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**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)**
- ▶  $(N^2 - N)/2$

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

In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.

- ▶ Tree and Ring
- ▶ Star and Ring
- ▶ **Star and Tree (Page 5)**
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 3 ( 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: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Hardware that calculates a CRC uses two simple components.

- ▶ AND unit and XOR unit
- ▶ **Shift register and XOR unit (Page 20)**
- ▶ Shift register and AND unit
- ▶ None of the given

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

CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.

- ▶ **true (Computer Networks and Internets, page 80)**
- ▶ false

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

The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of -----

- ▶ 10 Mbps
- ▶ 100 Mbps
- ▶ **1000 Mbps** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ None of the given

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

Formally named \_\_\_\_\_ informally known as the twisted pair Ethernet or TP Ethernet.

- ▶ 10 Base 2
- ▶ 10 Base 5
- ▶ **10 Base T (Page 43)**
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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 201)**
- ▶ BNC, 10 Base T

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ computes shortest paths in a graph by using weights on edges as a measure of distance.

- ▶ Greedy algorithm
- ▶ Distance vector algorithm
- ▶ **Dijkstra's algorithm (Computer Networks and Internets, page 112)**
- ▶ Non of the given

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

Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **Connectionless service paradigm (Computer Networks and Internets, page 112)**
- ▶ Connection-oriented service paradigm
- ▶ Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm
- ▶ None of the given

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

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

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

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

An Internet Address (IP address) is a unique \_\_\_\_\_ binary number assigned to a host and used for all communication with host

- ▶ 48-bit
- ▶ **32-bit (Page 85)**
- ▶ 24-bit
- ▶ None of the given

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

The address \_\_\_\_\_ identifies the physical network to which the computer is attached, while the \_\_\_\_\_ identifies an individual computer on that network.

- ▶ **prefix , suffix (Page 85)**
- ▶ suffix , prefix
- ▶ suffix , suffix
- ▶ None of the given

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

\_\_\_\_\_ places the boundary between the first and second octets

- ▶ **Class A (Computer Networks and Internets, page 235)**
- ▶ Class B
- ▶ Class C
- ▶ Class D

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

\_\_\_\_\_ places the boundary between the third and fourth octets.

- ▶ Class A
- ▶ Class B
- ▶ **Class C (Computer Networks and Internets, page 235)**
- ▶ Class D

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

\_\_\_\_\_ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

- ▶ **FLAGS Click here for detail**
- ▶ FLAGMENT OFFSET
- ▶ IDENTIFICATION
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**  
\_\_\_\_\_ provides connectionless service.

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

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**  
UDP and TCP are both \_\_\_\_\_ layer protocols

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

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

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) rep**
- ▶ UDP

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies the application program that sent the data.

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

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

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses\_\_\_\_\_ for all communication

- ▶ UDP
- ▶ **TCP** Click here for detail rep
- ▶ Both UDP and TCP
- ▶ None of the given

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ uses distance vector approach to define routing

- ▶ BGP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **RIP** (Computer Networks and Internets, page332)
- ▶ None of the given

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

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

- ▶ **True (Page 117)**
- ▶ False

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

Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

These packets serve same purpose on \_\_\_\_\_ as frames on \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Intranet, LAN
- ▶ Internet, WAN
- ▶ Intranet, WAN
- ▶ **Internet, LAN (Page 101)**

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

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

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 103) rep**

**Question No: 31 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A single networking technology is best for all needs.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 81) rep**

**Question No: 32 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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) rep**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 33 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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: 34 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Find the class of the address.

10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111

- ▶ A
- ▶ **B (Computer Networks and Internets, page 122)**
- ▶ E
- ▶ C

**Question No: 35 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Find the class of the address:

11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

- ▶ A
- ▶ C
- ▶ **E (Computer Networks and Internets, page 122)**
- ▶ B

**Question No: 36 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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) rep**
- ▶ T, C

**Question No: 37 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which method of Address Resolution Protocol requires hardware broadcast?

Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

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

**Question No: 38 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which method of Address Resolution Protocol resolution with minimum delay?

Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

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

**Question No: 39 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the implimentation is more difficult?

Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

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

**Question No: 40 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question No: 41 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Propagation multicast routing information differs dramatically from unicast route propagation?

- ▶ **True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 335)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 42 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The IP multicast abstraction allows an application running on an arbitrary computer to leave a multicast group at any time. While \_\_\_\_\_ application on a computer remain a member of a group.

- ▶ One or more
- ▶ only one
- ▶ no
- ▶ many

**Question No: 43 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

To save traffic, an EGP does not summarize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Computer Networks and Internets, page 329)**

**Question No: 44 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

In IPv6 the type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix. Are known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Anycast
- ▶ Unicast
- ▶ Multicast
- ▶ **Non of the given (Page 114)**

**Question No: 45 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Special types of addresses in IPv6 used for multiple destinations; possibly not at same site. Are known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Unicast
- ▶ Anycast
- ▶ **Multicast (Page 114)**
- ▶ Non of the given

**Question No: 46 ( 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) rep**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 47 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Reliability is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_ layer

- ▶ Network
- ▶ Datalink
- ▶ **Transport (Page 123)**
- ▶ Application

**Question No: 48 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

TCP uses \_\_\_\_\_ mechanism to control the flow of data.

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

TCP uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

**Question No: 49 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The time for acknowledgement to arrival of packet depends on.

- ▶ **Distance to destination and Current traffic conditions (Page 125)**
- ▶ Current traffic conditions
- ▶ Distance to destination
- ▶ non of these

**Question No: 50 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

FDDI can transmits data at a rate of -----

- ▶ **100 million bits per second (Page 31)**
- ▶ 10 million bits per second
- ▶ 1000 million bits per second
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 )**

Computer networks are often called ----- because they use packet technology.

- ▶ Ethernet
- ▶ Switch networks
- ▶ **Packet networks (Computer Networks and Internets, page 73)**
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 )**

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

- ▶ Star Topology
- ▶ **Ring Topology (Page 25) rep**
- ▶ Bus Topology

- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 )**

An -----method, the network hardware designers specify how type information is included in the frame and the value use to identify various frame types.

- ▶ **Explicit frame type (Computer Networks and Internets, page 108)**
- ▶ Ideal frame type
- ▶ Implicit frame type
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 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 201) rep**
- ▶ BNC, 10 Base T

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 )**

A Bridge forwards or filters a frame by comparing the information in its address table to the frame's \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Layer 2 source address
- ▶ Source node's physical address
- ▶ **Layer 2 destination address** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Layer 3 destination address

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 )**

Most WAN systems include a mechanism that can be used to eliminate the common case of duplication routing is called \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Hierarchal address
- ▶ **Default route (Computer Networks and Internets, page 172)**
- ▶ Shortest path
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 )**

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

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

**Question No: 8 ( 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) rep**

**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 )**

\_\_\_\_\_ is called an end-to-end protocol because it provide a connection directly from an application on one computer to an application on a remote computer.

- ▶ IP
- ▶ UDP
- ▶ **TCP (Computer Networks and Internets, page 306)**
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 )**

\_\_\_\_\_ uses distance vector approach to define routing

- ▶ BGP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **RIP (Computer Networks and Internets, page332) rep**
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 )**

\_\_\_\_\_ is ideal in a situation where the group is small and all members are attached to contiguous Local Area Networks.

- ▶ **Flood-and –Prune (Page 143)**
- ▶ Configuration-and -Tunneling
- ▶ Core-Based Discovery
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 )**

Router that decrements TTL to \_\_\_ sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router's address as source address

- ▶ 3
- ▶ 2
- ▶ 1
- ▶ **0 (Page 118)**

**Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 )**

Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 )**

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

- ▶ **True (Page 99) rep**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 )**

ARP is almost always used to bind a \_\_\_\_-bit IP address to a \_\_\_\_-bit Ethernet address.

- ▶ **32, 48 (Page 98)**
- ▶ 24, 32
- ▶ 32, 64
- ▶ 32, 128

**Question No: 16 ( Marks: 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) rep**

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 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?

Features	Types of Resolution
Use full with any hardware	T
Address change affects all hosts	T
Protocol address is determined by hardware address	C

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

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 )**

The general form of an IP datagram is with a header followed by data. The header contains information that controls where and how the datagram is to be sent.

- ▶ **True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 332)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 )**

To save traffic, an EGP does not summarize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Computer Networks and Internets, page 329)**

**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 )**

Which of the following is a correct representation of the IPv6?

- ▶ **105.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255 (Page 114)**
- ▶ 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.256.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255
- ▶ 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255.256
- ▶ 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255

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

The number of connections needed for N computer in direct point to point communication is equal to:

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

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

When an application----- data, it makes a copy of the data available to all other computers on the network.

- ▶ **Broadcasting** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Multicasting
- ▶ Unicasting
- ▶ None of the given

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

Ethernet uses a ----- bit static addressing scheme in which each device is assigned a unique address by the manufacturer.

- ▶ 64
- ▶ **48 (Computer Networks and Internets, page 109)**
- ▶ 32
- ▶ 8

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

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

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

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

The product of delay and throughput measures the \_\_\_\_\_ of data that can be present on the network.

- ▶ Area
- ▶ **Volume (Page 80) rep**
- ▶ Length
- ▶ None of the given

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

Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction and operating system independent are the characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ TCP
- ▶ **UDP (Page 110)**
- ▶ IP
- ▶ None of the given

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

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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Encapsulation
- ▶ Reassembling
- ▶ **Routing or forwarding** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 265)
- ▶ None of the given

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

\_\_\_\_\_ uses distance vector approach to define routing

- ▶ BGP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **RIP** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 332) rep
- ▶ None of the given

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

A multicast routing scheme in which the protocol software builds a delivery tree from a central point is called \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)
- ▶ **Core Based Trees (CBT)** (Page 114)
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast\_ *Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)*
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast \_ *Dense Mode (PIM-DM)*

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

One repeater \_\_\_\_\_, two repeaters \_\_\_\_\_ the maximum cable length limitation.

- ▶ doubles, cancel
- ▶ **doubles, triple** (Page 49) rep
- ▶ square roots, cube roots
- ▶ and, triple

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

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ postfix, Infix
- ▶ non of these
- ▶ Infix, prefix
- ▶ **prefix, suffix** (Page 87)

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

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

- ▶ True (Page 99) rep
- ▶ False

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

ARP is almost always used to bind a \_\_\_-bit IP address to a \_\_\_-bit Ethernet address.

- ▶ 32, 48 (Page 98)
- ▶ 24, 32
- ▶ 32, 64
- ▶ 32, 128

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

End-to-end delivery service is connection oriented.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False (Page 101)

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

A single networking technology is best for all needs.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False (Page 81) rep

**Question No: 17 ( 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)

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

Which method of Address Resolution Protocol is useful with any hardware?

*Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?*

- ▶ T (Page 97)
- ▶ C
- ▶ D
- ▶ C, D

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

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
- ▶ T, C

(Page 97) rep

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

We use the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to a measure of the path that routing software use when choosing a route.

- ▶ routing path
- ▶ routing metric
- ▶ routing
- ▶ switching

(Computer Networks and Internets, page330)