

**Multiple Choice Questions**

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| <b>Subject: Computer Network</b> | <b>Semester: 4th</b> |
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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. 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
  
3. How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?
  - a. 4
  - b. 5
  - c. 6
  - d. 7**
  
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
  
5. IPV4 Address is
  - a. 8 bit

- b. 16 bit
  - c. **32 bit**
  - d. 64 bit
6. DNS is the abbreviation of
- a. Dynamic Name System
  - b. Dynamic Network System
  - c. **Domain Name System**
  - d. Domain Network Service
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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)

10. Each IP packet must contain

- a. Only Source address
- b. Only Destination address
- c. Source and Destination address**
- d. Source or Destination address

11. Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?

- a. Application layer
- b. Transport layer
- c. Network layer
- d. Datalink layer**

12. \_\_\_ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages

- a. TCP**
- b. IP
- c. UDP
- a. All of the above

13. 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
14. Which of the following IP address class is Multicast
- a. Class A
  - b. Class B
  - c. Class C
  - d. Class D**
15. 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
16. The last address of IP address represents
- a. Unicast address
  - b. Network address
  - c. Broadcast address**
  - d. None of above
17. How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?
- a. 4 layers**
  - b. 5 layers
  - c. 6 layers

- d. 7 layers
18. 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**
19. What is the address size of IPv6 ?
- a. 32 bit
  - b. 64 bit
  - c. 128 bit**
  - d. 256 bit
20. 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
21. What does Router do in a network?
- a. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links
  - b. Forwards a packet to the next free outgoing link
  - c. Determines on which outing link a packet is to be forwarded**

d. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links except the originated link

22. What does protocol defines?

- a. Protocol defines what data is communicated.
- b. Protocol defines how data is communicated.
- c. Protocol defines when data is communicated.
- d. All of above**

23. What is the uses of subnetting?

- a. It divides one large network into several smaller ones**
- b. It divides network into network classes
- c. It speeds up the speed of network
- d. None of above

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

- a. Physical layer**
- b. Data link layer
- c. Network layer
- d. Transport layer

25. What is the benefit of the Networking?

- a. File Sharing
- b. Easier access to Resources
- c. Easier Backups

**d. All of the Above**

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

a. Gateways

**b. Linux**

c. Routers

d. Firewalls

a. 64-bits

27. Which of the following can be Software?

a. Routers

**b. Firewalls**

c. Gateway

d. Modems

28. What is the use of Ping command?

**a. To test a device on the network is reachable**

b. To test a hard disk fault

c. To test a bug in a Application

d. To test a Pinter Quality

29. 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**

30. Layer-2 Switch is also called

- a. Multiport Hub
- b. Multiport Switch
- c. Multiport Bridge**
- d. Multiport NIC

31. What is the size of Host bits in Class B of IP address?

- a. 04
- b. 08
- c. 16**
- d. 32

32. What is the usable size of Network bits in Class B of IP address?

- a. 04
- b. 08
- c. 14**
- d. 16

33. 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
34. Which of the following is/are Protocols of Application?
- a. FTP
  - b. DNS
  - c. Telnet
  - d. All of above**
35. Which of the following protocol is/are defined in Transport layer?
- a. FTP
  - b. TCP
  - c. UDP
  - d. B & C**
36. The class-based addressing is also known as
- a. Modern Model
  - b. Classful Model**
  - c. Classless Model
  - d. Heterogeneous Model
37. 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**
38. What is the natural mask for a class C Network?
- a. 255.255.255.1
  - b. 255.255.255.0**
  - c. 255.255.255.254
  - d. 255.255.255.255
39. 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
40. Communication channel shared by all the machines on the network in
- a. Broadcast network**
  - b. Unicast network
  - c. Multicast network
  - d. None of the above
41. Which of this is not a guided media ?
- a. Fiber optical cable
  - b. Coaxial cable

c. **Wireless LAN**

d. Copper wire

42. Coaxial cable consists of \_concentric copper conductors.

a. 1

b. **2**

c. 3

d. 4

43. Physical or logical arrangement of network is

a. **Topology**

b. Routing

c. Networking

d. None of the mentioned

44. In this topology there is a central controller or hub

a. **Star**

b. Mesh

c. Ring

d. Bus

45. This topology requires multipoint connection

a. Star

b. Mesh

c. Ring

d. **Bus**

46. Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is

- a. LAN
- b. WAN**
- c. MAN
- d. None of the mentioned

47. Data communication system within a building or campus is

- a. LAN**
- b. WAN
- c. MAN
- d. None of the mentioned .

48. Expand WAN

- a. World area network
- b. Wide area network**
- c. Web area network
- d. None of the mentioned

49. Which of the following is not applicable for IP?

- a. Error reporting**
- b. Handle addressing conventions
- c. Datagram format
- d. Packet handling conventions

50. Which of these is not applicable for IP protocol?

- a. is connectionless
- b. offer reliable service**
- c. offer unreliable service
- d. None of the mentioned

51. The Physical layer concern with
- a. **Bit by bit delivery**
  - b. Process to process delivery
  - c. Application to application delivery
  - d. None of the above
52. Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?
- a. Coaxial Cable
  - b. Transmission Media
  - c. **Optical Fibre**
  - d. Electric fibre
53. The Network layer concern with
- a. Bits
  - b. Frames
  - c. **Packets**
  - d. None of the above
54. Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?
- a. routing
  - b. inter-networking
  - c. congestion control
  - d. **none of the mentioned**

55. The 4 byte IP address consists of

- a. Network address
- b. Host address
- c. Both (a) and (b)**
- d. None of the mentioned

56. Transport layer aggregated data from different applications into single stream before passing it to

- a. Network Layer**
- b. Data Link Layer
- c. Application Layer
- d. Physical Layer

57. Which of the following is a transport layer protocol used in internet?

- a. TCP
- b. UDP
- c. Both (a) and (b)**
- d. None of the mentioned

58. The \_\_\_\_\_ translates internet domain and host names to IP address.

- a. Domain name system**
- b. Routing information protocol
- c. Network time protocol
- d. Internet relay chat

59. Which of the following protocol stores mail to receiver server?
- SMTP**
  - POP
  - IMAP
  - HTTP
60. Which of the following is not an application layer protocol?
- Media gateway protocol
  - DHCP
  - Resource reservation protocol**
  - Session initiation protocol
61. Which one of the following is not correct?
- Application layer protocols are used by both source and destination devices during a communication session
  - Application layer protocols implemented on the source and destination host must match
  - Both (a) and (b)**
  - None of the mentioned
62. When displaying a web page, the application layer uses the
- HTTP protocol**
  - FTP protocol
  - SMTP protocol
  - None of the mentioned
63. This is not a application layer protocol
- HTTP

b. SMTP

c. FTP

**d. TCP**

64. Application layer offers \_\_service

**a. End to end**

b. Process to process

c. Both of the mentioned

d. None of the mentioned

65. Pick the odd one out

a. File transfer

b. File download

c. E-mail

**d. Interactive games**

66. 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 mentioned**

67. To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host, the \_\_\_address must be consulted

a. IP

b. MAC

c. **Port**

d. None of the mentioned

68. This is a time-sensitive service

a. File transfer

b. File download

c. E-mail

d. **Internet telephony**

69. Expansion of FTP is

a. Fine Transfer Protocol

b. **File Transfer Protocol**

c. First Transfer Protocol

d. None of the mentioned

70. FTP is built on\_\_\_architecture

a. **Client-server**

b. P2P

c. Both of the mentioned

d. None of the mentioned


71. Identify the incorrect statement


a. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol


b. FTP uses two parallel TCP connections

c. **FTP sends its control information in-band**


d. FTP sends exactly one file over the data connection




72. A network comprising o multiple topologies.
- a. Complex
  - b. Hybrid**
  - c. Bus
  - d. Star
73. The participating computers in a network are referred to as:
- a. Clients
  - b. Servers
  - c. Nodes**
  - d. CPUs
74. A topology that involves Tokens.
- a. Star
  - b. Ring**
  - c. Bus
  - d. Daisy Chaining
75. A piece of information which is sent along with the data to the source computer.
- a. data
  - b. module
  - c. token**
  - d. element
76. Which are the type of server
- a. Proxy sever
  - b. Application server
  - c. Cloud server
  - d. Dedicated server
  - e. All of the above**
77. OSI stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- 

- a. **open system interconnection**
  - b. operating system interface
  - c. optical service implementation
  - d. open service Internet
78. TCP/IP model does not have \_\_\_\_\_ layer but OSI model have this layer.
- a. **session layer**
  - b. transport layer
  - c. application layer
  - d. network layer
79. TCP/IP model was developed \_\_\_\_\_ the OSI model.
- a. **prior to**
  - b. after
  - c. simultaneously
  - d. with no link to
80. Which layer provides service to the user?
- a. **Application layer**
  - b. Session layer
  - c. Presentation layer
  - d. None of the mentioned
81. In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are
- a. **Added**
  - b. Arranged
  - c. Removed
  - d. Modified
82. This layer present in OSI model addition to layers in TCP/IP layers.
- a. Application Layer
- 

- b. Presentation Layer
  - c. Session Layer
  - d. Both b and c**
83. Which address is used to identify a process on a host by the transport layer?
- a. physical address
  - b. logical address
  - c. port address**
  - d. specific address
84. Transmission data rate is decided by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. network layer
  - b. physical layer**
  - c. data link layer
  - d. transport layer
85. Identify the statement which cannot be associated with OSI model
- a. A structured way to discuss and easier update system components
  - b. One layer may duplicate lower layer functionality
  - c. Functionality at one layer no way requires information from another layer**
  - d. None of the mentioned
86. Suppose your network is connected to another network via a router. Which OSI model layer provides the information necessary to direct data between the two networks?
- a. Network Layer**
  - b. Data link Layer
  - c. Physical Layer
  - d. Session Layer
87. The TCP/IP \_\_\_\_\_ layer is equivalent to the combined session, presentation, and application layers of the OSI model.
- a. Application Layer**


- b. Data link Layer
  - c. Physical Layer
  - d. Session Layer
88. The \_\_\_\_\_ layer establishes, maintains, and synchronizes the interactions between communicating devices.
- a. Application Layer
  - b. Data link Layer
  - c. Physical Layer
  - d. Session Layer**
89. The \_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for the source-to-destination delivery of a packet across multiple network links.
- a. Application Layer
  - b. Network Layer**
  - c. Physical Layer
  - d. Session Layer
90. The \_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for delivering data units from one station to the next without errors.
- a. transport
  - b. network
  - c. data link**
  - d. physical
91. The \_\_\_\_\_ layer coordinates the functions required to transmit a bit stream over a physical medium.
- a. transport
  - b. network
  - c. data link
  - d. physical**
- 


92. The seven-layer \_\_\_\_\_ model provides guidelines for the development of universally compatible networking protocols.
- OSI**
  - ISO
  - IEEE
  - None of the above
93. The \_\_\_\_\_ created a model called the Open Systems Interconnection, which allows diverse systems to communicate.
- OSI
  - ISO**
  - IEEE
  - None of the above
94. Why was the OSI model developed?
- Manufacturers disliked the TCP/IP protocol suite
  - The rate of data transfer was increasing exponentially
  - Standards were needed to allow any two systems to communicate**
  - None of the above
95. Layer 2 lies between the physical layer and the \_\_\_\_\_ layer.
- Network**
  - Data Link
  - Transport
  - None of the above
96. The \_\_\_\_\_ layer lies between the network layer and the application layer.
- Physical
  - Data link
  - Transport**
  - None of the above
97. According to the OSI model which layer is responsible for Routing?


- a. Presentation
  - b. Network**
  - c. Session
  - d. Data link
98. Transmission media are usually categorized as
- a. Fixed or Unfixed
  - b. Guided or Unguided**
  - c. Determinate or indeterminate
  - d. Metallic or nonmetallic
99. Transmission media lie below the .....layer.
- a. Physical**
  - b. Network
  - c. Transport
  - d. Application
100. ....Cable consists of an inner copper core and second conducting outer sheath.
- a. Twisted-Pair
  - b. Coaxial Cable**
  - c. Fiber optic
  - d. Shielded twisted pair
101. In fiber optics, the signal is .....waves.
- a. light**
  - b. radio
  - c. infrared
  - d. very low-frequency
102. Which of the following primarily uses guided media?
- a. Cellular telephone system
  - b. Local telephone system**
- 

- c. Satellite communication
  - d. Radio broadcasting
103. Which of the following is not a guided medium?
- a. Twisted-Pair Cable
  - b. Coaxial Cable
  - c. Fiber- optic cable
  - d. atmosphere**
104. What is the major factor that makes coaxial cable less susceptible to noise than twisted pair cable?
- a. Inner conductor
  - b. Diameter of cable
  - c. Outer conductor**
  - d. Insulating material
105. In an optical fiber, the inner core is .....the cladding.
- a. Denser than**
  - b. Less dense than
  - c. The same density as
  - d. Another name for
106. Signals with frequency below 2 MHz use.....propagation.
- a. ground**
  - b. sky
  - c. line of sight
  - d. none of the above
107. Signals with frequency below 2 MHz and 30 MHz use.....propagation.
- a. ground
  - b. sky**
  - c. line of sight

- d. none of the above
108. Signals with frequency above 30 MHz use.....propagation
- a. ground
  - b. sky
  - c. line of sight**
  - d. none of the above
109. ....cable is used for voice and data communications.
- a. Coaxial cable
  - b. Fiber-optic
  - c. Twisted-pair**
  - d. None of the above
110. RG-59 is used in
- a. radio
  - b. thick Ethernet
  - c. thin Ethernet
  - d. cable TV**
111. Which networking device connects one LAN to other LAN using same protocol?
- a. Router
  - b. Switch**
  - c. Bridge
  - d. Modem
112. A device that provides a central connection point for cables is –
- a. Switch
  - b. Hub
  - c. Gateway**
  - d. Proxy Server

113. SMTP is simple
- a. **TCP protocol**
  - b. TCP/IP protocol
  - c. IP protocol
  - d. None of the above
114. A simple protocol used for fetching e-mail from a mailbox is
- a. POP2
  - b. **POP3**
  - c. IMAP
  - d. None of the above
115. E-mail address is made up of
- a. Single part
  - b. Two parts
  - c. Three parts
  - d. Four parts
116. When the mail server sends mail to other mail servers it becomes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. SMTP server
  - b. **SMTP client**
  - c. Peer
  - d. Maste
117. Which of the following devices translates hostnames into IP addresses?
- a. **DNS server**
  - b. Hub
  - c. DHCP server
  - d. Firewall
118. The name of the domain is the domain name of the node at the top of the
- a. **Sub tree**
- 

- b. Leaf tree
  - c. Main tree
  - d. Bottom tree
119. The domain, which is used to map an address to a name is called
- a. Generic domain
  - b. Inverse domain**
  - c. Main domain
  - d. Sub-domain
120. Each node in the tree has a
- a. Primary name
  - b. Domain name**
  - c. DNS tree
  - d. All of the above
121. Which of the following is the broadcast address for a Class B network ID using the default subnet mask?
- a. 172.16.10.255
  - b. 255.255.255.255
  - c. 172.16.255.255**
  - d. 172.255.255.255
122. Default network mask for CLASS C is
- a. 255.0.0.0
  - b. 255.255.0.0
  - c. 255.255.255.0**
  - d. 255.255.255.255
123. Default network mask for CLASS A is
- a. 255.0.0.0**
- 

- b. 255.255.0.0
  - c. 255.255.255.0
  - d. 255.255.255.255
124. Default network mask for CLASS B is
- a. 255.0.0.0
  - b. 255.255.0.0**
  - c. 255.255.255.0
  - d. 255.255.255.255
125. In Network Management System, the term that is responsible for controlling access to network based on predefined policy is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Fault Management
  - b. Secured Management
  - c. Active Management
  - d. Security Management**
126. Complex networks today are made up of hundreds and sometimes thousands of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Documents
  - b. Components**
  - c. Servers
  - d. Entities
127. Control of users' access to network resources through charges is the main responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Reactive fault management
  - b. Reconfigure fault management
  - c. Accounting management**
- 

- d. Security management
128. In Network Management System, maps track each piece of hardware and its connection to the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. IP serve
  - b. Domain
  - c. Network**
  - d. Data
129. Synonymous of rule
- a. Standard
  - b. Protocol**
  - c. Forum
  - d. Agency
130. The largest professional engineering society in the world is
- a. American National Standard Institute
  - b. Electronic Industries Association
  - c. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers**
  - d. International Organization for standardization
131. Organization that is developing cooperation in the realms of scientific, technologies and economy activity is
- a. American National Standard Institute
  - b. Electronic Industries Association
  - c. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
  - d. International Organization for standardization**
132. The first Network was called \_\_\_\_\_
- a. CNET
  - b. NSFNET
  - c. ASAPNET

**d. ARPANET**

133. Full form of ISO.....

**International Standards Organizations**

134. Full form of CCITT....

**Consultative Committee for International Telegraphy and Telephony**

135. Full form of ANSI.....

**American National Standards Institute**

136. Full form of IEEE.....

**Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers**

137. Full form of ITU-T.....

**International Telecommunications Union-telecommunication**

138. Full form of ISOC.....

**Internet Society**

139. Full form of IETF .....

**Internet Engineering Task Force**

140. Full form of EIA .....

**Electronic Industries Association**

141. The IETF standard documents are called

- a. RFC
- b. RCF
- c. ID
- d. DFC

142. The ITU-T was formerly known as the
- a. ANSI
  - b. EIA
  - c. CCITT**
  - d. IEEE
143. Standards for ISDN are developed by
- a. ISO
  - b. IEEE
  - c. ITU-T**
  - d. ANSI
144. IEEE is responsible for a standard for local area network called
- a. ISDN
  - b. The Internet
  - c. Telcordia
  - d. Project 802**
145. The .....is concerned with speeding the growth of evolution of Internet communications
- a. IETF
  - b. Internet Society
  - c. ANSI
  - d. a and b**