



**Choose the correct Answer from the following Questions:**

- 1- DNS is the abbreviation of  
A. Dynamic Name System    b. Dynamic Network System    ☒ c. Domain Name System    d. Domain Network Service
- 2- 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
- 3- ADSL is the abbreviation of  
A. Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line    b. Asymmetric Digital System Line    c. Asymmetric Dual System Line  
d. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
- 4- What is the use of Bridge in Network?  
☒ a. to connect LANs    b. to separate LANs    c. to control Network Speed    d. All of the above
- 5- Each IP packet must contain  
A. Only Source address    b. Only Destination address    ☒ c. Source and Destination address  
d. Source or Destination address
- 6- Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?  
A. Application layer    ☒ b. Transport layer    c. Network layer    ☒ d. Datalink layer
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages  
☒ a. TCP    b. IP    c. UDP    d. All of the above
- 8- Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers?  
☒ a. Transport, Session, Presentation, Application    b. Network, Transport, Session, Presentation  
c. Datalink, Network, Transport, Session    ☒ d. Physical, Datalink, Network, Transport
- 9- Which of the following IP address class is Multicast  
A. Class A    b. Class B    ☒ c. Class C    ☒ d. Class D
- 10- Which of the following is correct regarding Class B Address of IP address  
☒ a. Network bit - 14, Host bit - 16    b. Network bit - 16, Host bit - 14    ☒ c. Network bit - 18, Host bit - 16  
d. Network bit - 12, Host bit - 14
- 11- The last address of IP address represents  
A. Unicast address    b. Network address    ☒ c. Broadcast address    d. None of above
- 12- How many bits are there in the Ethernet address?  
A. 64 bits    ☒ b. 48 bits    c. 32 bits    d. 16 bits
- 13- How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?  
A. 4 layers    ☒ b. 5 layers    c. 6 layers    d. 7 layers
- 14- What does protocol defines?  
A. Protocol defines what data is communicated.    B. Protocol defines how data is communicated.  
c. Protocol defines when data is communicated.    ☒ d. All of above
- 15- What is the uses of subnetting?  
☒ a. It divides one large network into several smaller ones    b. It divides network into network classes  
c. It speeds up the speed of network    d. None of above
16. In a Go-Back-N ARQ, if the window size is 63, what is the range of sequence numbers?  
☒ a. 0 to 63    b. 0 to 64    ☒ c. 1 to 63    d. 1 to 64



17- In Go-Back-N ARQ, if frames 4, 5, and 6 are received successfully, the receiver may send an ACK \_\_\_\_\_ to the sender.

A. 5

b. 6

☒ c. 7

d. any of the above

18- ARQ stands for \_\_\_\_\_

A. Automatic repeat quantization

☒ B. Automatic repeat request

C. Automatic retransmission request

D. Acknowledge repeat request

☒ B. Automatic repeat request

19- For Stop-and-Wait ARQ, for 10 data packets sent, \_\_\_\_\_ acknowledgments are needed

☒ A. exactly 10

b. less than 10

C. more than 10

d. none of the above

20- HDLC is an acronym for \_\_\_\_\_

A. High-duplex line communication

☒ B. High-level data link control

C. Half-duplex digital link combination

d. Most double-level circuit

"Good Luck "

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