Computer Science: Computer Networks

Total Questions: 37

For Answers Click Here: http://www.eduzip.com/computer-science/computer-networks.html

1: 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

2: Which data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link?

A. Simplex
B. Half-duplex
C. Full duplex
D. All of above

3: The method of communication in which transaction takes place in both directions,but only in one direction at a time, is called ?

A. Simplex
B. Four wire circuit
C. Full duplex
D. Half-duplex

4: In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as?

A. Detectors
B. Modulators
C. Stations
D. Transponders

5: Error detection at the data link layer is achieved by?

A. Bit stuffing
B. Cyclic redundancy codes
C. Hamming codes
D. Equalization

6: Loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called?

A. Attenuation
B. Propagation
C. Scattering
D. Interruption

7: The topology with highest reliability is ?

A. Bus topology
B. Star topology
C. Ring Topology
D. Mesh Topology

8: Baud means?

A. The number of bits transmitted per unit time
B. The number of byted transmitted per unit time
C. The rate at which the signal changes
D. None of above

9: In OSI model dialogue control and token management are responsibilities of ?

A. Session Layer
B. Network layer
C. Transport layer
D. Data link layer

10: Under mark parity,each parity bit is?

A. Alternated between 0 and 1
B. Always set to 0
C. Always set to 1
D. Not used

11: How long is an IPv6 address?

A. 32 bits
B. 128 bits
C. 128 bytes
D. 64 bits

Explanation: An IPv6 address is 128 bits long.

12: You have 10 users plugged into a hub running 10Mbps half-duplex. There is a server connected to the switch running 10Mbps half-duplex as well. How much bandwidth does each host have to the server?

A. 100 kbps
B. 10 Mbps
C. 1 Mbps
D. 2 Mbps

Explanation: Each device has 10 Mbps to the server.

13: How often are BPDUs sent from a layer 2 device?

A. Every 2 seconds
B. Never
C. Every 10 minutes
D. Every 30 seconds

Explanation: Every 2 seconds, BPDUs are sent out from all active bridge ports by default.

14: Which router command allows you to view the entire contents of all access lists?

A. show all access-lists
B. show access-lists
C. show ip interface
D. show interface

Explanation: To see the contents of all access lists, use the show access-lists command.

15: What protocols are used to configure trunking on a switch?

A. VLAN Trunking Protocol
B. VLAN
C. 802.1Q
D. ISL

Explanation: VTP is not right because it has nothing to do with trunking except that it sends VLAN information across a trunk link. 802.1Q and ISL are used to configure trunking on a port.

16: How many collision domains are created when you segment a network with a 12-port switch?

A. 1
B. 12
C. 5
D. 2

Explanation: Layer 2 switching creates individual collision domains.

17: Which protocol does Ping use?

A. TCP
B. ARP
C. ICMP
D. BootP

Explanation: ICMP is the protocol at the Network layer that is used to send echo requests and replies.

18: What PPP protocol provides dynamic addressing, authentication, and multilink?

A. NCP
B. HDLC
C. X.25
D. LCP

Explanation: Link Control Protocol in the PPP stack provides dynamic addressing, authentication, and multilink.

19: 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.

Explanation: Stub networks have only one connection to an internetwork. Only default routes can be set on a stub network or network loops may occur.

20: Which of the following services use TCP?

A. DHCP
B. SMTP
C. FTP

D. TFTP
E. HTTP

Explanation: SMTP, HTTP and FTP use TCP.

21: Which of the following is private IP address?

A. 192.168.24.43
B. 168.172.19.39
C. 172.15.14.36
D. 12.0.0.1

Explanation: Class A private address range is 10.0.0.0 through 10.255.255.255. Class B private address range is 172.16.0.0 through 172.31.255.255, and Class C private address range is 192.168.0.0 through 192.168.255.255.

22: Which class of IP address provides a maximum of only 254 host addresses per network ID?

A. Class A
B. Class B
C. Class C
D. Class D
E. Class E

Explanation: A Class C network address has only 8 bits for defining hosts: 28 - 2 = 254.

23: In dial up remote access a client uses the ---- to create a physical connection to a part on a remote access server of the private network.

A. Public telephone network
B. Bank??s branch network
C. Private network
D. Public local network

24: Which of the following devices is a PC component that connects the computer to the network?

A. Bridge
B. NIC
C. DNS Server
D. Gateway

Explanation: NIC (Network Interface Card) is a physical PC Component which is used to make an interface between PC and Network using PCI Slots on Mother board.

25: Which of the following devices modulates digital signals into analog signals that can be sent over traditional telephone lines?

A. Router
B. Gateway
C. Switch
D. Modem

Explanation: Modem is device that Modulate Digital Signals to Analog Signals that can be sent to telephone line.

26: Which of the following devices takes data sent from one network device and forwards it to all devices on the network regardless of the intended recipient?

A. DNS Server
B. Switch
C. Hub

D. Gateway

Explanation: Hub is a basic Network Device that sent data from one network device and sent to all devices because Hub is a broadcasting device.

27: Which of the following devices takes data sent from one network device and forwards it to the destination node based on MAC address?

A. Hub
B. Switch
C. Gateway
D. Modem

Explanation: The Answer is Switch because it is an unicasting device and sent data to particular another device according to MAC address. Switch Include memory to store all MAC address of connected devices.

28: Although they've fallen out of favor, which of the following devices is used to connect different network segments and manage the traffic between them?

A. Bridge
B. Hub
C. Gateway
D. Repeater

29: Which of the following devices direct network traffic based not by MAC addresses but by software-configured network addresses?

A. Router
B. Hub
C. Bridge
D. NIC

Explanation: First of all Router is a software based deviced that can be configure Network Address According to requirements. This can be connect two diffrent networks.

30: Which of the following network devices/systems translates data from one format to another?

A. Hub
B. DHCP Server
C. Gateway
D. NIC

31: Which of the following terms is used to describe a hardware- or software-based device that protects networks from outside threats?

A. NIC
B. Gateway
C. Firewall
D. Hub

32: Which of the following devices assigns IP address to devices connected to a network that uses TCP/IP?

A. DHCP Server
B. NIC
C. Gateway
D. Hub

Explanation: DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is used to provide Ip Address to all connected devies dynamicaly that uses TCP/IP.

33: Which of the following devices translates hostnames into IP addresses?

A. DNS Server
B. Hub
C. DHCP Server
D. Firewall

34: Switch is a Device of _____ Layer of OSI Model.

A. Network Layer
B. Data Link Layer
C. Application Layer
D. Session Layer

Explanation: Switches Operate On The Second Layer of OSI Model That is Data Link Layer.

35: HUB is a _____ Device and Switch is a _____ Device.

A. Unicast, Multicast
B. Malticast, Unicast
C. Broadcast, Unicast
D. None of Above

Explanation: Hub is a Broadcasting Device and Switch is a Unicasting Device because Switch have Memory Element to Store MAC Address.

36: Star Topology is Based On a Central Device that can be _____ ?

A. HUB
B. Switch
C. Only A
D. Both A and B

Explanation: HUB and Switch are used in Star Type Networks.

37: The data on a DVD is held in the form of ..... on the disc.

A. small pits and bumps
B. small bits
C. small bytes
D. None of These

