Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BSc [Information Technology]
Semester V
Core: Computer Networks - 512B
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Network of networks is known as _____
   A. intranet.
   B. internet.
   C. Local Area Network
   D. WAN.
   ANSWER: B

2. A computer networks can provide a powerful _____ among employees.
   A. communication medium.
   B. community development.
   C. relationship development.
   D. relationship development.
   ANSWER: A

3. When a packet with the code is transmitted, it is received and processed by every machine on the network. This mode of operation is called
   A. broadcasting.
   B. multi casting.
   C. unicasting.
   D. point-to-point.
   ANSWER: A

4. point-to-point transmission with one sender and one receiver is sometimes called _____
   A. multicasting.
   B. unicasting.
   C. personal area network
   D. LAN.
   ANSWER: B

5. The entities comprising the corresponding layers on different machine are called _____
   A. protocol.
   B. peers.
   C. interface.
   D. flow control.
   ANSWER: B

6. When the packets are small and all the same size, they are often called _____

A. packet switched.
B. cells.
C. circuit switched.
D. virtual circuit.
ANSWER: B

7. A collection of interconnected networks is called as _____
A. internet.
B. intranet.
C. topology.
D. interface.
ANSWER: A

8. Starting around 1988, the more advanced _____ twisted pairs were introduced.
A. category3.
B. category5.
C. category 8.
D. category10.
ANSWER: B

9. Each ray is said to have a different mode, so a fiber having this property is called _____
A. unimode.
B. singlemode.
C. multimode.
D. triplemode.
ANSWER: C

10. The number of oscillations per second of a wave is called its _____
A. wavelength.
B. frequency.
C. spectrum.
D. sequence.
ANSWER: B

11. Most governments have set aside some frequency bands called the _____ bands for unlicensed usage.
A. IFS
B. ISM
C. IRS
D. IVS
ANSWER: B

12. The downward beams of a satellite can be broad , covering a substantial fraction of the earth's surface or narrow, covering an area only hundreds of kilometers in diameter. This mode of operation is known as a ____
A. bent pipe.
B. foot print.
C. uplink.
D. downlink.
ANSWER: A

13. The first geostationary satellite had a single spatial beam that illuminated about 1/3 of the earth's

surface called its _____
A. bent pipe.
B. downlink.
C. foot print.
D. uplink.
ANSWER: C

14. Each end office has a number of outgoing lines to one or more nearby switching canters called _____
A. toll connecting trunks.
B. toll office.
C. local loop.
D. end office.
ANSWER: B

15. _____ is the loss of energy as the signal propagates outward.
A. Attenuation.
B. Distortion.
C. Noise.
D. Baud.
ANSWER: A

16. Sending packets to a group of stations is known as _____
A. broadcasting.
B. multicasting.
C. unicasting.
D. point-to-point.
ANSWER: D

17. Each area has a _____ agent which keeps track of all mobile hosts visiting the area.
A. mobile.
B. home.
C. visitor.
D. foreign.
ANSWER: B

18. Ad-hoc networks are also called as _____
A. MAN.
B. MANET.
C. LAN.
D. LANET.
ANSWER: B

19. An example for dynamic routing algorithm is _____.
A. Shortest path.
B. Flooding.
C. Dijkstra.
D. Distance vector.
ANSWER: D

20. ISO stands for _____
A. International Standard Organization.

B. International Student Organization.
C. Integrated Services Organization.
D. Integrated standard organization.
ANSWER: A

21. If a computer on the network shares resources for others to use, it is called _____
A. server.
B. client.
C. mainframe.
D. microcomputer.
ANSWER: A

22. For large networks _____ topology is used.
A. bus.
B. ring.
C. star.
D. irregular.
ANSWER: C

23. X.25 is an example of _____ network.
A. packet switched.
B. circuit switched.
C. frame relay.
D. ring based.
ANSWER: A

24. What is the maximum length of STP?
A. 100 ft.
B. 200ft .
C. 100m.
D. 200m.
ANSWER: D

25. ISDN is an example of _____ network.
A. packet switched.
B. circuit switched.
C. frame relay.
D. ring based.
ANSWER: B

26. What is the maximum data capacity of STP?
A. 10 mbps.
B. 100 mbps.
C. 1000 mbps.
D. 10000 mbps.
ANSWER: B

27. In _____ topology if the computer cable is broken, networks get down
A. bus.
B. ring.
C. star.

D. irregular.
ANSWER: A

28. Terminators are used in _____ topology.
A. bus
B. ring.
C. star.
D. irregular.
ANSWER: A

29. _____ layer decides which physical path the data should take.
A. Network.
B. Transport.
C. Physical.
D. Data Link.
ANSWER: C

30. Print server uses spool which is a _____ that holds data before it is send to the printer.
A. queue.
B. buffer.
C. node.
D. ring.
ANSWER: B

31. The _____ portion of LAN management software restricts access, records user activities and audit data etc.
A. Configuration management.
B. Security management.
C. Performance management.
D. Resource management.
ANSWER: C

32. FDDI is a _____ network.
A. ring.
B. star.
C. mesh.
D. bus.
ANSWER: A

33. A distributed network configuration in which all data/information pass through a central computer is _____ network.
A. ring.
B. star.
C. mesh.
D. bus.
ANSWER: B

34. The most flexibility in how devices are wired together is provided by _____
A. ring.
B. star.
C. mesh.

D. bus.
ANSWER: A

35. A central computer surrounded by one or more satellite computers is _____
A. ring.
B. star.
C. mesh.
D. bus.
ANSWER: B

36. The internet is divided into over 200 top level _____
A. domain.
B. websites.
C. webpages.
D. crawlers.
ANSWER: A

37. Every domain can have a set of _____ records associated with it.
A. DNS.
B. mail.
C. resource.
D. websites.
ANSWER: C

38. GIF stands for _____
A. Group Interchange Format.
B. Graphical Interchange Format.
C. Group Information Format.
D. Graphical Information Format.
ANSWER: B

39. The error introduced by the finite number of bits per sample is called the _____ noise.
A. error.
B. quality.
C. quantization.
D. stream.
ANSWER: C

40. _____ bursting allows a sender tot transmit a concatenated sequence of multiple frames in a single transmission.
A. Frame.
B. Packet.
C. Quantum.
D. Stream.
ANSWER: A

41. Protocols in which the sender sends one frame and then waits for an acknowledgement before proceeding are called _____
A. sliding window.
B. stop and wait.
C. frame buffer.

D. analog.
ANSWER: B

42. The data link layer takes the packet it gets from the network layer and encapsulates them into _____
A. cells.
B. frames.
C. packet.
D. trailer.
ANSWER: B

43. The number of bit positions in which the code words differ is called _____
A. code distance.
B. hamming distance
C. flow control.
D. error pulse.
ANSWER: B

44. Polynomial code is also known as _____
A. ARC.
B. BRC.
C. CRC.
D. DRC.
ANSWER: C

45. Protocols in which the sender waits for a positive acknowledgement before advancing to the next data item are often called _____
A. ARQ.
B. PPR.
C. ARS.
D. PRP.
ANSWER: A

46. The commonly used protocol for webpage transfer is _____
A. HTML.
B. HTTP.
C. WML.
D. WTTP.
ANSWER: B

47. The frames which are intimated for receiving are called _____
A. sending window.
B. receiving window.
C. sender.
D. receiver.
ANSWER: B

48. The analysis which helps in checking whether the protocol is correct is _____
A. reachability.
B. correctness.
C. reliability.

D. redundancy.
ANSWER: A

49. The IP address of a system can be known using the DOS command _____
A. ipconfir.
B. ipconfig.
C. ipconf .
D. ipnum.
ANSWER: B

50. Datagrams using header extension are called _____
A. payload.
B. trailer.
C. datagram packets.
D. jumbograms.
ANSWER: D

51. The application layer of a network _____
A. establishes, maintains and terminates virtual circuits.
B. consists of software being run on the computer connected to the network
C. defines the users port into the network.
D. allows communication channel to be shared.
ANSWER: B

52. Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network via _____
A. file server.
B. printer server.
C. utility server.
D. gateway.
ANSWER: D

53. A network that requires human intervention of route signals is called a _____
A. bus network.
B. ring network.
C. star network.
D. T- switched network.
ANSWER: D

54. A _____ network configuration in which all data/information pass through a central computer is star network.
A. central.
B. ordered.
C. distributed.
D. T - switched
ANSWER: C

55. The most flexibility in how devices are _____ together is provided by bus topology.
A. wired.
B. ring.
C. star.
D. switched.

ANSWER: A

56. _____ is a ring network.
A. ADI.
B. ADDI.
C. FDI.
D. FDDI.
ANSWER: D

57. How many pairs of stations can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. Multiple
ANSWER: A

58. A modem that is attached to the telephone system by jamming the phone,s handset into two flexible receptacles in the coupler
A. gateway.
B. time - division multiplexer.
C. acoustic coupler.
D. bridge.
ANSWER: C

59. Gateway allows devices on one network to _____ with devices on another network?
A. Decode.
B. Communicate.
C. Convert.
D. Seperate.
ANSWER: B

60. A station in a network forwards incoming packet,s by placing them on its shortest output queue. What routing algorithm is being used?
A. Flooding.
B. Hot potato routing.
C. Static routing.
D. Delta routing.
ANSWER: B

61. Modulation is the process of _____
A. sending a file from one computer to another computer.
B. converts digital signals to analog signals.
C. converting analog signals to digital signals.
D. echoing every character that is received.
ANSWER: D

62. The signal to noise ratio for a voice grade line 30.1 dB (decibles) or a power ratio of 1023:1. The maximum achievable data rate on this line whose spectrum ranges from 300 Hz to 4300 Hz is _____
A. 6200 bps.
B. 34000 bps.
C. 9600 bps.

D. 31000 bps.
ANSWER: D

63. Which of the following is used for modulation and demodulation?
A. Modem.
B. Protocols.
C. Gateway.
D. Multiplexer.
ANSWER: A

64. A software that allows a personal computer to pretend it as a terminal is _____
A. auto dialing.
B. bulletin board.
C. modem.
D. terminal emulation.
ANSWER: A

65. The probability that a single bit will be in error on a typical public telephone line using 4800 bps modem is 10 to the power -3. If no error detection mechanism is used, the residual error rate for a communication line using 9- bit frames is approximately equal to _____
A. 0.003
B. 0.009
C. 0.991
D. 0.999
ANSWER: B

66. Which layer of OSI model is responsible for creating and recognizing frame boundaries?
A. Physical layer.
B. Data link layer.
C. Transport layer.
D. Network layer.
ANSWER: B

67. If digital data rate of 9600 bps is encoded using 8 - level phase shift keying (PSK) method, the modulation rate is _____
A. 1200 bands.
B. 3200 bands.
C. 4800 bands.
D. 9600 bands.
ANSWER: C

68. Four bits are used for packet sequence numbering in a sliding window protocol. What is the maximum window size?
A. 4
B. 8
C. 15
D. 16
ANSWER: C

69. A 6 MHZ channel is used by a digital signaling system utilizing 4-level signals. What is the maximum possible transmission rate?

A. 1.5 Mband/sec.
B. 6 Mband/sec.
C. 12 Mband/sec.
D. 24 Mband/sec.
ANSWER: C

70. The _____ model shows how the network functions of a computer ought to be organized.
A. CCITT.
B. OSI.
C. ISO.
D. ANSI.
ANSWER: B

71. The OSI model consists of _____ layers.
A. 3
B. 5
C. 7
D. 8
ANSWER: C

72. The physical layer is concerned with the transmission of _____ over the physical medium.
A. programs.
B. dialogs.
C. protocols.
D. bits.
ANSWER: D

73. As a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____
A. added.
B. subtracted.
C. rearranged.
D. modified.
ANSWER: B

74. Which layer functions as a liaison between user support layers and network support layers?
A. Physical.
B. Network.
C. Transport.
D. Session.
ANSWER: C

75. When data is transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 5 is read by B's _____ layer.
A. physical.
B. network.
C. transport.
D. session.
ANSWER: D

76. Demodulation is the process of _____
A. sending a file from one computer to another computer.

B. converting digital signals to analog signals.
C. converting analog signals to digital signals.
D. echoing every character that is received.
ANSWER: C

77. Many low -speed channels are interwoven into one high- speed transmission by a _____
A. time division multiplexer.
B. frequency division multiplexer.
C. code division multiplexer.
D. repeaters.
ANSWER: A

78. Bulletin board system _____
A. is a public access message system.
B. converts digital signals to analog signals.
C. is a modem capable of accepting commands.
D. converts analog signals to digital signals.
ANSWER: B

79. To connect a computer with a device in the same room user will likely to use _____
A. coaxial cable.
B. ground station.
C. dedicated line.
D. fibre optic cable.
ANSWER: A

80. The slowest transmission speeds are those of _____
A. twisted pair.
B. coaxial cable.
C. microwaves.
D. fibre optic cables.
ANSWER: A

81. Which of the following divides the high speed signal into frequency bands?
A. T switch.
B. Time division multiplexer.
C. Frequency Division Multiplexer.
D. Code Division Multiplexer.
ANSWER: C

82. Sending a file from users personal computers, primary memory or disk to another computer is called _____
A. uploading.
B. hang on.
C. logging on.
D. downloading.
ANSWER: A

83. In OSI network architecture the dialogue control and token management are responsibilities of _____
A. session layer.

B. network layer.
C. transport layer.
D. data link layer.
ANSWER: A

84. What is the number of separate protocol layers at the serial interface gateway specified by the X.25 standard?
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 3
ANSWER: D

85. The interactive transmission of data within a time sharing system may be best suited to _____
A. half duplex.
B. simplex lines.
C. biflex lines.
D. full duplex lines.
ANSWER: A

86. How many OSI layers are covered in the X.25 standard?
A. 3
B. 2
C. 7
D. 6
ANSWER: A

87. The third layer of OSI model is _____
A. physical layer.
B. data link layer.
C. network layer.
D. transport layer.
ANSWER: C

88. The X.25 standard specifies a _____
A. technique for start stop data.
B. technique for dial access.
C. DTE/DCE interface.
D. data bit rate.
ANSWER: C

89. Which of the following signals is not standard RS-232-C signal?
A. VDR.
B. CTS.
C. RTS.
D. DSR.
ANSWER: A

90. What is the minimum number of wires needed to send data over a serial communication link layer?
A. 1
B. 2

C. 4
D. 6
ANSWER: B

91. How much power a light emitting diode can couple into an optical fiber?
A. 100 microwatts.
B. 440 microwatts.
C. 10 milliwatts.
D. 100 picowatts.
ANSWER: A

92. The transmission signal coding method of TI carrier is called _____
A. bipolar.
B. machester.
C. nrz.
D. binary.
ANSWER: A

93. Which data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link?
A. Simplex.
B. Full duplex.
C. Half duplex.
D. Bi flex.
ANSWER: B

94. The receive equalizer reduces delay distortions using _____
A. tapped delay lines.
B. gearshift.
C. descrambler.
D. difference edging.
ANSWER: B

95. In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as
A. detector.
B. modulator.
C. stations.
D. transponders.
ANSWER: D

96. In a synchronous modem, the receive equalizer is known as _____ analyzer.
A. adaptive.
B. statistical.
C. impairment.
D. compromise.
ANSWER: A

97. Which of the following systems provides the highest data rate to an individual device?
A. Computer bus.
B. Telephone lines.
C. Leased lines.
D. Voice band modem.

ANSWER: A

98. While transmitting odd -parity coded symbols, the number of zero in each symbol is _____
A. odd.
B. one.
C. even.
D. unknown.
ANSWER: D

99. A protocol is a set of rules governing a time sequence of events that must take place _____
A. between peers.
B. between an interface.
C. between modems.
D. across an interface.
ANSWER: A

100. Number of bits per symbol used in Baudot code is _____
A. 7
B. 8
C. 5
D. 9
ANSWER: C

101. What is the main function of the transport layer?
A. Node-To-Node Delivery.
B. Process-To-Process Message Delivery.
C. Synchronization.
D. Updating And Maintenance Of Routing Tables.
ANSWER: B

102. Session layer checkpoints _____
A. allow just a portion of a file to be resent.
B. control the addition of the headers.
C. detect and recover errors.
D. are involved in dialog control
ANSWER: A

103. To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host , the _____ address must be consulted.
A. port.
B. IP.
C. physical.
D. tunnel.
ANSWER: A

104. When a host on network A sends a message to a host on network B, which address does the router look at?
A. Port.
B. Physical.
C. IP.
D. Tunnel.

ANSWER: C

105. Which of the following is possible in a taken passing bus network?
A. In-service expansion.
B. Unlimited number of stations.
C. Unlimited distance.
D. Limited distance.
ANSWER: A

106. One important characteristics of the hub architecture of ARC-net is
A. directionalized transmission.
B. access control and addressing.
C. multiple virtual networks.
D. alternative routing.
ANSWER: A

107. What is the main purpose of a data link content mirror?
A. To detect problems in protocol.
B. To determine the type of switching used in a data link.
C. To determine the type of transmission used in a data link.
D. To determine the flow of data.
ANSWER: A

108. Which of the following is not a standard synchronous communication protocol?
A. SDLC.
B. SLIP.
C. SMTP.
D. PAS.
ANSWER: D

109. IPV6 has _____ bit addresses.
A. 32
B. 4
C. 128
D. variable
ANSWER: C

110. In fiber optics,the signal source is _____ waves.
A. light.
B. infrared.
C. radio.
D. very low frequency.
ANSWER: A

111. Transmission media are usually categorized as _____
A. fixed or unfixed.
B. determinate or indeterminate.
C. guided or unguided.
D. metallic or nonmetallic.
ANSWER: C

112. _____ cable consists of an inner copper core and a second conducting outer sheath.
A. Twisted pair.
B. Fiber-optic.
C. Radio.
D. Shielded twisted pair.
ANSWER: C

113. Which of the following is not a guided medium?
A. Twisted - pair.
B. Coaxial cable.
C. Fiber-optic.
D. Atmosphere.
ANSWER: D

114. Which of the following primarily uses guided media?
A. Cellular telephone system.
B. Local telephone system.
C. Satellite Communications.
D. Radio broadcasting.
ANSWER: B

115. The amount of uncertainty in a system of symbol is called _____
A. bandwidth.
B. entrophy.
C. loss.
D. Quantum
ANSWER: B

116. Coaxial cable has conductors with _____
A. equal resistance.
B. the same diameter.
C. a common axis.
D. above the common axis.
ANSWER: C

117. A device that converts digital signals into analog signals is _____
A. a packet.
B. gateway.
C. modem.
D. repeater.
ANSWER: C

118. All of the parts in a computer talk to each other by sending _____
A. digital signals.
B. smoothly varying signal waves.
C. analog signals.
D. light.
ANSWER: A

119. If user get both local and remote echoes, every character type will appear on the screen _____
A. once

B. twice
C. three times
D. never
ANSWER: B

120. What protects the coaxial cable from noise?
A. Inner conductor.
B. Outer conductor.
C. Diameter of cable.
D. Insulating material.
ANSWER: B

121. In an optical fiber the inner core is _____ the cladding.
A. more dense than.
B. the same density as.
C. less than dense.
D. another name for.
ANSWER: A

122. The inner core of an optical fiber is _____ in composition.
A. glass or plastic.
B. bimetallic.
C. copper.
D. liquid.
ANSWER: A

123. Radio communication frequencies range from _____
A. 3 KHz to 300 KHz.
B. 3 KHz to 300 GHz.
C. 300 KHz to 3 GHz.
D. 3 KHz to 3000 GHz.
ANSWER: C

124. The radio communication spectrum is divided into bands based on _____
A. amplitude.
B. cost and hardware.
C. frequency.
D. transmission media.
ANSWER: C

125. When a beam of light travels through media of two different densities, if the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle, _____ occurs.
A. reflection.
B. refraction.
C. incidence.
D. criticism.
ANSWER: A

126. In a noisy environment, the best transmission medium would be _____
A. twisted pair.
B. optical fiber.

C. coaxial cable.
D. the atmosphere.
ANSWER: B

127. What is the frequency range used for FM radio transmission?
A. Low frequency: 30 KHz to 300 MHz.
B. Very Low Frequency : 0 Hz to 30 Hz.
C. High frequency : 3 MHz to 30 MHz.
D. Very High Frequency : 30 MHz to 300 MHz.
ANSWER: D

128. End-to-end connectivity is provided from host-to-host in _____
A. session layer.
B. presentation layer.
C. transport layer.
D. network layer.
ANSWER: C

129. Packet switched stream (PSS) was introduced in _____
A. US.
B. UK.
C. Australia.
D. Japan.
ANSWER: B

130. PSS was introduced in the year _____
A. 1961.
B. 1971.
C. 1981.
D. 1991.
ANSWER: C

131. The _____ houses the switches in token ring.
A. NIC.
B. 9-pin connector.
C. MAU.
D. transceiver.
ANSWER: C

132. 10 base 2 and 10 base 5 have different _____
A. signal band types.
B. maximum signal lengths.
C. fields on the frame.
D. maximum data rates.
ANSWER: B

133. _____ specifies a star topology featuring a central hub and unshielded twisted-pair wire as the medium.
A. 10 Base 2.
B. 10 Base 5.
C. 10 Base T.

D. 10 Base 8.
ANSWER: C

134. How many digits of the DNIC (Data Network Identification Code) identifies a country?
A. First Three.
B. First Four.
C. First Five.
D. First Two.
ANSWER: B

135. The most efficient medium for ATM is _____
A. twisted pair.
B. optical fiber.
C. coaxial cable.
D. the atmosphere.
ANSWER: B

136. Which of the following is a wrong example of network layer?
A. IP - ARPANET.
B. X.25 PLP-ISO.
C. Usenet.
D. X.25 level2 ISO.
ANSWER: D

137. When a light beam moves to a less dense medium, the angle of refraction is _____ the angle of incidence.
A. greater than.
B. equal to.
C. less than.
D. less than equal to.
ANSWER: A

138. 10 Base 2 uses _____ cable.
A. thick coaxial.
B. thin coaxial.
C. twisted pair.
D. fiber optic.
ANSWER: B

139. 10 Base 5 uses the _____ cable.
A. thick coaxial.
B. thin coaxial.
C. twisted pair.
D. fiber optic.
ANSWER: A

140. When talking about unguided media, usually it is referred to
A. metallic wires.
B. metals.
C. the atmosphere.
D. nonmetallic wires.

ANSWER: C

141. The CCITT Recommendation X.25 specifies _____ three layers of communications.
A. Application, presentation and session.
B. Session, transport and network.
C. Physical, data link and network.
D. Data link, network and transport.
ANSWER: C

142. Which of the following digits are known as the area code of the Network user address?
A. 5-7
B. 1-4
C. 8-12
D. 13-14
ANSWER: A

143. Which type of switching uses the entire capacity of a dedicated link?
A. Circuit switching.
B. Datagram.
C. Virtual Circuit.
D. Message switching.
ANSWER: A

144. In OSI reference model, which of the following layer provides error-free delivery of data?
A. Session layer.
B. Presentation layer.
C. Transport layer.
D. Network layer.
ANSWER: C

145. Which of the following layer protocols are responsible for user and the application programme support such as passwords, resource sharing etc?
A. Layer 4 protocols.
B. Layer 5 protocols.
C. Layer 6 protocols.
D. Layer 7 protocols.
ANSWER: D

146. In OSI model, which of the following layer transforms information from machine format into that understandable by user?
A. Application.
B. Session.
C. Presentation.
D. Physical.
ANSWER: C

147. A decrease in magnitude of current, voltage, a power signal in transmission between points is known as _____
A. attenuation.
B. aloha.
C. amplitude.

D. carrier.
ANSWER: A

148. A medium access control technique for multiple access transmission media is _____
A. attenuation.
B. aloha.
C. amplitude.
D. carrier.
ANSWER: B

149. The size or magnitude of a voltage or current waveform is _____
A. attenuation.
B. aloha.
C. amplitude.
D. carrier.
ANSWER: C

150. A device that links two homogenous packet-broadcast local networks is _____
A. hub.
B. gateway.
C. repeater.
D. bridge.
ANSWER: D

151. A form of modulation in which the amplitude of a carrier wave is varied in accordance with some characteristics of the modulating signal, is known as _____
A. angle modulation.
B. aloha.
C. amplitude modulation.
D. modem.
ANSWER: C

152. Modulation in which two binary values are represented by two different amplitudes of the carrier frequency is known as _____
A. amplitude shift keying.
B. amplitude.
C. amplitude modulation.
D. aloha.
ANSWER: A

153. The simultaneous transmission of data to a number of stations is known as _____
A. broadcast.
B. bandwidth.
C. analog transmission.
D. aloha.
ANSWER: A

154. Which layer of OSI determines the interface of the system with the user?
A. Network.
B. Application.
C. Data link.

D. Physical.
ANSWER: B

155. Which of the following condition is used to transmit two packets over a medium at the same time?
A. Synchronous.
B. Collision.
C. Contention.
D. Asynchronous.
ANSWER: B

156. Which of the following summation operation is performed on the bits to check an error-detecting code?
A. Codec.
B. Coder-decoder.
C. Checksum.
D. Attenuation.
ANSWER: C

157. Frame relay operates in the _____
A. application, presentation.
B. session, transport.
C. physical, data link
D. data link, network.
ANSWER: C

158. Repeaters function in the _____ layers
A. application, presentation.
B. session, transport.
C. physical, data link.
D. data link, network.
ANSWER: C

159. Which of the following is not a connecting device?
A. Bridge.
B. Gateway.
C. Transceiver.
D. Hub.
ANSWER: C

160. Gateways function in which layer?
A. Lower 3.
B. Upper 4.
C. All 7.
D. All but the physical layer.
ANSWER: C

161. Which ATM layer has 53 bytes cell as an end product?
A. Physical.
B. ATM.
C. Application adaptation.
D. Cell transformation.

ANSWER: B

162. Which of the following method is used for dedicated communications packet between two devices through one or more intermediate switching nodes?
A. Switch network.
B. Circuit switching.
C. Packet switching.
D. Message switching.
ANSWER: B

163. Which of the following technique is used for allocating capacity on a satellite channel using fixed-assignment FDM?
A. Amplitude modulation.
B. Frequency division multiple access.
C. Frequency shift keying.
D. Frequency modulation.
ANSWER: B

164. Which of the following device is used to connect two systems, especially if the systems use different protocols?
A. Hub.
B. Bridge.
C. Gateway.
D. Repeater.
ANSWER: C

165. A bridge functions in a _____ layer.
A. application, presentation.
B. session, transport.
C. physical, data link.
D. data link, network.
ANSWER: C

166. Which of the following medium access control technique is used fro bus/tree?
A. Token ring.
B. Token bus.
C. CSMA
D. MAC.
ANSWER: B

167. Which of the following network access standard is used for connecting stations to a packet- switched network?
A. X.3
B. X.21
C. X.25
D. X.75
ANSWER: C

168. A repeater takes a weakened or corrupted signal and _____ it.
A. amplifies.
B. regenerates.

C. reroutes.
D. resamples.
ANSWER: B

169. Routers functions in the _____ layers.
A. application, presentation and session.
B. session, transport and network.
C. physical, data link and network.
D. data link, network and transport.
ANSWER: C

170. Identify the following IP address: 192.5.0.0 _____
A. host ip address.
B. limited broadcast address.
C. direct broadcast address.
D. network address.
ANSWER: A

171. What is the host IP of a system having the IP address 192.0.0.10?
A. 192
B. 0.10
C. 0.0.10
D. 192.0
ANSWER: C

172. Which of the following TCP/IP protocol is used for remote terminal connection service?
A. TELNET.
B. RARP.
C. FTP.
D. UDP.
ANSWER: A

173. The protocol used for transferring files from one system to another is _____
A. TELNET.
B. RARP.
C. FTP.
D. UDP.
ANSWER: C

174. A band is always equivalent to _____
A. a byte.
B. a bit.
C. 100 bits.
D. 1000 bits.
ANSWER: C

175. The TCP/IP protocol used for file transfer with minimal capability and minimal overhead _____
A. RARP.
B. FTP.
C. TFTP.
D. TELNET.

ANSWER: C

176. What destination address can be used to send a packet from a host with IP address 188.1.1.1 to all hosts on the network _____
A. 188.0.0.0.
B. 255.255.255.255.
C. 0.0.0.0.
D. 1.2.3.
ANSWER: B

177. A packet sent from a node at 198.123.46.20 to a node at 198.123.46.21 requires a _____ destination address.
A. Unicast.
B. Broadcast.
C. Multicast.
D. Synchronous.
ANSWER: A

178. Which of the following program is used to copy files to or from another UNIX timesharing system over a single link?
A. VMTP.
B. TFTP.
C. UUCP.
D. UART.
ANSWER: A

179. Which transmission mode is used for data communication along telephone lines?
A. Parallel.
B. Serial.
C. Synchronous.
D. Asynchronous.
ANSWER: B

180. Which of the following device copies electrical signals from one Ethernet to another?
A. Bridge.
B. Repeater.
C. Hub.
D. Passive hub.
ANSWER: B

181. A machine that connects to two or more electronic mail systems and transfers mail messages among them is known as _____
A. gateways.
B. mail gateway.
C. bridges.
D. user agent.
ANSWER: B

182. What is the usual number of bits transmitted in parallel data transmission used by micro computers?
A. 16
B. 8

C. 9
D. 4
ANSWER: C

183. What are the most commonly used transmission speeds in BPS used in data communication?
A. 300.
B. 2400.
C. 1200.
D. 9600.
ANSWER: D

184. Many large organization with their offices in different countries of the world connect their computers through telecommunication satellites and telephone lines. Such communication network is called _____
A. LAN.
B. WAN.
C. ECONET.
D. ETHERNET.
ANSWER: B

185. What is the minimum number of wires required for sending data over a serial communications links?
A. 2
B. 1
C. 4
D. 3
ANSWER: A

186. Working of the WAN generally does not involve _____
A. telephone lines.
B. microwaves.
C. satellites.
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

187. A private network with 300 computers wants to use a netid reserved by the internet authorities. What is a good net id choice?
A. 10.0.0.
B. 192.68.0.
C. 172.16.
D. 0.0.0.
ANSWER: C

188. In _____ delivery, both the deliverer of the IP packet and the destination are on the same network.
A. a connectionless.
B. a direct.
C. a connection oriented.
D. an indirect.
ANSWER: C

189. In _____ delivery, packets of a message are logically connected to one another.
A. a connectionless.

B. a direct.
C. a connection oriented.
D. an indirect.
ANSWER: C

190. In _____ delivery, a packet is not connected to any other packet.
A. a connectionless.
B. a direct.
C. a connection oriented.
D. an indirect.
ANSWER: D

191. When a direct delivery is made, both the deliverer and receiver have the same _____
A. routing table.
B. host id.
C. IP address.
D. netid.
ANSWER: D

192. When was Modem invented and in which country?
A. 1963, USA.
B. 1965,Germany.
C. 1950, USA.
D. 1950, Japan.
ANSWER: C

193. Different computers are connected to a LAN by a cable and a/an _____
A. special wires.
B. interface card.
C. modem.
D. telephone lines.
ANSWER: B

194. A modem is connected in between a telephone line and a _____
A. network.
B. computer.
C. communication adapter.
D. serial port.
ANSWER: C

195. The word telematics is a combination of _____
A. computer.
B. telecommunication.
C. informatics.
D. (b) and (c).
ANSWER: D

196. Which of the following data transmission media has the largest terrestrial range without the use of repeaters or other devices?
A. Hardwiring.
B. Satellite.

C. Microwave.
D. Laser.
ANSWER: B

197. An ROP would be attached to a _____
A. simplex channel.
B. duplex channel.
C. half duplex channel.
D. full duplex channel.
ANSWER: A

198. A batch processing terminal would not include a _____
A. CPU.
B. card punch.
C. card reader.
D. line printer.
ANSWER: A

199. A hard copy would be prepared on a _____
A. line printer.
B. typewriter terminal.
C. plotter.
D. All of the above.
ANSWER: D

200. Transmission of computerized data from one location to another is called _____
A. data flow.
B. data transfer.
C. data communication.
D. data management.
ANSWER: C

201. . Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in _____
A. simplex mode.
B. half duplex mode.
C. full duplex mode.
D. asynchronous mode.
ANSWER: C

202. The term remote job entry relates to _____
A. batch processing.
B. real time processing.
C. transaction processing.
D. distribute processing.
ANSWER: A

203. A required characteristics of an online real-time system is
A. offline batch processing.
B. more than one CPU.
C. no delay in processing.

D. good time slice.
ANSWER: C

204. An example of digital, rather than analog communication is _____
A. DDD.
B. WATS.
C. DDS.
D. DDT.
ANSWER: C

205. . Which of the following communications lines is best suited to interactive processing applications?
A. Narrowband channels.
B. Simplex lines.
C. Full duplex channel.
D. Mixed band channels.
ANSWER: C

206. Data communications monitors available on the software market include_____
A. ENVIRON/1.
B. BPL.
C. TOTAL.
D. Telnet.
ANSWER: A

207. When an indirect delivery is made, the deliverer and the receiver have _____
A. the same IP address.
B. the same netid.
C. different IP address.
D. different netid.
ANSWER: D

208. In _____ routing, the mask and the destination address are both 0.0.0.0 in the routing table.
A. next-hop.
B. host-specific
C. network-specific.
D. default.
ANSWER: D

209. The change in specific rotation due to interconversion of a form into b form or vice versa is known as _____
A. mutarotation.
B. epimerisation.
C. isomerisation.
D. cyclization.
ANSWER: B

210. In _____ routing, the routing tables hold the address of just the next hop instead of complete route information.
A. next-hop.
B. host-specific.
C. network-specific.

D. default.
ANSWER: D

211. In _____ routing, the destination address is a network address in the routing tables.
A. next-hop.
B. host-specific.
C. network-specific.
D. default.
ANSWER: C

212. The _____ flag indicates the availability of a router.
A. up.
B. host specific.
C. gateway.
D. added by redirection.
ANSWER: D

213. For a direct delivery, the _____ flag is on.
A. Up.
B. host specific.
C. Gateway.
D. added by redirection.
ANSWER: C

214. The process of converting analog signals into digital signals so they can be processed by a receiving computer is referred to as _____
A. synchronizing.
B. demodulation.
C. modulation.
D. default.
ANSWER: B

215. Most data communications involving telegraph line use
A. simplex lines.
B. dialed service.
C. narrowband channel.
D. wideband channel.
ANSWER: C

216. Which of the following does not allow multiple users or devices to share one communication line?
A. Doubleplexer.
B. Concentrator.
C. Multiplexer.
D. Controller.
ANSWER: A

217. After coding a document into a digital signal, it can be sent by telephone, telex or satellite to the receiver where the signal is decoded and an exact copy of the original document is made. What is it called?
A. Telex.
B. Electronic mail.
C. Facsimile.

D. Word processor.
ANSWER: C

218. Videotex is a combination of _____
A. computer technology.
B. television.
C. computers.
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

219. Usually it takes 10 bits to represent one character. How many characters can be transmitted at a speed of 1200 bps?
A. 10
B. 12
C. 20
D. 1200
ANSWER: B

220. Who invented the modem?
A. Wang Laboratories.
B. AT & T.
C. Apple computers.
D. Satyam conferencing.
ANSWER: B

221. Business talks can be efficiently handled by _____
A. Telemeeting.
B. Telemailing.
C. Teleconferencing.
D. Teletalking.
ANSWER: C

222. Which of the following is not used in Local Area Networks (LAN)?
A. Computer.
B. Printer.
C. Modem.
D. Cable.
ANSWER: C

223. Communication between computers almost always _____
A. serial.
B. series parallel.
C. parallel.
D. direct.
ANSWER: A

224. The_____ flag indicates that the entry of the destination column is a host-specific address.
A. gateway.
B. host-specific.
C. modified by redirection.
D. added by redirection

ANSWER: D

225. The IP address is assigned _____
A. randomly.
B. alternatively.
C. area wise.
D. hierarchically.
ANSWER: D

226. Most of the internet users are on a class _____ network
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
ANSWER: C

227. Port number 21 is for _____
A. http.
B. email.
C. TELNET.
D. FTP.
ANSWER: D

228. TCP/IP reserve _____ ports for protocols.
A. 21
B. 24
C. 1024
D. 2042
ANSWER: C

229. IPV4 uses _____ bit value to represent address.
A. 128
B. 64
C. 32
D. 16
ANSWER: C

230. The _____ flag indicates that a redirection message has added a new entry to the routing table.
A. gateway.
B. host-specific
C. modified by redirection.
D. added by redirection.
ANSWER: D

231. In the domain name chal.atc.fhda.edu _____ is the most specific label.
A. chal.
B. atc.
C. edu.
D. fhda.
ANSWER: A

232. In the domain name chal.atc.fhda.edu _____ is the least specific label.
A. chal.
B. atc.
C. edu.
D. fhda
ANSWER: C

233. Identify the Odd term among the following group.
A. Optical Fiber.
B. Twisted Pair.
C. Coaxial Cable.
D. Microwaves.
ANSWER: D

234. An example for analog communication method is _____
A. microwave.
B. laser beam.
C. voice grade telephone line.
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

235. In _____ resolution the client could directly contact with at most one server.
A. a recursive.
B. a cache.
C. an iterative.
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: A

236. Which among the following is not a guided transmission media?
A. Optical Fiber.
B. Twisted Pair.
C. Coaxial Cable.
D. Microwaves
ANSWER: D

237. A sub division of main storage created by operational software is referred to as _____
A. compartment.
B. time-shared program.
C. divided core.
D. partition.
ANSWER: D

238. An example of a medium- speed, switched communications service is _____
A. Series 1000.
B. Dataphone 50.
C. DDD.
D. Default.
ANSWER: B

239. In address-to-name resolution the _____ domain is used.
A. inverse.

B. generic.
C. country.
D. reverse.
ANSWER: A

240. Which of the following is an advantage to using fiber optics data transmission?
A. Resistance to data theft.
B. Fast data transmission rate
C. Low noise level.
D. Few transmission errors.
ANSWER: C

241. In _____ resolution the client is in direct contact more than one server.
A. a recursive.
B. a cache.
C. an interactive.
D. default.
ANSWER: C

242. Hypertext documents are linked through _____
A. DNS.
B. TELNET.
C. pointers.
D. hyperlinks.
ANSWER: D

243. Which of the following is not a programming language?
A. HHTP.
B. HTML.
C. CGI.
D. Java.
ANSWER: A

244. Which of the following is not a retrieval method?
A. Gopher.
B. Archie.
C. HTML.
D. HTTP.
ANSWER: C

245. Which of the following types of channels moves data relatively slowly?
A. Voiceband channel.
B. Wideband channel.
C. Narrowband channel
D. Broadband channel.
ANSWER: C

246. Which of the following server can host servlets?
A. Apache server.
B. IIS.
C. Windows 2000 Server.

D. Tomcat Server.
ANSWER: D

247. A distributed data processing configuration in which all activities must pass through a centrally located computer is called a _____
A. hierarchical network
B. spider network.
C. ring network.
D. data control network.
ANSWER: B

248. Network cable lies on _____ layer.
A. physical.
B. data link
C. network
D. transport.
ANSWER: A

249. Printer server uses a _____ which is a buffer that holds data before it is send to the printer.
A. queue.
B. spool.
C. terminal.
D. buffer.
ANSWER: B

250. _____ are used in bus topology.
A. Terminators.
B. Star.
C. Ring.
D. Mesh.
ANSWER: A

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