Networking C-CAT Ques Part-1

Newtworking Objective Type Questions :

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)

Answers

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

2-1 Each IP packet must contain

A. Only Source address
B. Only Destination address
C. <mark>Source and Destination address</mark>
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. <mark>Datalink layer</mark>

2-3 _____ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages

A. <mark>TCP</mark>
B. IP
C. UDP
D. All of the above

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

A. <mark>Transport, Session, Persentation, Application</mark>
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<mark>. Class D</mark>

2-6 Which of the following is correct regarding Class B Address of IP address

A. <mark>Network bit – 14, Host bit – 16</mark>
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

Answers

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

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 outing 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

Answers

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

In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control and token management are responsibility of

a. session layer

b. network layer

c. transport layer

d. data link layer

e. none of above

Question 2:

In OSI network architecture, the routing is performed by

a. network layer

b. data link layer

c. transport layer

d. session layer

e. none of above

Question 3:

Which of the following performs modulation and demodulation?

a. fiber optics

b. satellite

c. coaxial cable

d. modem

e. none of the above

Question 4:

The process of converting analog signals into digital signals so they can be processed by a receiving computer is referred to as:

a. modulation

b. demodulation

c. synchronizing

d. <mark>digitising</mark>

Question 5:

How many OSI layers are covered in the X.25 standard?

a. Two

b. <mark>Three</mark>

c. Seven

d. Six

e. None of above

Question 6:

Layer one of the OSI model is

a. <mark>physical layer</mark>

b. link layer

c. transport layer

d. network layer

e. none of above

Question 7:

The x.25 standard specifies a

a. technique for start-stop data

b. technique for dial access

c. <mark>DTE/DCE interface</mark>

d. data bit rate

e. none of above

Question 8:

Which of the following communication modes support two-way traffic but in only one direction at a time?

a. simplex

b. half duplex

c. three-quarters duplex

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

Question 9:

Which of the following might be used by a company to satisfy its growing communications needs?

a. front end processor

b. multiplexer

c. controller

d. concentrator

e. all of the above

Question 10:

What is the number of separate protocol layers at the serial interface gateway specified by the X.25 standard?

a. 4

b. 2

c. 6

d. 3

3. none of the above

Correct Answers:

1. a

2. a

3. d

4. d

5. b

6. a

7. c

8. b

9. e

10. d

Question 1:

The interactive transmission of data within a time sharing system may be best suited to

a. simplex lines

b. half-duplex lines

c. full duplex lines

d. biflex-lines

Question 2:

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

a. The difference between synchronous and asynchronous transmission is the clocking derived from the data in synchronous transmission.

b. Half duplex line is a communication line in which data can move in two directions, but not at the same time.

c. Teleprocessing combines telecommunications and DP techniques in online activities

d. Batch processing is the prefered processing mode for telecommunication operation.

Question 3:

Which of hte following is considered a broad band communication channel?

a. coaxial cable

b. fiber optics cable

c. microwave circuits

d. all of above

Question 4:

Which of the following is not a transmission medium?

a. telephone lines

b. coaxial cables

c. modem

d. microwave systems

Question 5:

Which of the following does not allow multiple uses or devices to share one communication line?

a. doubleplexer

b. multiplexer

c. concentrator

d. controller

Question 6:

Which of the following signal is not standard RS-232-C signal?

a. VDR

b. RTS

c. CTS

d. DSR

Question 7:

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

a. Multiplexers are designed to accept data from several I/O devices and transmit a unified stream of data on one communication line

b. HDLC is a standard synchronous communication protocol.

c. RTS/CTS is the way the DTE indicates that it is ready to transmit data and the way the DCW indicates that it is ready to accept data

d. RTS/CTS is the way the terminal indicates ringing

Question 8:

Which of the following is an advantage to using fiber optics data transmission?

a. resistance to data theft

b. fast data transmission rate

c. low noise level

d. all of above

Question 9:

Which of the following is required to communicate between two computers?

a. communications software

b. protocol

c. communication hardware

d. <mark>all of above including access to transmission medium</mark>

Question 10:

The transmission signal coding method of TI carrier is called

a. <mark>Bipolar</mark>

b. NRZ

c. Manchester

d. Binary

1. b

2. d

3. d

4. c

5. a

6. a

7. d

8. d

9. d

10. a

Which data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link?

a. simplex

b. half-duplex

c. full-duplex

d. <mark>b and c</mark>

e. None of above

Question 2:

What is the minimum number of wires needed to send data over a serial communication link layer?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 4

d. 6

e. none of above

Question 3:

Which of the following types of channels moves data relatively slowly?

a. wide band channel

b. voice band challen

c. narrow band channel

Question 4:

Most data communications involving telegraph lines use:

a. simplex lines

b. wideband channel

c. narrowband channel

d. dialed service

Question 5:

A communications device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a

a. concentrator

b. modifier

c. multiplexer

d. full-duplex line

Question 6:

How much power (roughly) a light emitting diode can couple into an optical fiber?

a. 100 microwatts

b. 440 microwatts

c. 100 picowatts

d. 10 miliwatts

Question 7:

The synchronous modems are more costly than the asynchronous modems because

a. they produce large volume of data

b. they contain clock recovery circuits

c. they transmit the data with stop and start bits

d. they operate with a larger bandwidth

e. none of above

Question 8:

Which of the following statement is correct?

a. terminal section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler

b. receiver section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler

c. transmission section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler

d. control section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler

e. none of the above

Question 9:

In a synchronous modem, the digital-to-analog converter transmits signal to the

a. equilizer

b. modulator

c. demodulator

d. terminal

e. none of aobve

Question 10:

Which of the following communications lines is best suited to interactive processing applications?

a. narrow band channel

b. simplex lines

c. full duplex lines

d. mixed band channels

1. c

2. b

3. c

4. c

5. c

6. a

7. b

8. c

9. a

10. c

A remote batch-processing operation in which data is solely input to a central computer would require

a. telegraphp line

b. simplex lines

c. mixed bad channel

d. all of above

Question 2:

A band is always equivalent to

a. a byte

b. a bit

c. 100 bits

d. none of above

Question 3:

The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called

a. attenuation

b. progragation

c. scattering

d. interruption

Question 4:

Avalanche photodiode receivers can detect bits of transmitted data by receiving

a. 100 photons

b. 200 photons

c. 2000 photons

d. 300 photons

Question 5:

Communiction circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in

a. a simplex mode

b. a half duplex mode

c. a full duplex mode

d. an asynchronous mode

Question 6:

An example of a medium speed, switched communications service is

a. series 1000

b. data phone 50

c. DDD

d. All of the above

Question 7:

In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as

a. detector

b. modulator

c. stations

d. transponders

Question 8:

While transmitting odd-parity coded symbols, the number of zeros in each symbol is

a. odd

b. even

c. a and b both

d. unknown

Question 9:

Data communications monitors available on the software marked include

a. ENVIRON/1

b. TOTAL

c. BPL

d. Telnet

Question 10:

An example of an analog communication method is

a. laser beam

b. microwave

c. voice grade telephone line

d. all of the above

1. b

2. d

3. a

4. b

5. b

6. c

7. d

8. d

9. a

10. d

SNumber of bits per symbol used in Baudot code is

a. 7

b. 5

c. 8

d. 9

Question 2:

What is the main difference between DDCMP and SDLC?

a. DDCMP does not need special hardware to final the beginning of a message

b. DDCMP has a message header

c. SDLC has a IP address

d. SDLC does not use CRC

Question 3:

An example of digital, rather than analog, communication is

a. DDD

b. DDS

c. WATS

d. DDT

Question 4:

Terminals are required for

a. real-time, batch processing & time-sharing

b. real time, time-sharing & distributed message processing

c. real time, distributed processing & manager inquiry

d. real-time, time sharing & message switching

Question 5:

The receive equilizer reduces delay distortions using a

a. tapped delay lines
b. gearshift
c. descrambler
d. difference engine

Question 6:

Ina synchronous modem, the receive equilizer is known as

a. adaptive equilizer
b. impariment equilizer
c. statistical equilizer
d. compromise equilizer

Question 7:

The channel in the data communication model can be

a. postal mail services
b. telephone lines
c. radio lines
d. any of the above

Question 8:

A data terminal serves as an

a. Effector
b. sensor
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

Question 9:

Which of the following transmission systems provide the highest data rate to in individual device?

a. computer bus

b. telephone lines

c. voice and mode

d. lease lines

Question 10:

A protocol is a set of rules governing a time sequence of events that must take place

a. between peers

b. between an interface

c. between modems

d. across an interface

1. b

2. a

3. b

4. d

5. a

6. a

7. d

8. c

9. a

10. a

1. The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.

A)   Protocol

B)   Medium

C)   Signal

D)   All the above

2. The information to be communicated in a data communications system is the _____.

A)   Medium

B)   Protocol

C)   Message

D)   Transmission

3. Frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure are measures of the _____ of a network.

A)   Performance

B)   Reliability

C)   Security

D)   Feasibility

4. An unauthorized user is a network _____ issue.

A)   Performance

B)   Reliability

C)   Security

D)   All the above

5. Which topology requires a central controller or hub?

A)   Mesh

B)   Star

C)   Bus

D)   Ring

6. Which topology requires a multipoint connection?

A)   Mesh

B)   Star

C)   Bus

D)   Ring

7. Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves
_____ transmission.

A)   simplex

B)   half-duplex

C)   full-duplex

D)   automatic

8. A television broadcast is an example of _____ transmission.

A)   simplex

B)   half-duplex

C)   full-duplex

D)   automatic

9. A _____ connection provides a dedicated link between two devices.

A)   point-to-point

B)   multipoint

C)   primary

D)   secondary

10. In a _____ connection, more than two devices can share a single link.

A)   point-to-point

B)   multipoint

C)   primary

D)   secondary

11. In _____ transmission, the channel capacity is shared by both communicating devices at all times.

A)   simplex

B)   half-duplex

C)   full-duplex

D)   half-simplex

12. In the original ARPANET, _____ were directly connected together.

A)   IMPs

B)   host computers

C)   networks

D)   routers

13. This was the first network.

A)   CSNET

B)   NSFNET

C)   ANSNET

D)   ARPANET

14. Which organization has authority over interstate and international commerce in the communications field?

A)   ITU-T

B)   IEEE

C)   FCC

D)   ISOC

15. _____ are special-interest groups that quickly test, evaluate, and standardize new technologies.

A)   Forums

B)   Regulatory agencies

C)   Standards organizations

D)   All of the above

16. Which agency developed standards for physical connection interfaces and electronic signaling specifications?

A)   EIA

B)   ITU-T

C)   ANSI

D)   ISO

17. _____ is the protocol suite for the current Internet.

A)   TCP/IP

B)   NCP

C)   UNIX

D)   ACM

18. _____ refers to the structure or format of the data, meaning the order in which they are presented.

A)   Semantics

B)   Syntax

C)   Timing

D)   All of the above

19. _____ defines how a particular pattern to be interpreted, and what action is to be taken based on that interpretation.

A)   Semantics

B)   Syntax

C)   Timing

D)   None of the above

20. _____ refers to two characteristics: when data should be sent and how fast it can be sent.

A)   Semantics

B)   Syntax

C)   Timing

D)   none of the above

21. Data flow between two devices can occur in a _____ way.

A)   simplex

B)   half-duplex

C)   full-duplex

D)   all of the above

22. In a _____ connection, two and only two devices are connected by a dedicated link.

A)   multipoint

B)   point-to-point

C)   (a) and (b)

D)   none of the above

23. In a _____ connection, three or more devices share a link.

A)   multipoint

B)   point-to-point

C)   (a) and (b)

D)   none of the above

24. _____ refers to the physical or logical arrangement of a network.

A)   Data flow

B)   Mode of operation

C)   Topology

D)   None of the above

25. Devices may be arranged in a _____ topology.

A)   mesh

B)   ring

C)   bus

D)   all of the above

26. A _____ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.

A)   MAN

B)   LAN

C)   WAN

D)   none of the above

27. A _____ is a data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world.

A)   MAN

B)   LAN

C)   WAN

D)   none of the above

28. _____ is a collection of many separate networks.

A)   A WAN

B)   An internet

C)   a LAN

D)   None of the above

29. There are _____ Internet service providers.

A)   local

B)   regional

C)   national and international

D)   all of the above

30. A _____ is a set of rules that governs data communication.

A)   forum

B)   protocol

C)   standard

D)   none of the above

31. __RFC__ is an idea or concept that is a precursor to an Internet standard.

A)   RCF

B)   RFC

C)   ID

D)   none of the above

1. Medium
2. Message
3. Reliability
4. Security
5. Star
6. Bus
7. simplex
8. simplex
9. point-to-point
10.   multipoint
11.   full-duplex
12.   IMPs
13.   ARPANET
14.   FCC
15.   Forums
16.   EIA
17.   TCP/IP
18.   Syntax
19.   Semantics
20.   Timing
21.   all of the above
22.   point-to-point
23.   multipoint
24.   Topology
25.   all of the above
26.   LAN
27.   WAN
28.   An internet
29.   all of the above

30.   protocol
31.   RFC