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

Course Name - –Computer Networks
Course Code - BCAC401

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9.   1. If the maximum value of a signal is 31 and minimum value is -32, how many bits are used for coding?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 4

◯ 5

◯ 6

◯ 8

10.   2. 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

11.   3. Which protocol is used to acquire the MAC address of a host whose IP address is known?

Mark only one oval.

○ Dynamic Host Control Protocol

○ Address Resolution Protocol

○ User Datagram Protocol

○ Reverse Address Resolution Protocol

12.   4. When a protocol specifies that the address of the sender must occupy the first 4 bytes of a message, what is this issue?

Mark only one oval.

○ syntax

○ semantics

○ timing

○ none of these

13. 5. Forty station are connected on an Ethernet LAN of 10Mbps. A 10-port bridge segments the LAN. What is the effective average data rate of each station?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 2.5 Mbps

◯ 1.0 Mbps

◯ 0.5 Mbps

◯ 10 Mbps

14. 6. Transport layer provide which delivery?

Mark only one oval.

◯ bit to signal transmission

◯ multiplexing

◯ process to process delivery

◯ bit synchronization

15. 7. In networking terminology UTP means–

Mark only one oval.

◯ Unshielded twisted pair

◯ Ubiquitous Teflon port

◯ Uniformly terminating port

◯ Unshielded T-connector port

16.   8. Which of the following network device filters network traffic based on the MAC addresses?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ bridge

⬭ hub

⬭ repeater

⬭ switch

17.   9. For Stop-and-Wait ARQ, for n data packets sent ....acknowledgements are needed.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ n

⬭ 2n

⬭ n(n-1)

⬭ n-1

18.   10. Before data can be transmitted, they must be transformed into

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Low frequency sine wave

⬭ Electromagnetic signals

⬭ Aperiodic signals

⬭ None of these

19.　11. Switches function in which layer(s) of OSI model?

Mark only one oval.

○ physical

○ Data Link

○ Network

○ Application

20.　12. What is the purpose of random exponential backoff?

Mark only one oval.

○ It guaranteed that collision will not happen on next try

○ It decreases the chance of collision during next try

○ It increases congestion in the network

○ It decreases latency in packets

21.　13. Which of the following network device is used for interconnecting two LANs working on the same protocol?

Mark only one oval.

○ Repeater

○ Hub

○ Bridge

○ None of these

22.   14. Error detection at the data link layer is achieved by –

Mark only one oval.

◯ Bit stuffing

◯ CRC

◯ Hamming code

◯ Equalization

23.   15. The monitor station in what standard ensures that one and only one token is
circulating?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 802.3

◯ 802.4

◯ 802.5

◯ 802.11

24.   16. What are the properties of switched ethernet?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Filter segments based on IP address

◯ High utilization of computer networks

◯ Collision rate is very high

◯ None of these

25.   17. The key elements of a protocol are

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Syntax

⬭ Semantics

⬭ Timing

⬭ All of these

26.   18. In Ethernet when Manchester encoding is used, the bit rate is

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Half the baud rates

⬭ Twice the baud rate

⬭ Same as the baud rate

⬭ Three times the baud rate

27.   19. A bridge has access to the which of the following address of a station on the same network

Mark only one oval.

⬭ physical (MAC)

⬭ network.

⬭ service access point

⬭ all of these

28. 20. Which of the following network architectures does not use the token passing access method?

Mark only one oval.

○ IEEE 802.3

○ IEEE 802.4

○ IEEE 802.5

○ FDDI

29. 21. Aloha (slotted or pure) used in wireless medium because ....

Mark only one oval.

○ It is not always possible to detect collision apriori due to hidden node

○ It can detect collision faster than CSMA/CD

○ It detects hidden nodes before transmitting data

○ It clears the paths before any transmission.

30. 22. The number of times a signal changes value per second is called the----rate

Mark only one oval.

○ Bit rate

○ Baud rate

○ frequency rate

○ Bit interval

31.   23. Which of the following file is used to configure DNS in the client side?

Mark only one oval.

◯ hosts

◯ nsswitch.conf

◯ resolv.conf

◯ ntp.conf

32.   24. Which of the following TCP timers avoid deadlock when receiver buffer is announced as zero?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Time wait time

◯ Retransmission timer

◯ Keepalive timer

◯ Persistent timer

33.   25. A DNS server reduces the search time by using a mechanism called

Mark only one oval.

◯ Switching

◯ Blocking

◯ Caching

◯ Flushing

34. 26. Which statement among the following is FALSE ?

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ CSMA/CD should be used when the transmitter and the receiver cannot be turned on simultaneously
- ⬭ CSMA/CD have less collision probability than that of Aloha
- ⬭ Slotted Aloha does not sense before sending data
- ⬭ A node can start transmitting data only at beginning of a slot in slotted aloha

35. 27. Open Source Interconnection is developed by which two following layers?

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ IEEE, 7
- ⬭ ISO, 7
- ⬭ ISI, 7
- ⬭ ISI, 5

36. 28. Which of these following protocols prevents out-of-order delivery of data?

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ TCP
- ⬭ UDP
- ⬭ DNS
- ⬭ DHCP

37. 29. Repeaters function in which layer(s)?

Mark only one oval.

( ) physical

( ) data link

( ) network

( ) physical and data link

38. 30. UDP is

Mark only one oval.

( ) Reliable and connection oriented

( ) Unreliable and connection oriented

( ) Reliable and connectionless

( ) Unreliable and connectionless

39. 31. Manchester code is a–

Mark only one oval.

( ) Non-return to zero code

( ) Polar code

( ) Bipolar code

( ) Non-return to zero code and Bipolar code

40.   32. A telephone network is an example of …………. network.

Mark only one oval.

○ Packet-switched

○ Circuit-switched

○ Message-switched

○ None of these

41.   33. Telephone system network is the one of example of

Mark only one oval.

○ Circuit switching

○ Packet switching

○ Message switching

○ None of these

42.   34. What is the difference between MAC sublayer and LLC sublayer?

Mark only one oval.

○ LLC multiplexes data from network layer and demultiplexes data to network layer,
MAC layer provides mechanism to access the physical medium to receive and transmit
data

○ LLC allows a network device to be uniquely identified in a LAN, MAC multiplexes data
from network layer and demultiplexes data to network layer.

○ LLC is optional if error control is not required, MAC is optional if flow control is not
required.

○ None of these

43.   35. The address required to uniquely identify a running application program is

Mark only one oval.

○ IP address

○ NIC address

○ Socket address

○ Port address

44.   36. Which topology requires a multipoint connection?

Mark only one oval.

○ Mesh

○ Star

○ Ring

○ Bus

45.   37. Which of the following is true for Time-Division multiple access (TDMA)?

Mark only one oval.

○ Provides different frequency bands to different data streams

○ Provides different code to different spreading code radios

○ Provides different time slots to different transmitters.

○ None of them

46.   38. Which of the following is a transport layer protocol?

Mark only one oval.

- SMTP
- UDP
- ICMP
- SSH

47.   39. SMTP servers commonly use the TCP on port number

Mark only one oval.

- 21
- 22
- 23
- 25

48.   40. Ethernet LAN uses

Mark only one oval.

- RZ encoding
- Differential Manchester encoding
- Manchester encoding
- NRZ-I

49.   41. The data link layer provides which delivery.

Mark only one oval.

◯ host to host

◯ port to port

◯ process to process

◯ hop to hop

50.   42. What does preamble do in an ethernet frame?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Provides packet-level synchronization

◯ Provides frame-level synchronization

◯ Provides byte-level synchronization

◯ Provides bit-level synchronization

51.   43. If a protocol specifies that data should be sent at 100 Mbps, what is the issue?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Syntax

◯ Semantics

◯ Timing

◯ None of these

52.   44. Trailer is added to frame in

Mark only one oval.

◯ Session layer

◯ Application layer

◯ Data link layer

◯ Network layer

53.   45. Who originally design TCP/IP ?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Department of Defense

◯ Novell

◯ Xerox

◯ IBM

54.   46. Advantage of layering includes

Mark only one oval.

◯ multi-vendor integration

◯ data hiding & encapsulation

◯ easy testing

◯ All of these

55.   47.Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves

Mark only one oval.

◯ Simplex

◯ Half duplex

◯ Duplex

◯ Automatic

56.   48. Which of the following system call puts the server socket in a passive mode
       and waits for the client to approach the server to make a connection? a.b. c.d.

Mark only one oval.

◯ connect

◯ accept

◯ listen

◯ bind

57.   49. In the slow start phase in TCP congestion control, the congestion window is
       increased

Mark only one oval.

◯ linearly

◯ exponentially

◯ logarithmically

◯ None of these

58.   50. Which of the following is an application layer service?

Mark only one oval.

◯ FTP

◯ Remote login

◯ Mail service

◯ All of these

59.   51. The topology with highest reliability is

Mark only one oval.

◯ Bus topology

◯ Star topology

◯ Mesh topology

◯ Ring topology

60.   52. The RJ45 is a connector used in case of

Mark only one oval.

◯ 10Base2

◯ 10Base5

◯ 10BaseT

◯ 10BaseF

61.   53. Which of the following is a remote login application?

Mark only one oval.

⚪ Telnet

⚪ HTTP

⚪ DNS

⚪ FTP

62.   54. The bit rate of a signal is 40,000 hertz. If a signal element encodes 4 bits, the baud rate will be

Mark only one oval.

⚪ 40000

⚪ 10000

⚪ 20000

⚪ 160000

63.   55. Baud means –

Mark only one oval.

⚪ number of bits transmitted per unit time

⚪ number of bytes transmitted per unit time

⚪ rate at which the signal changes

⚪ none of these

64.   56. BNC connectors are used by .... cable

Mark only one oval.

◯ UTP

◯ STP

◯ Co-axial

◯ Fiber-optic

65.   57. Datagram switching is

Mark only one oval.

◯ Connection-oriented packet switching

◯ Connectionless packet switching

◯ Both Connection-oriented and Connectionless packet switching

◯ None of these

66.   58. As per 802.3 standard, what is the length of MAC address?

Mark only one oval.

◯ 128 bits

◯ 32 bits

◯ 48 bits

◯ 64 bits

67.   59. A flow characteristic in which the delay varies for packets belonging to the same flow is called

Mark only one oval.

( ) choke point

( ) jitter

( ) throughput

( ) noise

68.   60. The physical layer provides

Mark only one oval.

( ) Bit to signal transmission

( ) mulyiplexing

( ) circuit switching

( ) all of these

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