Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - –Computer Networks
Course Code - BNCSC201

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9.   1.Flow control is used to prevent

Mark only one oval.

⭘ overflow of sender buffer

⭘ overflow of receiver

⭘ collision between sender and receiver

⭘ underflow of sender and receiver

10.   2.Flow control is mainly a function of _____ layer

Mark only one oval.

◯ Application

◯ Presentation

◯ Session

◯ Data link

11.   3.Stop-and wait is a _____ technique

Mark only one oval.

◯ Line discipline

◯ Flow control

◯ Error control

◯ Session management

12.   4. What is the main disadvantage of stop-and-wait flow control?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Unreliable

◯ Inefficient

◯ Attenuation

◯ Dropped packets

13.   5. The network layer concerns with

Mark only one oval.

◯ bits

◯ frames

◯ packets

◯ segments

14.   6. LSP stands for

Mark only one oval.

◯ Link Stable Packet

◯ Link State Packet

◯ Link State Protocol

◯ Link State Path

15.   7. To join the internet, the computer has to be connected to a

Mark only one oval.

◯ internet architecture board

◯ internet society

◯ internet service provider

◯ none of the mentioned

16. 8. IPv6 addressed have a size of

Mark only one oval.

◯ 32 bits

◯ 64 bits

◯ 128 bits

◯ 256 bits

17. 9. Which protocol assigns an IP address to the client connected to the internet?

Mark only one oval.

◯ DHCP

◯ IP

◯ RPC

◯ FTP

18. 10. What is the maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts on a local subnet that uses the 255.255.255.224 subnet mask?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 14

◯ 15

◯ 16

◯ 30

19.   11. Default mask for class A is

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 255.0.0.0

⬭ 255.255.0.0

⬭ 255.255.255.0

⬭ 255.255.255.255

20.   12. Network congestion occurs

Mark only one oval.

⬭ in case of traffic overloading

⬭ when a system terminates

⬭ when connection between two nodes terminates

⬭ none of the mentioned

21.   13. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol used in networking?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ TCP

⬭ UDP

⬭ IP

⬭ Both TCP and UDP

22.   14. Connection establishment in TCP is done by which mechanism?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Flow control

⬭ Three-Way Handshaking

⬭ Forwarding

⬭ Synchronisation

23.   15. Which layer provides the services to the user?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Physical layer

⬭ Data link layer

⬭ Network layer

⬭ Application layer

24.   16. In computer network nodes are

Mark only one oval.

⬭ the computer that originates the data

⬭ the computer that routes the data

⬭ the computer that terminates the data

⬭ all of the mentioned

25.   17. Bluetooth is an example of a

Mark only one oval.
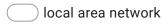
⬭ PAN

⬭ LAN

⬭ WAN

⬭ MAN

26.   18. A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
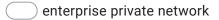
Mark only one oval.

⬭ Bridge

⬭ Firewall

⬭ Router

⬭ Repeater

27.   19.Which one of the following extends a private network across public networks?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ local area network

⬭ virtual private network

⬭ enterprise private network

⬭ storage area network

28.   20. This layer is an addition to OSI model when compared with TCP/IP model

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Application layer

⬭ Data Link layer

⬭ Presentation layer

⬭ Physical layer

29.   21. Data communication system within a building or campus is called _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ PAN

⬭ LAN

⬭ WAN

⬭ MAN

30.   22. Expand WAN

Mark only one oval.

⬭ World area network

⬭ Wide area network

⬭ Web area network

⬭ Wireless Access Network

31.　　23. OSI is the abbreviation of

Mark only one oval.

◯ open system interconnection

◯ operating system interface

◯ optical service implementation

◯ none of the mentioned

32.　　24. In the OSI model there are _____ layers.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Option 1

◯ 5

◯ 6

◯ 7

33.　　25. TCP/IP model was developed _____ the OSI model.

Mark only one oval.

◯ prior to

◯ after

◯ simultaneous to

◯ none of the mentioned

34.   26. Open Source Interconnection is developed by _____ and has ____ layers.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ IEEE,7

⬭ ISI,5

⬭ ISO,7

⬭ ISI,7

35.   27. Bridges/Switches function in which layer(s)?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Physical layer

⬭ Data link layer

⬭ Network layer

⬭ Both a. and b.

36.   28. Routers function in which layers of OSI model?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Physical layer

⬭ Data link layer

⬭ Network layer

⬭ all of the mentioned

37.   29. Gateways in OSI model can function all the way up to

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Physical layer

⬭ Data link layer

⬭ Network layer

⬭ Application layer

38.   30.Communication between a computer and a keyboard device involves
       _____ transmission.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Automatic

⬭ Half-duplex

⬭ Full-duplex

⬭ Simplex

39.   31. A telephone network is an example of _____ network.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Packet-switched

⬭ Circuit-switched

⬭ Message-switched

⬭ None of the mentioned

40. 32. In an optical fiber, the inner core is _____ the cladding

Mark only one oval.

○ denser than

○ less dense than

○ the same density as

○ another name for

41. 33. All the packets of a message follow the same channels of a path in the

Mark only one oval.

○ packet switching

○ circuit switching

○ message switching

○ virtual circuit

42. 34. The data link layer receives the packets from _____ and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.

Mark only one oval.

○ Physical layer

○ Data link layer

○ Network layer

○ Transport layer

43.   35. Which of the following tasks is not done by data link layer?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ framing

⬭ error control

⬭ flow control

⬭ channel coding

44.   36. Flow control is mainly used to prevent

Mark only one oval.

⬭ overflow of sender buffer

⬭ overflow of receiver

⬭ collision between sender and receiver

⬭ underflow of sender and receiver

45.   37. Which method can detect all single-bit error

Mark only one oval.

⬭ CRC

⬭ VRC

⬭ LRC

⬭ All of these

46.   38. Which one of the following is the random access protocol for channel access
       control?

Mark only one oval.

◯ CSMA/CD

◯ CSMA/CA

◯ ALOHA

◯ All of these

47.   39. The receiver of the data controls the amount of data that are to be sent by the
       sender is referred as _____

Mark only one oval.

◯ Flow control

◯ Error control

◯ Congestion control

◯ Error detection

48.   40. The 1-persistent CSMA / CD is a special case of the p-persistent approach with
       p =

Mark only one oval.

◯ 0.5

◯ 0.1

◯ 1

◯ 100

49. 41. In a stop-and-wait method of flow control, after the receiver receives a data frame, _____ frame can be sent

Mark only one oval.

⬭ An ACK

⬭ An NAK

⬭ An EOT

⬭ (a) or (b)

50. 42. In the sliding window method of flow control, the sender window _____ size when frames are sent.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ ncreases in

⬭ Decrease in

⬭ Expands in

⬭ Remains its original

51. 43. Token Bus is physically configured like _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Ethernet

⬭ Token Ring

⬭ FDDI

⬭ All of the above

52.   44. Ethernet, Token Ring and token Bus are all different types of

Mark only one oval.

◯ LANs

◯ MANs

◯ WANs

◯ VANs

53.   45. The network layer protocol of the internet is

Mark only one oval.

◯ ethernet

◯ IP

◯ HTTP

◯ TCP

54.   46. The time taken by a packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client is

Mark only one oval.

◯ STT

◯ RTT

◯ PTT

◯ JTT

55.   47. You need to subnet a network that has 5 subnets, each with at least 16 hosts. Which subnet mask would you use ?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 255.255.255.192

◯ 255.255.255.224

◯ 255.255.255.240

◯ 255.255.255.248

56.   48. You have a network that needs 29 subnets while maximizing the number of host addresses available on each subnet. How many bits must you borrow from the host field to provide the correct subnet mask?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 2

◯ 3

◯ 4

◯ 5

57.   49. If an Ethernet port on a router were assigned an IP address of 172.16.112.1/25, what would be the valid subnet address of this host?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 172.16.112.0

◯ 172.16.0.0

◯ 172.16.96.0

◯ 172.16.255.0

58.   50. The computation of the shortest path in OSPF is usually done by _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Bellman-ford algorithm

⬭ Routing information protocol

⬭ Dijkstra's algorithm

⬭ Distance vector routing

59.   51. Datagrams are routed to their destinations with the help of

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Switch table

⬭ Segments table

⬭ Datagram table

⬭ Routing table

60.   52. Identify the IP address in the class A

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 25.123.123.2

⬭ 191.23.21.54

⬭ 192.128.32.56

⬭ 128.14.12.34

61. 53. Identify the IP address in the class C

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 125.123.123.2

⬭ 191.23.21.54

⬭ 192.128.32.56

⬭ 10.14.12.34

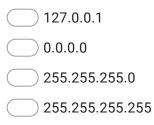62. 54. Class _____has the greatest number of hosts per given network address.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ A

⬭ B

⬭ C

⬭ D

63. 55. What is the hostid of the IP address 114.34.2.8

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 114.34

⬭ 114.34.2

⬭ 2.8

⬭ 34.2.8

64.   56. Which one is the loopback address?

Mark only one oval.

( ) 127.0.0.1

( ) 0.0.0.0

( ) 255.255.255.0

( ) 255.255.255.255

65.   57. Which of the following is the address of the router?

Mark only one oval.

( ) The IP address

( ) The TCP address

( ) The subnet mask

( ) The default gateway

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

Mark only one oval.

( ) port

( ) pipe

( ) node

( ) topology

67.   59. Which of the following is true with respect to TCP?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Connection-oriented

◯ Connection-less

◯ Network layer protocol

◯ Application layer protocol

68.   60. In TCP, sending and receiving data is done as

Mark only one oval.

◯ Stream of bytes

◯ Sequence of characters

◯ Lines of data

◯ Packets

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