end layer?

- A. Presentation layer
 - B. Network layer
 - C. Session layer
 - D. Transport layer
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Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

3-1. Why IP Protocol is considered as unreliable?

- A. A packet may be lost
- B. Packets may arrive out of order
- C. Duplicate packets may be generated
- D. All of the above

3-2. What is the minimum header size of an IP packet?

- A. 16 bytes
- B. 10 bytes
- C. 20 bytes
- D. 32 bytes

3-3. Which of following provides reliable communication?

- A. TCP
- B. IP
- C. UDP
- D. All of the above

3-4. What is the address size of IPv6 ?

- A. 32 bit
- B. 64 bit
- C. 128 bit
- D. 256 bit

3-5. What is the size of Network bits & Host bits of Class A of IP address?

- A. Network bits 7, Host bits 24
- B. Network bits 8, Host bits 24
- C. Network bits 7, Host bits 23
- D. Network bits 8, Host bits 23

3-6. What does Router do in a network?

- A. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links
- B. Forwards a packet to the next free outgoing link
- C. Determines on which outgoing link a packet is to be forwarded
- D. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links except the originated link

3-7. The Internet is an example of

- A. Cell switched network
- B. circuit switched network
- C. Packet switched network
- D. All of above

3-8. What does protocol defines?

- A. Protocol defines what data is communicated.
- B. Protocol defines how data is communicated.
- C. Protocol defines when data is communicated.
- D. All of above

3-9. What is the uses of subnetting?

- A. It divides one large network into several smaller ones
- B. It divides network into network classes
- C. It speeds up the speed of network
- D. None of above

3-10. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?

- A. Physical layer
 - B. Data link layer
 - C. Network layer
 - D. Transport layer
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Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

4-1. What is the benefit of the Networking?

- A. File Sharing
- B. Easier access to Resources
- C. Easier Backups
- D. All of the Above

4-2. Which of the following is not the Networking Devices?

- A. Gateways
- B. Linux
- C. Routers
- D. Firewalls

4-3. What is the size of MAC Address?

- A. 16-bits
- B. 32-bits
- C. 48-bits
- D. 64-bits

4-4. Which of the following can be Software?

- A. Routers
- B. Firewalls
- C. Gateway
- D. Modems

4-5. What is the use of Ping command?

- A. To test a device on the network is reachable
- B. To test a hard disk fault
- C. To test a bug in a Application
- D. To test a Pinter Quality

4-6. MAC Address is the example of

- A. Transport Layer
- B. Data Link Layer
- C. Application Layer
- D. Physical Layer

4-7. Routing tables of a router keeps track of

- A. MAC Address Assignments
- B. Port Assignments to network devices
- C. Distribute IP address to network devices
- D. Routes to use for forwarding data to its destination

4-8. Layer-2 Switch is also called

- A. Multiport Hub
- B. Multiport Switch
- C. Multiport Bridge
- D. Multiport NIC

4-9. Difference between T568A and T568B is

- A. Difference in wire color
- B. Difference in number of wires
- C. Just different length of wires
- D. Just different manufacturer standards

4-10. The meaning of Straight-through Cable is

- A. Four wire pairs connect to the same pin on each end
- B. The cable Which Directly connects Computer to Computer
- C. Four wire pairs not twisted with each other
- D. The cable which is not twisted

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

1. What is the size of Source and Destination IP address in IP header?

- A. 4 bits
- B. 8 bits
- C. 16 bits
- D. 32 bits

2. Which of the following is reliable communication?

- A. TCP
- B. IP
- C. UPD
- D. All of them

3. What is the typical range of Ephemeral ports?

- A. 1 to 80
- B. 1 to 1024
- C. 80 to 8080
- D. 1024 to 65535

4. What is the purpose of the PSH flag in the TCP header?

- A. Typically used to indicate end of message
- B. Typically used to indicate beginning of message
- C. Typically used to push the message
- D. Typically used to indicate stop the message

5. What is the natural mask for a class C Network?

- A. 255.255.255.1
- B. 255.255.255.0
- C. 255.255.255.254
- D. 255.255.255.255

6. What is the usable size of Network bits in Class B of IP address?

- A. 04
- B. 08
- C. 14
- D. 16

7. In which type of RAID, data is mirrored between two disks.

- A. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 2
- D. RAID 3

8. What do you mean by broadcasting in Networking?

- A. It means addressing a packet to all machine
- B. It means addressing a packet to some machine
- C. It means addressing a packet to a particular machine
- D. It means addressing a packet to except a particular machine

9. Which of the following is/are Protocols of Application?

- A. FTP
- B. DNS
- C. Telnet
- D. All of above

10. Which of the following protocol is/are defined in Transport layer?

- A. FTP
 - B. TCP
 - C. UDP
 - D. B & C
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