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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

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.

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

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.

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

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

b. Segmentation and Fragmentation

c. Queuing and Packetizing

d. Indexing and Framing

27. 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

28. 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

29. A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____in the system.

► Loop (page 50)

► Filters

► Spanning Trees

► All given choices

30. A Bridge can_____

► Filter a frame

► Forward a frame

► Extend a LAN

► Do all (page 50)

31. _____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

32. 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)

33. _____of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

► Physical Layer (Page 84)

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer

34. _____places the boundary between the second and third octets

► Class A

► Class B (page 86)

► Class C

► Class D

35. UDP and TCP are both_____layer protocols

► Physical

► Data link

► Network

► Transport (Page 101)

36. 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)

42. _____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

43. OSPF is based on_____

► Distance vector routing

► Link state routing (Page 140)

► Path vector routing

► Distance vector routing and Link state routing

44._____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)

45. 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)

46. 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

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

► True (Page 99)

► False

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

True

► False (Page 103)

49. 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

50. 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)

51. 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

52. 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)

53. 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 6

54. Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

► True (Page 28)

► False

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

► True)

► False

56. TCP uses_____mechanism to control the flow of data.

► door

► window (Page 126)

► acknowledgment

► retransmission FINALTERM EXAMINAT

57. 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

58. In----------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

► LAN (Page 4)

► WAN

► MAN

► None of the given 7

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

► 48

► 32

► 16 (google)

►8

60. The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is_____

► 250 meters

► 500 meters (google)

► 700 meters

► None of the given

61. 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

62._____places the boundary between the first and second octets

► Class A (page 86)

► Class B

► Class C

► Class D

63. 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

64. 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

65 ----------provide Application to application communication it also called end to end communication

► IP

► TP (Page 119)

► RIP

► None of the given

66. 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

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

► RIP

► OSPF

► BGP (page 138)

► RIP and OSPF

68._____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

69._____ 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

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

► Double, triple (Page 49)

► Double, 4 time

► half, triple

► Double, half

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

► True (Page 117)

► False

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

► True (Page 146)

► False

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

► True (Page 93)

► False

74. Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

► True

► False (Page 103)

75. A single networking technology is best for all needs.

► True

► False (Page 81)

76. 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)

77. Router detects datagram---------than network MTU

► Larger (Page 108)

► Smaller

► None of given

► Equal

78. Information can flow in either or both direction between

► Clients

► Clients and servers

► Servers

► None of given

79. One of the design goals for unicast route propagation is_____.

► consistency

► inconsistency

► stability

► dynamic addressing

80. IPV6 address consists of _____

► 32 Bits

► 64 Bits

► 128 Bits (Page 128)

► none of the given

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

► True (Page 120)

► False

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

► Seconds

► Micro seconds

► Milliseconds

► Nanoseconds

83. 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

84. 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

85. Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

► hardware

► software (Page 93)

► operating system

► internet

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

► None of the given

► N2

► N-1 (Page 23)

► (N2 –N)

87. In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.

► Tree and Ring

► Star and Ring

► Star and Tree (Page 5)

► None of the given

88. In----------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

► LAN (Page 4)

► WAN

► MAN

► None of the given

89. CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.

► true (page 80)

► false

90. The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of --------

► 10 Mbps

► 100 Mbps

► 1000 Mbps

► None of the given

91. 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

92. 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

93._____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

94. 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

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

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer (Page 84)

96. 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

97. 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

98._____places the boundary between the first and second octets

► Class A

► Class B (page 88)

► Class C

► Class D

99._____places the boundary between the third and fourth octets.

► Class A

► Class B

► Class C (page 88)

► Class D

100. _____field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

► FLAGS

► FLAGMENT OFFSET

► IDENTIFICATION

► None of the given

101. _____provides connectionless service.

► TCP

► UDP (Page 120)

► IP

► None of the given

102. UDP and TCP are both_____layer protocols

► Physical

► Data link

► Network

► Transport (Page 101)

103. 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

104. _____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

► Logical address

► Source port

► Destination Port

► None of the given

105. _____identifies the application program that sent the data.

► Destination Port

► Source port

► Logical address

► None of the given

106. The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____for all communication

► UDP

► TCP (page 138)

► Both UDP and TCP

► None of the given

107. Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

► hardware

► software (Page 93)

► operating system

► internet

108. These packets serve same purpose on_____as frames on _____

► Intranet, LAN

► Internet, WAN

► Intranet, WAN

► Internet, LAN (Page 101)

109. Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

► True

► False (Page 103)

110. A single networking technology is best for all needs.

► True

► False (Page 81)

111. 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

112. 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

113. Find the class of the address. 10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111

► A

► B (page86)

► E

► C

114. Find the class of the address: 11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

► A

► C

► E (page86)

► B

115. In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address is determinedby 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

116. 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

117. 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)

118. 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)

119. On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____.

► Consistency

► inconsistency

► stability (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344) rep

► dynamic addressing

120. Propagation multicast routing information differs dramatically from unicast route propagation?

► True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 335)

► False

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

► True

► False

122. 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)

123. 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

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

► True (Page 120)

► False

125. Reliability is the responsibility of the_____layer

► Network

► Data link

► Transport (Page 123)

► Application

126. 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

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

► Ethernet

► Switch networks

► Packet networks

► None of the given

128. 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

129. 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

130. 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

131. 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

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

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer (Page 84)

133. 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

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

► 64

► 48

► 32

► 8

135. 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

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

► TCP

► **UDP** **(page 120)**

► IP

► None of the given

137. ---------- serve same purpose in internet as frames on LAN.

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

138. 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

139. ► 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

140. A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____in the system.

► Loop

► Filters

► Spanning Trees

► All given choices

141. A Bridge can_____

► Filter a frame

► Forward a frame

► Extend a LAN

► Do all the above (page 50)

142. _____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

143. **A**TM assigns each VC a _____identifier that is divided two parts to produce a hierarchy.

► 21-bit

► 22-bit

► 23-bit

► 24-bit

144. _____of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

► Physical Layer (page 123)

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer

145. _____places the boundary between the second and third octets

► Class A

► Class B

► Class C

► Class D

146. UDP and TCP are both_____layer protocols

► Physical

► Data link

► Network

► Transport (123 page)

147. _____protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► Transport Layer (page 124)

148. _____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

► Logical address

► Source port

► Destination port

► None of the given

149. _____identifies the application program that sent the data.

► Destination Port

► Source port

► Logical address

► None of the given

150. Which of the following are interior routing protocols?

► RIP (page 138)

► OSPF

► BGP

► RIP and OSPF

151. The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____for all communication

► UDP

► TCP (138 page)

► Both UDP and TCP

► None of the given

152. Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for ----------.

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

153. OSPF is based on--------

► Distance vector routing

► Link state routing (page 140)

► Path vector routing

► Distance vector routing and Link state routing

154. _____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)*

155. 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

156. 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

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

► True

► False

158. Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

► True

► False

159. 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

160. 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)

161. 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

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

► T, C

► D

► C

► T, D(page 97)

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

► T

► D

► C (page 97)

► T, C

164. Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

► True

► False

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

► True

► False

166. 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

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

► 64

► 48

► 32

► 8

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

► Area

► **Volume**

► Length

► None of the given

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

► TCP

► **UDP**

► IP

► None of the given

170. _____uses distance vector approach to define routing

► BGP

► OSPF

► **RIP**

► None of the given

171. 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**

172. 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

173. Which method of Address Resolution Protocol is useful with any hardware?

► T

► **C (page 97)**

► D

► C, D

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

► T

► D

► **C(page 97)**

► T, C

175. 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

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

► Star Topology

► **Ring Topology**

► Bus Topology

► None of the given

177. 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

178. _____protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer

► Network Interface Layer

► Internet Layer

► **Transport Layer**

179. uses distance vector approach to define routing

► BGP

► OSPF

► **RIP**

► None of the given

180. _____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

181. Router that decrements TTL to___sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router s address as source address

❖ 3

❖ 2

❖ 1

- **o**

182. Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by_____.

- hardware
- **software**
- internet

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

- **True**
- False

184. 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

185. 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)

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

- True
- **False**

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

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

188. Missing eot indicates sending computer crashed in frame format.

- ❖ **True**
- ❖ False

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

- ❖ **Packets**

Data

- ☐ Frame
- ☐ None of given

190. CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ False

191. 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

192. LAN that use ATM technology have a ----------

- ☐ Star topology
- ☐ Bus topology
- ☐ Ring topology

- ❖ **None of the given** (page 31)

193. ---------- has a jitter zero

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

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

- ☐ D + T
- ❖ D – T
- ❖ D / T

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

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

- Double, half

196. End-to-end delivery service is connection oriented.

- True
- **False**

197. A single networking technology is best for all needs.

- True
- **False**

198. Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

- **True**
- False

199. _____device is used for multicasting.

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

200. _____does not depend on any particular unicast routing protocol.

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

201. 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

202. _____can be used to propagate information about remote networks.

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

203. _____protocol is designed to use within an organization.

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

204. NAPT stands for _____

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

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

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

206. OSPF includes_____address mask with each address.

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

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

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

208. _____uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

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

209. TCP uses_____mechanism to control the flow of data.

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

210. IGPs stand for _____

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

211. _____protocol uses distance vector algorithm.

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

212. _____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

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

- ☐ **True** (page 128)
- ☐ False

214. 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

215. 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

216. Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ False

217. Reliability is the responsibility of the_____layer.

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

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

- ❖ Configuration-and -Tunneling
- ❖ Core-Based Discovery
- ❖ None of the given

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

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

220. 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

221. 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

222. The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of --------

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

223. 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

224. 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

225. 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

226. _____Field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

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

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

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

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

- ☐ True
- ☐ **False**

229. These ICMP message transport is acted upon_____as frames on _____

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

230. Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

- ☐ True
- ☐ **False**

231. 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

11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

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

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

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

234. 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)

235. H.LEN shows the header length in units of _____Bits:

- 34
- 32 Page 105
- 30
- None of the given

236. End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is_____

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

237. In Cyclic Redundancy Checking, CRC is _____.

- Divisor
- Quotient
- Remainder page 20
- Dividend

238. 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

239. The process of forwarding a packet is called _____.

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

240. 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)

241. 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

242. The switch that has no attached computers is called_____.
- ❖ Packet Switch
- ❖ Exterior Switch
- ❖ Interior Switch (page 59)
- ❖ External Switch

243. _____ is the most popular wiring scheme because of lowest cost.
- ❖ 5 Base T
- ❖ 10 Base T (page 43)
- ❖ 100 base T
- ❖ 1000 base T

244. In_____ technique, all members of the network can send data only on the specific time slot?
- ❖ CDMA
- ❖ FDMA
- ❖ CSMA (page 43)
- ❖ TDMA

245. 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

246. Missing_____in a frame format indicates receiving computer missed beginning of the message.
- ❖ eot
- ❖ soh (page 16)
- ❖ sot
- ❖ eoh

247. The _____of errors is difficult than the _____of errors.

248. Source Independence phenomenon allows fast and efficient_____.
- ❖ Source Addressing
- ❖ Routing
- ❖ Packet Switching page 58
- ❖ Store and forward

249. In distributed route computation process each packet switch computes its routing table locally and sends messages to the_____.
- ❖ Router
- ❖ Graph

- ❖ Neighbors page 63
- ❖ WAN

250. The ____layer of the OSI model takes the data from the physical layer and perform error checking.

- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Data link google
- ❖ Application
- ❖ Presentation

251. CBR stands for _____.

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

252. A network that uses_____ usually consist of a single long cable to which computer attach.

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

253. If simultaneous transmission occurs, the frames interfere with each other and this phenomenon is called_____.

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

254. 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

255. 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

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

► Physical Layer

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

257. 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

258. 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

259. _____provides connectionless service.
► TCP
► UDP (Page 120)
► IP
► None of the given

260. UDP and TCP are both_____layer protocols
► Physical
► Data link
► Network
► Transport (Page 101)

261. 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

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

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

264. These packets serve same purpose on_____as frames on _____
► Intranet, LAN
► Internet, WAN
► Intranet, WAN

► Internet, LAN (Page 101)

265. 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)

266. 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

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

► True (Page 120)
► **False**

268. Reliability is the responsibility of the_____layer

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

269. TCP uses_____mechanism to control the flow of data.

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

270. 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

271. 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

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

► Ethernet
► Switch networks
► Packet networks (google)
► None of the given

273. _____ 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

274. Router that decrements TTL to___sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router's address as source address
► 3
► 2
► 1
► 0 (Page 118)

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

276. Although message exchange can be used to bind addresses, sending a request for each binding is hopelessly inefficient.
► True (Page 99)
► False

277. 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

278. In the 1970s large organizations began to acquire multiple networks. Each network in the organization formed island. Employees needed to choose a computer appropriatefor each task. So they needed multiple screens, keyboards and computers.
► False
► True (Page 81)

279. 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

280. A datagram cannot be larger than _____of a network over which it is sent.
❖ MTU (page 107)
❖ Size
❖ IP header
❖ None of the given

281. 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)

282. TCP uses __format for all messages.

a. Single HO page 128

d. Double

e. Multiple

f. None of the given

283. 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

284. 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

285. _ is used for single destination computer.

a. Multicast

b. Broadcast

c. Unicast HO page 114

d. None of the given

286. Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

a. True

b. False HO page 103

287. _____Source is responsible for fragmentation. a. IPV4

b. IPV6 HO page 113

288. H.LEN shows the header length in units of _____bits a. 34

b. 32 HO page 105

c. 30

d. None of the given

289. NAT stands for _____

a. Network Address Translation HO page 128

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

290. _____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

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

a. True HO page 126
b. False

292. . 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

293. ._____uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

a. IP
b. UDP
c. TCP HO page 126
d. None of the given

294. The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.
a. True HO page 111
b. False

295. UDP packet is encapsulated in_____datagram.
a. IP HO page 122
d. TCP
e. TCP/IP
f. None of the given

297. . Reliability is not the responsibility of the Transport layer.
a. True
b. False HO page 123

298. . 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

299. . 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

300. The goal of_____is to avoid adding retransmissions to an already congested network.

a. Packet control

b. Congestion control HO page 128

e. Transmission control

d. None of the given

301. TCP stands for _____

a. Transport control protocol

b. Transmission control protocol HO page 123

g. Terminal control protocol

h. None of the given

302. 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

303. TCP achieves _____by retransmission.

e. Efficiency

f. 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

304. TCP is a _____ protocol.

a. Point-to-Point HO page 123

b. Multi-Point

c. Both a and b

d. None of the given

305. . There are_____possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route.

a. 1

b. 2 HO Page 118

c. 3

d. None of the given

306. . The UDP stands for_____.

a. Universal Datagram Protocol

b. User Datagram Protocol HO page 119

c. United Datagram Protocol

d. None of the given

307. _____is less complex and easy to understand.

a. TCP

b. UDP HO page 120

e. IP

f. None of the given

08. 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

309. ._____layer provides reliable delivery of datagram.

b. Transport

c. Datalink

d. None of the given

310. _____identifies the application program that sent the data.

a. Destination port
b. Source port Book page 445
c. Logical address
d. None of the given

311. . 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

312. TCP connections are not called Virtual connections.

a. True

b. False HO page 123

313. 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

304.. 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

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

a. True HO page 132

b. False

306._____sends ICMP echo messages with increasing TTL.

g. Ping

h. Trace route

c. Tracert HO page 118

d. None of the given

307.. 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

308. . The Current version of IP-Version 4 is_____old

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

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

- True
- False

310. . UDP follows four types of interactions.

a. True HO page 121
b. False

311.. 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

312. . 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

313. . TCP provides reliable connection startup.

a. True
b. False HO page 123

314.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

315.. 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**

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

a. UDP

b. TCP **HO page 127**

c. IP

d. none of the given

317. MTU Stands for _____

a. Minimum transmission unit

b. Maximum transmission unit **HO page 107**

c. Multicast transmission unit

d. None of the given

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

a. True HO page 118

b. False

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

a. True HO page 124

b. False

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

a. True HO page 132

b. False

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

a. True Wikipedia

b. False

322. Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

a. True HO page 132

b. False

323.. TCP provides_____ communication.

a. Half-duplex

b. Full-duplex HO page 53

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. None of the given

324.. Routing refers to the_____of routing information.

a. transmission

b. propagation HO page 133

c. communication

d. None of the given

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

a. True HO page 132

b. False

326.. NAT device stores state information in translation table.

a. True HO page 130

b. False

327.. HEADER LEN field gives size of extention header.

a. False

b. True HO page 112

328.. UDP provides connection-oriented service.

a. True

b. False HO Page 120

329. TTL stands for _____

a. Time to learn

b. Time to leave

c. Time to live HO page 105

d. None of the given

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

a. IP

b. TCP HO page 123

c. Both IP and TCP

d. None of the given

331.. 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)

332. ._____Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

a. IGMP

b. SNMP

c. ICMP HO page 115

d. none of the given

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

a. True HO Page 128

b. False

334. UDP datagram format is ---------- bits.

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

335.. 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

336.. 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

337.. UDP uses best-effort delivery service.

a. True HO page 120
b. False

338.. 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

339. ._____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data.

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

d. None of the given

340. . 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

341. _____field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

a. FLAGS

c. IDENTIFICATION

d. None of the given

342.._____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

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

b. False HO page 132

344.TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.

a. True

b. False HO page 123

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

a. Source quench

b. Time exceeded

c. Destination unreachable

d. none of the given HO page 115

346. . 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

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

a. True

b. False HO page 126

348. . 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

349. . 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

350. provides computer to computer communication.

a. IP HO page 119

b. TCP

c. ICMP

d. IGMP

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

- True
- False

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

a. TYPE

b. SERVICE TYPE **HO page 105**

c. SERVICE PRIORITY

d. None of the given

354. . 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

355. IPV6 address consists of _____

a. 32 Bits

b. 64 Bits

c. 128 Bits **HO page 111**

d. none of the given

356. . 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

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

a. Segmentation

b. Defragmentation

c. Fragmentation HO page 118

d. None of the given

358. ._____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

359. ._____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

360. . Which protocol is used to test different tools.

a. ICMP HO page 117

b. IGMP

c. TCP/IP

d. none of the given

361. . 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

362.._____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

363. . 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

364. . IPV6 addresses are_____bits.

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

365. . 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

366. _____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

369. _____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

370. . TCP is not connection-oriented service.

a. True
b. False **HO page 123**

371.. 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

372. 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

373.
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

374. 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

374. A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____in the system.

► **Loop**
► Filters
► Spanning Trees
► All given choices

375.A Bridge can _____
► Filter a frame

► Forward a frame
► a LAN **Do all the**

376. is used for typical data applications (where the data rate may be unknown and bursty) and allows useof 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

377.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)**

378. of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

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

379.

_____places the boundary between the second and third octets

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

380.UDP and TCP are both_____layer protocols

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

381. Connection-oriented service, Point-to-point, Complete reliability, Full-duplex communication, Stream interface, Reliable connection startup and Graceful connection shutdown are the services provided

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

382. protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

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

383.

_____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

384.

_____identifies the application program that sent the data.

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

385. Which of the following are interior routing protocols?

► RIP
► OSPF
► BGP
► **RIP and OSPF**

386. The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____for all communication

► UDP
► **TCP**
► Both UDP and TCP

► All of given

387.

_____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination countsas single hop.

► BGP
► OSPF
► **RIP (Page 138)**
► None of the given

388.OSPF is based on___

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

389.

_____performs local multicast and uses IP-in-IP encapsulation to send multicast datagrams from one siteon 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)

390. 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)**

391.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

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

► **True (Page 99)**

► **False**

393. 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

394. In the 1970s large organizations began to acquire multiple networks. Each network in the organization formed sland. Employees needed to choose a computer appropriate for each task. So they needed multiple screens, keyboards and computers.

► False
► True (Page 81)

395. 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

396. 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)

397. 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

398. Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.

► True (Page 28)
► False

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

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

399. TCP uses__mechanism to control the flow of data.

► **door**

► **window (Page 126)**

► **acknowledgment**

► **retransmission**

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

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

401. In ----------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

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

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

- 48
- 32
- **16**
- 8

403. The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is _____

- 250 meters
- **500 meters**
- 700 meters
- None of the given

404. 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

407. 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, small

409 provide Application to application communication it also called end to end communication

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

410. 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

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

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

412. measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination countsas single hop.

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

413. ____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

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

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

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

* True (Page 117)
- False

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

► **True (Page 146)**
- False

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

► **True (Page 93)**
- False

418. Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

- True

► **False (Page 103)**

419. A single networking technology is best for all needs.

- True

► **False (Page 81)**

420. 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**

421.---------- Router detects datagram than network MTU

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

422. Information can flow in either or both direction between

- ► Clients
- ► **Clients and servers (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
- ► Servers
- ► None of given

423. On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is_____.

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

424. IPV6 address consists of _____

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

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

- ► **True (Page 120)**
- ► False

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

- Seconds
- Micro seconds
- **Milliseconds** Click here for detail
- Nanoseconds

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

- ► **True (Page 131)**
- ► False

427. 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

428. Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by_____.

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

429. ----------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

430. In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.

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

431. In-------- , network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

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

432. 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

433. CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.

► **true (Computer Networks and Internets, page 80)**
► false

434. The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of --------

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

435. 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

436. 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

437. A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____in the system.

► **Loop rep**
► Filters
► Spanning Trees
► All given choices

438. _____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

439. 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

440. ____protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

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

441. An Internet Address (IP address) is a unique ____binary number assigned to a host and used for allcommunication with host

► 48-bit
► **32-bit (Page 85)**
► 24-bit
► None of the given

442. _____places the boundary between the first and second octets

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

443. _____places the boundary between the third and fourth octets.

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

444. ___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

445. _____provides connectionless service.

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

446. UDP and TCP are both_____layer protocols

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

447. 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

448. __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

449.

_____identifies the application program that sent the data.

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

450. The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____for all communication

► UDP
► **TCP rep**
► Both UDP and TCP
► None of the given

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

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

452. _____uses distance vector approach to define routing

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

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

► **True (Page 117)**
► False

454. Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by_____.

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

455. These packets serve same purpose on_____as frames on _____

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

456. Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

► True
► **False (Page 103) rep**

458.A single networking technology is best for all needs.

► True
► **False (Page 81) rep**

459.A computer attached to a given network can only communicate with other computers attached to the samenetwork. Is this a problem with multiple networks?

► **True (Page 81) rep**
► False

460.

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

► **itself (Page 87)**
► prefix
► suffix
► mask

461. Find the class of the address.

10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111

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

462. Find the class of the address:

11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

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

463. 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

464. 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

465. 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)**

466. 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)**

467. On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is_____.

► Consistency
► inconsistency
► **stability (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344) rep**
► dynamic addressing

468. Propagation multicast routing information differs dramatically from unicast route propagation?

► **True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 335)**
► False

469. 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

470. 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)**

471. 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)**

472. 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

473. UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol topreserve data boundaries.

► **True (Page 120) rep**
► False

474. Reliability is the responsibility of the_____layer

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

475. 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

476. TCP uses___mechanism to control the flow of data.

477. door

► **window (Page 126) rep**

► acknowledgment

► retransmission

TCP uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

478. 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

479. 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

480.

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

481. 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

482.
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

483. An interface for thin Ethernet must have an_____connector , and must generate signals according tothe _____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

484. 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

485. 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

486. ___of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

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

487. _____protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

► Physical Layer
► Network Interface Layer
► Internet Layer

► **Transport Layer (Page 84)**

488. __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

489. _____uses distance vector approach to define routing

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

490. _____ 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

491. Router that decrements TTL to_____sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router's address as source addres

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

492. Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by_____.

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

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

- ► **True (Page 99) rep**
- ► False

494. 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

495. 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**

496. 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

497.. The general form of an IP datagram is with a header followed by data. The header contains information thatcontrols where and how the datagram is to be sent.

- ► **True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 332)**
- ► False

498. 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)**

499. 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

500. 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

501. 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

502. 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

503. 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

504. 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

505. Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction andoperating system independent are the characteristics of _____

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

506. 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

507. 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

508. _____uses distance vector approach to define routing

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

510. 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)*

511. One repeater__, two repeaters_____the maximum cable length limitation.

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

512. 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)**

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

► **True (Page 99) rep**
- False

514.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

515.End-to-end delivery service is connection oriented.

- True
► **False (Page 101)**

516.A single networking technology is best for all needs.

- True
► **False (Page 81) rep**

517.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)**

518.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