



Network

Lec 3: Ch5



▼ Questions on Lecture 3

1. A is a set of rules for communication between computers on a network

- a) topology
- b) protocol
- c) a & b
- d) none of above

2. The essential elements of a protocol are

- a) semantics
- b) syntax
- c) timing
- d) all of above

3. The collection of protocols that define the various interfaces between all the layers is called a

- a) Syntax
- b) Semantics
- c) Protocol stack
- d) none of above

4. ARP stands for

- a) Address Routing Protocol
- b) Automated Routing Protocol
- c) Address Resolution Protocol
- d) Application Routing Protocol

5. What does the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) do?

- a) Maps a logical address to a physical address
- b) Maps a physical address to a logical address
- c) Identifies routers in a network
- d) Encrypts data packets

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّوْنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُوْا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيْمًا

6. Why is it necessary to use both a physical address and a logical address for communication between different networks?

- a) To increase network speed
- b) To ensure proper assignment and routing of addresses**
- c) To avoid data packet loss
- d) To enhance security protocols

7. What is the primary purpose of a physical address (MAC) in a local network?

- a) To identify devices for local communication**
- b) To encrypt data packets
- c) To assign IP addresses to hosts
- d) To monitor data traffic

8. Which protocol assigns a physical address to a logical address?

- a) ARP
- b) DNS
- c) RARP**
- d) ICMP

9. What are the two protocols mentioned for mapping addresses?

- a) ARP and ICMP
- b) RARP and DNS
- c) ARP and RARP**
- d) DHCP and ARP

10. What is the function of data packets in a network?

- a) Encrypting network traffic
- b) Carrying data between networks**
- c) Assigning logical addresses to devices
- d) Monitoring physical addresses

11. Which protocol assigns a logical address to a logical physical address?

- a) ARP
- b) DNS
- c) RARP
- d) ICMP

12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic governed by network protocols?

- a) Physical topologies
- b) Cable types
- c) Device warranties
- d) Access methods

13. What are the essential elements of a protocol

- a) Syntax, semantics, timing
- b) Addressing, syntax, semantics
- c) Timing, encryption, addressing
- d) Syntax, semantics, encryption

14. Syntax in a protocol refers to:

- a) Data structure and order of data
- b) Actions based on data
- c) Timing of data delivery
- d) Error correction

15. What is the main function of Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

- a) Assign logical addresses to devices
- b) Map IP addresses to MAC addresses
- c) Encrypt network communication
- d) Manage TCP/IP headers

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّوْنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُوْا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيْمًا

16. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) is used to

- a) Map IP addresses to physical addresses
- b) Assign MAC addresses dynamically
- c) Determine IP addresses using physical addresses
- d) Encrypt logical addresses

17. Which protocol uses port numbers to support process-to-process communication

- a) TCP
- b) UDP
- c) IPX
- d) FTP

18. Which protocol is used for transferring emails between servers

- a) POP3
- b) IMAP
- c) SMTP
- d) FTP

19. IMAP is primarily used to:

- a) Send emails
- b) Download emails locally
- c) Access emails on remote servers
- d) Encrypt email data

20. HTTP operates at which layer of the OSI model

- a) Network
- b) Transport
- c) Application
- d) Data Link

21. FTP uses how many channels for communication

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلَوَاتٌ مِّنْهُ وَسَلَامٌ وَسَلَامٌ

22. In the TCP/IP model, the transport layer is responsible for

- a) Addressing and routing
- b) Fragmentation and reassembly
- c) Reliable data transfer
- d) Physical transmission

23. Which layer of the TCP/IP model handles packet addressing and routing

- a) Application
- b) Transport
- c) Internet
- d) Network interface

24. TCP/IP is considered

- a) Stateless
- b) Stateful
- c) Unreliable
- d) Error-free

25. The most popular LAN architecture for Ethernet uses

- a) CSMA/CD
- b) Token Ring
- c) FDDI
- d) X.25

26. What happens if two data sets are transmitted simultaneously in a CSMA/CD network

- a) Data is retransmitted automatically
- b) Data collides and is destroyed
- c) Data packets are prioritized
- d) Data is routed to an alternate path

اقولك على الصراحة انت اللي تستاهل

انت اللي وصلت نفسك للزنقة دي

27. Which protocol is commonly used in VPNs for tunneling

- a) PPTP
- b) FTP
- c) SMTP
- d) HTTP

28. ATM handles data at a speed of

- a) 155 Mbps
- b) 100 Mbps
- c) 200 Mbps
- d) 1 Gbps

29. SNMP is used for

- a) Secure data transfer
- b) Network management
- c) Dynamic IP address assignment
- d) File transfer

30. Which of the following is TRUE about the TCP/IP model compared to the OSI model

- a) TCP/IP has more layers than OSI
- b) TCP/IP includes error recovery in the physical layer
- c) TCP/IP has only four layers compared to OSI's seven layers
- d) OSI uses less popular protocols than TCP/IP

31. The OSI model defines Token Ring technology in which standard

- a) IEEE 802.3
- b) IEEE 802.5
- c) IEEE 802.1
- d) IEEE 803.3

32. ARP assigns the physical address to logical address

- a) true
- b) false

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّوْنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُوْا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

33. Which layer of the OSI model does ARP operate on

- a) Network layer
 - b) Transport layer
 - c) Data Link layer
 - d) Application layer

34. What is stored in an ARP cache

- a) Logical-to-physical address mappings
 - b) IP-to-hostname mappings
 - c) Port-to-IP mappings
 - d) Physical-to-logical topology

35. What is the primary risk associated with ARP

- a) Packet loss
 - b) High latency
 - c) ARP poisoning
 - d) Excessive broadcasts

36. ICMP is primarily used for

- a) Sending data packets
 - b) Handling control and error messages**
 - c) Establishing connections
 - d) Managing encryption

37. What is the typical size of a UDP header

- a) 4 bytes
 - b) 8 bytes
 - c) 16 bytes
 - d) 20 bytes

38. Which of the following uses connectionless communication

- a) TCP
 - b) FTP
 - c) UDP
 - d) HTTP

بس بصراحة احنا مزنوقين زنقة فخمة فخمة فخامة الفخامة

39. What type of protocol is HDLC

- a) Connectionless
- b) Bit-oriented
- c) Byte-oriented
- d) Stateless

40. In HTTP, which status code indicates success

- a) 100
- b) 200
- c) 404
- d) 500

41. Which protocol is simpler but less capable than FTP

- a) TFTP
- b) SMTP
- c) IMAP
- d) POP3

42. DHCP works in four phases. What does the "A" in DORA stand for

- a) Allocate
- b) Assign
- c) Acknowledge
- d) Authorize

43. What is the primary purpose of SNMP

- a) File sharing
- b) IP address allocation
- c) Network management
- d) VPN tunneling

44. ATM uses packets of

- a) Fixed size
- b) Variable size
- c) Segmented data
- d) Single datagrams

45. Which protocol is primarily used for email retrieval and allows users to manage messages directly on the server

- a) SMTP
- b) POP3
- c) IMAP
- d) HTTP

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

46. In the TCP/IP model, which layer ensures error recovery

- a) Internet layer
- b) Transport layer
- c) Network interface layer
- d) Application layer

47. Which of the following is NOT a function of the TCP protocol

- a) Breaking data into packets
- b) Ensuring delivery of packets
- c) Assigning IP addresses
- d) Reassembling packets at the destination

48. Which protocol in the TCP/IP suite is used for resolving domain names to IP addresses

- a) DHCP
- b) DNS
- c) ICMP
- d) ARP

49. TCP/IP follows which communication model

- a) Peer-to-peer
- b) Client-server
- c) Stateless
- d) Stateful

50. Which Ethernet frame type is the most commonly used

- a) IEEE 802.3
- b) IEEE 802.5
- c) Token Ring
- d) ARCNET

51. What is the primary purpose of CSMA/CD in Ethernet networks

- a) Avoid collisions
- b) Establish connections
- c) Detect unauthorized access
- d) Manage routing tables

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلَوَاتٌ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَامٌ وَسَلِيمًا

52. What happens after a collision is detected in a CSMA/CD network

- a) Data is dropped, and transmission stops
- b) Hosts wait a short time and retransmit data
- c) The network shuts down temporarily
- d) Data is routed through alternate paths

53. How many layers does the OSI model have compared to the TCP/IP model

- a) 3 more layers
- b) 1 fewer layer
- c) 4 fewer layers
- d) Same number of layers

54. Which OSI layer corresponds to the application layer in the TCP/IP model

- a) Network layer
- b) Presentation and session layers
- c) Transport layer
- d) Data link layer

55. Which of the following access methods is used in Ethernet according to the TCP/IP model

- a) Token passing
- b) CSMA/CD
- c) FDDI
- d) X.25

56. Which of the following is NOT a function of DHCP

- a) Assigning IP addresses
- b) Managing DNS settings
- c) Ensuring packet delivery
- d) Configuring subnet masks

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلَوَاتٌ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَامٌ وَتَسْلِيمًا

57. What is the primary purpose of PPTP

- a) Assigning IP addresses
- b) Managing network resources
- c) Creating VPN tunnels
- d) Transferring files

58. Which protocol is often used by older network-connected printers

- a) SNMP
- b) DLC
- c) HTTP
- d) X.25

59. Which protocol splits data into fixed-size packets to ensure consistent transmission

- a) TCP
- b) ATM
- c) UDP
- d) TFTP

60. What does the "S" in HTTPS stand for

- a) Security
- b) Simple
- c) Stateless
- d) Service

61. X.25 protocols are typically used for

- a) Local Area Networks
- b) High-speed fiber networks
- c) Wide Area Networks (WANs)
- d) Virtual Private Networks

فَأَمَّا الزَّبْدُ فِيذَهَبُ جُفَاءً طَوَّأَ مَا يَنْفَعُ النَّاسَ فَيَمْكُثُ
فِي الْأَرْضِ

لَا تنسوا الدعاء لأخواتنا في فلسطين ولبنان وكل
المستضعفين من المسلمين