By Aamer

Lecture 1 , 2 and 3 Questions

Lec 1 Questions

1-more than two or more computers connected by a cable or by a wireless radio connection so that they can exchange information is a network

(T – F)

2-Reasons why we install networks are the following except

A - Accessing the Internet B - Sharing files C – Protect Data D – None

3-Any computer that's not a server is a client.

(T – F)

4-The network computer that contains the hard drives, printers, and other resources that are shared with other network computers is a client

(T – F)

5-any computer can share its printers and hard drives with other computers on the network. And while a computer is working as a server, you can still use that same computer for other functions, such as word processing is…… network

A – Peer to Peer B – Client Server C- Both

6- ……..is a special electronic circuit has either an external jack into which you can plug a network cable — or, in the case of a wireless network interface, an antenna

A – Network Interface B – Network Cable C- Network switch D - Wireless access points

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7 – A ……..is simply is a box with a bunch of cable connectors

A – Network Interface B – Network Cable C- Network switch D - Wireless access points

8-…….. physically connects the computers.

A – Network Interface B – Network Cable C- Network switch D - Wireless access points

9- The device that enables a computer to connect wirelessly to a network is called a…….

A – Network Interface B – Network Cable C- Network switch D - Wireless access points

10-Firewall is used to connect two networks — typically your internal network and the Internet.

(T – F)

Answers

1-T	2-C	3-T	4-F	5-A	6-A	7-C	8-B	9-D	10-F

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Lecture 2

1-……..computers are relatively close together, such as within the same office or building

A – LAN B – WAN C – MAN

2-……connects two or more LANs within the same city that are far enough apart that the networks can't be connected via a simple cable or wireless connection

A – LAN B – WAN C – MAN

3-……. These networks span a large geographic territory, such as an entire city or a region or even a country

A – LAN B – WAN C – MAN

4-…….. are typically used to connect two or more LANs that are relatively far apart (Two countries)

A – LAN B – WAN C – MAN

5- The term network ADHOC refers to the shape of how the computers and other network components are connected to each other

(T – F)

6-nodes are strung together in a line in which topology

A – Star B – Bus C – Extended Star D – Ring

7-each network node is connected to a central device called a hub or a switch in which topology

A – Star B – Bus C – Extended Star D – Ring

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8- If the cable in a bus network breaks, the entire network is effectively disabled in which topology

A – Star B – Bus C – Extended Star D – Ring

9- every node on the network can see every packet that's sent on the cable. Each node looks at each packet to determine whether the packet is intended for it. If so, the node claims the packet. If not, the node ignores the packet in which topology

A – Star B – Bus C – Extended Star D – Ring

10- If a cable breaks, only the node connected to that cable is isolated from the network in which topology

A – Star B – Bus C – Extended Star D – Ring

11-A switch is used a central device for other switches in which topology

A – Star B – Bus C – Extended Star D – Ring

12- packets are sent around the circle from computer to computer in which topology

A – Star B – Bus C – Extended Star D – Ring

13- Star topologies were common in LANs, as two popular networking technologies used rings: ARCNET and token ring

(T – F)

14-Mesh networks are very practical in a LAN setting

(T – F)

15-This means that the wireless nodes oversee sending and receiving traffic to each other, without the assistance of infrastructure devices, such as switches or access points

A – ADHOC wireless topology B – Infrastructure wireless topology C – Mesh Wireless Topology

16- you have specialized wireless equipment for permitting the wireless communications to take place

A – ADHOC wireless topology B – Infrastructure wireless topology C – Mesh Wireless Topology

17- more sophisticated than the ad hoc in that specialized nodes help move the traffic throughout the topology

A – ADHOC wireless topology B – Infrastructure wireless topology C – Mesh Wireless Topology

18- The network administrator's job has nothing to do with solving basic problems that the users themselves can't solve

(T – F)

Answers

1-A	**2-C**	**3-B**	**4-B**	**5-F**	**6-B**
7-A	**8-B**	**9-B**	**10-A**	**11-C**	**12-D**
13-F	**14-F**	**15-A**	**16-B**	**17-C**	**18-F**

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Lecture 3

1-These run through walls and ceiling spaces, through conduits, between floors, and wherever else they need to go to reach their destinations

A-Cables B – Path Panels C – Switches D – WAP E- Routers

2-It is an intermediate device that sits between the networked devices that allows those devices to communicate with each other.

A-Cables B – Path Panels C – Switches D – WAP E- Routers

3-It enables the network to the outside world

A-Cables B – Path Panels C – Switches D – WAP E- Routers

4-It lets devices connect wirelessly to the network.

A-Cables B – Path Panels C – Switches D – WAP E- Routers

5- These allow cables to be organized at a central location

A-Cables B – Path Panels C – Switches D – WAP E- Routers

6- A Standard provides a precise sequence of steps that each element of a network must follow to enable communications

(T – F)

7- A standard is a detailed definition of a protocol that has been established by a standards organization and that vendors follow when they create products

(T – F)

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8-OSI Reference Model stands for

A-Over System international B – Open System Interconnection C –Overlap Sailing Information

9- The OSI Reference Model identifies ten distinct layers at which a protocol may operate

(T – F)

10-…….layer describes the mechanical and electrical details of network components such as cables, connectors, and network interfaces

A-Physical B – Data Link C – Network D – Transport

11- ….. layer Handles the routing of data across networks

A-Physical B – Data Link C – Network D – Transport

12- Routers operate at the …….. layer

A-Physical B – Data Link C – Network D – Transport

13-…….layer ensures that messages are delivered to proper device on lan using hardware addresses

A-Physical B – Data Link C – Network D – Transport

14-It's the switching layer

A-Physical B – Data Link C – Network D – Transport

15- ……layer provides for reliable delivery of packets

A-Physical B – Data Link C – Network D – Transport

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16- …….layer establishes sessions between network applications.

A-Session B – Presentation C – Application

17-……layer manages connection between client and server

A-Session B – Presentation C – Application

18- ……..layer converts data so that systems that use different data formats can exchange information.

A-Session B – Presentation C – Application

19-……layer provides interface for the network

A-Session B – Presentation C – Application

20- ……layer allows applications to request network services

A-Session B – Presentation C – Application

21-……..layer acts as a translator and formatter (character encoding)

A-Session B – Presentation C – Application

22- RJ45 connectors resemble a telephone connector but are smaller.

(T – F)

23-RJ45 is a small block of plastic with sixteen metal contacts.

(T – F)

24-Twisted-pair cable is called that because inside the outer sheath of the cable are four pairs of small insulated wire

(T – F)

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25-A patch cable is simply a short length of twisted-pair cable with an RJ45 plug on both ends

(T – F)

Answers

1-A	**2-C**	**3-E**	**4-D**	**5-B**
6-F	**7-T**	**8-B**	**9-F**	**10-A**
11-C	**12-C**	**13-B**	**14-B**	**15-D**
16-A	**17-A**	**18-B**	**19-C**	**20-C**
21-B	**22-F**	**23-F**	**24-T**	**25-T**