Medicaps University
Oral Examination December - 2021

Paper Code: CS3CO12
Paper Name: COMPUTER NETWORKS

From Each Unit: Minimum 120 questions and as many as possible, if it is 240 questions and more it will

Sl No	Unit	Question No	Question
1	I	1	Hardware address is known as
2	I	2	MAC stands for
3	I	3	What translates IP address into MAC address?
4	I	4	Networking Hardware Address is referred with?
5	I	5	Does MAC address contain characters.
6	I	6	what is types of Channel Allocation?
7	I	7	What is CD?
8	I	8	CSMA Stand For
9	I	9	what is CSMA/CD?
10	I	10	How to ensure that it is our station's data that collided?
11	I	11	how many types of Aloha?
12	I	12	what is pure aloha?
13	I	13	what is slotted aloha?
14	I	14	Which aloha is better?
15	I	15	What is G in ALOHA?
16	I	16	Which is Better CSMA/CA or Slotted Aloha?
17	I	17	What is the disadvantage of CSMA CD?
18	I	18	What is CSMA CA used for?
19	I	19	What does CSMA CA stand for?
20	I	20	CSMA/CD is used for any half-duplex or full Duplex link?
21	I	21	What are collision free protocols?
22	I	22	What is HTTP?
23	I	23	What is URI?
24	I	24	What is HTTP Response?
25	I	25	In the Ethernet network, What method is used to access the media?
26	I	26	Which project 802 standard provides for a collision free protocol?
27	I	27	what is the main layer of MAC?
28	I	28	How many field of MAC?
29	I	29	Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for
30	I	30	What is the size of MAC Address?
31	I	31	In which aloha each station sends a frame whenever it has a frame to send.
32	I	32	how many percent in The maximum throughput for pure ALOHA
33	I	33	In how many groups We have categorized access methods ?
34	I	34	Busy Waiting is found in .....
35	I	35	When there is no collision in Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection (CSMA/CD), the station receives
36	I	36	When we represent the data in CDMA, if a station is idle then it sends
37	I	37	The Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) is used to avoid the
38	I	38	The station on a wireless ALOHA network is the maximum of

39	I	39	What is the frame transmission time in Pure ALOHA ?
40	I	40	The original ALOHA protocol is called
41	I	41	When the number of sequence, N=128 then total stations in the network is
42	I	42	What is backoff time in Aloha?
43	I	43	What is the purpose of Aloha protocol?
44	I	44	Why Aloha is called random access Method?
45	I	45	What are collision free protocols?
46	I	46	What is controlled access protocol?
47	I	47	What are the types of access control?
48	I	48	What is DAC model?
49	I	49	What is full name of DAC?
50	I	50	Are all MAC addresses unique?
51	I	51	How many bits composed by MAC Address?
52	I	52	What is the difference between IP address and MAC address?
53	I	53	Do routers use IP or MAC addresses?
54	I	54	Can 2 computers share the same IP address?
55	I	55	Do routing tables contain MAC addresses?
56	I	56	What is a MAC address table?
57	I	57	Is a MAC address unique?
58	I	58	Is the VPN legal?
59	I	59	Do phones have MAC addresses?
60	I	60	Can you change a MAC address?
61	I	61	What is limited contention protocol?
62	I	62	What are contention free protocols?
63	I	63	What is contention period?
64	I	64	What is contention period in CSMA CD?
65	I	65	Which is collision free protocol?
66	I	66	What is the main issue for contention-based protocols?
67	I	67	What are the different contention-based protocols?
68	I	68	What is Ethernet and Ethernet cabling?
69	I	69	What are the 2 types of Ethernet cables?
70	I	70	What type of cable is an Ethernet cable?
71	I	71	What is Ethernet cabling used for?
72	I	72	Is Ethernet cable faster than WIFI?
73	I	73	Which is better Cat5 or Cat6?
74	I	74	Why are Ethernet cables twisted?
75	I	75	Do long Ethernet cables reduce speed?
76	I	76	Can Ethernet be hacked?
77	I	77	What is frame format of Ethernet?
78	I	78	What is IEEE frame format?
79	I	79	What is the start frame delimiter in Ethernet frame?
80	I	80	What is the length of the typical frame?
81	I	81	What is Preamble in Ethernet frame?
82	I	82	What are the parts of an Ethernet frame?
83	I	83	How many headers does an Ethernet frame have?
84	I	84	What is a frame header?
85	I	85	How does binary exponential backoff algorithm work?
86	I	86	When binary exponential backoff algorithm is used?

87	**I**	87	How do you calculate exponential backoff?
88	**I**	88	What is the purpose of random exponential back off?
89	**I**	89	Why do we need binary exponential back off algorithm at MAC layer?
90	**I**	90	How is backoff algorithm implemented in Ethernet?
91	**I**	91	Why does Ethernet protocol use exponential backoff?
92	**I**	92	What is Ethernet performance?
93	**I**	93	Is Cat 8 the best Ethernet cable?
94	**I**	94	How does Ethernet networks increase performance?
95	**I**	95	What is Fast Ethernet in computer networks?
96	**I**	96	What is the function of Ethernet?
97	**I**	97	What is maximum Ethernet speed?
98	**I**	98	Why is speed of Ethernet so important?
99	**I**	99	Which Ethernet port is fastest?
100	**I**	100	Is Ethernet a star or bus?
101	**I**	101	What is the efficiency of Ethernet?
102	**I**	102	How is Ethernet efficiency calculated?
103	**I**	103	Which Aloha method has maximum throughput?
104	**I**	104	What is Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet?
105	**I**	105	Should I use Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet?
106	**I**	106	What is difference between Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet?
107	**I**	107	What is the difference between 100Mbps and 1000mbps?
108	**I**	108	Is a gigabit the same as a Gigabyte?
109	**I**	109	What is the difference between Ethernet and Fast Ethernet in data
110	**I**	110	Do you need cat6 for gigabit?
111	**I**	111	What is MAC and IP address?
112	**I**	112	What is the purpose of MAC address?
113	**I**	113	What is a MAC address and where do I find it?
114	**I**	114	Can two devices have same MAC address?
115	**I**	115	Can MAC address be changed?
116	**I**	116	How can I know my mobile MAC address?
117	**I**	117	What does a valid MAC address look like?
118	**I**	118	Is a MAC address permanent?
119	**I**	119	Who assigns MAC addresses?
120	**I**	120	Why would an attacker want to spoof a MAC address?
121	**II**	121	What Does Internetworking Mean?
122	**II**	122	What is Tunneling in Computer Network?
123	**II**	123	What are the types of internetworking addresses?
124	**II**	124	What Does Internetworking Device Mean?
125	**II**	125	What is a VPN tunnel?
126	**II**	126	What is IP fragmentation and reassembly?
127	**II**	127	Which three fields are used for fragmentation purpose?
128	**II**	128	What is MTU number?
129	**II**	129	What is fragmentation offset?
130	**II**	130	What is the size of ICMP header?
131	**II**	131	What is do not fragment bit?
132	**II**	132	Where does fragmentation occur?
133	**II**	133	Where an IP datagram may get fragmented?

134	**II**	134	Where are the IP datagram fragments reassembled?
135	**II**	135	How to prevent an IP datagram from being fragmented?
136	**II**	136	How are the fragments of a single IP datagram identified?
137	**II**	137	How is the last fragment of an IP datagram identified?
138	**II**	138	What is IP datagram?
139	**II**	139	What is IP address?
140	**II**	140	What is subnet mask?
141	**II**	141	What is a Default Gateway?
142	**II**	142	Why Hop limit field is used?
143	**II**	143	What is the use of an IP address?
144	**II**	144	Can a single network interface have more than one IP address associated
145	**II**	145	What is the difference between a host name and an IP address?
146	**II**	146	What is the size of an IP address?
147	**II**	147	How an IP address is represented?
148	**II**	148	What are the components of an IP address?
149	**II**	149	What are the different classes of IP addresses?
150	**II**	150	What is the possible range of IP addresses for the different classes?
151	**II**	151	What is the use of Class D IP addresses?
152	**II**	152	What is the use of sub-networks?
153	**II**	153	How sub-networks are formed?
154	**II**	154	Which subnet mask would be used if 5 host bits are available?
155	**II**	155	A network administrator subnets the 192.168.10.0/24 network into subnets with /26 masks. How many equal-sized subnets are created?
156	**II**	156	How many bits must be borrowed from the host portion of an address to accommodate a router with five connected networks?
157	**II**	157	A company is granted the site address 201.70.64.0 (class C). The company needs six subnets then find subnet mask.
158	**II**	158	We need to make a supernetwork out of 16 class C blocks. What is the supernet mask?
159	**II**	159	A supernet has a first address of 205.16.32.0 and a supernet mask of 255.255.248.0. How many blocks are in this supernet?
160	**II**	160	What is 'Static Length' subnetting
161	**II**	161	What is 'Variable Length' subnetting?
162	**II**	162	How is a subnet mask formed?
163	**II**	163	What are the limitations of IPv4 address classes?
164	**II**	164	What are the possible solutions to the limitations of IP addressing?
165	**II**	165	What is CIDR?
166	**II**	166	What is the difference between classful IP addressing and classless IP
167	**II**	167	How is an IP address represented in CIDR notation?
168	**II**	168	What are the advantages of CIDR?
169	**II**	169	Given the CIDR representation 20.10.30.35 / 27. Find the range of IP Addresses in the CIDR block.
170	**II**	170	What is the network address if one of the addresses is 167.199.170.82/27?
171	**II**	171	Given the CIDR representation 100.1.2.35 / 20. Find the range of IP Addresses in the CIDR block
172	**II**	172	What is NAT?
173	**II**	173	What is the main purpose of NAT?
174	**II**	174	What are the types of NAT?

175	**II**	175	What is Static NAT (Network Address Translation)?
176	**II**	176	What is Dynamic NAT (Network Address Translation)?
177	**II**	177	What is Port NAT (Network Address Translation)?
178	**II**	178	What is SSH tunneling?
179	**II**	179	ICMP stands for
180	**II**	180	ICMP is Based on which Layer.
181	**II**	181	ICMP Protocol is used for.....
182	**II**	182	Types of ICMP Protocol.
183	**II**	183	Define Error-reporting messages
184	**II**	184	Types of Error-reporting messages.
185	**II**	185	Define Query messages.
186	**II**	186	Types of Query messages.
187	**II**	187	ICMP Query Messages is used for..
188	**II**	188	What do you mean by Destination unreachable Error-reporting message.
189	**II**	189	What do you mean by Source quench Error-reporting message.
190	**II**	190	What do you mean by Time exceeded Error-reporting message.
191	**II**	191	What do you mean by Parameter problems Error-reporting message.
192	**II**	192	What do you mean by Redirection Error-reporting message.
193	**II**	193	ARP Stands for..
194	**II**	194	What is ARP Protocol?
195	**II**	195	ARP Protocol is based on which Layer.
196	**II**	196	RARP Stands for
197	**II**	197	What is RARP Protoccol?
198	**II**	198	Which protocol is used to map IP addresses to MAC addresses.
199	**II**	199	Which protocol is used to map MAC addresses to IP addresses.
200	**II**	200	RARP Protocol is based on which Layer.
201	**II**	201	The message format of the RARP protocol is similar to the ARP protocol is True or False.
202	**II**	202	IP header Plus ICMP Message is Equivalent to ...
203	**II**	203	DHCP Stands for...
204	**II**	204	BOOTP stands for
205	**II**	205	BOOTP is implemented using
206	**II**	206	What is BOOTP Protocol?
207	**II**	207	What is DHCP Protocol?
208	**II**	208	OSPF stands for ...
209	**II**	209	What is OSPF Protocol?
210	**II**	210	BGP stands for
211	**II**	211	Types of BGP Protocol.
212	**II**	212	What is BGP Protocol?
213	**II**	213	BGP is Static or Dynamic routing Protocol.
214	**II**	214	Which protocol of Transport layer is used by BGP protocol.
215	**II**	215	What are the Address length of IPv4 and IPv6 respectively.
216	**II**	216	IPv4 does not provide encryption and authentication its True or not.
217	**II**	217	What are the number of octet in IPv4 and IPv6 respectively.
218	**II**	218	IPv6 provides encryption and authentication its True or Not.
219	**II**	219	Is IPv6 supports to VLSM.
220	**II**	220	Is IPv4 supports to VLSM.
221	**II**	221	What is used of Tracert?

222	**II**	222	Suppose two IPv6 nodes want to interoperate using IPv6 datagrams, but they are connected to each other by intervening IPv4 routers. Then what is
223	**II**	223	DHCP Protocol is based on which layer of OSI model.
224	**II**	224	Process of DHCP?
225	**II**	225	The checksum field is available in IPv4 is true or not.
226	**II**	226	The checksum field is available in IPv6 is true or not.
227	**II**	227	Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is also called as _____
228	**II**	228	The computation of the shortest path in OSPF is usually done by
229	**II**	229	Which of the following is not a type of OSPF packet? a) Hello b) Link-state request c) Link-state response d) Link-state ACK
230	**II**	230	DHCP is used for _____ a) IPv6 b) IPv4 c) Both IPv6 and IPv4
231	**II**	231	DHCP uses UDP port _____ for sending data to the server.
232	**II**	232	What is DHCP snooping?
233	**II**	233	. In OSPF header, which field is used to detect errors in the packet?
234	**II**	234	ICMP is primarily used for _____
235	**II**	235	In IPv6, _____ address defines a group of computers.
236	**II**	236	_____ is a dynamic mapping protocol in which a physical address is found for a given logical address.
237	**II**	237	An ARP reply is normally _____
238	**II**	238	An ARP request is normally _____.
239	**II**	239	A technique called _____ is used to create a subnetting effect. a.ARP b.RARP c.proxy ARP
240	**II**	240	Which of the following TCP/IP internet protocol, a diskless machine uses to obtain its IP address from a server? a.RDP b.ARP c.RARP d.RIP
241	**III**	241	The network layer is concerned with _____ of data.
242	**III**	242	Is error control a function of network layer
243	**III**	243	A 4 byte IP address consists of_____
244	**III**	244	List some routing algorithms used for network layer design
245	**III**	245	What is spanning tree protocol
246	**III**	246	List out some congestion control algorithm
247	**III**	247	define congestion.
248	**III**	248	define congestion control algorithm
249	**III**	249	List out diiferent congestion control algorithm
250	**III**	250	How token bucket is an advancement over leaky bucket algorithm
251	**III**	251	Name different protocols used at network layer
252	**III**	252	What is the use of ICMP
253	**III**	253	With an IP address starting at 200, you currently have 10 subnets. What subnet mask should you use to maximize the number of available hosts?
254	**III**	254	The address space of IPv4 is

255	**III**	255	What do you understand by subnetting
256	**III**	256	What are the advantages of subnetting
257	**III**	257	What is flooding?
258	**III**	258	what is classfull addressing
259	**III**	259	In link state routing a router sends its _____Packages
260	**III**	260	What are the responsibilities of network layer?
261	**III**	261	Define Routers.
262	**III**	262	How can the routing be classified?
263	**III**	263	Write the keys for understanding the distance vector routing.
264	**III**	264	Write the keys for understanding the link state routing.
265	**III**	265	Give default subnet mask of class A.
266	**III**	266	Give default subnet mask of class B.
267	**III**	267	Give default subnet mask of class C.
268	**III**	268	What is IGP & BGP
269	**III**	269	Given the network address 17.0.0.0, find the class, the block, and the range of the addresses.
270	**III**	270	How the packet cost referred in distance vector and link state routing?
271	**III**	271	How the routers get the information about neighbor?
272	**III**	272	What is meant by hop count?
273	**III**	273	What is the major benefit of dynamic routing protocol like rip over static
274	**III**	274	Congestion in a network or internetwork occurs because routers and switches have _____.
275	**III**	275	What is the purpose of dijkstra algorithm
276	**III**	276	Which is the most commonly used data structure for implementing Dijkstra's Algorithm?
277	**III**	277	What is the time complexity of Dijikstra's algorithm?
278	**III**	278	Whether the running time of Bellmann Ford algorithm is lower than that of Dijkstra's Algorithm.or not
279	**III**	279	What is the use of bellman ford algorithm
280	**III**	280	What is the running time of Bellmann Ford Algorithm?
281	**III**	281	What is the basic principle behind Bellmann Ford Algorithm?
282	**III**	282	Bellmann Ford algorithm was first proposed by _____
283	**III**	283	In link state routing, after the construction of link state packets new routes are computed using .....
284	**III**	284	Count-to-Infinity problem occurs in which routing algorithm
285	**III**	285	In which routing method do all the routers have a common database?
286	**III**	286	Define region used in heirarichal routing
287	**III**	287	In distance vector routing algorithm, the routing tables are updated
288	**III**	288	What is the full form of OSPF
289	**III**	289	When link state packet should be bulid?
290	**III**	290	What is open loop congestion control
291	**III**	291	What is closed loop congestion control
292	**III**	292	What is Backpressure
293	**III**	293	What do you understand by Choke Packet Technique
294	**III**	294	What is implicit signalling
295	**III**	295	What is explicit signalling
296	**III**	296	What is the full form of RED. What is its use?

297	**III**	297	List some policies adopted by open loop congestion control
298	**III**	298	How link state routing is performed?
299	**III**	299	What are network layer services?
300	**III**	300	Which command is used to check RIP routing?
301	**III**	301	What are the Congestion Prevention Policies
302	**III**	302	What is Retransmission policy of the congestion prevention policy
303	**III**	303	What is the Acknowledgement Policy of the Congestion Prevention Policy
304	**III**	304	What is discarding Policy of Congestion Control
305	**III**	305	What are the Techniques for congestion control in virtual circuit subnets
306	**III**	306	What are the Techniques for congestion control in datagram subnets
307	**III**	307	Techniques to improve QOS
308	**III**	308	What are the factors that affect the Quality of Service
309	**III**	309	What is traffic shaping
310	**III**	310	Name the algorithm for traffic shaping
311	**III**	311	What is the numerical relationship holds for token bucket algorithm
312	**III**	312	What is the drawback of a leaky bucket algorithm
313	**III**	313	What is the drawback of a choke packet algorithm for congestion control
314	**III**	314	What are two factors on which sender window size is dependent
315	**III**	315	What are the resources that can be reserved
316	**III**	316	Why we use the resource reservation protocol
317	**III**	317	What are the two for resource messages for reservation protocol
318	**III**	318	General process for traffic management
319	**III**	319	Reasons for traffic Measurement
320	**III**	320	Types of Congestion Control
321	**III**	321	What is Open Loop Congestion Control
322	**III**	322	What is closed loop Congestion Control
323	**III**	323	Why the integrated and differentiated services are used
324	**III**	324	What are Integrated Service
325	**III**	325	What is the another name of Integrated Service
326	**III**	326	Integrated Service is _____service
327	**III**	327	Integrated Service require _____ protocol
328	**III**	328	What are the Two parts of Flow Specification in Integrated Service
329	**III**	329	How many Service Classes exist in Integrated service
330	**III**	330	What are the Problems that exist with the Integrated Service
331	**III**	331	Why the Differentiated Service introduced
332	**III**	332	What are the Types of Conditioners used for Differentiated Service
333	**III**	333	Drawback of priority Queue algorithm in Congestion Control is _____
334	**III**	334	Reason for sending of Choke packet in the Congestion Control
335	**III**	335	What is the size of congestion window in slow start phase
336	**III**	336	There is a limit for generating the token in token bucket algorithm. True
337	**III**	337	Which of the below statement is correct A-In this algorithm bucket generate token at a constant rate. B-In this algorithm The tokens are generated at a polynomial rate
338	**III**	338	Which of the Below statements are correct A-If the bucket is full, packet or data is discarded. B-It sends a Packet at an average rate
339	**III**	339	•What is congestion?
340	**III**	340	What are the four characteristics that are attributed to the flow

341	**III**	341	What is load shedding
342	**III**	342	What is jitter
343	**III**	343	What are the uses of Buffering
344	**III**	344	State one of the protocol used in integrated service
345	**III**	345	How the weighted fair queue Scheduling is different from priority queue
346	**III**	346	How the differentiated services overcomes the problem of service type
347	**III**	347	Who sends the path messages in RSVP protocol and why it is sent
348	**III**	348	who sends the reservation messages in RSVP protocol and why
349	**III**	349	What are the methods for the Traffic shaping exist
350	**III**	350	Which of the following below statements are correct about Leaky Bucket algorithm Statement 1- Sender is only allowed to send the data at a constant rate Statement 2- There can be a possibility of data loss if the data traffic
351	**III**	351	Which of the below statements are correct for Token Bucket Algorithm:- Statement A-The token bucket allows busty traffic at a regulated maximum rate.
352	**III**	352	How the sender window size is decided by the TCP/IP protocol
353	**III**	353	A_____ is a packet sent by a node to the source to inform it of
354	**III**	354	Which of the Scheduling technique among the techniques of QOS removes the problem of starvation
355	**III**	355	Which of the below statements are correct- Statement A-Integrated service is flow based QoS model designed for IP Statement B-Differentiated Service is class based QoS model designed
356	**III**	356	What is Admission Control
357	**III**	357	What is the use of traffic conditioner : Meters
358	**III**	358	What is the major assumption made by the TCP to decide that there is
359	**III**	359	What are the two cases when retransmission of a segment can occur
360	**III**	360	How the congestion is handled when it is detected due to Retransmission timer times out
361	**IV**	361	What are the open loop congestion control policy
362	**IV**	362	what is transport layer in osi model
363	**IV**	363	What are the main function of trasport layer
364	**IV**	364	What is end to end delivery in transport layer
365	**IV**	365	What is reliability in transport layer
366	**IV**	366	What are the basic Services provided by the Transport Layer
367	**IV**	367	What are the main aspects of reliable delivery
368	**IV**	368	What is flow control ?
369	**IV**	369	What is addressing at transport layer
370	**IV**	370	Why transport layer using multiplexing
371	**IV**	371	what is in order delivery in transport layer
372	**IV**	372	What is service point addressing
373	**IV**	373	What is segmentation and reassembly at transport layer
374	**IV**	374	Define type of services on the basis of connection
375	**IV**	375	What is error control at transport layer
376	**IV**	376	What are the basic design issues of transport layer
377	**IV**	377	What are the quality of service parameter at transort layer
378	**IV**	378	What are the transport service primitives
379	**IV**	379	What is socket?

380	**IV**	380	What are the socket types
381	**IV**	381	What are the functions for socket programimng
382	**IV**	382	What is the difference between Authentication and Authorization
383	**IV**	383	What are the main functions of the session layer
384	**IV**	384	
385	**IV**	385	What is PAP protocol
386	**IV**	386	What is SCP
387	**IV**	387	How TCP provide the reliable communication
388	**IV**	388	What is segment ?
389	**IV**	389	What is Positive Acknowledgement with Re-transmission(PAR) at
390	**IV**	390	what is 3 way handshaking
391	**IV**	391	what happens in TCP Connection Establishment: 1st step from sender side
392	**IV**	392	what happens in TCP Connection Establishment: 2nd step from receiver
393	**IV**	393	Transport layer protocols deals with:
394	**IV**	394	what happens in TCP Connection Establishment: 3rd step from sender side
395	**IV**	395	What is TCP flow Control
396	**IV**	396	When flow control is required ?
397	**IV**	397	What are the category of congestion control technique
398	**IV**	398	What is send and receiver buffer
399	**IV**	399	What is sliding window ?
400	**IV**	400	What is silly window syndrome
401	**IV**	401	What is choke packet technique
402	**IV**	402	What are the causes for silly window syndrome
403	**IV**	403	Who provide the solution for silly window syndrome at sender side
404	**IV**	404	Who provide the solution for silly window syndrome at receiver side
405	**IV**	405	What is congestion control ?
406	**IV**	406	Congestion can be handled at which layer
407	**IV**	407	What is congestion ?
408	**IV**	408	How TCP react to congestion ?
409	**IV**	409	What is receiver window size
410	**IV**	410	Define the category of TCP congestion policy
411	**IV**	411	What is timeout timer
412	**IV**	412	What is time wait timer
413	**IV**	413	What is meant by segmentation?
414	**IV**	414	What is meant by Concatenation?
415	**IV**	415	What is meant by quality of service?
416	**IV**	416	What are the three events involved in the connection?
417	**IV**	417	Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to which layer
418	**IV**	418	An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called ?
419	**IV**	419	Who allocated port number when a client starts a session
420	**IV**	420	**What is the way to establish a TCP connection?**
421	**IV**	421	**In which layer term “Segments” is used?**
422	**IV**	422	Which layer of OSI model provides the service of token management?
423	**IV**	423	Which layer is associated with login and logout from the network
424	**IV**	424	How many bits are used for checksum in UDP header?
425	**IV**	425	TCP typically begins a session with

426	**IV**	426	A TCP flag of RESET indicates:
427	**IV**	427	Which of the following best characterizes TCP versus UDP (in most
428	**IV**	428	What does Window size indicate in TCP?
429	**IV**	429	Write the importance of TTL field?
430	**IV**	430	Define the term Endpoint in TCP?
431	**IV**	431	What is PORT?
432	**IV**	432	How TCP protocol provides reliability?
433	**IV**	433	Why would one want SNMP?
434	**IV**	434	What is the manager in SNMP?
435	**IV**	435	What is the agent in SNMP?
436	**IV**	436	What does SNMP compose of
437	**IV**	437	What is SNMP?
438	**IV**	438	What is the difference between H 323 and SIP?
439	**IV**	439	Which is a protocol used in the H 323 standard?
440	**IV**	440	Does CHAP use encryption?
441	**IV**	441	Which authentication type is better PAP or CHAP?
442	**IV**	442	What is synchronization Session layer?
443	**IV**	443	What is session control protocol?
444	**IV**	444	How does the session layer separate sessions?
445	**IV**	445	What happens in the session layer?
446	**IV**	446	Discuss Dialog Control in sesssion layer.
447	**IV**	447	What is session control protocol?
448	**IV**	448	What is dialog control in session layer?
449	**IV**	449	What is the main function of session layer?
450	**IV**	450	What is the need for session layer?
451	**IV**	451	Is RTP bidirectional?
452	**IV**	452	Does RTP guarantee packet delivery?
453	**IV**	453	Why RTP is used over UDP for voice communication?
454	**IV**	454	What is RTP multicast?
455	**IV**	455	Which protocol is RTP based on?
456	**IV**	456	Does UDP use ports?
457	**IV**	457	What protocol number is UDP?
458	**IV**	458	Why is UDP needed?
459	**IV**	459	How is UDP header length calculated?
460	**IV**	460	What is the length of the UDP header?
461	**IV**	461	What is TCP idle timeout?
462	**IV**	462	What causes TCP timeouts?
463	**IV**	463	How does TCP calculate RTT?
464	**IV**	464	Why does TCP timeout is so important?
465	**IV**	465	What is the role of TCP timers?
466	**IV**	466	What are the timers used in TCP?
467	**IV**	467	What is checksum in TCP header?
468	**IV**	468	What is SYN ACK?
469	**IV**	469	How is TCP header calculated?
470	**IV**	470	How does TCP FIN work?
471	**IV**	471	What are the critical components of a TCP header?
472	**IV**	472	Why does the TCP header have a header length?
473	**IV**	473	What is difference between MSS and MTU?

474	**IV**	474	What is the purpose of sequence number in TCP header?
475	**IV**	475	Which two fields are included in the TCP header but not in the UDP?
476	**IV**	476	How many flags are there in TCP header?
477	**IV**	477	What happens in transport layer?
478	**IV**	478	What is the size of a TCP header?
479	**IV**	479	In segment header, sequence number and acknowledgement number fields refer to _____
480	**IV**	480	What are the four main properties of HTTP?
481	**V**	481	What is virtual terminal?
482	**V**	482	Define WWW?
483	**V**	483	What is the web browser?
484	**V**	484	What is URL?
485	**V**	485	What do you mean by TELNET?
486	**V**	486	What are the responsibilities of Application Layer?
487	**V**	487	Write down the three types of WWW documents.
488	**V**	488	What is Static web page?
489	**V**	489	What is Dynamic web page?
490	**V**	490	What is Active web page?
491	**V**	491	Define HTTP.
492	**V**	492	What are the types of messages in HTTP transaction?
493	**V**	493	What are the parts of a browser?
494	**V**	494	Name the four aspects of security.
495	**V**	495	What is the another name of presentation layer
496	**V**	496	Why presentation layer is known as translation layer?
497	**V**	497	What is the role of presentation layer?
498	**V**	498	What are the Functions of presentation layer?
499	**V**	499	What is data encapsulation?
500	**V**	500	Why is encryption on a network necessary?
501	**V**	501	Can you tell me the main elements of a protocol?
502	**V**	502	What is the full form of ASCII?
503	**V**	503	What Is NVT?
504	**V**	504	What is the Resposibility of Presentation layer?
505	**V**	505	What is translation?
506	**V**	506	What is data compression in presentation layer?
507	**V**	507	What is encryption in presentation layer?
508	**V**	508	List out the presentation layer protocols?
509	**V**	509	What is the full form of XDR?
510	**V**	510	what is the role of XDR at presentation layer
511	**V**	511	What is the full form of TSL?
512	**V**	512	What is the function of TLS?
513	**V**	513	Which types of application use TLS protocol?
514	**V**	514	What is the aim of TLS protocol?
515	**V**	515	What are the two subprotocols of TLS?
516	**V**	516	What is the function of TLS handshake protocol?
517	**V**	517	What is the function of TLS record based protocol?
518	**V**	518	Define Web Service?

519	V	519	What is the full form of MIME?
520	V	520	What is MIME?
521	V	521	What is MIME Type?
522	V	522	What is the full form of SSL?
523	V	523	What is SSL?
524	V	524	Who invented SSL?
525	V	525	What is the basic function of SSL?
526	V	526	Why do you need SSL Certificates?
527	V	527	Where are the SSL's used?
528	V	528	What are the risks of not using SSL?
529	V	529	How can I tell if my site is secure with SSL or not?
530	V	530	what is an SSL handshake?
531	V	531	What is an Open SSL?
532	V	532	What are SSL/TLS certificates?
533	V	533	How SSL/TLS uses both asymmetric and symmetric encryption?
534	V	534	What are the authentication levels of SSL/TLS certificates?
535	V	535	Why Web Server need SSL Certificate ?
536	V	536	What Is SSL Encryption?
537	V	537	What is data conversion in presentation layer.
538	V	538	Why data translation is necessary in presentation layer?
539	V	539	What are the Other protocols supported at the presentation layer
540	V	540	From which character code to which character code translation is done in presentation layer?
541	V	541	What are HTTP Request Methods?
542	V	542	What does GET method do in HTTP?
543	V	543	What does HEAD method do in HTTP?
544	V	544	What does POST method do in HTTP?
545	V	545	What is HTTP Response?
546	V	546	An HTTP response contains which Parameters?
547	V	547	What is e-mail in computer network?
548	V	548	What is an email and its components?
549	V	549	What is email architecture and services?
550	V	550	What are the types of network architecture?
551	V	551	What does IMAP stand for?
552	V	552	What uses POP3?
553	V	553	What port is IMAP?
554	V	554	SMTP Stands for...
555	V	555	SMTP uses which TCP port?
556	V	556	What is SMTP?
557	V	557	SMTP is used to deliver messages from _____
558	V	558	Which commands is used by SMTP protocol.
559	V	559	In SMTP, the command to write receiver's mail address is written with the command _____
560	V	560	The underlying Transport layer protocol used by SMTP is _____
561	V	561	What FTP means?
562	V	562	Why FTP is used?

563	V	563	Is FTP safe to use?
564	V	564	Do I need FTP server?
565	V	565	Can FTP be hacked?
566	V	566	How do I know if my FTP is secure?
567	V	567	How do I make my FTP safe?
568	V	568	Secure shell (SSH) network protocol is used for which purpose?
569	V	569	Which standard TCP port is assigned for contacting SSH servers?
570	V	570	Which file transfer protocols uses SSH?
571	V	571	Which authentication method is used by SSH?
572	V	572	What is the full form of SSH
573	V	573	What is SSH
574	V	574	List some valid user authentication methods of SSH
575	V	575	A DNS client is called _____
576	V	576	Servers handle requests for other domains _____
577	V	577	What kind of information does DNS database contains ?
578	V	578	_____
579	V	579	Wildcard domain names start with which label ?
580	V	580	The right to use a domain name is delegated by domain name registers which are accredited by _____
581	V	581	domain name system is maintained on single server or distributed server?
582	V	582	What is resource records
583	V	583	What are the fields exist in resource record format
584	V	584	Consider the following statements are correct A. Server database consist of resource records B. Resource records are records return by the server to the client C. Resource records are records sent by the server to the client D. Resource records are used by the client to get information from a server. Which of the below statements are correct:-> A. only A B. both A and B C. All A, B and C D. None
585	V	585	what is the resource data field
586	V	586	What is resource records
587	V	587	What is the possible format of a resource data field
588	V	588	What is Time-to-live field in resource records and how long it is
589	V	589	What are the features of DNS
590	V	590	what is name server
591	V	591	what is DNS spoofing
592	V	592	what is primary and secondary name server
593	V	593	What does a DNS client called?
594	V	594	DNS database contains
595	V	595	What is DNS
596	V	596	What is address resolution mechanism
597	V	597	The application-level protocol in which a few manager stations control a set of agents is called _____
598	V	598	Configuration management can be divided into which two subsystems?
599	V	599	What is the main difference between SNMPv3 and SNMPv2

600	V	600	In Network Management System, the division that is responsible for controlling access to network based on a predefined policy is called _____
601	V	601	What is SMI
602	V	602	Is SNMP protocol is used for storage management? Justify your answer
603	V	603	What is the full form of SMI. What is its role in SNMP
604	V	604	What is the full form of SMI. What is its role in SNMP