

**CS610 Important Mcq's File For Final Term**  
**Solve By Vu\_Toper With RM**  
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**80% Paper Ay Ga**

**Q1.** There are three standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing, Direct Indexing and Indirect Indexing

True

**False**

**Q2.** 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.

**three**

two

four

five

**Q3.** There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and Direct indexing

True

**False**

**Q4.** The term signaling is used to describe-----

Communication about the internet

Communication about the extranet

**Communication about the network**

None of above

**Q5.** ABR stands for.....

Asynchronous Bit Rate

Asynchronous Byte Recovery

Asynchronous Bit Redundancy

**Available Bit Rate**

**Q6.** Which one of the following is a property of dynamic routing?

It is inflexible

It has low network overload

**It can work around network failure**

All of the above

**Q7.** Which the computer is attached, while the \_\_\_\_\_ identifies an individual computer on that network.

**prefix , suffix**

suffix , prefix

suffix , suffix

None of the given

**Q8.** 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.

**Arithmetic**

XOR

Shift

XNOR

**Q9.** QoS specifications are of ..... types

2

**3**

4

5

**Q10.** How many methods exist for computing routing table?

5

4

3

**2**

**Q3.** There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and Direct indexing

**True**

False

(1) A is a special purpose system dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.

- Router(correct)
- Bridge
- Switch
- None of these

(2) The address\_\_\_\_\_ identifies the physical network to which the computers are attached while the\_\_\_\_\_ identifies an individual computer on the network\_

Prefix, suffix (correct)

Suffix, prefix

Suffix, suffix

None of these

(3) Dotted decimal represents each octet in \_\_\_\_\_and uses a dot to separate octets.

Binary

Decimal (correct)

Hexadecimal

Octal

(4) There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency:

True (correct)

False

(5) MTU stands for:

Minimum transmission unit

Maximum transmission unit (correct)

Multicast transmission unit

None of these

(6) Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination Address into a prefix and suffix

True (correct)

False

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ technique is to limit datagram size to smallest MTU of any network

Segmentation

Fragmentation (correct)

Encapsulation

None of these

(8) 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 look up

Message exchange

Closed-form computation (correct)

(9) Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination Address into a prefix.

True

false (correct)

(10) The header format of IPV6 is entirely different.

True (correct)

False

**A \_\_\_\_\_ is a special purpose system dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.**

- Router (**Page 82**)
- Bridge

The address identifies the physical network to which the computers are attached while the identifies an individual computer on the network

Prefix, suffix (Page 85)

Suffix, prefix

Suffix, suffix

None of these

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination Address into a prefix and suffix

True (Page 87)

False

technique is to limit datagram size to smallest MTU of any network.

Segmentation

Fragmentation (Page 108)

Encapsulation

None of these

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination Address into a prefix.

True

false (Page 87)

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.

Three (Page 90)

Two

Four

Five

There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and Direct indexing

True (Page 94)

False

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.

Arithmetic (Page 94)

XOR

Shift

XNOR

IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.

Ans: 1-65.535

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

- 1) security
- 2) efficiency (correct)
- 3) redundancy
- 4) none

baqi purane hi thy :p

A is a special purpose system dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.

- Router (Page 82)
- Bridge
- Switch
- None of these

The address identifies the physical network to which the computers are attached while the identifies an individual computer on the network

Prefix, suffix (Page 85)

Suffix, prefix

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Five

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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.

Arithmetic (Page 94)

XOR

Shift

XNOR

**There are three standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing, Direct Indexing and InDirect Indexing**

False

**A \_\_\_\_\_ address-binding table is used for each physical network.**

**New**  
**Similar**  
Separate  
**Old**

\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.

**Network**

Transport

**Datalink**

**None of the given**

Due to revolutionization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from \_\_\_\_\_

**512 to 1 gb**

\_\_\_\_\_ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

Network Interface Layer

**Datalink Layer**

**Network Layer**

**None of the given**

\_\_\_\_\_ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

FRAGMENT OFFSET

IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.

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 four possible sizes.

False

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.

Three

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

Rectifier

\_\_\_\_\_ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

Header

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.

32-bit

Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for \_\_\_\_\_

Subnetting

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

False

\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

FLOW LABEL

\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network

Fragmentation

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.

True

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.

Closed-form Computation

Routers use \_\_\_\_\_ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.

Flow label

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

True

**Preliminary version of IP was called \_\_\_\_\_.**

IP - Next Generation (IPng)

\_\_\_\_\_ **Source is responsible for fragmentation.**

IPV6

**End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_**

Connectionless

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

Maximum

**IPV6 addresses are \_\_\_\_\_ bits.**

128

**MTU Stands for \_\_\_\_\_**

Maximum transmission unit

\_\_\_\_\_ **shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.**

SERVICE TYPE

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

True

**There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and Direct indexing**

True

**A datagram cannot be larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of a network over which it is sent.**

IP header

**The protocol address of the next hop must be \_\_\_\_\_ to an equivalent hardware address before a packet can be sent.**

Translated

**Question # 1 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ is used to attach two autonomous systems.

Select correct option:

BGP

IGP

**EGP**

none of the given

**Question # 2 of 20**

Due to revolutionalization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

56kbps to 512kbps

512kbps to 1gbps

**56kbps to 1gbps**

none of the given

Scale is also dramatically changed. Size from a few tens to a few tens of millions of computers has been revolutionized. Speed has increased from 56Kbps to 1Gbps. Also there is an increased frame size in hardware

**Question # 3 of 20**

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

COMPUTING THE CLASS OF AN ADDRESS:

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix and suffix.

**Question # 4 of 20**

TTL stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Time to Learn

Time to Leave

**Time to Live**

none of the given

**Question # 5 of 20**

IGPs stand for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Internal Gateway Protocols

**Interior Gateway Protocols**

Intermediate Gateway Protocols

None of the given

**Question # 6 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

Select correct option:

Logical address

Source port

**Destination Port**

None of the given

Field Destination Port identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data. While field source port identifies the application programs that sent the data.

**Question # 7 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

Select correct option:

**Network Interface Layer**

Datalink Layer

Network Layer

None of the given

The network interface layer encapsulates an entire datagram in the data area of a hardware frame

vuzs.info

**Question # 8 of 20**

Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Unicasting

Multicasting

**Subnetting**

All of the given

class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for subnetting.

**Question # 9 of 20**

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

**Question # 10 of 20**

Autonomous System chooses a routing protocol to exchange routing information which is passed before being summarized to another group.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

**Question # 11 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.

Select correct option:

Network

**Transport**

Datalink

none of the given

Question

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

Destination address

Source address

**Rectifier**

Other delivery information

Header contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination computer

Destination address

Source address

Identifier

Other delivery information

\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

Flow label

Traffic class

Both a and b

**None of the given**

Flow label is partitioned into a TRAFFIC CLASS field and a separate FLOW LABEL field used to identify a specific path through the network.

The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid \_\_\_\_\_

Segmentation

Defragmentation

**Fragmentation**

Source can configure outgoing datagrams to avoid fragmentation

**Question**

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

Least

**Maximum**

Fragment

Frame

Every hardware technology specification includes the definition of the maximum size of the frame data area, which is called the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU).

**Question**

Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a \_\_\_\_\_ Ethernet address.

- 16-bit
- 48-bit**
- 64-bit
- 128-bit

*ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit Ethernet address*

**Question**

Fragmentation when using ICMP for path MTU should be avoided.

- True
- False

**Question**

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_

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

*End-to-end delivery service is connection less.*

**Question**

HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.

- False**
- True

**Question**

\_\_\_\_\_ Serve Same purpose in Internet as frames on LAN

- Packets
- Virtual Packets**
- Virtual Frames
- Both b and c

***VIRTUAL PACKETS:***

*These packets serve same purpose in Internet as frames on LAN.*

**Question**

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

- Destination address
- Source address
- Rectifier**
- Other delivery information

*Header contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination computer*

- *Destination address*
- *Source address*
- *Identifier*
- *Other delivery information*

**Question**

\_\_\_\_\_ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.  
Select correct option:

## Network Interface Layer

Data link Layer

Network Layer

None of the given

*Network interface layer encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.*

### Question

\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

Select correct option:

Flow label

Traffic class

### Both a and b

None of the given

*Flow label is partitioned into a TRAFFIC CLASS field and a separate FLOW LABEL field used to identify a specific path thorough the network.*

### Question

IPV6 address with \_\_\_\_\_ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPV4 address.

Select correct option:

**96**

100

120

none of the given

*IPv6 address with 96 leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPv4 address.*

### Question

Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a \_\_\_\_\_ Ethernet address.

**48bit**

Other options are missing

*ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit Ethernet address*

### Question

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

Select correct option:

**Efficiency**

Security

Accuracy

Anomalies

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

**Question**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network

Select correct option:

Segmentation

**Fragmentation**

Encapsulation

none of the given

*FRAGMENTATION:*

*One technique is to limit datagram size to smallest MTU of any network*

Find the class of the address.

10100111

11011011

10001011

01101111

A

**B**

E

C

On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is \_\_\_\_\_.

consistency

inconsistency

**stability**

dynamic addressing

Propagation multicast routing information differs dramatically from unicast route propagation?

**True**

False

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.

no

many

In IPv6 the type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix. Are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Anycast**

Unicast

Multicast

Non of the given

Special types of addresses in IPv6 used for multiple destinations; possibly not at same site. Are known as\_\_\_\_\_.

Unicast

Anycast

**Multicast**

Non of the given

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

**True**

False

The time for acknowledgement to arrival of packet depends on.

**Distance to destination and Current traffic conditions**

Current traffic conditions

Distance to destination

non of these

Cost, effort, risks, and resources are the factors included in-----

**Estimation**

Testing

Development

Maintenance

There are \_\_\_\_\_ possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route

1

**2**

3

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ is used for single destination computer.

Multicast

Broadcast

**unicast**

none of the given

Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a \_\_\_\_\_ Ethernet address.

16-bit

**48-bit**

64-bit

128-bit

Which is not the type of error messages defined by ICMP.

Source quench

Time exceeded

Destination unreachable

**none of the given**

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_

Connection oriented

## Connectionless

both a and b  
none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix.

## Cluster

unicast  
Multicast  
none of the given

IPv6 \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for fragmentation. Routers simply drop datagram's larger than network

Destination  
Intermediate routers

## Source

Medium

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

IPV4

## IPV6

\_\_\_\_\_ message is sent in response to incoming datagrams with problems.

TCP/IP  
IGMP

## ICMP

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

FLOW LABEL  
TRAFFIC CLASS

## Both a and b

none of the given

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

TCP

## UDP

IP

None of the given

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Encapsulation  
Reassembling

## Routing or forwarding

None of the given

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 Tree (CBT)

Protocol Independent Multicast\_Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)

Protocol Independent Multicast\_Dense Mode (PIM-DM)

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**

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**

UDP

IP

\_\_\_\_\_ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

IGMP

SNMP

**ICMP**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

**Network Interface Layer**

Datalink Layer

Network Layer

None of the given

TTL stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Time to Learn

Time to Leave

**Time to Live**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.

Network

**Transport**

Datalink

none of the given

Which protocol is used to test different tools.

**ICMP**

IGMP

TCP/IP

none of the given

Routers use \_\_\_\_\_ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.

Traffic class

**Flow label**

Destination address

none of the given

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

**TRUE**

FALSE

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

Least

**Maximum**

Fragment

Frame

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

TRUE

**FALSE**

\_\_\_\_\_ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

**Header**

The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid \_\_\_\_\_

Segmentation

Defragmentation

**Fragmentation**

None of the given

The Current version of IP-Version 4 is \_\_\_\_\_ old

18 years

**20 years**

22 years

none of given

The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.

**TRUE**

FALSE

\_\_\_\_\_ shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.

TYPE

**SERVICE TYPE**

SERVICE PRIORITY

None of the given

The Network Layer Protocol ICMP stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Instant Control Message Protocol

**Internet Control Message Protocol**

Initial Control Message Protocol

None of the given

IPV6 address consists of \_\_\_\_\_

32 Bits

64 Bits

**128 Bits**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network

Segmentation

**Fragmentation**

Encapsulation

none of the given

ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP \_\_\_\_\_ in IP.

De-encapsulated

**Encapsulated**

Segmented

none of the given

IETF stands for \_\_\_\_\_

**Internet Engineering Task Force**

Internal Efficient Task Force

Internet Engineering Technical Force

none of the given

Which of the following protocols provide the routing information at the autonomous system level?

**BGP**

OSPF

RIP

OSPF and RIP

A one-to-many communication between a source and a specific group of hosts is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ communication.

Unicast

**Multicast**

Broadcast

Unicast & Multicast

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

RIP

**OSPF**

BGP

None of the given

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

**ACKNOWLEDGE NUMBER, WINDOW**

SEQUENCE NUMBER, WINDOW

ACKNOWLEDGE NUMBER, SEQUENCE NUMBER

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ is used to attach two autonomous systems.

BGP

IGP

**EGP**

none of the given

**Routing inserts or changes values in \_\_\_\_\_**

MAC address

**routing table**

both (a) and (b)

None of the given

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

True

**False**

Each autonomous system used to communicate among autonomous systems by chooses an IGP.

True

**False**

**Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.**

**True**

False

**The computer uses \_\_\_\_\_ to inform Local router about the last application when it leaves.**

ICMP

**IGMP**

SNMP

None of the given

**IPV6 address with \_\_\_\_\_ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPV4 address.**

**96**

100

120

none of the given

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

**Efficiency**

Security

Accuracy

Anomalies

**Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for \_\_\_\_\_**

Unicasting

Multicasting

**Subnetting**

All of the given

**When one computer sends an ARP message to another the message travels inside the hardware frame. Technically, placing a message inside a frame for transport is not called**

**encapsulation.**

True

**False**

The demand of sharing is very high because many computers need to use the shared networks.

Select correct option:

WAN networks

**Shared networks**

Unshared networks

LAN networks

Most NICs contain \_\_\_\_\_ circuitry that allows the NIC to operate independent of the CPU.

**DMA(Direct Memory Access)**

Multiplexer

Transceiver

None of the given

The satellite or radio topology in which all computers are connected to each other via satellite or radio wave is a kind of Select correct option:

**broadcast network**

Thick Ethernet is known as----- Select correct option:

**10 base 5**

10 base T

10 base 100

10 base 1

The first automated tool required to see whether the given computer is online or not was

Select correct option:

Probing program

**PING program**

status program

None of the above

The basic responsibility of NIC is -----

Select correct option:

**To access medium/network**

To resource allocation

To access memory

All of above

No error detection scheme is perfect because transmission errors can affect \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

Data

Additional Information

Additional information & data

**Transmission medium**

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

Select correct option:

**CRC**

Parity

Checksum

Byte Stuffing

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

Select correct option:

48

32

**16**

8

The Ethernet standard specifies that frames are sent using the -----

Select correct option:

Differential Manchester

Not Return to Zero (NRZ)

**Manchester Encoding**

Return to Zero (RZ)

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

Select correct option:

Bus topology

Star topology

**Ring topology**

Mesh Topology

Hardware that calculates a CRC uses two simple components.

Select correct option:

AND unit and XOR unit

**Shift register and XOR unit**

Shift register & AND unit

Shift register and shift XOR unit

Most NICs contain \_\_\_\_\_ circuitry that allows the NIC to operate independent of the CPU.

Select correct option:

**DMA (Direct Memory Access)**

Multiplexer

Transceiver

None of the given

Fixed network is a type of networks which is classified with respect to the.....factor

Select correct option:

Size

Connectivity

Medium

**Mobility**

Network interface card acts like a (an) -----

Select correct option:

**Input/output device**

Input device

Output device

All of above

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

Select correct option:

**8 octets**

8 bytes

8 bits

None of the above

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

Select correct option:

CSMA/CD

CSMA/CA

CSMA

**TOKEN PASSING**

The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_

10 Mbps

100 Mbps

**1000 Mbps**

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

Ring Topology

**Star Topology**

Hub Topology

Bus Topology

----- is also called self healing network

Select correct option:

ATM

**FDDI**

Token Ring

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

Checksum

CRC

**Parity**

VRC

Hardware addresses must be ----- on a LAN.

Select correct option:

Common

**Unique**

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

Select correct option:

**Static addressing scheme**

Configurable addressing scheme

Dynamic addressing scheme

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

**Broadcast network**

Point-to-Point network

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

Ping

**Ping**

Traceroute

ICMP

Non of the given

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

**ARPA**

IEEE

EIA

Non of the given

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

**Packet**

Frame

Data

None of the given

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

Ethernet

Switch networks

**Packet networks**

None of the given

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

**CRC**

Parity

Checksums

None of given

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

CSMA/CD

CSMA/CA

**TOKEN PASSING**

None of the given

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

**8 octets**

8 bytes

8 bits

None of the given

Formally named \_\_\_\_\_ informally known as the twisted pair Ethernet or TP Ethernet.

10 Base 2

10 Base 5

**10 Base T**

None of the given

An interface for twisted pair 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

A bridges function in the \_\_\_\_\_ layers(s).

Physical (MAC)

**Data link**

Network

Physical (MAC) and Data link

A Bridge can \_\_\_\_\_

Filter a frame

Forward a frame

Extend a LAN

**Do all the above**

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

\_\_\_\_\_ computes shortest paths in a graph by using weights on edges as a measure of distance.[/b]

Greedy algorithm

Distance vector algorithm

**Dijkstra's algorithm**

None of the given

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

**Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service**

Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service

Available Bit Rate (ABR) service

None of the given

----- is also called self healing network ATM

**FDDI**

Token Ring

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

CSMA/CD

CSMA/CA

CSMA

**TOKEN PASSING**

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

Hardware that calculates a CRC uses two simple components.

AND unit and XOR unit

**Shift register and XOR unit**

Shift register & AND unit  
Shift register and shift XOR unit

The Ethernet standard specifies that frames are sent using the -----

Differential Manchester  
Not Return to Zero (NRZ)  
**Manchester Encoding**  
Return to Zero (RZ)

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

Select correct option:

**Broadcasting**  
Multicasting  
Unicasting  
None of the given

LAN interface may use ----- to copy frame data directly from main memory.

**DMA**  
FDDI  
CSMA/CD  
None of the given

LAN and WAN are classified according to their.....

Select correct option:

**Size**  
Connectivity  
Medium  
Mobility

For how much time would other computers be in wait while one computer was transferring 56MB file with transmission speed of 56Kbps

Select correct option:

**10 Sec**  
11 Sec  
12 Sec

13 Sec

A network uses \_\_\_\_\_ to arrange computers to be connected in a single closed loop.

Select correct option:

Star Topology

Dual Ring Topology

**Ring Topology**

Bus Topology

CBR stands for.....

Constant Byte Rate

**Constant Bit Rate**

Connection break Recovery

None of the above

The routing table in interior and exterior switches has which one of the following?

It should have next hop for each possible destination

The next hop in table must be on shortest path to destination

**Both (a) and (b)**

None of the above

Which one of the following is a method for computing routing table information?

Manual entry

**Static routing**

Boot time routing

None of the above

Which one of the following is the responsibility of Dijkstra' algorithm?

To compute the shortest path between two nodes

To extract next hop information from path information

To insert next hop information into routing table

**All of the above**

Routing table is used to keep the information about.....

**Destination**

Medium of transmission  
Routers used in network  
All of the above

Frame relay is.....

**Connection oriented service**

Connectionless service

It is typically ranges from 5Mbps to 1000Mbps.

None of the above

Which of the following is not a guided medium?

Twisted-pair

cable Fiber-optic

**cable Atmosphere**

Coaxial cable

Which of the following statement is wrong regarding PVC?

PVC last as long as the customer pay the periodic fee for its use.

Forwarding tables are automatically restored after power of equipment failure.

**Forwarding table entries for PVC's are dynamically configured.**

All of the above are wrong

Which of the following statement is true regarding ATM?

ATM is a single technology that is designed to meet the goals of both LANs and WANs.

ATM uses the concept of connection-oriented networking.

**Both (a) and (b)**

None of the above

Dijkstra's algorithm is used to compute the.....

**shortest path between two nodes**

number of nodes used in the network

distance between different nodes

none of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ is used to attach two autonomous systems.

Select correct option:

BGP

IGP

EGP

none of the given

Due to revolutionalization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

56kbps to 512kbps

512kbps to 1gbps

56kbps to 1gbps

none of the given

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix.

Select correct option:

True

False

TTL stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Time to Learn

Time to Leave

Time to Live

none of the given

IGPs stand for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Internal Gateway Protocols

Interior Gateway Protocols

Intermediate Gateway Protocols

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

Select correct option:

Logical address

**Source port**

[Destination Port](#)

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

Select correct option:

**[Network Interface Layer](#)**

Datalink Layer

Network Layer

None of the given

Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Unicasting

Multicasting

**[Subnetting](#)**

All of the given

class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for subnetting.

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

Autonomous System chooses a routing protocol to exchange routing information which is passed before being summarized to another group.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.

Select correct option:

Network

**[Transport](#)**

Datalink

none of the given

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called\_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

Encapsulation

Reassembling

**Routing or forwarding**

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

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.

Select correct option:

**three**

two

four

five

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Connection oriented

**Connectionless**

both a and b

none of the given

EGP stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Extension Gateway Protocol

**Exterior Gateway Protocol**

Explicit Gateway Protocol

none of the given

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a \_\_\_\_\_

Ethernet address.

Select correct option:

16-bit

**48-bit**

64-bit

128-bit

Reliability is not the responsibility of the Transport layer.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

IPV6 address with \_\_\_\_\_ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPV4 address.

Select correct option:

**96**

100

120

none of the given

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

TCP uses the term segment to refer to a \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

packet

**message**

both (a) and (b)

None of the given

both a and b?

The Universal Datagram Protocol is a message-oriented protocol.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

\_\_\_\_\_ field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

Select correct option:

FLAGS

FLAGMENT OFFSET

IDENTIFICATION

**None of the given**

IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.

Select correct option:

0-65,535

**1-65,535**

1-65,536

none of the given

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

Select correct option:

IPV4

**IPV6**

Routers use \_\_\_\_\_ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.

Select correct option:

Traffic class

**Flow label**

Destination address

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ protocol uses three way handshake to begin a connection.

Select correct option:

UDP

**TCP**

IP

none of the given

Typical internet routing uses uses a combination of two metrics\_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

routing metrics

administrative cost and routing metrics

hop cost

**administrative cost and hop count**

**Question # 14 of 20**

Network Address and Port Translation (NAPT) is by far the most popular form of \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Network Address Transmission

**Network Address Translation**

Network Address Transformation

None of the given

The routers within an autonomous system use a \_\_\_\_\_ to exchange routing information.

Select correct option:

**Interior Gateway protocols(IGPs)**

Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

Both Interior Gateway protocols(IGPs) and Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

None of the given

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

The Network Layer Protocol ICMP stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Instant Control Message Protocol

**Internet Control Message Protocol**

Initial Control Message Protocol

None of the given

The Current version of IP-Version 4 is \_\_\_\_\_ old

Select correct option:

18 years

**20 years**

22 years

none of given

TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires \_\_\_\_\_ new connections.

$N^2$

**$N-1$**

$(N^2 - N)/2$

None of the given

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

ring topology use token passing for synchronized access to the ring

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

**CSMA/CD**

CSMA/CA

TOKEN PASSING

None of the given

FDDI can transmits data at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_

**100 million bits per second**

100 million bits per second

100 million bits per second

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ has advantages arisen from the size and ease of computation.

**CRC**

Parity

Checksums

None of given

AUI cable connects from NIC to-----

Select correct option:

**BNC Connector**

RJ-45 Connector

Transceiver

None of the above

As a result of ARPA research the first network was established which was named as Select correct option:

INTERNETWORKING

ARPNET

**ARPANET**

PACKET NETWORK

A ----- provides mechanism that automatically assigns a physical address to a station when the station first boots. Select correct option:

**Static ad Configurable**

addressing scheme

polygons are basically concave polygons that may have self-intersecting edges.

Complex

Hybrid

Convex

Convex and Hybrid

**Dynamic addressing scheme**

An \_\_\_\_\_ method, the network hardware designers specify how type information is included in the frame and the value use to identify various frame Local Talk is a LAN technology that employs

**Explicit frame type**

Ideal frame type

Implicit frame type

None of the given

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

Tree and Ring

Star and Ring

**Star and Tree**

None of the given

The topology each computer is connected to a central hub is called

Select correct option:

Ring topology

**Star topology**

Tree topology

Mesh topology

The basic responsibility of NIC is ----- Select correct option:

**To access medium**

Network To resource allocation

To access memory

All of above

Currently the original Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of -----

Select correct option:

10 Mbps

**100 Mbps**

1000 Mbps

3 Mbps

The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_

10 Mbps

100 Mbps

**1000 Mbps**

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<sup>2</sup>

None of the given

The length of the format of hardware address is

Select correct option:

One to ten bytes

One to five bytes

**One to six bytes**

None of the given

Star topology is the kind of

Tree topology

**Point-to-point topology**

Broadcast topology

Ring topology

Local Talk is a LAN technology that employs\_\_\_\_\_

**Bus topology**

Ring topology

Star topology

None of the given

The network occupies larger areas like cities & countries is called

Select correct option:

LAN

**WAN**

MAN

All of the above

Computer networks are classified by.....factors

2

**3**

4

5

Computers attached to an ethernet use \_\_\_\_\_ in which a computer waits for the other to be idle before transmitting a frame.

**CSMA/CD**

CSMA/CA

TOKEN PASSING

none of the given

Point-to-point topology is

Size Based

Mobility Based

**Connectivity Based**

Medium Based

NIC connection in a physical network is known as-----

Select correct option:

**LAN wiring scheme**

WAN wiring scheme

Color wiring

None of above

A\_\_\_\_\_ relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical address to each network interface.

**Static addressing scheme**

Dynamic addressing scheme

Configurable addressing scheme

None of the given

The main functions of NIC are -----

CRC Error

correction Address

recognition

**All of above**

FDDI can transmits data at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_

**100 million bits per second**

100 million bits per second

100 million bits per second

None of the given

Wireless LAN use the ----- as a media access method

Select correct option:

CSMA/CD

**CSMA/CA**

TOKEN PASSING

CSMA

A\_\_\_\_\_ relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical address to each network interface.

**Static addressing scheme**

Dynamic addressing scheme

Configurable addressing scheme

None of the given

Wireless LAN use the ----- as a media access method

Select correct option:

CSMA/CD

CSMA/CA

TOKEN PASSING

CSMA

According to their size there are.....classifications of networks.

Select correct option:

**2**

3

4

5

As a result of ARPA research the first network was established which was named as Select correct option:

INTERNETWORKING

ARPNET

**ARPANET**

## PACKET NETWORK

----- performs the matching between destination address and MAC address of machine.

Select correct option:

Hardware address

**LAN interface**

DMA

None of above

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

The demand of sharing is very high because many computers need to use the shared networks.

Select correct option:

WAN networks

**Shared networks**

Unshared networks

LAN networks

Most NICs contain \_\_\_\_\_ circuitry that allows the NIC to operate independent of the CPU.

**DMA(Direct Memory Access)**

Multiplexer

Transceiver

None of the given

The satellite or radio topology in which all computers are connected to each other via satellite or radio wave is a kind of Select correct option:

**broadcast network**

Thick Ethernet is known as----- Select correct option:

**10 base 5**

10 base T

10 base 100

10 base 1

The first automated tool required to see whether the given computer is online or not was

Select correct option:

Probing program

**PING program**

status program

None of the above

The basic responsibility of NIC is -----

Select correct option:

**To access medium/network**

To resource allocation

To access memory

All of above

No error detection scheme is perfect because transmission errors can affect \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

Data

Additional Information

Additional information & data

**Transmission medium**

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

Select correct option:

**CRC**

Parity

Checksum

Byte Stuffing

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

Select correct option:

48

32

**16**

8

The Ethernet standard specifies that frames are sent using the -----

Select correct option:

Differential Manchester

Not Return to Zero (NRZ)

**Manchester Encoding**

Return to Zero (RZ)

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

Select correct option:

Bus topology

Star topology

**Ring topology**

Mesh Topology

Hardware that calculates a CRC uses two simple components.

Select correct option:

AND unit and XOR unit

**Shift register and XOR unit**

Shift register & AND unit

Shift register and shift XOR unit

Most NICs contain \_\_\_\_\_ circuitry that allows the NIC to operate independent of the CPU.

Select correct option:

**DMA (Direct Memory Access)**

Multiplexer

Transceiver

None of the given

Fixed network is a type of networks which is classified with respect to the.....factor

Select correct option:

Size

Connectivity

Medium

**Mobility**

Network interface card acts like a (an) -----

Select correct option:

**Input/output device**

Input device

Output device

All of above

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

Select correct option:

**8 octets**

8 bytes

8 bits

None of the above

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

Select correct option:

CSMA/CD

CSMA/CA

CSMA

**TOKEN PASSING**

The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_

10 Mbps

100 Mbps

**1000 Mbps**

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

Ring Topology

**Star Topology**

Hub Topology

Bus Topology

----- is also called self healing network

Select correct option:

ATM

**FDDI**

Token Ring

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

Checksum

CRC

**Parity**

VRC

Hardware addresses must be ----- on a LAN.

Select correct option:

Common

**Unique**

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

Select correct option:

**Static addressing scheme**

Configurable addressing scheme

Dynamic addressing scheme

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

**Broadcast network**

Point-to-Point network

*1\_ Which of the following statement is true regarding Link-state routing?*

*Network topology is separated from route computation.*

*Each switch builds its own routing tables.*

*Link-state routing uses Dijkstra's algorithm.*

***All of the above = Answer***

*2\_ Which one of the following is a property of dynamic routing?*

*Select correct option:*

*It is inflexible*

*It has low network overload*

*It can work around network failure*

***All of the above***

*3\_ All destinations on same switch have same*

*Router*

*Information*

***Next hop***

*None of the above*

*4\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ address-binding table is used for each physical network.*

Select correct option:

*new*

*similar*

**separate**

*old*

5\_ *Asynchronous Transfer Mode uses small fixed size cell. Each cell consist of ----- octets.*

55

**53**

52

51

6\_ *Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called Address Resolution.*

**true**

*false*

7\_The Internet service providers coordinate with the Internet assigned number authority to obtain their network numbers.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

8\_Dotted decimal represents each octet in \_\_\_\_\_ and uses a dot to separate octets.

binary

**decimal lec25**

hexadecimal

Octal

•

**Emaan..!** . January 28, 2014 at 11:10am

**Mostly Quizz were from here..**

Routing table is used to keep the information about.....

**Destination**

*Medium of transmission*

*Routers used in network*

*All of the above*

*Which of the following statement is true regarding Jitter?*

*Jitter is used for variance in transmission delays.*

*Jitter can occur when a packet is delayed.*

*Jitter is significance for voice, video and data.*

***All of the above***

*The maximum cable length of a LAN is \_\_\_\_\_*

***Fixed***

*Unlimited*

*Fixed and Unlimited in different conditions*

*None of these*

*Jitter is significance for -----*

Voice

Video

Data

**All of above**

The routing table contains information about the .....immediately around it.

topology of the network

**destination**

both of the above

none of the above

Which of the following is called virtual channel?

Connection in VCI

**Connection in ATM**

Connection in virtual circuit

None of the above

If a bridge builds up address list for each segment that consists of physical addresses of the computer attached to that segment. So, when the bridge boots, the size of list will be\_\_ for each segment.

3

2

1

0

*Asynchronous Transfer Mode uses small fixed size cell. Each cell consist of ----- octets.*

55

**53**

52

51

*Which of the following statement is true regarding ATM?*

*ATM is a single technology that is designed to meet the goals of both LANs and WANs.*

*ATM uses the concept of connection-oriented networking.*

**Both (a) and (b)**

*None of the above*

Frame forwarding of a bridge is based on \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

Layer 3 source address

Layer 3 destination address

**Layer 2 destination address**

Layer 2 Source address

The process of forwarding the packets of information is called .....

**Routing**

Switching

Communication

None of the above

Which one of the following is a property of static routing?

It is inflexible

It is done at boot time

It has low network overload

**All of the above**

*According to a bridges*

*Performance, if both the sources and destination are on the same segment*

*It forward the frame to the other segment*

***It does not forward the frame to the other segment***

*It does not forward the frame to the same segment*

*It forwards the frame to every other segment*

*What will be the bandwidth rate for future (possibly 10 Gigabyte) Ethernet?*

*500 MHz*

*550 MHz*

***600 MHz***

*650 MHz*

*Asynchronous Transfer Mode uses the concept of .....*

*Connection-less network*

***Connection-oriented network***

*The fiber-modem converts data into \_\_\_\_\_ then transmits over the optical fiber*

***Pulses of light***

*Electrons*

*Electromagnetic signals*

*None of these*

*How many methods exist for computing routing table?*

5

4

3

2

*To span long distance or many computers, networks must replace shared medium with .....*

*Segment transformation*

*Fiber optics*

***Packet switches***

*None of the above*

*Which of the following statement is true regarding Distance-vector routing?*

*It is very simple to implement.*

*Packet switch updates own routing table first*

*It is used in RIP*

***All of the above***

*What will be the bandwidth rate for 1000Base-T Gigabyte or ATM?*

*100 MHz*

*150 MHz*

*200 MHz*

***250 MHz***

*CBR stands for.....*

*Constant Byte Rate*

***Constant Bit Rate***

*Connection break Recovery*

*None of the above*

*The routing table in interior and exterior switches has which one of the following?*

*It should have next hop for each possible destination*

*The next hop in table must be on shortest path to destination*

**Both (a) and (b)**

*None of the above*

*Which one of the following is a method for computing routing table information?*

*Manual entry*

**Static routing**

*Boot time routing*

*None of the above*

*Which one of the following is the responsibility of Dijkstra' algorithm?*

*To compute the shortest path between two nodes*

*To extract next hop information from path information*

*To insert next hop information into routing table*

**All of the above**

*Routing table is used to keep the information about.....*

**Destination**

*Medium of transmission*

*Routers used in network*

*All of the above*

*Frame relay is.....*

**Connection oriented service**

*Connectionless service*

*It is typically ranges from 5Mbps to 1000Mbps.*

*None of the above*

*Which of the following is not a guided medium?*

*Twisted-pair*

*cable Fiber-optic cable*

**Atmosphere**

*Coaxial cable*

*Which of the following statement is wrong regarding PVC?*

*PVC last as long as the customer pay the periodic fee for its use.*

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*ATM uses the concept of connection-oriented networking.*

**Both (a) and (b)**

*None of the above*

*Dijkstra's algorithm is used to compute the.....*

**shortest path between two nodes**

*number of nodes used in the network*

*distance between different nodes*

*none of the above*

*If a link or a packet switch fails then which one of the following would possibly be happened?*

*Link would be reestablished*

*Request to change failed hardware would appear*

***The packet switch will modify the tables***

*None of the above*

*The routing contains information about immediately around it*

*Topology of the network*

***Destination***

*Both of the above*

*None of the above*

*SMDS is .....*

***Connectionless service***

*Connection oriented service*

*Used for delivering blocks of data*

*None of the above*

*The process of forwarding the packets of information is called*

*Routing*

*Switching*

*Communication*

*None of the above*

*The sharing of a medium and its link by two or more devices is called*

*modulation*

*encoding*

*line discipline*

***multiplexing***

*Which multiplexing technique transmits analog signals?*

*FDM*

*TDM*

*WDM*

***(a) and (c)***

*Which multiplexing technique transmits digital signals?*

**FDM**

TDM

WDM

None of above

*Which multiplexing technique shifts each signal to a different carrier frequency?*

**FDM**

TDM

Both (a) and (b)

None of above

*In synchronous TDM, for  $n$  signal sources of the same data rate, each frame contains \_\_\_\_\_ slots.*

**$n$**

$n+1$

$N-1$

0 to  $n$

*Which multiplexing technique involves signals composed of light beams?*

**FDM**

*TDM*

***WDM***

*None of above*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Utilization is the use of available bandwidth to achieve specific goals.*

*Frequency*

*Bandwidth*

*Amplitude*

*None of the above*

\_\_\_\_\_ *can be achieved by using multiplexing; \_\_\_\_\_ can be achieved by using spreading.*

***Efficiency; privacy and antijamming***

*Privacy and antijamming; efficiency*

*Privacy and efficiency; antijamming*

*Efficiency and antijamming; privacy*

\_\_\_\_\_ *is the set of techniques that allows the simultaneous transmission of multiple signals across a single data link.*

***1; n***

1:1

n;1

n;n

The word \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the portion of a \_\_\_\_\_ that carries a transmission.

**channel; link**

link; channel

line; channel

line; link

\_\_\_\_\_ can be applied when the bandwidth of a link (in hertz) is greater than the combined bandwidths of the signals to be transmitted.

**TDM**

FDM

Both (a) or (b)

Neither (a) or (b)

FSM is an \_\_\_\_\_ technique.

**Analog**

*Digital*

*Either (a) or b)*

*None of the above*

\_\_\_\_\_ is designed to use the high bandwidth capability of fiber-optic cable.

**FDM**

*TDM*

*WDM*

*None of the above*

\_\_\_\_\_ is a digital multiplexing technique for combining several low-rate channels into one high-rate one.

*FDM*

**TDM**

*WDM*

*None of the above*

\_\_\_\_\_ is designed to use the high bandwidth capability of fiber-optic cable.

*FDM*

*TDM*

***WDM***

*None of the above*

\_\_\_\_\_ is an analog multiplexing technique to combine optical signals.

*FDM*

***TDM***

*WDM*

*None of the above*

\_\_\_\_\_ is a digital process that allows several connections to share the high bandwidth of a link.

*FDM*

*TDM*

*WDM*

*None of the above*

\_\_\_\_\_ is a digital multiplexing technique for combining several low-rate channels into one high-rate one.

**FDM**

TDM

WDM

None of the above

Dijkstra's algorithm is used to compute the.....

shortest path between two nodes

number of nodes used in the network

distance between different nodes

**none of the above**

The routing table in interior and exterior switches has which one of the following?

**None of the above**

Which one of the following is the responsibility of Dijkstra' algorithm

**To compute the shortest path between two nodes**

To extract next hop information from path information

*To extract next hop information from path information*

*None of above*

*What will be the bandwidth rate for short distance 10Base-T*

*16mhz*

*20mhz*

***100mhz***

*150mhz*

*What will be the bandwidth rate for older, low-speed network, and analog telephones*

*16*

*20*

*24*

*30*

*How many methods exist for building routing table?*

*1*

***2***

*3*

*4*

*Which of the following statement is wrong 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*

**None of the above**

*In Asynchronous Transfer Mode VPI/VCI fields indentify the cells*

*Source*

**Destination**

*port@*

*none*

*The physical addressing in a WAN is similar as in LAN in the way.....*

*The data is transmitted in packets equivalent to frames.*

*Each packet has a format with header.*

*The packet header includes destination and source addresses.*

**All of the above**

*In Asynchronous Transfer Mode VPI/VCI fields identify the cells-----*

*Which one of the following is a method for computing routing table information?*

*Manual entry*

*Boot time routing*

***Static routing***

*None of the above*

*All destinations on same switch have same*

*Router*

*Information*

***Next hop***

*None of the above*

*Which of the following statement is wrong 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*

***None of the above***

*Which one of the following is the responsibility of Dijkstra' algorithm?*

***To compute the shortest path between two nodes***

*To extract next hop information from path information*

*To insert next hop information into routing table*

*All of the above*

*Which of the following statement is true regarding Link-state routing?*

*Network topology is separated from route computation.*

*Each switch builds its own routing tables.*

*Link-state routing uses Dijkstra's algorithm.*

***All of the above***

*Jitter is significance for -----*

*Voice*

*Video*

*Data*

***All of above***

*The routing table contains information about the .....immediately around it.*

*topology of the network*

***destination***

*both of the above*

*none of the above*

*Which one of the following is a property of dynamic routing?*

*Select correct option:*

*It is inflexible*

*It has low network overload*

*It can work around network failure*

***All of the above***

*An exterior switch is one with which .....*

*Select correct option:*

**Computers are attached**

*No computer is attached*

*hubs are attached externally*

*None of the above*

• **some ware from here..**

**CS610 - Computer Network  
Quiz #3 JAN 14, 2013**

*NAT device stores state information in translation table.*

*Select correct option:*

**True**

*False*

*A \_\_\_\_\_ address-binding table is used for each physical network.*

*Select correct option:*

*new*

*similar*

**separate**

*old*

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

*Select correct option:*

**True**

*False*

*Static routing*

*\_\_\_\_\_ can be used to propagate information about remote networks.*

*Select correct option:*

**Dynamic routing**

*Static routing*

*Address resolution*

*None of the given*

*TCP stands for \_\_\_\_\_*

*Select correct option:*

*Transport control protocol*

**Transmission control protocol**

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

*Select correct option:*

*True*

***False***

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

*Select correct option:*

***Efficiency***

*Security*

*Accuracy*

*Anomalies*

*IPV6 address with \_\_\_\_ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPV4 address.*

*Select correct option:*

**96**

100

120

*none of the given*

\_\_\_\_\_ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

Select correct option:

IGMP

SNMP

**ICMP**

none of the given

The Universal Datagram Protocol is a message-oriented protocol.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

destination address into a prefix and suffix

Select correct option:

**True**

False

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

Select correct option:

Source quench

Time exceeded

Destination unreachable

**none of the given**

*Which protocol is used to test different tools.*

*Select correct option:*

**ICMP**

IGMP

TCP/IP

*none of the given*

*HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.*

*Select correct option:*

**False**

True

*is a \_\_\_\_ protocol.*

*Select correct option:*

Point-to-Point

Multi-Point

**Both (a) and (b)**

*None of the given*

CP

*NAT device stores state information in translation table.*

*Select correct option:*

**True**

False

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

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.

Select correct option:

**three**

two

four

five

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

Select correct option:

Least

**Maximum**

Fragment

Frame

Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

The maximum segment size of TCP flow control is \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

3000 octets

2000 octets

**1000 octets**

none of the given

In IP routing, forwarding refers to \_\_\_\_\_ transfer.

Select correct option:

packet

**datagram**

message

None of the given

There are \_\_\_\_\_ possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route

Select correct option:

1

**2**

3

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

*Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.*

*Select correct option:*

**True**

False

*Dotted decimal represents each octet in \_\_\_\_\_ and uses a dot to separate octets.*

*Select correct option:*

**binary**

decimal

hexadecimal

Octal

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

*Select correct option:*

**True**

False

*In IPV6 the 128 bit addresses unwidely in dotted decimal;requires \_\_\_numbers.*

*Select correct option:*

12

14

**16**

*none of the given*

\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

Select correct option:

FLOW LABEL

TRAFFIC CLASS

**Both a and b**

*none of the given*

IPV6 address consists of \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

32 Bits

64 Bits

**128 Bits**

*none of the given*

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.

Select correct option:

16-bit

**32-bit**

48-bit

64-bit

A datagram cannot be larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of a network over which it is sent.

Select correct option:

MTU

Size

**IP header**

*None of the given*

*An Internet Address (IP address) is a unique \_\_\_\_\_ binary number assigned to a host and used for all communication with host*

*Select correct option:*

*48-bit*

***32-bit***

*24-bit*

*None of the given*

*IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.*

*Select correct option:*

*0-65,535*

***1-65,535***

*1-65,536*

*none of the given*

*Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.*

*Select correct option:*

***True***

*False*

*Due to revolutionalization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from \_\_\_\_\_*

*Select correct option:*

*56kbps to 512kbps*

*512kbps to 1gbps*

***56kbps to 1gbps***

*none of the given*

\_\_\_\_\_uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

Select correct option:

*IP*

*UDP*

***TCP***

*none of the given*

*window mechanism*

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

Select correct option:

***True***

*False*

UPD is operating system independent.

Select correct option:

***True***

*False*

A\_\_\_\_\_ is a special-purpose computer dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.

Select correct option:

***Router***

*Bridge*

*Switch*

*None of the given*

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

*Select correct option:*

**True**

*False*

*\_\_\_\_\_ places the boundary between the first and second octets*

*Select correct option:*

**Class A**

*Class B*

*Class C*

*Class D*

*Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix and suffix*

*Select correct option:*

**True**

*False*

*There are three standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing, Direct Indexing and InDirect Indexing*

**True**

*False*

*IPV6 128 bits address includes network prefix and \_\_\_\_\_*

*Select correct option:*

**Host Suffix**

*Host prefix*

*Source Prefix*

*none of the given*

ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP\_\_\_\_\_ in IP.

Select correct option:

De-encapsulated

**Encapsulated**

Segmented

none of the given

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 three possible sizes.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

• Preliminary version of IP was called \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

IP - New Generation (IPng)

**IP - Next Generation (IPng)**

*IP - Net Generation (IPng)*

*None of the given*

*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 two possible sizes.*

*Select correct option:*

*True*

***False***

*\_\_\_\_\_ uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.*

*Select correct option:*

*IP*

*UDP*

***TCP***

*none of the given*

*The Internet service providers coordinate with the Internet assigned number authority to obtain their network numbers.*

*Select correct option:*

***True***

*False*

*Which protocol is used to test different tools.*

*Select correct option:*

***ICMP***

*IGMP*

*TCP/IP*

*none of the given*

*\_\_\_\_\_ identifies the application program that sent the data.*

*Select correct option:*

*Destination Port*

***Source port***

*Logical address*

*None of the given*

*The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid \_\_\_\_\_*

*Select correct option:*

*Segmentation*

*Defragmentation*

***Fragmentation***

*None of the given*

*The time for acknowledgement to arrive depends on \_\_\_\_\_*

*Select correct option:*

*Distance to destination*

*Current traffic conditions*

***Both a and b***

*none of the given*

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

*Select correct option:*

*Source quench*

*Time exceeded*

*Destination unreachable*

***none of the given***

*Preliminary version of IP was called \_\_\_\_\_.*

*Select correct option:*

*IP - New Generation (IPng)*

***IP - Next Generation (IPng)***

*IP - Net Generation (IPng)*

*None of the given*

*HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.*

*Select correct option:*

*False*

***True***

*\_\_\_\_\_ shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.*

*Select correct option:*

*TYPE*

## **SERVICE TYPE**

## **SERVICE PRIORITY**

*None of the given*

*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 two possible sizes.*

*Select correct option:*

*True*

***False***

*\_\_\_\_\_ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.*

*Select correct option:*

***FLAGS***

***FRAGMENT OFFSET***

***IDENTIFICATIONNo.3***

***None of the given (not sure) Page 105***

*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.*

*Select correct option:*

*Address Resolution*

*Table Lookup*

*Message Exchange*

***Closed-form Computation Page 94***

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

*Select correct option:*

*True*

***False***

\_\_\_\_\_ *field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.*

*Select correct option:*

*FLAGNo.4*

*FRAGMENT OFFSET*

*IDENTIFICATION*

**None of the given (not sure) Page 105**

*H.LEN shows the header length in units of \_\_\_\_ Bits*

*Select correct option:*

34

**32 Page 105**

30

*None of the given*

*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.*

*Select correct option:*

**arithmetic**

XOR

Shift

XNORNo.5

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

Select correct option:

**Efficiency**

Security

Accuracy

Anomalies

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Connection oriented

**Connectionless** Page 120

both a and b

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

Select correct option:

**Header**

Data Area Page No.6

*Identifier*

*none of the given*

*IPv6 addresses are \_\_\_\_\_ bits.*

*Select correct option:*

32

64

**128**

256

*The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.*

*Select correct option:*

**True**

*False*

*\_\_\_\_\_ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.*

*Select correct option:*

**Header**

*Data Area*

*Identifier*

*none of the given*

*Which one of these is not a main feature of connectionless service:*

*Select correct option:*

*It includes extension of LAN abstraction.*

*It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), each with a header.*

*It combines collection of physical networks into a single virtual network.*

***It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), without a header.***

*H.LEN shows the header length in units of \_\_\_ Bits*

*Select correct option:*

*34*

***32***

*30*

*None of the given*

*\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.*

*Select correct option:*

*Network*

***Transport***

*Datalink*

*none of the given*

*Routers use \_\_\_\_\_ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.*

*Select correct option:*

*Traffic class*

***Flow label***

*Destination address*

*none of the given*

*\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network*

*Select correct option:*

*FLOW LABEL*

*TRAFFIC CLASS*

***Both a and b***

*none of the given*

*\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network*

*Select correct option:*

Segmentation

**Fragmentation**

Encapsulation

none of the given

The Current version of IP-Version 4 is \_\_\_\_\_ old

Select correct option:

18 years

**20 years**

22 years

none of given

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

Select correct option:

Encrypted

Decrypted

**Translated**

Non of these

Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a \_\_\_-bit value.

Select correct option:

48

64

16

**32**

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

Select correct option:

IPV4

**IPV6**

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

Select correct option:

Least

**Maximum**

Fragment

Frame

IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.

Select correct option:

0-65,535

**1-65,535**

1-65,536

none of the given

MTU Stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Minimum transmission unit

**Maximum transmission unit**

Multicast transmission unit

None of the given

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.

Select correct option:

**three**

two

four

five

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Connection oriented

**Connectionless**

Both a and b

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

Select correct option:

FLAGS

**FRAGMENT OFFSET**

IDENTIFICATION

None of the given

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

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

Select correct option:

Least

**Maximum**

Fragment

Frame

• A routing table contains \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

The destination network ID

The hop count to reach the network

**The router ID of the next hop**

All of the given

NAT device stores state information in translation table.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

TCP achieves \_\_\_\_\_ by retransmission.

Select correct option:

Efficiency

Accuracy

**Reliability**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies the application program that sent the data.

Select correct option:

Destination Port

**Source port**

Logical address

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

Select correct option:

IGMP

SNMP

**ICMP**

*none of the given*

*Routing refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of routing information.*

*Select correct option:*

*transmission*

***propagation***

*communication*

*None of the given*

*\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.*

*Select correct option:*

*Network*

***Transport***

*Datalink*

*none of the given*

*End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_*

*Select correct option:*

*Connection oriented*

**Connectionless**

*both a and b*

*none of the given*

*TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.*

*Select correct option:*

*True*

**False**

NAT device stores state information in translation table.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

A \_\_\_\_\_ address-binding table is used for each physical network.

Select correct option:

new

similar

**separate**

old

Fragmentation when using ICMP for path MTU should be avoided.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Static routing

\_\_\_\_\_ can be used to propagate information about remote networks.

Select correct option:

**Dynamic routing**

Static routing

Address resolution

None of the given

TCP stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Transport control protocol

**Transmission control protocol**

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

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

Select correct option:

**Efficiency**

Security

Accuracy

Anomalies

IPv6 address with \_\_\_\_ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPv4 address.

Select correct option:

**96**

100

120

none of the given

\_\_\_\_ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

Select correct option:

IGMP

SNMP

**ICMP**

none of the given

The Universal Datagram Protocol is a message-oriented protocol.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix and suffix

Select correct option:

**True**

False

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

Select correct option:

- Source quench
- Time exceeded
- Destination unreachable

**none of the given**

Which protocol is used to test different tools.

Select correct option:

**ICMP**

IGMP

TCP/IP

none of the given

HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.

Select correct option:

**False**

True

is a \_\_\_ protocol.

Select correct option:

Point-to-Point

Multi-Point

**Both (a) and (b)**

None of the given

CP

NAT device stores state information in translation table.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

Select correct option:

True  
**False**

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.

Select correct option:

**three**  
two  
four  
five

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

Select correct option:

Least  
**Maximum**  
Fragment  
Frame

Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

Select correct option:

**True**  
False

The maximum segment size of TCP flow control is\_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

3000 octets  
2000 octets  
**1000 octets**  
none of the given

In IP routing, forwarding refers to \_\_\_\_ transfer.

Select correct option:

packet

**datagram**

message

None of the given

There are \_\_\_\_ possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route

Select correct option:

1

**2**

3

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Dotted decimal represents each octet in \_\_\_\_\_ and uses a dot to separate octets.

Select correct option:

**binary**

decimal

hexadecimal

Octal

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

In IPV6 the 128 bit addresses unwidely in dotted decimal;requires \_\_\_numbers.

Select correct option:

12

14

**16**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

Select correct option:

FLOW LABEL

TRAFFIC CLASS

**Both a and b**

none of the given

IPV6 address consists of \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

32 Bits

64 Bits

**128 Bits**

none of the given

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.

Select correct option:

16-bit

**32-bit**

48-bit

64-bit

A datagram cannot be larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of a network over which it is sent.

Select correct option:

MTU

Size

**IP header**

None of the given

An Internet Address (IP address) is a unique \_\_\_\_\_ binary number assigned to a host and used for all communication with host

Select correct option:

48-bit

**32-bit**

24-bit

None of the given

IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.

Select correct option:

0-65,535

**1-65,535**

1-65,536

none of the given

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Due to revolutionalization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from\_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

56kbps to 512kbps

512kbps to 1gbps

**56kbps to 1gbps**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

Select correct option:

IP  
UDP  
**TCP**  
none of the given

window mechanism

Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called Address Resolution.  
Select correct option:

**True**  
False

UPD is operating system independent.  
Select correct option:

**True**  
False

A\_\_\_\_\_ is a special-purpose computer dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.  
Select correct option:

**Router**  
Bridge  
Switch  
None of the given

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

Select correct option:

**True**  
False

\_\_\_\_\_ places the boundary between the first and second octets  
Select correct option:

**Class A**  
Class B  
Class C  
Class D

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix and suffix

Select correct option:

**True**

False

There are three standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing, Direct Indexing and InDirect Indexing

**True**

False

IPv6 128 bits address includes network prefix and \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

**Host Suffix**

Host prefix

Source Prefix

none of the given

ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP\_\_\_\_\_ in IP.

Select correct option:

De-encapsulated

**Encapsulated**

Segmented

none of the given

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 three possible sizes.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Preliminary version of IP was called \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

IP - New Generation (IPng)

**IP - Next Generation (IPng)**

IP - Net Generation (IPng)

None of the given

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 two possible sizes.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

\_\_\_\_\_ uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

Select correct option:

IP

UDP

**TCP**

none of the given

The Internet service providers coordinate with the Internet assigned number authority to obtain their network numbers.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Which protocol is used to test different tools.

Select correct option:

**ICMP**

IGMP

TCP/IP

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies the application program that sent the data.

Select correct option:

Destination Port

**Source port**

Logical address

None of the given

The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Segmentation

Defragmentation

**Fragmentation**

None of the given

The time for acknowledgement to arrive depends on \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Distance to destination

Current traffic conditions

**Both a and b**

none of the given

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

Select correct option:

Source quench

Time exceeded

Destination unreachable

**none of the given**

Preliminary version of IP was called \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

IP - New Generation (IPng)

**IP - Next Generation (IPng)**

IP - Net Generation (IPng)

None of the given

HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.

Select correct option:

False

**True**

\_\_\_\_\_ shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.

Select correct option:

TYPE

**SERVICE TYPE**

SERVICE PRIORITY

None of the given

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 two possible sizes.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

\_\_\_\_\_ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

Select correct option:

FLAGS

FRAGMENT OFFSET

IDENTIFICATIONNo.3

**None of the given (not sure) Page 105**

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.

Select correct option:

Address Resolution

Table Lookup

Message Exchange

**Closed-form Computation Page 94**

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

\_\_\_\_\_field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

Select correct option:

FLAGNo.4

FRAGMENT OFFSET

IDENTIFICATION

**None of the given (not sure) Page 105**

H.LEN shows the header length in units of \_\_\_\_ Bits

Select correct option:

34

**32 Page 105**

30

None of the given

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.

Select correct option:

**arithmetic**

XOR

Shift

XNORNo.5

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

Select correct option:

**Efficiency**

Security

Accuracy

Anomalies

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Connection oriented

**Connectionless Page 120**

both a and b

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

Select correct option:

**Header**

Data Area Page No.6

Identifier

none of the given

IPV6 addresses are \_\_\_\_\_ bits.

Select correct option:

32

64

**128**

256

The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

\_\_\_ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

Select correct option:

**Header**

Data Area

Identifier

none of the given

Which one of these is not a main feature of connectionless service:

Select correct option:

It includes extension of LAN abstraction.

It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), each with a header.

It combines collection of physical networks into a single virtual network.

**It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), without a header.**

H.LEN shows the header length in units of \_\_ Bits

Select correct option:

34

**32**

30

None of the given

\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.

Select correct option:

Network

**Transport**

Datalink

none of the given

Routers use \_\_\_\_\_ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.

Select correct option:

Traffic class

**Flow label**

Destination address

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

Select correct option:

FLOW LABEL

TRAFFIC CLASS

Both a and b

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network

Select correct option:

Segmentation

Fragmentation

Encapsulation

none of the given

The Current version of IP-Version 4 is \_\_\_ old

Select correct option:

18 years

20 years

22 years

none of given

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

Select correct option:

Encrypted

Decrypted

Translated

Non of these

Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a \_\_\_-bit value.

Select correct option:

48

64

16

32

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

Select correct option:

IPV4

IPV6

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

Select correct option:

Least

**Maximum**

Fragment

Frame

IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.

Select correct option:

0-65,535

**1-65,535**

1-65,536

none of the given

MTU Stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Minimum transmission unit

**Maximum transmission unit**

Multicast transmission unit

None of the given

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.

Select correct option:

**three**

two

four

five

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Connection oriented

**Connectionless**

Both a and b

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

Select correct option:

FLAGS

**FRAGMENT OFFSET**

IDENTIFICATION

None of the given

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

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

Select correct option:

Least

**Maximum**

Fragment

Frame

\_\_\_\_\_ shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.

Select correct option:

TYPE

**SERVICE TYPE**

SERVICE PRIORITY

None of the given

IPV6 address consists of \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

32 Bits

64 Bits

**128 Bits**

None of the given

There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and direct indexing

Select correct option:

**True**

False

\_\_\_\_\_ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

Select correct option:

FLAGS

FRAGMENT OFFSET

IDENTIFICATION

**None of the given**

The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.

Select correct option:

True

False

Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a \_\_-bit value.

Select correct option:

48

64

16

32

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

Select correct option:

Encrypted

Decrypted

Translated

Non of these

HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.

Select correct option:

False

**True**

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.

Select correct option:

Address Resolution

Table Lookup

Message Exchange

**Closed-form Computation**

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

Select correct option:

IPV4

**IPV6**

The routers within an autonomous system use a \_\_\_\_\_ to exchange routing information.

**Interior Gateway protocols(IGPs)**

Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

Both Interior Gateway protocols(IGPs) and Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

None of the given

UDP datagram format is \_\_\_\_ bits.

Select correct option:

8

16

**32**

64

A routing table contains\_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

The destination network ID

The hop count to reach the network

**The router ID of the next hop**

All of the given

NAT device stores state information in translation table.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

TCP achieves \_\_\_\_\_ by retransmission.

Select correct option:

Efficiency

Accuracy

**Reliability**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies the application program that sent the data.

Select correct option:

Destination Port

**Source port**

Logical address

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

Select correct option:

IGMP

SNMP

**ICMP**

none of the given

Routing refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of routing information.

Select correct option:

transmission

**propagation**

communication

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.

Select correct option:

Network

**Transport**

Datalink

none of the given

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Connection oriented

**Connectionless**

both a and b

none of the given

TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

TCP is a \_\_\_\_\_ protocol.

Select correct option:

Point-to-Point

Multi-Point

**Both (a) and (b)**

None of the given

Routing inserts or changes values in \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

MAC address

**routing table**

both (a) and (b)

None of the given

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

EGPs stand for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

**Exterior Gateway Protocols**

External Gateway Protocols

Extra Gateway Protocols

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

Select correct option:

Logical address

Source port

**Destination Port**

None of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

Select correct option:

IPV4

**IPV6**

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Fragmentation when using ICMP for path MTU should be avoided.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

UDP provides connection-oriented service.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet

Routing Protocol.

**True**

False

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

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**

24-bit

None of the given

UDP provides connection-oriented service.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.  
Select correct option:

True

**False**

\_\_\_\_\_ is used for single destination computer.

Multicast

Broadcast

**unicast**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to Limit datagram size to small MTU of any network

Segmentation

**Fragmentation**

Encapsulation

none of the given

The UDP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

Universal Datagram Protocol

**User Datagram Protocol**

United Datagram Protocol

None of the given

In 3-way handshake TCP requires to generate a random \_\_\_\_\_ sequence number

30 bit

**32 bit**

34 bit

none of the given

The TCP/IP suite contains\_\_\_\_\_ transport protocols

Internet Protocol and Transmission Control Protocol

Internet Protocol and user Datagram Protocol

**User datagram and Transmission control Protocol**

None of the given

Protocol of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer

Physical

Layer

Network Interface Layer

Internet Layer

**Transport Layer**

Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses, ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a \_\_\_\_\_ Ethernet address.

16-bits

**48-bits**

64-bits

128-bits

The Universal datagram Protocol is not an end-to-end protocol.

True

**False**

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a special-purpose computer dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.

**Router**

Bridge

Switch

None of the given

TCP provides reliable connection startup

**True**

False

TCP provides \_\_\_\_communication

Half-duplex

**Full-duplex**

Both (a) and (b)

None of the given

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called\_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

Encapsulation

Reassembling

**Routing or forwarding**

None of the given

Question # 2 of 10 ( Start time: 01:54:12 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Basic NAT does not work well for communication initiated from the Internet. Select correct option:

**True**

False

Question # 3 of 10 ( Start time: 01:55:02 PM ) Total Marks: 1

In dynamic routing, the routing table is initialized when system boots. Select correct option:

**True**

False

The address \_\_\_\_\_ identifies the physical network to which the computer is attached, while the \_\_\_\_\_ identifies an individual computer on that network.

Select correct option:

prefix , suffix

suffix , prefix

**suffix , suffix**

None of the given

HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.  
Select correct option:

**False**

True

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

Select correct option:

Network Address Transmission  
Network Address Translation  
Network Address Transformation

**None of the given**

|

TCP uses \_\_\_\_\_ format for all messages.  
Select correct option:

**single**

double

multiple

None of the given

There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and Direct indexing

**True**

False

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram

Network

**Transport**

Datalink

none of the given

\_\_\_ is used for single destination computer.

Multicast

Broadcast

**unicast**

none of the given

IPV6 addresses are \_\_\_ bits.

Select correct option:

32

64

**128**

256

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

In TCP/IP, \_\_\_\_ provides reliable transport service.

Select correct option:

IP

**TCP**

Both IP and TCP

None of the given

UDP uses best-effort delivery service.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

IPv6 address with \_\_\_\_ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPv4 address.

Select correct option:

**96**

100  
120

none of the given

Routers use \_\_\_\_\_ to forward datagrams along prearranged path. Select correct option:

Traffic class

**Flow label**

Destination address  
none of the given

The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.  
Select correct option:

**True**

False

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

Select correct option:

Physical Layer

Network Interface Layer  
Internet Layer

**Transport Layer**

IPv6 \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for fragmentation. Routers simply drop datagram's larger than network

Select correct option:  
Destination

Intermediate routers

**Source**

Medium

Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a \_\_-bit value. Select correct option:

48

64

16

**32**

The Network Layer Protocol ICMP stands for\_\_\_\_\_

Instant Control Message Protocol

**Internet Control Message Protocol**

Initial Control Message Protocol

None of the given

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

TCP provides reliable connection startup.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

UPD is operating system independent.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

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.

Select correct option:

Address Resolution

Table Lookup

Message Exchange

**Closed-form Computation**

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

The maximum segment size of TCP flow control is \_\_\_\_\_ Select correct option:

3000 octets

2000 octets

**1000 octets**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_\_ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware. Select correct option:

**Physical Layer**

Network Interface Layer

Internet Layer

Transport Layer

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.

Select correct option:

**False**

True

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.

Select correct option:

**32-bit**

128-bit

16-bit

64-bit

TCP is a \_\_\_\_ protocol.

Select correct option:

Point-to-Point

Multi-Point

**Both (a) and (b)**

None of the given

IGPs stand for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Internal Gateway Protocols

**Interior Gateway Protocols**

Intermediate Gateway Protocols

None of the given

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

True

**False**

The TCP/IP suite contains \_\_\_\_\_ transport protocols.

**Internet Protocol and Transmission Control Protocol**

Internet Protocol and User Datagram Protocol

User Datagram Protocol and Transmission Control Protocol

None of the given

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix and suffix

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Question # 4 of 10 ( Start time: 02:33:13 PM ) Total Marks: 1 IPV6 address consists of \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

32 Bits

64 Bits

**128 Bits**

none of the given

\_\_\_\_ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

**Header**

Data Area

Identifier

none of the given

Fragmentation when using ICMP for path MTU should be avoided. Select correct option:

**True**

False

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.

Select correct option:

False

**True**

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

Select correct option:

IPV4

**IPV6**

There are \_\_\_\_\_ possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route

1

**2**

3

None of the given

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 three possible sizes.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Question # 4 of 20 ( Start time:06:44:07 PM)

Total M - 1

Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Preliminary version of IP was called \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

IP - New Generation (IPng)

**IP - Next Generation (IPng)**

IP - Net Generation (IPng)

None of the given

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 two possible sizes.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

\_\_\_\_\_ uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

Select correct option:

IP

UDP

**TCP**

none of the given

TCP uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

The Internet service providers coordinate with the Internet assigned number authority to obtain their network numbers.  
Select correct option:

- True**
- False

Which protocol is used to test different tools.  
Select correct option:

- ICMP**
- IGMP
- TCP/IP
- none of the given

## USING ICMP TO TEST REACHABILITY:

ICMP can also be used to test different tools. An Internet host A, is reachable from another host B, if datagrams can be delivered from A to B. Ping program tests reachability. It sends datagram from B to A, that echoes back to B. it uses ICMP echo request and echo reply messages. Internet layer includes code to reply to incoming ICMP echo request messages.

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies the application program that sent the data.

Select correct option:

- DestinationPort
- Source port**
- Logical address
- None of the given

The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

- Segmentation
- Defragmentation
- Fragmentation**
- None of the given

Fragmentation should be avoided. Source can configure outgoing datagrams to avoid fragmentation. Source determines path MTU - smallest network MTU on path from source to destination.

Question # 18 of 20 ( Start time:06:57:12 PM)

Total M - 1

The time for acknowledgement to arrive depends on \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

- Distance to destination
- Current traffic conditions
- Both a and b**
- none of the given

The time for acknowledgement to arrive depends on:

- Distance to destination
- Current traffic conditions

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

Select correct option:

- Source quench
- Time exceeded
- Destination unreachable
- none of the given**

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.

Select correct option:

three ok

two

four

five

Question # 2 of 10 ( Start time: 10:16:00 PM ) Total Marks: 1

SMDS is.....

Select correct option:

Connectionless service ok

Connection oriented service

Used for delivering blocks of data

None of the above

Question # 3 of 10 ( Start time: 10:16:17 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following statement is true regarding Link-state routing?

Select correct option:

Network topology is separated from route computation.

Each switch builds its own routing tables.

Link-state routing uses Dijkstra's algorithm.

All of the above ok

Question # 5 of 10 ( Start time: 10:17:29 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Dotted decimal represents each octet in \_\_\_\_\_ and uses a dot to separate octets.

Select correct option:

binary

decimal ok

hexadecimal

Octal

Question # 6 of 10 ( Start time: 10:17:45 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Two computers with a connection through an ATM network will likely have same VPI/VCI values for each end of the connection

Select correct option:

True

False ok

Question # 7 of 10 ( Start time: 10:18:04 PM ) Total Marks: 1

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

Select correct option:

Physical Layer

Network Interface Layer ok

Internet Layer

Transport Layer

Question # 8 of 10 ( Start time: 10:19:30 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Which one of the following is the responsibility of Dijkstra' algorithm?

Select correct option:

To compute the shortest path between two nodes

To extract next hop information from path information

To insert next hop information into routing table

All of the above ok

Question # 9 of 10 ( Start time: 10:19:49 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Which one of the following is a method for computing routing table information?

Select correct option:

Manual entry

Static routing ok

Boot time routing

None of the above

Question # 10 of 10 ( Start time: 10:20:41 PM ) Total Marks: 1

ATM header is about the ----- of the cell.

Select correct option:

15%

10% ok

20%

5%

**Question # 1 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ is used to attach two autonomous systems.

Select correct option:

BGP

IGP

**EGP**

none of the given

**Question # 2 of 20**

Due to revolutionalization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

56kbps to 512kbps

512kbps to 1gbps

**56kbps to 1gbps**

none of the given

Scale is also dramatically changed. Size from a few tens to a few tens of millions of computers has been revolutionized. Speed has increased from 56Kbps to 1Gbps. Also there is an increased frame size in hardware

**Question # 3 of 20**

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

COMPUTING THE CLASS OF AN ADDRESS:

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a prefix and suffix.

**Question # 4 of 20**

TTL stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Time to Learn

Time to Leave

**Time to Live**

none of the given

**Question # 5 of 20**

IGPs stand for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Internal Gateway Protocols

**Interior Gateway Protocols**

Intermediate Gateway Protocols

None of the given

**Question # 6 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

Select correct option:

Logical address

Source port

**Destination Port**

None of the given

Field Destination Port identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data. While field source port identifies the application programs that sent the data.

**Question # 7 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

Select correct option:

**Network Interface Layer**

Datalink Layer

Network Layer

None of the given

The network interface layer encapsulates an entire datagram in the data area of a hardware frame

vuzs.info

**Question # 8 of 20**

Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Unicasting

Multicasting

**Subnetting**

All of the given

class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for subnetting.

**Question # 9 of 20**

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

**Question # 10 of 20**

Autonomous System chooses a routing protocol to exchange routing information which is passed before being summarized to another group.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

**Question # 11 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ layer Provides reliable delivery of datagram.

Select correct option:

Network

**Transport**

Datalink

none of the given

Transport layer provides reliable delivery. Network layer – IP – can detect and report errors without actually fixing them. It focuses on datagram delivery. Application layer is not interested in differentiating among delivery problems at intermediate routers

**Question # 12 of 20**

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called\_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

Encapsulation

Reassembling

**Routing or forwarding**

None of the given

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called routing or forwarding.

**Question # 13 of 20**

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

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

**Question # 14 of 20**

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.

Select correct option:

**three**

two

four

five

**Three**

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 three possible sizes. Many addresses were unused.

Two new mechanisms were invented to overcome the limitations, which are as follows:

- Subnet addressing
- Classless addressing

**Question # 15 of 20**

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Connection oriented

**Connectionless**

both a and b

none of the given

**Question # 16 of 20**

EGP stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Extension Gateway Protocol

**Exterior Gateway Protocol**

Explicit Gateway Protocol

none of the given

**Question # 17 of 20**

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string. Hashing is used to index and retrieve items in a database because it is faster to find the item using the shorter hashed key than to find it using the original value. It is also used in many encryption algorithms.

**Question # 18 of 20**

Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a \_\_\_\_ Ethernet address.

Select correct option:

16-bit

**48-bit**

64-bit

128-bit

**Question # 19 of 20**

Reliability is not the responsibility of the Transport layer.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

Reliability is the responsibility of the Transport layer. In TCP/IP, TCP provides reliable transport service. Most Internet applications use TCP as no other protocol has proved to work better.

**Question # 20 of 20**

IPv6 address with \_\_\_\_\_ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPv4 address.

Select correct option:

<http://www.vuzs.info/>

**96**

100

120

none of the given

IPv6 address with 96 leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPv4 address

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

Select correct option:

True

**False**

**Question # 2 of 20**

TCP uses the term segment to refer to a \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

packet

**message**

both (a) and (b)

None of the given

both a and b?

TCP uses single format for all messages. TCP uses the term segment to refer to a message. Each message sent from TCP on one machine to TCP on another machine uses this format including data and acknowledgement.

**Question # 3 of 20**

The Universal Datagram Protocol is a message-oriented protocol.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

**Question # 4 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

Select correct option:

FLAGS

FLAGMENT OFFSET

IDENTIFICATION

**None of the given**

**Question # 5 of 20**

IP datagram can contains \_\_\_\_\_ octets.

Select correct option:

0-65,535

**1-65,535**

1-65,536

none of the given

Datagrams can have different sizes i.e.

Header area is usually fixed (20 octets) but can have options. Data area can contain between 1 octet and 65.535 octets (216-1).

Usually, data area is much larger than header.

**Question # 6 of 20**

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

Select correct option:

**True**

False

**Question # 7 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

Select correct option:

IPV4

**IPV6**

IPv6 source (not intermediate routers) is responsible for fragmentation. Routers simply drop datagrams larger than network MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit). So source must fragment datagram to reach destination.

**Question # 8 of 20**

Routers use \_\_\_\_\_ to forward datagrams along prearranged path.

Select correct option:

Traffic class

**Flow label**

Destination address

none of the given

Routers use flow label to forward datagrams along prearranged path

**Question # 9 of 20**

\_\_\_\_\_ protocol uses three way handshake to begin a connection.

Select correct option:

UDP

**TCP**

IP

none of the given

**Question # 10 of 20**

Typical internet routing uses a combination of two metrics\_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

routing metrics

administrative cost and routing metrics

hop cost

**administrative cost and hop count**

**Question # 14 of 20**

Network Address and Port Translation (NAPT) is by far the most popular form of \_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Network Address Transmission

**Network Address Translation**

Network Address Transformation

None of the given

**Question # 15 of 20**

The routers within an autonomous system use a \_\_\_\_\_ to exchange routing information.

Select correct option:

**Interior Gateway protocols(IGPs)**

Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

Both Interior Gateway protocols(IGPs) and Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

None of the given

*It is used among routers within autonomous system. The destinations lie within IGP.*

**Question # 17 of 20**

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.

Select correct option:

**True**

False

**Question # 18 of 20**

The Network Layer Protocol ICMP stands for\_\_\_\_\_

Select correct option:

Instant Control Message Protocol

**Internet Control Message Protocol**

Initial Control Message Protocol

None of the given

**Question # 19 of 20**

The Current version of IP-Version 4 is \_\_\_\_\_ old

Select correct option:

18 years

**20 years**

22 years

none of given

**Question # 20 of 20** ( Start time: 11:05:43 AM ) Total M - 1

TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.

Select correct option:

True

**False**

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.

Select correct option:

**three ok**

two

four

five

**Question # 2 of 10** ( Start time: 10:16:00 PM ) Total Marks: 1

SMDS is.....

Select correct option:

**Connectionless service ok**

Connection oriented service

Used for delivering blocks of data

None of the above

**Question # 3 of 10** ( Start time: 10:16:17 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following statement is true regarding Link-state routing?

Select correct option:

Network topology is separated from route computation.

Each switch builds its own routing tables.

Link-state routing uses Dijkstra's algorithm.

**All of the above ok**

**Question # 5 of 10** ( Start time: 10:17:29 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Dotted decimal represents each octet in \_\_\_\_\_ and uses a dot to separate octets.

Select correct option:

binary

decimal ok

hexadecimal

Octal

Question # 6 of 10 ( Start time: 10:17:45 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Two computers with a connection through an ATM network will likely have same VPI/VCI values for each end of the connection

Select correct option:

True

False ok

Question # 7 of 10 ( Start time: 10:18:04 PM ) Total Marks: 1

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

Select correct option:

Physical Layer

Network Interface Layer ok

Internet Layer

Transport Layer

Question # 8 of 10 ( Start time: 10:19:30 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Which one of the following is the responsibility of Dijkstra' algorithm?

Select correct option:

To compute the shortest path between two nodes

To extract next hop information from path information

To insert next hop information into routing table

All of the above ok

Question # 9 of 10 ( Start time: 10:19:49 PM ) Total Marks: 1

Which one of the following is a method for computing routing table information?

Select correct option:

Manual entry

Static routing ok

Boot time routing

None of the above

Question # 10 of 10 ( Start time: 10:20:41 PM ) Total Marks: 1

ATM header is about the ----- of the cell.

Select correct option:

15%

10% ok

20%

5%