CS610-Computer Network

Solved MCQS for Final terms papers

Solved by JUNAID MALIK and Team



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2) DD
(Design Document)
3) Test phase + viva
4) Viva preparation
5) Final Deliverable

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ALL answers are verified if found any mistake then Correct ACCORDINGLY

1 Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a____bit value.
a. 48
b. 64
c. 16
d. 32

2 The protocol address of the next hop must be _____to an equivalent hardware address before a packets can be sent.
a. Encrypted
b. Decrypted
c. Translated
d. Segmented

3 TCP/IP define the term_____to refer any computer system that connects to a network and runs applications for user.
a. Router
b. Host computer
c. Bridge
d. Switch

4 _____protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.
a. Physical Layer
b. Network Interface Layer
c. Internet Layer
d. Transport Layer

5 ____protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to organize data an how a computer translate frames over a network.
a. Session
b. Network Interface layer
c. Internet Layer
d. Transport Layer

6 _____are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency.
a. Hashing and Direct indexing
b. Segmentation and Fragmentation
c. Queuing and packetizing
d. Indexing and Framing

7 ___of TCP/IP protocol suit defines the basic characteristics of network hardware
a. Physical Layer

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b. Data link layer
c. Internet Layer
d. Transport Layer

8 Dotted Decimal represented each octet in____and uses a dot to separate octets.
a. Binary
b. Decimal
c. Hexadecimal
d. Octal

9 If the IP address____identifies the Physical Network to which the computer is attached.
a. Prefix
b. Suffix
c. Mux
d. Demux

10 Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called _____.

b. Segmentation

c. Hashing

c. Address Resolution

a. Fragmentation

11 _____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to organize data into frame and how a computer transmits frames over a network.

d. Session

b. Network Interface Layer

a Internet Layer

b Transport Layer

12 In Closed-form computation, the protocol address assigned to a computer is chosen carefully so that computer's hardware address can be computed from the protocol address using basic Boolean and _____ operations.

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a. Arithmetic

a. XOR

b. Shift

c. XNOR

13 As the Internet grew, the original Classful addressing scheme became a limitation. The IP address space was being exhausted because all networks had to choose one of _____ possible sizes.

a. Three

a. two

b. four

c. five

14 Dotted decimal notation is a syntactic form the IP software uses to express _____ binary values when interacting with humans.

b. 8-bit

c. 16-bit

c. 32-bit

d. 64-bit

15 In the IP address _____ identifies an individual computer on the network.

a. Prefix

b. Suffix

b. Mux

c. Demux

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16 Internet protocol (IP) address version 4 is comprised of -------bits.

b. 48

c. 32

d. 24

e. 128

17 A separate _____ table is used for each physical network.

b. bit-binding

c. Checksum

c. address-binding

d. CRC

18. Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a _____ bit value.

c. 48

d. 64

e. 16

d. 32

19. Dotted decimal represents each octet in ___ and uses a dot to separate octets.

a. binary

b. decimal

b. hexadecimal

c. Octal

20. _____ of TCP/IP Protocol Suit specifies the format of packets sent across Internet as well as the mechanisms used to forward packets.

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c. Physical Layer

d. Data Link Layer

c. Internet Layer

d. Transport Layer

21. The IP class scheme does not divide the _____ address space into equal size class and the classes do not contain the same number of networks.

a. 16-bit

b. 32-bit

c. 48-bit

d. 64-bit

22. _____ of TCP/IP protocol suit defines the basic characteristics of network hardware.

c. Physical Layer

d. Data Link Layer

e. Internet Layer

f. Transport Layer

23. The protocol address of the next hop must be _____ to an equivalent hardware address before a packet can be sent.

b. Encrypted

c. Decrypted

c. Translated

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d. Segmented

24. Address Resolution Protocol is mostly used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a _____ Ethernet address.

a. 16-bit

b. 48-bit

a. 64-bit

b. 128-bit

25. TCP/IP defines the term _____ to refer any computer system that connects to a network and runs applications for users.

a. Router

b. Host computer

c. Bridge

d. Switch

26. _____ are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency.

a. Hashing and Direct indexing

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a. Segmentation and Fragmentation

b. Queuing and Packetizing

c. Indexing and Framing

1) A ---------- Relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical address to each network interface.

► Static addressing scheme (Page 34)

► Configurable addressing scheme

► Dynamic addressing scheme

► None of the given

2) 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 (Page 21)

► BNC, 10 Base T

3) A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____ in the system.

► Loop (page 50)

► Filters

► Spanning Trees

► All given choices

4) A Bridge can _____

► Filter a frame

► Forward a frame

► Extend a LAN

► Do all (page 50)

5) _____ is used for typical data applications (where the data rate may be unknown and bursty) and allows use of whatever bandwidth is available at a given time.

► Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service

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► Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service

► Available Bit Rate (ABR) service (Page 71)

► None of the given

6) ATM assigns each VC a _____ identifier that is divided two parts to produce a hierarchy.

► 21-bit

► 22-bit

► 23-bit

► 24-bit (Page 67)

7) _____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

► Physical Layer (Page 84)

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer

8) _____ places the boundary between the second and third octets

► Class A

► Class B (page 86)

► Class C

► Class D

9) UDP and TCP are both_____ layer protocols

► Physical

► Data link

► Network

► Transport (Page 101)

10) 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

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► TCP (Page 123)

► UDP

11) _____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer (Page 84)

12) _____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

► Logical address

► Source port

► Destination Port (google)

► None of the given

13) _____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

► Destination Port

► Source port (google)

► Logical address

► None of the given

14) Which of the following are interior routing protocols?

► RIP

► OSPF

► BGP

► RIP and OSPF (page 137)

15) The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____ for all communication

► UDP

► TCP (page 138)

► Both UDP and TCP

► None of the given

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16) _____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

► BGP

► OSPF

► RIP (Page 138)

► None of the given

17) OSPF is based on____

► Distance vector routing

► Link state routing (Page 140)

► Path vector routing

► Distance vector routing and Link state routing

18) _____ performs local multicast and uses IP-in-IP encapsulation to send multicast datagrams from one site on the Internet to another.

► Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) (Page 144)

► Core Based Trees (CBT)

► Protocol Independent Multicast_ Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)

► Protocol Independent Multicast _ Dense Mode (PIM-DM)

19) The length of time required to send a variable length packet is variable and does not require a complicated interrupt scheme to detect completion of transmission.

► True

► False (Page 72)

20) NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header and it appears at end of fixed-size base header.

► True (Page 112)

► False

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

► True (Page 99)

► False

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22) Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix.

► True

► False (Page 103)

23) 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)

► False

24) 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)

25) 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

26) In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address independent of hardware address? Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

► T, C

► D

► C

► T, D (Page 97)

27) 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)

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► T, C 6

28) Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

► True (Page 28)

► False

29) A computer needs a complete stack of protocols to run either a client or a server.

► True)

► False

30) TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.

► door

► window (Page 126)

► acknowledgment

► retransmission FINALTERM EXAMINAT

31) In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires---------- new connections.

►None of the given

►N 2

►N-1 (Page 23)

► (N2 –N)/2

32) In ----------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

►LAN (Page 4)

►WAN

►MAN

►None of the given 7

33) The third field of the header consists of ------ bit Ethernet frame type.

►48

►32

►16 (google)

►8

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1) The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is_____

►250 meters

►500 meters (google)

►700 meters

►None of the given

2) The network with Throughput T and Delay D has a total ---------- bits in transit at a time.

►D + T

►D – T

► D X T

►D / T

3) _____ places the boundary between the first and second octets

►Class A (page 86)

►Class B

►Class C

►Class D

4) Router detects datagram ---------than network MTU and then it splits into pieces and each piece is ----------than outbound network MTU.

►Larger, smaller (Page 108

►Larger, larger

►Smaller, larger

►Smaller, smaller

5) Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best-effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction & operating system independent are the characteristics of _____

►TCP

►UDP (Page 120)

►IP

►None of the given

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6) ---------- provide Application to application communication it also called end to end communication

►IP

►TP (Page 119)

►RIP

►None of the given

7) A routing table contains_____

►The destination network ID

►The hop count to reach the network

►The router ID of the next hop (Page 102)

►All of the given

8) Which of the following protocols allows the sender and receiver to enforce polices.

►RIP

►OSPF

►BGP (page 138)

►RIP and OSPF

9) _____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

►BGP

►OSPF

►RIP (Page 138)

►None of these

10) _____ includes a 32-bits address mask with each address, which allows the address to be classful, classless, or subnetted.

►RIP

►OSPF (Page 140)

►BGP

►None of the given 9

11) One repeater ----------, two repeaters ---------- the maximum cable length limitation.

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►Double, triple (Page 49)

►Double, 4 time

►half, triple

►Double, half

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

►True (Page 117)

►False

13) Like most application programs, a client and server use a transport protocol to communicate.

►True (Page 146)

►False

14) Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called Address Resolution.

►True (Page 93)

►False

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

►True

►False (Page 103)

16) A single networking technology is best for all needs.

►True

►False (Page 81)

17) 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)

18) Router detects datagram---------than network MTU

►Larger (Page 108)

►Smaller

►None of given

For More visit: vulmshelp.com

►Equal

19) Information can flow in either or both direction between

►Clients

►Clients and servers

►Servers

►None of given

20) One of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____.

►consistency

►inconsistency

►stability

►dynamic addressing

21) IPV6 address consists of _____

►32 Bits

►64 Bits

►128 Bits (Page 128)

►none of the given

22) UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.

►True (Page 120)

►False

23) In case TCP, retransmission, acknowledgment from a computer on LAN are expected to arrive within

►Seconds

►Micro seconds

►Milliseconds

►Nanoseconds

24) Twice NAT is another variant of NAT. it is used with site that runs server. In this process NAT box is connected to Domain Name.

►True (Page 131)

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►False

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

►Star Topology

►Ring Topology (Page 25)

►Bus Topology

►None of the given

26) Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

►hardware

►software (Page 93)

►operating system

►internet

27) In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires---------- new connections.

► None of the given

► N2

► N-1 (Page 23)

► (N2 –N)

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

► Tree and Ring

► Star and Ring

► Star and Tree (Page 5)

► None of the given

29) In ----------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

► LAN (Page 4)

► WAN

► MAN

► None of the given

30) CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.

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► true (page 80)

► false

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

► 10 Mbps

► 100 Mbps

► 1000 Mbps

► None of the given

32) 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

33) 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 (Page 201)

► BNC, 10 Base T

34) _____ computes shortest paths in a graph by using weights on edges as a measure of distance.

► Greedy algorithm

► Distance vector algorithm

► Dijksta's algorithm (page 112)

► None of the given

35) Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a _____.

► Connectionless service paradigm (page 112)

► Connection-oriented service paradigm

► Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm

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► None of the given

36) _____ protocol of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer (Page 84)

37) 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

38) 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

39) _____ places the boundary between the first and second octets

► Class A

► Class B (page 88)

► Class C

► Class D

40) _____ places the boundary between the third and fourth octets.

► Class A

► Class B

► Class C (page 88)

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► Class D

41) _____ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

► FLAGS

► FLAGMENT OFFSET

► IDENTIFICATION

► None of the given

42) _____ provides connectionless service.

► TCP

► UDP (Page 120)

► IP

► None of the given

43) UDP and TCP are both_____ layer protocols

► Physical

► Data link

► Network

► Transport (Page 101)

44) 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)

► UDP

45) _____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

► Logical address

► Source port

► Destination Port

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► None of the given

46) _____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

► Destination Port

► Source port

► Logical address

► None of the given

47) The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____ for all communication

► UDP

► TCP (page 138)

► Both UDP and TCP

► None of the given

48) Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

► hardware

► software (Page 93)

► operating system

► internet

49) These packets serve same purpose on _____ as frames on _____

► Intranet, LAN

► Internet, WAN

► Intranet, WAN

► Internet, LAN (Page 101)

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

► True

► False (Page 103)

51) A single networking technology is best for all needs.

► True

► False (Page 81)

For More Visit: vulmshelp.com

52) 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)

► False

53) The term self-identifying is used for Class full IP addresses because the class of the address can be computed from the address_____.

► itself (Page 87)

► prefix

► suffix

► mask

54) Find the class of the address. 10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111

► A

► B (page86)

► E

► C

55) Find the class of the address: 11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

► A

► C

► E (page86)

► B

56) 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

► T, C

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57) 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

58) 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)

59) 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)

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

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

For More visit: vulmshelp.com

► True

► False

61) In IPv6 the type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix. Are known as_____. ► Anycast

► Unicast

► Multicast

► None of the given (Page 114)

62) Special types of addresses in IPv6 used for multiple destinations; possibly not at same site. Are known as_____.

► Unicast

► Anycast

► Multicast (Page 114)

► None of the given

63) UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.

► True (Page 120)

► False

64) Reliability is the responsibility of the _____ layer

► Network

► Data link

► Transport (Page 123)

► Application

65) 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

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

► Ethernet

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► Switch networks

► Packet networks

► None of the given

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

► Star Topology

► Ring Topology (Page 25

► Bus Topology 22

► None of the given

68) 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

► Ideal frame type

► Implicit frame type

► None of the given

69) 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 (Page 201)

► BNC, 10 Base T

70) 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

► Layer 3 destination address

71) _____ protocol of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

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► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer (Page 84)

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

► **Broadcasting**

► Multicasting

► Unicasting

► None of the given

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

► 64

► 48

► 32

► 8

74) The product of delay and throughput measures the _____ of data that can be present on the network.

► Area

► **Volume(google)**

► Length

► None of the given

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

► TCP

► **UDP (page 120)**

For More Visit: vulmshelp.com

► IP

► None of the given

76) ----------serve same purpose in internet as frames on LAN.

- Virtual frames
- Packet
- A and b both
- Virtual packets (page 101)

77) A ---------- relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical address to each network interface.

► Static addressing scheme (page 133)

► Configurable addressing scheme

► Dynamic addressing scheme

78) ► None of the given

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

► BNC, 10 Base T

79) A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____ in the system.

► Loop

► Filters

► Spanning Trees

► All given choices

80) A Bridge can _____

► Filter a frame

► Forward a frame

► Extend a LAN

► Do all the above (page 50)

81) _____ is used for typical data applications (where the data rate may be unknown and bursty) and allows use of whatever bandwidth is available at a given time.

► Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service

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► Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service

► Available Bit Rate (ABR) service (page 71)

► None of the given

82) ATM assigns each VC a _____ identifier that is divided two parts to produce a hierarchy.

► 21-bit

► 22-bit

► 23-bit

► 24-bit

83) _____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

► Physical Layer (page 123)

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer

84) _____ places the boundary between the second and third octets

► Class A

► Class B

► Class C

► Class D

85) UDP and TCP are both_____ layer protocols

► Physical

► Data link

► Network

► Transport (123 page)

86) _____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

For More Visit: vulmshelp.com

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer (page 124)

87) _____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

► Logical address

► Source port

► Destination port

► None of the given

88) _____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

► Destination Port

► Source port

► Logical address

► None of the given

89) _____
Which of the following are interior routing protocols?

► RIP (page 138)

► OSPF

► BGP

► RIP and OSPF

90) The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____ for all communication

► UDP

► TCP (138 page)

► Both UDP and TCP

► None of the given

91) Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for----------.

- ❖ All of the given option
- ❖ Unicasting
- ❖ Subnetting (page 103)
- ❖ Multicasting

92) _____
OSPF is based on--------

► Distance vector routing

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► Link state routing (page 140)

► Path vector routing

► Distance vector routing and Link state routing

93) _____

_____ performs local multicast and uses IP-in-IP encapsulation to send multicast datagrams from one site on the Internet to another.

► Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) (page 144)

► Core Based Trees (CBT)

► Protocol Independent Multicast_ *Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)*

► Protocol Independent Multicast _ *Dense Mode (PIM-DM)*

94) The length of time required to send a variable length packet is variable and does not require a complicated interrupt scheme to detect completion of transmission.

► True

► False

95)

_____

NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header and it appears at end of fixed-size base header.

► True(112 page)

► False

96) _____

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

► True

► False

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

► True

► False

98) 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

► False

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99) _____

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 88)

100) _____

The term self-identifying is used for Classful IP addresses because the class of the address can be computed from the address_____.

► itself (page 85)

► prefix

► suffix

► mask

101) _____

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address independent of hardware address?

► T, C

► D

► C

► T, D(page 97)

102) _____

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address is determined by hardware address?

► T

► D

► C (page 97)

► T, C

103) _____

Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

► True

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► False

104) A computer needs a complete stack of protocols to run either a client or a server.

► True

► False

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

► **Broadcasting**

► Multicasting

► Unicasting

► None of the given

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

► 64

► 48

► 32

► 8

107) The product of delay and throughput measures the _____ of data that can be present on the network.

► Area

► **Volume**

► Length

► None of the given

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

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► TCP

► **UDP**

► IP

► None of the given

109) _____ uses distance vector approach to define routing

► BGP

► OSPF

► **RIP**

► None of the given

110) Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a _____ and _____.

► postfix, Infix

► none of these

► Infix, prefix

► **prefix, suffix**

111) 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

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

► T

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► C (page 97)

► D

► C, D

113) In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address is determined by hardware address?

► T

► D

► C(page 97)

► T, C

114) 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

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

► Star Topology

► Ring Topology

► Bus Topology

► None of the given

116) 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

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► BNC, 10 Base T

117) _____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer

118) _____ uses distance vector approach to define routing

► BGP

► OSPF

► RIP

► None of the given

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

- **Flood-and -Prune**
- Configuration-and -Tunneling
- Core-Based Discovery
- None of the given

120) Router that decrements TTL to ___ sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router s address as source address

- 3
- 2
- 1
- **0**

121) Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

- hardware
- **software**
- internet

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

- **True**

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- False

123) 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** (97 page)
- C
- D
- C, D

124) 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)

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

- True
- **False**

126) ---------- was especially concerned about the lack of high powered computers.

- IEEE
- APRA
- EIA
- **None**

127) Missing eot indicates sending computer crashed in frame format.

- **True**
- False

128) The ----------term refers to the general concept of a small block of data.

- **Packets**

Data

- Frame

- None of given

129) CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.

- **True**
- False

130) The network that uses a ----------, usually consist of a single long cable to which computer attach.

- Star topology
- **Bus topology** (page 30)
- Ring topology
- None of the given

131) LAN that use ATM technology have a ----------

- Star topology
- Bus topology
- Ring topology
- **None of the given** (page 31)

132) ---------- has a jitter zero

- Virtual Private Network
- **Isochronous Network**
- Asynchronous Network
- None of the given

133) The network with Throughput T and Delay D has a total ---------- bits in transit at a time.

- D + T
- D – T
- **D X T**
- D / T

134) One repeater ----------, two repeaters ---------- the maximum cable length limitation.

- **Double, triple**
- Double, 4 time
- half, triple
- Double, half

135) End-to-end delivery service is connection oriented.

- True
- **False**

136) A single networking technology is best for all needs.

- True
- **False**

137) Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

- **True**
- False

138) _____ device is used for multicasting.

- Hub
- Switch
- **Router**
- none of the given

139) _____ does not depend on any particular unicast routing protocol.

- PIM-DM
- **PIM-SM**
- PIM-AM
- none of the given

140) A routing table contains_____

- The destination network ID
- The hop count to reach the network
- **The router ID of the next hop**
- All of the given

141) _____ can be used to propagate information about remote networks.

- **Dynamic routing** (page134)
- Static routing
- Address resolution
- None of the given

142) _____ protocol is designed to use within an organization.

- OSPF
- MEOSPF
- **MOSPF** (page 139)
- none of the given

143) NAPT stands for _____

- Network Address and Protocol Translation
- **Network Address and Port Translation (page 132)**
- Network Address and Packet Translation
- None of the given

144) In dynamic routing, the routing table is initialized when system boots.

- **True** (page 134)
- False

145) OSPF includes _____ address mask with each address.

- 30Bit
- **32Bit** (page 140)
- 34Bit
- none of the given

146) Twice NAT fails if an application uses the IP addresses instead of Domain Name.

- **True**(page 132)
- False

147) _____ uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

- IP
- UDP
- **TCP (page 128)**
- none of the given

148) TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.

- door
- **window** (page 122)
- acknowledgment
- retransmission

149) IGPs stand for _____

- Internal Gateway Protocols
- **Interior Gateway Protocols** (page 135)
- Intermediate Gateway Protocols
- None of the given

150) _____ protocol uses distance vector algorithm.

- IGP
- BGP
- **RIP (page 139)**
- None of the given

151) _____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

- BGP
- OSPF
- **RIP (page 138)**
- None of these

152) Network Address Translation (NAT) requires device to perform packet translation.

- **True** (page 128)

- False

153) We use the term _____ to refer to a measure of the path that routing software use when choosing a route.

- routing path
- **routing metric(page 132)**
- routing
- switching

154) Part of the 3-way handshake used to create a connection, requires each end to generate a random _____ sequence number.

- **32 bit**
- 16 bit
- 8 bit
- 64 bit

155) Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

- **True**
- False

156) Reliability is the responsibility of the _____ layer.

- **Transport**
- Network
- Physical
- Internet

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

- **Flood-and –Prune (page 123)**
- Configuration-and -Tunneling
- Core-Based Discovery
- None of the given

158) In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires---------- new connections.

- None of the given
- N^2
- **N-1**
- $(N^2 – N)/2$

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

- **$(N^2-N)/2$**
- N(N-1)
- N^2

- None of the given

160) 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

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

- 10 Mbps
- 100 Mbps
-) **1000 Mbps** (page 46
- None of the given

162) Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a _____.

- **Connectionless service paradigm**
- Connection-oriented service paradigm
- Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm
- None of the given

163) 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

164) 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

165) _____ Field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

- **FLAGS**
- FLAGMENT OFFSET
- IDENTIFICATION
- None of the given

166) Which of the following protocols allows the sender and receiver to enforce polices.

- RIP
- OSPF

- **BGP (page 137)**
- RIP and OSPF

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

- True
- **False**

168) These ICMP message transport is acted upon _____ as frames on _____

- Intranet, LAN
- Internet, WAN
- Intranet, WAN
- **Internet, LAN**

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

- True
- **False**

170) 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**
- False

171) Find the class of the address:

11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

- A
- C
- **E (page 87)**
- B

172) Inside computer each address are stored as a ----------bit value.

- 48
- 64
- 16
- **32 (page 103)**

173) In _____, the protocol address assigned to a computer is chosen carefully so that computer's hardware address can be computed from the protocol address using basic Boolean and arithmetic operations.

- Address
- Resolution
- Table Lookup
- **Message (Page 9)**

174) H.LEN shows the header length in units of ____ Bits:

- 34
- **32 Page 105**

- 30
- None of the given

175) End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is _____

- Connection oriented
- Connectionless Page 120
- both a and b
- none of the given

176) In Cyclic Redundancy Checking, CRC is _____.

- Divisor
- Quotient
- Remainder page 20
- Dividend

177) The satellite or radio topology in which all computers are connected to each other via satellite or radio wave is a kind of

- Broadcast network page 5
- Point-to-Point network

178) The process of forwarding a packet is called _____.

- Routing page 58
- Processing
- Hierarchical Addressing
- Source Addressing

179) Which statement is correct about Network Interface Card (NIC)?

I. NIC contains sufficient hardware to process data independent of system CPU
II. NIC looks like any other I/O device to system CPU
III. NIC also receives interrupt on incoming data.

- I and II
- II and III
- I and III
- All of the given options (page 40)

180) While transmitting data from source A to destination B, 4 bits are changed during the transmission then the error is a _____.

- Burst error (page 22)
- Single error
- Double error
- Logic error

181) The switch that has no attached computers is called _____.

- Packet Switch
- Exterior Switch
- Interior Switch (page 59)
- External Switch

182) _____ is the most popular wiring scheme because of lowest cost.

- 5 Base T
- 10 Base T (page 43)
- 100 base T

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- 1000 base T

183) In _____ technique, all members of the network can send data only on the specific time slot?

- CDMA
- FDMA
- CSMA (page 43)
- TDMA

184) If a sender with a 100 Megabit NIC and receiver with 10 Megabit NIC wants to communicate with each other at which speed they can communicate?

- 100 Megabit (page 40)
- 110 Megabit
- 1000 Megabit
- 10 Megabit

185) Missing _____ in a frame format indicates receiving computer missed beginning of the message.

- eot
- soh (page 16)
- sot
- eoh

186) The _____ of errors is difficult than the _____ of errors.

187) Source Independence phenomenon allows fast and efficient _____.

- Source Addressing
- Routing
- Packet Switching page 58
- Store and forward

188) In distributed route computation process each packet switch computes its routing table locally and sends messages to the _____.

- Router
- Graph
- Neighbors page 63
- WAN

189) The ___ layer of the OSI model takes the data from the physical layer and perform error checking.

- Transport
- Data link google
- Application
- Presentation

190) CBR stands for _____.

- Constant Byte Rate
- Constant Bit Rate (page 71)
- Connection break Recovery
- Constant Borrow Rate

191) A network that uses _____ usually consist of a single long cable to which computer attach.

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- ❖ Star Topology
- ❖ Ring Topology
- ❖ Bus Topology page 26
- ❖ Bus and Ring Topology

192) If simultaneous transmission occurs, the frames interfere with each other and this phenomenon is called _____.

- ❖ packet loss
- ❖ collision page 28
- ❖ delayed transmission
- ❖ coordination

193) In _____ all computers are attached to a central hub

- ❖ Ring topology
- ❖ Star topology page 31
- ❖ Hub topology
- ❖ Bus topology

194) If you as a network administrator want to know the traffic flow of your data while communicating with a remote computer which of the following will be used to know about intermediate routers?

- ❖ Ip config
- ❖ Ping page 11
- ❖ Trace route
- ❖ Arp

194) Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a _____.

- ► Connectionless service paradigm (, page 112)
- ► Connection-oriented service paradigm
- ► Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm
- ► None of the given

195) _____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

- ► Physical Layer
- ► Network Interface Layer
- ► Internet Layer
- ► Transport Layer (Page 84)

196) 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

197) 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

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198) _____ provides connectionless service.
- ► TCP
- ► UDP (Page 120)
- ► IP
- ► None of the given

199) UDP and TCP are both_____ layer protocols
- ► Physical
- ► Data link
- ► Network
- ► Transport (Page 101)

200) 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)
- ► UDP

201) ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP encrypted in IP.
- ► True (Page 117)
- ► False

202) Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.
- ► hardware
- ► software (Page 93)
- ► operating system
- ► internet

203) These packets serve same purpose on _____ as frames on _____
- ► Intranet, LAN
- ► Internet, WAN
- ► Intranet, WAN
- ► Internet, LAN (Page 101)

204) 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)

205) 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

206) UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.

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► True (Page 120)
► **False**

207) Reliability is the responsibility of the _____ layer
► Network
► Datalink
► Transport (Page 123)
► Application

208) TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.
► door
► window (Page 126)
► acknowledgment
► retransmission

209) 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
► none of these

210) 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

211) Computer networks are often called ---------- because they use packet technology.
► Ethernet
► Switch networks
► Packet networks (google)
► None of the given

212) _____ 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

213) Router that decrements TTL to __ sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router's address as source address
► 3
► 2
► 1
► 0 (Page 118)

214) Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.
► hardware
► *software (Page 93)*
► operating system
► internet

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

► True (Page 99)

► False

216) 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

217) 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)

218) 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

219) A datagram cannot be larger than _____ of a network over which it is sent.

❖ MTU (page 107)

❖ Size

❖ IP header

❖ None of the given

220) Which of the following statement is true regarding ATM?

❖ It is a single technology for voice, video and data

❖ It has low jitter and high capacity.

❖ It uses fixed size, small cells, 48 octet's data

❖ All of the above (page 72)

1. TCP uses __format for all messages.

a. Single HO page 128

d. Double

e. Multiple

f. None of the given

3. The maximum segment size of TCP flow control is _____

a. 3000 octets

b. 2000 octets

c. 1000 octets HO page 126

e. None of the given

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4. In TCP when a computer sends a segment, the and fields refer to incoming data.

a. ACKNOWLEGE NUMBER, WINDOW book page 445

b. SEQUENCE NUMBER, WINDOW
c. ACKNOWLEGE NUMBER, SEQUENCE NUMBER

d. None of the given

5. _ is used for single destination computer.
   a. Multicast
   b. Broadcast
   c. Unicast HO page 114
   d. None of the given

6. Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.
   a. True
   b. False HO page 103

6. _____ Source is responsible for fragmentation.
   a. IPV4
   b. IPV6 HO page 113

7. H.LEN shows the header length in units of _____ bits
   a. 34
   b. 32 HO page 105
   c. 30
   d. None of the given

8. NAT stands for _____
   a. Network Address Translation HO page 128

   d. Network Address Transmission
   e. Network Address Test
   f. None of the given

9. _____ Serve Same purpose in Internet as frames on LAN
   a. Packets
   b. Virtual Packets HO page 101
   f. Virtual Frames
   g. Both b and c

10. The amount of buffer space available at any time is called the window.

a. True HO page 126

b. False

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11. NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header it appears at the end of fixed-size base header.

a. True HO page 112

b. False

12. _____ uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

a. IP

b. UDP

c. TCP HO page 126

d. None of the given

13. The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.

a. True HO page 111

b. False

14. UDP packet is encapsulated in _____ datagram.

a. IP HO page 122

d. TCP

e. TCP/IP

f. None of the given

15. Reliability is not the responsibility of the Transport layer.

a. True

b. False HO page 123

16. Twice NAT is another variant of NAT. it is used with site that runs server. In this process NAT box is connected to Domain Name.

a. False

b. True HO page 131

17. A popular use of ----------is TCP Splicing. It interconnects two independent TCP connections and performs segment rewriting.

a. NAT

b. NAPT HO page 131

e. Twice NAT

f. All of these

18. The goal of _____ is to avoid adding retransmissions to an already congested network.

a. Packet control

b. Congestion control HO page 128

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e. Transmission control
d. None of the given

19. TCP stands for _____

a. Transport control protocol

b. Transmission control protocol HO page 123

g. Terminal control protocol

h. None of the given

20. IPV6 128 bits address includes network prefix and _____.

a. Host Suffix HO page 114

d. Host prefix

e. Source Prefix

f. None of the given

21. TCP achieves _____ by retransmission.

c. Efficiency

d. Accuracy

c. Reliability HO page 125

d. None of the given

22. Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for _____

a. Unicasting
b. Multicasting
c. Subnetting HO page 103
d. All of the given

23. TCP is a _____ protocol.

a. Point-to-Point HO page 123
b. Multi-Point
c. Both a and b
d. None of the given

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24. There are _____ possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route.

a. 1
b. 2 HO Page 118
c. 3
d. None of the given

25. The UDP stands for _____.

a. Universal Datagram Protocol
b. User Datagram Protocol HO page 119
c. United Datagram Protocol
d. None of the given

26. _____ is less complex and easy to understand.

a. TCP
b. UDP HO page 120
e. IP
f. None of the given

27. In IPV6 the 128 bit addresses unwidely in dotted decimal; requires _____ numbers.

a. 12
b. 14
c. 16 HO page 114
d. None of the given

28. _____ layer provides reliable delivery of datagram.

a. Network HO page 104
b. Transport
c. Datalink
d. None of the given

29. _____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

a. Destination port
b. Source port Book page 445

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c. Logical address
d. None of the given

30. Preliminary version of IP was called _____.
a. IP – New Generation (IPng)
b. IP – Next Generation (IPng) HO page 110
c. IP – Net Generation (IPng)
d. None of the given

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31. TCP connections are not called Virtual connections.

a. True
b. False HO page 123

32. Header contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination computer. But which one of the following is not included:

a. Destination address
b. Source address
c. Rectifier HO page 102
d. Other delivery information

33. TCP uses the term segment to refer to a _____.

a. Packet
b. Message book page 444 HO page 128
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. None of the given

34. Twice NAT fails if an application uses the IP addresses instead of Domain Name.

a. True HO page 132
b. False

35. _____ sends ICMP echo messages with increasing TTL.

d. Ping

e. Trace route

c. Tracert HO page 118
d. None of the given

36. IPv6 _____ is responsible for fragmentation. Routers simply drop datagram's larger than network

a. Destination

b. Intermediate routers

c. Source HO page 113
d. Medium

37. The Current version of IP-Version 4 is _____ old

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a. 18 years
b. 20 years HO page 110
c. 22 years
d. none of given

38. The process of learning the path MTU is known as path MTU discovery.

► True
► False

39. UDP follows four types of interactions.

a. True HO page 121
b. False

40. Routers use _____ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.

a. Traffic class
b. Flow label HO page 111
c. Destination address
d. none of the given

41. For _____, information about forwarding is stored in a routing table, which is initialized at system initialization and must be updated as network topology changes.

a. Efficiency HO page 102
b. Security
c. Accuracy
d. Anomalies

42. TCP provides reliable connection startup.

a. True
b. False HO page 123

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43. ----------encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

a. Network Interface Layer HO page 106

b. Datalink Layer

c. Network Layer

d. None of the given

44. NAT software does not allow a PC to connect with the Internet and act as a NAT device at the same time.

a. True

b. False HO page 132

45. _---------- protocol uses three way handshake to begin a connection.

a. UDP

b. TCP HO page 127

c. IP

d. none of the given

46. MTU Stands for _____

a. Minimum transmission unit

b. Maximum transmission unit HO page 107

c. Multicast transmission unit

d. None of the given

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47. Fragmentation when using ICMP for path MTU should be avoided.

a. True HO page 118

b. False

48. System rebooting is one of the major problems in the reliable delivery

a. True HO page 124

b. False

49. Twice NAT requires the DNS to interact with the NAT device.

a. True HO page 132

b. False

50. The Universal Datagram Protocol is a message-oriented protocol.

a. True Wikipedia

b. False

51. Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

a. True HO page 132

b. False

52. TCP provides _____ communication.

a. Half-duplex

b. Full-duplex HO page 53

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. None of the given

53. Routing refers to the _____ of routing information.

a. transmission

b. propagation HO page 133

c. communication

d. None of the given

54. Basic NAT does not work well to communication initiated from the internet.

a. True HO page 132

b. False

55. NAT device stores state information in translation table.

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a. True HO page 130

b. False

56. HEADER LEN field gives size of extention header.

a. False

b. True HO page 112

57. UDP provides connection-oriented service.

a. True

b. False HO Page 120

58. TTL stands for _____

a. Time to learn

b. Time to leave

c. Time to live HO page 105

d. None of the given

59. In TCP/IP,---------- provides reliable transport service.

a. IP

b. TCP HO page 123

c. Both IP and TCP

d. None of the given

60. The Universal Datagram Protocol is not an end-to-end protocol.

a. True

b. False HO page 120 (User Datagram protocol is end to end)

61. _____ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

a. IGMP

b. SNMP

c. ICMP HO page 115

d. none of the given

62. Network Address Translation (NAT) requires device to perform packet translation.

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a. True HO Page 128

b. False

63. UDP datagram format is ----------bits.

a. 8
b. 16
c. 32 HO page 122
d. 64

64. Which one is NOT the function of ping program

a. Traceability HO page 117
b. Reachability
c. Both a and b
d. None of the given

65. NAPT stands for _____.

a. Network Address and Protocol Translation
b. Network Address and Port Translation HO page 131
c. Network Address and Packet Translation
d. None of the given

66. UDP uses best-effort delivery service.

a. True HO page 120
b. False

67. ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP _____ in IP

a. De-encapsulated
b. Encapsulated HO page 117
c. Segmented
d. none of the given

68. _____ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data.

a. Logical address
b. Source port
c. Destination Port Book page 445

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d. None of the given

69. The Network Layer Protocol ICMP stands for _____

a. Instant Control Message Protocol

b. Internet Control Message Protocol HO page 115

c. Initial Control Message Protocol

d. None of the given

70. _____ field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

a. FLAGS

b. FRAGMENT OFFSET Book page 375

c. IDENTIFICATION

d. None of the given

71. _____ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

a. Header HO page 102

b. Data Area

c. Identifier

d. none of the given

72. NAT is not useful at a residence with Cable Modem or DSL connectivity. a. True

b. False HO page 132

73. TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.

a. True

b. False HO page 123

74. which is not the type of error messages defined by ICMP.

a. Source quench

b. Time exceeded

c. Destination unreachable

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d. none of the given HO page 115

75. Network Address and Port Translation (NAPT) is by far the most popular form of _____

a. Network Address Transmission

b. Network Address Translation HO page 131

c. Network Address Transformation

d. None of the given

76. Network having short intervals has a large timeout and the network having large interval has short timeout.

a. True

b. False HO page 126

77. One of the parameters, which motivated IP for change is address space. The _____ address space allows for over a million networks. But most networks are class C and too small for many organizations.

a. 32-bit HO page 110

b. 128-bit

c. 16-bit

d. 64-bit

78. Every hardware technology specification includes the definition of the maximum size of the frame data area, which is called the _____ Transmission Unit.

a. Least

b. Maximum HO page 107

c. Fragment

d. Frame

79. ---------- provides computer to computer communication.

a. IP HO page 119

b. TCP

c. ICMP

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d. IGMP

80. Address mask defines how many bits of address are in prefix.

- ► True
- ► False

81. _____ shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.

a. TYPE

b. SERVICE TYPE HO page 105

c. SERVICE PRIORITY

d. None of the given

82. IP datagram can contains _____ octets.

a. 0-65.535

b. 1-65.535 HO page 102

c. 1-65.536

d. none of the given

83. IPV6 address consists of _____

a. 32 Bits

b. 64 Bits

c. 128 Bits HO page 111

d. none of the given

84. End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is _____

a. Connection oriented

b. Connectionless HO page 101

c. Both a and b

d. none of the given

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85. The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid _____

a. Segmentation

b. Defragmentation

c. Fragmentation HO page 118

d. None of the given

86. _____ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network

a. Segmentation

b. Fragmentation HO page 108

c. Encapsulation

d. None of the given

87. _____ Message is sent in response to incoming datagrams with problems.

a. TCP/IP

b. IGMP

c. ICMP HO page 117

d. none of the given

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88. Which protocol is used to test different tools.

a. ICMP HO page 117

b. IGMP

c. TCP/IP

d. none of the given

89. Due to revolutionalization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from _____

a. 56kbps to 512kbps

b. 512kbps to 1gbps

c. 56kbps to 1gbps HO page 110

d. none of the given

90. _____ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

a. FLAGS Book page 373

b. FRAGMENT OFFSET

c. IDENTIFICATION

d. None of the given

91. In 3-way handshake TCP requires to generate a random _____ sequence number.

a. 30 bit

b. 32 bit HO page 127

c. 34 bit

d. none of the given

92. IPV6 addresses are _____ bits.

a. 32
b. 64
c. 128 HO page 111
d. 256

93. The time for acknowledgement to arrive depends on _____

a. Distance to destination

b. Current traffic conditions

c. Both a and b HO page 125
d. none of the given

94. _____ is a type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix.

a. Cluster HO page 114

b. unicast

c. Multicast

d. none of the given

95. _____ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

a. FLOW LABEL HO page 111

b. TRAFFIC CLASS

c. Both a and b

d. none of the given

96. TCP is not connection-oriented service.

a. True
b. False HO page 123

97. IPV6 address with _____ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPV4

address.

a. 96 HO page 114

b. 100

c. 120

d. none of the given

98. A datagram cannot be larger than _____ of a network over which it is sent.

a. MTU HO page 113

b. Size

c. IP header

d. None of the given