

Networking Questions

1. DHCP (dynamic host configuration protocol) provides _____ to the client.

- a) IP address
- b) MAC address
- c) url
- d) none of the mentioned

2. DHCP is used for

- a) IPv6
- b) IPv4
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

3. The DHCP server

- a) maintains a database of available IP addresses
- b) maintains the information about client configuration parameters
- c) grants a IP address when receives a request from a client
- d) all of the mentioned

4. IP assigned for a client by DHCP server is

- a) for a limited period
- b) for unlimited period

c) not time dependent

d) none of the mentioned

5. DHCP uses UDP port ____ for sending data to the server.

a) 66

b) 67

c) 68

d) 69

6. The DHCP server can provide the _____ of the IP addresses.

a) dynamic allocation

b) automatic allocation

c) static allocation

d) all of the mentioned

7. DHCP client and servers on the same subnet communicate via

a) UDP broadcast

b) UDP unicast

c) TCP broadcast

d) TCP unicast

8. After obtaining the IP address, to prevent the IP conflict the client may use

a) internet relay chat

- b) broader gateway protocol
- c) address resolution protocol
- d) none of the mentioned

9. What is DHCP snooping?

- a) techniques applied to ensure the security of an existing DHCP infrastructure
- b) encryption of the DHCP server requests
- c) algorithm for DHCP
- d) none of the mentioned

10. If DHCP snooping is configured on a LAN switch, then clients having specific _____ can access the network.

- a) MAC address
- b) IP address
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

11) In a network, If P is the only packet being transmitted and there was no earlier transmission, which of the following delays could be zero

- a) Propagation delay
- b) Queuing delay
- c) Transmission delay
- d) Processing delay

12) Transmission delay does not depend on

- a) Packet length
- b) Distance between the routers
- c) Transmission rate
- d) None of the mentioned

13) Propagation delay depends on

- a) Packet length
- b) Transmission rate
- c) Distance between the routers
- d) None of the mentioned

14) A local telephone network is an example of a _____ network

- a) Packet switched
- b) Circuit switched
- c) both of the mentioned
- d) none of the mentioned

15) Most packet switches use this principle

- a) Stop and wait
- b) Store and forward
- c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

16) Method(s) to move data through a network of links and switches

a) Packet switching

b) Circuit switching

c) Line switching

d) Both a and b

17) The resources needed for communication between end systems are reserved for the duration of session between end systems in _____

a) Packet switching

b) Circuit switching

c) Line switching

d) Frequency switching

18) As the resources are reserved between two communicating end systems in circuit switching, this is achieved

a) authentication

b) guaranteed constant rate

c) reliability

d) store and forward

19) In _____ resources are allocated on demand.

a) packet switching

- b) circuit switching
- c) line switching
- d) frequency switching

20) Which of the following delay is faced by the packet in travelling from one end system to another ?

- a) Propagation delay
- b) Queuing delay
- c) Transmission delay
- d) All of the mentioned

21) The time required to examine the packet's header and determine where to direct the packet is part of

- a) Processing delay
- b) Queuing delay
- c) Transmission delay
- d) All of the mentioned

22) In a network, If P is the only packet being transmitted and there was no earlier transmission, which of the following delays could be zero

- a) Propagation delay
- b) Queuing delay
- c) Transmission delay

d) Processing delay

23) Transmission delay does not depend on

a) Packet length

b) Distance between the routers

c) Transmission rate

d) None of the mentioned

24) Propagation delay depends on

a) Packet length

b) Transmission rate

c) Distance between the routers

d) None of the mentioned

25. What is the difference between ARP and RARP?

The address resolution protocol (ARP) is used to associate the 32 bit IP address with the 48 bit physical address, used by a host or a router to find the physical address of another host on its network by sending a ARP query packet that includes the IP address of the receiver. The reverse address resolution protocol (RARP) allows a host to discover its Internet address when it knows only its physical address.

26. What is Client/Server?

Clients and Servers are separate logical entities that work together over a network to accomplish a task. Many systems with very different architectures that are connected together are also called Client/Server.

27. What is MAC address?

It is the 48 bit hardware address of LAN card. MAC address is usually stored in ROM on the network adapter card and it is unique.

28. What are the prerequisites to configure server?

LAN card should be connected:

Root (partition on which window is installed) should in NTFS

Server should be configured with a static IP address

29. What is IP?

Internet Protocol (IP) is an unreliable, best effort delivery, connection-less protocol used for transmitting and receiving data between hosts in a TCP/IP network

30. What are the difference between hub and switch?

Hub is a layer 1 device. It will out the signal from all of its port except the one from where its insert. It is unable to detect the collision. It works on single collision and single broadcast domain.

Switch is layer 2 device. It maintains a CAM table that store the MAC address of devices attached on its port. CAM table is used to make the forwarding decision. It works on per port collision and single broadcast domain.

31. What is layer?

Layer is a completely logical partition of PDU (protocol data unit) process. That define how the information is travel form one computer to other over the network.

32. What is TCP/IP?

It is combination of two protocols TCP and IP. It is used for reliable data transfer.

33. What is operating system?

An **operating system** (sometimes abbreviated as "OS") is the program that, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program, manages all the other programs in a computer. It provides a platform to application software.

34. What is package software?

The collection of mostly used software released in package form by a company. For example, Ms-Office that contains Word, PowerPoint, Excel, etc.

35. Full form of .co.in, .com

COM - ".com" stands for "commercial".

NET - ".net" stands for "network".

ORG - ".org" stands for "organization".

INFO - ".info" stands for "information".

BIZ - ".biz" stands for "business".

IN - 'IN' stands for India. The 'IN' is a 2-letter country code for India.

36. What is ring topology?

In a ring topology, device one connects to device two, device two connects to device three, and so on to the last device, which connects back to device one.

37. Which cable is used in LAN?

Generally, coaxial and TP media are used in LAN networking.

38. What are the differences between STP and UTP?

STP cable is mostly used by IBM; it has an extra cover over each pair.
UTP cable is used in star topology. It has a single cover over all pair.

39. Full form of ping.

PING stand for **Packet Internet Grouper**

40. What is the DNS forwarder?

DNS servers often must communicate with DNS servers outside of the local network. A forwarder is an entry that is used when a DNS server receives DNS queries that it cannot resolve locally. It then forwards those requests to external DNS servers for resolution.

41. What is DHCP scope?

A scope is a range, or pool, of IP addresses that can be leased to DHCP clients on a given subnet.

42. What are the benefits of networking?

There are lots of advantages from build up a network, but the three big facts are-
File Sharing From sharing files you can view, modify, and copy files stored on a different computer on the network just as easily as if they were stored on your computer.

Resource Sharing Resources such as printers, fax machines, Storage Devices (HDD, FDD and CD Drives), Webcam, Scanners, Modem and many more devices can be shared.

Program Sharing Just as you can share files on a network, you can often also share program on a network. For example, if you have the right type of software license, you can have a shared copy of Microsoft Office, or some other program, and keep it on the network server, from where it is also run

43. What is multicast routing?

Sending a message to a group is called multicasting, and its routing algorithm is called multicast routing.

44. What is traffic shaping?

One of the main causes of congestion is that traffic is often busy. If hosts could be made to transmit at a uniform rate, congestion would be less common. Another open loop method to help manage congestion is forcing the packet to be transmitted at a more predictable rate. This is called traffic shaping.

45. What is packet filter?

Packet filter is a standard router equipped with some extra functionality. The extra functionality allows every incoming or outgoing packet to be inspected. Packets meeting some criterion are forwarded normally. Those that fail the test are dropped.