CIT311 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 Why is the destination address examined in the header while routing the packets in datagram switching?

- For determination of next hop in the path towards the destination
- For determination of previous hop in the path towards the destination
- For determination of next hop generated from the source
- For determincation of previous hop generated from the source

Q2 …… message handling system model in ISDN is used for remote operations and reliable transfer server.

- X.400
- X.401
- X.408
- X.410

Q3 …… are used for negotiating the network facilities for supporting additional services such as direct inward dialing, call forwarding etc.

- Call establishment message
- Call control message
- Call disconnect message
- Other message

Q4 The first generation of ISDN is called as a narrowband ISDN which has a …… orientation.

- circuit switching
- diatagram packet switching
- message switching
- virtual circuit packet switching

Q5 When does the fixed path get established between the source and destination in the virtual packet switching network?

- Before the transmission of packets
- After the transmission of packets
- During the transmission of packets
- All of the above

Q6 The sequence of the packetized information to be transmitted between the nodes in an establishment phase of virtual packet switching is _____

- unidirectional in nature
- bidirectional in nature
- multi-directional in nature
- unpredictable in nature

Q7 In transport layer, a message is normally divided into transmittable

- Segments
- Signals
- Networks
- Frames

Q8 Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology was originally designed as a

- LAN Technology
- WAN Technology

- DSL Technology
- IP Technology

Q9 Which of the following is done in the physical layer of the ATM network?
- Cell multiplexing and demultiplexing
- Generic flow control
- Transmission frame generation/recovery
- Monitoring of the user information field for bit errors and possible corrective actions

Q10 Why is ATM the goal for future networking?
- It is efficient for data transfer.
- It's the only technology suitable for transmission of digital television.
- It allows the integration of voice,data and video into one network.
- It creates an error free network.

Q11 ATM is fundamentally a
- Circuit switching
- Packet switching
- Narrow band
- None of these

Q12 ATM technology supports different types of connections between two
- Stations
- Switches
- End Users
- Packages

Q13 X.25 standard specifies
- data bit rate
- technique for start-stop data
- technique for dial access
- DTE/DCE interface

Q14 The main important technical contribution of B-ISDN is the ……
- SMDS
- Frame relay
- X.25
- ATM

Q15 The main important technical contribution of narrowband ISDN is …..
- SMDS
- Frame relay
- X.25
- ATM

Q16 Why is the destination address examined in the header while routing the packets in datagram switching?
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Q17 ---------- connect nodes across an Internetwork regardless of the Physical Layer and Data Link Layer protocol that is used.

- Repeater
- Switch
- Router
- Hub

Q18 The maximum hop count for RIP is?
- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25

Q19 One of the following is not a Routing Protocol
- RIP
- EIGRP
- OSPF
- IEPR

Q20 OSPF is a
- Distance vector protocol
- Link state protocol
- Autonomous system protocol
- None of the options

Q21 Which protocol working at the Transport layer provides a connectionless service between hosts?
- IP
- ARP
- TCP
- UDP

Q22 CRC stands for
- cyclic redundancy check
- code repeat check
- code redundancy check
- cyclic repeat check

Q23 Header of a frame generally contains
- synchronization bytes
- addresses
- frame identifier
- all of the mentioned

Q24 Which one of the following task is not done by data link layer?
- framing
- error control
- flow control
- channel coding

Q25 The data link layer takes the packets from _____ and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.
- network layer
- physical layer
- transport layer
- application layer

Q26 A single channel is shared by multiple signals by

- analog modulation
- digital modulation
- multiplexing
- none of the mentioned

Q27 Wireless transmission can be done via

- radio waves
- microwaves
- infrared
- all of the mentioned

Q28 The physical layer translates logical communication requests from the _____ into hardware specific operations.

- data link layer
- network layer
- trasnport layer
- application layer

Q29 The physical layer is responsible for

- line coding
- channel coding
- modulation
- all of the mentioned

Q30 In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are

- Added
- Removed
- Rearranged
- Modified

Q31 Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?

- coaxial cable
- twisted pair cable
- optical fiber
- electrical cable

Q32 The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels

- Path
- Medium
- Protocol
- Route

Q33 At data link layer error detection is achieved by

- Cyclic Redundancy Code
- Hamming codes
- Bit stuffing
- Equalization

Q34 The physical layer concerns with

- bit-by-bit delivery
- process to process delivery
- application to application delivery
- none of the mentioned

Q35 In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are

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Q36 Which of the following condition is to be avoided when transferring packets over a medium?

- Contention
- Collision
- Synchronous
- Asynchronous

Q37 Frames from one LAN can be transmitted to another LAN via the device

- Router
- Bridge
- Repeater
- Modem

Q38 A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called

- protocol architecture
- protocol stack
- protocol suit
- none of the mentioned

Q39 In computer network nodes are

- the computer that originates the data
- the computer that routes the data
- the computer that terminates the data
- all of the mentioned

Q40 A set of rules that governs data communication is referred to as

- Protocols
- Standards
- RFCs
- None of the mentioned

Q41 Which one of the following is an internet standard protocol for managing devices on IP network?

- dynamic host configuration protocol
- simple network management protocol
- internet message access protocol
- media gateway protocol

Q42 A connectionless protocol treats each segment

- Freely
- Independently
- Separately
- Dependantly

Q43 Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol?

- media gateway protocol
- dynamic host configuration protocol
- resource reservation protocol
- session initiation protocol

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- simple network management protocol
- internet message access protocol
- media gateway protocol

Q45 When displaying a web page, the application layer uses the

- HTTP protocol
- FTP protocol
- SMTP protocol
- None of the mentioned

Q46 Electronic mail uses this Application layer protocol

- HTTP
- SMTP
- FTP
- SIP

Q47 This is not a application layer protocol

- HTTP
- SMTP
- FTP
- TCP

Q48 An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called

- socket
- pipe
- port
- none of the mentioned

Q49 Transmission control protocol is

- connection oriented protocol
- uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
- receives data from application as a single stream
- all of the options

Q50 Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol used in internet?

- TCP
- UDP
- Both TCP and UDP
- None of the options

Q51 Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to

- network layer
- data link layer
- application layer
- physical layer

Q52 Which one of the following extends a private network across public networks?

- local area network
- virtual private network
- enterprise private network

- storage area network

Q53 Transport layer protocols deals with
- application to application communication
- process to process communication
- node to node communication
- none of the mentioned

Q54 Network congestion occurs
- in case of traffic overloading
- when a system terminates
- when connection between two nodes terminates
- none of the mentioned

Q55 Dialogue control and token management are responsibilities of
- Network layer
- Session Layer
- Transport Layer
- None of above

Q56 Routing is done on which layer
- Datalink Layer
- Network Layer
- Session
- Presentation

Q57 What is the default subnet mask for a class C network?
- 127.0.0.1
- 255.0.0.0
- 255.255.0.0
- 255.255.255.0

Q58 Which one of the following is a data link protocol?
- ethernet
- point to point protocol
- hdlc
- all of the mentioned

Q59 A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
- bridge
- firewall
- router
- all of the mentioned

Q60 Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in
- broadcast network
- unicast network
- multicast network
- none of the mentioned

Q61 Which one of the following is the multiple access protocol for channel access control?
- CSMA/CD
- CSMA/CA

- CSMA/CD and CSMA/CA
- None of the mentioned

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Q70 The physical layer provides

- mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables
- electrical specification of transmission line signal level
- specification for IR over optical fiber
- all of the mentioned

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