# ⬚ EASY (10 Questions)

Q1. The OSI model was designed to:

A. Replace TCP/IP
B. Standardize network communication
C. Increase bandwidth
D. Eliminate routing

Q2. Which OSI layer is closest to the physical network medium?

A. Data Link
B. Physical
C. Network
D. Transport

Q3. How many layers does the OSI model have?

A. Five
B. Six
C. Seven
D. Eight

Q4. Which OSI layer deals with bit transmission?

A. Physical
B. Data Link
C. Network
D. Transport

Q5. Which layer is responsible for end-to-end communication?

A. Network
B. Transport
C. Session
D. Presentation

Q6. Which OSI layer handles error detection?

A. Physical
B. Data Link
C. Application
D. Session

A. Presentation
B. Session
C. Application
D. Transport

Q8. Which layer uses frames as data units?

A. Physical
B. Data Link
C. Network
D. Transport

Q9. Which layer uses packets?

A. Data Link
B. Network
C. Transport
D. Session

Q10. Which layer is responsible for formatting and encryption?

A. Session
B. Presentation
C. Application
D. Transport

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# ☐ MEDIUM (15 Questions)

Q11. The main purpose of the OSI model is:

A. Hardware manufacturing
B. Software development
C. Interoperability between vendors
D. Increasing transmission speed

Q12. Which OSI layer manages dialog control?

A. Transport
B. Session
C. Presentation
D. Application

Q13. Which protocol operates at the Application layer?

A. IP
B. TCP
C. HTTP
D. ARP

Q14. Which OSI layer performs logical addressing?

A. Data Link
B. Network
C. Transport
D. Session

Q15. Flow control is primarily handled by:

A. Physical layer
B. Data Link layer
C. Transport layer
D. Application layer

Q16. Which layer is responsible for segmentation?

A. Network
B. Transport
C. Session
D. Presentation

Q17. Which OSI layer ensures data confidentiality?

A. Application
B. Presentation
C. Transport
D. Network

Q18. Which protocol is associated with the Data Link layer?

A. HTTP
B. FTP
C. Ethernet
D. TCP

Q19. Which OSI layer is responsible for path determination?

A. Transport
B. Network
C. Data Link
D. Session

Q20. Which data unit is used at the Transport layer?

A. Frame
B. Bit
C. Segment
D. Packet

Q21. Which OSI layer supports multiplexing?

A. Network
B. Transport
C. Session
D. Application

Q22. Which OSI layer establishes checkpoints for recovery?

A. Presentation
B. Session
C. Transport
D. Application

Q23. Which layer converts data into a standard format?

A. Transport
B. Presentation
C. Network
D. Data Link

Q24. Which OSI layer interacts directly with software applications?

A. Session
B. Transport
C. Application
D. Presentation

Q25. Which OSI layer is responsible for synchronization?

A. Network
B. Session
C. Presentation
D. Transport

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# 🌐 HARD (15 Questions)

Q26. Which OSI layer combination ensures reliable data delivery?

A. Physical + Data Link
B. Network + Transport
C. Transport + Session
D. Session + Presentation

Q27. Which layer resolves addressing differences between networks?

A. Data Link
B. Network
C. Transport
D. Application

Q28. In OSI, fragmentation is associated with:

A. Transport layer
B. Network layer
C. Data Link layer
D. Physical layer

Q29. Which OSI layer enables full-duplex communication control?

A. Physical
B. Data Link
C. Session
D. Transport

Q30. Which layer ensures message boundaries are preserved?

A. Network
B. Transport
C. Session
D. Presentation

Q31. Which OSI layer is responsible for connection establishment and termination?

A. Network
B. Transport
C. Session
D. Application

Q32. A failure in encryption would most directly affect which OSI layer?

A. Application
B. Presentation
C. Transport
D. Network

Q33. Which OSI layer supports quality of service (QoS)?

A. Physical
B. Network
C. Transport
D. Session

Q34. Which OSI layer provides service access points (SAPs)?

A. Application
B. Presentation
C. Session
D. Transport

Q35. Which OSI layer supports token management?

A. Transport
B. Session
C. Presentation
D. Network

Q36. In OSI, encapsulation begins at:

A. Physical layer
B. Application layer
C. Data Link layer
D. Network layer

Q37. Which OSI layer performs reassembly of segments?

A. Network
B. Transport
C. Session
D. Presentation

Q38. Which OSI layer is least concerned with data semantics?

A. Application
B. Presentation
C. Transport
D. Session

Q39. Which OSI layer would handle character set translation?

A. Application
B. Presentation
C. Session
D. Transport

Q40. Which OSI layer abstracts network hardware differences?

A. Physical
B. Data Link
C. Network
D. Presentation