Essentials Of Networking

1. Which address is used in an internet employing the TCP/IP protocols?

a. physical address and logical address

b. port address

c. specific address

d. all of the mentioned

Answer: d

2. Which address identifies a process on a host?

a. physical address

b. logical address

c. port address

d. specific address

Answer: c

3. Transmission data rate is decided by

a. network layer

b. physical layer

c. data link layer

d. transport layer

Answer: b

4. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called

a. computer network

b. distributed system

c. both (a) and (b)

d. none of the mentioned

Answer: b

5. Two devices are in network if

a. a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device

b. a process is running on both devices

c. PIDs of the processes running of different devices are same

d. none of the mentioned

Answer: a

6.	In computer network nodes are
a.	the computer that originates the data
b.	the computer that routes the data
c.	the computer that terminates the data
d.	all of the mentioned

Answer: d

7.	Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in
a.	unicast network
b.	multicast network
c.	broadcast network
d.	none of the mentioned

Answer: c

8.	Bluetooth is an example of
a.	personal area network
b.	local area network
c.	virtual private network
d.	none of the mentioned
d.	none of the mentioned

Answer: a

9.	A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
a.	Bridge
b.	Firewall
c.	Router
d.	all of the mentioned

Answer: c

10.	A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called
a.	protocol architecture
b.	protocol stack
c.	protocol suit
d.	none of the mentioned

Answer: b

11.	Network congestion occurs
a.	in case of traffic overloading
b.	when a system terminates
c.	when connection between two nodes terminates
d.	none of the mentioned

Answer: a

13.	Which one of the following extends a private network across public networks?
a.	local area network
b.	virtual private network
c.	enterprise private network
d.	storage area network

Answer: b

14.	The structure or format of data is called
a.	Syntax
b.	Semantics
c.	Struct
d.	None of the mentioned

Answer: a

15.	Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission
a.	Automatic
b.	Half-duplex
c.	Full-duplex
d.	Simplex

Answer: d

16.	The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels
a.	Path
b.	Medium
c.	Protocol
d.	Route

Answer: b

17.	A set of rules that governs data communication
a.	Protocols
b.	Standards
c.	RFCs
d.	None of the mentioned

Answer: a

18.	Three or more devices share a link in _____ connection
a.	Unipoint
b.	Multipoint
c.	Point to point
d.	None of the mentioned

Answer: b

19.	Delimiting and synchronization of data exchange is provided by
a.	Application layer
b.	Session layer
c.	Transport layer
d.	Link layer

Answer: b

20.	The_____ address identifies a process on a host.
a.	Physical
b.	IP
c.	Port
d.	Specific

Answer: c

21.	The ____ address uniquely defines a host on the Internet.
a.	Physical
b.	IP
c.	Port
d.	Specific

Answer: b

22. The _____ address, also known as the link address, is the address of a node as defined by its LAN or WAN.

a. Physical

b. IP

c. Port

d. Specific

Answer: a

23. The _____ layer adds a header to the packet coming from the upper layer that includes the logical addresses of the sender and receiver.

a. Physical

b. data link

c. Network

d. none of the above

Answer: c

24. The _____ layer is responsible for moving frames from one hop (node) to the next.

a. Physical

b. data link

c. Network

d. none of the above

Answer: b

25. IPv6 has _____ -bit addresses.

a. 32

b. 64

c. 128

d. Variable

Answer: c

26. The _____ layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals.

a. Physical

b. Data link

c. Transport

d. None of the above

Answer: a

27.	The _____ layer is the layer closest to the transmission medium.
a.	Physical
b.	Data link
c.	Network
d.	Transport

Answer: a

28.	The process-to-process delivery of the entire message is the responsibility of the _____ layer.
a.	Network
b.	Transport
c.	Application
d.	Physical

Answer: b

34.	The information to be communicated in a data communications system is the _____.
a.	Medium
b.	Protocol
c.	Message
d.	Transmission

Answer: c

35.	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

Answer: b

36.	An unauthorized user is a network _____ issue.
a.	Performance
b.	Reliability
c.	Security
d.	All the above

Answer: c

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

a. Simplex

b. half-duplex

c. full-duplex

d. Automatic

Answer: a

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

a. Simplex

b. half-duplex

c. full-duplex

d. Automatic

Answer: a

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

a. point-to-point

b. Multipoint

c. Primary

d. Secondary

Answer: a

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

a. point-to-point

b. Multipoint

c. Primary

d. Secondary

Answer: b

41. 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

Answer: c

43. _____ 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

Answer: a

47. _____ 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

Answer: c

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

a. Simplex

b. half-duplex

c. full-duplex

d. all of the above

Answer: d

49. 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

Answer: b

50. 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

Answer: a

51.	_____ refers to the physical or logical arrangement of a network.
a.	Data flow
b.	Mode of operation
c.	Topology
d.	None of the above

Answer: c

52.	Devices may be arranged in a _____ topology.
a.	Ring
b.	Mesh
c.	Bus
d.	all of the above

Answer: d

53.	A _____ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
a.	LAN
b.	MAN
c.	WAN
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

54.	A _____ is a data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world.
a.	MAN
b.	LAN
c.	WAN
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

55.	_____ is a collection of many separate networks.
a.	A WAN
b.	An internet
c.	a LAN
d.	None of the above

Answer: b

56.	There are _____ Internet service providers.
a.	Local
b.	Regional
c.	national and international
d.	all of the above

Answer: d

59.	Network protocols are?
a.	Agreements on how communication components and DTE's are to communicate
b.	Logical communication channels for transferring data
c.	Physical communication channels sued for transferring data
d.	None of above

Answer: a

60.	What is a stub network?
a.	A network that has only one entry and exit point.
b.	A network with only one entry and no exit point.
c.	A network with more than one exit point.
d.	A network with more than one exit and entry point.

Answer: a

61.	Which of the following is required to communicate between two computers?
a.	communications software
b.	Protocol
c.	communication hardware
d.	all of above including access to transmission medium

Answer: d

62.	What is NIC used for?
a.	To remotely access PC
b.	To connect computer to a network
c.	It is used in junipers routers for gateway card
d.	None

Answer: b

64.	Which of the following are the uses of computer Network Technology?
a.	Power communication medium
b.	Resource sharing
c.	Provide high reliability
d.	All of the above

Answer: d

65.	Which of the following is not the network edge device?
a.	Switch
b.	Server
c.	PC
d.	MAC

Answer: a

67.	You have shared printers and scanners centrally in a Computer network, what is it called?
a.	Data sharing
b.	Recourse sharing
c.	Device sharing
d.	Hardware sharing

Answer: b

69.	How many layers does OSI have?
a.	4
b.	7
c.	5
d.	6

Answer: b

70.	Collection of network or networks is called
a.	Intranet
b.	Internet
c.	Extranet
d.	LAN network

Answer: b

71.	Total number of layers in a Internet Protocol Stack are
a.	7
b.	6
c.	5
d.	4

Answer: c

73.	IP version 6 is _____ bits longer.
a.	32
b.	128
c.	48
d.	22

Answer: b

74.	What is the size of the IP version 4?
a.	22 bytes
b.	32 bits
c.	32 bytes
d.	99 bytes

Answer: b

75.	This is one of the architecture paradigm
a.	Peer to peer
b.	Client-server
c.	HTTP
d.	Both a and b

Answer: d

76.	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

Answer: d

77.	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

Answer: c

78.	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

Answer: a

80.	The Internet is an example of
a.	Cell switched network
b.	circuit switched network
c.	Packet switched network
d.	All of above

Answer: c

81.	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

Answer: d

82.	Which of the following includes the benefit of the Networking?
a.	File Sharing
b.	Easier access to Resources
c.	Easier Backups
d.	All of the Above

Answer: d

83.	Which of the following is not the Networking Devices?
a.	Gateways
b.	Linux

c. Routers

d. Firewalls

Answer: b

84. A network point that provides entrance into another network is called as _____.

a. Node

b. Gateway

c. Switch

Answer: b

85. We can divide today's networks into ____ broad categories based on switching.

a. Four

b. Three

c. Five

d. Two

Answer: b

86. A repeater is a connecting device that operates in the _____ layer of the Internet model.

a. Physical

b. data link

c. Network

d. all of the above

Answer: a

87. A _____ regenerates a signal, connects segments of a LAN, and has no filtering capability.

a. Repeater

b. Bridge

c. Router

d. none of the above

Answer: a

88. A _____ is a connecting device that operates in the physical and data link layers of the Internet model.

a. Repeater

b. Bridge

c. Router

d. none of the above

Answer: b

90. A bridge can use the _____ algorithm to create a loopless topology.

a.	binary tree
b.	spanning tree
c.	multiway tree
d.	none of the above

Answer: b

91.	A _____ is a device that operates only in the physical layer.
a.	passive hub
b.	Repeater
c.	Bridge
d.	Router

Answer: b

92.	A _____receives a signal and, before it becomes too weak or corrupted, regenerates the original bit pattern. It then sends the refreshed signal.
a.	passive hub
b.	Repeater
c.	Bridge
d.	Router

Answer: b

93.	A _____ forwards every frame; it has no filtering capability.
a.	passive hub
b.	Repeater
c.	Bridge
d.	Router

Answer: b

94.	Which of the following is false, with regard to TCP/UDP?
a.	TCP is connection oriented, but UDP is a connectionless service
b.	TCP provides a reliable service, but UDP provides an unreliable
c.	TCP and UDP both are connectionless as well as reliable

d.	None of the above

Answer: c

95.	What is the maximum speed of fast Ethernet
a.	1 Mbps
b.	10 Mbps
c.	100 Mbps
d.	1000 Mbps

Answer: c

96.	The TCP and UDP protocol works in which layer of the OSI Model
a.	Transport
b.	Session
c.	Network
d.	Application

Answer: a

97.	_____ is actually a multiport repeater. It is normally used to create connections between stations in a physical star topology.
a.	An active hub
b.	A passive hub
c.	either (a) or (b)
d.	neither (a) nor (b)

Answer: a

98.	A _____ operates in both the physical and the data link layer.
a.	passive hub
b.	Repeater
c.	Bridge
d.	Router

Answer: c

99.	A _____ can check the MAC addresses contained in the frame.
a.	passive hub
b.	Repeater

c.	Bridge
d.	Router

Answer: c

100.	A _____ has a table used in filtering decisions.
a.	passive hub
b.	Repeater
c.	Bridge
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

101.	A _____ is a device in which the stations are completely unaware of its existence.
a.	passive hub
b.	Repeater
c.	simple bridge
d.	transparent bridge

Answer: d

102.	A three-layer switch is a kind of _____.
a.	Repeater
b.	Bridge
c.	Router
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

103.	A two-layer switch is a _____.
a.	Repeater
b.	Bridge
c.	Router
d.	none of the above

Answer: b

101.	Some new two-layer switches, called _____ switches, have been designed to forward the frame as soon as they check the MA addresses in the header of the frame.
a.	cut-through
b.	go-through
c.	come-through
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

102.	A _____ is a three-layer device that handles packets based on their logical addresses.
a.	Repeater
b.	Bridge
c.	Router
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

103.	A _____ normally connects LANs and WANs in the Internet and has a table that is used for making decisions about the route.
a.	Repeater
b.	Bridge
c.	Router
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

104.	A _____ switch is a faster and more sophisticated router.
a.	two-layer
b.	three-layer
c.	four-layer
d.	none of the above

Answer: b

105.	A _____ is normally a computer that operates in all five layers of the Internet model or seven layers of OSI model.
a.	Repeater
b.	Bridge

c.	Router
d.	Gateway

Answer: d

106.	A _____ can be used as a connecting device between two internetworks that use different models.
a.	Repeater
b.	Bridge
c.	Router
d.	Gateway

Answer: d

107.	In a _____ backbone, the backbone is just one switch.
a.	Bus
b.	Ring
c.	Star
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

108.	_____ is a first-generation cellular phone system.
a.	AMPS
b.	D-AMPS
c.	GSM
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

109.	_____ is a second-generation cellular phone system.
a.	AMPS
b.	D-AMPS
c.	GSM
d.	none of the above

Answer: b

110.	_____ is a digital version of AMPS.
a.	GSM
b.	D-AMPS
c.	IS-95
d.	none of the above

Answer: b

111.	_____ is a second-generation cellular phone system used in Europe.
a.	GSM
b.	D-AMPS
c.	IS-95
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

112.	_____ is a second-generation cellular phone system based on CDMA and DSSS.
a.	GSM
b.	D-AMPS
c.	IS-95
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

113.	The _____ cellular phone system will provide universal personal communication.
a.	first-generation
b.	second-generation
c.	third-generation
d.	none of the above

Answer: c

114.	In a _____ handoff, a mobile station only communicates with one base station.
a.	Hard

b.	Soft
c.	Medium
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

115.	In a _____ handoff, a mobile station can communicate with two base stations at the same time.
a.	Hard
b.	Soft
c.	Medium
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

116.	_____ is an analog cellular phone system using FDMA.
a.	AMPS
b.	D-AMPS
c.	GSM
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

117.	AMPS operates in the ISM _____ band.
a.	800-MHz
b.	900-MHz
c.	1800-MHz
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

118.	In AMPS, each band is divided into _____ channels.
a.	800
b.	900
c.	1000
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

119.	AMPS has a frequency reuse factor of _____.
a.	1
b.	3
c.	5
d.	7

Answer: d

120.	AMPS uses _____ to divide each 25-MHz band into channels.
a.	FDMA
b.	TDMA
c.	CDMA
d.	none of the above

Answer: a

482.	**.Each IP packet must contain**
a.	. Only Source address
b.	Only Destination address
c.	Source and Destination address
d.	Source or Destination address

Answer: C

482.	**_____ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages**
a.	TCP
b.	IP
c.	UDP
d.	All of the above

Answer: a

37.	Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission.
a.	Simplex
b.	half-duplex
c.	full-duplex
	Automatic
