Objective Type Questions –

1. ISDN is an –
   a) Internet standard data network
   b) Integrated secure data network
   c) Integrated switching digital network
   d) Integrated Service digital network

2. HTTP means
   a) Hyper Text Transmission protocol
   b) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
   c) Hyper Terminal Transfer Protocol
   d) Hyper Terminal Transfer Protocol

3. …….. Is the process of sending data electronically from one location to another
   a) Protocol
   b) Data Communication
   c) File transfer Protocol
   d) None of the above

4. Which is not a web browser
   a) Mozilla Fire Fox
   b) Internet Explorer
   c) Netscape navigator
   d) Google

5. Which of the Following advantages is of bus technology
   a) Fault diagnosis
   b) Least amount of media used
   c) Fault isolation
   d) All of the above

6. .net domain is used for
   a) Education institution
   b) Internet service provider
   c) International organization
   d) Network Service provider

7. Which of the following is true
   a) The title tag is always inside body tags
   b) The
 tag is used to insert horizontal lines
   c) You must end <HR> tag with <\HR> tag
   d) ^{and} is used for superscript tag

8. Which Layer is not present in TCP/ IP model?
   a) Application Layer
   b) Internet Layer
   c) Transport Layer
   d) Presentation Layer

9. FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interconnect) is an example of
   a) token ring
   b) token bus
   c) star topology
   d) multi point network.

10. A Network uses a star topology if
    a) Computers are arranged in a closed loop.
    b) Al l computers at tach to a central point
    c) Al l computers at tach to a single long cable.
    d) Computers at tach to multiple hierarchical cables.

11. FTP does not use
    a) Two transfer mode
    b) Control connect ion to remote computer before fi le can be t ransfer red.
    c) User Datagram Protocol
    d) Authorization of a user through login and password ver ificat ion.

12. The main function of a browser is to
    a) compile HTML
    b) interpret HTML
    c) de-compile HTML
    d) interpret CGI programs

13. ATM is an example of
    a) Ring topology
    b) Star topology
    c) Bus topology
    d) None of the above.

14. UDP (User Diagram Protocol) is
a) Connectionless b) Message Oriented
c) Connect ion oriented d) Both (A) and (B)

15. Protocol used to monitor and control network devices operates at :
a) Application layer b) Transport layer
c) Network layer d) Data Link layer

16. TCP/IP ..... layer corresponds to the OSI models to three layers.
a) Application b) Presentation
C) Session D) Transport

17. Which of the transport layer protocols is connectionless?
A) UDP B) TCP C) FTP D) Nvt

18. The data unit in the TCP/IP layer is called .....
A) Message B) Segment C) Datagram D) Frame

19. DNS can obtain the ..... of host if its domain name is known and vice versa.
A) Station address B) IP address C) Port address D) Checksum

20. Which of the following OSI layers correspond to TCP/IP's application layer?
A) Application B) Presentation C) Session D) All of the above

21. Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network via a .....
A) File Server b) Utility Server C) Printer Server D) Gateway

22. A communication device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a
A) Concentrator B) Modifier C) Multiplexer D) Full duplex file

23. Which layers of the OSI determines the interface often system with the user?
A) Network B) Application C) Data link D) Session

24. Which of the following of the TCP/IP protocols is the used for transferring files from one machine to another?
A) FTP B) SMTP C) SNMP D) Rpe

25. The .....layer of OSI model can use the trailer of the frame for error detection.
A) Physical B) Data link C) Transport D) Presentation

26. In a .....topology, if there are n devices in a network, each device has n-1 ports for cables.
A) Mesh B) Star C) Bus D) Ring

27. Another name for Usenet is
A) Gopher B) Newsgroups C) Browser D) CERN

28. The standard suit of protocols used by the Internet, Intranets, extranets and some other networks.
A) TCP/IP B) Protocol
C) Open system D) Internet work processor

29. Which of the following is the logical topology?
A) Bus B) Tree C) Star D) Both A and B

30. Which of the following is/ are the drawbacks of Ring Topology?
A) Failure of one computer, can affect the whole network
B) Adding or removing the computers disturbs the network activity.
C) If the central hub fails, the whole network fails to operate.
D) Both of A and B

31. The Internet model consists of _____ layers.
A) Three B) Five C) Seven D) Eight

32. The process-to-process delivery of the entire message is the responsibility of the _____ layer.
A) Network B) Transport C) Application D) Physical

33. The _____ layer is the layer closest to the transmission medium.
A) Physical B) Data link C) Network D) Transport

34. Mail services are available to network users through the _____ layer.
A) Data link B) Physical C) Transport D) Application

35. As the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are _____.
A) Added B) Removed C) Rearranged D) Modified

36. The _____ layer lies between the network layer and the application layer.
A) Physical B) Data link C) Transport D) None of the above

37. Layer 2 lies between the physical layer and the _____ layer.
A) Network B) Data link C) Transport D) None of the above

38. When data are transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 4 is read by B's _____ layer.
A) Physical B) Transport C) Application D) None of the above

39. The _____ layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals.
A) Physical B) Data link C) Transport D) None of the above

40. Which of the following is an application layer service?
A) Remote log-in B) File transfer and access C) Mail service D) All the above

41. Why was the OSI model developed?
A) Manufacturers disliked the TCP/IP protocol suite.
B) The rate of data transfer was increasing exponentially
C) Standards were needed to allow any two systems to communicate
D) None of the above

42. The _____ model shows how the network functions of a computer ought to be organized.
A) CCITT B) OSI C) ISO D) ANSI

43. The physical layer is concerned with the movement of _____ over the physical medium.
A) programs B) dialogs C) protocols D) bits

44. The OSI model consists of _____ layers.
A) three B) five C) seven D) eight

45. In the OSI model, as a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____.
A) added B) removed C) rearranged D) modified

46. In the OSI model, when data is transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 5 is read by B's _____ layer.
A) physical B) transport C) session D) presentation

47. In the OSI model, what is the main function of the transport layer?
A) node-to-node delivery B) process-to-process message delivery
C) synchronization D) updating and maintenance of routing tables

48. In the OSI model, encryption and decryption are functions of the _____ layer.
A) transport B) session C) presentation D) application

49. When a host on network A sends a message to a host on network B, which address does the router look at?
A) port B) logical C) physical D) none of the above

50. To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host, the _____ address must be consulted.
A) port B) IP C) physical D) none of the above

51. IPv6 has _____ -bit addresses.
A) 32 B) 64 C) 128 D) variable

52. ICMPv6 includes _____.
A) IGMP B) ARP C) RARP D) a and b

53. The _____ layer is responsible for moving frames from one hop (node) to the next.
A) physical B) data link C) transport D) none of the above

54. The _____ layer adds a header to the packet coming from the upper layer that includes the logical addresses of the sender and receiver.
A) physical B) data link C) network D) none of the above

55. The_____ layer is responsible for the delivery of a message from one process to another.
A) physical B) transport C) network D) none of the above

56. The Internetworking Protocol (IP) is a _____ protocol.
A) reliable B) connection-oriented C) both a and b D) none of the above

57. _____ is a process-to-process protocol that adds only port addresses, checksum error control, and length information to the data from the upper layer.
A) TCP B) UDP C) IP D) none of the above

58. _____ provides full transport layer services to applications.
A) TCP B) UDP C) ARP D) none of the above

59. The _____ address, also known as the link address, is the address of a node as defined by its LAN or WAN.
A) port B) physical C) logical D) none of the above

60. Ethernet uses a _____ physical address that is imprinted on the network interface card (NIC).
A) 32-bit B) 64-bit C) 6-byte D) none of the above

61. A port address in TCP/IP is _____ bits long.
A) 32 B) 48 C) 16 D) none of the above

62. The ___ created a model called the Open Systems Interconnection, which allows diverse systems to communicate.
A) OSI B) ISO C) IEEE D) none of the above

63. The seven-layer _____ model provides guidelines for the development of universally compatible networking protocols.
A) OSI B) ISO C) IEEE D) none of the above

64. The physical, data link, and network layers are the _____ support layers.
A) user B) network C) both (a) and (b) D) neither (a) nor (b)

65. The session, presentation, and application layers are the ___ support layers.
A) user B) network C) both (a) and (b) D) neither (a) nor (b)

66. The _____ layer links the network support layers and the user support layers.
A) transport B) network C) data link D) session

67. The _____ layer coordinates the functions required to transmit a bit stream over a physical medium.
A) transport B) network C) data link D) physical

68. The _____ layer is responsible for delivering data units from one station to the next without errors.
A) transport B) network C) data link D) physical

69. The _____ layer is responsible for the source-to-destination delivery of a packet across multiple network links.
A) transport B) network C) data link D) physical

70. The _____ layer is responsible for the process-to-process delivery of the entire message.
A) transport B) network C) data link D) physical

71. The _____ layer establishes, maintains, and synchronizes the interactions between communicating devices.
A) transport B) network C) session D) physical

72. The _____ layer ensures interoperability between communicating devices through transformation of data into a mutually agreed upon format.
A) transport B) network C) data link D) presentation

73. The _____ layer enables the users to access the network.
A) transport B) application C) data link D) physical

74. TCP/IP is a _____ hierarchical protocol suite developed ___ the OSI model.
A) seven-layer; before B) five-layer; before C) six-layer; before D) five-layer; after

75. 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

76. The _____ address, also known as the link address, is the address of a node as defined by its LAN or WAN.
A) physical B) IP C) port D) specific

77. The ___ address uniquely defines a host on the Internet.
A) physical B) IP C) port D) specific

78. The____ address identifies a process on a host.
A) physical B) IP C) port D) specific