CH

Question Bank

Helping Others Have Special taste

Questions

1- Network layer is the …….. layer in OSI model.
   a- Third
   b- Fourth
   c- Fifth
   d- Seventh

2- Data in the transport layer is called ……..
   a- Segments
   b- Datagrams
   c- Packets
   d- None of the above

3- Data in the network layer is called ……
   a- Segments
   b- Datagrams
   c- Packets
   d- b & c

4- Network layer receives data from …….. Layer as a ……. On a sending order.
   a- Data link / Datagrams
   b- Transport / Segments
   c- Network / Datagrams
   d- None of the above

5- On sending order, Network layer encapsulates ……. into …….
   a- Segments / Datagrams
   b- Packets / Datagrams
   c- Datagrams / Frames
   d- Frames / Datagrams

6- on receiving side, Network layer delivers …… to ……. Layer
   a- Segments / Transport
   b- Datagrams / Data link
   c- Frames / Application
   d- None of the above

7- Two key network-layer functions are ……..
   a- Forwarding / Routing
   b- Accessing / Routing
   c- Switching / Routing
   d- None of the above

8- …… move packets from router's input to appropriate router output
   a- Forwarding
   b- Accessing
   c- Switching
   d- Routing

9- ……. determine route taken by packets from source to destination.
   a- Forwarding
   b- Accessing
   c- Switching
   d- Routing

10- Network layer uses …….
   a- Router
   b- Switch
   c- Bridge
   d- All of the above

11- Network layer uses …… protocol.

a- IP
b- OSPF
c- BGP
d- All of above

12- ……. network provides network-layer connectionless service.
a- Frames
b- Segments
c- Datagram
d- None of the above

13- ……. network provides network-layer connection service.
a- Frames
b- Virtual-circuit
c- Segments
d- None of the above

14- …….. is a kind of Routing protocols.
a- RIP
b- OSPF
c- BGP
d- All of above

15- Which is correct regarding Class B Address of IP address?
a- Network bit – 16, Host bit – 14
b- Network bit – 18, Host bit – 16
c- Network bit – 14, Host bit – 16
d- Network bit – 12, Host bit – 14

16- Which is correct regarding Class A Address of IP address?
a- Network bit – 16, Host bit – 24
b- Network bit – 18, Host bit – 16
c- Network bit – 14, Host bit – 24
d- Network bit – 12, Host bit – 24

17- Which is correct regarding Class C Address of IP address?

a- Network bit – 16, Host bit – 14
b- Network bit – 14, Host bit – 8
c- Network bit – 14, Host bit – 16
d- Network bit – 12, Host bit – 14

18- In Class A there are ..... Host and ..... Network in its subnet mask.

a- 3H and 1N
b- 2H and 2N
c- 3H and 3N
d- none all above

19- In Class B there are ..... Host and ..... Network in its subnet mask.

a- 3H and 1N
b- 2H and 2N
c- 3H and 3N
d- none all above

20- In Class C there are ..... Host and ..... Network in its subnet mask.

a- 3H and 1N
b- 2H and 2N
c- 1H and 3N
d- none all above

21- CIDR stands for …….

a- Class Inter Domain Routing
b- Classless Inter Domain Routing
c- Connection Inter Domain Routing
d- Connectionless Inter Domain Routing

22- ICANN stands for …….

a- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
b- International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
c- Internet Corporation for Association Names and Numbers
d- None of the above

23- DHCP stands for …….
a- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
b- Digital Host Configuration Protocol
c- All of above
d- None of the above

24- NAT is …….
a- Network Address Transaction
b- Network Address Translation
c- None of the above

25- ICMP is ……
a- Internet Control Message Protocol
b- Internal Control Message Protocol
c- Internet Connection Message Protocol
d- Internet Control Multi-Level Protocol

26- ICMP messages includes ……
a- name of router
b- IP address
c- Both a and b
d- None of the above

27- Algorithm that finds the least coast path ……..

a- Forwarding algorithm
b- Routing algorithm
c- Switching algorithm
d- None of these

28- Is a global information routing algorithm classification ……..
a- Distance vector
b- Hierarchical routing
c- Link state
d- None of these

29- Is a decentralized information routing algorithm classification ……
a- Distance vector
b- Link state
c- Hierarchical routing
d- None of these

30- Link state routing algorithm uses …… algorithm
a- Knapsack
b- Dijkstra
c- Divide and conquer
d- Selection sort

31- Distance vector routing algorithm uses ….. algorithm
a- Dijkstra
b- Divide and conquer
c- Bellmen ford
d- None of these

32- ……. May have Oscillations.

a- Distance vector
b- Link state
c- Hierarchical routing
d- None of these

33- In ……. Routing algorithm router are classified in groups called region

a- Distance vector
b- Link state
c- Hierarchical routing
d- None of these

34- In hierarchical routing , each router has information about routers in it's own region(1) and has information about routers in another regions(2)

a- Statement 1 and 2 are true
b- Statement 1 are false and 2 are true
c- Statement 1 are true and 2 are false
d- Statement 1 and 2 are false

35- ……. Send packets towards closest of two routers or choose the gateway router that has smallest cost

a- Hot potato routing
b- Cold potato routing
c- a and b
d- none of these

36- also known as a interior gateway protocols (IGP) is …….

a- Extra AS routing

b- Intra AS routing
c- Link state routing
d- Distance vector

37- RIP is ….
a- Reconnected information protocol
b- Routing information protocol
c- Routing information property
d- Routing interconnect protocol

38- OSPF is …….
a- Open Source Protocol First
b- Optimize Shortest Path First
c- Open Shortest Path first
d- None of these

39- IGRP is ……
a- Information Graph Routing Property
b- Interior Gateway Routing property
c- Information Gateway Routing protocol
d- Interior Gateway Routing protocol

40- …… protocol using distance vector algorithm include in BSD-UNIX
a- OSPF
b- IGRP
c- RIP
d- TCP

41- Poison reverse is used to permit ping-pong loop prevent

a- True
b- False

42- RIP routing table managed by application level process called …..
a- Route-e
b- Route-b
c- Route-d
d- Route-c

43- OSPF uses …… algorithm
a- Link state
b- Distance vector
c- Hierarchical routing
d- None of these

44- IS-IS routing protocol nearly identical to OSPF
a- True
b- False

45- We use ……algorithm for route computation in OSPF
a- Dijkstra
b- Knapsack
c- Bellmen ford
d- DP

46- The two level hierarchy of OSPF hierarchical is ……
a- Global area & local area
b- Global area & backbone
c- Local area & backbone
d- None of these.

47- Distances to nets in own area , advertise to other area border routers …….

a- Backbone routers
b- Boundary routers
c- Area border routers
d- None of these.

48- Connect to other AS's …….

a- Backbone routers
b- Boundary routers
c- Area border routers
d- None of these.

49- ……. Is the de facto inter domain routing protocol

a- OSPF
b- BGP
c- Border gateway protocol
d- B & C

50- …….. obtain subnet reachability information from neighboring AS's

a- iBGP
b- eBGP
c- cBGP
d- xBGP

51- propagate reachability information to all AS-internal routers ……..

a- iBGP
b- eBGP
c- cBGP

d- xBGP

52- …… is two BGP routers exchange BGP message

a- iBGP
b- eBGP
c- BGP session
d- None of these

53- When router learns of new prefix , it creates entry for prefix in its forwarding table .

a- True
b- False

54- …… contains ASs through which prefix advertisement has passed

a- BGP session
b- AS-path
c- NEXT-HOP
d- None of these

55- ….. the IP address of the router interface that begins the AS PATH.

a- BGP session
b- AS-path
c- Next-hop
d- None of these

56- …… reports errors in previous msg; also used to close connection

a- Open
b- Update
c- KEEPALIVE
d- Notification

57- In …… policy routing admin wants control over how its traffic routed, who routes through its net.

a- Intra AS
b- Inter As
c- Extra As
d- None of these

58- …….. can focus on performance

a- Intra AS
b- Inter AS
c- Extra AS
d- None of these

59- …… when node receives broadcast packet, sends copy to all neighbors

a- Flooding
b- Controlled flooding
c- Spanning tree
d- None of these

60- …… is no redundant packets received by any node

a- Flooding
b- Controlled flooding
c- Spanning tree
d- None of these

61- Multicast forwarding using …….. algorithm

a- Knapsack
b- Dijkstra
c- Selection sort

d- DP

62- ……. rely on router's knowledge of unicast shortest path from it to sender
a- AS-path
b- Shortest path tree
c- Flooding
d- Reverse path forwarding

63- ……. Is minimum cost tree connecting all routers with attached group members
a- Steiner tree
b- Pruning
c- Center based tree
d- None of these

64- deliver packets from source to all other nodes is ……..
a- link state routing
b- hierarchical routing
c- broadcast routing
d- none of these .

65- …… single delivery tree shared by all
a- Center based tree
b- Shared tree
c- Steiner tree
d- None of these

66- PIM is ……
a- Protocol information multicast
b- Protocol independent multicast
c- Protocol industry management
d- None of these

67. Which level is the network layer in the OSI model?

a) Third level

b) Fourth level

c) Second level

d) Fifth layer

68. The network layer contains which hardware device?

a) Routers, Bridges

b) Bridges only

c) Bridges and switches

d) Routers, Bridges and Switches

69. The network layer is concerned with _____ of data.

a) bits

b) frames

c) packets

d) bytes

70. Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?

a) routing

b) inter-networking

c) congestion control

d) error control

71. A 4 byte IP address consists of _____

a) only network address

b) only host address

c) network address & host address

d) network address & MAC address

72. In virtual circuit network each packet contains _____

a) full source and destination address

b) a short VC number

c) only source address

d) only destination address

73. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Virtual Circuit Network?

a) There are setup and teardown phases in addition to the data transfer phase

b) Resources can be allocated during setup phase or on demand

c) All packets follow the same path established during the connection

d) Virtual circuit network is implemented in application layer

74. Which of the following remains same in the header of the packet in a datagram network during the entire journey of the packet?

a) Destination address

b) Source address

c) Checksum

d) Padding

75. Which of the following is true with respect to the delay in datagram networks?

a) Delay is greater than in a virtual circuit network

b) Each packet may experience a wait at a switch

c) Delay is not uniform for the packets of a message d) All of the mentioned

76. Which of the following is false with respect to the datagram networks?

a)Number of flows of packets are not limited

b) Packets may not be in order at the destination

c) Path is not reserved

d) Delay is the same for all packets in a flow

77. Which of the following routing algorithms can be used for network layer design?

a) shortest path algorithm

b) distance vector routing

c) link state routing

d) all of the mentioned

78. Which of the following is not correct in relation to multi-destination routing?

a) is same as broadcast routing

b) contains the list of all destinations
c) data is not sent by packets
d) there are multiple receivers

79. ICMP is used in _____

a) Ping
b) Traceroute
c) Ifconfig
d) Both Ping & Traceroute

80. Datagram networks mainly refers to _____

a) Connection oriented networks
b) Connection less networks
c) Telephone networks
d) Internetwork

81 The main contents of the routing table in datagram networks are _____

(a) Source and Destination address
(b) Destination address and Output port
(c) Source address and Output port
(d) Input port and Output port

82.Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is also called as _____

(a) Link state protocol

(b) Error-correction protocol

(c) Routing information protocol

(d) Border gateway protocol

83. The size of an IP address in IPv6 is _____

(a) 4bytes

(b) 128bits

(c) 8bytes

(d) 100bits

84. Which of the following field in IPv4 datagram is not related to fragmentation?

(a) Flags

(b) Offset

(c) TOS

(d) Identifier

85..in OSPF header, which field is used to detect errors in the packet?

(a) Type

(b) Area ID

(c) Authentication type

(d) Checksum

86. RPF stands for _____

(a) Reverse Path Forwarding

(b) Reverse Path Failure

(c) Reverse Packet Forwarding

(d) Reverse Protocol Failure

87. IPSec is designed to provide security at the _____

(a) transport layer

(b) network layer

(c) application layer

(d) session layer

88. Which are the features present in IPv4 but not in IPv6?

(a) Fragmentation

(b) Header checksum

(c) Options

(d) Anycast address

89. The header length of an IPv6 datagram is _____

(a) 10bytes

(b) 25bytes

(c) 30bytes

(d) 40bytes

90. During error reporting, ICMP always reports error messages to _____

(a) Destination

(b) Source

(c) Next router

(d) Previous router

91. Header size of the ICMP message is _____

(a) 8-bytes

(b) 8-bits

(c) 16-bytes

(d) 16-bits

Question	Answer
1)	A
2)	A
3)	D
4)	B
5)	A
6)	A
7)	A
8)	A
9)	D
10)	A
11)	D
12)	C
13)	B
14)	D
15)	C
16)	C
17)	B
18)	A
19)	B
20)	C
21)	B
22)	A
23)	A
24)	B
25)	A

26)	C
27)	B
28)	C
29)	A
30)	B
31)	C
32)	B
33)	C
34)	C
35)	A
36)	B
37)	B
38)	C
39)	D
40)	C
41)	B
42)	C
43)	A
44)	A
45)	A
46)	C
47)	c
48)	B
49)	D
50)	B
51)	A
52)	C
53)	A
54)	B
55)	C

56)	D
57)	B
58)	A
59)	A
60)	C
61)	B
62)	D
63)	A
64)	C
65)	A
66)	B
67)	A
68)	D
69)	C
70)	D
71)	C
72)	B
73)	D
74)	A
75)	D
76)	D
77)	D
78)	C
79)	D
80)	B
81)	B
82)	A
83)	B
84)	C
85)	D

86)	**A**
87)	**B**
88)	**D**
89)	**D**
90)	**B**
91)	**A**

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