CS610- Computer Network
FINALTERM EXAMINATION - Spring 2010

Question No: 1(M a r k s: 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

Question No: 2   (M a r k s: 1)
An interface for thin Ethernet must have an _____ connector, and must enerate signals according to the_____ specification.

► RJ-45, 10 Base T
► RJ-45, 10 Base 5
► **BNC, 10 Base 2   (CS610 Reference Book , Page 21)**
► BNC, 10 Base T

Question No: 3(M a r k s: 1)
A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____ in the system.

► **Loop**   Click here for detail
► Filters
► Spanning Trees
► All given choices

Question No: 4(M a r k s: 1)
A Bridge can _____
► Filter a frame
► Forward a frame
► Extend a LAN
► **Do all the**   Click here for detail

Question No: 5(M a r k s: 1)
_____ 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
► Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service
► **Available Bit Rate (ABR) service   (Page 71)**
► None of the given

Question No: 6(M a r k s: 1)
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)**

Question No: 7(M a r k s: 1)
_____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

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

Question No: 8(M a r k s: 1)
_____ places the boundary between the second and third octets

► Class A
► **Class B   (Computer Networks and Internets, page235)**
► Class C
► Class D

Question No: 9(M a r k s: 1)
UDP and TCP are both_____ layer protocols

► Physical
► Data link
► Network
► **Transport   (Page 101)**

Question No: 10(M a r k s: 1)
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

Question No: 11(M a r k s: 1)
_____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

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

Question No: 12(M a r k s: 1)
_____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

► Logical address
► Source port
► **Destination Port   (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)**
► None of the given

Question No: 13(M a r k s: 1)
_____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

► Destination Port
► **Source port   (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)**
► Logical address
► None of the given

Question No: 14(M a r k s: 1)
Which of the following are interior routing protocols?

► RIP
► OSPF
► BGP
► **RIP and OSPF   Click here for detail**

Question No: 15(M a r k s: 1)
The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____ for all communication

► UDP
► **TCP   Click here for detail**
► Both UDP and TCP
► None of the given

Question No: 16(M a r k s: 1)
_____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

Question No: 17(M a r k s: 1)
OSPF is based on____

► Distance vector routing
► **Link state routing   (Page 140)**
► Path vector routing
► Distance vector routing and Link state routing

Question No: 18(M a r k s: 1)
_____ 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)

Question No: 19(M a r k s: 1)
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)**

Question No: 20(M a r k s: 1)
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

Question No: 21(M a r k s: 1)
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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Question No: 22(M a r k s: 1)
Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix.

► True
► **False   (Page 103)**

Question No: 23(M a r k s: 1)
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

Question No: 24(M a r k s: 1)
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)**

Question No: 25(M a r k s: 1)
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

Question No: 26(M a r k s: 1)
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)**

Question No: 27(M a r k s: 1)
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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Question No: 28(M a r k s: 1)
Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

► **True**   **(Page 28)**
► False

Question No: 29(M a r k s: 1)
A computer needs a complete stack of protocols to run either a client or a server.

► **True**   **(Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
► False

Question No: 30(M a r k s: 1)
TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.

► door
► **window**   **(Page 126)**
► acknowledgment
► retransmission

FINALTERM EXAMINATION
Spring 2010
CS610- Data Communication

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
In -------------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

   ►**LAN**   **(Page 4)**
   ►WAN
   ►MAN
   ►None of the given

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The third field of the header consists of ------ bit Ethernet frame type.

►48
►32
►**16**   Click here for detail
►8

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is_____

►250 meters
►**500 meters**   Click here for detail
►700 meters
►None of the given

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The network with Throughput T and Delay D has a total --------------- bits in transit at a time.

►D + T
►D – T
► **D X T**   **(Computer Networks and Internets, page203)**
►D / T

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ places the boundary between the first and second octets

►**Class A**   **(Computer Networks and Internets, page235)**
►Class B
►Class C
►Class D

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best-effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction & operating system independent are the characteristics of _____

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►TCP
►**UDP   (Page 120)**
►IP
►None of the given

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
----------- provide Application to application communication it also called end to end communication

►IP
►**TP   (Page 119)**
►RIP
►None of the given

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following protocols allows the sender and receiver to enforce polices.

►RIP
►OSPF
►**BGP   (Reference Book 347)**
►RIP and OSPF

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

►BGP
►OSPF
►**RIP   (Page 138)**
►Non of these

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ 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

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
One repeater --------------, two repeaters -------------- the maximum cable length limitation.

   ►**Double, triple   (Page 49)**
   ►Double, 4 time
   ►half, triple
   ►Double, half

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP encrypted in IP.

   ►**True   (Page 117)**
   ►False

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Like most application programs, a client and server use a transport protocol to communicate.
   ►**True   (Page 146)**
   ►False

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called Address Resolution.

   ►**True   (Page 93)**
   ►False

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

   ►True
   ►**False   (Page 103)**

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
A single networking technology is best for all needs.
   ►True
   ►**False   (Page 81)**

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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)   rep**

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Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Router detects datagram---------than network MTU

> ►**Larger   (Page 108) rep**
> ►Smaller
> ►None of given
> ►Equal

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Information can flow in either or both direction between
> ►Clients
> ►**Clients and servers   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
> ►Servers
> ►None of given

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____.

> ►consistency
> ►inconsistency
> ►**stability   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
> ►dynamic addressing

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
IPV6 address consists of _____

> ►32 Bits
> ►64 Bits
> ►**128 Bits (Page 128)**
> ►none of the given

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.

> ►**True   (Page 120)**
> ►False

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
In case TCP, retransmission, acknowledgment from a computer on LAN are expected to arrive within

> ►Seconds
> ►Micro seconds
> ►**Milliseconds**   Click here for detail
> ►Nanoseconds

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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)**
►False

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

►hardware
►**software (Page 93)**
►operating system
►internet

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FINALTERM EXAMINATION
Fall 2008
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Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires------------ new connections.

► None of the given
► N2
► **N-1   (Page 23)**
► (N2 –N)/2

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.
► Tree and Ring
► Star and Ring
► **Star and Tree   (Page 5)**
► None of the given

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
In -------------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

► **LAN   (Page 4)**
► WAN
► MAN
► None of the given

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.
► **true   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 80)**
► false

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of --------

► 10 Mbps
► 100 Mbps
► **1000 Mbps** Click here for detail
► None of the given

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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   (cs610 reference book Page 201)**
► BNC, 10 Base T

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____ in the system.

► **Loop**   <u>Click here for detail</u>   **rep**
► Filters
► Spanning Trees
► All given choices

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ 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, page 112)**
► Non of the given

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a _____.

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

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer
► Network Interface Layer
► Internet Layer
► **Transport Layer   (Page 84) rep**

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ places the boundary between the first and second octets

► **Class A   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 235)**
► Class B
► Class C
► Class D

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ places the boundary between the third and fourth octets.
► Class A
► Class B
► **Class C   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 235)**
► Class D

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

► **FLAGS   Click here for detail**
► FLAGMENT OFFSET
► IDENTIFICATION
► None of the given

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Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ provides connectionless service.

► TCP
► **UDP   (Page 120)**
► IP
► None of the given

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
UDP and TCP are both_____ layer protocols

► Physical
► Data link
► Network
► **Transport   (Page 101) rep**

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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) rep**
► UDP

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer
►Network Interface Layer
► Internet Layer
► **Transport Layer   (Page 84) rep**

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

► Logical address
► Source port
► **Destination Port   (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)   rep**
► None of the given

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

► DestinationPort
► **Source port   (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)   rep**
► Logical address
► None of the given

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____ for all communication

► UDP
► **TCP   Click here for detail   rep**
► Both UDP and TCP
► None of the given

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► RIP
► OSPF
► **BGP   (Reference Book 347) rep**
► RIP and OSPF

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ uses distance vector approach to define routing

► BGP
► OSPF
► **RIP   (Computer Networks and Internets, page332)**
► None of the given

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► **True (Page 117)**
► False

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.
► hardware
► **software   (Page 93) rep**
► operating system
► internet

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
These packets serve same purpose on _____ as frames on _____

► Intranet, LAN
► Internet, WAN
► Intranet, WAN
► **Internet, LAN   (Page 101)**

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?
► True
► **False   (Page 103)   rep**

Question No: 31 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
A single networking technology is best for all needs.
► True
► **False (Page 81) rep**

Question No: 32 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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) rep**
► False

Question No: 33 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 34 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Find the class of the address.
10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111

► A
► B   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 122)
► E
► C

Question No: 35 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Find the class of the address:
11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

► A
► C
► E   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 122)
► B

Question No: 36 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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) rep
► T, C

Question No: 37 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 38 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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)

Question No: 39 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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)

Question No: 40 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 42 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The IP multicast abstraction allows an application running on an arbitrary computer to leave a multicast group at any time. While _____ application on a computer remain a member of a group.
► One or more
► only one
► no
► many

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Question No: 43 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
To save traffic, an EGP does not summerize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.

► True
► **False   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 329)**

Question No: 44 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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)**

Question No: 45 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 46 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.

► **True   (Page 120) rep**
► False

Question No: 47 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Reliability is the responsibility of the _____ layer

► Network
► Datalink
► **Transport (Page 123)**
► Application

Question No: 48 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.

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

Question No: 49 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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
► non of these

Question No: 50 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

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Question No: 1   (M a r k s: 1)
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: 2   (M a r k s: 1)
A network uses a ------arranges for computers to be connected in a closed loop.

    ► Star Topology
    ► **Ring Topology   (Page 25) rep**
    ► Bus Topology

► None of the given

Question No: 3   (M a r k s: 1)
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**   **(Computer Networks and Internets, page 108)**
    ► Ideal frame type
    ► Implicit frame type
    ► None of the given

Question No: 4   (M a r k s: 1)
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**   **(cs610 reference book Page 201)   rep**
    ► BNC, 10 Base T

Question No: 5   (M a r k s: 1)
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**   **Click here for detail**
    ► Layer 3 destination address

Question No: 6   (M a r k s: 1)
Most WAN systems include a mechanism that can be used to eliminate the common case of duplication routing is called_____

    ► Hierarchal address
    ► **Default route**   **(Computer Networks and Internets, page 172)**
    ► Shortest path
    ► None of the given

Question No: 7   (M a r k s: 1)
_____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

    ► **Physical Layer**   **(Page 84) rep**
    ► Network Interface Layer
    ► Internet Layer
    ► Transport Layer

Question No: 8   (M a r k s: 1)
_____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

   ► Physical Layer
   ► Network Interface Layer
   ► Internet Layer
   ► **Transport Layer   (Page 84) rep**

Question No: 9   (M a r k s: 1)
_____is called an end-to-end protocol because it provide a connection directly from an application on one computer to an application on a remote computer.

   ► IP
   ► UDP
   ► **TCP   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 306)**
   ► None of the given

Question No: 10   (M a r k s: 1)
_____ uses distance vector approach to define routing

   ► BGP
   ► OSPF
   ► **RIP   (Computer Networks and Internets, page332) rep**
   ► None of the given

Question No: 11   (M a r k s: 1)
_____   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

Question No: 12   (M a r k s: 1)
Router that decrements TTL to __ sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router's address as source address

   ► 3
   ► 2
   ► 1
   ► **0   (Page 118)**

Question No: 13   (M a r k s: 1)
Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

     ► hardware
     ► software   (Page 93) rep
     ► operating system
     ► internet

Question No: 14   (M a r k s: 1)
Although message exchange can be used to bind addresses, sending a request for each binding is hopelessly inefficient.
     ► True   (Page 99) rep
     ► False

Question No: 15   (M a r k s: 1)
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

Question No: 16   (M a r k s: 1)
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) rep

Question No: 17   (M a r k s: 1)
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?

Features	Types of Resolution
Use full with any hardware	T
Address change affects all hosts	T
Protocol address is determined by hardware address	C

     ► T
     ► D
     ► C   (Page 97) rep
     ► T, C

Question No: 18   (M a r k s: 1)
The general form of an IP datagram is with a header followed by data. The header contains information that controls where and how the datagram is to be sent.
   ► **True   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 332)**
   ► False

Question No: 19   (M a r k s: 1)
To save traffic, an EGP does not summarize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.
   ► True
   ► **False   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 329)**

Question No: 20   (M a r k s: 1)
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

FINALTERM EXAMINATION
Fall 2008
CS610- Computer Network

Question No: 1   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The number of connections needed for N computer in direct point to point communication is equal to:

   ► **(N2 –N)/2   (Page 23)**
   ► N(N- 1)
   ► N^2
   ► None of the given

Question No: 2   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
When an application--------------- data, it makes a copy of the data available to all other computers on the network.

   ► **Broadcasting**   Click here for detail
   ► Multicasting
   ► Unicasting
   ► None of the given

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

    ► 64
    ► **48**   **(Computer Networks and Internets, page 109)**
    ► 32
    ► 8

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

    ► **Loop**   Click here for detail   **rep**
    ► Filters
    ► Spanning Trees
    ► All given choices

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

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

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

    ► TCP
    ► **UDP**   **(Page 110)**
    ► IP
    ► None of the given

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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_____

    ► None of the given
    ► **TCP**   **(Page 123) rep**
    ► UDP
    ► IP

Question No: 8   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called_____

- ► Encapsulation
- ► Reassembling
- ► **Routing or forwarding   (Computer Networks and Internets, page 265)**
- ► None of the given

Question No: 9   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ uses distance vector approach to define routing

- ► BGP
- ► OSPF
- ► **RIP   (Computer Networks and Internets, page332) rep**
- ► None of the given

Question No: 10   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
A multicast routing scheme in which the protocol software builds a delivery tree from a central point is called_____

- ► Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)
- ► **Core Based Trees (CBT)   (Page 114)**
- ► Protocol Independent Multicast_ *Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)*
- ► Protocol Independent Multicast _ *Dense Mode (PIM-DM)*

Question No: 11   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
One repeater _____, two repeaters _____ the maximum cable length limitation.

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

Question No: 12   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a _____ and _____.

- ► postfix, Infix
- ► non of these
- ► Infix, prefix
- ► **prefix, suffix   (Page 87)**

Question No: 13   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Although message exchange can be used to bind addresses, sending a request for each binding is hopelessly inefficient.

   ► **True**   **(Page 99) rep**
   ► False

Question No: 14   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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

Question No: 15   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
End-to-end delivery service is connection oriented.

   ► True
   ► **False**   **(Page 101)**

Question No: 16   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
A single networking technology is best for all needs.

   ► True
   ► **False**   **(Page 81) rep**

Question No: 17   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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)**

Question No: 18   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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**   **(Page 97)**
   ► C
   ► D
   ► C, D

Question No: 19   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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) rep**
    ► T, C

Question No: 20   (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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**   **(Computer Networks and Internets, page330)**
    ► switching