1.Which of the following protocol is used for remote terminal connection service?

(A) RARP

(B) UDP

(C) FTP

(D) TELNET

Ans: D

TELNET

2.Which of the following terms is just the collection of networks that can be joined together?

(A) Intranet

(B) Extranet

(C) Internet

(D) LAN

Ans: A

Intranet

3.Bluetooth is an example of

(A) Wide area network

(B) Virtual private network

(C) Local area network

(D) Personal area network

Ans: D

Personal area network

4.The application layer of the OSI model is

(A) Four layer

(B) Five layer

(C) Six layer

(D) Seven layer

Ans: D Seven layer

5.FDDI is

(A) Bus based network

(B) Mesh network

(C) Star network

(D) Ring network

Ans: D

Ring network

6.Which of the following is the fastest type of computer?

(A) Personal computer

(B) Workstation

(C) Notebook

(D) Laptop

Ans: D

Laptop

7.Which can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use?

(A) Control

(B) Input device

(C) Storage

(D) Logic

Ans: B

Input device

8.A device which can be connected to a network without using cable is called

(A) Distributed device

(B) Centralized device

(C) Open-source device

(D) Wireless device

Ans: D

Wireless device

9.The vast network of computers that connects millions of people all over the world is called

(A) Internet

(B) Hypertext

(C) LAN

(D) Web

Ans: A

Internet

10.The cheapest modems can transmit

(A) 300 bits per second

(B) 1,200 bits per second

(C) 2,400 bits per second

(D) None of these

Ans: A

300 bits per second

11.The IETF standards documents are called _____
a) RFC
b) RCF
c) ID
d) DFC

Answer: a

12. In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are _____
a) Added
b) Removed
c) Rearranged
d) Modified

Answer: a

13. The structure or format of data is called _____
a) Syntax
b) Semantics
c) Struct
d) Formatting

Answer: a

14. Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission.
a) Automatic
b) Half-duplex
c) Full-duplex
d) Simplex

Answer: d

15. The first Network was called _____
a) CNNET
b) NSFNET
c) ASAPNET
d) ARPANET

Answer: d

16. A _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.
a) Path
b) Medium
c) Protocol
d) Route

Answer: b

17. Which organization has authority over interstate and international commerce in the communications field?
a) ITU-T
b) IEEE
c) FCC
d) ISOC

Answer: c

18. Which of this is not a network edge device?
a) PC
b) Smartphones
c) Servers
d) Switch

Answer: d

19. A _____ set of rules that governs data communication.
a) Protocols
b) Standards
c) RFCs
d) Servers

Answer: a.

20. Three or more devices share a link in _____ connection.
a) Unipoint
b) Multipoint
c) Point to point
d) Simplex

Answer: b

21.When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called _____
a) computer network
b) distributed system
c) networking system
d) mail system

Answer: b

22. Two devices are in network if _____
a) a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device
b) a process is running on both devices
c) PIDs of the processes running of different devices are same
d) a process is active and another is inactive

Answer: a

23. Which of the following computer networks is built on the top of another network?
a) prior network
b) chief network
c) prime network
d) overlay network

Answer: d

24. In computer network nodes are _____
a) the computer that originates the data
b) the computer that routes the data
c) the computer that terminates the data
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

25. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in _____
a) broadcast network
b) unicast network
c) multicast network
d) anycast network

Answer: a

26. Bluetooth is an example of _____
a) personal area network
b) local area network
c) virtual private network
d) wide area network

Answer: a

27. A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
a) bridge
b) firewall
c) router
d) hub

Answer: c

28. A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called _____
a) protocol architecture
b) protocol stack
c) protocol suite
d) protocol system

Answer: b

29. Network congestion occurs _____
a) in case of traffic overloading
b) when a system terminates
c) when connection between two nodes terminates
d) in case of transfer failure

Answer: a.

30. Which of the following networks extends a private network across public networks?
a) local area network
b) virtual private network
c) enterprise private network
d) storage area network

Answer: b

31.How many layers are present in the Internet protocol stack (TCP/IP model)?
a) 5
b) 7
c) 6
d) 10

Answer: a

32. The number of layers in ISO OSI reference model is _____
a) 5
b) 7
c) 6
d) 10

Answer: b

33. Which of the following layers is an addition to OSI model when compared with TCP IP model?
a) Application layer
b) Presentation layer
c) Session layer
d) Session and Presentation layer

Answer: d

34. Application layer is implemented in _____
a) End system
b) NIC
c) Ethernet
d) Packet transport

Answer: a

35. Transport layer is implemented in _____
a) End system
b) NIC
c) Ethernet
d) Signal transmission

Answer: a

36. The functionalities of the presentation layer include _____
a) Data compression
b) Data encryption
c) Data description
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

37. Delimiting and synchronization of data exchange is provided by _____
a) Application layer
b) Session layer
c) Transport layer
d) Link layer

Answer: b

38. In OSI model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is _____
a) Application layer
b) Transport layer
c) Link layer
d) Session layer

Answer: d

39. In TCP IP Model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is _____
a) Application layer
b) Transport layer
c) Link layer
d) Session layer

Answer: a

40. In the OSI model, as a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____
a) Added
b) Removed
c) Rearranged
d) Randomized

Answer: b

41. Which of the following statements can be associated with OSI model?
a) A structured way to discuss and easier update system components
b) One layer may duplicate lower layer functionality
c) Functionality at one layer no way requires information from another layer
d) It is an application specific network model

Answer: c

42.OSI stands for _____
a) open system interconnection
b) operating system interface
c) optical service implementation
d) open service Internet

Answer: a

43. The number of layers in ISO OSI reference model is _____
a) 4
b) 5
c) 6
d) 7

Answer: d

44. TCP/IP model does not have _____ layer but OSI model have this layer.
a) session layer
b) transport layer
c) application layer
d) network layer

Answer: a

45. Which layer is used to link the network support layers and user support layers?
a) session layer
b) data link layer
c) transport layer
d) network layer

Answer: c

46. Which address is used on the internet for employing the TCP/IP protocols?
a) physical address and logical address
b) port address
c) specific address
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

47. TCP/IP model was developed _____ the OSI model.
a) prior to
b) after
c) simultaneous to
d) with no link to

Answer: a

48. Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery in a general network model?
a) network layer
b) transport layer
c) session layer
d) data link layer

Answer: b

49. Which address is used to identify a process on a host by the transport layer?
a) physical address
b) logical address
c) port address
d) specific address

Answer: c

50. Which layer provides the services to user?
a) application layer
b) session layer
c) presentation layer
d) physical layer

Answer: a

51. Transmission data rate is decided by _____
a) network layer
b) physical layer
c) data link layer
d) transport layer
View Answer
Answer: b

52.The physical layer is concerned with _____
a) bit-by-bit delivery
p) process to process delivery
c) application to application delivery
d) port to port delivery

Answer: a
53. Which transmission media provides the highest transmission speed in a network?
a) coaxial cable
b) twisted pair cable
c) optical fiber
d) electrical cable
Answer: c

54. Bits can be sent over guided and unguided media as analog signal by _____
a) digital modulation
b) amplitude modulation
c) frequency modulation
d) phase modulation

Answer: a

55. The portion of physical layer that interfaces with the media access control sublayer is called _____
a) physical signalling sublayer
b) physical data sublayer
c) physical address sublayer
d) physical transport sublayer

Answer: a

56. The physical layer provides _____
a) mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables
b) electrical specification of transmission line signal level
c) specification for IR over optical fiber
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

57. In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides _____
a) start and stop signalling
b) flow control
c) both start & stop signalling and flow control
d) only start signalling

Answer: c

58. The physical layer is responsible for _____
a) line coding
b) channel coding
c) modulation
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

59. The physical layer translates logical communication requests from the _____ into hardware specific operations.
a) data link layer
b) network layer
c) trasnport layer
d) application layer

Answer: a

60. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by _____
a) analog modulation
b) digital modulation
c) multiplexing
d) phase modulation

Answer: c

61. Wireless transmission of signals can be done via _____
a) radio waves
b) microwaves
c) infrared
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

62.The network layer is concerned with _____ of data.
a) bits
b) frames
c) packets
d) bytes
Answer: c

63. Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?
a) routing
b) inter-networking
c) congestion control
d) error control

Answer: d

64. A 4 byte IP address consists of _____
a) only network address
b) only host address
c) network address & host address
d) network address & MAC address
Answer: c

65. In virtual circuit network each packet contains _____
a) full source and destination address
b) a short VC number
c) only source address
d) only destination address

Answer: b

66. Which of the following routing algorithms can be used for network layer design?
a) shortest path algorithm
b) distance vector routing
c) link state routing
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

67. Which of the following is not correct in relation to multi-destination routing?
a) is same as broadcast routing
b) contains the list of all destinations
c) data is not sent by packets
d) there are multiple receivers

Answer: c

68. A subset of a network that includes all the routers but contains no loops is called _____
a) spanning tree
b) spider structure
c) spider tree
d) special tree

Answer: a

69. Which one of the following algorithm is not used for congestion control?
a) traffic aware routing
b) admission control
c) load shedding
d) routing information protocol

Answer: d

70. The network layer protocol for internet is _____
a) ethernet
b) internet protocol
c) hypertext transfer protocol
d) file transfer protocol

Answer: b

71. ICMP is primarily used for _____
a) error and diagnostic functions
b) addressing
c) forwarding
d) routing

Answer: a

72.The data link layer takes the packets from _____ and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.
a) network layer
b) physical layer
c) transport layer
d) application layer

Answer: a

73. Which of the following tasks is not done by data link layer?
a) framing
b) error control
c) flow control
d) channel coding

Answer: d

74. Which sublayer of the data link layer performs data link functions that depend upon the type of medium?
a) logical link control sublayer
b) media access control sublayer
c) network interface control sublayer
d) error control sublayer

Answer: b

75. Header of a frame generally contains _____
a) synchronization bytes
b) addresses
c) frame identifier
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

76. Automatic repeat request error management mechanism is provided by _____
a) logical link control sublayer
b) media access control sublayer
c) network interface control sublayer
d) application access control sublayer

Answer: a

77. When 2 or more bits in a data unit has been changed during the transmission, the error is called _____
a) random error
b) burst error
c) inverted error
d) double error

Answer: b

78. CRC stands for _____
a) cyclic redundancy check
b) code repeat check
c) code redundancy check
d) cyclic repeat check

Answer: a

79. Which of the following is a data link protocol?
a) ethernet
b) point to point protocol
c) hdlc
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

80. Which of the following is the multiple access protocol for channel access control?
a) CSMA/CD
b) CSMA/CA
c) Both CSMA/CD & CSMA/CA
d) HDLC

Answer: c

81. The technique of temporarily delaying outgoing acknowledgements so that they can be hooked onto the next outgoing data frame is called _____
a) piggybacking
b) cyclic redundancy check
c) fletcher's checksum
d) parity check

Answer: a

82.Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to _____
a) network layer
b) data link layer
c) application layer
d) physical layer

Answer: a

83. Which of the following are transport layer protocols used in networking?
a) TCP and FTP
b) UDP and HTTP
c) TCP and UDP
d) HTTP and FTP

Answer: c

84. User datagram protocol is called connectionless because _____
a) all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
b) it sends data as a stream of related packets
c) it is received in the same order as sent order
d) it sends data very quickly

Answer: a

85. Transmission control protocol _____
a) is a connection-oriented protocol
b) uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
c) receives data from application as a single stream
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

86. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called _____
a) socket
b) pipe
c) port
d) machine

Answer: a

87. Socket-style API for windows is called _____
a) wsock
b) winsock
c) wins
d) sockwi

Answer: b

88. Which one of the following is a version of UDP with congestion control?
a) datagram congestion control protocol
b) stream control transmission protocol
c) structured stream transport
d) user congestion control protocol

Answer: a

89. A _____ is a TCP name for a transport service access point.
a) port
b) pipe
c) node
d) protocol

Answer: a

90. Transport layer protocols deals with _____
a) application to application communication
b) process to process communication
c) node to node communication
d) man to man communication

Answer: b

91. Which of the following is a transport layer protocol?
a) stream control transmission protocol
b) internet control message protocol
c) neighbor discovery protocol
d) dynamic host configuration protocol

Answer: a

92.What is the access point (AP) in a wireless LAN?
a) device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network
b) wireless devices itself
c) both device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network and wireless devices itself
d) all the nodes in the network

Answer: a

93. In wireless ad-hoc network _____
a) access point is not required
b) access point is must
c) nodes are not required
d) all nodes are access points

Answer: a

94. Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN?
a) CDMA
b) CSMA/CA
c) ALOHA
d) CSMA/CD

Answer: b

95. In wireless distribution system _____
a) multiple access point are inter-connected with each other
b) there is no access point
c) only one access point exists
d) access points are not required

Answer: a

96. A wireless network interface controller can work in _____
a) infrastructure mode
b) ad-hoc mode
c) both infrastructure mode and ad-hoc mode
d) WDS mode

Answer: c

97. In wireless network an extended service set is a set of _____
a) connected basic service sets
b) all stations
c) all access points

d) connected access points

Answer: a

98. Mostly _____ is used in wireless LAN.
a) time division multiplexing
b) orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
c) space division multiplexing
d) channel division multiplexing

Answer: b

99. Which one of the following event is not possible in wireless LAN?
a) collision detection
b) acknowledgement of data frames
c) multi-mode data transmission
d) connection to wired networks

Answer: a

100. What is Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)?
a) security algorithm for ethernet
b) security algorithm for wireless networks
c) security algorithm for usb communication
d) security algorithm for emails

Answer: b

101. What is WPA?
a) wi-fi protected access
b) wired protected access
c) wired process access
d) wi-fi process access

Answer: a

102.An RPC (remote procedure call) is initiated by the _____
a) server
b) client
c) client after the sever
d) a third party

Answer: b

103. In RPC, while a server is processing the call, the client is blocked _____
a) unless the client sends an asynchronous request to the server
b) unless the call processing is complete
c) for the complete duration of the connection
d) unless the server is disconnected

Answer: a

104. A remote procedure call is _____
a) inter-process communication
b) a single process
c) a single thread
d) a single stream

Answer: a

105. RPC allows a computer program to cause a subroutine to execute in _____
a) its own address space
b) another address space
c) both its own address space and another address space
d) applications address space

Answer: b

106. RPC works between two processes. These processes must be _____
a) on the same computer
b) on different computers connected with a network
c) on the same computer and also on different computers connected with a network
d) on none of the computers

Answer: c

107. A remote procedure is uniquely identified by _____
a) program number
b) version number
c) procedure number

d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

108. An RPC application requires _____
a) specific protocol for client server communication
b) a client program
c) a server program
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

109. RPC is used to _____
a) establish a server on remote machine that can respond to queries
b) retrieve information by calling a query
c) establish a server on remote machine that can respond to queries and retrieve information by calling a query
d) to secure the client

Answer: c

110. RPC is a _____
a) synchronous operation
b) asynchronous operation
c) time independent operation
d) channel specific operation

Answer: a

111. The local operating system on the server machine passes the incoming packets to the _____
a) server stub
b) client stub
c) client operating system
d) client process

Answer: a

112.The sharing of a medium and its link by two or more devices is called _____
a) Fully duplexing
b) Multiplexing
c) Micropleixng
d) Duplexing

Answer: b

113. Multiplexing is used in _____
a) Packet switching
b) Circuit switching
c) Data switching
d) Packet & Circuit switching

Answer: b

114. Which multiplexing technique used to transmit digital signals?
a) FDM
b) TDM
c) WDM
d) FDM & WDM

Answer: b

115. If there are n signal sources of same data rate, then the TDM link has _____ slots.
a) n
b) n/2
c) n*2
d) 2^n

Answer: a

116. If link transmits 4000frames per second, and each slot has 8 bits, the transmission rate of circuit this TDM is _____
a) 32kbps
b) 500bps
c) 500kbps
d) 32bps

Answer: a

117. The state when dedicated signals are idle are called _____
a) Death period
b) Poison period
c) Silent period
d) Stop period

Answer: c

118. Multiplexing provides _____
a) Efficiency
b) Privacy
c) Anti jamming

d) Both Efficiency & Privacy

Answer: d

119. In TDM, the transmission rate of a multiplexed path is always _____ the sum of the transmission rates of the signal sources.
a) Greater than
b) Lesser than
c) Equal to
d) Equal to or greater than

Answer: a

120. In TDM, slots are further divided into _____
a) Seconds
b) Frames
c) Packets
d) Bits

Answer: b

121.Which of the following is not applicable for IP?
a) Error reporting
b) Handle addressing conventions
c) Datagram format
d) Packet handling conventions

Answer: a

122. Which of the following field in IPv4 datagram is not related to fragmentation?
a) Flags
b) Offset
c) TOS
d) Identifier

Answer: c

123. The TTL field has value 10. How many routers (max) can process this datagram?
a) 11
b) 5
c) 10
d) 1

Answer: c

124. If the value in protocol field is 17, the transport layer protocol used is _____
a) TCP
b) UDP
c) ICMP
d) IGMP

Answer: b

125. The data field cannot carry which of the following?
a) TCP segment
b) UDP segment
c) ICMP messages
d) SMTP messages

Answer: c

126. What should be the flag value to indicate the last fragment?
a) 0
b) 1
c) TTl value
d) Protocol field value

Answer: a

127. Which of these is not applicable for IP protocol?
a) is connectionless
b) offer reliable service
c) offer unreliable service
d) does not Answer
Answer: b

128. Which of the following demerits does Fragmentation have?
a) complicates routers
b) open to DOS attack
c) overlapping of fragments.
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

129. Which field helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?
a) offset
b) flag
c) ttl
d) identifer

Answer: a

130.Which of the following is the broadcast address for a Class B network ID using the default subnetmask?
a) 172.16.10.255
b) 255.255.255.255
c) 172.16.255.255
d) 172.255.255.255

Answer: c

131. You have an IP address of 172.16.13.5 with a 255.255.255.128 subnet mask. What is your class of address, subnet address, and broadcast address?
a) Class A, Subnet 172.16.13.0, Broadcast address 172.16.13.127
b) Class B, Subnet 172.16.13.0, Broadcast address 172.16.13.127
c) Class B, Subnet 172.16.13.0, Broadcast address 172.16.13.255
d) Class B, Subnet 172.16.0.0, Broadcast address 172.16.255.255

Answer: b

132. If you wanted to have 12 subnets with a Class C network ID, which subnet mask would you use?
a) 255.255.255.252
b) 255.255.255.255
c) 255.255.255.240
d) 255.255.255.248

Answer: c

133. The combination of _____ and _____ is often termed the local address of the local portion of the IP address.
a) Network number and host number
b) Network number and subnet number
c) Subnet number and host number
d) Host number

Answer: c

134. _____ implies that all subnets obtained from the same subnet mask.
a) Static subnetting
b) Dynamic subnetting
c) Variable length subnetting
d) Dynamic length subnetting

Answer: a

135. State whether true or false.
i) A connection oriented protocol can only use unicast addresses.
ii) The any cast service is included in IPV6.
a) True, True
b) True, False
c) False, True
d) False, False

Answer: a

136. _____ is a high performance fiber optic token ring LAN running at 100 Mbps over distances upto 1000 stations connected.
a) FDDI
b) FDDT
c) FDDR
d) FOTR

Answer: a

137. Which of the following are Gigabit Ethernets?
a) 1000 BASE-SX
b) 1000 BASE-LX
c) 1000 BASE-CX
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

138. _____ 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.
a) Ethernet
b) Fast Ethernet
c) Gigabit Ethernet
d) Gigabyte Ethernet

Answer: b

139. _____ is another kind of fiber optic network with an active star for switching.
a) S/NET
b) SW/NET
c) NET/SW
d) FS/NET

Answer: a

140.Which of the following is false with respect to TCP?
a) Connection-oriented
b) Process-to-process
c) Transport layer protocol
d) Unreliable

Answer: d

141. In TCP, sending and receiving data is done as _____
a) Stream of bytes
b) Sequence of characters
c) Lines of data
d) Packets

Answer: a

142. TCP process may not write and read data at the same speed. So we need _____ for storage.
a) Packets
b) Buffers
c) Segments
d) Stacks

Answer: b

143. TCP groups a number of bytes together into a packet called _____
a) Packet
b) Buffer
c) Segment
d) Stack

Answer: c

144. Communication offered by TCP is _____
a) Full-duplex
b) Half-duplex
c) Semi-duplex
d) Byte by byte

Answer: a

145. To achieve reliable transport in TCP, _____ is used to check the safe and sound arrival of data.
a) Packet
b) Buffer
c) Segment
d) Acknowledgment

Answer: d

146. In segment header, sequence number and acknowledgement number fields refer to _____
a) Byte number
b) Buffer number
c) Segment number
d) Acknowledgment

Answer: a

147. Suppose a TCP connection is transferring a file of 1000 bytes. The first byte is numbered 10001. What is the sequence number of the segment if all data is sent in only one segment?
a) 10000
b) 10001
c) 12001
d) 11001

Answer: b

148. Bytes of data being transferred in each connection are numbered by TCP. These numbers start with a _____
a) Fixed number
b) Random sequence of 0’s and 1’s
c) One
d) Sequence of zero’s and one’s

Answer: d

149. The value of acknowledgement field in a segment defines _____
a) sequence number of the byte received previously
b) total number of bytes to receive
c) sequence number of the next byte to be received
d) sequence of zeros and ones

Answer: c

150.Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) has been designed to compensate _____
a) Error-reporting
b) Error-correction
c) Host and management queries
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

151. Header size of the ICMP message is _____
a) 8-bytes
b) 8-bits
c) 16-bytes
d) 16-bits

Answer: a

152. During error reporting, ICMP always reports error messages to _____
a) Destination
b) Source
c) Next router
d) Previous router

Answer: b

153. Which of these is not a type of error-reporting message?
a) Destination unreachable
b) Source quench
c) Router error
d) Time exceeded

Answer: c

154. ICMP error message will not be generated for a datagram having a special address such as _____
a) 127.0.0.0
b) 12.1.2
c) 11.1
d) 127

Answer: a

155. When a router cannot route a datagram or host cannot deliver a datagram, the datagram is discarded and the router or the host sends a _____ message back to the source host that initiated the datagram.
a) Destination unreachable
b) Source quench
c) Router error
d) Time exceeded

Answer: a

156. The source-quench message in ICMP was designed to add a kind of _____ to the IP.
a) error control
b) flow control
c) router control
d) switch control

Answer: b

157. In case of time exceeded error, when the datagram visits a router, the value of time to live field is _____
a) Remains constant
b) Decremented by 2
c) Incremented by 1
d) Decremented by 1

Answer: d

158. Two machines can use the timestamp request and timestamp replay messages to determine the _____ needed for an IP datagram to travel between them.
a) Half-trip time
b) Round-trip time
c) Travel time for the next router
d) Time to reach the destination/source

Answer: b

159. During debugging, we can use the _____ program to find if a host is alive and responding.
a) traceroute
b) shell
c) ping
d) java

Answer: c

160. In windows _____ can be used to trace the route of the packet from the source to the destination.
a) traceroute
b) tracert
c) ping
d) locater

Answer: b

161. In a simple echo-request message, the value of the sum is 01010000 01011100. Then, value of checksum is _____
a) 10101111 10100011
b) 01010000 01011100
c) 10101111 01011100
d) 01010000 10100011

Answer: a

162.The number of objects in a Web page which consists of 4 jpeg images and HTML text is _____
a) 4
b) 1
c) 5
d) 7

Answer: c

163. The default connection type used by HTTP is _____
a) Persistent
b) Non-persistent
c) Can be either persistent or non-persistent depending on connection request
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

164. The time taken by a packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client is called _____
a) STT
b) RTT
c) PTT
d) JTT

Answer: b

165. The HTTP request message is sent in _____ part of three-way handshake.
a) First
b) Second
c) Third
d) Fourth

Answer: c

166. In the process of fetching a web page from a server the HTTP request/response takes _____ RTTs.
a) 2
b) 1
c) 4
d) 3

Answer: b

167. The first line of HTTP request message is called _____
a) Request line
b) Header line
c) Status line
d) Entity line

Answer: a

168. The values GET, POST, HEAD etc are specified in _____ of HTTP message
a) Request line
b) Header line
c) Status line
d) Entity body

Answer: a

169. The _____ method when used in the method field, leaves entity body empty.
a) POST
b) SEND

c) GET
d) PUT

Answer: c

170. The HTTP response message leaves out the requested object when _____ method is used
a) GET
b) POST
c) HEAD
d) PUT

Answer: c

171. Find the oddly matched HTTP status codes
a) 200 OK
b) 400 Bad Request
c) 301 Moved permanently
d) 304 Not Found
View Answer
Answer: d

172. Which of the following is not correct?
a) Web cache doesnt has its own disk space
b) Web cache can act both like server and client
c) Web cache might reduce the response time
d) Web cache contains copies of recently requested objects

Answer: a

173. The conditional GET mechanism
a) Imposes conditions on the objects to be requested
b) Limits the number of response from a server
c) Helps to keep a cache upto date
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

174. Which of the following is present in both an HTTP request line and a status line?
a) HTTP version number
b) URL
c) Method
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

175.When the mail server sends mail to other mail servers it becomes _____
a) SMTP server
b) SMTP client
c) Peer
d) Master

Answer: b

176. If you have to send multimedia data over SMTP it has to be encoded into _____
a) Binary
b) Signal
c) ASCII
d) Hash

Answer: c

177. Expansion of SMTP is _____
b) Simple Message Transfer Protocol
c) Simple Mail Transmission Protocol
d) Simple Message Transmission Protocol

Answer: a

178. In SMTP, the command to write receiver's mail address is written with the command _____
a) SEND TO
b) RCPT TO
c) MAIL TO
d) RCVR TO

Answer: b

179. The underlying Transport layer protocol used by SMTP is _____
a) TCP
b) UDP
c) Either TCP or UDP
d) IMAP

Answer: a

180. Choose the statement which is wrong incase of SMTP?
a) It requires message to be in 7bit ASCII format
b) It is a pull protocol
c) It transfers files from one mail server to another mail server

d) SMTP is responsible for the transmission of the mail through the internet

Answer: b

181. Internet mail places each object in _____
a) Separate messages for each object
b) One message
c) Varies with number of objects
d) Multiple messages for each object

Answer: b

182. Typically the TCP port used by SMTP is _____
a) 25
b) 35
c) 50
d) 15

Answer: a

183. A session may include _____
a) Zero or more SMTP transactions
b) Exactly one SMTP transactions
c) Always more than one SMTP transactions
d) Number of SMTP transactions cant be determined

Answer: a

184. Which of the following is an example of user agents for e-mail?
a) Microsoft Outlook
b) Facebook
c) Google
d) Tumblr

Answer: a

185. When the sender and the receiver of an email are on different systems, we need only _____
a) One MTA
b) Two UAs
c) Two UAs and one MTA
d) Two UAs and two MTAs

Answer: d

187. User agent does not support this _____
a) Composing messages
b) Reading messages
c) Replying messages
d) Routing messages

Answer: d

188.The entire hostname has a maximum of _____
a) 255 characters
b) 127 characters
c) 63 characters
d) 31 characters

Answer: a

189. A DNS client is called _____
a) DNS updater
b) DNS resolver
c) DNS handler
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

190. Servers handle requests for other domains _____
a) directly
b) by contacting remote DNS server
c) it is not possible
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

191. DNS database contains _____
a) name server records
b) hostname-to-address records
c) hostname aliases
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

192. If a server has no clue about where to find the address for a hostname then _____
a) server asks to the root server
b) server asks to its adjcent server
c) request is not processed
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

193. Which one of the following allows client to update their DNS entry as their IP address change?
a) dynamic DNS
b) mail transfer agent
c) authoritative name server
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

194. Wildcard domain names start with label _____
a) @
b) *
c) &
d) #

Answer: b

195. The right to use a domain name is delegated by domain name registers which are accredited by _____
a) internet architecture board
b) internet society
c) internet research task force
d) internet corporation for assigned names and numbers

Answer: d

196. The domain name system is maintained by _____
a) distributed database system
b) a single server
c) a single computer
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

197. Which one of the following is not true?
a) multiple hostnames may correspond to a single IP address
b) a single hostname may correspond to many IP addresses
c) a single hostname may correspond to a single IP address
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

198.The application layer protocol used by a Telnet application is _____
a) Telnet
b) FTP
c) HTTP
d) SMTP

Answer: a

199. Which amongst the following statements is correct for “character at a time” mode?
a) Character processing is done on the local system under the control of the remote system
b) Most text typed is immediately sent to the remote host for processing
c) All text is echoed locally, only completed lines are sent to the remote host
d) All text is processed locally, and only confirmed lines are sent to the remote host

Answer: b

200. _____ allows you to connect and login to a remote computer
a) Telnet
b) FTP
c) HTTP
d) SMTP

Answer: a

201. What is the correct syntax to be written in the web browser to initiate a Telnet connection to www.sanfoundry.com?
a) telnet//www.sanfoundry.com
b) telnet:www.sanfoundry.com
c) telnet://www.sanfoundry.com
d) telnet www.sanfoundry.com

Answer: c

202. Telnet is used for _____
a) Television on net
b) Network of Telephones
c) Remote Login
d) Teleshopping site

Answer: c

203. Which one of the following is not correct?
a) telnet is a general purpose client-server program
b) telnet lets user access an application on a remote computer
c) telnet can also be used for file transfer

d) telnet can be used for remote login

Answer: c

204. Which operating mode of telnet is full duplex?
a) default mode
b) server mode
c) line mode
d) character mode

Answer: c.

205. If we want that a character be interpreted by the client instead of server _____
a) interpret as command (IAC) escape character has to be used
b) control functions has to be disabled
c) it is not possible
d) cli character has to be used

Answer: a

206.Telnet protocol is used to establish a connection to _____
a) TCP port number 21
b) TCP port number 22
c) TCP port number 23
d) TCP port number 25

Answer: c

207. Which one of the following is not true?
a) telnet defines a network virtual terminal (NVT) standard
b) client programs interact with NVT
c) server translates NVT operations
d) client can transfer files using to remote server using NVT

Answer: d

208. All telnet operations are sent as _____
a) 4 bits
b) 8 bits
c) 16 bits
d) 32 bits

Answer: b

209. AbsoluteTelnet is a telnet client for _____ Operating system.
a) windows
b) linux
c) mac
d) ubuntu

Answer: a

210. The decimal code of Interpret as Command (IAC) character is _____
a) 252
b) 253
c) 254
d) 255

Answer: d.

211. Which of the following is true for character mode operation of telnet implementation?
a) each character typed is sent by the client to the server
b) each character typed is discarded by the server
c) each character typed is aggregated into a word and then sent to the server
d) each character type is aggregated into a line and then sent to the server

Answer: a

212. In which mode of telnet, the client echoes the character on the screen but does not send it until a whole line is completed?
a) default mode
c) character mode
c) server mode
d) command mode

Answer: a

213. Which one of the following is not correct?
a) telnet is a general purpose client-server program
b) telnet lets user access an application on a remote computer
c) telnet can also be used for file transfer
d) telnet can be used for remote login

Answer: c

214. A _____ is an extension of an enterprise's private intranet across a public network such as the internet, creating a secure private connection.
a) VNP
b) VPN
c) VSN
d) VSPN

Answer: b

215. When were VPNs introduced into the commercial world?
a) Early 80's
b) Late 80's
c) Early 90's
d) Late 90's

Answer: d

216. What protocol is NOT used in the operation of a VPN?
a) PPTP
b) IPsec
c) YMUM
d) L2TP

Answer: c

217. Which of the following statements is NOT true concerning VPNs?
a) Financially rewarding compared to leased lines
b) Allows remote workers to access corporate data
c) Allows LAN-to-LAN connectivity over public networks
d) Is the backbone of the Internet

Answer: d

218. Traffic in a VPN is NOT _____
a) Invisible from public networks
b) Logically separated from other traffic
c) Accessible from unauthorized public networks
d) Restricted to a single protocol in IPsec

Answer: c

219. VPNs are financially speaking _____
a) Always more expensive than leased lines
b) Always cheaper than leased lines
c) Usually cheaper than leased lines
d) Usually more expensive than leased lines

Answer: c

220. Which layer 3 protocols can be transmitted over an L2TP VPN?
a) Only IP
b) Only IPX
c) Only ICMP
d) IP and IPX

Answer: d

221. ESP (Encapsulating Security Protocol) is defined in which of the following standards?
a) IPsec
b) PPTP
c) PPP
d) L2TP

Answer: a

232. L2F was developed by which company?
a) Microsoft
b) Cisco
c) Blizzard Entertainment
d) IETF

Answer: b

233. Which layer of the OSI reference model does PPTP work at?
a) Layer 1
b) Layer 2
c) Layer 3
d) Layer 4

Answer: b

234. Which layer of the OSI reference model does IPsec work at?
a) Layer 1
b) Layer 2
c) Layer 3
d) Layer 4

Answer: c

235. Multiple objects can be sent over a TCP connection between client and server in a persistent HTTP connection.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Persistent connections are kept active after completing transaction so that multiple objects can be sent over the same TCP connection.

236 . HTTP is _____ protocol.
a) application layer
b) transport layer
c) network layer
d) data link layer
View Answer
Answer: a

237. In the network HTTP resources are located by
a) uniform resource identifier
b) unique resource locator
c) unique resource identifier
d) union resource locator

Answer: a

238. HTTP client requests by establishing a _____ connection to a particular port on the server.
a) user datagram protocol
b) transmission control protocol
c) border gateway protocol
d) domain host control protocol

Answer: b

239. In HTTP pipelining _____
a) multiple HTTP requests are sent on a single TCP connection without waiting for the corresponding responses
b) multiple HTTP requests can not be sent on a single TCP connection
c) multiple HTTP requests are sent in a queue on a single TCP connection
d) multiple HTTP requests are sent at random on a single TCP connection

Answer: a

240. FTP server listens for connection on port number _____
a) 20
b) 21
c) 22
d) 23

Answer: b

241. In FTP protocol, client contacts server using ____ as the transport protocol.
a) transmission control protocol
b) user datagram protocol
c) datagram congestion control protocol
d) stream control transmission protocol

Answer: a

242. In Active mode FTP, the client initiates both the control and data connections.
a) True
b) False

Answer: b

243. The File Transfer Protocol is built on _____
a) data centric architecture
b) service oriented architecture
c) client server architecture
d) connection oriented architecture

Answer: c

244. In File Transfer Protocol, data transfer cannot be done in _____
a) stream mode
b) block mode
c) compressed mode
d) message mode

Answer: d

245.DHCP (dynamic host configuration protocol) provides _____ to the client.
a) IP address
b) MAC address
c) Url
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

246. DHCP is used for _____
a) IPv6
b) IPv4
c) Both IPv6 and IPv4
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

247. The DHCP server _____
a) maintains a database of available IP addresses
b) maintains the information about client configuration parameters
c) grants a IP address when receives a request from a client
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

248. IP assigned for a client by DHCP server is
a) for a limited period
b) for an unlimited period
c) not time dependent
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

249. DHCP uses UDP port _____ for sending data to the server.
a) 66
b) 67
c) 68
d) 69

Answer: b

250. The DHCP server can provide the _____ of the IP addresses.
a) dynamic allocation
b) automatic allocation
c) static allocation
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d