

Mathatma Gandhi University

BSc Computer Science IVth semester

BCS 402 Computer Network & Internet

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The computer network is
 - A) Network computer with cable
 - B) Network computer without cable
 - C) Both of the above
 - D) None of the above
2. FDDI used which type of physical topology?
 - A) Bus
 - B) Ring
 - C) Star
 - D) Tree
3. FTP stands for
 - A) File transfer protocol
 - B) File transmission protocol
 - C) Form transfer protocol
 - D) Form transmission protocol
4. Ethernet system uses which of the following technology.
 - A) Bus
 - B) Ring
 - C) Star
 - D) Tree
5. Which of the following are the network services?
 - A) File service
 - B) Print service
 - C) Database service
 - D) All of the above
6. If all devices are connected to a central hub, then topology is called
 - A) Bus Topology
 - B) Ring Topology
 - C) Star Topology

D) Tree Topology

7. FDDI stands for

- A) Fiber Distributed Data Interface
- B) Fiber Data Distributed Interface
- C) Fiber Dual Distributed Interface
- D) Fiber Distributed Data Interface

8. Which of the following is an application layer service?

- A) Network virtual terminal
- B) File transfer, access and management
- C) Mail service
- D) All of the above

9. Which is the main function of transport layer?

- A) Node to node delivery
- B) End to end delivery
- C) Synchronization
- D) Updating and maintaining routing tables

10. The layer change bits onto electromagnetic signals.

- A) Physical
- B) Transport
- C) Data Link
- D) Presentation

Answers:

C) Both of the above	C) Star Topology
B) Ring	A) Fiber Distributed... Interface
A) File transfer protocol	C) Mail service
A) Bus	B) End to end delivery
D) All of the above	A) Physical

11. In mesh topology, relationship between one device and another is

- A) Primary to peer
- B) Peer to primary
- C) Primary to secondary
- D) Peer to Peer

12. The performance of data communications network depends on

- A) Number of users

- B) The hardware and software
- C) The transmission
- D) All of the above

13. Find out the OSI layer, which performs token management.

- A) Network Layer
- B) Transport Layer
- C) Session Layer
- D) Presentation Layer

14. The name of the protocol which provides virtual terminal in TCP/IP model is.

- A) Telnet
- B) SMTP
- C) HTTP

15. The layer one of the OSI model is

- A) Physical layer
- B) Link layer
- C) Router layer
- D) Broadcast layer

16. What is the name of the network topology in which there are bi-directional links between each possible node?

- A) Ring
- B) Star
- C) Tree
- D) Mesh

17. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission?

- A) Bytes per second
- B) Baud
- C) Bits per second
- D) Both B and C

18. Which of the communication modes support two way traffic but in only once direction of a time?

- A) Simplex
- B) Half-duplex
- C) Three - quarter's duplex
- D) Full duplex

19. The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called

- A) Attenuation
- B) Propagation
- C) Scattering
- D) Interruption

20. Which of the following TCP/IP protocols is used for transferring files from one machine to another.
- A) FTP
 - B) SNMP
 - C) SMTP
 - D) RPC

Answers:

D) Peer to Peer	D) Mesh
D) All of the above	B) Baud
C) Session Layer	B) Half-duplex
A) Telnet	A) Attenuation
A) Physical layer	A) FTP

21. Which of the following is not the layer of TCP/IP protocol?

- A) Application Layer
- B) Session Layer
- C) Transport Layer
- D) Internetwork layer

22. address use 7 bits for the <network> and 24 bits for the <host> portion of the IP address.

- A) Class A
- B) Class B
- C) Class C
- D) Class D

23. addresses are reserved for multicasting.

- A) Class B
- B) Class C
- C) Class D
- D) Class E

24. State the following statement is true or false.

- i) In class B addresses a total of more than 1 billion addresses can be formed.
 - ii) Class E addresses are reserved for future or experimental use.
- A) True, False
 - B) True, True
 - C) False, True
 - D) False, False

25. Which of the following statement is true?

- i) An address with all bits 1 is interpreted as all networks or all hosts.
 - ii) The class A network 128.0.0.0 is defined as the loopback network.
- A) i only
 - B) ii only
 - C) Both A and B
 - D) None of the above

26. Which is not the Regional Internet Registers (RIR) of the following?

- A) American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)
- B) Europeans Registry for Internet Numbers (ERIN)
- C) Reseaux IP Europeans (RIPE)
- D) Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)

27. Match the following IEEE No to their corresponding Name for IEEE 802 standards for LANs.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| i) 802.3 | a) WiFi |
| ii) 802.11 | b) WiMa |
| iii) 802.15.1 | c) Ethernet |
| iv) 802.16 | d) Bluetooth |
- A) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
 - B) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
 - C) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
 - D) i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a

28. was the first step in the evolution of Ethernet from a coaxial cable bus to hub managed, twisted pair network.

- A) Star LAN
- B) Ring LAN
- C) Mesh LAN
- D) All of the above

29. is the predominant form of Fast Ethernet, and runs over two pairs of category 5 or above cable.

- A) 100 BASE-T
- B) 100 BASE-TX
- C) 100 BASE-T4
- D) 100 BASE-T2

30. IEEE 802.3ab defines Gigabit Ethernet transmission over unshielded twisted pair (UTP) category 5, 5e or 6 cabling known as

- A) 1000 BASE-T
- B) 1000 BASE-SX
- C) 1000 BASE-LX
- D) 1000 BASE-CX

Answers:

B) Session Layer	B) Europeans (ERIN)
A) Class A	C) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
C) Class D	A) Star LAN
B) True, True	B) 100 BASE-TX
A) i only	A) 1000 BASE-T

31. A network that needs human beings to manually route signals is called....

- A) Fiber Optic Network B) Bus Network
 C) T-switched network D) Ring network

32. TCP/IP layer corresponds to the OSI models to three layers.

- A) Application B) Presentation
 C) Session D) Transport

33. Which of the transport layer protocols is connectionless?

- A) UDP B) TCP
 C) FTP D) Nvt

34. Which of the following applications allows a user to access and change remote files without actual transfer?

- A) DNS B) FTP
 C) NFS D) Telnet

35. The data unit in the TCP/IP layer called a

- A) Message B) Segment
 C) Datagram D) Frame

36. DNS can obtain the of host if its domain name is known and vice versa.

- A) Station address B) IP address
- C) Port address D) Checksum

37. Which of the following OSI layers correspond to TCP/IP's application layer?

- A) Application B) Presentation
- C) Session D) All of the above

38. Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network via a

- A) File Server B) Utility Server
- C) Printer Server D) Gateway

39. A communication device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a

- A) Concentrator B) Modifier
- C) Multiplexer D) Full duplex file

40. Which layers of the OSI determines the interface often system with the user?

- A) Network B) Application
- C) Data link D) Session

41. Which of the following of the TCP/IP protocols is the used for transferring files from one machine to another?

- A) FTP C) SNMP
- B) SMTP D) Rpe

42. In which OSI layers does the FDDI protocol operate?

- A) Physical B) Data link
- C) Network D) A and B

43. In FDDI, data normally travel on

- A) The primary ring B) The Secondary ring
- C) Both rings D) Neither ring

44. Thelayer of OSI model can use the trailer of the frame for error detection.

- A) Physical B) Data link
- C) Transport D) Presentation

45. In atopology, if there are n devices in a network, each device has n-1 ports for cables.

- A) Mesh B) Star
- C) Bus D) Ring

46. Another name for Usenet is

- A) Gopher B) Newsgroups

C) Browser D) CERN

47. The standard suit of protocols used by the Internet, Intranets, extranets and some other networks.

A) TCP/IP B) Protocol

C) Open system D) Internet work processor

48. State whether the following is True or False.

i) In bus topology, heavy Network traffic slows down the bus speed.

ii) It is multipoint configuration.

A) True, True B) True, False

C) False, True D) False, False

49. Which of the following is the logical topology?

A) Bus B) Tree

C) Star D) Both A and B

50. Which of the following is/ are the drawbacks of Ring Topology?

A) Failure of one computer, can affect the whole network

B) Adding or removing the computers disturbs the network activity.

C) If the central hub fails, the whole network fails to operate.

D) Both of A and B

Answers:

C) T-switched network	A) FTP
A) Application	D) A and B
A) UDP	A) The primary ring
C) NFS	A) Physical
D) Frame	A) Mesh
B) IP address	B) Newsgroups
D) All of the above	A) TCP/IP
D) Gateway	A) True, True
C) Multiplexer	C) Bus
B) Application	D) Both of A and B

51 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

5 2 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

53 How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?

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

5 4 DHCP is the abbreviation of

- A. Dynamic Host Control Protocol
- B. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

- C. Dynamic Hyper Control Protocol
- D. Dynamic Hyper Configuration Protocol

55 IPV4 Address is

- A. 8 bit
- B. 16 bit
- C. 32 bit
- D. 64 bit

56 DNS is the abbreviation of

- A. Dynamic Name System
- B. Dynamic Network System
- C. Domain Name System
- D. Domain Network Service

57 What is the meaning of Bandwidth in Network?

- A. Transmission capacity of a communication channels
- B. Connected Computers in the Network
- C. Class of IP used in Network
- D. None of Above

58 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

59 What is the use of Bridge in Network?

- A. to connect LANs
- B. to separate LANs
- C. to control Network Speed
- D. All of the above

60 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)

61 Each IP packet must contain

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

62 Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?

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

63 _____ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages

- A. TCP
- B. IP
- C. UDP
- D. All of the above

64 Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers?

- A. Transport, Session, Presentation, Application
- B. Network, Transport, Session, Presentation
- C. Datalink, Network, Transport, Session
- D. Physical, Datalink, Network, Transport

65 Which of the following IP address class is Multicast

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class D

66 Which of the following is correct regarding Class B Address of IP address

- A. Network bit – 14, Host bit – 16
- B. Network bit – 16, Host bit – 14
- C. Network bit – 18, Host bit – 16
- D. Network bit – 12, Host bit – 14

67 The last address of IP address represents

- A. Unicast address
- B. Network address
- C. Broadcast address
- D. None of above

68 How many bits are there in the Ethernet address?

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

69 How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?

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

70 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

Answers:

1. D

2. C

3. D

4. B

5. C

6. C

7. A

8. D

9. A

10. B

11. C

12. D

13. A

14. A

15. D

16. A

17. C

18. B

19. A

20. D
