OSI is short for

1. Open Sided Interface  
2. Open System Interface  
3. Open System Interconnection  
4. None Of the above

The Network layer converts

1. DATA to SEGMENTS   
2. SEGMENTS to PACKETS   
3. PACKETS to FRAMES   
4. FRAMES to BITS

Which of the following are the examples of Application layer protocols:

1. Telnet  
2. SMB  
3. NCP  
4. All of the above

Which of the following is not example of Presentation Layer

1. SMTP  
2. MPEG  
3. ASCII  
4. GIF

The layer which establishes, manages, maintains and terminates communication channels between software programs on network nodes is

1. Presentation Layer  
2. Session Layer  
3. Transport Layer  
4. Network layer

Examples of Transport layer protocols are:

1. TCP  
2. SMTP  
3. FTP  
4. NCP

Star , Bus and Ring are examples of

1. Transport Layer   
2. Data Link Layer   
3. Application Layer  
4. Network layer

This is the layer that actually interacts with the operating system or application whenever the user chooses to transfer files, read messages or perform other network-related activities.

1. Application layer  
2. Presentation layer  
3. Session layer  
4. Network layer

In which layer, the appropriate physical protocol is assigned to the data

1. Data Layer  
2. Session Layer  
3. Transport Layer  
4. Physical Layer

Which of these are characteristics of LAN?

1. Speed 4, 10, 16 up to 100MBPS  
2. Distance Few KMs   
3. Shared access to medium  
4. All of the above

Which of these are advantages of bus topology:

1. Fault diagnostics   
2. Least amount of media is used  
3. Fault isolation   
4. None Of the above

Advantages of star topology are

1. Control/fault diagnostics is centralized.  
2. Ease of service  
3. One device per connection  
4. All of the above

Data Rate of Twisted Pair (Shielded) for Bus Topology is

1. 10 mbps  
2. 2mbps  
3. 1 mbps  
4. None Of the above