

Data Communication & Networking - Set 2.

MCQs.

- 1) What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the "Ethernet address":
 01011010100010001 01010101 00011000
 10101010 00001111
- (a) 5A:81:BA:81:AA:0F
 (b) 5A:11:55:18:AA:0F
 (c) 5A:88:AA:18:55:F0
 (d) 5A:18:5A:18:55:0F
- (2) In Ethernet addressing, if all the bits are 1s, the address is _____.
- (a) Multicast (b) broadcast
 (c) Unicast (d) none of the above.
- (3) If an Ethernet destination address is 07:01:02:03:04:05, then this is a _____ address.
- (a) broadcast (b) Unicast (c) multicast
 (d) any of the above.
- (4) Each station on an Ethernet network has a unique _____ address imprinted on its network interface card (NIC).
- (a) 48 bit (b) 32 bit (c) 5 byte (d) None
- (5) Gigabit Ethernet has a data rate of _____ Mbps.
- (a) 10,000 (b) 1000 (c) 100 (d) 10
- (6) In the Ethernet frame, the _____ field contains error detection information:
- (a) address (b) preamble (c) CRC (d) none
- (7) 100Base-T4 uses _____ line coding.
- (a) 8B6T (b) Manchester (c) MLT-3
 (d) NRZ

(8) _____ uses long-wave 1310-nm single mode fiber;

(a) 10GBase-E (b) 10GBase-S

(c) 10GBase-L (d) none of above.

(9) _____ defines a protocol data unit (PDU) that is somewhat similar to HDLC:

(a) LLC (Logical Link Control) (b) LLU

(c) MAC (d) none of above.

(10) _____ is the most widely used local area network protocol;

(a) Token Bus (b) Ethernet

(c) Token Ring (d) none of above

(11) In Ethernet addressing, if the least significant bits of the first byte is 1, the address is _____

(a) multicast (b) broadcast

(c) Unicast (d) none of above.

(12) Gigabit Ethernet access methods include _____ mode.

(a) full-duplex (b) half-duplex

(c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of above

(13) Standard Ethernet (10-Mbps) uses _____ encoding.

(a) AMI (b) Manchester (c) NRZ

(d) different Manchester.

(14) If an Ethernet Destination address is ~~08~~ 08:07:06:05:44:33 then this is a _____ address;

(a) broadcast (b) Unicast

(c) Multicast (d) Any of above.

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