# Solved MCQ of Computer networking Set-1

## The computer network is

1. Network computer with cable
2. Network computer without cable
3. Both of the above
4. None of the above

## FDDI(Fiber Distributed Data Interface) used which type of physical topology?

1. Bus
2. Ring
3. Star
4. Tree

## FTP stands for

1. File transfer protocol
2. File transmission protocol
3. Form transfer protocol
4. Form transmission protocol

## Ethernet system uses which of the following technology.

1. Bus
2. Ring
3. Star
4. Tree

## Which of the following are the network services?

1. File service
2. Print service
3. Database service
4. All of the above

## If all devices are connected to a central hub, then topology is called

1. Bus Topology
2. Ring Topology
3. Star Topology
4. Tree Topology

## FDDI stands for

1. Fiber Distributed Data Interface
2. Fiber Data Distributed Interface
3. Fiber Dual Distributed Interface
4. Fiber Distributed Data Interface

## Which of the following is an application layer service?

1. Network virtual terminal
2. File transfer, access and management
3. Mail service
4. All of the above

## Which is the main function of transport layer?

1. Node to node delivery
2. End to end delivery
3. Synchronization

d) Updating and maintaining routing tables

## The layer change bits onto electromagnetic signals.

1. Physical
2. Transport
3. Data Link
4. Presentation

## In mesh topology, relationship between one device and another is ..............

1. Primary to peer
2. Peer to primary
3. Primary to secondary
4. Peer to Peer

## The performance of data communications network depends on ..............

1. Number of users
2. The hardware and software
3. The transmission
4. All of the above

## Find out the OSI layer, which performs token management.

1. Network Layer
2. Transport Layer
3. Session Layer
4. Presentation Layer

## The name of the protocol which provides virtual terminal in TCP/IP model is.

1. Telnet
2. SMTP
3. HTTP

## The layer one of the OSI model is

1. Physical layer
2. Link layer
3. Router layer
4. Broadcast layer

## What is the name of the network topology in which there are bi-directional links between each possible node?

1. Ring
2. Star
3. Tree
4. Mesh

## What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission?

1. Bytes per second
2. Baud
3. Bits per second
4. Both B and C

## Which of the communication modes support two way traffic but in only once direction of a time?

1. Simplex
2. Half-duplex
3. Three - quarter's duplex
4. Full duplex

## The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called .............

1. Attenuation
2. Propagation
3. Scattering
4. Interruption

## Which of the following TCP/IP protocols is used for transferring files form one machine to another.

1. FTP
2. SNMP
3. SMTP
4. RPC

## Answers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **C) Both of the above** 2. **B) Ring** 3. **A) File transfer protocol** 4. **A) Bus** 5. **D) All of the above** 6. **C) Star Topology** 7. **A) Fiber Distributed Data Interface** 8. **C) Mail service** 9. **B) End to end delivery** 10. **A) Physical** | 1. **D) Peer to Peer** 2. **D) All of the above** 3. **C) Session Layer** 4. **A) Telnet** 5. **A) Physical layer** 6. **D) Mesh** 7. **B) Baud** 8. **B) Half-duplex** 9. **A) Attenuation** 10. **A) FTP** |

# Set-2

## A network that needs human beings to manually route signals is called....

A) Fiber Optic Network B) Bus Network

C) T-switched network D) Ring network

## TCP/IP layer corresponds to the OSI models to three layers.

A) Application B) Presentation

C) Session D) Transport

## Which of the transport layer protocols is connectionless?

A) UDP B) TCP

C) FTP D) Nvt

## Which of the following applications allows a user to access and change remote files without actual

transfer?

A) DNS B) FTP

C) NFS D) Telnet

## The data unit in the TCP/IP layer called a .....

A) Message B) Segment

C) Datagram D) Frame

## DNS can obtain the of host if its domain name is known and vice versa.

A) Station address B) IP address

C) Port address D) Checksum

1. **Which of the following OSI layers correspond to TCP/IP's application layer?**

A) Application B) IP Address

C) Session D) All of the above

## Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network via a .......

A) File Server B) Utility Server

C) Printer Server D) Gateway

## A communication device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a

A) Concentrator B) Modifier

C) Multiplexer D) Full duplex file

## Which layers of the OSI determines the interface often system with the user?

A) Network B) Application

C) Data link D) Session

## Which of the following of the TCP/IP protocols is the used for transferring files from one machine to another?

1. FTP C) SNMP
2. SMTP D) Rpe

## In which OSI layers does the FDDI protocol operate?

A) Physical B) Data link

C) Network D) A and B

## In FDDI, data normally travel on ..................

A) The primary ring B) The Secondary ring

C) Both rings D) Neither ring

## The layer of OSI model can use the trailer of the frame for error detection.

A) Physical B) Data link

C) Transport D) Presentation

## In a topology, if there are n devices in a network, each device has n-1 ports for cables.

A) Mesh B) Star

C) Bus D) Ring

## Another name for Usenet is

A) Gopher B) Newsgroups

C) Browser D) CERN

## The standard suit of protocols used by the Internet, Intranets, extranets and some other networks.

A) TCP/IP B) Protocol

C) Open system D) Internet work processor

## State whether the following is True or False.

1. In bus topology, heavy Network traffic slows down the bus speed.
2. It is multipoint configuration.
   1. True, True B) True, False

C) False, True D) False, False

## Which of the following is the logical topology?

A) Bus B) Tree

C) Star D) Both A and B

## Which of the following is/ are the drawbacks of Ring Topology?

1. Failure of one computer, can affect the whole network
2. Adding or removing the computers disturbs the network activity.
3. If the central hub fails, the whole network fails to operate.
4. Both of A and B

## Answers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **C) T-switched network** 2. **A) Application** 3. **A) UDP** 4. **C) NFS** 5. **D) Frame** 6. **B) IP address** 7. **D) All of the above** 8. **D) Gateway** 9. **C) Multiplexer** 10. **B) Application** | 1. **A) FTP** 2. **D) A and B** 3. **A) The primary ring** 4. **A) Physical** 5. **A) Mesh** 6. **B) Newsgroups** 7. **A) TCP/IP** 8. **A) True, True** 9. **C) Star** 10. **D) Both of A and B** |

**Set-3**

1. **Which of the following is not the layer of TCP/IP protocol?**
2. Application Layer
3. Session Layer
4. Transport Layer
5. Internetwork layer

## address use 7 bits for the <network> and 24 bits for the <host> portion of the IP

**address.**

1. Class A
2. Class B
3. Class C
4. Class D

## addresses are reserved for multicasting.

1. Class B
2. Class C
3. Class D
4. Class E

## State the following statement is true or false.

1. In class B addresses a total of more than 1 billion addresses can be formed.
2. Class E addresses are reserved for future or experimental use.
   1. True, False
   2. True, True
   3. False, True
   4. False, False

## Which of the following statement is true?

1. An address with all bits 1 is interpreted as all networks or all hosts.
2. The class A network 128.0.0.0 is defined as the loopback network.
   1. i only
   2. ii only
   3. Both A and B
   4. None of the above

## Which is not the Regional Internet Registers (RIR) of the following?

1. American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)
2. Europeans Registry for Internet Numbers (ERIN)
3. Reseaux IP Europeans (RIPE)
4. Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)

## Match the following IEEE No to their corresponding Name for IEEE 802 standards for LANs.

1. 802.3 a) WiFi
2. 802.11 b) WiMa
3. 802.15.1 c) Ethernet
4. 802.16 d) Bluetooth
   1. i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
   2. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
   3. i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
   4. i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a

## 8 was the first step in the evolution of Ethernet from a coaxial cable bus to hub managed,

**twisted pair network.**

1. Star LAN
2. Ring LAN
3. Mesh LAN
4. All of the above

## is the predominant form of Fast Ethernet, and runs over two pairs of category 5 or above

**cable.**

1. 100 BASE-T
2. 100 BASE-TX
3. 100 BASE-T4
4. 100 BASE-T2

## IEEE 802.3ab defines Gigabit Ethernet transmission over unshielded twisted pair (UTP) category 5, 5e or 6 cabling known as ....................

1. 1000 BASE-T
2. 1000 BASE-SX
3. 1000 BASE-LX
4. 1000 BASE-CX

## Answers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **B) Session Layer** 2. **A) Class A** 3. **C) Class D** 4. **B) True, True** 5. **A) i only** | 1. **B) Europeans (ERIN)** 2. **C) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b** 3. **A) Star LAN** 4. **B) 100 BASE-TX** 5. **A) 1000 BASE-T** |

**Set-4**

1. **is a high performance fiber optic token ring LAN running at 100 Mbps over distances up to**

**1000 stations connected.**

1. FDDI
2. FDDT
3. FDDR
4. FOTR

## Which of the following are Gigabit Ethernets?

1. 1000 BASE-SX
2. 1000 BASE-LX
3. 1000 BASE-CX
4. All of the above

## is a collective term for a number of Ethernet Standards that carry traffic at the nominal

**rate of 1000 Mbits/s against the original Ethernet speed of 10 Mbit/s.**

1. Ethernet
2. Fast Ethernet
3. Gigabit Ethernet
4. All of the above

## is another kind of fiber optic network with active star for switching.

1. S/NET
2. SW/NET
3. NET/SW
4. FS/NET

## The combination of ........... and is often termed the local address or the local portion of the

**IP Address.**

1. Network number and host number
2. Network number and subnet number
3. Subnet number and host number.
4. All of the above

## State whether true or false.

1. A connection oriented protocol can only use unicast addresses.
2. The any cast service is included in IPV6.
   1. True, False
   2. True, True
   3. False, True
   4. False, False

## 7 implies that all subnets obtained from the same network use the subnet mask.

1. Static subnetting
2. Dynamic Subnetting
3. Variable length subnetting
4. Both B and C

## The most important and common protocols associated TCP/IP internetwork layer are.

i) Internet Protocol (IP) ii) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

iii) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) iv) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

V) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

1. i, ii, iii, and iv only
2. ii, iii, iv and v only
3. i, iii, iv and v only
4. All i, ii, iii, iv and v only

## ........... is responsible for converting the higher level protocol addresses to physical Network Addresses.

1. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
2. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)
3. Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)
4. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

## Which of the following is not a mechanism that DHCP supports for IP address allocation?

1. Automatic allocation
2. Static allocation
3. Dynamic allocation
4. Manual allocation

## Answers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **A) FDDI** 2. **D) All of the above** 3. **B) Fast Ethernet** 4. **A) S/NET** 5. **C) Subnet... number.** | 1. **B) True, True** 2. **A) Static subnetting** 3. **D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v only** 4. **A) Address Protocol (ARP)** 5. **B) Static allocation** |

# Set-5

## 1 is a high performance fiber optic token ring LAN running at 100 Mbps over distances

**upto 1000 stations connected.**

1. FDDI
2. FDDT
3. FDDR
4. FOTR

## 2. Which of the following are Gigabit Ethernets?

1. 1000 BASE-SX
2. 1000 BASE-LX
3. 1000 BASE-CX
4. All of above

## is a collective term for a number of Ethernet Standards that carry traffic at the

**nominal rate of 1000 Mbit/s against the original Ethernet speed of 10 Mbit/s.**

1. Ethernet
2. Fast Ethernet
3. Gigabit Ethernet
4. All of the above

## is another kind of fiber optic network with an active star for switching.

1. S/NET
2. SW/NET
3. NET/SW
4. FS/NET

## 5. The combination of ……………. And is often termed the local address of the local portion of

**the IP address.**

1. Network number and host number
2. Network number and subnet number
3. Subnet number and host number
4. All of the above

## 6 implies that all subnets obtained from the same subnet mask.

1. Static subnetting
2. Dynamic subnetting
3. Variable length subnetting
4. Both B and C

## State whether true or false.

1. A connection oriented protocol can only use unicast addresses.
2. The anycast service is included in IPV6.
   1. True, True
   2. True, False
   3. False, True
   4. False, False

## The most important and common protocols associated TCP/IP internetwork layer are.

i) Internet protocol(IP) ii) Internet control Message Protocol(ICMP)

iii) Bootstrap Protocol (BooTP) iv) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

1. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
   1. i, ii, iii and iv only
   2. i, iii, iv and v only
   3. ii, iii, iv and v only
   4. All i, ii, iii, iv and v

## 9 is responsible for converting the higher level protocol addresses (IP addresses) to

**physical network addresses.**

1. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
2. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)
3. Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)
4. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

## 10. Which of the following is not a mechanism that DHCP supports for IP address allocation?

1. Automatic allocation
2. Static allocation
3. Dynamic allocation
4. Manual allocation

## Answers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **A) FDDI** 2. **D) All of above** 3. **B) Fast Ethernet** 4. **A) S/NET** 5. **C) Subnet …. host number** | 1. **A) Static subnetting** 2. **A) True, True** 3. **D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v** 4. **A) Address …..(ARP)** 5. **B) Static allocation** |

# Set-6

## The examples of Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP) are.

i) Open Short Path First (OSPF) ii) Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

1. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
   1. i only
   2. i, and ii only
   3. i and iii only
   4. All i, ii and iii

## FTP server listens to connections on port …………………….

1. 19 and 20
2. 20 and 21
3. 21 and 22
4. 20 and 22

## Which of the following operations can be performed by using FTP.

i) Connect to a remote host ii) Select directory

1. Define the transfer mode iv) List file available
   1. i, and ii only
   2. i, ii and iii only
   3. ii, iii and iv only
   4. All i, ii, iii and iv

## A is a set of information that is exchanged between a client and web browser and a web

**server during an HTTP transaction.**

1. infoset
2. clientinfo
3. cookie
4. transkie

## Match the following HTTP status code to their respective definitions.

1. 400 a) OK
2. 500 b) Not found
3. 200 c) Continue
4. 100 d) Internal server error
   1. i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
   2. i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
   3. i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d
   4. i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d

## Loopback address of IPv6 address is equivalent to the IPV4 loopback address

**127.0.0.1.**

A) (: : 1)

B) (: : )

C) (: : 0)

D) (1 : : )

## Unspecified address of IPV6 address is equivalent to the IPV4 unspecified address

**0.0.0.0.**

A) (: : 1)

B) (: : )

C) (: : 0)

D) (1 : : )

## A simple cabling method, known as the topology allows about 30 computers on a

**maximum cable length of about 600 feet.**

1. Ring
2. Bus
3. Star
4. Mesh

## The layer is responsible for resolving access to the shared media or resources.

1. Physical
2. Mac sub layer
3. Network
4. Transport

## A WAN typically spans a set of countries that have data rates less than Mbps.

1. 2
2. 1
3. 4

D) 100

## Answers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. B) i, and ii only 2. B) 20 and 21**   1. **D) All i, ii, iii and iv** 2. **C) cookie** 3. **A) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c** | **6. A) (: : 1)**  **7. B) (: : )**   1. **B) Bus** 2. **B) Mac sub layer**   **10. B) 1** |