

Question No: 1(M a r k s: 1)

A ----- Relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical address to each network interface.

▶ **Static addressing scheme (Page 34)**

- ▶ Configurable addressing scheme
- ▶ Dynamic addressing scheme
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 2 (M a r k s: 1)

An interface for thin Ethernet must have an _____ connector, and must generate signals according to the _____ specification.

- ▶ RJ-45, 10 Base T
- ▶ RJ-45, 10 Base 5
- ▶ **BNC, 10 Base 2 (CS610 Reference Book , Page 21)**
- ▶ BNC, 10 Base T

Question No: 3(M a r k s: 1)

A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with _____ in the system.

- ▶ **Loop** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Filters
- ▶ Spanning Trees
- ▶ All given choices

Question No: 4(M a r k s: 1)

A Bridge can _____

- ▶ Filter a frame
- ▶ Forward a frame
- ▶ Extend a LAN
- ▶ **Do all the** [Click here for detail](#)

Question No: 5(M a r k s: 1)

_____ is used for typical data applications (where the data rate may be unknown and bursty) and allows use of whatever bandwidth is available at a given time.

- ▶ Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service
- ▶ Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service
- ▶ **Available Bit Rate (ABR) service (Page 71)**
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 6(M a r k s: 1)

ATM assigns each VC a _____ identifier that is divided two parts to produce a hierarchy.

- ▶ 21-bit
- ▶ 22-bit
- ▶ 23-bit
- ▶ **24-bit (Page 67)**

Question No: 7(M a r k s: 1)

_____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

- ▶ **Physical Layer (Page 84)**
- ▶ Network Interface Layer
- ▶ Internet Layer
- ▶ Transport Layer

Question No: 8(M a r k s: 1)

_____ places the boundary between the second and third octets

- ▶ Class A
- ▶ **Class B (Computer Networks and Internets, page235)**
- ▶ Class C
- ▶ Class D

Question No: 9(M a r k s: 1)

UDP and TCP are both _____ layer protocols

- ▶ Physical
- ▶ Data link
- ▶ Network
- ▶ **Transport (Page 101)**

Question No: 10(M a r k s: 1)

Connection-oriented service, Point-to-point, Complete reliability, Full-duplex communication, Stream interface, Reliable connection startup and Graceful connection shutdown are the services provided by _____

- ▶ IP
- ▶ None of the given
- ▶ **TCP (Page 123)**
- ▶ UDP

Question No: 11(Marks: 1)

_____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

- ▶ Physical Layer
- ▶ Network Interface Layer
- ▶ Internet Layer
- ▶ **Transport Layer (Page 84)**

Question No: 12(Marks: 1)

_____ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

- ▶ Logical address
- ▶ Source port
- ▶ **Destination Port (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)**
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 13(Marks: 1)

_____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

- ▶ Destination Port
- ▶ **Source port (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)**
- ▶ Logical address
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 14(Marks: 1)

Which of the following are interior routing protocols?

- ▶ RIP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ BGP
- ▶ **RIP and OSPF** [Click here for detail](#)

Question No: 15(Marks: 1)

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses _____ for all communication

- ▶ UDP
- ▶ **TCP** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Both UDP and TCP
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 16(M a r k s: 1)

_____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

- ▶ BGP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **RIP (Page 138)**
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 17(M a r k s: 1)

OSPF is based on_____

- ▶ Distance vector routing
- ▶ **Link state routing (Page 140)**
- ▶ Path vector routing
- ▶ Distance vector routing and Link state routing

Question No: 18(M a r k s: 1)

_____ performs local multicast and uses IP-in-IP encapsulation to send multicast datagrams from one site on the Internet to another.

- ▶ **Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) (Page 144)**
- ▶ Core Based Trees (CBT)
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast_ Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast _ Dense Mode (PIM-DM)

Question No: 19(M a r k s: 1)

The length of time required to send a variable length packet is variable and does not require a complicated interrupt scheme to detect completion of transmission.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 72)**

Question No: 20(M a r k s: 1)

NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header and it appears at end of fixed-size base header.

- ▶ **True (Page 112)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 21(M a r k s: 1)

Although message exchange can be used to bind addresses, sending a request for each binding is hopelessly inefficient.

- ▶ **True (Page 99)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 22(M a r k s: 1)

Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 103)**

Question No: 23(M a r k s: 1)

A computer attached to a given network can only communicate with other computers attached to the same network. Is this a problem with multiple networks?

- ▶ **True (Page 81)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 24(M a r k s: 1)

In the 1970s large organizations began to acquire multiple networks. Each network in the organization formed island. Employees needed to choose a computer appropriate for each task. So they needed multiple screens, keyboards and computers.

- ▶ False
- ▶ **True (Page 81)**

Question No: 25(M a r k s: 1)

The term self-identifying is used for Classful IP addresses because the class of the address can be computed from the address_____.

- ▶ **itself (Page 87)**
- ▶ prefix
- ▶ suffix
- ▶ mask

Question No: 26(M a r k s: 1)

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address independent of hardware address? Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

- ▶ T, C
- ▶ D
- ▶ C
- ▶ **T, D (Page 97)**

Question No: 27(M a r k s: 1)

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address is determined by hardware address? Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

- ▶ T
- ▶ D
- ▶ **C (Page 97)**
- ▶ T, C

Question No: 28(M a r k s: 1)

Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

- ▶ **True (Page 28)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 29(M a r k s: 1)

A computer needs a complete stack of protocols to run either a client or a server.

- ▶ **True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 30(M a r k s: 1)

TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.

- ▶ door
- ▶ **window (Page 126)**
- ▶ acknowledgment
- ▶ retransmission

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires----- new connections.

- ▶ None of the given
- ▶ N^2
- ▶ **N-1 (Page 23)**
- ▶ $(N^2 - N)/2$

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In -----, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

- ▶ **LAN (Page 4)**
- ▶ WAN
- ▶ MAN
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The third field of the header consists of ----- bit Ethernet frame type.

- ▶ 48
- ▶ 32
- ▶ **16** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ 8

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is _____

- ▶ 250 meters
- ▶ **500 meters** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ 700 meters
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The network with Throughput T and Delay D has a total ----- bits in transit at a time.

- ▶ D + T
- ▶ D – T
- ▶ **D X T** [\(Computer Networks and Internets, page203\)](#)
- ▶ D / T

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ places the boundary between the first and second octets

- ▶ **Class A** [\(Computer Networks and Internets, page235\)](#)
- ▶ Class B
- ▶ Class C
- ▶ Class D

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Router detects datagram ----- than network MTU and then it splits into pieces and each piece is -----than outbound network MTU.

- ▶ **Larger, smaller** [\(Page 108\)](#)
- ▶ Larger, larger
- ▶ Smaller, larger
- ▶ Smaller, smaller

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best-effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction & operating system independent are the characteristics of _____

- ▶ TCP
- ▶ **UDP (Page 120)**
- ▶ IP
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

----- provide Application to application communication it also called end to end communication

- ▶ IP
- ▶ **TP (Page 119)**
- ▶ RIP
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A routing table contains_____

- ▶ The destination network ID
- ▶ The hop count to reach the network
- ▶ **The router ID of the next hop (Page 102)**
- ▶ All of the given

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following protocols allows the sender and receiver to enforce policies.

- ▶ RIP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **BGP (Reference Book 347)**
- ▶ RIP and OSPF

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

- ▶ BGP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **RIP (Page 138)**
- ▶ Non of these

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ includes a 32-bits address mask with each address, which allows the address to be classful, classless, or subnetted.

- ▶ RIP
- ▶ **OSPF (Page 140)**
- ▶ BGP
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

One repeater -----, two repeaters ----- the maximum cable length limitation.

- ▶ **Double, triple (Page 49)**
- ▶ Double, 4 time
- ▶ half, triple
- ▶ Double, half

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP encrypted in IP.

- ▶ **True (Page 117)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Like most application programs, a client and server use a transport protocol to communicate.

- ▶ **True (Page 146)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called Address Resolution.

- ▶ **True (Page 93)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 103)**

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A single networking technology is best for all needs.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 81)**

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In the 1970s large organizations began to acquire multiple networks. Each network in the organization formed island. Employees needed to choose a computer appropriate for each task. So they needed multiple screens, keyboards and computers.

- ▶ False
- ▶ **True (Page 81) rep**

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Router detects datagram-----than network MTU

- ▶ **Larger (Page 108) rep**
- ▶ Smaller
- ▶ None of given
- ▶ Equal

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Information can flow in either or both direction between

- ▶ Clients
- ▶ **Clients and servers (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
- ▶ Servers
- ▶ None of given

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____.

- ▶ consistency
- ▶ inconsistency
- ▶ **stability (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
- ▶ dynamic addressing

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

IPV6 address consists of _____

- ▶ 32 Bits
- ▶ 64 Bits
- ▶ **128 Bits (Page 128)**
- ▶ none of the given

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.

- ▶ **True (Page 120)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In case TCP, retransmission, acknowledgment from a computer on LAN are expected to arrive within

- ▶ Seconds
- ▶ Micro seconds
- ▶ **Milliseconds [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ Nanoseconds

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Twice NAT is another variant of NAT. it is used with site that runs server. In this process NAT box is connected to Domain Name.

- ▶ **True (Page 131)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A network uses a -----arranges for computers to be connected in a closed loop.

- ▶ Star Topology
- ▶ **Ring Topology (Page 25)**
- ▶ Bus Topology
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

- ▶ hardware
- ▶ **software (Page 93)**
- ▶ operating system
- ▶ internet