Q1. ...... is responsible for converting the higher-level protocol address (IP addresses) to physical network addresses.

- A. Internet Protocol(IP)
- B. Internet Control Message Protocol(ICMP)
- C. Address Resolution Protocol(ARP)
  - D. Bootstrap Protocol(BOOTP)

## Q2. UDP and TCP are both ...... layer protocols.

- A. data link
- B. network
- C. transport
  - D. interface

Q3. The local host and the remote host are defined using IP addresses.

To define the processes, we need second

identifiers called ........

- A. UDP addresses
- B. transport addresses
- C. port addresses
- D. TCP addresses

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Q3. The local host and the remote host are defined using IP addresses.

To define the processes, we need second

identifiers called ........

A. UDP addresses

B. transport addresses

C. port addresses

D. TCP addresses

Q4. The ...... is responsible for communicating with the actual network hardware.

A. Link layer

B. Network layer

C. Transport layer

D. Application layer

Q5. Circuit switching takes place at the ...... layer.

A. data link

B. physical

C. network

D. transport

**Answer B** 

Q6. The ...... layer is responsible for moving frames from one node to the next.

A. physical

B. data link

C. transport

D. session

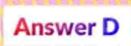
Q7. Which of the following is not the work done by a name server using a forwarder in exclusive mode, when attempting to resolve a name.

A. Checks its local cache

B. Checks its zone files

C. Sends a recursive query to a forwarder

D. Attempts to resolve the name through iterative queries to other DNS servers.



Q8. What would be the asymptotic time complexity to add a node In ....., name servers rely on the name-resolving ability of the forwarders.

A. exclusive mode

B. non-exclusive mode

C. caching mode

D. zonal mode

Q9. ..... are programs that run on DNS clients and DNS servers and that create queries to extract information from name servers.

- A. Domain namespace
- **B.** Resource records
- C. Name servers
- D. Resolvers

Q10. The TCP/IP ...... corresponds to the combined session, presentation, and application layers of the OSI model.

A. session layer

B. the presentation layer

C. application layer

D. None of the above

Q11. The ...... is responsible for end to end delivery, segmentation, and concatenation.

A. Physical layer

B. Data Link layer

C. Network layer

D. Transport layer

Q12. The internet uses universal port numbers for services and these numbers are called as ......

- A. Well known port numbers
  - **B. Fixed port numbers**
  - C. Standard port numbers
  - D. Ephemeral port numbers

Q13. The internet addresses are ...... bits in length in IPV4 addressing scheme.

A. 16

B. 64

C. 32

D. 48

Q14.The number of network segments on which the datagram is allowed to travel before a router should discard it is called ......

- A. Identification
- **B. Protocol**
- C. Checksum
- D. Time-to-Live(TTL)

Q15. The ...... layer provides a well-defined service interface to the network layer, determining how the bits of the physical layer are grouped into frames.

A. Data Link

**B.** Physical

C. Network

D. Session

Q16. In block coding, we divide our message into blocks, each of k bits, called .......

A. Dataword

**B.** Generator

C. Codeword

D. Checker

Q17. ..... transmission systems are widely used in the backbone of networks.

A. Unshielded Twisted Pair(UTP)

B. Shielded Twisted Pair(STP)

C. Optical Fiber

D. Wireless

## Q18. ..... splits traffic data into chunks

- A. Message switching
- **B. Linear switching**
- C. circuit switching
- D. packet switching

## 19. FTP stands for

- A) File transfer protocol
- B) File transmission protocol
- C) Form transfer protocol
- D) Form transmission protocol

## Q20. If all devices are connected to a central hub, then topology is called

- A) Bus Topology
- **B) Ring Topology**
- C) Star Topology
- D) Tree Topology