1.ARQ stands for…… ..

a.Automatic repeat quantization

b. Automatic repeat request

c. Automatic retransmission request

d. Acknowledge repeat request

2. Which topology requires multipoint connection?

a.Mesh

b.star

c.bus

d. ring

3. Error control is combination of

a.Error detection and error correction

b.low and error control

c.bit stuffing and unstuffing

d.byte stuffing and unstuffing

4.In cyclic redundancy checking what is the CRC?

a.The Remainder

b. The dividend

c. the divisor

d. the quotient

5.A cable break in ---- topology,stops all transmission.

   a. Mesh

b.bus

c.star

d. ring

6.The OSI model consists of – – layers

a.3

b.8

 c.5

 d. 7

7.CRC stands for

a. Combine resistance check

 b. Cyclic redundancy check

c.Cyclic redundancy code

 d. Combine redundancy code

8.The IETF standards documents are called _____

a) RFC

b) RCF

c) ID

d) DFC

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

a) Added

b) Removed

c) Rearranged

10. Which organization has authority over interstate and international commerce in the communications field?

a) ITU-T

b) IEEE

c) FCC

d) ISO

11. Three or more devices share a link in _____ connection.

a) Unipoint

b) Multipoint

c) Point to point

d) Simplex

12. The structure or format of data is called _____

a) Syntax

b) Semantics

c) Struct

d) Formatting

13. Which transmission media provides the highest transmission speed in a network?

a) coaxial cable

b) twisted pair cable

c) optical fiber

d) electrical cable

14. A _____ set of rules that governs data communication.

a) Protocols

b) Standards

c) RFCs

d) Servers

15. Bits can be sent over guided and unguided media as analog signal by _____

a) digital modulation

b) amplitude modulation

c) frequency modulation

d) phase modulation

16.Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission.

a) Automatic

b) Half-duplex

c) Full-duplex

d) Simplex

17.The first Network was called _____a) CNNETb) NSFNET

c) ASAPNET

d) ARPANET

18.The portion of physical layer that interfaces with the media access control sublayer is called _____**a) physical signalling sublayer**

b) physical data sublayer

c) physical address sublayer

d) physical transport sublayer

19.Which of this is not a network edge device?

a) PC

b) Smartphones

c) Servers

d) Switch

20.The physical layer provides _____

a) mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables

b) electrical specification of transmission line signal level

c) specification for IR over optical fiber

d) all of the mentioned

21. A _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.

a) Path

b) Medium

c) Protocol

d) Route

22. Wireless transmission of signals can be done via _____

a) radio waves

b) microwaves

c) infrared

d) all of the mentioned

23.Which topology features point to point configuration?

    a. Mesh

    b. Star

    c. Bus

    d. Ring

24. In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides _____

a) start and stop signalling

b) flow control

c) both start & stop signalling and flow control

d) only start signalling

25.A single channel is shared by multiple signals by _____

a) analog modulation

b) digital modulation

c) multiplexing

d) phase modulation

26. A network that contains multiple hubs is most likely configured in a ---- topology.

    a. Star
    b. Mesh
    c. Bus
    d. Ring

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

a) data link layer

b) network layer

c) trasnport layer

d) application layer

28.Which of the following is the application layer service?

    a. Network virtual terminal
    b. file transfer access and Management
    c. mail service
    d. all of this

29. Node to node delivery of the data unit is the responsibility of the ---layer.

    a. Network
    b. Physical
    c. Data link
    d. Transport

30. The physical layer is responsible for _____

a) line coding

b) channel coding

c) modulation

d) all of the mentioned

31.The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels -

a.Protocol

 b. Path

 c. Medium

 d. Route

32. Three or more devices share a link in _____ connection

    a. Multipoint
    b. Point to point
    c. Unipoint
    d. None of the mentioned

33.Which field helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?

a) Offset b) Flag c) TTL d) Identifier

34. The size of an IP address in IPv6 is _____

a) 4 bytes **b) 128 bits** c) 8 bytes d) 100 bits

35. The function of DSLAM is -

    a. Convert digital signals into analog signals

b. Amplify digital signals

c. **Convert analog signals into digital signals**

d. None of these

36. "Parity bits" are used for which of the following purposes?

a) Encryption of data   b)To transmit faster **c) To detect errors** d)To identify the user

37. What kind of transmission medium is most appropriate to carry data in a computer network that is exposed to electrical interferences?

a) Unshielded twisted pair **b) Optical fiber** c)Coaxial cable d) Microwave

38. In computer network nodes are

a. the computer that routes the data

b. the computer that terminates the data

c. the computer that originates the data

d. All of above

39. A collection of hyperlinked documents on the internet forms the ?.?

a.World Wide Web (WWW) b. E-mail system

c.Mailing list d.Hypertext markup language

40. Multiplexing can provide _____

a.Anti jamming

b. Efficiency

c. Privacy

d. Both Efficiency & Privacy

41. The location of a resource on the internet is given by its?

a.Protocol **b.URL** c. E-mail address d. ICQ

42. The term HTTP stands for?

a.Hyper terminal tracing program b.Hypertext tracing protocol

c.Hypertext transfer protocol   d. Hypertext transfer program

43. The TCP/IP _____ layer is equivalent to the combined session,presentation, and application layers of the OSI model

a.application b. network c.data link d. physical

44. The term FTP stands for?

a.File transfer program b.File transmission protocol

c.File transfer protocol d. File transfer protection

45. Which one of the following computer network is built on the top of another network?

a. chief network

b. prime network

c. prior network

d. overlay network

46. The physical layer is concerned with _____

a.bit-by-bit delivery b.process to process delivery

c.application to application delivery d.port to port delivery

47. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in

a.unicast network

b. **broadcast network**

c. multicast network

d. none of the mentioned

48. Bluetooth is an example of
   a. local area network
   b. virtual private network
   c. personal area network
   d. none of the mentioned

49.What IP address class allocates 8 bits for the host identification part?

a.Class A b.Class B **c.Class C** d.Class D

50. StarBand provides

    a.Cable access

    b. FTTH internet access

    c.Telephone access

    d.Satellite access

51. _____ refers to the physical or logical arrangement of a network.
   a. Data flow b.Mode of operation **c.Topology** d. None of the above

52.A _____ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings

a.MAN **b.LAN** c. WAN d.none of the above

53.A _____ is a set of rules that governs data communication.

a.forum **b. protocol** c.standard d.none of the above

54._____ algorithm transforms ciphertext to plaintext

a.Encryption **b.decryption** c. either (a) or (b) d.neither (a) nor (b)

55.In a(n) _____, the key is called the secret key

a.symmetric-key b.asymmetric-key c.either (a) or (b) . d.neither (a) nor (b)

56.The _____is the original message before transformation

a.Cipher text **b. plaintext** c. secret-text d.none of the above

57.In a(n) _____ cipher the same key is used by both sender and receiver.

a.symmetric-key b.A symmetric-key c.either (a) or (b) d.neither (a) nor (b)

58.if sender and receiver use different keys then it is called _____.

a.symmetric-key b. Asymmetric-key **c.public key encryption** d.either (a) or (b)

59.The art and science of breaking the chipper text is knows as _____

a.Encryption b.decryption **c.Cryptanalysis** d.Security

60.Public key Certificate commonly referred to as _____

a.Digital Certificate b.Registration authority

c.Cryptography d.d) either (c) or (b)

61.In fiber optics, the signal is _____ waves.

 a.light b.radio c. Infrared d.very low-frequency

62._____ cable consists of two insulated copper wire twisted together.

a.Coaxial b.Fiber-optic **c.Twisted-pair** d .none of the above

63.The OSI model consists of --------- layers.

a.three b.five **c.seven** d.eight

64.In the _____ layer data unit is called as frame.

a.Physical **b.Data link** c.Network d.presentation

65._____by using radio wave to send signals to the antennas on the earth.

a.Microwave transmission b.Light wave transmission

c.Satellite communication d.Infrared wave

66.A _____ cables is a watercraft capable of independent operation underwater.

a.Twisted pair b.Coaxial cable c. fiber optics **d.submarine**

67. In close loop congestion control technique, the decision are based on the _____

a.Concept of feedback loop b. Concept of forward loop

c. Concept of current state of network d.None of these

68.How many versions available of IP?

a.6 version b.4 version **c.2 version** d.1 version

69.IP4 Address is

a.8 bit b.16 bit c.**32 bit** d.64 bit

70.Which of the following IP address class is multicast?

a.class A b.class B c.class C **d.class D**

71.When many packets are present in the subnet and performance degrades then it leads to _____

a.Ingestion **b.Congestion** c.Diffusion d.None of these

72.which of the following are transport layer protocols used in networking?

a.TCP and FTP b.UDP and HTTP **c.TCP and UDP** d.HTTP and FTP

73.User datagram protocol is called connectionless because _____

a.all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer

b.it sends data as a stream of related packets

c.it is received in the same order as sent order

d.it sends data very quickly

74.Transmission control protocol _____

a. is a connection-oriented protocol b.uses a three way handshake to establish a connection

c.receives data from application as a single stream **d.all of the mentioned**

75.A _____ is a TCP name for a transport service access point.

a.port b.pipe c.node d. protocol

76.Transport layer protocols deals with _____

a.application to application communication

b.process to process communication

c.node to node communication

d.man to man communication

77.In cryptography, what is cipher?

a.algorithm for performing encryption and decryption

b.encrypted message

c.both algorithm for performing encryption and decryption and encrypted message

d.decrypted message

78.In asymmetric key cryptography, the private key is kept by _____

a.sender **b.receiver** c.sender and receiver

d.all the connected devices to the network

79.The File Transfer Protocol is built on _____

a.data centric architecture

b.service oriented architecture

c.client server architecture

d.connection oriented architecture

80.Which of this is not a class of IP address?

a).Class E b.Class C c.Class D **d.Class F**

81.Network addresses are a very important concept of _____

a.Routing b.Mask **c.IP Addressing** d.Classless Addressing

82.A term related sending data to a satellite is?

a. Downlink

b.Modulate

c. Demodulate

d. Uplink

83.The common name for a modulator-demodulator is

a.Modem

b.Joiner

c.Networker

d.Connector

84.Which of the following device is used to connect two systems, especially if the systems use different protocols?

a. Repeater

b. Gateway

c. Bridge

d.Hub

85.The slowest transmission speeds are those of

    a. Coaxial cable

    b. Twisted-pair wire

    c. Fiber-optic cable

    d. Microwaves

86.The Internet is

a.A communication system for some states of India

b. A communication system for the Indian government

c. An internal communication system for a business

d. **A large network of nnetworks**

87.A collection of computers and devices connected together via communication devices and transmission media is called a

a.Workgroup

b. Server

c. Mainframe

d. Network

88.The inner core of an optical fiber is--- in composition.

a.Glass or plastic b.copper

c.bimetallic d. Liquid

89.Computers connected to a LAN (local area network) can

a.Run faster

c. Go on line

c. E–mail

d. Share information and/or share peripheral equipment

90.A device which can be connected to a network without using cable is called

a. Centralized device

b. Distributed device

c. Wireless device

d.Open-source device

91.Frames from one LAN can be transmitted to another LAN via the device   a. Router **b. Bridge**

c. Repeater d.Modem

92.Which of the following types of channels moves data relatively slowly?

a.Wideband channel

b. Voiceband channel

c. Broadband channel

d. Narrowband channel

93.The connection between your computer at home and your local ISP is called _____

a.The last mile b.The home stretch

c.The home page

d.The backbone

94.A _____ is a set of rules.

a.Resource locator **b.Protocol** c.Domain d. URL

95.A _____ typically connects personal computers within a very limited geographical area, usually within a single building.

a.LAN b.WAN c. MAN d. TAN

96.Officer LANs that are spread geographically apart on a large scale can be connected using a corporate   a.LAN **b.WAN**

c.MAN d. CAN

97.What is a benefit of networking your computer with other computers?

a.Increase in the computer's speed

b.Sharing of cables to cut down on expenses and clutter

c.**Sharing of resources to cut down on the amount of equipment needed**

d.Increase in the speed of the network

98.Which of the following is required to communicate between two computers?

a.Communications software

b.Protocol

c.Communications hardware

d.All of the above

99.Which of the following is not a disadvantage of wireless LAN?

a.lower data transmission

b. Higher error rate

c.Interference of transmissions from different computers

d.All of the above

100.P2P is a _____ application architecture.

a.Client/server **b. Distributed**

c.Centralized

d.1-tier

---Best of Luck---