CS-610 Final Term Exams Preparation Virtual University

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A ---------- Relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical address to each network interface.	A. Static addressing scheme B. Configurable addressing scheme C. Dynamic addressing scheme D. None of the given
2	An interface for thin Ethernet must have an _____ connector, and must enerate signals according to the_____ specification.	A. RJ-45, 10 Base T B. RJ-45, 10 Base 5 C. BNC, 10 Base 2 D. BNC, 10 Base T
3	A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with_____ in the system.	A. Loop B. Filters C. Spanning Trees D. All given choices
4	A Bridge can _____	A. Filter a frame B. Forward a frame C. Extend a LAN D. Do all the
5	_____ is used for typical data applications (where the data rate may be unknown and bursty) and allows use of whatever bandwidth is available at a given time.	A. Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service B. Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service C. Available Bit Rate (ABR) service D. None of the given
6	ATM assigns each VC a _____ identifier that is divided two parts to produce a hierarchy	A. 21-bit B. 22-bit C. 23-bit D. 24-bit
7	_____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.	A. Physical Layer B. Network Interface Layer C. Internet Layer D. Transport Layer
8	_____ places the boundary between the second and third octets	A. Class A B. Class B C. Class C D. Class D
9	UDP and TCP are both_____ layer protocols	A. Physical B. Data link C. Network D. Transport
10	Connection-oriented service, Point-to-point, Complete reliability, Full-duplex communication, Stream interface, Reliable connection startup and Graceful connection shutdown are the services provided by_____	A. IP B. None of the given C. TCP D. UDP
11	_____ 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
12	_____identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data	A. Logical address B. Source port C. Destination Port D. None of the given
13	_____ identifies the application program that sent the data.	A. Destination Port B. Source port C. Logical address D. None of the given
14	Which of the following are interior routing protocols?	A. RIP B. OSPF C. BGP D. RIP and OSPF
15	The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses_____ for all communication	A. UDP B. TCP C. Both UDP and TCP D. None of the above

16	_____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.	A. BGP B. OSPF C. RIP D. None of the above
17	OSPF is based on____	A. Distance vector routing B. Link state routing C. Path vector routing D. Distance vector routing and Link state routing
18	_____ performs local multicast and uses IP-in-IP encapsulation to send multicast datagrams from one site on the Internet to another.	A. Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) B. Core Based Trees (CBT) C. Protocol Independent Multicast_ Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) D. Protocol Independent Multicast _ Dense Mode (PIM-DM)
19	The length of time required to send a variable length packet is variable and does not require a complicated interrupt scheme to detect completion of transmission	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
20	NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header and it appears at end of fixed-size base header.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
21	Although message exchange can be used to bind addresses, sending a request for each binding is hopelessly inefficient.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
22	Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
23	A computer attached to a given network can only communicate with other computers attached to the same network. Is this a problem with multiple networks?	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
24	In the 1970s large organizations began to acquire multiple networks. Each network in the organization formed island. Employees needed to choose a computer appropriate for each task. So they needed multiple screens, keyboards and computers.	A. False B. True C. Not Sure
25	The term self-identifying is used for Classful IP addresses because the class of the address can be computed from the address_____.	A. itself B. prefix C. suffix D. mask
26	In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address independent of hardware address? Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?	A. T, C B. D C. C D. T, D
27	Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
28	A computer needs a complete stack of protocols to run either a client or a server.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
29	TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.	A. door B. window C. acknowledgment D. retransmission
30	In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires---------- new connections	A. None of the given B. N² C. N-1 D. (N2 –N)/2
31	In ----------, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building	A. LAN B. WAN C. MAN D. None of the given
32	The third field of the header consists of ------ bit Ethernet frame type.	A. 48 B. 32 C. 16 D. 4
33	The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is_____	A. 250 meters B. 500 meters C. 700 meter D. none of the above
34	The network with Throughput T and Delay D has a total ---------- bits in transit at a time.	A. D + T B. D – T C. D X T D. D / T

35	_____ places the boundary between the first and second octets	A. Class A B. Class B C. Class C D. Class D
36	Router detects datagram --------- than network MTU and then it splits into pieces and each piece is ----------than outbound network MTU.	A. Larger, smaller B. Larger, larger C. Smaller, larger D. Smaller, smaller
37	Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best-effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction & operating system independent are the characteristics of _____	A. TCP B. UDP C. IP D. None of the given
38	---------- provide Application to application communication it also called end to end communicatioN	A. iP B. TP C. TCP D. None of the given
39	A routing table contains_____	A. The destination network ID B. The hop count to reach the network C. The router ID of the next hop D. All of the given
40	Which of the following protocols allows the sender and receiver to enforce polices.	A. RIP B. OSPF C. BGP D. RIP and OSPF
41	_____measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop	A. BGP B. OSPF C. RIP D. Non of these
42	_____ includes a 32-bits address mask with each address, which allows the address to be classful, classless, or subnetted.	A. OSPF B. RIP C. BGP D. None of the given
43	One repeater ----------, two repeaters ---------- the maximum cable length limitation.	A. Double, triple B. Double, 4 time C. Double, half D. half, triple
44	ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP encrypted in IP.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
45	Like most application programs, a client and server use a transport protocol to communicate.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
46	Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called Address Resolution.	A. True B. Flase C. Not Sure
47	Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
48	Router detects datagram---------than network MTU	A. Larger B. Smaller C. Equal D. None of the given
49	Information can flow in either or both direction between	A. Clients B. Clients and servers C. Servers D. None of the given
50	On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____.	A. consistency B. inconsistency C. stability D. dynamic addressing
51	IPV6 address consists of _____	A. 32 Bits B. 64 Bits C. 128 Bits D. none of the given
52	UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
53	In case TCP, retransmission, acknowledgment from a computer on LAN are expected to arrive within	A. Seconds B. Micro seconds C. Milliseconds D. Nanoseconds

54	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. True B. False C. Not Sure
55	A network uses a ------arranges for computers to be connected in a closed loop.	A. Star Topology B. Ring Topology C. Bus Topology D. None of the given
56	Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____	A. hardware B. software C. OS D. Internet
57	In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.	A. Tree and Ring B. Star and Ring C. Star and Tree D. None of the given
58	Hardware that calculates a CRC uses two simple components	A. AND unit and XOR unit B. Shift register and XOR unit C. Shift register and AND unit D. None of the above
59	CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.	A. true B. false C. Not Sure
60	The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of --------	A. 10 Mbps B. 100 Mbps C. 1000 Mbps D. None of the above
61	Formally named _____ informally known as the twisted pair Ethernet or TP Ethernet.	A. 10 Base 2 B. 10 Base 5 C. 10 Base T D. None of the given
62	An interface for thin Ethernet must have an _____ connector , and must generate signals according to the_____ specification.	A. RJ-45, 10 Base T B. RJ-45, 10 Base 5 C. BNC, 10 Base 2 D. BNC, 10 Base T
63	_____ computes shortest paths in a graph by using weights on edges as a measure of distance.	A. Greedy algorithm B. Distance vector algorithm C. Non of the given D. Dijksta's algorithm
64	Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a _____	A. Connectionless service paradigm B. Connection-oriented service paradigm C. Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm D. None of the given
65	_____ 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
66	An Internet Address (IP address) is a unique _____ binary number assigned to a host and used for all communication with host	A. 48-bit B. 32-bit C. 24-bit D. None of the given
67	The address _____ identifies the physical network to which the computer is attached, while the _____ identifies an individual computer on that network.	A. prefix , suffix B. suffix , prefix C. suffix , suffix D. None of the given
68	_____ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.	A. FLAGS B. FLAGMENT OFFSET C. IDENTIFICATION D. None of the given
69	_____ provides connectionless service.	A. TCP B. UDP C. IP D. None of the given
70	_____ 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
71	Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.	A. hardware B. software C. operating system

		D. internet
72	These packets serve same purpose on _____ as frames on _____	A. Intranet, LAN B. Internet, WAN C. Internet, WAN D. Internet, LAN
73	A single networking technology is best for all needs.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
74	The term self-identifying is used for Classful IP addresses because the class of the address can be computed from the address_____.	A. itself B. prefix C. suffix D. mask
75	Find the class of the address. 10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111	A. A B. B C. E D. C
76	Find the class of the address: 11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111	A. A B. B C. E D. C
77	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?	A. T B. D C. C D. T, C
78	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?	A. D B. T C. T, D
79	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?	A. T, D B. c C. T D. T, C
80	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?	A. T, C B. T C. C D. D
81	On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____	A. Consistency B. inconsistency C. stability D. dynamic addressing
82	Propagation multicast routing information differs dramatically from unicast route propagation?	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
83	To save traffic, an EGP does not summerize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
84	In IPv6 the type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix. Are known as_____.	A. Anycast B. Unicast C. Multicast D. Non of the given
85	Special types of addresses in IPv6 used for multiple destinations; possibly not at same site. Are known as_____.	A. Unicast B. Anycast C. Multicast D. Non of the given
86	The time for acknowledgement to arrival of packet depends on.	A. Distance to destination and Current traffic conditions B. Current traffic conditions C. Distance to destination D. non of these
87	FDDI can transmits data at a rate of ----------	A. 100 million bits per second B. 10 million bits per second C. 1000 million bits per second D. None of the given
88	Computer networks are often called ---------- because they use packet technology.	A. Ethernet B. Switch networks C. Packet networks D. None of the given
89	A network uses a ------arranges for computers to be connected in a closed loop.	A. Star Topology B. Ring Topology C. Bus Topology D. None of the given
	An ----------method, the network hardware designers specify how	A. Explicit frame type

90	At _____ method, the network hardware designers specify how type information is included in the frame and the value use to identify various frame types.	B. Ideal frame type C. Implicit frame type D. None of the given
91	An interface for thin Ethernet must have an _____ connector , and must generate signals according to the_____ specification.	A. RJ-45, 10 Base T B. RJ-45, 10 Base 5 C. RJ-45, 10 Base 5 D. BNC, 10 Base T
92	A Bridge forwards or filters a frame by comparing the information in its address table to the frame's_____	A. Layer 2 source address B. Source node's physical address C. Layer 2 Destination Adress D. Layer 3 destination address
93	Most WAN systems include a mechanism that can be used to eliminate the common case of duplication routing is called_____	A. Hierarchal address B. Default route C. Shortest path D. None of the given
94	_____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware	A. Physical Layer B. Network Interface Layer C. Internet Layer D. Transport Layer
95	_____ 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
96	_____ 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
97	_____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.	A. IP B. UDP C. TCP D. _{None of the above}
98	_____ is ideal in a situation where the group is small and all members are attached to contiguous Local Area Networks.	A. Flood-and –Prune B. Configuration-and -Tunneling C. Core-Based Discovery D. None of the given
99	Router that decrements TTL to __ sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router's address as source address	A. 3 B. 21 C. 1 D. 0
100	Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____	A. hardware B. software C. operating system D. internet
101	ARP is almost always used to bind a ___-bit IP address to a ___-bit Ethernet address	A. 32, 48 B. 24, 32 C. 32, 64 D. 32, 128
102	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.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
103	To save traffic, an EGP does not summarize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
104	Which of the following is a correct representation of the IPv6?	A. 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255 B. 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.256.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255 C. 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.256.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255 D. 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255
105	The number of connections needed for N computer in direct point to point communication is equal to:	A. (N2 –N)/2 B. N(N- 1) C. None of the given
106	When an application---------- data, it makes a copy of the data available to all other computers on the network.	A. Broadcasting B. Multicasting C. Unicasting D. None of the above
107	Ethernet uses a ------ bit static addressing scheme in which each device is assigned a unique address by the manufacturer.	A. 64 B. 48 C. 32 D. 8

108	The product of delay and throughput measures the _____ of data that can be present on the network	A. Area B. Volume C. Length D. All given choices
109	Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction and operating system independent are the characteristics of _____	A. TCP B. UDP C. IP D. None of the given
110	The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called_____	A. Encapsulation B. Reassembling C. Routing or forwarding D. Routing or forwarding
111	_____ uses distance vector approach to define routing	A. BGP B. OSPF C. RIP D. None of the given
112	A multicast routing scheme in which the protocol software builds a delivery tree from a central point is called_____	A. Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) B. Core Based Trees (CBT) C. Protocol Independent Multicast_ Sparse Mode D. Protocol Independent Multicast_ Sparse Mode
113	One repeater _____, two repeaters _____ the maximum cable length limitation.	A. doubles, cancel B. doubles, triple C. square roots, cude roots D. and, triple
114	Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a _____ and _____.	A. postfix, Infix B. non of these C. Infix, prefix D. prefix, suffix
115	Although message exchange can be used to bind addresses, sending a request for each binding is hopelessly inefficient	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
116	ARP is almost always used to bind a ___-bit IP address to a ___-bit Ethernet address.	A. 32, 48 B. 24, 32 C. 32, 128
117	End-to-end delivery service is connection oriented.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
118	A single networking technology is best for all needs.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
119	We use the term _____ to refer to a measure of the path that routing software use when choosing a route.	A. routing path B. routing metric C. routing D. switching
120	No error detection scheme is perfect because transmission errors can affect the additional information as well as the data.	A. true B. false C. not sure
121	------ Program sends a message to a remote computer and reports whether the computer responds.	A. Ping B. Traceroute C. ICMP D. None of the given
122	---------- was especially concerned about the lack of high powered computers.	A. <blockquote style="margin: 0 0 0 40px; border: none; padding: 0px;">ARPA</blockquote> B. IEEE C. EIA D. None of the given
123	The term -------- is used to denote the definition of a packet used with a specific type of network.	A. Packet B. Frame C. Data D. none of the given
124	Computer networks are often called ---------- because they use packet technology.	A. Ethernet B. Switch networks C. Packet Networks D. None of the given
125	---------- have advantages arisen from the size and ease of computation	A. CRC B. Parity C. Checksums D. None of the given
126	Most LANs that employ ring topology use an access mechanism known as-------	A. CSMA/CD B. CSMA/CA C. TOKEN PASSING

	known as	C. TOKEN PASSING D. None of the give
127	IEEE LLC/SNAP header is --------, which is used to specify the type of data	A. 8 octets B. 8 bytes C. 8 bits D. None of the given
128	An interface for twisted pair Ethernet must have an _____ connector , and must generate signals according to the_____ specification.	A. RJ-45, 10 Base 5 B. RJ-45, 10 Base T C. BNC, 10 Base 2 D. BNC, 10 Base T
129	this question was appeared on 2010, final term exam	A. Physical (MAC) B. Data link C. Network D. Physical and data link
130	A Bridge can _____	A. Filter a frame B. Forward a frame C. Extend a LAN D. Do all the above
131	A Bridge forwards or filters a frame by comparing the information in its address table to the frame's_____	A. Layer 2 source address B. Source node's physical address C. Layer 3 destination address D. Layer 2 destination address
132	_____ computes shortest paths in a graph by using weights on edges as a measure of distance	A. Greedy algorithm B. Distance vector algorithm C. Dijiksta algorithm D. Non of the given
133	_____ is used for audio and video, since these have predefined maximum data rates	A. Constant bite rate services B. Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service C. Available Bit Rate (ABR) service D. Available Bit Rate (ABR) service
134	Unlike Frame Relay and ATM, SMDS (Switched multi-megabit Data service) offers_____ .	A. Connection Services paradigram B. Connection oriented service paradigm C. Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm D. None of the given
135	A network with throughput T and delay D has a total of _____ bit in transit at any time.	A. T / D B. T*D C. T + D D. None of the given
136	ATM is designed to work on_____	A. Twisted Pair B. Coaxial C. Radio Frequency D. Fiber
137	Computers attached to an Ethernet use ------ in which a computer waits for the ether to be idle before transmitting a frame.	A. CSMA/CD B. CSMA/CA C. TOKEN PASSING D. none of the above
138	FDDI can transmits data at a rate of ----------	A. 100 million bits per second B. 10 million bits per second C. 1000 million bits per second D. None of the given
139	In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.	A. Star and Tree B. Tree and Ring C. Star and ring D. None of the given
140	------ has no way to determine the cause of the problem.	A. ICMP B. Ping C. Trace route D. None of the given
141	The term----- ------- refers to the general concept of a small block of data	A. Packtet B. Frame C. Data D. None of the given
142	---------- scheme, which is designed to help detect transmissions errors, send one extra bit of information with each character	A. Parity B. Checksums C. CRC D. None of the given
143	Local Talk is a LAN technology that employs ----------	A. Bus topology B. Ring topology C. Star topology D. None of the given

144	Most LANs that employ ring topology use an access mechanism known as-------	A. CSMA/CD B. CSMA/CA C. TOKEN PASSING D. None of the given
145	Formally named _____ informally known as the thick wire Ethernet or Thick net	A. 10 Base 2 B. 10 Base 5 C. 10 Base T D. none of the given
146	_____is used for compressed audio and video where the data rate depends on the level of compression that can be achieved.	A. Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service B. Variable Bit Rate C. Available Bit Rate (ABR) service D. none of the given
147	The product of delay and throughput measures the _____ of data that can be present on the network.	A. Area B. volume C. Length D. none of the given
148	One repeater _____, two repeaters _____ the maximum cable length limitation.	A. doubles,triple B. square roots, cude roots C. and, triple D. doubles, cancel
149	A network uses a ------ if all computers attach to a central point	A. Star Topology B. Ring Topology C. Bus Topology D. None of the given
150	A typical port on an ATM switch operates at _____ or higher.	A. OC-2 speed (155Mbps) B. OC-3 speed (100Mbps) C. OC-3 speed (155Mbps) D. none of the given
151	Which of the following is a connecting device?	A. Bridge B. Repeater C. Hub D. All of the above
152	Local Talk is a LAN technology that employs ----------	A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Ring topology D. None of the given
153	The Fast Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of --------	A. 10 mb B. 100 mb C. 1000 mb D. none of the given
154	Computer networks are often called ---------- because they use packet technology.	A. Ethernet B. Switch networks C. Packet networks D. None of the above
155	In ---------, network occupies larger areas like cities & countries.	A. LAN B. WAN C. MAN D. None of the given
156	_____ has a jitter zero	A. None of the given B. Virtual Private Network C. Isochronous Network D. Asynchronous Network
157	Unlike Frame Relay and ATM, SMDS (Switched multi-megabit Data service) offers_____	A. Connectionless service paradigm B. Connection oriented service paradigm C. Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm D. None of the given
158	The next hop to which a packet is sent depends only on	A. Packet's destination B. Packet's original source C. Path the packet has taken D. None of the given
159	A ---------- provide a mechanism that a customer can use to set a physical address	A. Static addressing scheme B. Configurable addressing scheme C. Dynamic addressing scheme D. None of the given