

1	
Question	OSI stands for?
A	Open Site Interconnection
B	Open System Interdependence
C	Open System Interconnection
D	Open Site Interdependence
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

2	
Question	ARPANET stands for?
A	Advanced Research Project Agency Network
B	Advanced Research Programmed Auto Network
C	Advanced Research Project Automatic Network
D	Advanced Research Project Authorized Network
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

3	
Question	In the Client-server model, the client receives a request from the server.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	None
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

4	
Question	Which among following is not a router function?
A	Packet Switching
B	Packet Filtering
C	Internetwork communication
D	Forwarding broadcasts by default
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

5	
Question	Which layer deals with Packets?
A	Physical Layer
B	Network Layer
C	Transport Layer
D	Application Layer
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

6	
Question	Which layer deals with Flow control?
A	Session Layer
B	Network Layer
C	Transport Layer
D	Application Layer
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

7	
Question	Which layer deals with Network topology?
A	Session Layer
B	Data Link Layer
C	Transport Layer
D	Application Layer
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

8	
Question	Which layer deals with TCP and UDP?
A	Transport Layer
B	Physical Layer
C	Network Layer
D	None of above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

9	
Question	A multipoint topology is called as _____.
A	Bus
B	Star
C	Ring
D	Mesh
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

10	
Question	A communication pathway that that transfers data from one point to another is called _____.
A	Link
B	Node
C	medium
D	topology
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

11	
Question	National Internet Service Provider(ISP) networks are connected to one another by private switching are called_____.
A	Network Access Point
B	Peering point
C	National ISP
D	Regional ISP
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

12	
Question	NIC stands for?
A	Network Interface Card
B	Network Interface Code
C	Network Interconnection Card
D	Network Interconnection Code
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

13	
Question	Minimum length of Ethernet frame is _____.
A	512 bits
B	64 bytes
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

14	
Question	Maximum length of Ethernet frame is _____.
A	12144 bits
B	1518 bytes
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

15	
Question	A source address is always_____.
A	Unicast
B	Multicast
C	Broadcast
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

16	
Question	A destination address is always _____.
A	Unicast
B	Multicast
C	Broadcast
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

17	
Question	Data transfer rate of Standard Ethernet is _____.
A	1Gbps
B	100Mbps
C	10Mbps
D	10Gbps
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

18	
Question	Data transfer rate of Fast Ethernet is _____.
A	1Gbps
B	100Mbps
C	10Mbps
D	10Gbps
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

19	
Question	Data transfer rate of Gigabit Ethernet is _____.
A	1Gbps
B	100Mbps
C	10Mbps
D	10Gbps
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

20	
Question	Data transfer rate of Ten Gigabit Ethernet is _____.
A	1Gbps
B	100Mbps
C	10Mbps
D	10Gbps
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

21	
Question	In the standard Ethernet, if the maximum propagation time is 25.6 μ s, what is the minimum size of the frame?
A	512 bits
B	256 bits
C	64 bits
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

22	
Question	A Bluetooth network is called a _____.
A	Service Net
B	Piconet
C	Internet
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

23	
Question	Scatternet is a _____.
A	Combination of piconet
B	Combination of internet
C	Combination of distributed computers
D	Type of piconet
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

24	
Question	Ethernet frame consists of _____ .
A	MAC address
B	IP address
C	Default mask
D	Network address
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

25	
Question	High speed ethernet works on _____.
A	coaxial cable
B	twisted pair cable
C	optical fiber
D	unshielded twisted pair cable
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

26	
Question	The maximum size of payload field in ethernet frame is _____.
A	1000 bytes
B	1200 bytes
C	1300 bytes
D	1500 bytes
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

27	
Question	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
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

28	
Question	You have 10 users plugged into a hub running 10Mbps half-duplex. There is a server connected to the switch running 10Mbps half-duplex as well. How much bandwidth does each host have to the server?
A	100kbps
B	10Mbps
C	1Mbps
D	2Mbps
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

29	
Question	What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the Ethernet address? 01011010 00010001 01010101 00011000 10101010 00001111
A	5A:88:AA:18:55:F0
B	5A:81:BA:81:AA:0F
C	5A:18:5A:18:55:0F
D	5A:11:55:18:AA:0F
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

30	
Question	Select the correct statement about broadband and baseband.
A	Baseband refers to local area networks, and broadband refers to wide area networks.
B	Baseband operates at a standard bit rate, whereas broadband may operate at different rates as needed.
C	Baseband networks carry a single channel on a single cable, whereas broadband networks carry several channels on a single cable.
D	Broadband networks carry several channels on a single cable, whereas in a baseband network several cables carry one channel.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

31	
Question	In the Ethernet frame, the _____ field contains error detection information.
A	CRC
B	preamble
C	address
D	none of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

32	
Question	The protocol used in ETHERNET?
A	ALOHA
B	Binary Count
C	CSMA/CD
D	Multiple Access Protocol
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

33	
Question	Internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network is provided by _____.
A	leased line
B	digital subscriber line
C	digital signal line
D	Digital leased line
Marks	1.5Marks
Unit	Unit I

34	
Question	Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol used in internet?
A	remote procedure call
B	internet relay chat
C	resource reservation protocol
D	local procedure call
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

35	
Question	TCP/IP protocol suite is made up of?
A	3 Layers
B	7 Layers
C	5 Layers
D	6 Layers
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

36	
Question	The _____ is an international, non profit organization formed in 1992 to provide support for the Internet standards process.
A	ARPA
B	IAB
C	ISOC
D	IETF
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

37	
Question	_____ are to oversee the continuing development of the TCP/IP Protocol Suite and to serve in a technical advisory capacity to research members of the Internet community.
A	ARPA
B	IAB
C	ISOC
D	IETF
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

38	
Question	_____ focuses on long-term research topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture, and technology.
A	ARPA
B	IRTF
C	ISOC
D	IETF
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

39	
Question	The key elements of protocol are _____.
A	syntax
B	semantics
C	timing
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

40	
Question	Ethernet transfers data in _____.
A	Segments
B	packet
C	frame
D	links
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

41	
Question	In 10Base2, cable is _____.
A	thick
B	thin
C	twisted
D	A and B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

42	
Question	The maximum length of optical fiber in 10BaseF is _____.
A	100 meters
B	185 meters
C	200 meters
D	2000 meters
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

43	
Question	What is the decimal value of 1000?
A	8
B	6
C	4
D	2
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

44	
Question	Define the type of the following destination addresses: 4A:30:10:21:10:1A
A	Unicast
B	multicast
C	broadcast
D	Both A and B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

45	
Question	Define the type of the following destination addresses: 47:20:1B:2E:08:EE
A	Unicast
B	multicast
C	broadcast
D	Both A and B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

46	
Question	Define the type of the following destination addresses: FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF
A	unicast
B	multicast
C	broadcast
D	Both A and B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

47	
Question	Buffering is_____.
A	the process of temporarily storing the data to allow for small variation in device speeds.
B	a method to reduce cross-talks.
C	storage of data within the transmitting medium until the receiver is ready to receive.
D	a method to reduce the routing overhead.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

48	
Question	Which of the following TCP/IP protocol is used for transferring electronic mail messages from one machine to another?
A	FTP
B	SNMP
C	SMTP
D	RPC
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

49	
Question	Which of the following TCP/IP protocol allows an application program on one machine to send a datagram to an application program on another machine?
A	UDP
B	VMTP
C	X.25
D	SMTP
Marks	1. 5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

50	
Question	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
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

51	
Question	Which of the following summation operations is performed on the bits to check an error-detecting code?
A	Code
B	Code-Decoder
C	Checksum
D	Attenuation
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

52	
Question	The communication mode that supports two-way traffic but only one direction at a time is_____.
A	simplex
B	duplex
C	half-duplex
D	full-duplex
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

53	
Question	In OSI network architecture, the routing is performed by_____.
A	network layer
B	data link layer
C	transport layer
D	session layer
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

54	
Question	What is the function of a router?
A	converting the data from one format to another.
B	Forward the packet to the up links.
C	error detection in data.
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

55	
Question	Routing tables of a router keeps track of _____.
A	MAC Address Assignment.
B	Port Assignments to network devices.
C	Distribute IP address to network devices.
D	Routes to use for forwarding data to its destination.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

56	
Question	What is the mask for a class C Network?
A	255.255.255.1
B	255.255.255.0
C	255.255.255.254
D	255.255.255.255
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

57	
Question	If you want to find the number of routers between a source and destination, the utility to be used is _____
A	route
B	ipconfig
C	ping
D	tracert
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

58	
Question	In a network with 25 computers, which topology would require the most extensive cabling?
A	Star
B	Mesh
C	Bus
D	Ring
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

59	
Question	What is the main function of the transport layer?
A	Process-to-process delivery.
B	Node-to-node delivery.
C	Synchronization.
D	Updating and maintenance of routing tables .
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

60	
Question	As frequency increases, the period _____.
A	Decreases
B	Increases
C	Remains the same
D	Doubles
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

61	
Question	In _____, the whole message is sent from the source to the destination without being divided into packets.
A	Asynchronous mode
B	circuit switching
C	Synchronous mode
D	Packet switching
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

62	
Question	In _____ the message is first divided into manageable packets at the source before being transmitted. The packets are assembled at the destination.
A	Asynchronous mode
B	circuit switching
C	Synchronous mode
D	Packet switching
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

63	
Question	_____ means including a mechanism for detecting corrupted, lost, or duplicate datagrams. _____ also includes a mechanism for correcting errors after they have been detected.
A	CRC
B	Checksum
C	Error Checking
D	Error control
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

64	
Question	_____ regulates the amount of data a source can send without overwhelming the receiver.
A	Checksum
B	Flow control
C	CRC
D	Error checking
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

65	
Question	_____ in the network layer is a situation in which too many datagrams are present in an area of the Internet. _____ may occur if the number of datagrams sent by source computers are beyond the capacity of the network or routers.
A	Redundancy
B	Congestion
C	Delay
D	B and C
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

66	
Question	Convert IP addresses from binary notation to dotted-decimal notation. <i>10000001 00001011 00001011 11101111</i>
A	129.11.11.239
B	129.11.11.238
C	129.11.15.239
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

67	
Question	Convert IP addresses from dotted-decimal notation to binary notation. 111.56.45.78
A	01101111 00111000 00101101 01001110
B	11011101 00100010 00000111 01010010
C	11110001 00001000 00111000 00001100
D	01001011 00101101 00100010 01001110
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

68	
Question	Change the following IP addresses from binary notation to hexadecimal notation. <i>10000001 00001011 00001011 11101111</i>
A	0X810B0BEF or 810B0BEF16
B	0XC1831BFF or C1831BFF16
C	0XC1831BFF or C1871BFF16
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

69	
Question	What is the class of the address: <i>227.12.14.87</i>
A	Class A
B	Class B
C	Class C
D	Class D
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

70	
Question	Given the address 23.56.7.91, find the beginning address (network address).
A	23.0.0.0
B	23.56.0.0
C	23.56.7.0
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

71	
Question	What is the subnetwork address if the destination address is 200.45.34.56 and the subnet mask is 255.255.240.0?
A	11001000 00101101 00100010 00111000
B	11111111 11111111 11110000 00000000
C	11001000 00101101 00100000 00000000.
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

72	
Question	Find the number of addresses in the block if one of the addresses is 140.120.84.24/20.
A	256
B	4096
C	512
D	32
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

73	
Question	Odd Man Out
A	Crossbar switch
B	Banyan switch
C	Batcher Banyan switch
D	Banana switch
Marks	1. Marks
Unit	Unit II

74	
Question	If an ARP request is broadcast then ARP reply is _____.
A	Unicast
B	Multicast
C	Broadcast
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

75	
Question	UDP provides connectionless datagram service.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	none
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

76	
Question	ARP stands for:
A	Address Resolution Protocol
B	Address Recall Protocol
C	ARP Resolution Protocol
D	Address Resolution Phase
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

77	
Question	Following are true for a MAC address:
A	Burned into the NIC
B	48 bits long
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

78	
Question	Which of the following is the Ethernet broadcast address used in ARP and RARP requests?
A	255.255.255.255
B	08:00:20:11:AA:01
C	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
D	224.0.0.0
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

79	
Question	Which of the following describes the function of ARP?
A	It is used to map a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit ethernet address.
B	It is used to map a 48-bit ethernet address to a 32-bit IP address.
C	It is used to map a 32-bit ethernet address to a 48-bit IP address
D	It is used to map a 48-bit IP address to a 32-bit ethernet address.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

80	
Question	Which of the following describes the function of RARP?
A	It is used to map a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit ethernet address
B	It is used to map a 48-bit ethernet address to a 32-bit IP address.
C	It is used to map a 32-bit ethernet address to a 48-bit IP address
D	It is used to map a 48-bit IP address to a 32-bit ethernet address.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

81	
Question	DHCP stands for_____.
A	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
B	Digital Host Communication Provider
C	Digital Host Communication Protocol
D	Dynamic Host Configuration Provider
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

82	
Question	If a class B network on the Internet has a subnet mask of 255.255.248.0, what is the maximum number of hosts per subnet?
A	1022
B	1023
C	2047
D	2046
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

83	
Question	A device operating at physical layer is called _____.
A	Router
B	Equalizer
C	Bridge
D	Repeater
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

84	
Question	RARP is called as _____.
A	Reverse Address Resolution Process
B	Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
C	Reverse Address Resource Protocol
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

85	
Question	ARP and RARP works at _____.
A	Network Layer
B	Transport Layer
C	Both
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

86	
Question	Odd man out
A	ARP
B	RARP
C	IP
D	TCP
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

87	
Question	Odd man out.
A	ICMP
B	IGMP
C	IP
D	UDP
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

88	
Question	Odd man out.
A	SCTP
B	TCP
C	UDP
D	IP
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

89	
Question	An ARP packet is encapsulated directly into a _____ frame.
A	node
B	Data link
C	synchronous
D	header
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

90	
Question	The ARP software package consists of five components: a cache table, queues, an output module, an input module, and a cache-control module.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	none
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

91	
Question	Is the size of the ARP packet fixed?
A	Yes
B	No
C	None
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

92	
Question	_____ means to place the packet in its route to its destination.
A	Transmitting
B	Sending
C	Forwarding
D	B and C
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

93	
Question	The network layer supervises the handling of the packets by the underlying physical networks. We define this handling as the_____ of a packet.
A	transmission
B	delivery
C	forwarding
D	travel
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

94	
Question	Direct delivery occurs when the source and destination of the packet are located on the same physical network or if the delivery is between the last router and the destination host.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	none
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

95	
Question	In an indirect delivery, the packet goes from router to router until it reaches the one connected to the same physical network as its final destination.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	none
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

96	
Question	Odd Man out
A	Next hop method
B	Host specific method
C	Default method
D	Delivery method
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

97	
Question	Find the number of addresses in a range if the first address is 146.102.29.0 and the last address is 146.102.32.255.
A	1023
B	1024
C	1025
D	1022
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

98	
Question	The first address in a range of addresses is 14.11.45.96. If the number of addresses in the range is 32, what is the last address?
A	14.11.45.129
B	14.11.45.128
C	14.11.45.127
D	14.11.45.126
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

99	
Question	What is the basic purpose of the Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)?
A	To resolve ethernet addresses to IP addresses.
B	To list all configured interfaces on a system.
C	To list the ethernet name of a host machine.
D	To convert IP addresses to ethernet addresses.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

100	
Question	In classful addressing, the IP address space is divided into _____ classes.
A	three
B	four
C	five
D	six
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

101	
Question	An address in a block is given as 73.22.17.25. Find the number of addresses in the block?
A	16777219
B	16777217
C	16777215
D	16777216
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

102	
Question	An address in a block is given as 73.22.17.25. Find the first address?
A	73.1.0.0
B	73.0.0.0
C	73.0.1.0
D	73.0.0.1
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

103	
Question	An address in a block is given as 200.11.8.45. Find the last address ?
A	200.255.255.255
B	200.0.0.0
C	200.11.255.255
D	200.11.8.255
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

104	
Question	A _____ in classful addressing is a 32-bit number with n leftmost bits all set to 1s and (32 – n) rightmost bits all set to 0s.
A	network mask
B	default mask
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

105	
Question	IANA stands for _____
A	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
B	Internal Assigned Numbers Authority
C	Internet Associative Numbers Authoritative
D	Internal Associative Numbers Authority
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

106	
Question	How many version /s of IP's are there?
A	4
B	3
C	2
D	1
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

107	
Question	_____ means creating a table that associates a logical address with a physical address. This table is stored in each machine on the network.
A	Binding
B	Mapping
C	Dynamic mapping
D	Static mapping
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

108	
Question	In _____, each time a machine knows the logical address of another machine, it can use a protocol to find the physical address.
A	Binding
B	Mapping
C	Dynamic mapping
D	Static mapping
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

109	
Question	Operation is a 16-bit field defining the type of ARP packet. If the value is (1) it is_____.
A	ARP request
B	ARP reply
C	ARP cache
D	RARP request
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

110	
Question	Operation is a 16-bit field defining the type of ARP packet. If the value is (2) it is_____.
A	ARP request
B	ARP reply
C	ARP cache
D	RARP request
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

111	
Question	_____ is an 8-bit field defining the length of the logical address in bytes of ARP packet.
A	Hardware length
B	Protocol length
C	Software length
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

112	
Question	_____ is an 8-bit field defining the length of the physical address in bytes of ARP packet.
A	Hardware length
B	Protocol length
C	Software length
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

113	
Question	_____ is a 16-bit field of ARP packet defining the type of the network on which ARP is running.
A	Protocol type
B	Hardware length
C	Protocol length
D	Hardware type
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

114	
Question	_____ is a 16-bit field of ARP packet defining the protocol.
A	Protocol type
B	Hardware length
C	Protocol length
D	Hardware type
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

115	
Question	_____ is a variable-length field of ARP packet defining the physical address of the target.
A	Hardware address
B	Target hardware address
C	Target protocol address
D	Protocol address
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

116	
Question	_____ is a variable-length field of ARP packet defining the logical address of the target.
A	Hardware address
B	Target hardware address
C	Target protocol address
D	Protocol address
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

117	
Question	An ARP request is broadcast; an ARP reply is unicast.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	none
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

118	
Question	Physical address and logical address are two different identifiers.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	none
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

119	
Question	Odd Man Out
A	Physical Address
B	Logical Address
C	Port Address
D	Protocol Address
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

120	
Question	The unit of communication at the application layer is a _____.
A	frame
B	message
C	datagram
D	bits
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

121	
Question	In IPv4 header, an HLEN value of decimal 10 means _____ .
A	there are 10 bytes of options .
B	there are 40 bytes of options .
C	there are 10 bytes in the header.
D	there are 40 bytes in the header .
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

122	
Question	In IPv4, what is the length of the data field given an HLEN value of 12 and total length value of 40,000?
A	39988
B	40012
C	40048
D	39952
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

123	
Question	An IPv4 datagram is fragmented into three smaller datagrams. Which of the following is true?
A	The do not fragment bit is set to 1 for all three datagrams.
B	The more fragment bit is set to 0 for all three datagrams .
C	The identification field is the same for all three datagrams.
D	The offset field is the same for all three datagrams .
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

124	
Question	An IP packet has arrived with the first few hexadecimal digits as shown below: 45000028000100000102 . . . How many hops can this packet travel before being dropped?
A	3
B	2
C	1
D	5
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

125	
Question	An IP packet has arrived with the first few hexadecimal digits as shown below: 45000028000100000102 . . . The data belong to what upper layer protocol?
A	ICMP
B	IGMP
C	TCP
D	UDP
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

126	
Question	In IPv4, what is needed to determine the number of the last byte of a fragment?
A	Identification number
B	Offset number
C	Total length
D	B and C
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

127	
Question	The IPv4 header size _____ .
A	is 20 to 60 bytes long.
B	is always 20 bytes long.
C	is always 60 bytes long.
D	depends on the MTU.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

128	
Question	IP is _____ datagram protocol.
A	an unreliable.
B	a connectionless.
C	both a and b .
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

129	
Question	In IPv4, when a datagram is encapsulated in a frame, the total size of the datagram must be less than the _____ .
A	MUT
B	MAT
C	MTU
D	MMB
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

130	
Question	IPv6 allows _____ security provisions than IPv4 .
A	more
B	less
C	same
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

131	
Question	An IP packet has arrived in which the offset value is 100, the value of HLEN is 5 and the value of the total length field is 100. What is the number of the first byte ?
A	20
B	500
C	800
D	10000
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

132	
Question	An IP packet has arrived in which the offset value is 100, the value of HLEN is 5 and the value of the total length field is 100. What is the number of the first byte ?
A	80
B	579
C	879
D	220
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

133	
Question	Odd Man Out
A	Record route
B	Loose source route
C	Strict source route
D	No operation
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

134	
Question	In an IP packet, the value of HLEN is 1000 in binary. How many bytes of options are being carried by this packet?
A	12
B	6
C	8
D	10
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

135	
Question	In an IP packet, the value of HLEN is 5 hexadecimal value and the value of the total length field is 0028 hexadecimal value. How many bytes of data are being carried by this packet?
A	10 bytes
B	20 bytes
C	30 bytes
D	40 bytes
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

136	
Question	An IP datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal): 45 00 00 54 00 03 00 00 20 06 00 00 7C 4E 03 02 B4 0E 0F 02 Are there any options?
A	Yes
B	No
C	Cant Specify
D	May be
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

137	
Question	An IP datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal): 45 00 00 54 00 03 00 00 20 06 00 00 7C 4E 03 02 B4 0E 0F 02 Is the packet fragmented?
A	Yes
B	No
C	Cant Specify
D	May be
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

138	
Question	An IP datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal): 45 00 00 54 00 03 00 00 20 06 00 00 7C 4E 03 02 B4 0E 0F 02 What is the size of the data?
A	64 bytes
B	64 bits
C	20 bytes
D	20 bits
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

139	
Question	An IP datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal): 45 00 00 54 00 03 00 00 20 06 00 00 7C 4E 03 02 B4 0E 0F 02 Is checksum used?
A	Yes
B	No
C	Cant Specify
D	May be
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

140	
Question	An IP datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal): 45 00 00 54 00 03 00 00 20 06 00 00 7C 4E 03 02 B4 0E 0F 02 How many more routers can the packet travel to?
A	32
B	64
C	128
D	166
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

141	
Question	An IP datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal): 45 00 00 54 00 03 00 00 20 06 00 00 7C 4E 03 02 B4 0E 0F 02 What is the identification number of the packet?
A	3
B	4
C	5
D	6
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

142	
Question	An IP datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal): 45 00 00 54 00 03 00 00 20 06 00 00 7C 4E 03 02 B4 0E 0F 02 What is the type of service?
A	Explicit
B	Normal
C	Implicit
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

143	
Question	An IP packet has arrived with the first 8 bits as shown: 01000010 Is the packet discarded?.
A	Yes
B	No
C	Maybe
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

144	
Question	In IP header, checksum field is _____.
A	8 bits
B	16 bits
C	32 bits
D	1 byte
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

145	
Question	In IP header, TTL field is _____.
A	8 bits
B	16 bits
C	32 bits
D	2 byte
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

146	
Question	In IP header, fragmentation offset field is _____.
A	8 bits
B	16 bits
C	32 bits
D	13 bits
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

147	
Question	In IP header, flag field is _____.
A	8 bits
B	16 bits
C	32 bits
D	3 bits
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

148	
Question	In IP header, protocol field is _____.
A	8 bits
B	16 bits
C	32 bits
D	13 bits
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

149	
Question	In IP header, identification field is _____.
A	8 bits
B	16 bits
C	32 bits
D	13 bits
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

150	
Question	In IP header, total length field is_____.
A	8 bits
B	16 bits
C	32 bits
D	13 bits
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III