1.) TCP/IP model does not have \_\_ layer but OSI model have this layer.

**a) session layer\***

b) transport layer

c) application layer

d) None of the mentioned

Cevap: Session layer ve presentation layer.

2.) TCP/IP model was developed \_\_\_ the OSI model.

**a) prior to\***

b) after

c) simultaneous to

d) none of the mentioned

3.) Which address identifies a process on a host?

a) physical address

b) logical address

**c) port address\***

d) specific address

4.) In the OSI model, as a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are \_\_\_

a) Added

**b) Removed\***

c) Rearranged

d) None of the mentioned

5.) Application layer is implemented in

**a) End system\***

b) NIC

c) Ethernet

d) None of the mentioned

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

a. Spider structure

b. Spider tree

**c. Spanning tree\***

d. Spider web

7. In virtual circuit network each packet contains

a. Full source and destination address

**b. A short VC number\***

c. Both a and b

d. none of the mentioned

8. Which one of the following is not a function of network layer

a. Routing

b. Inter-networking

c. Congestion control

***d. none (all of the above are functions of network layer)\****

9. The data link layer attempts to make

a.Source to destination delivery

b.Process-to-process delivery

**c.Hop-to-hop delivery\***

d.None of above

10. A port address in TCP/IP \_\_ bytes long

a. 32

b. 16

c. 4

**d. None\***

11. field that remains not changed during ipv4 datagram travels from source host to destination host

a- destination address

b- source address

c- both a and b

d- none of these

12. in congestion control a bit can be set in a packet moving in same direction in congestion

->forward signaling

a-implicit signaling

b- backward signalling

c- explicit signalling

**d- forward signaling\***

13. In Unicast Routing the Dijkstra algorithm creates a shortest path tree from a

**a.Graph\***

b.Chart

c.Station

d.Link

14.An endpoint of an interprocess communication flow across computer network is called

**a.socket\***

b.pipe

c.port

d.none of mentioned

15. Internetworking IP is a \_\_\_ protocol

--> no above

a- reliable

b- connection oriented

c- both a and b

**d- none of these**

16.In Quality Service,jitter is the variation in delay for packets belonging to the

**a.Same Flow\***

b.Parallel Flow

c.Protocol Flow

d.Both b and c

17.The \_\_ layer is responsible for delivery of message from one process to another

a.Physical

**b.Transport\***

c.Network

d.None of these

18.Which of the protocol at the transport layer provides connection oriented service

a.UDP

**b.TCP\***

c.IP

d.IPX

19.User datagram protocol is called connectionless because

**a) all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer\***

b) it sends data as a stream of related packets

c) it is received in the same order as sent order

d) none of the mentioned

20.A flow of data needs resources such as buffer,bandwith and

**a.CPU time\***

b.Timer

c.Control Flow

d.CPU Control

21.In Congestion, CBR stands for

a.Control Bit Rate

**b.Constant Bit Rate\***

c.Constant Byte Rate

d.Congestion Byte Rate

22.In congestion control, warning message goes directly to the

a.Data Station

b.Destination Station

c.Networks Station

**d.Source Station\***

23.A mechanism to control amount and rate of traffic sent to network is called

a.Traffic Congestion

b.Traffic Flow

c.Traffic Control

**d.Traffic Shaping\***

24.In version field of IPv4 header, when the machine is using some other version of IPv4 then datagram is

**a.Discarded\***

b.Accepted

c.Interpreted

d.Interpreted incorrectly

25 - The DoD model (also called the TCP/IP stack) has four layers. Which layer of the DoD model is equivalent to the Network layer of the OSI model?

a) Application

b) Host to host

**c) Internet\***

d) Network Access

26 - Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to

**a) network layer\***

b) data link layer

c) application layer

d) physical layer

27.In IPv4, the value of the Maximum Transfer Unit(MTU) depends on the

**a.Physical network protocol\***

b.DataLink network protocol

c.UD protocol

d.Transport network protocol

28 - In the IPv4 layer, the datagrams are the

a. Frames

b. Addresses

c. Protocol

**d. Packets\***

29 - User Datagram Protocol (UDP) perform very limited service of

a. Error removing

**b. Error checking\***

c. Error controlling

d. Error detecting

30 - The network layer was designed to solve the problem of delivery through

a. Single Link

b. Multilevel Link

**c. Several Link\***

d. Unicast Link

31 - Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), implements an error control mechanism to provide

a.Unreliablity

b.Availibilty

c.Security

**d.Reliablity\***

32. Which of the following does UDP guarantee?

a.flow control

b.connection-oriented delivery

c.reliability

**d.none of the above\***

33. If the application layer program needs reliability, we use a reliable transport layer protocol by implementing flow and error control at the

a.Physical layer

b.Data link layer

c.Network layer

**d.Transport layer\***

34. The ports ranging from 49,152 to 65,535 can be used as temporary or private port numbers. They are called the \_\_ ports.

a.well-known

b.registered

**c.dynamic\***

d.none of the above

35. There can be up to 40 bytes of optional information in the

**a.TCP header\***

b.TCP/IP Header

c.UDP Header

d.IP Header

36 - In Process to Process delivery, the four pieces of information are part of the

a. Protocol Header

b. Port Header

c. Slot Header

**d. IP Header\***

37 - Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) controls the

a. Connection

b. Sequence

**c. Congestion\***

d. Synchronization

38 - User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is a very simple protocol, using

**a. Minimum of overhead\***

b. Maximum of overhead

c. Periodic Overhead

d. Complex overhead

39. In Transport Layer, a message is normally divided into transmittable

**a.Segments\***

b.Signals

c.Networks

d.Frames

40.In transport layer protocols such as TCP, each connection has

a.1 Stream

**b.2 Stream\***

c.3 Stream

d.Infinite Streams

41. There is no flow control and hence no window mechanism in

**a. UDP\***

b. TCP

c. TCP/IP

d. ICMP

42.Which one the following is Transport Layer Protocol used in networking

a.TCP

b.UDP

**c.both a and b\***

d.none of the mentioned

43. Length of Port address in TCP/IP is \_\_\_

a) 4bit long

**b) 16bit long\***

c) 32bit long

d) 8 bit long

44.UDP packets are encapsulated in \_\_\_\_\_.

a.an Ethernet frame

b.an TCP segment

**c.an IP datagram\***

d.none of the above

45.Transport layer may be responsible for flow and error control, like the

a.Physical Layer

***b.Data Link Layer\****

c.Subnet Layer

d.Application Layer

46.User Datagram Protocol is using services of IP to provide

a) host to host

b) ip to ip

**c) process to process\***

d) hop to hop

47-)Transport layer protocol deals with

a)host to application communication

**b)process to process communication\***

c)node to node communication

d) none of mentioned

48)A \_\_\_\_\_ is a tcp name for transport service access point

**a)port\***

b)pipe

c)node

d) none of mentioned

49 - User datagram protocol is called connectionless because

**a) all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer\***

b) it sends data as a stream of related packets

c) it is received in the same order as sent order

d) none of the mentioned

50 - The field that is used to detect errors over the entire user datagram is called

**a) Checksum\***

b) Error Detection Protocol

c) Source-Error Removal

d) Datagram-Error Removal