CS610-Computer Network MIDTERM PATS PAPER SOLVED by: JUNAID MALIK

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1.	In Cyclic Redundancy Checking, CRC is
a.	Divisor
b.	Quotient
	Remainder page 20
d.	Dividend
2.	The satellite or radio topology in which all computers are
	nnected to each other via satellite or radio wave is a kind of
	Broadcast network page 5
	Point-to-Point network
3.	Which of the following two operations are performed by Ethernet CD?
4	I. It monitors outgoing signals.
1	II. Grabbled signal is interpreted as a collision.
	III. Signals are sent back to the sender.
/ \	
	I and III
	II and IV
	II and III I and II page 28
	ocess of forwarding a packet is called
_	Routing page 58
	Processing Page 30
	Hierarchical Addressing
	Source Addressing
4.	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.
a.	I and II
b.	II and III
c.	I and III
d.	All of the given options page 40
	II and III I and III All of the given options page 40
	umshell
	TALLUA TO THE PARTY OF THE PART

5. While transmitting data from source A to destination B, 4 bits
are changed during the transmission then the error is a
a. Burst error page 22
b. Single error
c. Double error
d. Logic error
6. The switch that has no attached computers is called
a. Packet Switch
b. Exterior Switch
c. Interior Switch page 59
d. External Switch
7 is the most popular wiring scheme because of lowest cost.
a. 5 Base T
b. 10 Base T page 43
c. 100 base T
d. 1000 base T
8. In technique, all members of the network can send data
only on the specific time slot?
a. CDMA
b. FDMA
c. CSMA page 43
d. TDMA
9. 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?
a. 100 Megabit page 40
b. 110 Megabit
c. 1000 Megabit
d. 10 Megabit
9. Missing in a frame format indicates receiving computer missed
beginning of the message.
The state of the s
a. eot b. soh page 16 c. sot d. eoh
c. sot
d. eoh
10. 1The of errors is easier than the of errors.
a. correction; detection
b. detection; correction cs601 handouts
c. correction; creation
d. detection; manipulation

10. 1The of errors is difficult than the	of errors.
a. correction; detection google	e
b. detection; correction	
c. correction; creation	
d. detection; manipulation	
11. 1Source Independence phenomenon allows	fast and efficient
a. Source Addressing	T %
b. Routing	MIC
c. Packet Switching page 58	/ V (")
d. Store and forward	- 10 // h.
12. 1In distributed route computation process each pacl	ket switch computes
its routing table locally and sends messages to the	4/1
a. Router	* / X
b. Graph	
c. Neighbors page 63	
d. WAN	
13. The layer of the OSI model takes the data from t	the physical layer and
perform error checking.	1 0
a. Transport	
b. Data link google	
c. Application	
d. Presentation	
14. 1 CBR stands for	
a. Constant Byte Rate	
b. Constant Bit Rate	
c. Connection break Recovery	
d. Constant Borrow Rate	
15.1A network that usesusually consist of a	single long cable to which
computer attach.	194
a. Star Topology	- 41)
b. Ring Topology	017
c. Bus Topology page 26	D. CO111
d. Bus and Ring Topology	1./
16. If simultaneous transmission occurs, the frames inter	rfere with each other and
this phenomenon is called	
a. packet loss	
b. collision page 28	
c. delayed transmission	
d. coordination	

16. In	all computers are attached to a central
hub	a. Ring topology
<mark>b. S</mark> t	tar topology page 31
c. I	Hub topology
d. H	Bus topology
	adding a new computer in a point to point networknew
conr	nection
will be	required
a. N	A STATE OF THE STA
<mark>b. N</mark>	
c. N	
d. 21	
50. 50.	astest Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of
	000 bps
AGA T -	00 Mbps page 27
	0 Mbps
*COL / AND	1000 Mbps
	ich of the following the benefit to point to point munication? a. Quick to configure
	ecurity implementation page 23
c. (
	Less availability
	offers speed and delay
	igh, High
	ligh, low page 72
c. I	Low, low
d. I	Low, high
20. 1Thic	k Ethernet is known as
a.	10 Base 2
<mark>b.</mark>	10 Base 5
	0 Base T
	0 Base 10
21. Both i	interior and exterior switchespacket and they also need routing
tables.	William I allie
	Create
	Delay
	page 59
d. S1	tart

22.	is the rate at which data can be sent through the network	
	a. Throughput page 79	
	b. Propagation delay	
	c. Access delay	
	d. Switching delay	
23.	In a ping command, small -sized information packets ofare sen	t.
	a. TCP	
	b. UDP	
	c. ICMP page 11	
	d. IGMP	
24.	Many WANs useaddressing of efficiency	
	a. Sequence	M
	b. Forward	12
	c. Hierarchical page 56	//
4	d. Sequential	
25.	. Which of the following is not a function of ping commends?	
J. 1	a. Local computer network issue	
NA	b. Congestion in the network	
Y		
	c. Relay nodes page 11	
	d. Remote host availability	
26.	6. Packet switched can be linked together to form a	
	a. LAN	
	b. WAN page 56	
	c. Bridge	
	d. None of the given option	
27.	. Fixed network is a type of network which is classified with repect to t	he
	factor	
	a. Size	
	b. Connectivity	
	c. Medium	
	d. Mobility page 6	
28.	. Parity bit can detecterror(s)	
	c. Medium d. Mobility page 6 Parity bit can detecterror(s) a. 4 b. 3	
	b. 3	
	c. 2 page 19 (even or odd)	
	d. 1	

29. When we will try to connect to the internet which of the following protocol wi	11
be used?	
a. Telnet	
b. TCP/IP page 84	
c. ICMP	
d. IPx	
30. How many computers are mandatory to form a network?	
a. 1	
b. 2 google	
c. 4	
d. 8	
31 is standard wireless LAN that uses radio signals at 2.4GHz.	
a. IEEE 803.16	
b. IEEE 802.15	
c. IEEE 802.3	À
d. IEEE 802.11 page 29	
32. LAN interface hardware obeys access rule.	1
a. CSMA/CD page 34	(P)
b. Round robin	4
c. First come first served	
d. High priority	
33. The most important task a bridge performs is	
a. Packet switching	
b. Line controlling	
c. Noise controlling	
d. Frame filtering page 50	
34. ATM uses small, fixed-sized packets called cells and each cell has	
octets.	
a. 47 b. 52	
c. 53 page 66	
d. 55	
36 can't be guaranteed with variable length packets as easily as it c	an
with fixed length cells.	
a. Errors	
b. Noise	
c. Quality of Service page 72	
d. None of the given	

	_
37. Which multiplexing technique transmits digital signals?	
a. WDM	
b. FDM	
c. TDM page 15	
d. GSM	
38. Connections in Asynchronous transfer mode are called	
a. Virtual channels page 67	
b. Virtual Path Identifier	
c. Cells	
d. Cell tax	
39. A is a device that combines multiple signals and forwards into a sing	le
line.	
a. Modem	
b. Multiplexer page 41	
c. Repeater	A
d. Layer 3 Switch	
40 is inflexible.	P
a. Routing	1
b. Searching	
c. Processing	
d. Static routing page 62 41. If a hub is used to connect many computers in a LAN, then only	
computers can communicate at a given time. a. Three	
b. Two page 54	
c. Four	
d. One	
42 is the term used for variance in transmission delays.	
a. Friction	
h Comband	
c. Checksum	
d. Jitter page 66	
43 is also called self healing network.	
c. Checksum d. Jitter page 66 43 is also called self healing network. a. ATM b. FDDI c. Token Ring page 46	
b. FDDI	
page 40	
d. Frame relay	

44.	and are the two	o frame types.		
	a. Internal and external			
	b. Single and dual			
	c. Implicit and explicit			
	d. Multicast and broadcast	pa	<mark>ige 35</mark>	
45.	Bluetooth uses shared medium an	ndinste	ead of coaxial	cable.
	a. Radio waves pa	ge 29		
	b. Infrared waves	L' LI	Tr	
	c. Micro waves		1 NTa	
	d. Low frequency waves	THE STATE OF THE S	TIVCI	7
46.	Which of the following is not a gu	iided medium?		/7 h.
	a. Twisted-pair cable			12
	b. Fiber-optic cable			4/1
	c. Atmosphere	google		4 / 3
4	d. Coaxial cable			
	As a result of ARPA research, th	e first network v	was established	d which
V	vas named as			
79	a. INTERNETWORKING			
}	b. ARPNET			
		ige 9		
	d. PACKET NETWORK			
48. <i>A</i>	Asynchronous transfer mode (AT	M) can dynamic	cally establish a	a
	a. Switched virtual circuit		age 70	
	b. Virtual connection identifie	r		
	c. Virtual path indicator			
	d. None of the given options			
49.	A typical port on an ATM switch	operates at	or	higher.
	a. OC-2 speed (155Gbps)			
	b. OC-2 speed (1000Mbps)			
	c. OC-3 speed (155Mbps)	paş	ge 72	<i>.</i>
	d. OC-3 speed (100Gbps)			11
50. 1	10Base-T Ethernet is often called	a	0	1/
	a. ring shaped star		1p.co	
	b. ring shaped bus	1 0	10.	
	c. star shaped bus	page 46	1	
	d. star shaped ring	441114		

51.	allows a	utomatic updates.
	<mark>a. Dynamic routin</mark>	<mark>g page 62</mark>
	b. Static routing	
	c. Routing	
	d. Default routing	
52.		ength packets leads to memory
	a. Fragmentation	page 72
	b. Management	
	c. Location	
	d. Allocation	D I I I I I I I
53.	In order to forward	a copy of frame, the bridge uses address.
	a. Network	1/2
	b. Destination	page 51
	c. IP	* / x
4	d. Source	
54.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	_ to extend local area network.
J. 1	a. Bridge, Router	
VY	b. Bridge, Hub, R	
}	c. Bridge, Hub, Re	
1.0	d. Bridge, Hub, R	
53.		ons are the types of delay except
	a. Propagation	
	b. Access	
	c. Throughput	page 79
	d. Queuing	
54.	. While computing sh	ortest path in a graph, next hop information is inserted into
_		
	a. Routing table	page 62
	b. Trailer	
	c. Header	
	d. Register	OJUT TOJIZITA
55.	LAN interface uses	to copy frame data directly from main memory
	a. DMA	page 34
	b. FDDI	V.Vulmshelp.C.
	c. Hard disk	Vulmeneil
	d. Flash	-1111011

56. TI	he Gigal	oit Ethernet l	nardware operates	at a rate of	•
	a. 10 M	Ibps			
	b. 100	Mbps			
	c. 1000	Mbps	reference book	page 263	
	d. 1000	Gbps		•	
57. In	n the ear	·ly resource s	haring era, which i	resources were sh	nared among users?
		putation	page 9	Tr.	
		py Drives	JHIL	HITA	
	c. Har	- 10, 10, 10	ILL		0.
	d. Prin	1 1,400 10		TIV	17
			cated far from each	n other then bridg	ge, and can
be	used to	connect two l			
1		cal fiber	page 51		
n 5	. 10	rnet modem			(/)
1	c. Switc	h			
	d. NIC				
	• .	_	k consists of wireles	ss connection of la	aptops in a university
cla	ssroom?			The second second	
Y	a. WA			The same of the sa	V
	b. MA	N			
	c. Fog				
	d. LAN		google		
60. A	~ -	bridge <mark>has _</mark>			
			memory and a RC		
	b. Two	<mark>NICs, a CPU</mark>	a memory and a R	<mark>ROM.</mark>	page 50
	c. RAN	M, ROM and	CPU.		
			ROM and CPU.		
61		•	compressed audio	and video, where	e the data rate
der	pends on	the level of	compression that ca	an be achieved.	
•	-	stant Bit Rat	THE RESERVE THE RE		4-1
	b. Stab	le Bit Rate			113
	c. Varia	ble Bit Rate		page 71	101/
		lable Bit Rate		100	0
62. Th		N. W.	of data stuffing.	page 71	
02. 11.	a. 1	types t	i data starring.	IICI	
	b. 2	page	<u>17</u>		
	_	page	17		
	d. 5				

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63. Dijkstra's algorithm can accommodate weights on in graph.
a. Nodes page62
b. Edges
c. Path
d. Connections
64 masks your IP address.
a. Firewall
b. Antivirus
c. VPN
d. Incognito mode
65. Static routing computes routing table information at time.
a. Load
b. Boot page 62
c. Execute
d. One
66 was the first automated tool required to see whether the given
computer is online or not.
a. Probing program
b. PING program page 11
c. status program
d. None of the above
67. In which type of error detection, the arithmetic sum is calculated before
and after the transmission of data at both communication ends?
a. CRC
b. Party
c. Checksum page 19
d. Hash Function
68. Computer sends a connection request to the to which it is attached
while establishing a switched virtual circuit
a. Bridge
b. Switch page 70 c. VPI d. Virtual circuit
c. VPI
1 1 2 1 2 1 2
69. The bridges communicate with each other on the network and use

algorithm to decide which bridge will not forward frames if a cycle occurs.

d. Distributed Spanning Tree page 53

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a. Djikstra

b. Shortest path firstc. Vector distance

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70. Ethernet uses a bit static addressing scheme in which each device is
assigned a unique address by the manufacturer.
as 64
b. 48
c. 32
d. 16
71. Weights on graph edges reflect cost of
a. Nodes
<mark>b. Traversing edge page 63</mark>
c. Trending edge
d. Path
72. A relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical
address to each network interface.
a. Static addressing scheme page 34
b. Configurable addressing schemec. Dynamic addressing scheme
d. None of the given
73. In topology, if the switch goes down all the computers will be
disconnected.
a. Star
b. Ring
c. Bus
d. Mesh
74. Which type of network consists of wired computers in a university classroom?
a. MAN
b. PAN
c. WAN
d. LAN
75. 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?
a. Ipconfig <mark>b. Ping page 11</mark>
a. Ipconfig b. Ping page 11 c. Traceroute d. Arp 76. Hardware address is also called
d. Arp
76. Hardware address is also called .

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a. Physical addressb. Logical address

c. IP addressd. Port address

77.	Thick Ethernet also requires to avoid signal reflectance.
	a. Transceivers
	b. AUI cable
	c. Drop cable
	d. Terminators page 41
78. V	Which of the following network is using the TCP/IP model globally?
	a. PAN
	b. SAN
	c. LAN
	d. The Internet
79. ¹	VPNs connections are sometimes called
	a. Tunnels page 75
	b. Open networking
	c. Routing
Á	d. Public network
	Γο reduce com <mark>pute</mark> rs can be connec <mark>ted</mark> and distributed to a number of
h	ubs, then the hubs can be connected to a switch.
A.	a. Costs page 54
Y	b. Quality
	c. Efficiency
0.1	d. Noise
	If a is used the communication between two computers will not
af	ffect the other pair of computers and they can communicate at the same time
	a. Hub
	b. Switch page 54
	c. Repeater
	d. Amplifier
82.]	The length of hardware address is
	a. One to ten bytes
	b. One to five bytes
	c. One to six bytes page 34
	d. One to seven bytes
83. <i>A</i>	A network analyzer is also called
	c. One to six bytes page 34 d. One to seven bytes A network analyzer is also called a. Network manager b. Network administrator
	c. Network monitor page 37
	d. Network

	a. Data	
	b. Additional Information	
	c. Additional information & data google	
	d. Transmission medium	
5.	The token ring network topology is a ring but wiring topology is a _	
	a. Star page 44	
	b. bus	
	c. tree	
	d. mesh	-
•	addresses are used in an ethernet frame.	N
	a. IP page 99	12
	b. Port	4 / h
	c. Logical	
	d. MAC	
. 1	AUI cable connects from NIC to	- Y
7	a. BNC Connector	
	b. RJ-45 Connector	
	c. Transceiver page 41	
	d. Terminator	
8. F	ublic networks are .	
	a. More secure than LAN	
	b. Flexible page 74	
	c. Limited in Doundary	
	c. Limited in boundary d. Intranet	
), [']	d. Intranet	7
). [d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because	<u>_</u> .
9. 7	d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because a. Additional hardware are not suitable for the LAN extension.	Page /
). [d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because a. Additional hardware are not suitable for the LAN extension. b. The electrical signal level gets weaker as it travels.	Page
). [d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because a. Additional hardware are not suitable for the LAN extension. b. The electrical signal level gets weaker as it travels. c. Additional software are not suitable for the LAN extension	Page
	d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because a. Additional hardware are not suitable for the LAN extension. b. The electrical signal level gets weaker as it travels. c. Additional software are not suitable for the LAN extension d. The electrical signal level gets stronger as it travels.	Page
	d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because a. Additional hardware are not suitable for the LAN extension. b. The electrical signal level gets weaker as it travels. c. Additional software are not suitable for the LAN extension d. The electrical signal level gets stronger as it travels. nnetwork topology is separated from route computation.	Page 4
	d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because a. Additional hardware are not suitable for the LAN extension. b. The electrical signal level gets weaker as it travels. c. Additional software are not suitable for the LAN extension d. The electrical signal level gets stronger as it travels. nnetwork topology is separated from route computation. a. Local area	Page 4
9. T	d. Intranet The maximum cable length of a LAN is fixed because a. Additional hardware are not suitable for the LAN extension. b. The electrical signal level gets weaker as it travels. c. Additional software are not suitable for the LAN extension d. The electrical signal level gets stronger as it travels. nnetwork topology is separated from route computation.	Page 4

91. Which layer of the OSI Wodel directly communicates and controls
the transmission medium:
a. Transmission
b. Physical
c. Application
d. Network
92. In technique data is treated as a sequence of integers and their
arithmetic sum is computed and the carry bits are added to the final sum.
a. CRC
b. Bit stuffing
c. Checksum page 19
d. 2D Parity
93.A network with jitter takes more time to deliver some packets tha
others.
a. Zero
b. High page 80
c. Low
d. Moderate
94. A network uses to arrange computers in a single closed loop.
a. Star Topology
b. Mesh Topology
c. Ring Topology page 25
d. Bus Topology
95. Which of the following tasks is not done by the second layer of the OSI
model?
a. Flow control
b. Framing
c. Channel coding google
d. Error control
96. ATM is a single technology designed to meet the goals of both
a. LAN & PAN
and a. LAN & PAN b. LAN & WAN page 66 c. LAN & MAN d. MAN & WAN 97 LAN and WAN are classified according to their
c. LAN & MAN
d. MAN & WAN
97. LAN and WAN are classified according to their
<mark>a. Size page 4</mark>
b. Connectivity
c. Medium
d. Mobility

98. T	he identifier that is used for data transfer in the virtual circuit network is
called	
	a. Virtual circuit identifier
	b. Global address
	c. Network identifier
	d. IP identifier
99. In	Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires
	new connections
	e. N^2
	f. N-1
	c. (N^2 -N)/2 page 23
	d. N (N-1)
100. Y	Which of the following is the correct function of bridge?
	a. MTU path discovery
4	b. Byte stuffing
	c. Routing information
V	d. Filtering and forwarding a frame page 50, 51
Point	to point topology is
1	a. Size based
.*	b. Mobility based
	c. Connectivity based page 5
	d. Medium based
	101. IEEE LLC / SNAP header is which is used to specify the
	type of date.
	a. 8 octets google
	b. 16 octets
	c. 32 octets
	d. 64octets
	102. IEEE LLC / SNAP header is which is used to specify the
	type of date.
	a. CRC
	b. Bit stuffing
	c. Checksum
	d. 2D Parity
	a. CRC b. Bit stuffing c. Checksum d. 2D Parity 103. What is the largest network in existence?
	a. The internet google
	b. A PAN
	c. A Fog
	d. Edge Network

104. The frame format of any LAN technology must consists of
and
a. Payload and CRC
b. Frame header and CRC
c. Payload and Frame type
d. Frame header and payload page 36
105 can occur a LANs when a packet is delayed
because the network is busy
<mark>a. Jitter page 66</mark>
b. Loop
c. Deadlock
d. variance
106. Which of the following cannot be used to extend a LAN?
a. Repeaters
b. Switches
c. Routers
d. Fiber modems
107. Links-state algorithm is used in
• RIP
o IGRP
o RIPv2
OSPF page 64
108. According to size, there areclassifications of networks a. 2 page 2
a. 2 page 2 b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
108. In which topology terminators are used at the end of the cable?
a. Star
b. Bus
c. Ring
d. Mesh
109. 1Switch simulates aLAN connecting segments
e. Single
f. Single shared
c. Bridged page 54
d. Complex
110. 1PVS stands for
a. Permanent virtual circuit page 69
b. Private virtual circuit
c. Public virtual circuit

d.	Plastic virtual circuit
11	1. Hardware that calculates a CRC used two simple components
a.	AND unit and XOR Unit
<mark>b.</mark>	Shift register and XOR unit page 20
c.	Shift register & AND unit
d.	Shift register and Shift XCR unit
	2. Thin ethernet is known as
a.	10 base 2 google
b.	10 base 5
c.	10 base T
d.	All of the above
11	3. If a sender with a 1 Gigabit NIC and receiver with 100 Megabit NIC
w	ants to communicate with each other than at which speed they can
70).	mmunicate
a.	11 Megabit
	100 Megabit
	1 Gigabit
	1.1 Gigabit
11	
	mputer network technology
	Datum
f.	Token
g.	Ether
0	Frame page 14
	5. The sharing of a medium and its link by two or more devices is called
<u>а</u> .	
	Encoding
	Multiplexing — Walting — Market Marke
	Line discipline
	6. The topology each computer is connected to a central hub is called
e.	Ring topology
	Star topology Tree topology Mesh topology
	Tree topology
	Mesh topology
	7. Asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) is designed to work on fiber but
	n be used with
a.	wireless
<mark>b.</mark>	Twisted pair page 72
c.	Wifi
	Bluetooth

	118. The basic responsibility of NIC is
	a. To access medium network
	b. To resource allocation
	c. To access memory
	d. All of the given option
	119. 1Frame relay is
	a. Connection oriented service page 64
	b. Connectionless service
	c. Typically ranges for 5 Mbps to 1000Mbps
	d. Call based
	120. The length of time required to send a variable length packet is
	a. 5 second
A	b. Variable page 72
	c. Constant
1	d. Fix
ĺ	121. ABR stands for
	a. Asynchronous bit rate
	b. Asynchronous byte recovery
	c. Asynchronous bit redundancy
	d. Available bit rate page 71
	122. In Token Ring, if all computers are ready to transmit it enforces
	access
	a. First come first served
	b. Round Robin page 30
	c. Shorter delay
	d. Last come first served
	123. The Ethernet standard specifies that frames are sent using the
	scheme.
	a. Differential Manchester
	b. Not Return to Zero (NR2)
	c. Manchester Encoding page 27
	d. Return to Zero (RZ)
A	TM uses the concept of
	c. Manchester Encoding page 27 d. Return to Zero (RZ) TM uses the concept of a. Connection-oriented page 66 b. Connection-less
	b. Connection-less
	c. variable packet size
	d. Fixed and variable packet size

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124.

124. 1Which of the following is a benefit of point to point communication
a. Quick to configure
b. Security implementation
c. Cost
d. Less availability
125 is not used to extend LAN.
e. Hub
<mark>f. Fiber modem</mark>
g. Repeater
h. Bridge
126. Which types of VPNs are used for corporate connectivity across
companies residing in different geographical locations?
i. Remote access VPNs
j. Peer-to-peer VPNs
k. Country-to-country VPNs
d. Site-to-site VPNs google
127. Star topology is the kind of
o Tree topology
o <mark>b. Point-to-point topology page 05</mark>
o Broadcast topology
o Ring topology
127. In a state, a bridge allows simultaneous use of each
segment.
o Ready
o Steady
 Final
o Startup
128. The network occupies larger areas like cities & countries is called
o LAN
\circ WAN ((C)) \cap \bigcirc
o MAN
 All of the above
129. In link state routing send link-state information
about local connections.
 Bridges
Switches
o Routers
Hubs

130.	Transmission media are usually categorized as
O	Guided or unguided
0	Fixed or unfixed
0	Determinate or indeterminate
0	Metallic or nonmetallic
131.	Even parity can be used to check for bit/ bits of errors.
0	a. 1 page 18
0	2
0	3
0	0-
132.	Routing table entries can be with a default route.
	Collapsed
X 1 - 1	Redirected
	Emerged
11.	Guaranteed
133.	The system administrator must coordinate to avoid the conflict in
/ 1	hardware addressing scheme.
a. Sta	
	namic
	o <mark>nfigurable</mark>
d. Fix	
134.	network does not depend on CSMA/CD.
	• Ethernet
	 Fast Ethernet
	o Gigabit Ethernet
	o Wireless
135.	Which of the following technologies can extend the diameter of
	medium?
	o Fiber optic
	o Repeater \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	o Diameter of LAN medium is not extendable
	 Both. Fiber optic and Repeaters
136.	Connections are formed in Asynchronous transfer mode by starting
values	
conne	ctions.
0	Heap
0	Stack
0	Virtual Circuit
0	d. Memory locations page 67

137		scheme must be reliable to prevent conflicts. a. Static
	ynamic	page 34
	Configurable	
	Fixed	
138	. Metropoli	itan area network is used for
a. C	City	page 55
	Building	TITOIT.
	Country	ANTHUH IA
	Continent	VIII I II CII I I VO
		ressing can be only used in the local area networks?
(o <mark>a. IP</mark>	google google
(o Physical	
(o Port	
	o Protocol	
139		ng of a among the workers in an office is a goal of resource
Dec. 1	ring.	
_	Mouse	
_	<mark>rinter</mark>	page 9
	Keyboard	
	Motherboard	
		s fixed size, small cells, 48 octet's data and
	3 Octets head	
	Octets heade	
	6 Octets head	
	7 Octets head	
		the followings is not an advantage of framing?
	_	ndicates sending computer crashed
	_	indicates receiving computer missed beginning of message
		not contain any user data page 16
	Bad frame is	
	. The	field of Ethernet frame has the purpose of receiver
_	chronization.	101/
	reamble E	page 36 W.Vulmshelp.CO1
	Frame Type	Villemaholl
	Data CD C	QIIIISIIC I
d. (CRC	
nte	rnet Stand	dards Specifies that any two stations cannot be separ
		Repeaters.
LII	<u> </u>	Nepeaters.

AL-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE A) Three **B) Four (100% Sure)** C) Five D) Six Q2: A typical port on an ATM switch operates at _____ or higher. A) OC-2 speed (155Gbps) B) OC-2 speed (1000Mbps) C) OC-3 speed (155Mbps) (100% Sure) D) OC-3 speed (100Gbps) Q3: Ethernet uses a _____ bit static addressing scheme in which each device is assigned a unique address by the manufacturer. A) 64 B) 48 (100% Sure) **(C)** 32 b) 8 Q4: Which one is incorrect statement? A) Hub wiring centralizes electronics and connections. It makes management easier. B) No Transceiver allows computer to be powered off or disconnected from network without distracting other communication. (100% Sure) C) Transceiver may be located in an inconvenient place in any situation D) None of these Q5: ATM is also called _______. ວ່າ ລຸມອາ switching system C) label rewriting and label switching system D) All of above (100% Sure) Q6: The most important task a bridge performs is A) Packet switching

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B) Line controlling

- C) Noise controlling
- D) Frame filtering (100% Sure)
- Q7: Which of the following statement is true regarding Jitter?
- A) Jitter is used for variance in transmission delays.
- B) Jitter can occur when a packet is delayed.
- C) Jitter is significance for voice, video and data
- D) All of the obove (100% Sure)
- Q8: Which of the following is a benifit of source independence?
- A) It allows fast and efficient routing
- B) Packet switch do not need to have complete information about all destinations
- C) Network functions even if topology changes
- D) All of the above (100% Sure)
- Q9: The term signaling is used to describe _____
- A) Communication about the internet
- B) Communication about the extranet
- C) Communication about the network (100% Sure)
- D) None of above

Ouestion No: 1

No error detection scheme is perfect because transmission errors can affect the additional information as well as the data.

True

► False

Question No: 2

----- Program sends a message to a remote computer and reports whether the computer responds.

- Ping
- **►** Traceroute
- ► ICMP
- ► Non of the given

Question No: 3 ----- was especially concerned about the lack of high powered computers.

- ► ARPA (Computer Networks and Internets, page5)
- ► IEEE
- ► EIA
- ▶ Non of the given

Question No: 4

The term----- is used to denote the definition of a packet used with a specific type of network.

- ► Packet
- Frame (Computer Networks and Internets, page 73)
- Data
 - ► None of the given

Question No: 5

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

- **►** Ethernet
- ► Switch networks
- **Packet networks** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 73)
- ► None of the given

Question No: 6

----- have advantages arisen from the size and ease of computation.

- ► CRC
- Parity (Page 19)
- ► Checksums
- ▶ None of given

Question No: 7

Most LANs that employ ring topology use an access mechanism known as-----

- ► CSMA/CD
- ► CSMA/CA
- **► TOKEN PASSING** (Computer Networks and Internets, page95)
- ► None of the given

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1)

IEEE LLC/SNAP header is -----, which is used to specify the type of data.

- 8 octets
- ► 8 bytes
- ▶ 8 bits
- ► None of the given

Question No: 9

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

Question No: 10

An interface for twisted pair Ethernet must have an according to the specification.

connector, and must generate signals

► RJ-45, 10 Base T (Computer Networks and Internets, page 126)

- ► RJ-45, 10 Base 5
- ▶ BNC, 10 Base 2
- ▶ BNC, 10 Base T

Question No: 11

A bridges function in the

layers(s).

Physical (MAC)

- ► Data link
- ► Network
- ► Physical (MAC) and Data link

Question No: 12

A Bridge can

- ► Filter a frame
- ► Forward a frame
- Extend a LAN
- **Do all the above**

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Ouestion No: 13

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

Question No: 14

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

- ► Greedy algorithm
- ► Distance vector algorithm
- **▶** Dijksta's algorithm (Computer Networks and Internets, page112)
- ► Non of the given

Question No: 15

is used for audio and video, since these have predefined maximum data rates

- **Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service (Page 71)**
- ➤ Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service
- ► Available Bit Rate (ABR) service
- ► None of the given

Ouestion No: 16

Unlike Frame Relay and ATM, SMDS (Switched multi-megabit Data service) offers

- **Connectionless service paradigm** (Computer Networks and Internets, page112)
- ► Connection oriented service paradigm
- ▶ Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm
- ► None of the given

Ouestion No: 17

A network with throughput T and delay D has a total of

bit in transit at any time.

- \triangleright T/D
- TxD (Computer Networks and Internets, page203)
- ightharpoonup T + D
- ► None of the given

Question No: 18

ATM is designed to work on

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- ► Twisted Pair
- ► Coaxial
- ► Radio Frequency
- Fiber (Computer Networks and Internets, page 72)

Ouestion No: 19

Computers attached to an Ethernet use ----- in which a computer waits for the ether to be idle before transmitting a frame.

CSMA/CD (Computer Networks and Internets, page 93)

- ► CSMA/CA
- ► TOKEN PASSING
- ► None of the given

Question No: 20

FDDI can transmits data at a rate of -----

▶ 100 million bits per second (Page 314)

- ► 10 million bits per second
- ► 1000 million bits per second
- ► None of the given

Question No: 21

IECH INSTANCE In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.

- ► Star and Tree
- ► Tree and Ring
- ► Star and Ring
- Star and Tree (Page 5)
- ► None of the given

Question No: 22

----- Program sends a message to a remote computer and reports whether the computer responds.

- (Computer Networks and Internets, page9)
- ► Traceroute
- ► ICMP
- ► Non of the given

Question No: 23

----- has no way to determine the cause of the problem.

- ► ICMP
- ► Ping (Computer Networks and Internets, page 11)
- ► Trace route
- ► Non of the given

Question No: 24

relp.com The term ----refers to the general concept of a small block of data

- Packet (Page 16)
- ► Frame
- ▶ Data

▶ None of the given

Question No: 25

----- scheme, which is designed to help detect transmissions errors, send one extra bit of information with each character

- Parity (Computer Networks and Internets, page 77)
- ► Checksums
- ► CRC
- ► None of given

Question No: 26

Local Talk is a LAN technology that employs -----

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

Question No: 27

Most LANs that employ ring topology use an access mechanism known as-----

- ► CSMA/CD
- ► CSMA/CA
- **TOKEN PASSING** (Computer Networks and Internets, page95)
- ► None of the given

Question No: 28

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

- W.Vulmshelp.com 48 (Computer Networks and Internets, page 109)
- **8**

Question No: 29

Formally named

informally known as the thick wire Ethernet or Thick net.

- ▶ 10 Base 2
- ▶ 10 Base 5 Computer Networks and Internets, page 120)
- ▶ 10 Base T
- ► None of the given

Question No: 30

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

Question No: 31

The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is

- ► 250 meters
- **500** meters (Page 27)
- ► 700 meters
- ► None of the given

Question No: 32

A Bridge can

- ► Filter a frame
- ► Forward a frame
- ► Extend a LAN
- **Do all the above**

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Ouestion No: 33

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

- ► Greedy algorithm
- ▶ Distance vector algorithm
- Dijksta's algorithm (Computer Networks and Internets, page112)

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3()

Question No: 34

is used for compressed audio and video where the data rate depends on the level of compressionthat can be achieved.

- ► Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service
- Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service (Page 71)
- ► Available Bit Rate (ABR) service
- ► None of the given

Question No: 35

Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a

Connectionless service paradigm (Computer Networks and Internets, page112)

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

Question No: 36

The product of delay and throughput measures the network.

of data that can be present on the

- ► Area
- Volume (Page 80)
- ► Length
- ► None of the given

Question No: 37

A network with throughput T and delay D has a total of

bit in transit at any time.

- ightharpoonup T / D
- TxD (Computer Networks and Internets, page203) rep
- ightharpoonup T + D
- ► None of the given

Question No: 38

One repeater two repeaters the maximum cable length limitation.

- **doubles, triple** (Page 49)
- ► square roots, cude roots

- ▶ and, triple
- ▶ doubles, cancel

Question No: 39

A network uses a----- if all computers attach to a central point

Star Topology (Page 25)

- ► Ring Topology
- ► Bus Topology
- ► None of the given

Question No: 40

Computers attached to an Ethernet use-----in which a computer waits for the other to be idle before

transmitting a frame.

- **CSMA/CD** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 93)
- ► CSMA/CA
- ► TOKEN PASSING
- ► None of the given

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