C. Abdul Hakeem College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Information Technology

Computer Networks

Quiz Questions (Innovative Teaching Methodology)

1. Physical or logical arrangement of network is _____

a) Topology

b) Routing

c) Networking

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Topology in networks is the structure or pattern in which each and every node in the network is connected. There are many topologies in networking like bus, tree, ring, star, mesh, hybrid.

2. In which topology there is a central controller or hub?

a) Star

b) Mesh

c) Ring

d) Bus

Answer: a
Explanation: In star topology a main hub is present to which all other nodes of the network is connected. Every data or information being transmitted or received in this topology has to pass through the hub. The hub directs the data to its destination.

3. This topology requires multipoint connection

a) Star

b) Mesh

c) Ring

d) Bus

Answer: d
Explanation: In bus topology, there is a single cable to which all the network nodes are connected. So whenever a node tries to send a message or data to other nodes, this data passes through all other nodes in the network.

4. Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is _____

a) LAN

b) WAN

c) MAN

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: WAN is the abbreviation for Wide Area Network. This network extends over a large geographical area. These are used to connect cities, states or even countries.

5. Data communication system within a building or campus is_____

a) LAN

b) WAN

c) MAN

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: LAN is an abbreviation for Local Area Network. This network interconnects computers in a small area such as schools, offices, residence etc.

6. Expand WAN?

a) World area network

b) Wide area network

c) Web area network

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: WAN is the abbreviation for Wide Area Network. This network extends over a large geographical area. These are used to connect cities, states or even countries. They can be connected through leased lines or satellites.

7. In TDM, slots are further divided into _____

a) Seconds

b) Frames

c) Packets

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: TDM is the abbreviation for Time division multiplexing. It is technique for combining several low rate channel to a single high rate channel. For a certain time slot, the several channels could use the maximum bandwidth.

8. Multiplexing technique that shifts each signal to a different carrier frequency

a) FDM

b) TDM

c) Both FDM & TDM

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: FDM is an abbreviation for Frequency Division Multiplexing. This technique is used when the bandwidth of the channel is greater than the combined bandwidth of all the signals which are to be transmitted

1. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called

a) computer network

b) distributed system

c) networking system

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Computer networks is defined as a collection of interconnected computers which uses a single technology for connection.
A distributed system is also the same as computer network but the main difference is that the whole collection of computers appears to its users as a single coherent system
Example :- World wide web

2. Two devices are in network if

a) a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device

b) a process is running on both devices

c) PIDs of the processes running of different devices are same

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: A computer network, or data network, is a digital telecommunications network which allows nodes to share resources. In computer networks, computing devices exchange data with each other using connections between nodes.

3. Which one of the following computer network is built on the top of another network?

a) prior network

b) chief network

c) prime network

d) overlay network

Answer: d
Explanation: An overlay network is a computer network that is built on top of another network.

4. In computer network nodes are

a) the computer that originates the data

b) the computer that routes the data

c) the computer that terminates the data

d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: In a computer network, a node can be anything that is capable of sending data or receiving data or even routing the data to the destination.

5. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in

a) broadcast network

b) unicast network

c) multicast network

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: In a broadcast network, an information is sent to all station in a network whereas in a multicast network the data or information is sent to a group of stations in the network. In unicast network, information is sent to only one specific station.

6. Bluetooth is an example of

a) personal area network

b) local area network

c) virtual private network

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: A personal area network (PAN) is the interconnection of information technology devices within the range of an individual person, typically within a range of 10 meters.

7. A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.

a) bridge

b) firewall

c) router

d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: A router[a] is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet.

8. A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called

a) protocol architecture

b) protocol stack

c) protocol suite

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: A protocol stack refers to a group of protocols that are running concurrently that are employed for the implementation of network protocol suite.

9. Network congestion occurs

a) in case of traffic overloading

b) when a system terminates

c) when connection between two nodes terminates

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: A network congestion occurs when traffic in the network is more than the network could handle.

10. Which one of the following extends a private network across public networks?

a) local area network

b) virtual private network

c) enterprise private network

d) storage area network

Answer: b
Explanation: A virtual private network extends a private network across a public network, and enables users to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if their computing devices were directly connected to the private network