**CMPTR NW RELATED QUESTIONS**

**1. Which of the following network device has the slowest type of connection?**

A: DSL  
B: Router  
C: Bridges  
**D: Dial-up modems**

**2. A place where there is a field of signal through which you can access WiFi internet is called –**

**A: WiFi Hotspots**B: WiFi Internet  
C: WiFi Zone  
D: WiFi Range

3. **Which network is able to connect and send data to each computer via central hub or switch without looking where the data is sent?**

**A: Star**B: Router  
C: Bus  
D: LAN

4. **Which type of network is used for small geographical area such as in a one building?**

A: WLAN  
B: MAN  
**C: LAN**D: WAN

5. **Which networking device connect one LAN to other LAN using same protocol?**

A: Router  
**B: Switch**C: Bridge  
D: Modem

6. Router operates in which layer of OSI Reference Model?  
A. Layer 1 (Physical Layer)  
**B. Layer 3 (Network Layer)**C. Layer 4 (Transport Layer)  
D. Layer 7 (Application Layer)

7. ADSL is the abbreviation of  
A. Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line  
B. Asymmetric Digital System Line  
C. Asymmetric Dual System Line  
**D. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line**

8 Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?  
A. Appliation layer  
B. Transport layer  
C. Network layer  
**D. Datalink layer**

9. Why IP Protocol is considered as unreliable?  
A. A packet may be lost  
B. Packets may arrive out of order  
C. Duplicate packets may be generated  
D**. All of the above**

**10. Each packet is routed independently in ……………….**  
(A) virtual circuit subnet (B) short circuit subnet  
(C) datagram subnet (D) ATM subnet  
Answer: C

**11. Which type of switching uses the entire capacity of a dedicated link?**  
(A) circuit switching  
(B) datagram packet switching  
(C) virtual circuit packet switching  
(D) message switching  
Answer: D

12. How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?  
A. 4  
B. 5  
C. 6  
**D. 7**

**13. In ………………, each packet of a message follows the same path from sender to receiver.**  
(A) circuit switching  
(B) message switching  
(C) virtual approach to packet switching  
(D) datagram approach to packet switching  
Answer: A

**14. If the route from I to J is computed in advance, off line, and downloaded to the routers when the network is booted is called as ……………….**  
(A) Dynamic routing (B) Session routing  
(C) Temporary routing (D) Static routing  
Answer: D

**15. The router algorithm takes the decision to changes the route when ……………..**  
(A) router changes  
(B) topology changes  
(C) user changes  
(D) transmission time does not change  
Answer: B

**16. If route from router I to router J is computed on line based on the current statistics, then it is called as ………………..**  
(A) Dynamic routing (B) Session routing  
(C) Temporary routing (D) None of these  
Answer: A

**17. In shortest path routing algorithm, the path length is measured based on ……………..**  
(A) time delay (B) number of hops  
(C) size of the routers (D) routing table  
Answer: B

**18. Flooding always choose the ………………..**  
(A) Shortest path (B) First path  
(C) Last path (D) Largest path  
Answer: A

**19. A normal Flooding technique is an example of ………………**  
(A) Multicasting (B) Unicasting  
(C) Telecasting (D) Broadcasting  
Answer: D

**20. Sending a message to a well defined group that are numerically large in size but small compared to the network as a whole is called ……………….**  
(A) Unicasting (B) Multicasting  
(C) Broadcasting (D) None of these  
Answer: B

**21. Distance vector routing algorithm is implemented in Internet as ……………………**  
(A) OSPF (B) RIP  
(C) ARP (D) APR  
Answer: B

**22. What is the type of network in which the topology change from time to time?**  
(A) Wi-Fi (B) Cell Network  
(C) LAN (D) MANET  
Answer: D

**23. Packet discard policy is implemented in ……………..**  
(A) Physical layer (B) Data link layer  
(C) MAC layer (D) Network layer  
Answer: D

**24. While booting the system the IP address is …………….**  
(A) 1.1.1.1 (B) 1.1.0.0  
(C) 0.0.1.1 (D) 0.0.0.0  
Answer: D

**25. In transport layer, End to End delivery is the movement of data from ……………….**  
(A) one station to the next station  
(B) one network to the other network  
(C) source to destination  
(D) one router to another router  
Answer: C

**26. The solution to increase the capacity when congestion occurs is …………………**  
(A) denying service to the users  
(B) degrading the service to the users  
(C) splitting traffic over multiple routes  
(D) rescheduled the demands of the users  
Answer: C

**27. Upon receipt of a bad segment, UDP …………..**  
(A) It does flow control (B) It does error control  
(C) Retransmission (D) It does not do flow and error control  
Answer: D

**28. Flow control policy is implemented in ………………….**  
(A) network layer (B) transport layer  
(C) application layer (D) physical layer  
Answer: B

**29. 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

**30. Sending of a IP packet from host 1 to host 2 where both are of same LAN but the packet is transferred through different intermediate LANs is called ………………**  
(A) Tunnelling (B) Routing  
(C) Diverting (D) Forwarding  
Answer: A

**31. LANs can be connected by a device called ……………..**  
(A) Routers (B) Modems  
(C) Ethernet card (D) Bridges  
Answer: D

**32. In ………………. transmission, the channel capacity is shared by both communicating devices at all times.**  
(A) Simplex (B) half-duplex  
(C) full-duplex (D) automatic  
Answer: C

**33. The DNS name space is divided into non overlapping ………………….**  
(A) regions (B) blocks  
(C) divisions (D) zones  
Answer: D

**34. Repeater function in the …………………. layer.**  
(A) Physical (B) Data link  
(C) Network (D) None of these  
Answer: A

35 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

36. 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

​37. 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

38. 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

39. Each IP packet must contain  
A. Only Source address  
B. Only Destination address  
C. Source and Destination address  
D. Source or Destination address

40. What is the minimum header size of an IP packet?  
A. 16 bytes  
B. 10 bytes  
C. 20 bytes  
D. 32 bytes

41. Routing tables of a router keeps track of  
A. MAC Address Assignments  
B. Port Assignments to network devices  
C. Distribute IP address to network devices  
**D. Routes to use for forwarding data to its destination**

42. What is the IP Address range of APIPA?  
A. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.254  
B. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.255  
**C. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254**  
D. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.255

43. Which of the following is not the possible ways of data exchange?  
A. Simplex  
**B. Multiplex**C. Half-duplex  
D. Full-duplex

44. The management of data flow between computers or devices or between nodes in a network is called  
**A. Flow control**B. Data Control  
C. Data Management  
D. Flow Management

45. What is the purpose of the PSH flag in the TCP header?  
**A. Typically used to indicate end of message**  
B. Typically used to indicate beginning of message  
C. Typically used to push the message  
D. Typically used to indicate stop the message

46. Which of the following protocol is/are defined in Transport layer?  
A. FTP  
B. TCP  
C. UDP  
**D. TCP&UDP**

47. The meaning of Straight-through Cable is  
**A. Four wire pairs connect to the same pin on each end**B. The cable Which Directly connects Computer to Computer  
C. Four wire pairs not twisted with each other  
D. The cable which is not twisted

48. What is the size of MAC Address?  
A. 16-bits  
B. 32-bits  
**C. 48-bits**D. 64-bits

49. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?  
**A.Physical layer**B. Data link layer  
C. Network layer  
D. Transport layer

50. Which of the following layer of OSI model also called end-to-end layer?  
A. Presentation layer  
B. Network layer  
C. Session layer  
**D. Transport layer**