Computer Networks

SET-50

By

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1. The main difference between TCP and UDP is
   - A. UDP is connection oriented whereas TCP is datagram service
   - B. TCP is an Internet protocol whereas UDP is an ATM protocol
   - C. UDP is a datagram whereas TCP is a connection oriented service
   - D. All of the above

2. To avoid transmission errors, a check figure is calculated by the
   - A. transmitting computer
   - B. receiving computer
   - C. both (a) and (b)
   - D. Start and stop bit

3. The 802.5 standard implements a way for preventing collisions on the network. How are collisions prevented when using this standard?
   - A. CSMA/CD
   - B. Token passing
   - C. Collision detection
   - D. Time sharing

4. Which of the following system calls results in the sending of SYNpackets?
   - A. socket
   - B. bind
   - C. listen
   - D. connect

5. Station A needs to send a message consisting of 9 packets to Station B using a sliding window (window size 3) and go-back-n error control strategy. All packets are ready and immediately available for transmission. If every 5th packet that A transmits gets lost (but no acks from B ever get lost), then what isthe number of packets that A will transmit for sending the message to B?

   A. 12
   B. 14
   C. 16
   D. 18

6. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding a bridge?

   A. Bridge is a layer 2 device
   B. Bridge reduces collision domain
   C. Bridge is used to connect two or more LAN segments
   D. Bridge reduces broadcast domain

7. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by

   A. Analog modulation
   B. Digital modulation
   C. Multiplexing
   D. Phase modulation

8. If link transmits 4000frames per second, and each slot has 8 bits, the transmission rate of circuit this TDM is

   A. 32kbps
   B. 500bps
   C. 500kbps

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D. 32bps

9. The time required to examine the packet's header and determine where to direct the packet is part of
   A. Processing delay
   B. Queuing delay
   C. Transmission delay
   D. Propagation delay

10. Message Oriented Middleware allows general purpose messages to be exchanged in a Client/Server system using message queues.
    A. True
    B. False

11. A network point that provides entrance into another network is called as_____
    A. Node
    B. Gateway
    C. Switch
    D. Router

12. ARP works on Ethernet networks.
    A. False
    B. True

13. Which of the following is true for secure shell tunneling?
    A. To set up an SSH tunnel, one configures an SSH client to forward a specified local port
    B. SSH tunnels provide a means to not bypass firewalls
    C. All SSH clients support dynamic port forwarding
    D. Both A and B

14. **What is the difference between ring and bus topology?**
    A. In Ring, all nodes are connected with another in a loop while in the bus they are connected to a central cable
    B. In Ring, all nodes are connected with another loop while on a bus they are connected to a central cable
    C. In the bus, all nodes are connected with another in a loop while instar they are connected to a central node
    D. In Bus all nodes are connected with another loop while instar they are connected to a central cable

15. **IPv6 has _____ -bit addresses.**
    A. 32
    B. 64
    C. 128
    D. variable

16. **The combination of an IP address and a port number is known as _____**
    A. network number
    B. socket address
    C. subnet mask number
    D. MAC address

17. **_____ can detect burst error of length less than or equal to degree of the polynomial and detects burst errors that affect odd number of bits.**
    A. Hamming Code
    B. CRC

C. VRC

D. None of the above

18. A small network making up the Internet and also having a small numbers of computers within it is called

    A. Host

    B. Address

    C. Subdomain

    D. None of the above

19. With an IP address of 201.142.23.12, what is your default subnet masks?

    A. 0.0.0.0

    B. 255.0.0.0

    C. 255.255.0.0

    D. 255.255.255.0

20. What is the maximum size of data that the application layer can pass on to the TCP layer below?

    A. Any size

    B. 2^{16} bytes-size of TCP header

    C. 2^{16} bytes

    D. 1500 bytes

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