

Computer Networks KCS-603

1. A group of computers and other devices connected together is called

- A. Network
- B. Networking
- C. Intranet
- D. both b and c

ANSWER: A

2. Which of the following network is used to connect a number of computers to each other by cables in a single location?

- A. WAN
- B. LAN
- C. MAN
- D. both b and c

ANSWER: B

3. Transmission Lines are also called as.....

- A. circuits
- B. channels
- C. trunks
- D. circuits channels, or trunks

ANSWER: D

4. The Switching Elements are also called as

- A. host
- B. subnet
- C. Interface Message Processors (IMPs)
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: C

5. The signal which has infinitely many levels of intensity over a period of time is called

- A. digital signal
- B. analog signal
- C. both a and b
- D. sound signal

ANSWER: A

6. The absolute value of a signal's highest intensity is called.....

- A. Peak Amplitude
- B. Frequency
- C. Phase
- D. Both a and c

ANSWER: A

7. The distance a simple signal can travel in one period is called

- A. Wavelength
- B. propagation speed
- C. Frequency
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: A

8. A noise where foreign signal enters the path of the transmitted signal is called

- A. Impulse
- B. Inter modulation
- C. cross talk
- D. both b and c

ANSWER: C

9. Which type of channel it is where the number of users are stable and the traffic is not bursts?

- A. static channel

- B. dynamic channel
- C. free channel
- D. both a and c

ANSWER: A

10. With Slotted Aloha, a sends out small clock tick packets to the outlying stations.

- A. distributed clock
- B. synchronized clock
- C. centralized clock
- D. Digital clock

ANSWER: C

11. If there is only one station with a packet to send, this guarantees that there will For that packet.

- A. never be a collision
- B. be a collision
- C. be an improvement
- D. direction

ANSWER: A

12. 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

ANSWER: A

13. _____ is the process in which the receiver tries to guess the message by using redundant bits

- A. Connection-Oriented Service
- B. Forward error correction

C. both a and b

D. Confirm

ANSWER: B

14. In _____ type of service, no connection is established before hand or afterwards.

A. Unacknowledged Connectionless Service

B. acknowledged Connectionless Service

C. point to point

D. both a and b

ANSWER: A

15. The range of sequence number which is the concern of the receiver is called the receive sliding window.

A. receive sliding window.

B. sliding window

C. frame buffer

D. both a and b

ANSWER: A

16. Data Link Control Protocol (HDLC) is implemented at the

A. Data link layer

B. Network layer

C. transport layer

D. Physical layer

ANSWER: A

17. The maximum size of the window in a Sliding Window Protocol is _____

A. $2m - 1$

B. $2m + 1$

C. $2m$

D. $2m-1$

ANSWER: A

18. The _____ layer is the topmost layer in the subnet.

- A. Network
- B. application
- C. transport
- D. physical

ANSWER: A

19. The subnet gets increasingly loaded with packets causing increase in delay in the delivery of packets, which can lead to more retransmission, and ultimately increasing more and more traffic. This is a concept called as _____

- A. blockage
- B. Traffic jam.
- C. Congestion
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: C

20. _____ is a static algorithm in which every incoming packet is sent out on every outgoing line except the one it arrives on. This method usually generates vast number of duplicate packets..

- A. Flooding
- B. Wait and watch
- C. congestion
- D. both a and c

ANSWER: A

21. The Internet addresses are _____ bits in length in IPV4 addressing scheme

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

ANSWER: C

22. In addresses for _____ networks, the first 16 bits specify a particular network, and the last 16 bits specify a particular host.

- A. class A
- B. class C
- C. class B
- D. class D

ANSWER: C

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

- A. Time to Live (TTL)
- B. Time to Die(TTD)
- C. self recognition
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: A

24. An application process is assigned a process identifier number (process ID), which is likely to be _____ each time that process is started.

- A. Similar
- B. smaller
- C. different
- D. larger

ANSWER: C

25. A _____ is a 16-bit number used by the host-to-host protocol to identify to which higher-level protocol or application program (process) it must deliver incoming messages

- A. connection
- B. UDP
- C. port
- D. TCP

ANSWER: C

26. A UDP datagram of _____ bytes is acceptable to all implementations

- A. 516
- B. 1024
- C. 256
- D. 512

ANSWER: A

27. The service access points in Session Layer are called _____

- A. Accessing point
- B. activation point
- C. Session Service Access Points
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: C

28. Sessions are ended with _____ primitive

- A. B-RELEASE. Request
- B. R-RELEASE. request
- C. S-RELEASE. request
- D. A-RELEASE. request

ANSWER: C

29. A procedure included in the caller's address space by the linker is known as _____.

- A. local procedure
- B. Universal procedure
- C. addressing linker
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: A

30. The _____ protocol is based on end-to-end delivery.

- A. SCTP
- B. TCP
- C. SMTP
- D. SCTP

ANSWER: C

31. The sender SMTP establishes a TCP connection with the destination SMTP and then waits for the server to send a ____ Service ready message..

- A. 420
- B. 320
- C. 220
- D. 120

ANSWER: C

32. There is ____ number of standard content types in MIME

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 4

ANSWER: A

33. To avoid ambiguity, the names assigned to machines must be carefully selected from a _____ with complete control over the binding between the names and IP addresses

- A. Table
- B. look up table
- C. name space
- D. name table

ANSWER: C

34. A name in the _____ name space is a sequence of characters without structure

- A. address
- B. Doman

- C. Flat
- D. Both a and b

ANSWER: C

35. The ____ namespace is based on a hierarchical and logical tree structure

- A. DNS
- B. Address
- C. table
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: A

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

- A. transporter
- B. distributers
- C. Resolvers
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: C

37. The next header t is an _____ field of Authentication Header that identifies the type of what follows.

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

ANSWER: C

38. The client code recognizes the SSL request and establishes a connection through TCP port _____ to the SSL code on the server

- A. 1023
- B. 402
- C. 443

D. 8080

ANSWER: C

39. A _____ should be considered as a means to divide the world into two or more networks: one or more secure networks and one or more non-secure networks.

- A. firewall
- B. ESP
- C. SSL
- D. both a and b

ANSWER: A

40. The _____ is used to provide integrity check, authentication, and encryption to IP datagram's.

- A. UDP
- B. Transport layer
- C. ESP
- D. SSL

ANSWER: C

41. In most Wide Area Networks, the subnet consists of two distinct components: which are they?

- A. Transmission Lines and Switching Elements.
- B. host and subnet
- C. Transmission Lines and host
- D. subnet and Switching Elements.

ANSWER: A

42. There are two types of designs for communication subnets: they are

- A. Point-to-Point channels and Broadcast channels
- B. packet-switched subnet and store-and-forward
- C. Multicasting and Broadcasting
- D. Point-to-Point channels and store-and-forward

ANSWER: A

43. The main hardware components of a graphics workstation are

- A. Thick coax, optical fiber
- B. twisted pair , thin coax
- C. twisted, optical fiber
- D. Thick coax, Thin coax

ANSWER: D

44. S/NET is another kind ofnetwork with anfor switching.

- A. fiber optic, active star
- B. active star , fiber optic
- C. twisted cable, active network
- D. active network, twisted cable

ANSWER: A

45. The Aloha protocol is an OSI _____ protocol for LAN networks with broadcast topology

- A. layer 1
- B. layer 4
- C. layer 2
- D. layer 3

ANSWER: C

46. Thus hamming code for the ASCII character "a" is given as

- A. 10111001111
- B. 10111001000
- C. 10111001001
- D. 10111001

ANSWER: C

47. Coding schemes can be divided into two broad categories.....,

- A. character coding, integer coding
- B. hamming coding and block coding
- C. Hamming coding and convolution coding
- D. Block Coding and Convolution Coding.

ANSWER: D

48. The IP Control Protocol (IPCP) is the NCP for IP and is responsible for,, and disabling the IP protocol on both ends of the point-to-point link.

- A. Reframing , enabling
- B. Deleting, reframing
- C. configuring, enabling,
- D. configuring, reframing

ANSWER: C

49. The _____ is a unidirectional protocol that has no flow or error control.

- A. Simplest
- B. Simplex
- C. TCP/IP protocol
- D. Simplest or Simplex

ANSWER: D

50. Flooding is also a..... algorithm, usually generates of duplicate packets.

- A. Static, vast number
- B. dynamic , vast number
- C. Static, less number
- D. dynamic , less number

ANSWER: A

51. Distance Vector Routing is a..... routing algorithm, it consists of a data structure called a

- A. Static , routing table
- B. Dynamic, look-up table

C. Dynamic, routing table

D. Static, look-up table

ANSWER: C

52. Each IP address can identify the or of IP packets.

A. source, destination

B. length, size

C. source, length

D. Size , destination

ANSWER: A

53. In process to process delivery, an application process is assigned a, which is likely to beeach time that process is started

A. process identifier number , different

B. process identifier number, same

C. source, mixed

D. Source, similar

ANSWER: A

54. The Intel format is called and the SPARC format is called

A. little endian, big endian,

B. big endian, little endian

C. open source, little endian

D. Big endian, open source

ANSWER: A

55. The Post Office Protocol is an protocol with both client (sender/receiver) andfunctions

A. electronic mail, server (storage)

B. three layer , server

C. UDP, transfer

D. TCP, server

ANSWER: A

56. A zone is a contiguous portion of a of the DNS namespace whose database records exist and are managed in a..... DNS database file.

- A. domain, particular
- B. Class, particular
- C. tree, local
- D. Domain, every

ANSWER: A

57. The DNS server that received the initial query checks it's is called.....

- A. Recursive, zones
- B. simple, zones
- C. simple, class
- D. Recursive, class

ANSWER: A

58. The purpose of a proxy server is to control exchange of data between the two networks atinstead of

- A. an application level , an IP level
- B. network layer, physical layer
- C. an application layer, physical layer
- D. Network layer , an application layer

ANSWER: A

59. PGP is one of the protocols used to provide security at the It is designed to create authenticated and confidential

- A. application layer, e-mails.
- B. Network layer, packets
- C. application layer, packets
- D. network layer , e-mails

ANSWER: A

60. State whether the following statement is true or false for Internet network layer. 1). Other internetwork-layer protocols are IP, ICMP, IGMP, ARP, and RARP. 2). Internet Protocol (IP) is the least important protocol in this layer 3). The internetwork layer, also called the internet layer or the network layer, provides the "virtual network"

- A. 1. True, 2. true, 3. true
- B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. true
- C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false
- D. 1. true, 2. true, 3. false

ANSWER: B

61. State whether the following statement is true or false for ISDN – Integrated Services Digital Network ISDN is an effort to standardize subscriber services, provide user/network interfaces 2). the goal of ISDN is to form a Local area network that provides Peer-to-Peer connectivity over digital media 3). It is a set of protocols that combines digital telephony and data transport services

- A. 1. True, 2. false, 3. true
- B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false
- C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false
- D. 1. true, 2. true, 3. false

ANSWER: A

62. State whether the following statement is true or false for Token Bus 1). It is a linear or tree-shaped cable onto which the stations are attached. 2). the token propagates around the logical ring, with only the token holder being permitted to transmit frames 3). In this token bus arrangement The physical order in which the stations are connected to the cable is very important.

- A. 1. False, 2. true, 3. true
- B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false
- C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false
- D. 1. true, 2. true, 3. false

ANSWER: D

63. Find the transmitted code if the frame is (MSB) 1101011011 (LSB) and generator polynomial is $x^4 + x + 1$.

- A. 1101011011 1110
- B. 1101011111 1110
- C. 1101011011 1111
- D. 1101011011

ANSWER: A

64. State weather the following statement is true or false for Point-to-Point Protocol 1). It is still in widespread use for dial-up TCP/IP connections 2) Point-to-point circuits in the form of asynchronous lines have long been the mainstay for data communications. 3). Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) is a network-specific standard protocol with STD number 51.

- A. 1. True, 2. true, 3. true
- B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false
- C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false
- D. 1. true, 2. false, 3. true

ANSWER: D

65. State weather the following statement is true or false for Hierarchical Routing 1). In hierarchical routing, the routers are divided into regions. 2) Each router is having the idea about internal structure of other regions 3). Two level hierarchies may be insufficient hence it may be necessary to group the regions into clusters.

- A. 1. True, 2. true, 3. true
- B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false
- C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false
- D. 1. true, 2. false, 3. true

ANSWER: D

66. State weather the following statement is true or false for IPV6 Addressing 1). IPV6 is a routable protocol that addresses, routes, fragments, and reassembles packets 2).IPV6 is a connectionless, unreliable datagram protocol. 3). An IPV6 packet consists of an IPV6 header and an IPV6 payload.

- A. 1. True, 2. true, 3. true
- B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false
- C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false
- D. 1.false, 2. true, 3. true

ANSWER: A

67. State whether the following statement is true or false for Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP). 1). SCTP uses only few known ports in the TCP space. 2). SCTP is a new transport protocol at the same layer as TCP and UDP. 3). SCTP is a new reliable, message oriented transport layer protocol.

A. 1. True, 2. true, 3. true

B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false

C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false

D. 1.false, 2. true, 3. true

ANSWER: D

68. State whether the following statement is true or false for Exception Reporting 1). If the user runs into trouble, this trouble can be reported to the peer using a S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT request primitive. 2). Exception reporting does not only apply to user-detected errors 3). The service provider can generate an S-P-EXCEPTION-REPORT indication to notify the user about internal problems within the session layer.

A. 1. True, 2. true, 3. true

B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false

C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false

D. 1.false, 2. true, 3. true

ANSWER: A

69. State whether the following statement is true or false for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions 1).The general syntax for MIME header fields is not the same as that for RFC 2822. 2).MIME header field names are never significant, but the cases of field values can be. 3). A MIME-compliant message must contain a header field with the following verbatim text: MIME-Version: 1.0

A. 1. True, 2. true, 3. true

B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false

C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false

D. 1.false, 2. true, 3. true

ANSWER: A

70. State whether the following statement is true or false for Sendmail. 1).Sendmail is a command-line tool designed for most UNIX-like operating systems. 2).It defines a method of transferring mail, and acts as a client/server that supports multiple mail protocols 3). Sendmail exists in both open source and proprietary software packages.

- A. 1. True, 2. False, 3. true
- B. 1. true, 2. false, 3. false
- C. 1. false, 2. false, 3. false
- D. 1. true, 2. true, 3. false

ANSWER: A

71.is a minimal protocol that allows isolated hosts to link via TCP/IP over the telephone network anduses a proposed international standard for transmitting HDLC over asynchronous lines.

- A. LCP, PPP
- B. PPP, LCP
- C. SLIP, PPP
- D. PPP, SLIP

ANSWER: C

72. NAT limits the use of and

- A. encryption, authentication.
- B. encryption, decryption
- C. encapsulation, translation
- D. authentication, verification

ANSWER: A

73. extends to provide the full set of configuration parameters defined in the Requirements for Internet Hosts RFC.

- A. DHCP, BOOTP
- B. BOOTP, DHCP
- C. RARP, BOOTP
- D. DHCP, RARP

ANSWER: A

74. SMTP is based ondelivery, contacts on well known port number.....

- A. host to host, 23
- B. host to host, 25
- C. end to end , 23
- D. end to end, 80

ANSWER: B

75. State whether the following statements are true / false: 1) A fully qualified domain name starts with a specific host and ends with a top-level domain. 2) Domain names are always written as fully qualified domain names.

- A. 1.T, 2.T
- B. 1.T, 2.F
- C. 1.F, 2.T
- D. 1.F, 2.F

ANSWER: B

76. The.....command can determine which interface is used on a system from the messages displayed on the console during a boot.

- A. dmesg
- B. traceroute
- C. ifconfig
- D. finger

ANSWER: A

77. The most basic function of ifconfig command is assigning the Address.

- A. Physical address
- B. Hardware address
- C. MAC address
- D. IP address

ANSWER: D

78. In the TCP/IP protocol architecture, the Network Access Layer includeslayers of the OSI Reference Model.

- A. presentation, session, application

- B. physical, data link, network
- C. data link, network
- D. physical, data link

ANSWER: B

79. The option tells netstat to display the status of all configured network interfaces.

- A. -n
- B. -i
- C. either a or b
- D. neither a nor b

ANSWER: B

80. SLIP stands for.....

- A. Synchronous Level Interface Protocol
- B. Serial Line Interface Protocol
- C. Synchronous Level Internet Protocol
- D. Serial Line Internet Protocol

ANSWER: D

81. A is constructed manually by the system administrator using the route command.

- A. static routing table
- B. dynamic routing table
- C. both a and b
- D. neither a nor b

ANSWER: A

82. A is built from the information exchanged by routing protocols.

- A. static routing table
- B. dynamic routing table
- C. both a and b

D. neither a nor b

ANSWER: B

83. Routes are built automatically by....., manually by the system administrator, or dynamically by routing protocols.

A. route

B. traceroute

C. ifconfig

D. netstat

ANSWER: C

84. The limited capability of this routing table is easily verified with the command.

A. ping

B. traceroute

C. route

D. netstat

ANSWER: A

85. Find out the components of DHCP: 1) A protocol that delivers host-specific configuration parameters from a server to a host. 2) The client determines its own hardware address; this is normally in a ROM on the hardware. 3) A mechanism for the allocation of temporary or permanent network addresses to hosts.

A. 1,2

B. 1,3

C. 2,3

D. 1,2,3

ANSWER: B

86. The newer technique uses a distributed database system called to translate names to addresses.

A. DNS

B. IP

- C. ARP
- D. Telnet

ANSWER: A

87. What is the loopback address of localhost?

- A. 0.0.0.0
- B. 127.0.0.1
- C. 172.16.12.1
- D. 255.0.0.0

ANSWER: C

88. IAHC stands for.....

- A. International Ad Hoc Committee
- B. Internet Ad Hoc Committee
- C. Intranet Ad Hoc Council
- D. Intranet Ad Hoc Committee

ANSWER: A

89. converts a physical network address into an IP address.

- A. ARP
- B. RARP
- C. DNS
- D. DHCP

ANSWER: B

90. DHCP stands for.....

- A. Dynamic Host Control Protocol
- B. Diskless Hosts Control protocol
- C. Diskless Hosts Configuration protocol
- D. Dynamic Host configuration Protocol

ANSWER: D

91. The command can set or display the configuration values for a network interface.

- A. ping
- B. traceroute
- C. ifconfig
- D. finger

ANSWER: C

92. The protocol was originally developed as a mechanism to enable diskless hosts to be remotely booted over a network as workstations.

- A. RARP
- B. ARP
- C. DHCP
- D. BOOTP

ANSWER: D

93. NAT stands for.....

- A. Node access teminal
- B. Node address Translation
- C. Network address translation
- D. Network address transmitter

ANSWER: C

94. The maximum length of a "thick" Ethernet cable is

- A. 100 meters
- B. 200 meters
- C. 500 meters
- D. 1000meters

ANSWER: C

95. are needed to communicate with systems on other networks.

- A. repeaters
- B. amplifiers
- C. Bridge
- D. Gateways

ANSWER: D

96. The kernel configuration file is normally changed only when you wish to:

- A. Produce a smaller, more efficient kernel by removing unneeded items.
- B. Add a new device
- C. Modify a system parameter
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

97. The command customizes the kernel configuration and generates the files needed to compile and link the kernel.

- A. ping
- B. ifconfig
- C. make config
- D. finger

ANSWER: C

98. In a kernel configuration feature, . ifis selected, the dynamically loadable module is loaded the first time a call is made to the kernel that requires the module.

- A. "m"
- B. "Y"
- C. "n"
- D. "r"

ANSWER: A

99. At the time Linux 2.0 kernel configuration the option..... adds TCP/IP networking to the kernel.

- A. CONFIG_IP_ACCT

B. CONFIG_INET

C. CONFIG_INET_PCTCP

D. CONFIG_IP_FORWARD

ANSWER: B

100. The function of IP adress is

A. host identification

B. network interface identification

C. location addressing

D. all of the above

ANSWER: D