

## Part 1 :

### Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

#### 1-1 Computer Network is

- A. Collection of hardware components and computers
- B. Interconnected by communication channels
- C. Sharing of resources and information
- D. All of the Above

#### 1-2 What is a Firewall in Computer Network?

- A. The physical boundary of Network
- B. An operating System of Computer Network
- C. A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
- D. A web browsing Software

#### 1-3 How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

#### 1-4 DHCP is the abbreviation of

- A. Dynamic Host Control Protocol
- B. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- C. Dynamic Hyper Control Protocol
- D. Dynamic Hyper Configuration Protocol

#### 1-5 IPV4 Address is

- A. 8 bit
- B. 16 bit
- C. 32 bit
- D. 64 bit

#### 1-6 DNS is the abbreviation of

- A. Dynamic Name System
- B. Dynamic Network System
- C. Domain Name System
- D. Domain Network Service

#### 1-7 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

#### 1-8 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

#### 1-9 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

#### 1-10 Router operates in which layer of OSI Reference Model?

- A. Layer 1 (Physical Layer)
- B. Layer 3 (Network Layer)
- C. Layer 4 (Transport Layer)
- D. Layer 7 (Application Layer)

#### Click Here for Answers

1 – D / 2 – C / 3 – D / 4 – B / 5 – C / 6 – C / 7 – A / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – B

## Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

### 2-1 Each IP packet must contain

- A. Only Source address
- B. Only Destination address
- C. Source and Destination address
- D. Source or Destination address

### 2-2 Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?

- A. Appliation layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Datalink layer

### 2-3 \_\_\_\_\_ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages

- A. TCP
- B. IP
- C. UDP
- D. All of the above

### 2-4 Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers?

- A. Transport, Session, Persentation, Application
- B. Network, Transport, Session, Presentation
- C. Datalink, Network, Transport, Session
- D. Physical, Datalink, Network, Transport

### 2-5 Which of the following IP address class is Multicast

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class D

### 2-6 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

### 2-7 The last address of IP address represents

- A. Unicast address
- B. Network address
- C. Broadcast address
- D. None of above

### 2-8 How many bits are there in the Ethernet address?

- A. 64 bits
- B. 48 bits
- C. 32 bits
- D. 16 bits

### 2-9 How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?

- A. 4 layers
- B. 5 layers
- C. 6 layers
- D. 7 layers

### 2-10 Which of the following layer of OSI model also called end-to-end layer?

- A. Presentation layer
- B. Network layer
- C. Session layer
- D. Transport layer

## Click Here for Answers

1 – C / 2 – D / 3 – A / 4 – A / 5 – D / 6 – A / 7 – C / 8 – B / 9 – A / 10 – D

## Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

### 3-1. Why IP Protocol is considered as unreliable?

- A. A packet may be lost
- B. Packets may arrive out of order
- C. Duplicate packets may be generated
- D. All of the above

### 3-2. What is the minimum header size of an IP packet?

- A. 16 bytes
- B. 10 bytes
- C. 20 bytes
- D. 32 bytes

### 3-3. Which of following provides reliable communication?

- A. TCP
- B. IP
- C. UDP
- D. All of the above

### 3-4. What is the address size of IPv6 ?

- A. 32 bit
- B. 64 bit
- C. 128 bit
- D. 256 bit

### 3-5. What is the size of Network bits & Host bits of Class A of IP address?

- A. Network bits 7, Host bits 24
- B. Network bits 8, Host bits 24
- C. Network bits 7, Host bits 23
- D. Network bits 8, Host bits 23

### 3-6. What does Router do in a network?

- A. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links
- B. Forwards a packet to the next free outgoing link
- C. Determines on which outgoing link a packet is to be forwarded
- D. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links except the originated link

### 3-7. The Internet is an example of

- A. Cell switched network
- B. circuit switched network
- C. Packet switched network
- D. All of above

### 3-8. 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

### 3-9. 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

### 3-10. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?

- A. Physical layer
- B. Data link layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Transport layer

## Click Here for Answers

1 – D / 2 – C / 3 – A / 4 – C / 5 – A / 6 – C / 7 – C / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – A

## Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

### 4-1. What is the benefit of the Networking?

- A. File Sharing
- B. Easier access to Resources
- C. Easier Backups
- D. All of the Above

### 4-2. Which of the following is not the Networking Devices?

- A. Gateways
- B. Linux
- C. Routers
- D. Firewalls

### 4-3. What is the size of MAC Address?

- A. 16-bits
- B. 32-bits
- C. 48-bits
- D. 64-bits

### 4-4. Which of the following can be Software?

- A. Routers
- B. Firewalls
- C. Gateway
- D. Modems

### 4-5. What is the use of Ping command?

- A. To test a device on the network is reachable
- B. To test a hard disk fault
- C. To test a bug in a Application
- D. To test a Pinter Quality

### 4-6. MAC Address is the example of

- A. Transport Layer
- B. Data Link Layer
- C. Application Layer
- D. Physical Layer

### 4-7. Routing tables of a router keeps track of

- A. MAC Address Assignments
- B. Port Assignments to network devices
- C. Distribute IP address to network devices
- D. Routes to use for forwarding data to its destination

### 4-8. Layer-2 Switch is also called

- A. Multiport Hub
- B. Multiport Switch
- C. Multiport Bridge
- D. Multiport NIC

### 4-9. Difference between T568A and T568B is

- A. Difference in wire color
- B. Difference in number of wires
- C. Just different length of wires
- D. Just different manufacturer standards

### 4-10. The meaning of Straight-through Cable is

- A. Four wire pairs connect to the same pin on each end
- B. The cable Which Directly connects Computer to Computer
- C. Four wire pairs not twisted with each other
- D. The cable which is not twisted

### Click Here for Answers

1 – D / 2 – B / 3 – C / 4 – B / 5 – A / 6 – B / 7 – D / 8 – C / 9 – D / 10 – A

## Part 2 :

### Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

#### 5-1 Which of the following is not the External Security Threats?

- A. Front-door Threats
- B. Back-door Threats
- C. Underground Threats
- D. Denial of Service (DoS)

#### 5-2 What is the Demilitarized Zone?

- A. The area between firewall & connection to an external network
- B. The area between ISP to Military area
- C. The area surrounded by secured servers
- D. The area surrounded by the Military

#### 5-3 What is the full form of RAID ?

- A. Redundant Array of Independent Disks
- B. Redundant Array of Important Disks
- C. Random Access of Independent Disks
- D. Random Access of Important Disks

#### 5-4 What is the maximum header size of an IP packet?

- A. 32 bytes
- B. 64 bytes
- C. 30 bytes
- D. 60 bytes

#### 5-5 What is the size of Host bits in Class B of IP address?

- A. 04
- B. 08
- C. 16
- D. 32

#### 5-6 What is the usable size of Network bits in Class B of IP address?

- A. 04
- B. 08
- C. 14
- D. 16

#### 5-7 In which type of RAID, data is mirrored between two disks.

- A. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 2
- D. RAID 3

#### 5-8 What do you mean by broadcasting in Networking?

- A. It means addressing a packet to all machine
- B. It means addressing a packet to some machine
- C. It means addressing a packet to a particular machine
- D. It means addressing a packet to except a particular machine

#### 5-9 Which of the following is/are Protocols of Application?

- A. FTP
- B. DNS
- C. Telnet
- D. All of above

#### 5-10 Which of the following protocol is/are defined in Transport layer?

- A. FTP
- B. TCP
- C. UDP
- D. B & C

**Click Here for Answers**

1 – C / 2 – A / 3 – A / 4 – D / 5 – C / 6 – C / 7 – B / 8 – A / 9 – D / 10 – D

### Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

#### 6-1. What is the IP Address range of APIPA?

- A. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.254
- B. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.255
- C. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254
- D. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.255

#### 6-2. Which of the following is correct in VLSM?

- A. Can have subnets of different sizes
- B. Subnets must be in same size
- C. No required of subnet
- D. All of above

#### 6-3. What does the port number in a TCP connection specify?

- A. It specifies the communication process on the two end systems
- B. It specifies the quality of the data & connection
- C. It specify the size of data
- D. All of the above

#### 6-4. The class-based addressing is also known as

- A. Modern Model
- B. Classful Model
- C. Classless Model
- D. Heterogeneous Model

#### 6-5. Which of the following is correct in CIDR?

- A. Class A includes Class B network
- B. There are only two networks
- C. There are high & low class network
- D. There is no concept of class A, B, C networks

#### 6-6. What is the size of Source and Destination IP address in IP header?

- A. 4 bits
- B. 8 bits
- C. 16 bits
- D. 32 bits

#### 6-7. Which of the following is reliable communication?

- A. TCP
- B. IP
- C. UDP
- D. All of them

#### 6-8. What is the typical range of Ephemeral ports?

- A. 1 to 80
- B. 1 to 1024
- C. 80 to 8080
- D. 1024 to 65535

#### 6-9. What is the purpose of the PSH flag in the TCP header?

- A. Typically used to indicate end of message
- B. Typically used to indicate beginning of message
- C. Typically used to push the message
- D. Typically used to indicate stop the message

#### 6-10. What is the natural mask for a class C Network?

- A. 255.255.255.1
- B. 255.255.255.0
- C. 255.255.255.254
- D. 255.255.255.255

### Click Here for Answers

1 – C / 2 – A / 3 – A / 4 – B / 5 – D / 6 – D / 7 – A / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – B

**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) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

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

- a) protocol architecture
- b) protocol stack
- c) protocol suit
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**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

**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

**This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Physical Media”.**

**1) Which of this is not a guided media ?**

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

Answer: c

Explanation: Wireless LAN is unguided media.

**2) UTP is commonly used in**

- a) DSL
- b) FTTP
- c) HTTP
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Unshielded twisted pair(UTP) is commonly used in home access.

**3) Coaxial cable consists of \_\_\_\_\_ concentric copper conductors.**

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Answer: b

**4) Fiber optics posses following properties**

- a) Immune electromagnetic interference
- b) Very less signal attenuation
- c) Very hard to tap
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**5) If an Optical Carrier is represented as OC-n, generally the link speed equals(in Mbps),**

- a)  $n \times 39.8$
- b)  $n \times 51.8$
- c)  $2n \times 51.8$
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

**6) Terrestrial radio channels are broadly classified into \_\_\_\_\_ groups.**

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 1

Answer: b

Explanation: The three types are those that operate over very short distance, those that operate in local areas, those that operate in the wide area.

**7) Radio channels are attractive medium because**

- a) Can penetrate walls
- b) Connectivity can be given to mobile user
- c) Can carry signals for long distance
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**8) Geostationary satellites**

- a) Are placed at a fixed point above the earth
- b) Rotate the earth about a fixed axis
- c) Rotate the earth about a varying axis
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: They are placed in orbit at 36,000km above Earth's surface



## Part 3 :

**1. A piece of icon or image on a web page associated with another webpage is called**

- a) url
- b) hyperlink
- c) plugin
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**2. Dynamic web page**

- a) is same every time whenever it displays
- b) generates on demand by a program or a request from browser
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**3. What is a web browser?**

- a) a program that can display a web page
- b) a program used to view html documents
- c) it enables user to access the resources of internet
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**4. Common gateway interface is used to**

- a) generate executable files from web content by web server
- b) generate web pages
- c) stream videos
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**5. URL stands for**

- a) unique reference label
- b) uniform reference label
- c) uniform resource locator
- d) unique resource locator

Answer:c

**6. A web cookie is a small piece of data**

- a) sent from a website and stored in user's web browser while a user is browsing a website
- b) sent from user and stored in the server while a user is browsing a website
- c) sent from root server to all servers
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**7. Which one of the following is not used to generate dynamic web pages?**

- a) PHP
- b) ASP.NET
- c) JSP
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:d

**8. An alternative of javascript on windows platform is**

- a) VBScript
- b) ASP.NET
- c) JSP
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**9. What is document object model (DOM)?**

- a) convention for representing and interacting with objects in html documents
- b) application programming interface
- c) hierarchy of objects in ASP.NET
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**10. AJAX stands for**

- a) asynchronous javascript and xml
- b) advanced JSP and xml
- c) asynchronous JSP and xml
- d) advanced javascript and xml

Answer:a

**1. Multiple object can be sent over a TCP connection between client and server in**

- a) persistent HTTP
- b) nonpersistent HTTP
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**2. HTTP is \_\_\_\_\_ protocol.**

- a) application layer
- b) transport layer
- c) network layer
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**3. In the network HTTP resources are located by**

- a) uniform resource identifier
- b) unique resource locator
- c) unique resource identifier
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**4. HTTP client requests by establishing a \_\_\_\_\_ connection to a particular port on the server.**

- a) user datagram protocol
- b) transmission control protocol
- c) broader gateway protocol
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**5. In HTTP pipelining**

- a) multiple HTTP requests are sent on a single TCP connection without waiting for the corresponding responses
- b) multiple HTTP requests can not be sent on a single TCP connection
- c) multiple HTTP requests are sent in a queue on a single TCP connection
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a .

**6. FTP server listens for connection on port number**

- a) 20
- b) 21
- c) 22
- d) 23

Answer:b

**7. In FTP protocol, client contacts server using \_\_\_\_ as the transport protocol.**

- a) transmission control protocol
- b) user datagram protocol
- c) datagram congestion control protocol
- d) stream control transmission protocol

Answer:a

**8. In which mode FTP, the client initiates both the control and data connections.**

- a) active mode
- b) passive mode
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**9. The file transfer protocol is built on**

- a) data centric architecture
- b) service oriented architecture
- c) client server architecture
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**10. In file transfer protocol, data transfer can be done in**

- a) stream mode
- b) block mode
- c) compressed mode
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**1. Ethernet frame consists of**

- a) MAC address
- b) IP address
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**2. What is start frame delimiter (SFD) in ethernet frame?**

- a) 10101010
- b) 10101011
- c) 00000000
- d) 11111111

Answer:b

**3. MAC address is of**

- a) 24 bits
- b) 36 bits
- c) 42 bits
- d) 48 bits

Answer:d

**4. What is autonegotiation?**

- a) a procedure by which two connected devices choose common transmission parameters
- b) a security algorithm
- c) a routing algorithm
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**5. Ethernet in metropolitan area network (MAN) can be used as**

- a) pure ethernet
- b) ethernet over SDH
- c) ethernet over MPLS
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**6. A point-to-point protocol over ethernet is a network protocol for**

- a) encapsulating PPP frames inside ethernet frames
- b) encapsulating ethernet frames inside PPP frames
- c) for security of ethernet frames
- d) for security of PPP frames

Answer:a

**7. High speed ethernet works on**

- a) coaxial cable
- b) twisted pair cable
- c) optical fiber
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**8. The maximum size of payload field in ethernet frame is**

- a) 1000 bytes
- b) 1200 bytes
- c) 1300 bytes
- d) 1500 bytes

Answer:d

**9. What is interframe gap?**

- a) idle time between frames
- b) idle time between frame bits
- c) idle time between packets
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**10. An ethernet frame that is less than the IEEE 802.3 minimum length of 64 octets is called**

- a) short frame
- b) run frame
- c) mini frame
- d) man frame

Answer:b

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Topology”.

**1) Physical or logical arrangement of network is**

- a) Topology
- b) Routing
- c) Networking
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**2) In this topology there is a central controller or hub**

- a) Star
- b) Mesh
- c) Ring
- d) Bus

Answer: a

**3) This topology requires multipoint connection**

- a) Star
- b) Mesh
- c) Ring
- d) Bus

Answer: d

**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: Wide area network(WAN) covers the whole of the world network.

**5) Data communication system within a building or campus is**

- a) LAN
- b) WAN
- c) MAN
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**6) Expand WAN**

- a) World area network
- b) Wide area network
- c) Web area network
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Packet Switching & Circuit Switching

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Packet Switching and Circuit Switching”.

**1) A local telephone network is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ network**

- a) Packet switched
- b) Circuit switched
- c) both of the mentioned
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

**2) Most packet switches use this principle**

- a) Stop and wait
- b) Store and forward
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: The packet switch will not transmit the first bit to outbound link until it receives the entire packet.

**3) If there are N routers from source to destination, total end to end delay in sending packet P(L->number of bits in the packet R-> transmission rate)**

- a) N
- b)  $(N*L)/R$
- c)  $(2N*L)/R$
- d)  $L/R$

Answer: b

**4) Method(s) to move data through a network of links and switches**

- a) Packet switching
- b) Circuit switching
- c) Line switching
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d

**5) The resources needed for communication between end systems are reserved for the duration of session between end systems in \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Packet switching
- b) Circuit switching
- c) Line switching
- d) Frequency switching

Answer: b

**6) As the resources are reserved between two communicating end systems in circuit switching, this is achieved**

- a) authentication
- b) guaranteed constant rate
- c) reliability
- d) store and forward

Answer: b

**7) In \_\_\_\_\_ resources are allocated on demand.**

- a) packet switching
- b) circuit switching
- c) line switching
- d) frequency switching

Answer: a

Explanation: In packet switching there is no reservation.

## part 4 :

### Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv4

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “IPv4”.

**1. Which of the following is not applicable for IP?**

- a) Error reporting
- b) Handle addressing conventions
- c) Datagram format
- d) Packet handling conventions

Answer: a

Explanation: Error reporting is handled by ICMP.

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

- a) Flags
- b) Offset
- c) TOS
- d) Identifier

Answer: c

Explanation: TOS-type of service identifies the type of packets.

**3. The TTL field has value 10. How many routers (max) can process this datagram?**

- a) 11
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 1

Answer: c

Explanation: TTL field is decremented by one each time the datagram is processed by a router.

**4. If the value in protocol field is 17, the transport layer protocol used is \_\_\_\_.**

- a) TCP
- b) UDP
- c) Either of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: For TCP it is 6.

**5. The data field can carry which of the following?**

- a) TCP segment
- b) UDP segment
- c) ICMP messages
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: Data field usually has transport layer segment, but it can also carry ICMP messages.

**6. What should be the flag value to indicate the last fragment?**

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) TTL value
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: flag=0 indicates that it is the last fragment.

**7. Which of these is not applicable for IP protocol?**

- a) is connectionless
- b) offer reliable service
- c) offer unreliable service
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Ip offers unreliable service.

**8. Fragmentation has following demerits**

- a) complicates routers
- b) open to DOS attack
- c) overlapping of fragments.
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Fragmentation makes the implementation complex and also can create DOS attack.

**9. Which field helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?**

- a) offset
- b) flag
- c) TTL
- d) identifier

Answer: a

Explanation: offset field specifies where the fragment fits in the original datagram.

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv6

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “IPv6”

### 1. The size of IP address in IPv6 is

- a) 4bytes
- b) 128bits
- c) 8bytes
- d) 100bits

Answer: b

Explanation: An IPv6 address is 128 bits long.

### 2. The header length of an IPv6 datagram is \_\_\_\_.

- a) 10bytes
- b) 25bytes
- c) 30bytes
- d) 40bytes

Answer: d

Explanation: IPv6 datagram has fixed header length of 40bytes, which results in faster processing of the datagram.

### 3. In the IPv6 header, the traffic class field is similar to which field in the IPv4 header?

- a) Fragmentation field
- b) Fast-switching
- c) ToS field
- d) Option field

Answer: c

Explanation: This field enables to have different types of IP datagram.

### 4. IPv6 doesnot use \_\_\_\_\_ type of address

- a) Broadcast
- b) Multicast
- c) Anycast
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Broadcast has been eliminated in IPv6.

### 5. These are the features present in IPv4 but not in IPv6.

- a) Fragmentation
- b) Header checksum
- c) Options
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: All the features are only present in IPv4 and not IPv6.

### 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ field determines the lifetime of IPv6 datagram

- a) Hop limit
- b) TTL
- c) Next header
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The Hop limit value is decremented by one by a router when the datagram is forwarded by the router. When the value becomes zero the datagram is discarded.

### 7. Dual-stack approach refers to

- a) Implementing Ipv4 with 2 stacks
- b) Implementing Ipv6 with 2 stacks
- c) Node has both IPv4 and IPv6 support
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: dual-stack is one of the approaches used to support IPv6 in already existing systems.

### 8. Suppose two IPv6 nodes want to interoperate using IPv6 datagrams but are connected to each other by intervening IPv4 routers. The best solution here is

- a) use dual-stack approach
- b) Tunneling
- c) No solution
- d) Replace the system

Answer: b

Explanation: The IPv4 routers can form a tunnel.

### 9. Teredo is an automatic tunneling technique. In each client the obfuscated IPv4 address is represented by bits

- a) 96 to 127
- b) 0 to 63
- c) 80 to 95
- d) 64 to 79

Answer: a

Explanation: Bits 96 to 127 in the datagram represent obfuscated IPv4 address.

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Internet

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on Internet.

**1. What is internet?**

- a) a single network
- b) a vast collection of different networks
- c) interconnection of local area networks
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

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

- a) internet architecture board
- b) internet society
- c) internet service provider
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**3. 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) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**4. ISP exchanges internet traffic between their networks by**

- a) internet exchange point
- b) subscriber end point
- c) ISP end point
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**5. Which one of the following protocol is not used in internet?**

- a) HTTP
- b) DHCP
- c) DNS
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:d

**6. IPv6 addressed have a size of**

- a) 32 bits
- b) 64 bits
- c) 128 bits
- d) 265 bits

Answer:c

**7. Internet works on**

- a) packet switching
- b) circuit switching
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**8. Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol used in internet?**

- a) remote procedure call
- b) internet relay chat
- c) resource reservation protocol
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c .

**9. Which protocol assigns IP address to the client connected in the internet?**

- a) DHCP b) IP
- c) RPC
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**10. Which one of the following is not used in media access control?**

- a) ethernet
- b) digital subscriber line
- c) fiber distributed data interface
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:d



## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – DHCP

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on DHCP Protocol.

**1. DHCP (dynamic host configuration protocol) provides \_\_\_\_\_ to the client.**

- a) IP address
- b) MAC address
- c) url
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**2. DHCP is used for**

- a) IPv6
- b) IPv4
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**3. The DHCP server**

- a) maintains a database of available IP addresses
- b) maintains the information about client configuration parameters
- c) grants a IP address when receives a request from a client
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**4. IP assigned for a client by DHCP server is**

- a) for a limited period
- b) for unlimited period
- c) not time dependent
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**5. DHCP uses UDP port \_\_\_\_\_ for sending data to the server.**

- a) 66
- b) 67
- c) 68
- d) 69

Answer:b

**6. The DHCP server can provide the \_\_\_\_\_ of the IP addresses.**

- a) dynamic allocation
- b) automatic allocation
- c) static allocation
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**7. DHCP client and servers on the same subnet communicate via**

- a) UDP broadcast
- b) UDP unicast
- c) TCP broadcast
- d) TCP unicast

Answer:a

**8. After obtaining the IP address, to prevent the IP conflict the client may use**

- a) internet relay chat
- b) broader gateway protocol
- c) address resolution protocol
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**9. What is DHCP snooping?**

- a) techniques applied to ensure the security of an existing DHCP infrastructure
- b) encryption of the DHCP server requests
- c) algorithm for DHCP
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**10. If DHCP snooping is configured on a LAN switch, then clients having specific \_\_\_\_\_ can access the network.**

- a) MAC address
- b) IP address
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

## Part 5:

### Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Access Networks

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Access Networks”.

**1) 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) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: The third part is ordinary two way telephone channel.

**2) In DSL telco provides these services**

- a) Wired phone access
- b) ISP
- c) All of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: The same company which provides phone connection is also its ISP in DSL.

**3) The function of DSLAM is**

- a) Convert analog signals into digital signals
- b) Convert digital signals into analog signals
- c) Amplify digital signals
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The DSLAM located in telco’s Central Office does this function.

**4) The following term is not associated with DSL**

- a) DSLAM
- b) CO
- c) Splitter
- d) CMTS

Answer: d

Explanation: Cable modem termination system is used in cable internet access.

**5) HFC contains**

- a) Fibre cable
- b) Coaxial cable
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

**6) Choose the statement which is not applicable for cable internet access**

- a) It is a shared broadcast medium
- b) It includes HFCs
- c) Cable modem connects home PC to Ethernet port
- d) Analog signal is converted to digital signal in DSLAM

Answer: d

Explanation: In cable access analog signal is converted to digital signal by CMTS.

**7) Among the optical-distribution architectures that is essentially switched ethernet is**

- a) AON
- b) PON
- c) NON
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Active optical networks are essentially switched ethernet.

**8) StarBand provides**

- a) FTTH internet access
- b) Cable access
- c) Telephone access
- d) Satellite access

Answer: d

**9) Home Access is provided by**

- a) DSL
- b) FTTP
- c) Cable
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**10) ONT is connected to splitter using**

- a) High speed fibre cable
- b) HFC
- c) Optical cable
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

**11) These factors affect transmission rate in DSL**

- a) The gauge of the twisted-pair line
- b) Degree of electrical interference
- c) Shadow fading
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d

Explanation: Because DSL is made of twisted wire copper pair

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Physical Layer

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on physical layer.

**1. The physical layer concerns with**

- a) bit-by-bit delivery
- p) process to process delivery
- c) application to application delivery
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**2. Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?**

- a) coaxial cable
- b) twisted pair cable
- c) optical fiber
- d) electrical cable

Answer:c

**3. Bits can be send over guided and unguided media as analog signal by**

- a) digital modulation
- b) amplitude modulation
- c) frequency modulation
- d) phase modulation

Answer:a

**4. The portion of physical layer that interfaces with the media access control sublayer is called**

- a) physical signalling sublayer
- b) physical data sublayer
- c) physical address sublayer
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**5. physical layer provides**

- a) mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables
- b) electrical specification of transmission line signal level
- c) specification for IR over optical fiber
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**6. In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides**

- a) start and stop signalling
- b) flow control
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**7. The physical layer is responsible for**

- a) line coding
- b) channel coding
- c) modulation
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**8. The physical layer translates logical communication requests from the \_\_\_\_\_ into hardware specific operations.**

- a) data link layer
- b) network layer
- c) trasnport layer
- d) application layer

Answer:a

**9. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by**

- a) analog modulation
- b) digital modulation
- c) multiplexing
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**10. Wireless transmission can be done via**

- a) radio waves
- b) microwaves
- c) infrared
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Layer

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on network layer.

**1. The network layer concerns with**

- a) bits
- b) frames
- c) packets
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

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

- a) routing
- b) inter-networking
- c) congestion control
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:d

**3. The 4 byte IP address consists of**

- a) network address
- b) host address
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**4. In virtual circuit network each packet contains**

- a) full source and destination address
- b) a short VC number
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**5. Which one of the following routing algorithm can be used for network layer design?**

- a) shortest path algorithm
- b) distance vector routing
- c) link state routing
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**6. Multidestination routing**

- a) is same as broadcast routing
- b) contains the list of all destinations
- c) data is not sent by packets
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**7. A subset of a network that includes all the routers but contains no loops is called**

- a) spanning tree
- b) spider structure
- c) spider tree
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**8. Which one of the following algorithm is not used for congestion control?**

- a) traffic aware routing
- b) admission control
- c) load shedding
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:d

**9. The network layer protocol of internet is**

- a) ethernet
- b) internet protocol
- c) hypertext transfer protocol
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**10. ICMP is primarily used for**

- a) error and diagnostic functions
- b) addressing
- c) forwarding
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Transport Layer

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses transport layer.

**1. Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to**

- a) network layer
- b) data link layer
- c) application layer
- d) physical layer

Answer:a

**2. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol used in internet?**

- a) TCP
- b) UDP
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**3. User datagram protocol is called connectionless because**

- a) all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
- b) it sends data as a stream of related packets
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**4. Transmission control protocol is**

- a) connection oriented protocol
- b) uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
- c) receives data from application as a single stream
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**5. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called**

- a) socket
- b) pipe
- c) port
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**6. Socket-style API for windows is called**

- a) wsock
- b) winsock
- c) wins
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**7. Which one of the following is a version of UDP with congestion control?**

- a) datagram congestion control protocol
- b) stream control transmission protocol
- c) structured stream transport
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a TCP name for a transport service access point.**

- a) port
- b) pipe
- c) node
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**9. Transport layer protocols deals with**

- a) application to application communication
- b) process to process communication
- c) node to node communication
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**10. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol?**

- a) stream control transmission protocol
- b) internet control message protocol
- c) neighbor discovery protocol
- d) dynamic host configuration protocol

Answer:a

## Part 6 :

### Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Application Layer

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on application layer.

**1. The \_\_\_\_ translates internet domain and host names to IP address.**

- a) domain name system
- b) routing information protocol
- c) network time protocol
- d) internet relay chat

Answer:a

**2. Which one of the following allows a user at one site to establish a connection to another site and then pass keystrokes from local host to remote host?**

- a) HTTP
- b) FTP
- c) telnet
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**3. Application layer protocol defines**

- a) types of messages exchanged
- b) message format, syntax and semantics
- c) rules for when and how processes send and respond to messages
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

**4. Which one of the following protocol delivers/stores mail to reciever server?**

- a) simple mail transfer protocol
- b) post office protocol
- c) internet mail access protocol
- d) hypertext transfer protocol

Answer:a

**5. The ASCII encoding of binary data is called**

- a) base 64 encoding
- b) base 32 encoding
- c) base 16 encoding
- d) base 8 encoding

Answer:a

**6. Which one of the following is an internet standard protocol for managing devices on IP network?**

- a) dynamic host configuration protocol
- b) simple newtwork management protocol
- c) internet message access protocol
- d) media gateway protocol

Answer:b

**7. Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol?**

- a) media gateway protocol
- b) dynamic host configuration protocol
- c) resource reservation protocol
- d) session initiation protocol

Answer:c

**8. Which protocol is a signalling communication protocol used for controlling multimedia communication sessions?**

- a) session initiation protocol
- b) session modelling protocol
- c) session maintenance protocol
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**9. Which one of the following is not correct?**

- a) application layer protocols are used by both source and destination devices during a communication session
- b) application layer protocols implemented on the source and destination host must match
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**10. When displaying a web page, the application layer uses the**

- a) HTTP protocol
- b) FTP protocol
- c) SMTP protocol
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Application Layer

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Application Layer”.

**1) This is not a application layer protocol**

- a) HTTP
- b) SMTP
- c) FTP
- d) TCP

Answer: d

Explanation: TCP is transport layer protocol

**2) The packet of information at the application layer is called**

- a) Packet
- b) Message
- c) Segment
- d) Frame

Answer: b

**3) This is one of the architecture paradigm**

- a) Peer to peer
- b) Client-server
- c) HTTP
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d

Explanation: HTTP is a protocol.

**4) Application developer has permission to decide the following on transport layer side**

- a) Transport layer protocol
- b) Maximum buffer size
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

**5) Application layer offers \_\_\_\_\_ service**

- a) End to end
- b) Process to process
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**6) E-mail is**

- a) Loss-tolerant application
- b) Bandwidth-sensitive application
- c) Elastic application
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: Because it can work with available throughput.

**7) Pick the odd one out**

- a) File transfer
- b) File download
- c) E-mail
- d) Interactive games

Answer: d

Explanation: Internet telephony is Loss-tolerant other applications are not.

**8) Which of the following is an application layer service ?**

- a) Network virtual terminal
- b) File transfer, access, and management
- c) Mail service
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**9) To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host, the \_\_\_\_\_ address must be consulted**

- a) IP
- b) MAC
- c) Port
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

**10) This is a time-sensitive service**

- a) File transfer
- b) File download
- c) E-mail
- d) Internet telephony

Answer: d

Explanation: Internet telephony is Loss-tolerant other applications are not.

**11) Transport services available to applications in one or another form**

- a) Reliable data transfer
- b) Timing
- c) Security
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d



**12) Electronic mail uses this Application layer protocol**

- a) SMTP
- b) HTTP
- c) FTP
- d) SIP

Answer: a

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – HTTP

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “HTTP”.

**1. The number of objects in a Web page which consists of 4 jpeg images and HTML text is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) 4
- b) 1
- c) 5
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: 4 jpeg images + 1 base HTML file.

**2. The default connection type used by HTTP is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Persistent
- b) Non-persistent
- c) Either of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**3. The time taken by a packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) STT
- b) RTT
- c) PTT
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: RTT stands for round-trip time.

**4. The HTTP request message is sent in \_\_\_\_\_ part of three-way handshake.**

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

**5. In the process of fetching a web page from a server the HTTP request/response takes \_\_\_\_\_ RTTs.**

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) 4
- d) 3

Answer: b

**6. The first line of HTTP request message is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Request line
- b) Header line
- c) Status line
- d) Entity line

Answer: a

Explanation: The line followed by request line are called header lines and status line is the initial part of response message

**7. The values GET, POST, HEAD etc are specified in \_\_\_\_\_ of HTTP message**

- a) Request line
- b) Header line
- c) Status line
- d) Entity body

Answer: a

Explanation: It is specified in the method field of request line in the HTTP request message.

**8. The \_\_\_\_\_ method when used in the method field, leaves entity body empty.**

- a) POST
- b) GET
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

**9. The HTTP response message leaves out the requested object when \_\_\_\_\_ method is used**

- a) GET
- b) POST
- c) HEAD
- d) PUT

Answer: c

**10. Find the oddly matched HTTP status codes**

- a) 200 OK
- b) 400 Bad Request
- c) 301 Moved permanently
- d) 304 Not Found

Answer: d

Explanation: 404 Not Found.

**11. Which of the following is not correct ?**

- a) Web cache doesnt has its own disk space
- b) Web cache can act both like server and client
- c) Web cache might reduce the response time
- d) Web cache contains copies of recently requested objects

Answer: a

**12. The conditional GET mechanism**

- a) Imposes conditions on the objects to be requested
- b) Limits the number of response from a server
- c) Helps to keep a cache upto date
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

**13. Which of the following is present in both an HTTP request line and a status line?**

- a) HTTP version number
- b) URL
- c) Method
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

[Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Utilities](#)

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Network Utilities”.

**1) Ping can**

- a) Measure round-trip time
- b) Report packet loss
- c) Report latency
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**2) Ping sweep is a part of**

- a) Traceroute
- b) Nmap
- c) Route
- d) Ipconfig

Answer: b

Explanation: A ping sweep is a method that can establish a range of IP addresses which map to live hosts and are mostly used by network scanning tools like nmap.

**3) ICMP is used in**

- a) Ping
- b) Traceroute
- c) Ifconfig
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d

**4) \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to manipulate TCP/IP routing table.**

- a) route
- b) Ipconfig
- c) Ifconfig
- d) Traceroute

Answer: a

**5) If you want to find the number of routers between a source and destination, the utility to be used is.**

- a) route
- b) Ipconfig
- c) Ifconfig
- d) Traceroute

Answer: d

**6) Which of the following is related to ipconfig in Microsoft Windows ?**

- a) Display all current TCP/IP network configuration values
- b) Modify DHCP settings
- c) Modify DNS settings
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**7) This allows to check if a domain is available for registration.**

- a) Domain Check
- b) Domain Dossier
- c) Domain Lookup
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**8) Choose the wrong statement**

- a) Nslookup is used to query a DNS server for DNS data
- b) Ping is used to check connectivity
- c) Pathping combines the functionality of ping with that of route
- d) Ifconfig can configure TCP/IP network interface parameters

Answer: c

## Part 7:

### Computer Networks Questions & Answers – FTP

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “FTP”.

**1) Expansion of FTP is**

- a) Fine Transfer Protocol
- b) File Transfer Protocol
- c) First Transfer Protocol

Answer: b

**2) FTP is built on \_\_\_\_\_ architecture**

- a) Client-server
- b) P2P
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**3) FTP uses \_\_\_\_\_ parallel TCP connections to transfer a file**

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Answer: b

Explanation: Control connection and data connection.

**4) Identify the incorrect statement**

- a) FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol
- b) FTP uses two parallel TCP connections
- c) FTP sends its control information in-band
- d) FTP sends exactly one file over the data connection

Answer: c

Explanation: FTP is out-of-band as it has separate control connection.

**5) If 5 files are transferred from server A to client B in the same session. The number of TCP connection between A and B is**

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 2
- d) 6

Answer: d

Explanation: 1 control connection and other 5 for five file transfers.

**6) FTP server**

- a) Maintains state
- b) Is stateless
- c) Has single TCP connection for a file transfer
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**7) The commands, from client to server, and replies, from server to client, are sent across the control connection in \_\_\_\_\_ bit ASCII format**

- a) 8
- b) 7
- c) 3
- d) 5

Answer: b

**8) Find the FTP reply whose message is wrongly matched**

- a) 331 – Username OK, password required
- b) 425 – Can't open data connection
- c) 452 – Error writing file
- d) 452 – Can't open data connection

Answer: d

**9) Mode of data transfer in FTP, where all the is left to TCP**

- a) Stream mode
- b) Block mode
- c) Compressed mode
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

**10) The password is sent to the server using \_\_\_\_\_ command**

- a) PASSWD
- b) PASS
- c) PASSWORD
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Attacks

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Network Attacks”.

**1) The attackers a network of compromised devices known as**

- a) Internet
- b) Botnet
- c) Telnet
- d) D-net

Answer: b

**2) Which of the following is a form of DoS attack ?**

- a) Vulnerability attack
- b) Bandwidth flooding
- c) Connection flooding
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**3) The DoS attack is which the attacker establishes a large number of half-open or fully open TCP connections**

at the target host

- a) Vulnerability attack
- b) Bandwidth flooding
- c) Connection flooding
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

**4)The DoS attack is which the attacker sends deluge of packets to the targeted host**

- a) Vulnerability attack
- b) Bandwidth flooding
- c) Connection flooding
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b

**5) Packet sniffers involve**

- a) Active receiver
- b) Passive receiver
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: They donot inject packets into the channel.

**6) Sniffers can be deployed in**

- a) Wired environment
- b) WiFi
- c) Ethernet LAN
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

**7) Firewalls are often configured to block**

- a) UDP traffic
- b) TCP traffic
- c) Both of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Security In The Internet

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on Security In The Internet.

**1. IPSec is designed to provide the security at the**

- a) transport layer
- b) network layer
- c) application layer
- d) session layer

Answer:b

**2. In tunnel mode IPsec protects the**

- a) entire IP packet
- b) IP header
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- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**3. Network layer firewall works as a**

- a) frame filter
- b) packet filter
- c) both (a) and (b)
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Answer:b

**4. Network layer firewall has two sub-categories as**

- a) stateful firewall and stateless firewall
- b) bit oriented firewall and byte oriented firewall
- c) frame firewall and packet firewall
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**5. WPA2 is used for security in**

- a) ethernet
- b) bluetooth
- c) wi-fi
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

**6. An attempt to make a computer resource unavailable to its intended users is called**

- a) denial-of-service attack
- b) virus attack
- c) worms attack
- d) botnet process

Answer:a

**7. Extensible authentication protocol is authentication framework frequently used in**

- a) wired personal area network
- b) wireless networks
- c) wired local area network
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**8. Pretty good privacy (PGP) is used in**

- a) browser security
- b) email security
- c) FTP security
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**9. PGP encrypts data by using a block cipher called**

- a) international data encryption algorithm
- b) private data encryption algorithm
- c) internet data encryption algorithm
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**10. When a DNS server accepts and uses incorrect information from a host that has no authority giving that information, then it is called**

- a) DNS lookup
- b) DNS hijacking
- c) DNS spoofing
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

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## Part 8 :

### Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Wireless LAN

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on Wireless LAN.

**1. What is the access point (AP) in wireless LAN?**

- a) device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network
- b) wireless devices itself
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**2. In wireless ad-hoc network**

- a) access point is not required
- b) access point is must
- c) nodes are not required
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**3. Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN?**

- a) CDMA
- b) CSMA/CA
- c) ALOHA
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**4. In wireless distribution system**

- a) multiple access point are inter-connected with each other
- b) there is no access point
- c) only one access point exists
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**5. A wireless network interface controller can work in**

- a) infrastructure mode
- b) ad-hoc mode
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

Explanation:In infrastructure mode WNIC needs access point but in ad-hoc mode access point is not required.

**6. In wireless network an extended service set is a set of**

- a) connected basic service sets
- b) all stations
- c) all access points
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**7. Mostly \_\_\_\_\_ is used in wireless LAN.**

- a) time division multiplexing
- b) orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
- c) space division multiplexing
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**8. Which one of the following event is not possible in wireless LAN.**

- a) collision detection
- b) Acknowledgement of data frames
- c) multi-mode data transmission
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

**9. What is Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) ?**

- a) security algorithm for ethernet
- b) security algorithm for wireless networks
- c) security algorithm for usb communication
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

**10. What is WPA?**

- a) wi-fi protected access
- b) wired protected access
- c) wired process access
- d) wi-fi process access

Answer:a

## Computer Networks Questions & Answers – WiMAX

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on WiMAX.

### 1. WiMAX stands for

- a) wireless maximum communication
- b) worldwide interoperability for microwave access
- c) worldwide international standard for microwave access
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b

### 2. WiMAX provides

- a) simplex communication
- b) half duplex communication
- c) full duplex communication
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

### 3. WiMAX uses the

- a) orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
- b) time division multiplexing
- c) space division multiplexing
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:a

### 4. Which one of the following modulation scheme is supported by WiMAX?

- a) binary phase shift keying modulation
- b) quadrature phase shift keying modulation
- c) quadrature amplitude modulation
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

### 5. WiMAX MAC layer provides an interface between

- a) higher transport layers and physical layer
- b) application layer and network layer
- c) data link layer and network layer
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

### 6. For encryption, WiMAX supports

- a) advanced encryption standard
- b) triple data encryption standard
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

### 7. WiMAX provides

- a) VoIP services
- b) IPTV services
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:c

### 8. Devices that provide the connectivity to a WiMAX network are known as

- a) subscriber stations
- b) base stations
- c) gateway
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:a

### 9. WiMAX is mostly used for

- a) local area network
- b) metropolitan area network
- c) personal area network
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:b.

### 10. Which one of the following frequency is not used in WiMAX for communication?

- a) 2.3 GHz
- b) 2.4 GHz
- c) 2.5 GHz
- d) 3.5 GHz

Answer:b