COMPUTER NETWORKS

Question Bank

Helping Others Have Special taste

Questions

1. Is a device responsible for modulation and demodulation on the network .....

a. Router b. switch c. modem d. none of these

2. The components of internet network is .....

a. Computing devices b. communication links c. packet switches d. all

3. Host is a ..... network structure .

a. Access b. physical c. core d. edge

4. is the process of adding additional information when data is traveling in OSI or TCP/IP model .....

a. Encapsulation b. De-encapsulation c. transfer d. none of these

5. Any device has CPU is called .....

a. Normal device b. computing device c. technical device d. none

6. ..... control sending, receiving of message .

a. Protocols b. network controller c. end users d . none

7. RFC is an abbreviation for .....

a. Receiving for comment

b. Request for controlling

c. Request for comment

d. None

8. The encapsulated data in the network layer is called ……..

a. Frames b. bits c. packets d. segment

9. …….. is a network core .

a. Hosts b . interconnected routers c. network of networks d. b,c.

10. DSL is an example of ……. Access network .

a. residential access nets

b. institutional access

c. mobile access networks

d. none of these

11. We use splitter to separate …… from …….

a. Data , voice b. data , noise c. voice , noise d. data , signals

12. ……. different channels transmitted in different frequency bands

a. Frequency division multiplexing

b. Timing division multiplexing

c. Delay division multiplexing

d. None of the above

13. The encapsulated data in the transport layer is called ……..

a. Frames b. bits c. packets d. segments

14. …… has dedicated access to central office .

a. Home access b . DSL c. switch d. none of these.

15. Ethernet is used in companies, universities, etc

a. True b. false

16. …….. time needed to transmit L-bit packet into link .

a. Data rate b. bit rate c . packet transmission delay d. none of these

17. ……. propagates between transmitter/receiver pairs .

a. Bit b. physical link c . wireless d. none of the above

18. The encapsulated data in the data link layer is called ……..

a. Frames b. bits c. packets d. segment

19. …….. what lies between transmitter & receiver .

a. Bit b. physical link c . wireless d. none of the above

20. ……. signals propagate in solid media: copper, fiber, coax .

a. Bit b. guided media c . unguided media d. none of the above

21. ……. signals propagate freely e.g., radio .

a. Bit b. guided media c . unguided media d. none of the above

22. routing of datagrams from source to destination ……. layer

a. Physical b. network c. transport d. application

23. ……. have two conductors that are generally made up of copper and each conductor has insulation

a. Twisted pair b. coaxial cable c . fiber optical cable d. none

24. The encapsulated data in the physical layer is called ……..

a. Frames b. bits c. packets d. segment

25. ……. two concentric copper conductors and bidirectional

a. Twisted pair b. coaxial cable c . fiber optical cable d. none

26. process-process data transfer ……. layer .

a. transport b. network c. presentation d. session

27. ……. glass fiber carrying light pulses, each pulse a bit, high-speed operation and low error rate .

a. Twisted pair b. coaxial cable c . fiber optical cable d. none

28. ……. Is use store and forward concept .

a. Packet switching b. routers c. circuit switching d. none .

29. Packets can be dropped if the memory filled up .

a. True b. false .

30. ……. determines source-destination route taken by packets .

a. storing b. forwarding c. routing d. none

31. supporting network applications …… Layer .

a. Network b . transport c . link d. application .

32. ……. move packets from router's input to appropriate router output

a. storing b. forwarding c. routing d. none

33. ……. provides delay measurement from source to router along end-end Internet path towards destination

a. Ping b. ipconfig c. netstat d. traceroute

34. rate (bits/time unit) at which bits transferred between sender/receiver …….

a. Delay b. packet loss c. throughput d. none of these

35. TCP/IP model has ……. layers .

a. 7 b. 6 c. 4 d . 2

36. OSI model has …… layer .

a. 7 b. 6 c. 4 d. 2

37. allow applications to interpret meaning of data, e.g., encryption, compression ,machine-specific conventions in ..... layer

a. network b. application c. transport d. presentation

38. What is internet?

a) a single network

b) A collection of unrelated computers

c) interconnection of local area networks

d) interconnection of wide area networks

39. To join the internet, the computer has to be connected to a

a) internet architecture board b) internet society

c) internet service provider d) different computer

40. Internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network is provided by

a) leased line b) digital subscriber line

c) digital signal line d) digital leased line

41. Internet works on ----------

a) packet switching b) circuit switching

c) both packet switching and circuit switching d) data switching

42. Which of this is not a constituent of residential telephone line?

a) A high-speed downstream channel

b) A medium-speed downstream channel

c) A low-speed downstream channel

d) An ultra-high speed downstream channel

43. The function of DSLAM is to

a) Convert analog signals into digital signals

b) Convert digital signals into analog signals

c) Amplify digital signals

d) De-amplify digital signals

44. Delimiting and synchronization of data exchange is provided by

a)Transport Layer b)Session layer c)Link layer d)Application layer

45. Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery in a general network model?

a) session layer b) data link layer c) transport layer d) network layer

46. What does a set of rules define?

a)SMTP b)IMAP c)FTP d)Protocol

47. Identify the first network which was based on TCP/IP protocol.

a)ARPANET b)HUB c)Ethernet card d)Router

48. Which of this is not a guided media?

a) Fiber optical cable b) Coaxial cable c) Wireless LAN d) Copper wire

49. Fiber optics posses following properties

a) Immune electromagnetic interference b) Very less signal attenuation

c) Very hard to tap d) All of the mentioned

50. The server on the Internet is also known as a

a)Hub b)Host c)Gateway d)Repeater

51. Internet is

a)Dynamic system b)Complex system

c)Decentralized system d)All of the answers

52. What is the meaning of Bandwidth in Network?

a)Transmission capacity of a communication channels

b)Connected Computers in the Network

c) Class of IP used in Network

d) none of above

53. Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery?

a)data link layer b)transport layer c)session layer d)network layer

54. Propagation delay depends on

a)Packet length b)Transmission rate

c)Distance between the routers d)Speed of the CPU

55. Wireless transmission can be done via

a)microwaves b)radio waves c)infrared d)all of answers

Answers

1.	modem	**29.**	True
2.	all	**30**	routing
3.	edge	**31**	application
4.	Encapsulation	**32**	forwarding
5.	computing device	**33**	traceroute
6.	Protocols	**34**	throughput
7.	Request for comment	**35**	4
8.	packets	**36**	7
9.	b,c.	**37**	presentation
10.	residential access nets	**38**	*interconnection of wide area networks*
11.	Data , voice	**39**	*internet service provider*
12.	Frequency division multiplexing	**40**	*digital subscriber line*
13.	segments	**41**	*packet switching*
14.	DSL	**42**	*A low-speed downstream channel*
15.	True	**43**	Convert analog signals into digital signals

16.	packet transmission delay	**44**	*Session layer*
17.	Bit	**45**	*Transport layer*
18.	Frames	**46**	*Protocol*
19.	physical link	**47**	*ARPANET*
20.	guided media	**48**	*Wireless LAN*
21.	unguided media	**49**	*Al of the mentioned*
22.	network	**50**	*Host*
23.	Twisted pair	**51**	*All of answers*
24.	bits	**52**	*Transmission capacity of a communication channels*
25.	coaxial cable	**53**	*Transport layer*
26.	transport	**54**	Distance between the routers
27.	fiber optical cable	**55**	*All of answers*
28.	Packet switching		

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