COMPUTER NETWORKS

A. HOLAP B. MOLAP C. DOLAP D. Both a and b above Ans: B
2. A network router joins twotogether? A. Computers B. Switches C. Networks D. Gateway Ans: C
3. Message Oriented Middleware allows general purpose messages to be exchanged in a Client/Server system using message queues. A. True B. False Ans: A
4. Which of the following below is a loop back IP address? A. 127.0.0.0 B. 127.0.1.1 C. 127.0.1.0 D. 127.0.0.1 Ans: D
5. Ping command works on which protocol? A. ICMP B. TCP C. IP D. UDP Ans: A

6. Transport layer of OSI model lies between Network and
layer
A. Application
B. Data link
C. Session
D. Presentation
Ans: C
7. Which of the following protocols below work in application layer?
A. POP
B. PPP
C. FTP
D. Both a and d above
Ans: D
8. What is the port number for HTTP?
A. 25
B. 80
C. 21
D. 65
Ans: B
9. IP4 is more commonly used than IPv6?
A. True
B. False
Ans: A
10. From the options below, which suits best for MODEM?
A. a device that modulates an analog carrier signal to encode digital
information
B. a device that modulates a digital carrier signal to encode analog
information
C. a device that modulates an analog carrier signal to decode digital
information

D. a device that modulates a digital carrier signal to decode analog

information

Ans: A

11. WHat is the size of an IP address?
A. 64 bit
B. 128 bit
C. 16 bit
D. 32 bit
Ans: D
12. MAC addresses are also known as?
A. Hardware address
B. Physical address
C. both and b above
D. IP address
Ans: C
13. A network point that provides entrance into another network is called as
14. UDP is an unreliabe protocol.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A
15. A stream socket providescommunications between a
client and server
A. One way
B. Two way
Ans: B

16. Token Ring is a data link technology for ?
A. WAN
B. MAN
C. LAN
D. both a and b above
Ans: C
17. Which of the following protocol below are suited for email retrieval?
A. POP3
B. IMAP
C. FTP
D. Both and b above
Ans: D
18. TELNET used protocol for data connection
A. TCP
B. UDP
C. IP
D. DHCP
Ans: A
19. 10Base5, 10Base2, 10BaseT are types of?
A. Internet
B. LAN
C. Ethernet
D. Cables
Ans: C
20. The process of assigning IP address for specific times to the various
hosts by DHCP is called as?
A. Lend
B. sublease
C. let
D. Lease
Ans: D

21. What is the full form of URL?
A. Uniform routing locator
B. Uniform Resource locator
C. Universal Resource locator
D. Uniform router locator
Ans: B
22is a standard suite of protocols used for packet switching
across computer networks.
A. x.22
B. x.23
C. x.25
D. x.26
Ans: C
23. What is the full form of CAN?
A. Campus Area Network
B. Cluster Area Network
C. Control Area network
D. both A and B
Ans: D
24. Which of the following below is/are capability of ICMP protocol?
A. Report package count
B. Report network congestion
C. Both b and d
D. Report availability of remote hosts
Ans: C
25. ARP works on Ethernet networks.
A. False
B. True
Ans: B

26assigns a unique number to each IP network adapter called
the MAC address.
A. Media Access Control
B. Metro Access Control
C. Metropolitan Access Control
D. Both B and C above
Ans: A
27. Piconets in blue tooth a minimum of two and a maximum of
Bluetooth peer devices.
A. five
B. eight
C. nine
D. four
Ans: B
28. Dynamic addressing doesn't allow many devices to share limited
address space on a network
A. True
B. False
Ans: B
29. NAT stands for
A. network address transformer
B. network address translator
C. network address translation
D. Both B and C above
Ans: C
30. Which of the following is true for secure shell tunneling?
A. To set up an SSH tunnel, one configures an SSH client to forward a
specified local port
B. SSH tunnels provide a means to not bypass firewalls
C. All SSH clients support dynamic port forwarding
D. Both A and B
Ans: A

31. Which of the following below are secure VPN protocols? A. UDP B. TCP C. SSTP D. Both B and C Ans: D 32. What is the difference between a switch and a hub? A. Switches operate at physical layer while hubs operate at data link laver B. Switches operate at data link layer while hubs operate at transport laver C. Switches operate at data link layer while hubs operate at physical layer D. Switches operate at transport layer while hubs operate at physical layer Ans: C 33. When computers in a network listen and receive the signal, it is termed as active toplogy A. True B. False Ans: A 34. In 10base2, 10base5, what does 2 and 5 stand for? A. Speed in mbps **B.** Number of segments C. Length of segment D. Size of segment Ans: B 35. is added to data packet for error detection. A. checksum bit B. error bit C. parity bit Ans: C

36. ALL IP addresses are divided into network address and host address

A. True

B. False

Ans: A

37. How can we examine the current routing tables in command prompt?

A. using routestart

B. using netstart

C. using netstat

D. either a or b

Ans: C

38. Both ping and tracert are used to find If the computer is in network.

A. True

B. False

Ans: B

39. What is the difference between ring and bus topology?

- A. In Ring all nodes are connected with another in a loop while in bus they are connected to a central cable
- B. In Ring all nodes are connected with another loop while in bus they are connected to a central cable
- C. In bus all nodes are connected with another in a loop while in star they are connected to a central node
- D. In Bus all nodes are connected with another loop while in star they are connected to a central cable

Ans: A

40. MAC addressing works in data link layer while IP addressing works in network layer.

A. True

B. False

Ans: A

41. A packet whose destination is outside the local TCP/IP network segment is sent to the A. File server B. Default gateway C. DNS server D. DHCP server Ans: B
42. Why was the OSI model developed? A. manufacturers disliked the TCP/IP protocol suite B. the rate of data transfer was increasing exponentially C. standards were needed to allow any two systems to communicate D. none of the above Ans: C
43. Which piece of information is not vital for a computer in a TCP/IP network? A. IP address B. Default gateway C. Subnet Mask D. DNS server Ans: D
44. The physical layer is concerned with the movement ofover the physical medium. A. programs B. dialogs C. protocols D. Bits Ans: D
45. Which protocol below operates at the network layer in the OSI model? A. IP B. ICMP C. RARP D. All of the above Ans: D

46. 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. Modified Ans: B
47. Session layer of the OSI model provides
A. Data representation
B. Dialog control
C. Remote job execution
D. Creating logical connections
Ans: B
48. IPv6 hasbit addresses.
A. 32
B. 64
C. 128
D. Variable
Ans: C
49. Which one of the following functionalities isn\'t provided by TCP?
A. Flow control
B. Addressing
C. Retransmission of packets as required
D. Proper sequencing of the packets
Ans: B
50. Which of the following can be an Ethernet physical address?
A. 01:02:01:2C:4B
B. 07:01:02:01:2C:4B:2C
C. 07:01:02:01:2C:4B
D. none of the above
Ans: C

51. An IP address containsbits ? A. 8 B. 16 C. 32 D. 64 Ans: C
52. Which routing protocol below is used by exterior routers between the autonomous systems? A. RIP B. IGRP C. OSPF D. BGP Ans: D
53. Which of the IP headers decides when the packet should be discarded? A. Fragment control B. TTL C. Checksum D. Header length Ans: B
54. Which IP address is reserved for software loop-back? A. 224.x.x.x B. 127.x.x.x C. 0.0.0.0 D. 255.255.255.255 Ans: B
55. What is the network ID for a computer whose IP address is 190.148.64.23? A. 190 B. 190.148 C. 190.148.64 D. None of the above Ans: B

56. Which port is reserved for use of the SMTP protocol? A. 21 B. 23 C. 25 D. 53 Ans: C
57. Which one of the followings is a connectionless protocol?
A. UDP B. Ethernet
C. IPX
D. All of the above
Ans: D
58. Which application below uses the UDP protocol? A. DNS B. TFTP
C. RIP
D. All of the above Ans: C
59. Howmany IP addresses can be assigned to hosts in a C-class networksegment with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192?
A. 62
B. 126
C. 192
D. 254 Ans: A
60. Which of the folowings is not a direct implication of subnet masks in
TCP/IP networks?
A. Reduce network traffic
B. Increase network security
C. Assignment of more IP addresses
D. Better network management
Ans: C

