

## Computer Network

1. 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

2. 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 used for transferring data
- D. None of above

3. 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. none of the mentioned

4. 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

5. The IETF standards documents are called

- A. RFC
- B. RCF
- C. ID
- D. None of the mentioned

6. 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

7. Each IP packet must contain

- A. Only Source address
- B. Only Destination address
- C. Source and Destination address
- D. Source or Destination address

8. What is the minimum header size of an IP packet?

- A. 16 bytes
- B. 10 bytes
- C. 20 bytes
- D. 32 bytes

9. 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

10. Which of the following is not the External Security Threats?

- A. Front-door Threats
- B. Back-door Threats
- C. Underground Threats
- D. Denial of Service (DoS)

11. 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

12. Which of the following is not the possible ways of data exchange?

- A. Simplex
- B. Multiplex
- C. Half-duplex
- D. Full-duplex

13. 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

14. What does the port number in a TCP connection specify?

- A. It specifies the communication process on the two end systems
- B. It specifies the quality of the data & connection
- C. It specify the size of data
- D. All of the above

## Computer Network

15. 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

16. Which of the following protocol is/are defined in Transport layer?

- A. FTP
- B. TCP
- C. UDP
- D. B & C

17. 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

18. What is the size of MAC Address?

- A. 16-bits
- B. 32-bits
- C. 48-bits
- D. 64-bits

19. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?

- A. Physical layer
- B. Data link layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Transport layer

20. 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

21. 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)

22. 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

23. How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

24 Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?

- A. Appliation layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Datalink layer

25. 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

26. What is the benefit of the Networking?

- A. File Sharing
- B. Easier access to Resources
- C. Easier Backups
- D. All of the Above

27. Which of the following is not the Networking Devices?

- A. Gateways
- B. Linux
- C. Routers
- D. Firewalls

28. What is the maximum header size of an IP packet?

- A. 32 bytes
- B. 64 bytes
- C. 30 bytes
- D. 60 bytes

29. Which of the following is correct in VLSM?

- A. Can have subnets of different sizes
- B. Subnets must be in same size

## Computer Network

- C. No required of subnet
- D. All of above

30. DHCP Server provides \_\_\_\_\_ to the client.

- A. Protocol
- B. IP Address
- C. MAC Address
- D. Network Address

31. What is the address size of IPv6 ?

- A. 32 bit
- B. 64 bit
- C. 128 bit
- D. 256 bit

32. What is the size of Network bits & Host bits of Class A of IP address?

- A. Network bits 7, Host bits 24
- B. Network bits 8, Host bits 24
- C. Network bits 7, Host bits 23
- D. Network bits 8, Host bits 23

33. What is the full form of RAID ?

- A. Redundant Array of Independent Disks
- B. Redundant Array of Important Disks
- C. Random Access of Independent Disks
- D. Random Access of Important Disks

34. What do you mean by broadcasting in Networking?

- A. It means addressing a packet to all machine
- B. It means addressing a packet to some machine
- C. It means addressing a packet to a particular machine
- D. It means addressing a packet to except a particular machine

35. What is the size of Source and Destination IP address in IP header?

- A. 4 bits
- B. 8 bits
- C. 16 bits
- D. 32 bits

1-D	2-A	3-A	4-C	5-A	6-C	7-C	8-C	9-D	10-C
11-C	12-B	13-A	14-A	15-A	16-D	17-A	18-C	19-A	20-D
21-B	22-D	23-D	24-D	25-D	26-D	27-B	28-D	29-A	30-B
31-C	32-A	33-A	34-A	35-D					