Computer Networks

SET-10

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1. 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.

2. 10 Base 5 uses the _____ cable.
   A. thick coaxial.
   B. thin coaxial.
   C. twisted pair.
   D. fiber optic.

3. 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.

4. The size or magnitude of a voltage or current waveform is _____
   A. Attenuation
   B. aloha.
   C. amplitude.
   D. carrier.

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

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

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

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

11. 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.

12. 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.

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

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

15. An example of digital, rather than analog communication is _____
   A. DDD.
   B. WATS.

C. DDS.

D. DDT.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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

19. 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

20. IPV4 uses _____ bit value to represent address.

    A. 128

    B. 64

    C. 32

    D. 16

21. An example for analog communication method is
_____

    A.   microwave.
    B.   laser beam.
    C.   voice grade telephone line.
    D.   all of the above.

22. In address-to-name resolution the _____ domain is used.

    A.   inverse.
    B.   generic.
    C.   country.
    D.   reverse.

23. Which of the following is not a retrieval method?

    A.   Gopher.
    B.   Archie.
    C.   HTML.
    D.   HTTP.

24. 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.

25. _____ are used in bus topology.

    A.   Terminators.
    B.   Star.
    C.   Ring.
    D.   Mesh.

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ANSWER					
1.	B	11.	B	21.	D
2.	A	12.	C	22.	A
3.	C	13.	C	23.	C
4.	C	14.	D	24.	B
5.	B	15.	C	25.	A
6.	C	16.	B		
7.	C	17.	B		
8.	C	18.	B		
9.	C	19.	D		
10.	B	20.	C		