

S.Y.B.Sc. I.T. Sem III ATKT

Computer Networks

Sample questions

- 1 . --- is a set of devices connected by communication links.
 - A) Group
 - B) Network
 - C) Process
 - D) Protocol

2. The --- layer is responsible for moving frames from one hop to another.
 - A) Data link
 - B) Physical
 - C) Presentation
 - D) Network

3. --- is the process of converting digital data to digital signals.
 - A) Line Coding
 - B) Block Coding
 - C) Scrambling
 - D) Modulation

4. Find the Hamming Distance between d(10101, 11110)?
 - A) 1
 - B) 3
 - C) 2
 - D) 7

5. In Networking and other areas, a task is often begun before the previous task has ended is known as ----.
 - A) Staging
 - B) Sequencing
 - C) Pipelining
 - D) Acknowledging

6. In ---- Method, a station needs to make a reservation before sending data.

- A) ALOHA
- B) Slotted ALOHA
- C) Reservation
- D) Polling

7. 117.149.29.2 is the example of ---- notation for IPv4 address.

- A) Binary notation
- B) Hexadecimal notation
- C) Decimal notation
- D) Dotted decimal notation

8. In --- the Addresses are divided into several contiguous groups and assign each group to a smaller Networks.

- A) Network
- B) Subnet
- C) Supernet
- D) Partial Network

9. A ---- is used during the transition from IPv4 to IPv6.

- A) Loopback Address
- B) Compatible Address
- C) Unspecified Address
- D) Reserved Address

10. --- always reports error message to the original source.

- A) FTP
- B) IP
- C) TCP
- D) ICMP

11. In --- the least cost route between any two nodes is the route with minimum distance.
- A) Link State Routing
 - B) Path vector Routing
 - C) Distance Vector Routing
 - D) Multicast routing
12. ---- is an Intradomain routing protocol based on link state routing.
- A) BGP
 - B) OSPF
 - C) SMTP
 - D) FTP
13. ---- ports ranging from 49152 - 65535 are neither Controlled nor registered are known as ----.
- A) Well known ports
 - B) Dynamic ports
 - C) Registered ports
 - D) Special ports
14. A ---- is a subtree of the domain name space.
- A) Name Space
 - B) DNS
 - C) Address
 - D) Domain
15. The Connection establishment in TCP is called ---- .
- A) Two way handshaking
 - B) Three way handshaking
 - C) Four way handshaking
 - D) No handshaking

16. The --- is a Protocol used mainly to access data on the World Wide Web.

- A) HTTP
- B) FTP
- C) SMTP
- D) UDP

17. In HTTP ---- Method is used to send document from the server to the client.

- A) PUT
- B) TRACE.
- C) GET
- D) POST

18. Gigabit Ethernet can transmit data at a rate of ----.

- A) 10 Mbps
- B) 1000 Mbps
- C) 100 Mbps
- D) 10 Gbps

19. --- defines the format of the frame to be exchanged between devices.

- A) HDLC
- B) Point to Point Protocol
- C) Link Control Protocol
- D) Authentication Protocol

20. In --- propagation , higher frequency radio waves radiate upwards into the ionosphere where they are reflected back to the earth.

- A) Sky
- B) Line of sight
- C) Ground
- D) Air

21. --- comes from the sources such as motors and appliances.

- A) Thermal noise
- B) Induced noise
- C) Crosstalk
- D) Impulse noise

22. A ---- is a combination of nodes, some of which are satellite, that provides communication from one point on the earth to another.

- A) Ad Hoc networks
- B) Infrastructure Networks
- C) Cellular Telephony
- D) Satellite Networks

23. The part of the address that defines the host is called the ---.

- A) Netid
- B) Hostid
- C) Suffix
- D) Prefix

24. ---- enables a user to have a large set of addresses internally and one Address or small set of addresses externally.

- A) Network Address
- B) Domain Name
- C) TCP
- D) Network Address Translation

25. A ---- does not store any information about domain s but delegates it's authority to other servers, keeping references to those servers.

- A) Primary Server
- B) Secondary Server
- C) Root Server
- D) Nodes