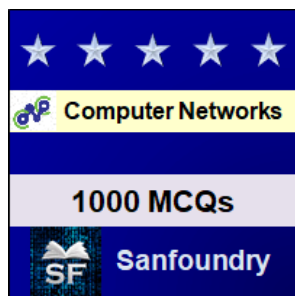


1000 Computer Networks MCQs



Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv4

This set of Computer Networks Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “IPv4”.

1. Which of the following is not applicable for IP?
 - a) Error reporting
 - b) Handle addressing conventions
 - c) Datagram format
 - d) Packet handling conventions

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The Internet Protocol is the networking protocol which establishes the internet by relaying datagrams across network boundaries. ICMP is a supporting protocol for IP which handles the Error Reporting functionality.

2. Which of the following field in IPv4 datagram is not related to fragmentation?
 - a) Flags
 - b) Offset
 - c) TOS
 - d) Identifier

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: TOS-type of service identifies the type of packets. It is not related to fragmentation but is used to request specific treatment such as high throughput, high reliability or low latency for the IP packet depending

Related Topics

[Computer Network MCQ Questions](#)

[Computer Fundamental MCQ Questions](#)

[Computer Graphics MCQ Questions](#)

[Cryptography and Network Security MCQ Questions](#)

[Neural Networks MCQ Questions](#)

Computer Networks Basics
Basics - 1
Basics - 2
Access Networks
Reference Models - 1
Reference Models - 2
OSI Model
Physical Layer
Data Link Layer
Network Layer
Transport Layer
Security & Physical Layer
Topology
Multiplexing
Delays & Loss
STP Cables
Network Attacks
Physical Media
Packet & Circuit Switching
Application Layer
Application Layer - 1
Application Layer - 2
HTTP
HTTP & FTP
FTP

SSH
DHCP
IPSecurity
Virtual Private Networks
SMI
SNMP
Telnet - 1
Telnet - 2
Transport Layer
Frame Relay
TCP/IP Protocol Suite
Networking
Network Layer
Wireless LAN's, Electronic Mail & File Transfer
Point to Point Protocol & Error Detection
Best Reference Books
Tests
Computer Networks Tests
Computer Networks Certification

routers (max) can process this datagram?

- a) 11
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 1

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: TTL stands for Time to Live. This field specifies the life of the IP packet based on the number of hops it makes (Number of routers it goes through). TTL field is decremented by one each time the datagram is processed by a router. When the value is 0, the packet is automatically destroyed.

advertisement

Popular Pages
Computer Organization and Architecture MCQ Questions
Bachelor of Computer Applications Questions and Answers
SAN MCQ Questions
Computer Science MCQ Questions
IoT MCQ Questions

4. If the value in protocol field is 17, the transport layer protocol used is

-
- a) TCP
 - b) UDP
 - c) ICMP
 - d) IGMP

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: The protocol field enables the demultiplexing feature so that the IP packets belonging to different

and IGMP are network layer protocols.

5. The data field cannot carry which of the following?

- a) TCP segment
- b) UDP segment
- c) ICMP messages
- d) SMTP messages

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Data field usually has transport layer segments, but it can also carry ICMP messages. SMTP is an application layer protocol. First it must go through the transport layer to be converted into TCP segments and then it can be inserted into IP packets.

Note: Join free Sanfoundry classes at [Telegram](#) or [Youtube](#)

6. What should be the flag value to indicate the last fragment?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) TTL value
- d) Protocol field value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The Flag field in the IP header is used to control and identify the fragments. It contains three bits: reserved, don't fragment and more fragments. If the more fragments bit is 0, it means that the fragment is the last fragment.

7. Which of these is not applicable for IP protocol?

- a) is connectionless
 - b) offer reliable service
 - c) offer unreliable service
-

Answer: b

Explanation: IP does not provide reliable delivery service for the data. It's dependent upon the transport layer protocols like TCP to offer reliability.

8. Which of the following demerits does Fragmentation have?

- a) complicates routers
- b) open to DOS attack
- c) overlapping of fragments.
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Fragmentation makes the implementation of the IP protocol complex and can also be exploited by attackers to create a DOS attack such as a teardrop attack. Fragmentation won't be required if the transport layer protocols perform wise segmentation.

9. Which field helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?

- a) offset
- b) flag
- c) ttl
- d) identifier

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The Fragment Offset field specifies where the fragment fits in the original datagram. The offset of the first fragment will always be 0. The size of the field (13 bits) is 3-bits shorter than the size of the total length field (16 bits).

Sanfoundry Global Education & Learning Series – Computer Networks.

To practice all areas of Computer

Related Posts:

- Apply for [Computer Network Internship](#)
- Check [Computer Network Books](#)
- Practice [Computer Science MCQs](#)
- Apply for [Computer Science Internship](#)
- Check [Computer Science Books](#)

 [Computer Network MCQ](#)

Recommended Articles:

1. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPV4 and IPV6 Comparision](#)
2. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Transition from IPV4 to IPV6](#)
3. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv4 Addressing](#)
4. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Datagram Networks](#)
5. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – UDP](#)
6. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv6](#)
7. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – OSPF](#)
8. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – ICMP](#)
9. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Utilities](#)
10. [Computer Networks Questions & Answers – OSPF Configuration](#)