



(Objective-CS610 Computer Network)
(From Final Term Papers “No repeated Questions”) June 2014

A ----- Relies on the hardware manufacturer to assign a unique physical address to each network interface.

► [Static addressing scheme](#) (Page 34)

- Configurable addressing scheme
- Dynamic addressing scheme
- None of the given

An interface for thin Ethernet must have an _____ connector, and must generate signals according to the _____ specification.

- RJ-45, 10 Base T
- RJ-45, 10 Base 5
- [BNC, 10 Base 2](#) (CS610 Reference Book , Page 21)
- BNC, 10 Base T

A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with _____ in the system.

► [Loop](#) [Click here for detail](#)

- Filters
- Spanning Trees
- All given choices

A Bridge can _____

- Filter a frame
- Forward a frame
- Extend a LAN
- [Do all the](#) [Click here for detail](#)

_____ is used for typical data applications (where the data rate may be unknown and bursty) and allows use of whatever bandwidth is available at a given time.

- Constant Bit Rate (CBR) service
- Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service
- [Available Bit Rate \(ABR\) service](#) (Page 71)
- None of the given

ATM assigns each VC a _____ identifier that is divided into two parts to produce a hierarchy.

- 21-bit
- 22-bit
- 23-bit
- [24-bit](#) (Page 67)

_____ of TCP/IP layering model, corresponds to basic network hardware.

- [Physical Layer](#) (Page 84)
- Network interface Layer



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- ▶ Internet Layer
- ▶ Transport Layer

_____ places the boundary between the second and third octets

- ▶ Class A
- ▶ **Class B** (Computer Networks and Internets, page235)
- ▶ Class C
- ▶ Class D

UDP and TCP are both _____ layer protocols

- ▶ Physical
- ▶ Data link
- ▶ Network
- ▶ **Transport** (Page 101)

Connection-oriented service, Point-to-point, Complete reliability, Full-duplex communication, Stream interface, Reliable connection startup and Graceful connection shutdown are the services provided by _____

- ▶ IP
- ▶ None of the given
- ▶ **TCP** (Page 123)
- ▶ UDP

_____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to ensure reliable transfer.

- ▶ Physical Layer
- ▶ Network Interface Layer
- ▶ Internet Layer
- ▶ **Transport Layer** (Page 84)

_____ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

- ▶ Logical address
- ▶ Source port
- ▶ **Destination Port** (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)
- ▶ None of the given

_____ identifies the application program that sent the data.

- ▶ Destination Port
- ▶ **Source port** (Computer Networks and Internets, page313)
- ▶ Logical address
- ▶ None of the given



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Which of the following are interior routing protocols?

- ▶ RIP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ BGP
- ▶ **RIP and OSPF** [Click here for detail](#)

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) uses _____ for all communication

- ▶ UDP
- ▶ **TCP** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Both UDP and TCP
- ▶ None of the given

_____ measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

- ▶ BGP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **RIP** (Page 138)
- ▶ None of the given

OSPF is based on _____

- ▶ Distance vector routing
- ▶ **Link state routing** (Page 140)
- ▶ Path vector routing
- ▶ Distance vector routing and Link state routing

_____ performs local multicast and uses IP-in-IP encapsulation to send multicast datagrams from one site on the Internet to another.

- ▶ **Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)** (Page 144)
- ▶ Core Based Trees (CBT)
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast _ Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast _ Dense Mode (PIM-DM)

The length of time required to send a variable length packet is variable and does not require a complicated interrupt scheme to detect completion of transmission.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False** (Page 72)

NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header and it appears at end of fixed-size base header.

- ▶ **True** (Page 112)
- ▶ False



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Although message exchange can be used to bind addresses, sending a request for each binding is hopelessly inefficient.

- ▶ True (Page 99)
- ▶ False

Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False (Page 103)

A computer attached to a given network can only communicate with other computers attached to the same network. Is this a problem with multiple networks?

- ▶ True (Page 81)
- ▶ False

In the 1970s large organizations began to acquire multiple networks. Each network in the organization formed island. Employees needed to choose a computer appropriate for each task. So they needed multiple screens, keyboards and computers.

- ▶ False
- ▶ True (Page 81)

The term self-identifying is used for Classful IP addresses because the class of the address can be computed from the address_____.

- ▶ itself (Page 87)
- ▶ prefix
- ▶ suffix
- ▶ mask

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address independent of hardware address? Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

- ▶ T, C
- ▶ D
- ▶ C
- ▶ T, D (Page 97)

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol the protocol address is determined by hardware address? Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

- ▶ T
- ▶ D
- ▶ C (Page 97)
- ▶ T, C

Reconstruction of original datagram is called reassembly.



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► True (Page 28)

► False

A computer needs a complete stack of protocols to run either a client or a server.

► True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)

► False

TCP uses _____ mechanism to control the flow of data.

► door

► window (Page 126)

► acknowledgment

► retransmission

In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires----- new connections.

► None of the given

► N^2

► N-1 (Page 23)

► $(N^2 - N)/2$

In -----, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

► LAN (Page 4)

► WAN

► MAN

► None of the given

The third field of the header consists of ----- bit Ethernet frame type.

► 48

► 32

► 16 [Click here for detail](#)

► 8

The maximum size of an Ethernet segment is _____

► 250 meters

► 500 meters [Click here for detail](#)

► 700 meters

► None of the given

The network with Throughput T and Delay D has a total ----- bits in transit at a time.

► D + T

► D - T

► D X T (Computer Networks and Internets, page203)



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► D / T

_____ places the boundary between the first and second octets

- Class A (Computer Networks and Internets, page235)
- Class B
- Class C
- Class D

Router detects datagram ----- than network MTU and then it splits into pieces and each piece is ----- than outbound network MTU.

► **Larger, smaller (Page 108)**

- Larger, larger
- Smaller, larger
- Smaller, smaller

Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best-effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction & operating system independent are the characteristics of _____

- TCP
- **UDP (Page 120)**
- IP
- None of the given

----- provide Application to application communication it also called end to end communication

- IP
- **TP (Page 119)**
- RIP
- None of the given

A routing table contains _____

- The destination network ID
- The hop count to reach the network
- **The router ID of the next hop (Page 102)**
- All of the given

Which of the following protocols allows the sender and receiver to enforce policies.

- RIP
- OSPF
- **BGP (Reference Book 347)**
- RIP and OSPF



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_____ measures distance in network hops, where each network between the source and destination counts as single hop.

- ▶ BGP
- ▶ OSPF
- ▶ **RIP (Page 138)**
- ▶ Non of these

_____ includes a 32-bits address mask with each address, which allows the address to be classful, classless, or subnetted.

- ▶ RIP
- ▶ **OSPF (Page 140)**
- ▶ BGP
- ▶ None of the given

One repeater -----, two repeaters ----- the maximum cable length limitation.

- ▶ **Double, triple (Page 49)**
- ▶ Double, 4 time
- ▶ half, triple
- ▶ Double, half

ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP encrypted in IP.

- ▶ **True (Page 117)**
- ▶ False

Like most application programs, a client and server use a transport protocol to communicate.

- ▶ **True (Page 146)**
- ▶ False

Mapping between a protocol address and a hardware address is called Address Resolution.

- ▶ **True (Page 93)**
- ▶ False

Address mask defines how many bits of address are in suffix?

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 103)**

A single networking technology is best for all needs.



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- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 81)**

Information can flow in either or both direction between

- ▶ Clients
- ▶ **Clients and servers (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
- ▶ Servers
- ▶ None of given

On of the design goals for unicast route propagation is _____.

- ▶ consistency
- ▶ inconsistency
- ▶ **stability (Computer Networks and Internets, page 344)**
- ▶ dynamic addressing

IPV6 address consists of _____

- ▶ 32 Bits
- ▶ 64 Bits
- ▶ **128 Bits (Page 128)**
- ▶ none of the given

UDP offers application programs a Message-Oriented Interface, applications can depend on protocol to preserve data boundaries.

- ▶ **True (Page 120)**
- ▶ False

In case TCP, retransmission, acknowledgment from a computer on LAN are expected to arrive within

- ▶ Seconds
- ▶ Micro seconds
- ▶ **Milliseconds [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ Nanoseconds

Twice NAT is another variant of NAT. it is used with site that runs server. In this process NAT box is connected to Domain Name.

- ▶ **True (Page 131)**
- ▶ False

A network uses a -----arranges for computers to be connected in a closed loop.

- ▶ Star Topology



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► **Ring Topology (Page 25)**

- Bus Topology
- None of the given

Protocol addresses are abstractions provided by _____.

- hardware
- **software (Page 93)**
- operating system
- internet

In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires----- new connections.

- None of the given
- N^2
- **$N-1$ (Page 23)**
- $(N^2 - N)/2$

In Point-to-Point topology there are two topologies.

- Tree and Ring
- Star and Ring
- **Star and Tree (Page 5)**
- None of the given

In -----, network occupies the smaller area like a room a floor or a building

- **LAN (Page 4)**
- WAN
- MAN
- None of the given

Hardware that calculates a CRC uses two simple components.

- AND unit and XOR unit
- **Shift register and XOR unit (Page 20)**
- Shift register and AND unit
- None of the given

CRC can detect more errors than a simple checksum.

- **true (Computer Networks and Internets, page 80)**
- false

The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of -----



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- ▶ 10 Mbps
- ▶ 100 Mbps
- ▶ **1000 Mbps** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ None of the given

Formally named _____ informally known as the twisted pair Ethernet or TP Ethernet.

- ▶ 10 Base 2
- ▶ 10 Base 5
- ▶ **10 Base T** [\(Page 43\)](#)
- ▶ None of the given

An interface for thin Ethernet must have an _____ connector , and must generate signals according to the _____ specification.

- ▶ RJ-45, 10 Base T
- ▶ RJ-45, 10 Base 5
- ▶ **BNC, 10 Base 2** [\(cs610 reference book Page 201\)](#)
- ▶ BNC, 10 Base T

_____ computes shortest paths in a graph by using weights on edges as a measure of distance.

- ▶ Greedy algorithm
- ▶ Distance vector algorithm
- ▶ **Dijkstra's algorithm** [\(Computer Networks and Internets, page 112\)](#)
- ▶ Non of the given

Basic LAN technologies such as Ethernet, Token Ring, and FDDI use a _____.

- ▶ **Connectionless service paradigm** [\(Computer Networks and Internets, page 112\)](#)
- ▶ Connection-oriented service paradigm
- ▶ Both Connectionless and Connection-oriented service paradigm
- ▶ None of the given

An Internet Address (IP address) is a unique _____ binary number assigned to a host and used for all communication with host.

- ▶ 48-bit
- ▶ **32-bit** [\(Page 85\)](#)
- ▶ 24-bit
- ▶ None of the given

The address _____ identifies the physical network to which the computer is attached, while the _____ identifies an individual computer on that network.

- ▶ **prefix , suffix** [\(Page 85\)](#)
- ▶ suffix , prefix
- ▶ suffix , suffix



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► None of the given

_____ places the boundary between the first and second octets

► **Class A** **(Computer Networks and Internets, page 235)**

► Class B

► Class C

► Class D

_____ places the boundary between the third and fourth octets.

► Class A

► Class B

► **Class C** **(Computer Networks and Internets, page 235)**

► Class D

_____ field of header indicates whether a datagram is a fragment or a complete datagram.

► **FLAGS** **[Click here for detail](#)**

► FLAGMENT OFFSET

► IDENTIFICATION

► None of the given

_____ provides connectionless service.

► TCP

► **UDP** **(Page 120)**

► IP

► None of the given

_____ uses distance vector approach to define routing

► BGP

► OSPF

► **RIP** **(Computer Networks and Internets, page332)**

► None of the given

ICMP message transport is acted upon by getting ICMP encrypted in IP.

► **True** **(Page 117)**

► False

These packets serve same purpose on _____ as frames on _____

► Intranet, LAN

► Internet, WAN

► Intranet, WAN

► **Internet, LAN** **(Page 101)**



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The term self-identifying is used for Classful IP addresses because the class of the address can be computed from the address_____.

► itself(Page 87)

- prefix
- suffix
- mask

The class of the address.

10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111

- A
- B (Computer Networks and Internets, page 122)
- E
- C

Find the class of the address:

11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

- A
- C
- E (Computer Networks and Internets, page 122)
- B

Which method of Address Resolution Protocol requires hardware broadcast?

Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

► D (Page 97)

- T
- C
- T, D

Which method of Address Resolution Protocol resolution with minimum delay?

Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

- T, D
- c
- T
- T, C (Page 97)

n which method of Address Resolution Protocol the implimentation is more difficult?

Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

- T, C
- T
- C
- D (Page 97)

Propagation multicast routing information differs dramatically from unicast route propagation?



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► **True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 335)**

► False

The IP multicast abstraction allows an application running on an arbitrary computer to leave a multicast group at any time. While _____ application on a computer remain a member of a group.

- One or more
- only one
- no
- many

To save traffic, an EGP does not summarize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.

► True

► **False (Computer Networks and Internets, page 329)**

In IPv6 the type of address used for collection of computers with same prefix. Are known as _____.

- Anycast
- Unicast
- Multicast
- **Non of the given (Page 114)**

Special types of addresses in IPv6 used for multiple destinations; possibly not at same site. Are known as _____.

- Unicast
- Anycast
- **Multicast (Page 114)**
- Non of the given

Reliability is the responsibility of the _____ layer

- Network
- Datalink
- **Transport (Page 123)**
- Application

The time for acknowledgement to arrival of packet depends on.

- **Distance to destination and Current traffic conditions (Page 125)**
- Current traffic conditions
- Distance to destination
- none of these

FDDI can transmits data at a rate of -----



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► **100 million bits per second** (Page 31)

- 10 million bits per second
- 1000 million bits per second
- None of the given

Computer networks are often called ----- because they use packet technology.

- Ethernet
- Switch networks
- **Packet networks** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 73)
- None of the given
- None of the given

An -----method, the network hardware designers specify how type information is included in the frame and the value use to identify various frame types.

- **Explicit frame type** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 108)
- Ideal frame type
- Implicit frame type
- None of the given

A Bridge forwards or filters a frame by comparing the information in its address table to the frame's _____

- Layer 2 source address
- Source node's physical address
- **Layer 2 destination address** [Click here for detail](#)
- Layer 3 destination address

Most WAN systems include a mechanism that can be used to eliminate the common case of duplication routing is called _____

- Hierarchal address
- **Default route** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 172)
- Shortest path
- None of the given

_____ is called an end-to-end protocol because it provide a connection directly from an application on one computer to an application on a remote computer.

- IP
- UDP
- **TCP** (Computer Networks and Internets, page 306)
- None of the given

_____ is ideal in a situation where the group is small and all members are attached to contiguous Local Area Networks.

- **Flood-and -Prune** (Page 143)
- Configuration-and -Tunneling
- Core-Based Discovery
- None of the given



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Router that decrements TTL to __ sends ICMP time exceeded message, with router's address as source address

- ▶ 3
- ▶ 2
- ▶ 1
- ▶ 0 (Page 118)

RP is almost always used to bind a ____-bit IP address to a ____-bit Ethernet address.

- ▶ 32, 48 (Page 98)
- ▶ 24, 32
- ▶ 32, 64
- ▶ 32, 128

The general form of an IP datagram is with a header followed by data. The header contains information that controls where and how the datagram is to be sent.

- ▶ True (Computer Networks and Internets, page 332)
- ▶ False

To save traffic, an EGP does not summarize routing information from the autonomous system before passing it to another autonomous system.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False (Computer Networks and Internets, page 329)

Which of the following is a correct representation of the IPv6?

- ▶ 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255 (Page 114)
- ▶ 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.256.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255
- ▶ 05.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255.255.256
- ▶ 105.220.136.100.255.255.255.255.0.0.18.128.140.10.255

The number of connections needed for N computer in direct point to point communication is equal to:

- ▶ $(N^2 - N)/2$ (Page 23)
- ▶ $N(N - 1)$
- ▶ N^2
- ▶ None of the given

When an application----- data, it makes a copy of the data available to all other computers on the network.

- ▶ Broadcasting [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Multicasting
- ▶ Unicasting
- ▶ None of the given



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Ethernet uses a ----- bit static addressing scheme in which each device is assigned a unique address by the manufacturer.

- ▶ 64
- ▶ **48 (Computer Networks and Internets, page 109)**
- ▶ 32
- ▶ 8

Connectionless service, Message-Oriented protocol, best effort delivery service, arbitrary interaction and operating system independent are the characteristics of _____

- ▶ TCP
- ▶ **UDP (Page 110)**
- ▶ IP
- ▶ None of the given

The process of using a routing table to select a next hop for a given datagram is called _____

- ▶ Encapsulation
- ▶ Reassembling
- ▶ **Routing or forwarding (Computer Networks and Internets, page 265)**
- ▶ None of the given

A multicast routing scheme in which the protocol software builds a delivery tree from a central point is called _____

- ▶ Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)
- ▶ **Core Based Trees (CBT) (Page 114)**
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast_ Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)
- ▶ Protocol Independent Multicast_ Dense Mode (PIM-DM)

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination address into a _____ and _____.

- ▶ postfix, Infix
- ▶ Infix, prefix
- ▶ **prefix, suffix (Page 87)**

ARP is almost always used to bind a ____-bit IP address to a ____-bit Ethernet address.

- ▶ **32, 48 (Page 98)**
- ▶ 24, 32
- ▶ 32, 64
- ▶ 32, 128

End-to-end delivery service is connection oriented.



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- ▶ True
- ▶ **False** (Page 101)

In the 1970s large organizations began to acquire multiple networks. Each network in the organization formed island. Employees needed to choose a computer appropriate for each task. So they needed multiple screens, keyboards and computers.

- ▶ False
- ▶ **True** (Page 81)

Which method of Address Resolution Protocol is useful with any hardware?
Were "T" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange?

- ▶ **T** (Page 97)
- ▶ C
- ▶ D
- ▶ C, D

We use the term _____ to refer to a measure of the path that routing software use when choosing a route.

- ▶ routing path
- ▶ routing metric
- ▶ **routing** (Computer Networks and Internets, page330)
- ▶ switching

OSPF stands for _____
Open Shortest Path First Protocol (OSPF) (Page 137)

_____ uses window mechanism to control the flow of data.

- IP
- UDP
- TCP** (Page 126)
- None of the given

UDP datagram format is _____ bits.

- 8
- 16
- 32** (Page 132)
- 64

NAT device stores state information in translation table.

- True** (Page 130)
- False

TCP achieves _____ by retransmission.

- Efficiency
- Accuracy



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Reliability (Page 125)

None of the given

_____ Protocol provides error reporting mechanism.

IGMP

SNMP

ICMP (Page 115)

None of the given

Routing refers to the _____ of routing information.

Transmission

Propagation (Page 133)

Communication

None of the given

_____ Layer provides reliable delivery of datagram.

Network

Transport (Page 104)

Datalink

None of the given

End to End delivery Service of IP datagram is _____

Connection oriented

Connectionless (Page 101)

Both a and b

None of the given

TCP is a connectionless and reliable transport protocol.

True

False (Page 122)

TCP is a _____ protocol.

Point-to-Point

Multi-Point

Both (a) and (b) (Page 154, click here for details)

None of the given

Routing inserts or changes values in _____

MAC address

Routing table (Page 133)

Both (a) and (b)

None of the given

Network Address Translation (NAT) requires device to perform packet translation.

True (Page 128)

False

_____ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

IPV4

IPV6 (Page 113)



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In dynamic routing, the routing table is initialized when system boots and there is no further changes.

True

False (Page 133)

Fragmentation when using ICMP for path MTU should be avoided.

True (Page 118)

False

UDP provides connection-oriented service.

True

False (Page 120)

Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGPs) two broad classes of Internet Routing Protocol.

True (Page 135)

False

_____ is used for single destination computer.

Multicast

Broadcast

Unicast (Page 134)

None of the given

In 3-way handshake TCP requires to generate a random _____ sequence number

30 bit

32 bit (Page 127)

34 bit

None of the given

The TCP/IP suite contains _____ transport protocols

Internet Protocol and Transmission Control Protocol

Internet Protocol and user Datagram Protocol

User datagram and Transmission control Protocol (Page 119)

None of the given

The Universal datagram Protocol is not an end-to-end protocol.

True



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False (Page 154)

A _____ is a special-purpose computer dedicated to the task of interconnecting network.

Router (Page 82)

Bridge

Switch

None of the given

TCP provides reliable connection startup.

True (Page 123)

False

TCP provides ____ communication

Half-duplex

Full-duplex (Page 123)

Both (a) and (b)

None of the given

Basic NAT does not work well for communication initiated from the Internet.

True (Page 132)

False

HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.

False (Page 112)

True

Network Address and Port Translation (NAPT) is by far the most popular form of

Network Address Transmission

Network Address Translation (NAT) (Page 131)

Network Address Transformation

None of the given

Here are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and Direct indexing

True (Page 94)

False

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or a key that represents the original string.

True (Page 95)



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False

IPv6 addresses are ____ bits.

32

64

128 (Page 111)

256

In TCP/IP, ____ provides reliable transport service.

IP

TCP (Page 123)

Both IP and TCP

None of the given

UDP uses best-effort delivery service.

True (Page 119)

False

IPv6 address with ____ leading zeros is interpreted to hold an IPv4 address.

96 (Page 114)

100

120

None of the given

Routers use ____ to forward datagram along prearranged path.

Traffic class

Flow label (Page 111)

Destination address

None of the given

The Header format of IPv6 is entirely different.

True (Page 111)

False

IPv6 _____ is responsible for fragmentation. Routers simply drop datagram's larger than network.

Destination

Intermediate routers



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Source (Page 113)

Medium

Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a ___-bit value.

48

64

16

32 bit (Page 91)

The Network Layer Protocol ICMP stands for _____

Instant Control Message Protocol

Internet Control Message Protocol (Page 115)

Initial Control Message Protocol

None of the given

UDP is operating system independent.

True (Page 120)

False

In _____, the protocol address assigned to a computer is chosen carefully so that computer's hardware address can be computed from the protocol address using basic : Boolean and arithmetic operations.

Address Resolution

Table Lookup

Message Exchange

Closed-form Computation (Page 94)

One of the parameters, which motivated IP for change, is address space. The _____ address space allows for over a million networks. But most networks are class C and too small for many organizations.

32-bit (Page 110)

128-bit

16-bit

64-bit

IGPs stand for _____

Internal Gateway Protocols

Interior Gateway Protocols (Page 135)



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Intermediate Gateway Protocols
None of the given

_____ contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination.

Header (Page 102)

Data Area
Identifier
None of the given

Header contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination computer. But which one of the following is not included

Rectifier (Page 102)

Destination address
Source address
Identifier

There are _____ possibilities to detect the destination using Trace-route

1

2 (Page 102)

3

None of the given

_____ is used to attach two autonomous systems.

BGP
IGP

EGP (Page 135)

None of the given

Due to revolutionalization of IP-V6 the speed has increased from _____

56kbps to 512kbps
512kbps to 1gbps

56kbps to 1gbps (Page 110)

None of the given

TTL stands for _____

Time to Learn
Time to Leave

Time to Live [click here for details](#)



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One of the given

_____ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

Network Interface Layer (Page 106)

Datalink Layer

Network Layer

None of the given

NAT is not useful at a residence with Cable Modem or DSL connectivity.

True

False (Page 132)

The process of learning the path MTU is known as path MTU discovery.

True (Page 114)

False

As the Internet grew, the original Classful addressing scheme became a limitation. The IP address space was being exhausted because all networks had to choose one of two possible sizes.

True

False (Page 90)

EGP stands for _____

Extension Gateway Protocol

Exterior Gateway Protocol (Page 135)

Explicit Gateway Protocol

None of the given

Reliability is not the responsibility of the Transport layer.

True

False (Page 123)

TCP uses the term segment to refer to a _____.

Packet

Message (Page 128)

Both (a) and (b)

None of the given

IP datagram can contains _____ octets



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0-65.535

1-65.535 (Page 102)

1-65.536

None of the given

_____ Protocol uses three way handshakes to begin a connection.

UDP

TCP (Page 154)

IP

None of the given

Typical internet routing uses a combination of two metrics_____.

Routing metrics

Administrative cost and routing metrics

Hop cost

Administrative cost and hop count [click here for details](#)

The Current version of IP-Version 4 is _____ old

18 years

20 years (Page 110)

22 years

None of given

_____ allows LAN users to share computer programs and data.

a. Communication server

b. Print server

c. File server [click here for details](#)

A standalone program that has been modified to work on a LAN by including concurrency controls such as file and record locking is an example of_____

a LAN intrinsic software [click here for details](#)

b. LAN aware software

c. Groupware

d. LAN ignorant software

The _____ portion of LAN management software restricts access, records user activities and audit data etc.

a. Configuration management



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b. Security management [click here for details](#)

c. Performance management

What is the max cable length of STP?

a. 100 ft

b. 200 ft

c. 100 m

d. 200 m [click here for details](#)

What is the max data capacity of STP?

a. 10 mbps

b. 100 mbps [click here for details](#)

c. 1000 mbps

d. 10000 mbps

Which connector STP uses?

a. BNC

b. RJ-11

c. RJ-45 [click here for details](#)

d. RJ-69

What is the central device in star topology?

a. STP server

b. Hub/switch [click here for details](#)

c. PDC

d. Router

What is max data capacity for optical fiber cable?

a. 10 mbps

b. 100 mbps

c. 1000 mbps [click here for details](#)

d. 10000 mbps

Which one of these is not a main feature of connectionless service?

It includes extension of LAN abstraction.

It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), each with a header.

It combines collection of physical networks into a single virtual network.



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It has universal addressing and the data is delivered in packets frames), without a header (Page 101)

Technique is used to avoid routing loops.

Reverse path broadcasting (Page 143)

Forward path broadcasting

Both a and b

None of the given

The Source can configure outgoing datagram's to avoid

Segmentation

Defragmentation

Fragmentation (Page 118)

None of the given

One application actively begins execution first and another application waits passively at prearranged location.

True (Page 145)

False

Which is not the type of error messages defined by ICMP?

Source quench

Time exceeded

Destination unreachable

None of the given (Page 115)

In IP routing, forwarding refers to _____ transfer.

Packet

Datagram (Page 133)

Message

None of the given

Router hosts are responsible for the propagation of Multicast routing.

True

False (Page 142)

All routers within a group exchange routing information.

True (Page 135)



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False

UDP packet is encapsulated in _____ datagram.

IP (Page 132)

TCP

TCP/IP

None of the given

_____ Protocol uses distance vector algorithm.

IGP

BGP

RIP (Page 138)

None of the given

_____ Protocol is used by the UNIX program mroute and the Internet multicast backbone.

DVMRP [click here for details](#)

PRMVD

RPMDV

None of the given

_____ message is sent in response to incoming datagrams with problems.

TCP/IP

IGMP

ICMP (Page 117)

NONE OF THE GIVEN

CBT stand for _____

Computer based training

Core based trees (Page 144)

Computer based trees

None of the given

OSPF includes _____ address mask with each address.

30Bit

32Bit (Page 140)

34Bit

None of the given



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H.LEN shows the header length in units of ____ Bits

34

32 (Page 105)

30

None of the given

Which protocol is used to test different tools?

ICMP (Page 117)

IGMP

TCP/IP

None of the given

When one computer sends an ARP message to another the message travels inside the hardware frame. Technically, placing a message inside a frame for transport is not called encapsulation.

True

False (Page 99)

Preliminary version of IP was called _____.

IP - New Generation (IPng)

IP - Next Generation (IPng) (Page 110)

IP - Net Generation (IPng)

None of the given

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

A. IP

B. ARP

C. TCP [click here for details](#)

D. UDP

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

A. IP [click here for details](#)

B. ARP

C. TCP

D. UDP

If a host broadcasts a frame that includes a source and destination hardware address, and its purpose is to assign IP addresses to itself, which protocol at the Network layer does the host use?

A. RARP [click here for details](#)



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- B. ARPA
- C. ICMP
- D. TCP
- E. IPX

If a router interface is congested, which protocol in the IP suite is used to tell neighbor routers?

- A. RARP
- B. ARP
- C. ICMP [click here for details](#)**
- D. IP
- E. TCP

What is the valid host range the IP address 172.16.10.22 255.255.255.240 is a part of?

- A. 172.16.10.20 through 172.16.10.22
- B. 172.16.10.1 through 172.16.10.255
- C. 172.16.10.16 through 172.16.10.23
- D. 172.16.10.17 through 172.16.10.31
- E. 172.16.10.17 through 172.16.10.30 [click here for details](#)**

What range of addresses can be used in the first octet of a Class B network address?

- A. 1–126
- B. 1–127
- C. 128–190
- D. 128–191 [click here for details](#)**

What range of addresses can be used in the first octet of a Class C address?

- A. 1-127
- B. 129-192
- C. 203-234
- D. 192-223 [click here for details](#)**

How many bytes is an Ethernet address?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6 [click here for details](#)**

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



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A. RARP

B. ARP [click here for details](#)

C. IP

D. ICMP

Which of the following is the broadcast address for a Class B network ID using the default subnet mask?

A. 172.16.10.255

B. 172.16.255.255 [click here for details](#)

C. 172.255.255.255

D. 255.255.255.255

Which class of IP address provides a maximum of only 254 host addresses per network ID?

A. A

B. B

C. C [click here for details](#)

D. D

What is the broadcast address of the subnet address 10.254.255.19 255.255.255.248?

A. 10.254.255.23 [click here for details](#)

B. 10.254.255.24

C. 10.254.255.255

D. 10.255.255.255

What is the broadcast address of the subnet address 172.16.99.99 255.255.192.0?

A. 172.16.99.255

B. 172.16.127.255 [click here for details](#)

C. 172.16.255.255

If you wanted to have 12 subnets with a Class C network ID, which subnet mask would you use?

A. 255.255.255.252

B. 255.255.255.248

C. 255.255.255.240 [click here for details](#)

D. 255.255.255.255

What is the port number range that a transmitting host can use to set up a session with another host?

A. 1–1023



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B. 1024 and above [click here for details](#)

- C. 1–256
- D. 1–65534

Which of the following ranges are considered well known port numbers?

A. 1–1023 [click here for details](#)

- B. 1024 and above
- C. 1–256
- D. 1–65534

What is the broadcast address of the host subnet address 10.10.10.10 255.255.254.0?

- A. 10.10.10.255

B. 10.10.11.255 [click here for details](#)

- C. 10.10.255.255
- D. 10.255.255.255

What broadcast address will the host 192.168.210.5 255.255.255.252 use?

- A. 192.168.210.255
- B. 192.168.210.254

C. 192.168.210.7 [click here for details](#)

- D. 192.168.210.15

If you need to have a Class B network address subnetted into exactly 510 subnets, what subnet mask would you assign?

- A. 255.255.255.252

B. 255.255.255.128 [click here for details](#)

- C. 255.255.0.0
- D. 255.255.255.192

Which protocol is used to look up an IP address from a known Ethernet address?

- A. IP
- B. ARP

C. RARP [click here for details](#)

- D. TCP

What is the subnet address of the IP address 192.168.100.30 255.255.255.248?

- A. 192.168.100.32

B. 192.168.100.24 [click here for details](#)



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- C. 192.168.100.0
- D. 192.168.100.16

Which of the following is the valid host range for the IP address 192.168.168.188 255.255.255.192?

- A. 192.168.168.129-190** [click here for details](#)
- B. 192.168.168.129-191
- C. 192.168.168.128-190
- D. 192.168.168.128-192

What is the broadcast address of the subnet address 192.168.99.20 255.255.255.252?

- A. 192.168.99.127
- B. 192.168.99.63
- C. 192.168.99.23** [click here for details](#)
- D. 192.168.99.31

What is the valid host range that the host ID 192.168.10.33 255.255.255.224 is a part of?

- A. 192.168.10.32-63
- B. 192.168.10.33-63
- C. 192.168.10.33-62** [click here for details](#)
- D. 192.168.10.33-61

Which protocol does DHCP use at the Transport layer?

- A. IP
- B. TCP
- C. UDP** [click here for details](#)
- D. ARP

Which of the following is the valid host range for the IP address 192.168.168.188 255.255.255.192?

- A. 192.168.168.129-190** [click here for details](#)
- B. 192.168.168.129-191
- C. 192.168.168.128-190
- D. 192.168.168.128-192

Which protocol is used to find an Ethernet address from a known IP address?

- A. IP
- B. ARP** [click here for details](#)



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- C. RARP
- D. BootP

Which class of IP address has the most host addresses available by default?

A. [A click here for details](#)

- B. B
- C. C
- D. A and B

Which protocol does Ping use?

- A. TCP
- B. ARP

C. [ICMP click here for details](#)

- D. BootP

Which protocol is used to send a Destination Network Unknown message back to originating hosts?

- A. TCP
- B. ARP

C. [ICMP click here for details](#)

- D. BootP

What is the subnet broadcast address the host 192.168.10.17 with four bits of subnetting will use?

- A. 192.168.10.16
- B. 192.168.10.19
- C. 192.168.10.23

D. [192.168.10.31 click here for details](#)

Which protocol does Ping use address the host 172.16.10.12 with nine bits of subnetting will use?

A. [172.16.10.127 click here for details](#)

- B. 172.16.10.255
- C. 172.16.255.255
- D. 172.16.10.128

What is the valid host range of the IP subnet address 172.16.10.61 255.255.255.224?

- A. 172.16.10.48-63



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B. 172.16.10.33-62 [click here for details](#)

C. 172.16.10.0-254

D. 172.16.10.60-94

What protocol is used to resolve an Ethernet address to an IP address?

A. IP

B. ARP

C. RARP [click here for details](#)

D. BootP

What protocol is used to resolve an IP address to an Ethernet address?

A. IP

B. ARP [click here for details](#)

C. RARP

D. BootP

Missing eot indicates sending computer crashed in frame format.

True [click here for details](#)

False

The -----term refers to the general concept of a small block of data.

Packets [click here for details](#)

Data

Frame

None of given

A _____ address-binding table is used for each physical network.

New

Similar

Separate [click here for details](#)

Old

_____ can be used to propagate information about remote networks.

Dynamic routing [click here for details](#)

Static routing

Address resolution

None of the given



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For _____, information about forwarding is stored in a routing table, which is initialized at system initialization and must be updated as network topology changes.

[Efficiency \(Page 102\)](#)

Security

Accuracy

Anomalies

Postfix defines how much of address used to identify network.

True

[False \(Page 103\)](#)

Every hardware technology specification includes the definition of the maximum size of the frame data area, which is called the _____ Transmission Unit.

Least

[Maximum \(Page 107\)](#)

Fragment

Frame

Every hardware technology specification includes the definition of the maximum size in _____ and uses a dot to separate octets.

[Binary click here for details](#)

Decimal

Hexadecimal

Octal

In IPV6 the 128 bit addresses unwieldy in dotted decimal; requires ____ numbers.

12

14

[16 click here for details](#)

None of the given

_____ field is used to identify a specific path through the network

FLOW LABEL

TRAFFIC CLASS

[Both a and b click here for details](#)

None of the given



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The IP class scheme does not divide the _____ address space into equal size class and the classes do not contain the same number of networks.

16-bit

32-bit [click here for details](#)

48-bit

64-bit

Network having short intervals has a large timeout and the network having large interval has short timeout.

True [click here for details](#)

False

There are three standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing, Direct Indexing and InDirect Indexing

True

False (Page 94)

IPV6 128 bits address includes network prefix and _____

Host Suffix (Page 114)

Host prefix

Source Prefix

None of the given

_____ shows senders preference for low latency, high Reliability.

TYPE

SERVICE TYPE (Page 105)

SERVICE PRIORITY

None of the given

_____ is a technique used to limit datagram size to small MTU of any network.

Segmentation

Fragmentation [click here for details](#)

Encapsulation

None of the given

The protocol address of the next hop must be _____ to an equivalent hardware address before a packet can be sent.

Encrypted



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Decrypted

[Translated \(Page 93\)](#)

None of these

MTU Stands for _____

Select correct option:

Minimum transmission unit

[Maximum transmission unit \(Page 107\)](#)

Multicast transmission unit

None of the given

_____ device is used for multicasting.

Hub

Switch

[Router click here for details](#)

None of the given

_____ does not depend on any particular unicast routing protocol.

PIM-DM

[PIM-SM \(Page 144\)](#)

PIM-AM

None of the given

_____ protocol is designed to use within an organization.

OSPF

MEOSPF

[MOSPF click here for details](#)

None of the given

NAPT stands for _____

Network Address and Protocol Translation

[Network Address and Port Translation \(Page 131\)](#)

Network Address and Packet Translation

None of the given

Twice NAT fails if an application uses the IP addresses instead of Domain Name.

[True \(Page 132\)](#)

False



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Part of the 3-way handshake used to create a connection, requires each end to generate a random _____ sequence number.

32 bit (Page 127)

16 bit

8 bit

64 bit

These ICMP message transport is acted upon _____ as frames on _____

Intranet, LAN

Internet, WAN

Intranet, WAN

Internet, LAN (Page 101)

The physical addressing in a WAN is similar as in LAN in the way.....

The data is transmitted in packets equivalent to frames.

Each packet has a format with header.

The packet header includes destination and source addresses.

All of the above (Page 56)

Which one of the following is a method for computing routing table information?

Manual entry

Boot time routing

Static routing (Page 62)

None of the above

There are three types of Hubs that exist. Which of the following options correctly describes these three?

a. Passive, dormant, special

b. Active, dormant , passive

c. Passive, Active, Turbo

d. Passive, Active, Intelligent [click here for details](#)

A number of different factors determine the cost of a Hub. Which of the following is among these factors?

a. Speed rating [click here for details](#)

b. Durability

c. Brand



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d. Class

Which of the following is not a feature of Base band Coaxial Cable?

- a. Bi-directional
- b. Few Kilometer range
- c. Proton based [click here for details](#)
- d. Ethernet (basis for 802.3) at 10 Mbps

Which of the following is not a function of a repeater?

- Uses Jumper Settings
- Transmits data in both directions
- No Buffering
- Joins two (2) segments of cables** [click here for details](#)

Which level of the TCP/IP reference model routes data/information across a network channel?

- Application layer
- Data Link Layer
- Transport Layer** [click here for details](#)
- Network Layer

The function of a modem is to convert signals. Identify the correct signals it converts.

- Analogue to Digital** [click here for details](#)
- Analogue to Baud rate
- Baud rate to Analogue
- Digital to Binary

Which of the following is not a LAN – Architecture?

- Protocol architecture
- Media access control**
- Logical Protocol
- Logical Link Control

Identify the statement which best describes TCP and UDP.

- TCP is a connection oriented Protocol whiles UDP is a datagram service** (Page 101)
- TCP is a protocol for the Network Layer of the OSI
- UDP and TCP could be used interchangeably
- TCP is an advanced protocol whiles UDP is a single protocol



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Which of the following characteristics best describes a frame?

Data link layer(Header, Trailer, Data) [click here for details](#)

Network Layer(Header, Trailer, Data)

Transport Layer(Header, Trailer, Data)

Physical Layer(Header, Trailer, Data)

What does the terminology ISDN mean?

Internal Digital Services Network

Integrated Systems Digital Network

Integrated Services Digital Naming System

Integrated Services Digital Network [click here for details](#)

Which of the following statement is true about FLOW CONTROL?

Flow control is a function performed by a receiving entity to limit the amount or rate of data on a network.

Flow control adjusts the weights on a network

Flow control is a function performed by the MODEM

Flow control is an advanced form of network management

Identify the most suitable description for ERROR CONTROL?

Error control is an activity that manages deadlock.

Error control is an advanced form of parity bit

Error control is a sub-function of a modem and Hub

Error control is needed to guard against loss or damage of data

What is the full meaning of the terminology SMTP?

State Mail Transfer Protocol

Simple Mail Tailor Protocol

Simple Management Transfer Protocol

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol [click here for details](#)

Several Computers connected together is called

Client-server

Client

Computer network [click here for details](#)

Hub

The primary function of the network layer is



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Error detection

Set up a session

Routing [click here for details](#)

Encryption

Which of the following standards apply to logical link control?

IEEE 802.3

IEEE 802.2 [click here for details](#)

IEEE 802.5

IEEE 802.4

Identify any of the following statements which truly describe a virtual circuit.

(a) Packets are forwarded more quickly and no routing decisions

(b) More reliable in functionality [click here for details](#)

(c) Call set up phases are present

Packets are centralized at random and more routing decisions are made

Which of the following operating systems software is most suitable for wide area network?

DOS

OS/2

WINDOWS NT

NOVELL NETWARE [click here for details](#)

Identify from the options below the area that should not be addressed.

Protocols

Bindings

IP Address

Autoexec Management [click here for details](#)

Which of the following is not a network adapter?

3 com LP III

3 com Ether link III ISA

3 com Ether link II Adapter

3 com 3C508 ISA 16 BIT [click here for details](#)

Which of the following statement is true about an IP address?

IP address is based on your computer network card [click here for details](#)

IP address is issued by a computer vendor



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IP address is a Transport Protocol
IP address is not used on the internet

Which of the following is not associated with the session layer?

Control of dialogue between applications
Dialogue discipline

[Data compression](#) [click here for details](#)

Synchronization

The network having short intervals has a short timeout and the network having large interval has large timeout.

[True \(Page 126\)](#)

False

A standard protocol exists that allows a host to inform a nearby router whenever the host needs to join or leave a particular multicast group

[IGMP \(Page 142\)](#)

OSPF uses _____

[Link-state routing \(Page 140\)](#)

LAN interface may use ----- to copy frame data directly from main memory.

[DMA \(Page 34\)](#)

FDDI

CSMA/CD

None of the given

Which of the following protocols provide the routing information at the autonomous system level?

[BGP \(Page 138\)](#)

OSPF

RIP

OSPF and RIP

Each autonomous system used to communicate among autonomous systems by chooses an IGP.

[True \(Page 136\)](#)

False



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TCP is not connection-oriented service

False (Page 101)

True

_____ sends ICMP echo messages with increasing TTL.

Tracert (Page 118)

System rebooting is one of the major problems in the reliable delivery

True [click here for details](#)

False

A popular use of _____ is TCP Splicing. It interconnects two independent TCP connections and performs segment rewriting.

NAPT (Page 131)

NAT

Twice NAT

All of these

_____ Serve same purpose in Internet as frames on LAN

Virtual Packets (Page 101)

The routing table in interior and exterior switches has which one of the following?

It should have next hop for each possible destination

The next hop in table must be on shortest path to destination

Both (a) and (b) (Page 59)

None of the above

Which of the following statement is wrong regarding PVC?

PVC last as long as the customer pay the periodic fee for its use.

Forwarding tables are automatically restored after power of equipment failure.

Forwarding table entries for PVC's are dynamically configured (Page 69)

All of the above

_____ provides computer to computer communication.

IP (Page 119)

TCP

ICMP

IGMP



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_____ has no way to determine the cause of problem

- a) ICMP
- b) ARP
- c) Ping (Page 11)**
- d) Trace route

The UDP stands for _____.

- Universal Datagram Protocol
- User Datagram Protocol (Page 101)**
- United Datagram Protocol
- None of the given

TCP stands for _____

- Transport control protocol
- Transmission control protocol (Page 101)**
- Terminal control protocol
- None of the given

Twice NAT allows a site to run servers.

- True (Page 132)**
- False

The Internet service providers coordinate with the Internet assigned number authority to obtain their network numbers.

- True (Page 89)**
- False

The Source can configure out going datagram's to avoid _____

- Segmentation
- Defragmentation
- Fragmentation (Page 118)**
- None of the given

Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for _____

- Unicasting
- Multicasting
- Subnetting (Page 103)**
- All of the given



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Autonomous System chooses a routing protocol to exchange routing information which is passed before being summarized to another group.

True (Page 135)

False

ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a ____ Ethernet address.

16-bit

48-bit (Page 98)

64-bit

128-bit

NAT software does not allow a PC to connect with the Internet and act as a NAT device at the same time.

True

False (Page 132)

_____ field tells the receiver how to order fragments within a given datagram.

FLAGS

FLAGMENT OFFSET

IDENTIFICATION

FRAGMENT OFFSET [click here for details](#)

The amount of buffer space available at any time is called the window.

True (Page 126)

False

The routers within an autonomous system use a _____ to exchange routing information.

Interior Gateway protocols (IGPs) (Page 138)

Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

Both Interior Gateway protocols (IGPs) and Exterior Gateway protocol (EGPs)

None of the given

How many methods exist for building routing table?

1

2 (Page 62)

3

4



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Frame relay is _____

Connection oriented service [click here for details](#)

Connectionless service

It is typically ranges from 5Mbps to 1000Mbps.

None of the above

Source independence is a phenomena in which next hop to destination does not depend on the

.....

Source of packet (Page 58)

Destination of packet

No of hops

Source of protocol

If a computer on the network shares resources for others to use, it is called _____

a. Server [click here for details](#)

b. Client

c. Mainframe

Terminators are used in _____ topology.

a. Bus [click here for details](#)

b. Star

c. Ring

In _____ topology, if a computer's network cable is broken, whole network goes down.

a. Bus [click here for details](#)

b. Star

c. Ring

For large networks, _____ topology is used.

a. Bus

b. Star [click here for details](#)

c. Ring

ISO stands for

a. International Standard Organization [click here for details](#)

b. International Student Organization

c. Integrated Services Organization



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ISO OSI model is used in

- a. Stand alone PC
- b. Network environment [click here for details](#)

Network cable lies on _____ layer

- a. Application
- b. Network
- c. Physical [click here for details](#)

_____ Layer decides which physical pathway the data should take.

- a. Application
- b. Network [click here for details](#)
- c. Physical

ISDN is an example of _____ network

- a. Circuit switched [click here for details](#)
- b. Packet switched
- c. Cell switched
- d. Packet switched

X.25 is an example of _____ network

- a. Circuit switched
- b. Packet switched (Page 64)

Print server uses _____ which is a buffer that holds data before it is send to the printer.

- a. Queue
- b. Spool [click here for details](#)
- c. Node

A system with redundant bridges might have a problem with _____ in the system.

► [Loop click here for details](#)

- Filters
- Spanning Trees
- All given choices
- Transport Layer

Special types of addresses in IPv6 used for multiple destinations; possibly not at same site

- _____.
- Unicast
 - Anycast



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► **Multicast** (Page 114)

► None of the given

The time for acknowledgement to arrival of packet depends on.

► **Distance to destination and Current traffic conditions** (Page 125)

► Current traffic conditions

► Distance to destination

► None of these

The term signaling is used to describe-----

Communication about the internet (Page 70)

Communication about the extranet

Communication about the network(Page 70)

None of above

Network interface card acts like a (an) -----

Input/output device

Input device

Output device

All of above [click here for details](#)

TCP/IP defines the term _____ to refer any computer system that connects to an internet and runs applications

Router

Host computer (Page 64)

Bridge

None of the given

In _____ routing, the table is initialized when system boots and there is no further changes.

Select correct option:

Dynamic

Static (Page 133)

Both (a) and (b)

None of the given

Although the ARP message format is sufficiently general to allow arbitrary protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a _____ Ethernet address.

1) 16-bit



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2) 48-bit (Page 98)

3) 64-bit

4) 128-bit

_____ uses distance vector approach to define routing.

BGP

OSPF

IP

RIP (Page 138)

_____ is called an end-to-end protocol because it provides a connection directly from an application on one computer to an application on a remote computer.

► IP

► UDP (Page 120)

► TCP

► None of the given

A datagram cannot be larger than _____ of a network over which it is sent.

MTU (Page 108)

Size

IP header

None of the given

Which of the following statement is true regarding jitter?

Jitter is used for variance in transmission delays.

Jitter can occur when a packet is delayed.

Jitter is significance for voice, video and data.

[All of the above click here for details](#)

The product of delay and throughput measures the _____ of data that can be present on the network.

_ Area

_ [Volume click here for details](#)

_ Length



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_ None of the given

Which one is NOT the function of ping program

Traceability

Reachability (Page 117)

Both a and b

None of the given

Which of the following statement is true regarding Link-state routing?_____ and uses a dot to separate octets.

Binary

decimal [click here for details](#)

hexadecimal

Octal

Two computers with a connection through an ATM network will likely have same VPI/VCI values for each end of the connection.

True

False [click here for details](#)

_____ protocols of TCP/IP layering model specify how to organize data into frame and how a computer transmits frames over a network.

Physical Layer

Network Interface Layer [click here for details](#)

Internet Layer

Transport Layer

C address into a prefix.

True (Page 89)

False



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Dotted decimal represents each octet in _____ and uses a dot to separate octets.

binary

decimal [click here for details](#)

hexadecimal

Octal

The goal of _____ is to avoid adding retransmissions to an already congested network.

Packet control

[Congestion control \(Page 128\)](#)

Transmission control

None of the given

In TCP when a computer sends a segment, the _____ and _____ fields refer to incoming data.

[ACKNOWLEDGE NUMBER, WINDOW](#) [click here for details](#)

SEQUENCE NUMBER, WINDOW

ACKNOWLEDGE NUMBER, SEQUENCE NUMBER

None of the given

A _____ is a special purpose system dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.

• [Router \(Page 82\)](#)

• Bridge

• Switch

• None of these

The address _____ identifies the physical network to which the computers are attached while the _____ identifies an individual computer on the network.

[Prefix, suffix \(Page 85\)](#)

Suffix, prefix

Suffix, suffix

None of these

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination Address into a prefix and suffix

[True \(Page 87\)](#)

False



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_____ technique is to limit datagram size to smallest MTU of any network.

Segmentation

Fragmentation (Page 108)

Encapsulation

None of these

Whenever it handles a packet, IP software needs to separate the destination Address into a prefix.

True

False (Page 87)

As the Internet grew, the original Classful addressing scheme became a limitation. The IP address space was being exhausted because all networks had to choose one of _____ possible sizes.

Three (Page 90)

Two

Four

Five

There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency: Hashing and Direct indexing

True (Page 94)

False

In Closed-form computation, the protocol address assigned to a computer is chosen carefully so that computer's hardware address can be computed from the protocol address using basic Boolean and _____ operations.

Arithmetic (Page 94)

XOR

Shift

XNOR

A _____ address-binding table is used for each physical network.

New



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Similar

[Separate \(page 94\)](#)

Old

_____ Protocols of TCP/IP laying model specify the format of packets sent across internet as well as the mechanisms used to forward packets from a computer through one or more routers to final destination.

- ▶ Physical Layer
- ▶ [Network Interface Layer \(cs601 page 47\)](#)
- ▶ Internet Layer
- ▶ Transport Layer

_____ protocol uses three way handshake to begin a connection.

UDP

[TCP \(page 127\)](#)

IP

None of the given

TCP connections are not called Virtual connections.

True

[False \(page 123\)](#)

ATM was designed for _____ and use _____
[Both LANs and WANs, Connection-oriented service paradigm](#)

_____ identifies which application program on receiving computer should receive the data

[Destination Port](#)



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_____a is ideal in a situation where the group is geographically dispersed (ire., has a few members at each site, with sites separated by long distances).

CONFIGURATION-AND-TUNNELING

_____ message is encapsulated in an _____ datagram and sent across the Internet.

TCP ,IP

"Frame type" field of the header consists of _____ bits.

8

_____ senses a signal on a cable and then transmits an amplified copy of the signal.

Bridge

_____ provides application-to-application communication, also called end-to-end communication.

Transport Protocol

Network part of IP address needs not to be stored in _____ approach of ARP.

Message Exchange

In which method of Address Resolution Protocol, address change affects all hosts?

A Where "r" stands for Table lookup, "C" for Closed-form Computation and "D" for Data Exchange.

T

Most LANs that employ ring topology use an access mechanism known as _____

CSMA/CD



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In _____ the large organizations began to acquire multiple networks.

1970

Router that decrements TTL to _____ and sends ICMP time exceeded message with router's address as source address.

0

The Fast Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of _____

100 Mbps

Which of the following is exterior routing protocol?

BGP

Due to advancement in IT world as the Internet grew, the original _____ scheme became a limitation.

Classful addressing

_____ provides computer-to-computer communication also, called machine-to-machine communication.

IP

_____ does not need to pre-establish communication and also there is no need to terminate communication.

UDP

Local Talk is a LAN technology that employs

Ring topology



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Virtual packets serve same purpose on _____ as frames on _____

Internet, LAN

A _____ is a special-purpose device dedicated to the task of interconnecting networks.

Router

Base header of IPv6 is fixed size and consists of _____ octets.

40

NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header and it appears at the end of _____ base header.

Fixed-size

Both UDP and TCP are _____ layer protocols .

Transport

_____ is called an end-to-end protocol because it provide a connection directly from an application on one computer to an application on a remote computer.

TCP

_____ includes 32-bits address mask with each address to make the address class full, classless or sub netted.

OSPF