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SUPERVISOR INSTRUCTOR MATERIAL FOR COMPUTER TRADE

❖ NETWORKS QUESTIONS :-

1. OSI is

- a. Operating System Integration
- b. Open Systems Interconnection**
- c. Over System Interconnection
- d. None of Above

2. How Many Layers in OSI Model ?

- a.5
- b.4
- c.7**
- d.3

3. In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control and token management are responsibility of

- a. session layer**
- b. network layer
- c. transport layer
- d. data link layer

4. In OSI network architecture, the routing is performed by

- a. session layer
- b. network layer**
- c. transport layer
- d. data link layer

5. The process of converting analog signals into digital signals so they can be processed by a receiving computer is referred to as:

- a. modulation
- b. demodulation
- c. synchronizing**
- d. digitising



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6. The x.25 standard specifies a

- a. technique for start-stop data
- b. technique for dial access
- c. DTE/DCE interface**
- d. data bit rate

7. DCE is

- a. Data Communication Equipment**
- b. Data combine Equipment
- c. Data Correction Equipment
- d. None of Above

8. DTE is

- a. Data Turn Equipment
- b. Data Terminal Equipment**
- c. Data Technic Equipment
- d. None of Above

9. How Many Layers in X.25 Standard ?

- a.5
- b.4
- c.7
- d.3**

10. Which of the following communication modes support two-way traffic but in only one direction at a time?

- a. simplex
- b. half duplex**
- c. three-quarters duplex
- d. all of the above

11. How Many Layers in X.25 Standard ?

- a.5
- b.4
- c.7
- d.3**



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12. Which of the following is an advantage to using fiber optics data transmission?

- a. resistance to data theft
- b. low noise level
- c. fast data transmission rate
- d. all of these**

13. Which of the following is not a transmission medium?

- a. telephone lines
- b. coaxial cables
- c. microwave systems
- d. modem**

14. Which of the following is considered a broad band communication channel?

- a. microwave circuits
- b. coaxial cable
- c. fiber optics cable
- d. All of these**

15. An example of an analog communication method is

- a. microwave
- b. laser beam
- c. voice grade telephone line
- d. all of the these**

16. A band is always equivalent to

- a. a byte
- b. a bit
- c. 100 bits
- d. none of these**

17. Which of the following is considered a broad band communication channel ?

- a. coaxial cable
- b. fiber optics cable
- c. microwave circuits
- d. all of above**



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18. Which of the following is not a type of Computer Network?

- a. Local Area Network (LAN)
- b. Wide Area Network (WAN)
- c. Remote Area Network (RAN)**
- d. Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

19. Full Form of NIC?

- a. New Internet Connection
- b. Network Interface Card**
- c. Network Interface Connection
- d. Net Interface Card

20. Which of the following are type of Twisted Pair Cable?

- a. Coaxial Cable
- b. Shielded Twisted Pair (STP)
- c. Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)
- d. Only B and C**

21. HUB is a _____ Device and Switch is a _____ Device.

- a. Unicast, Multicast
- b. Malticast, Unicast
- c. Broadcast, Unicast**
- d. None of Above

22. Switch is a Device of _____ Layer of OSI Model.

- a. Network Layer
- b. Data Link Layer**
- c. Application Layer
- d. Session Layer

23. Switch is a Device of _____ Layer of OSI Model.

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24. Star Topology is Based On a Central Device that can be _____ ?

- a. HUB
- b. Switch
- c. Only A
- d. Both A and B**

25. TCP/IP is also well known as _____.

- a. OSI Model
- b. TCP Model
- c. DOD Model**
- d. Network Model

26. The collection of communication lines and routers is called

- a. LAN
- b. MAN
- c. WAN
- d. Communication Subnet**

27. In the IEEE standards 802.5 standard is also called ?

- a. Ethernet
- b. Token Bus
- c. Wireless Token Area Network
- d. Token Ring**

28. _____ have a single communication channel that is shared by all the users on the network. ?

- a. Point-to-Point
- b. Broadcast Network**
- c. Protocol
- d. PAN

29. Which of the following transmission systems provide the highest data rate to in individual device?

- a. computer bus**
- b. telephone lines
- c. voice and mode
- d. lease lines



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30. What protects the coaxial cable from noise ?

- a. Inner conductor
- b. Outer conductor**
- c. Diameter of cable
- d. Insulating material

31. What protects the coaxial cable from noise ?

- a. Inner conductor
- b. Outer conductor**
- c. Diameter of cable
- d. Insulating material

32. MAN refers to ?

- a. Mega Area Network
- b. Metropolitan Area Network**
- c. Mini Area Network
- d. Medium Area Network

33. Which of the following layer is not in OSI model ?

- a. physical layer
- b. internet layer**
- c. network layer
- d. transport layer

34. Which of the following is a type of fragmentation ?

- a. Transparent
- b. Non transparent
- c. Both A and B**
- d. None of thes

35. Which of the following is a type of fragmentation ?

- a. Transparent
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36. Collection of interconnected networks sometimes called ?

- a. Internet
- b. Wireless network
- c. Mobile Network
- d. None of these

37. Collection of interconnected networks sometimes called ?

- a. Internet
- b. Wireless network
- c. Mobile Network
- d. None of these

38. Mobile computers and personal digital assistant (PDAs) are the examples of ?

- a. Radio broadcasting
- b. Wireless network**
- c. Geosynchronous
- d. LAN

39. ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) is fundamentally a..... technology?

- a. Circuit switching
- b. Packet switching**
- c. Narrow band
- d. None of these

40. Why was the OSI developed ?

- a. Manufacturers disliked the TCP/IP protocol
- b. The rate of data transfer was increasing exponentially
- c. Standards were needed to allow any two systems to communicate**
- d. None of these

41. Auto dialing allows ?

- a. You to dial up phone numbers by typing them on the keyboard**
- b. A personal computer to answer incoming calls without human assistance
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of above



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42. Demodulation is the process of ?

- a. converting digital signals to analog signals
- b. converting analog signals to digital signals**
- c. dividing the high-speed signals into frequency bands
- d. combining many low speed signals into one high speed channel

43. In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control and token management are responsibilities of ?

- a. session layer**
- b. network layer
- c. transport layer
- d. data link layer

44. What is the main function of transport layer ?

- a. node to node delivery
- b. process to process message delivery**
- c. synchronization
- d. updating and maintenance of routing tables

45. To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host, the address must be consulted ?

- a. port**
- b. physical
- c. IP
- d. None

46. Frames from one LAN can be transmitted to another LAN via the device

- a. Router
- b. Bridge**
- c. Repeater
- d. Modem

47. Which layer functions as liaison between user support layers and network support layers ?

- a. network layer
- b. physical layer
- c. transport layer**
- d. session layer



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48. What are the most commonly used transmission speeds in BPS used in data communication?

- a. 300
- b. 1200
- c. 4800
- d. 9600**

49. What is the default subnet mask for a class C network?

- a. 127.0.0.1
- b. 255.0.0.0
- c. 255.255.0.0
- d. 255.255.255.0**

50. Full form of ICML

- a. Internet Control Message Protocol**

51. Radio communication frequencies ranges from?

- a. 3 KHz to 300 KHz
- b. 3 KHz to 300 GHz**
- c. 300 KHz to 3 GHz
- d. 3 KHz to 3,000 GHz

52. Full form of IP

- a. Internet Protocol**

53. Full form of ARP

- a. Address Resolution Protocol**

54. Full form of SMTP

- a. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**

55. Full form of Telnet

- a. Telephone Network**

56. Full form of SFTP

- a. Secure File Transfer Protocol**



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57. Full form of NTP

- a. Network Time Protocol

58. Full form of POP

- a. Post Office Protocol

59. Full form of TCP

- a. Transmission Control Protocol

60. Full form of UDP

- a. User Datagram Protocol

61. Which protocol working at the Transport layer provides a connectionless service between hosts?

- a. IP
- b. ARP
- c. TCP
- d. UDP

62. Which protocol works at the Transport layer and provides virtual circuits between hosts?

- a. IP
- b. ARP
- c. TCP
- d. UDP

63. Which protocol works at the Internet layer and provides a connection service between hosts?

- a. IP
- b. ARP
- c. TCP
- d. UDP

64. How many bytes is an Ethernet address?

- a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6

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65. What protocol is used to find the hardware address of a local device?

- a. RARP
- b. ARP**
- c. IP
- d. ICMP

66. Full form of RARP

- a. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol**

67. What protocol is used to find the hardware address of a local device?

- a. RARP
- b. ARP**
- c. IP
- d. ICMP

68. Which of the following TCP/IP protocol is used for transferring electronic mail messages from one machine to another?

- a. RARP
- b. ARP
- c. SMTP**
- d. ICMP

69. 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

70. A distributed network configuration in which all data/information pass through a central computer is

- a. bus network
- b. star network**
- c. ring network
- d. Point-to-point network

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71. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is

- a. a TCP/IP protocol used to dynamically bind a high level IP Address to a low-level physical hardware address
- b. a TCP/IP high level protocol for transferring files from one machine to another
- c. a protocol used to monitor computers
- d. a protocol that handles error and control messages**

72. The slowest transmission speeds are those of

- a. twisted-pair wire**
- b. coaxial cable
- c. fiber-optic cable
- d. microwaves

73. To connect a computer with a device in the same room, you might be likely to use

- a. a coaxial cable**
- b. coaxial cable
- c. fiber-optic cable
- d. a dedicated line

74. Which of the following types of channels moves data relatively slowly

- a. wideband channel
- b. voiceband channel
- c. narrowband channel**
- d. broadband channel

75. DHCP

- a. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol**

76. IPV4 Address is

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

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77.....is a device of interconnection of nodes

- a. NIC
- b. HUB**
- c. WAN
- d. RING

78. What is the use of Bridge in Network

- a. To connect LAN**
- b. To Seprate Lan
- c. To Control Network speed
- d. None of these

79. Routers operate in which layer of OSI Model

- a. Physical Layer
- b. Data Link Layer
- c. Network Layer**
- d. Transport Layer

80. In Simplex Transmission

- a. Data Format is simple
- b. Data Transmission in one way**
- c. Data can be transmitted in small distance only
- d. None of these

81. What is Address size of IPV6

- a. 32 bit
- b. 64 bit
- c. 128 bit**
- d. 256 bit

82. Repeater operate in which layer of OSI Model

- a. Physical Layer**
- b. Data Link Layer
- c. Network Layer
- d. Transport Layer

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83. Which of the following provide reliable communication?

- a. UDP
- b. TCP**
- c. IP
- d. All of Above

84. Each IP packet Contains

- a. Source Address
- b. Destination Address
- c. Source Address And Destination Address**
- d. Source Address or Destination Address

85. How Many Bits are there in the Ethernet Address?

- a. 64 bits
- b. 48 bits**
- c. 32 bits
- d. 16 bits

86. What is the Address given to a computer connected to a network called?

- a. System Address
- b. SYSID
- c. Process ID
- d. IP Address**

87. A Collection of wires that connects several devices is called?

- a. Link
- b. Bus**
- c. Bi-directional
- d. Cables

88. Working of the WAN generally involves?

- a. Satellite
- b. Frame Delay
- c. ATM
- d. All of above**

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89. Which of the following item is not a UTP cable?

- a. CAT2
- b. CAT3
- c. CAT100**
- d. CAT5

90. In which cable no electrical signal travels?

- a. Fiber Optics**
- b. UTP
- c. STP
- d. Coaxial cable

92. ATM is fundamentally a.....Technology

- a. Circuit Switching
- b. Packet Switching**
- c. Narrow band
- d. None of these

93. FDM

- a. Frequency Division Modulation / Frequency Division Multiplexing**

94. TDM

- a. Time Division Modulation / Time Division Multiplexing**

95. PCM

- a. Pulse Code Modulation / Pulse Code Multiplexing**

96. Linear Topology is also called

- a. Star Topology
- b. Bus Topology**
- c. Ring Topology
- d. Mesh Topology

97. In which topology fails when the central hub fails

- a. Star Topology**
- b. Bus Topology
- c. Ring Topology
- d. Mesh Topology

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98. Types of server are

- a. Dedicated server
- b. Non-dedicated
- c. Both (a) and (b)**
- d. None of these

99. The amount of the data can be transferred across a communication media ?

- a. Base band
- b. Band width**
- c. Network
- d. None of these

100. A hardware networking device used to connect two LANs

- a. Bridge**
- b. Router
- c. Hub
- d. Broad band

101. The central connection point of a star network

- a. Bridge
- b. Router
- c. Hub**
- d. Broad band

102. A Software Collection that allows a computer to communicate on network ?

- a. Network Layers
- b. Media
- c. Network Operating System**
- d. None of these

103. Which data communication method is used for sending data in both directions at the same time?

- a. Super Duplex
- b. Simplex
- c. Half Duplex
- d. Full Duplex**

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104. A data packet is a packet header together with ?

- a. Network layer
- b. An Administration
- c. User Data**
- d. A Packet Switch

105. Error Detection at the data link is achieved?

- a. Bit Stuffing
- b. Hamming Codes
- c. Cyclic Redundancy**
- d. Equalization

106. Hypertext information is stored in file and?

- a. Data base
- b. URL**
- c. E-mail
- d. TCP/IP

107. ISDN

- a. Integrated Services Digital Network**

108. The Advantage of ISDN ?

- a. Higher Transmission rate
- b. Lower cost
- c. Higher Accuracy level
- d. All of these**

કોઈ એક ઉદ્દેશ ધરાવો. તે ઉદ્દેશને તમારું જીવન બનાવો - તેના વિશે વિચારો, તેના સપનાં જુઓ, તે ઉદ્દેશને જીવી જાણો. તમારા મગજ, સ્નાયુઓ, ચેતાઓ, તમારા શરીરના દરેક ભાગને તે ઉદ્દેશથી ભરી દો અને આ સિવાયના તમામ અન્ય ઉદ્દેશોને છોડી દો. આ જ સફળતાનો માર્ગ છે.

- સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદ

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