**Medium Access Sub-Layer**

1. IEEE 802.5 standard is
2. Token ring
3. Token bus
4. LLC
5. FDDQ
6. Pure ALOHA has a maximum efficiency of
7. 18%
8. 37%
9. 10%
10. None of these
11. Token passing is a technique applied in
12. Data link layer
13. Transport layer
14. Physical layer
15. Presentation layer
16. PPP is a ………………. Oriented protocol.
17. Phase
18. Bit
19. Byte
20. None of these
21. Which of the following network architectures does not use the token-passing access method?
22. IEEE 802.4
23. FDDI
24. CSMA/CD
25. IEEEE802.5
26. In the …………….. Random-access method there is no collision.
27. ALOHA
28. CSMA/CD
29. CSMA/CA
30. Token-passing
31. The 1-persistent CSM/CD can be considered as a special case of p-persistent approach with P equal to
32. 0.1
33. 0.5
34. 1.0
35. None of these
36. How much channel throughput of slotted ALOHA will be in comparison to pure Aloha?
37. Same
38. Double
39. Three times
40. None of these
41. In which OSI layers does the FDDI protocol operate?
42. Physical
43. Data link
44. Network
45. (a) And (b) both

**Data Link Layer**

1. The Hamming distance d(000,001) is
2. 0
3. 1
4. 2
5. None of these
6. The bridge function is
7. transport layer
8. data link layer
9. physical layer
10. both A and b
11. For a 4-bit sliding window sequence, the number range is
12. 1 to 16
13. 0 to 7
14. 0 to 15
15. 8 t0 15
16. HDLC is a ……………….. oriented protocol
17. Bit
18. Byte
19. Phase
20. None of these
21. In selective repeat sliding window the receiver window size is
22. 1
23. 2
24. 4
25. None of these
26. Flow control is the responsibility of ………………layer
27. Data link
28. Transport
29. Physical
30. None of these
31. Which channel access method is used in IEEE 802.5 network?
32. CMA/CD
33. Token bus
34. Token ring
35. All of these
36. The Hamming code is used for
37. Error detection
38. Error correction
39. Both (a) and (b)
40. Error encapsulation
41. Which channel access method is used in the Ethernet network?
42. CSMA/CD
43. Token bus
44. Token ring
45. All of these
46. Which channel access method can detect a single-bit error?
47. Simple parity check
48. Two-dimensional parity check
49. CRC
50. All of these
51. Which one of the following tasks is not done by the data link layer?
52. Framing
53. Error control
54. Flow control
55. Channel coding
56. HDLC is a
57. Bit-oriented protocol
58. Byte-oriented protocol
59. Both (a) and (b)
60. Cannot say
61. In a p-persistent approach, when a station finds an idle, it
62. Waits 1s before sending
63. Sends with probability 1-p
64. Sends with probability p
65. Sends immediately
66. When data and acknowledgement are sent on the same frame, this is called
67. Piggy backing
68. Back packing
69. Piggy packing
70. ackno

**Physical Level**

1. Which of the following topologies is a point-to-point configuration?
2. Mesh
3. Star
4. Both (a) & (b)
5. None of these
6. At which layer does circuit switching take place?
7. Transport
8. Data link
9. Physical
10. None of these
11. Circuit switching takes place at
12. Network
13. Transport
14. Physical
15. None of these
16. The total number of links required to connect N devices in a mesh topology
17. N
18. N2
19. N(N-1)/2
20. N(N+1)/2
21. What network topology implements at least two paths to and from each node?
22. Bus
23. Ring
24. Mesh
25. Star