Multiple Choice Questions of Data Communication & Network

1-1 Computer Network is

A. Collection of hardware components and computers **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

B. Interconnected by communication channels

C. Sharing of resources and information

D. All of the Above

1-2 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

1-3 How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

1-4 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

1-5 IPV4 Address is

A. 8 bit

B. 16 bit

C. 32 bit

D. 64 bit

1-6 DNS is the abbreviation of

A. Dynamic Name System

B. Dynamic Network System

C. Domain Name System

D. Domain Network Service

1-7 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

1-8 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 **1-9 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

1-10 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)

Click Here for Answers

1 – D / 2 – C / 3 – D / 4 – B / 5 – C / 6 – C / 7 – A / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – B

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

2-1 Each IP packet must contain

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

2-2 Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?

A. Appliation layer
B. Transport layer
C. Network layer
D. Datalink layer

2-3 _____ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages A. TCP
B. IP
C. UDP
D. All of the above

2-4 Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers?

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

2-5 Which of the following IP address class is Multicast

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

2-6 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

2-7 The last address of IP address represents

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

2-8 How many bits are there in the Ethernet address?

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

2-9 How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?

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

2-10 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

Click Here for Answers
1 – C / 2 – D / 3 – A / 4 – A / 5 – D / 6 – A / 7 – C / 8 – B / 9 – A / 10 – D

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

3-1. Why IP Protocol is considered as unreliable?
A. A packet may be lost
B. Packets may arrive out of order
C. Duplicate packets may be generated
D. All of the above

3-2. What is the minimum header size of an IP packet?
A. 16 bytes
B. 10 bytes
C. 20 bytes
D. 32 bytes

3-3. Which of following provides reliable communication?
A. TCP
B. IP
C. UDP
D. All of the above

3-4. What is the address size of IPv6 ?
A. 32 bit
B. 64 bit
C. 128 bit
D. 256 bit

3-5. 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

3-6. 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

3-7. The Internet is an example of
A. Cell switched network
B. circuit switched network
C. Packet switched network
D. All of above

3-8. 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

3-9. 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

3-10. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?
A. Physical layer
B. Data link layer
C. Network layer
D. Transport layer

Click Here for Answers
1 – D / 2 – C / 3 – A / 4 – C / 5 – A / 6 – C / 7 – C / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – A

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

4-1. What is the benefit of the Networking?
A. File Sharing
B. Easier access to Resources
C. Easier Backups
D. All of the Above

4-2. Which of the following is not the Networking Devices?
A. Gateways
B. Linux
C. Routers
D. Firewalls

4-3. What is the size of MAC Address?
A. 16-bits
B. 32-bits
C. 48-bits
D. 64-bits

4-4. Which of the following can be Software?
A. Routers
B. Firewalls
C. Gateway
D. Modems

4-5. 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

4-6. MAC Address is the example of
A. Transport Layer
B. Data Link Layer
C. Application Layer
D. Physical Layer

4-7. 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

4-8. Layer-2 Switch is also called
A. Multiport Hub
B. Multiport Switch
C. Multiport Bridge
D. Multiport NIC

4-9. Difference between T568A and T568B is
A. Difference in wire color
B. Difference in number of wires
C. Just different length of wires
D. Just different manufacturer standards

4-10. The meaning of Straight-through Cable is
A. Four wire pairs connect to the same pin on each end
B. The cable Which Directly connects Computer to Computer
C. Four wire pairs not twisted with each other
D. The cable which is not twisted

Click Here for Answers
1 – D / 2 – B / 3 – C / 4 – B / 5 – A / 6 – B / 7 – D / 8 – C / 9 – D / 10 – A

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

5-1 Which of the following is not the External Security Threats?
A. Front-door Threats
B. Back-door Threats
C. Underground Threats
D. Denial of Service (DoS)
5-2 What is the Demilitarized Zone?
A. The area between firewall & connection to an external network
B. The area between ISP to Military area
C. The area surrounded by secured servers D. The area surrounded by the Military **5-3 What is the full form of RAID ?**
A. Redundant Array of Independent Disks
B. Redundant Array of Important Disks
C. Random Access of Independent Disks
D. Random Access of Important Disks
5-4 What is the maximum header size of an IP packet?
A. 32 bytes
B. 64 bytes
C. 30 bytes
D. 60 bytes
5-5 What is the size of Host bits in Class B of IP address?
A. 04
B. 08
C. 16
D. 32
5-6 What is the usable size of Network bits in Class B of IP address? A.
04
B. 08
C. 14
D. 16
5-7 In which type of RAID, data is mirrored between two disks.
A. RAID 0
B. RAID 1
C. RAID 2
D. RAID 3
5-8 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 **5-9 Which of the following is/are Protocols of Application?**
A. FTP
B. DNS
C. Telnet
D. All of above
5-10 Which of the following protocol is/are defined in Transport layer?
A. FTP
B. TCP
C. UDP
D. B & C

Click Here for Answers
1 – C / 2 – A / 3 – A / 4 – D / 5 – C / 6 – C / 7 – B / 8 – A / 9 – D / 10 – D

Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking

6-1. What is the IP Address range of APIPA?

A. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.254
B. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.255
C. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254
D. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.255

6-2. Which of the following is correct in VLSM?

A. Can have subnets of different sizes
B. Subnets must be in same size
C. No required of subnet
D. All of above

6-3. What does the port number in a TCP connection specify?

A. It specifies the communication process on the two end systems
B. It specifies the quality of the data & connection
C. It specify the size of data
D. All of the above

6-4. The class-based addressing is also known as

A. Modern Model
B. Classful Model
C. Classless Model
D. Heterogeneous Model

6-5. Which of the following is correct in CIDR?

A. Class A includes Class B network
B. There are only two networks
C. There are high & low class network
D. There is no concept of class A, B, C networks

6-6. 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

6-7. Which of the following is reliable communication?

A. TCP
B. IP
C. UPD
D. All of them

6-8. What is the typical range of Ephemeral ports?

A. 1 to 80
B. 1 to 1024
C. 80 to 8080
D. 1024 to 65535

6-9. What is the purpose of the PSH flag in the TCP header?

A. Typically used to indicate end of message
B. Typically used to indicate beginning of message
C. Typically used to push the message
D. Typically used to indicate stop the message

6-10. 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

Click Here for Answers
1 – C / 2 – A / 3 – A / 4 – B / 5 – D / 6 – D / 7 – A / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – B

1. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called
a) computer network
b) distributed system
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer:b

2. 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
View Answer
Answer: a

3. Which one of the following computer network is built on the top of another network?
a) prior network
b) chief network
c) prime network
d) overlay network
View Answer
Answer:d .

4. In computer network nodes are
a) the computer that originates the data
b) the computer that routes the data
c) the computer that terminates the data
d) all of the mentioned

Answer:d

5. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in

a) broadcast network

b) unicast network

c) multicast network

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a

6. Bluetooth is an example of

a) personal area network

b) local area network

c) virtual private network

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a

7. A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.

a) bridge

b) firewall

c) router

d) all of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:c

8. A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called

a) protocol architecture

b) protocol stack

c) protocol suit

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b

9. Network congestion occurs

a) in case of traffic overloading

b) when a system terminates

c) when connection between two nodes terminates

d) none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a

10. Which one of the following extends a private network across public networks?

a) local area network
b) virtual private network
c) enterprise private network
d) storage area network
View Answer
Answer:b

This set of DCN MCQs focuses on “Physical Media”

1) Which of this is not a guided media?
a) Fiber optical cable
b) Coaxial cable
c) Wireless LAN
d) Copper wire View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Wireless LAN is unguided media.

2) UTP is commonly used in
a) DSL
b) FTTP
c) HTTP
d) None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) is commonly used in home access.

3) Coaxial cable consists of _____ concentric copper conductors.

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4) Fiber optics possess following properties
a) Immune electromagnetic interference
b) Very less signal attenuation
c) Very hard to tap
d) All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

5) If an Optical Carrier is represented as OC-n, generally the link speed equals(in Mbps),
a) n*39.8
b) n*51.8

c) 2n*51.8

d) None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6) Terrestrial radio channels are broadly classifed into _____ groups.

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 1

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: The three types are those that operate over very short distance, those that operate in local areas, those that operate in the wide area.

7) Radio channels are attractive medium because a)

Can penetrate walls

b) Connectivity can be given to mobile user

c) Can carry signals for long distance

d) All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

8) Geostationary satellites

a) Are placed at a fixed point above the earth

b) Rotate the earth about a fixed axis

c) Rotate the earth about a varying axis

d) All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: They are placed in orbit at 36,000km above Earth's surface.

1. A piece of icon or image on a web page associated with another webpage is called

a) url

b) hyperlink

c) plugin

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

2. Dynamic web page

a) is same every time whenever it displays

b) generates on demand by a program or a request from browser

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

3. What is a web browser?

a) a program that can display a web page

b) a program used to view html documents

c) it enables user to access the resources of internet

d) all of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:d
Explanation:None.

4. Common gateway interface is used to

a) generate executable files from web content by web server

b) generate web pages

c) stream videos

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

5. URL stands for

6. a) unique reference label

7. b) uniform reference label

8. c) uniform resource locator

9. d) unique resource locator

10. View Answer

Answer:c
Explanation:None.

11. A web cookie is a small piece of data

a) sent from a website and stored in user's web browser while a user is browsing a website

b) sent from user and stored in the server while a user is browsing a website

c) sent from root server to all servers

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

7. An alternative of javascript on windows platform is

a) VBScript

b) ASP.NET

c) JSP

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

8. What is document object model (DOM)?

a) convention for representing and interacting with objects in html documents

b) application programming interface

c) hierarchy of objects in ASP.NET

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

10. AJAX stands for

a) asynchronous javascript and xml

b) advanced JSP and xml

c) asynchronous JSP and xml

d) advanced javascript and xml

View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

1. Multiple object can be sent over a TCP connection between client and server in

2. a) persistent HTTP
3. b) nonpersistent HTTP
4. c) both (a) and (b)
5. d) none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

6. HTTP is _____ protocol.

a) application layer
b) transport layer
c) network layer
d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

3. In the network HTTP resources are located by

a) uniform resource identifier
b) unique resource locator
c) unique resource identifier
d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

4. HTTP client requests by establishing a _____ connection to a particular port on the server.

a) user datagram protocol
b) transmission control protocol
c) broader gateway protocol
d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

5. In HTTP pipelining

a) multiple HTTP requests are sent on a single TCP connection without waiting for the corresponding responses
b) multiple HTTP requests can not be sent on a single TCP connection
c) multiple HTTP requests are sent in a queue on a single TCP connection

d) none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

6. FTP server listens for connection on port number

a) 20

b) 21

c) 22

d) 23

View Answer

Answer:b

Explanation:None.

7. In FTP protocol, client contacts server using ____ as the transport protocol.

a) transmission control protocol

b) user datagram protocol

c) datagram congestion control protocol

d) stream control transmission protocol

View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

8. In which mode FTP, the client initiates both the control and data connections.

a) active mode

b) passive mode

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b

Explanation:None.

9. The file transfer protocol is built on

a) data centric architecture

b) service oriented architecture

c) client server architecture

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: (c)

1. Ethernet frame consists of

a) MAC address

b) IP address

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

2. What is stat frame delimeter (SFD) in ethernet frame?

a) 10101010

b) 10101011

c) 00000000

d) 11111111

View Answer

Answer:b

Explanation:None.

3. MAC address is of

a) 24 bits

b) 36 bits

c) 42 bits

d) 48 bits

View Answer

Answer:d

Explanation:None.

4. What is autonegotiation?

a) a procedure by which two connected devices choose common transmission parameters

b) a security algorithm

c) a routing algorithm

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation:None.

5. Ethernet in metropolitan area network (MAN) can be used as

a) pure ethernet
b) ethernet over SDH
c) ethernet over MPLS
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer:d
Explanation:None.

6. A point-to-point protocol over ethernet is a network protocol for
a) encapsulating PPP frames inside ethernet frames
b) encapsulating ehternet framse inside PPP frames
c) for security of ethernet frames
d) for security of PPP frames
View Answer
Answer:a
Explanation:None.

7. High speed ethernet works on
a) coaxial cable
b) twisted pair cable
c) optical fiber
d) none of the mentioned View Answer
Answer:c
Explanation:None.

8. The maximum size of payload field in ethernet frame is
a) 1000 bytes
b) 1200 bytes
c) 1300 bytes
d) 1500 bytes
View Answer
Answer:d
Explanation:None.

9. What is interframe gap?
a) idle time between frames
b) idle time between frame bits
c) idle time between packets
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

10. An ethernet frame that is less than the IEEE 802.3 minimum length of 64 octets is called

a) short frame

b) run frame

c) mini frame

d) man frame

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Topology”.

1) Physical or logical arrangement of network is a) Topology

b) Routing

c) Networking

d) None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

2) In this topology there is a central controller or hub a) Star

b) Mesh

c) Ring

d) Bus

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3) This topology requires multipoint connection a)
Star
b) Mesh
c) Ring
d) Bus
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

4) Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is
a) LAN
b) WAN
c) MAN
d) None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation:Wide area network(WAN) covers the whole of the world network.

5) Data communication system within a building or campus is
a) LAN
b) WAN
c) MAN
d) None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6) Expand WAN
a) World area network
b) Wide area network
c) Web area network
d) None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Packet Switching & Circuit Switching

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Packet Switching and Circuit Switching”.

1) A local telephone network is an example of a _____ network a)

Packet switched

b) Circuit switched

c) both of the mentioned

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

2) Most packet switches use this principle a)

Stop and wait

b) Store and forward

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The packet switch will not transmit the first bit to outbound link until it recieves the entire packet.

3) If there are N routers from source to destination, total end to end delay in sending packet P(L->number of bits in the packet R-> transmission rate) a) N

b) (N*L)/R

c) (2N*L)/R

d) L/R

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4) Method(s) to move data through a network of links and switches a)

Packet switching

b) Circuit switching

c) Line switching

d) Both a and b

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

5) The resources needed for communication between end systems are reserved for the duration of session between end systems in _____

a) Packet switching

b) Circuit switching

c) Line switching

d) Frequency switching

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

6) As the resouces are reserved between two communicating end systems in circuit switching, this is achieved a) authentication

b) guaranteed constant rate

c) reliability

d) store and forward

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

7) In _____ resources are allocated on demand. a) packet switching

b) circuit switching

c) line switching

d) frequency switching

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: In packet switching there is no reservation.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv4

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “IPv4″.

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

a) Error reporting

b) Handle addressing conventions

c) Datagram format

d) Packet handling conventions

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Error reporting is handled by ICMP.

2. Which of the following field in IPv4 datagram is not related to fragmentation? a) Flags

b) Offset

c) TOS

d) Identifier

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: TOS-type of service identifies the type of packets.

3. The TTL field has value 10. How many routers (max) can process this datagram? a) 11

b) 5

c) 10

d) 1

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: TTL field is decremented by one each time the datagram is processed by a router.

4. If the value in protocol field is 17, the transport layer protocol used is ____.

a) TCP

b) UDP

c) Either of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: For TCP it is 6.

5. The data field can carry which of the following?

a) TCP segemnt

b) UDP segment

c) ICMP messages

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Data field usually has tranaport layer segment, but it can also carry ICMP messages.

6. What should be the flag value to indicate the last fragment?

a) 0

b) 1

c) TTl value

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: flag=0 indicates that it is the last fragment.

7. 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

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Ip offers unreliable service.

8. Fragmentation has following demerits

a) complicates routers

b) open to DOS attack

c) overlapping of fragments.

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Fragmentation makes the implementation complex and also can create DOS attack.

9. Which field helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?

a) offset

b) flag

c) TTL

d) identifer

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: offset field specifies where the fragment fits in the original datagram.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv6

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “IPv6″.

1. The size of IP address in IPv6 is

a) 4bytes

b) 128bits

c) 8bytes

d) 100bits

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An IPv6 address is 128 bits long.

2. The header length of an IPv6 datagram is _____.

a) 10bytes

b) 25bytes

c) 30bytes

d) 40bytes

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: IPv6 datagram has fixed header length of 40bytes, which results is faster processing of the datagram.

3. In the IPv6 header,the traffic class field is similar to which field in the IPv4 header? a)

Fragmentation field

b) Fast-switching

c) ToS field

d) Option field

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: This field enables to have different types of IP datagram.

4. IPv6 doesnot use _____ type of address

a) Broadcast

b) Multicast

c) Anycast

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Broadcast has been eliminated in IPv6.

5. These are the features present in IPv4 but not in IPv6.

a) Fragmentation

b) Header checksum

c) Options

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All the features are only present in IPv4 and not IPv6.

6. The ____ field determines the lifetime of IPv6 datagram

a) Hop limit

b) TTL

c) Next header

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The Hop limit value is decremented by one by a router when the datagram is forwaded by the router. When the value becomes zero the datagram is discarded.

7. Dual-stack approach refers to

a) Implementing Ipv4 with 2 stacks

b) Implementing Ipv6 with 2 stacks

c) Node has both IPv4 and IPv6 support

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: dual-stack is one of the approach used to support IPv6 in already existing systems.

8. Suppose two IPv6 nodes want to interoperate using IPv6 datagrams but are connected to each other by intervening IPv4 routers. The best solution here is a) use dual-stack approach

b) Tunneling

c) No solution

d) Replace the system

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The IPv4 routers can form a tuunel.

9. Teredo is an automatic tunneling technique. In each client the obfuscated IPv4 address is represented by bits

a) 96 to 127

b) 0 to 63

c) 80 to 95

d) 64 to 79

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Bits 96 to 127 in the datagram represents obfuscated 1Pv4 address.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Access Networks

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Access Networks”.

1) Which of this is not a constituent of residential telephone line? a)

A high-speed downstream channel

b) A medium-speed downstream channel

c) A low-speed downstream channel

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The third part is ordinary two way telephone channel.

2) In DSL telco provides these services a)

Wired phone access

b) ISP

c) All of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The same company which provides phone connection is also its ISP in DSL.

3) The function of DSLAM is

a) Convert analog signals into digital signals

b) Convert digital signals into analog signals

c) Amplify digital signals

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The DSLAM located in telco’s Central Office does this function.

4) The following term is not associted with DSL a)

DSLAM

b) CO

c) Splitter

d) CMTS

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Cable modem termination system is used in cable internet access.

5) HFC contains a)

Fibre cable

b) Coaxial cable

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6) Choose the statement which is not applicable for cable internet access a)

It is a shared broadcast medium

b) It includes HFCs

c) Cable modem connects home PC to Ethernet port

d) Analog signal is converted to digital signal in DSLAM

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: In cable access analog signal is converted to digital signal by CMTS.

7) Among the optical-distribution architectures that is essentially switched ehternet is a)

AON

b) PON

c) NON

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation: Active optical networks are essentially switched ehternets.

8) StarBand provides

a) FTTH internet access

b) Cable access

c) Telephone access

d) Satellite access

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9) Home Access is provided by a)

DSL

b) FTTP

c) Cable

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

10) ONT is connected to splitter using a)

High speed fibre cable

b) HFC

c) Optical cable

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

11) These factors affect transmission rate in DSL a)

The gauge of the twisted-pair line

b) Degree of electrical interfernece

c) Shadow fading

d) Both a and b

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Because DSL is made of twisted wire copper pair.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Application Layer

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Application Layer”.

1) This is not a application layer protocol a)

HTTP

b) SMTP

c) FTP

d) TCP

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: TCP is transport layer protocol

2) The packet of information at the application layer is called a)

Packet

b) Message

c) Segment

d) Frame

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

3) This is one of the architecture paradigm a)

Peer to peer

b) Client-server

c) HTTP

d) Both a and b View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: HTTP is a protocol.

4) Application developer has permission to decide the following on transport layer side a)

Transport layer protocol

b) Maximum buffer size

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

5) Application layer offers _____ service a)

End to end

b) Process to process

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6) E-mail is

a) Loss-tolerant application

b) Bandwidth-sensitive application

c) Elastic application

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Because it can work with available throughput.

7) Pick the odd one out a)

File transfer

b) File download

c) E-mail

d) Interactive games

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Internet telephony is Loss-tolerant other applications are not.

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 mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9) 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

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10) This is a time-sensitive service a)

File transfer

b) File download

c) E-mail

d) Internet telephony

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Internet telephony is Loss-tolerant other applications are not.

11) Transport services available to applications in one or another form a)

Reliable data transfer

b) Timing

c) Security

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

12) Electronic mail uses this Application layer protocol a)

SMTP

b) HTTP

c) FTP

d) SIP

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – HTTP

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “HTTP”.

1. The number of objects in a Web page which consists of 4 jpeg images and HTML text is _____ a)

4

b) 1

c) 5

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: 4 jpeg images + 1 base HTML file.

2. The default connection type used by HTTP is _____

a) Persistent

b) Non-persistent

c) Either of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. The time taken by a packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client is called ____ a) STT

b) RTT

c) PTT

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: RTT stands for round-trip time.

4. The HTTP request message is sent in ____ part of three-way handshake. a) First

b) Second

c) Third

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

5. In the process of fetching a web page from a server the HTTP request/response takes _____ RTTs. a) 2

b) 1

c) 4

d) 3

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

6. The first line of HTTP request message is called ____

a) Request line

b) Header line

c) Status line

d) Entity line

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: The line followed by request line are called header lines and status line is the initial part of response message.

7. The values GET, POST, HEAD etc are specified in ____ of HTTP message a)

Request line

b) Header line

c) Status line

d) Entity body

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: It is specified in the method field of request line in the HTTP request message.

8. The _____ method when used in the method field, leaves entity body empty. a)

POST

b) GET

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. The HTTP response message leaves out the requested object when _____ method is used a)

GET

b) POST

c) HEAD

d) PUT

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. Find the oddly matched HTTP status codes

a) 200 OK

b) 400 Bad Request

c) 301 Moved permanently

d) 304 Not Found

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: 404 Not Found.

11. Which of the following is not correct ?

a) Web cache doesnt has its own disk space

b) Web cache can act both like server and client

c) Web cache might reduce the response time

d) Web cache contains copies of recently requested objects

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

12. The conditional GET mechanism

a) Imposes conditions on the objects to be requested

b) Limits the number of response from a server

c) Helps to keep a cache upto date

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c

13. Which of the following is present in both an HTTP request line and a status line?

a) HTTP version number

b) URL

c) Method

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Utilities

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Network Utilities”.

1) Ping can

a) Measure round-trip time

b) Report packet loss

c) Report latency

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

2) Ping sweep is a part of a)

Traceroute

b) Nmap

c) Route

d) Ipconfig

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: A ping sweep is a method that can establish a range of IP addresses which map to live hosts and are mostly used by network scanning tools like nmap.

3) ICMP is used in a)

Ping

b) Traceroute

Explanation: None.

c) Ifconfig

d) Both a and b

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

4) _____ command is used to manipulate TCP/IP routing table. a)

route

b) Ipconfig

c) Ifconfig

d) Traceroute View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5) If you want to find the number of routers between a source and destination, the utility to be used is. a)

route

b) Ipconfig

c) Ifconfig

d) Traceroute View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6) Which of the following is related to ipconfig in Microsoft Windows ? a)

Display all current TCP/IP network configuration values

b) Modify DHCP settings

c) Modify DNS settings

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

7) This allows to check if a domain is available for registration. a)

Domain Check

b) Domain Dossier

c) Domain Lookup

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a

8) Choose the wrong statement

a) Nslookup is used to query a DNS server for DNS data

b) Ping is used to check connectivity

c) Pathping combines the functionality of ping with that of route

d) Ifconfig can configure TCP/IP network interface parameters

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Pathping combines the functionality of ping with that of traceroute (tracert).

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – FTP

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “FTP”.

1) Expansion of FTP is

a) Fine Transfer Protocol

b) File Transfer Protocol

c) First Transfer Protocol

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b Explanation:
None.

2) FTP is built on _____ architecture a)

Client-server

b) P2P

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a Explanation:
None.

3) FTP uses _____ parallel TCP connections to transfer a file a)

1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.
Explanation: Control connection and data connection.

4) 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

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: FTP is out-of-band as it has separate control connection.

5) If 5 files are transfered from server A to client B in the same session. The number of TCP connection between A and B is a) 5

b) 10

c) 2

d) 6

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: 1 control connection and other 5 for five file transfers.

6) FTP server

a) Mantains state

b) Is stateless

c) Has single TCP connection for a file transfer

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7) The commands, from client to server, and replies, from server to client, are sent across the control connection in ____ bit ASCII format a) 8

b) 7

c) 3

d) 5

View Answer

Answer: b

8) Find the FTP reply whose message is wrongly matched a)

331 – Username OK, password required

b) 425 – Can’t open data connection

c) 452 – Error writing file

d) 452 – Can’t open data connection View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9) Mode of data transfer in FTP, where all the is left to TCP a)

Stream mode

b) Block mode

c) Compressed mode

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10) The password is sent to the server using _____ command a)

PASSWD

b) PASS

c) PASSWORD

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Attacks

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Network Attacks”.

1) The attackers a network of compromised devices known as a)

Internet

b) Botnet

c) Telnet

d) D-net

View Answer

Explanation: None.

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

2) Which of the following is a form of DoS attack ? a)

Vulnerability attack

b) Bandwidth flooding

c) Connection flooding

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

3) The DoS attack is which the attacker establishes a large number of half-open or fully open TCP connections

at the target host

a) Vulnerability attack

b) Bandwidth flooding

c) Connection flooding

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

4)The DoS attack is which the attacker sends deluge of packets to the targeted host a)

Vulnerability attack

b) Bandwidth flooding

c) Connection flooding

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

5) Packet sniffers involve a)

Active receiver

b) Passive receiver

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: They donot inject packets into the channel.

6) Sniffers can be deployed in a)

Wired environment

b) WiFi

c) Ethernet LAN

d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

7) Firewalls are often configured to block a)

UDP traffic

b) TCP traffic

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Wireless LAN

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on Wireless LAN.

1. What is the access point (AP) in wireless LAN?

a) device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network

b) wireless devices itself

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

2. In wireless ad-hoc network

a) access point is not required

b) access point is must

c) nodes are not required

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

3. Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN? a)

CDMA

b) CSMA/CA

c) ALOHA

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

4. In wireless distribution system

a) multiple access point are inter-connected with each other

b) there is no access point

c) only one access point exists

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

5. A wireless network interface controller can work in

a) infrastructure mode

b) ad-hoc mode

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:c
Explanation:In infrastructure mode WNIC needs access point but in ad-hoc mode access point is not required.

6. In wireless network an extended service set is a set of

a) connected basic service sets

b) all stations

c) all access points

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

7. Mostly _____ is used in wireless LAN.

a) time division multiplexing

b) orthogonal frequency division multiplexing

c) space division multiplexing

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

8. Which one of the following event is not possible in wireless LAN.

a) collision detection

b) Acknowledgement of data frames

c) multi-mode data transmission

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

9. What is Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) ?

a) security algorithm for ethernet

b) security algorithm for wireless networks

c) security algorithm for usb communication

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

10. What is WPA?

a) wi-fi protected access

b) wired protected access

c) wired process access

d) wi-fi process access

View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.

Computer Networks Questions & Answers – WiMAX

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on WiMAX.

1. WiMAX stands for

a) wireless maximum communication

b) worldwide interoperability for microwave access

c) worldwide international standard for microwave access

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b Explanation:None.

2. WiMAX provides

a) simplex communication

b) half duplex communication

c) full duplex communication

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:c Explanation:None.

3. WiMAX uses the

a) orthogonal frequency division multiplexing

b) time division multiplexing

c) space division multiplexing

d) all of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

4. Which one of the following modulation scheme is supported by WiMAX?

a) binary phase shift keying modulation

b) quadrature phase shift keying modulation

c) quadrature amplitude modulation

d) all of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:d Explanation:None.

5. WiMAX MAC layer provides an interface between

a) higher transport layers and physical layer

b) application layer and network layer

c) data link layer and network layer

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a
Explanation:None.

6. For encryption, WiMAX supports

a) advanced encryption standard

b) triple data encryption standard

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:c
Explanation:None.

7. WiMAX provides

a) VoIP services

b) IPTV services

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:c
Explanation:None.

8. Devices that provide the connectivity to a WiMAX network are known as

a) subscriber stations

b) base stations

c) gateway

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.

9. WiMAX is mostly used for

a) local area network

b) metropolitan area network

c) personal area network

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b
Explanation:None.

10. Which one of the following frequency is not used in WiMAX for communication?

a) 2.3 GHz

b) 2.4 GHz

c) 2.5 GHz

d) 3.5 GHz

View Answer

Answer:b Explanation:None.