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MCA Sem – III
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MCA32-Networking-I

કુલ સમય : ૬૦ મીનીટ **કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦** **વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫**
નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

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1. In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are _____
   a) Added b) Removed c) Rearranged d) Modified
2. Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves transmission.
   a) Automatic b) Half-duplex c) Full-duplex d) Simplex
3. The first Network was called _____
   a) CNNET b) NSFNET c) ASAPNET d) ARPANET
4. A is the physical path over which a message travels.
   a) Path b) Medium c) Protocol d) Route
5. A set of rules that govern data communication.
   a) Protocols b) Standards c) RFCs d) Servers
6. Three or more devices share a link in _____ connection.
   a) Unipoint b) Multipoint c) Point to point d) Simplex
7. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called _____
   a) computer network b) distributed system c) networking system d) mail system
8. In computer network nodes are _____
   a) the computer that originates the data b) the computer that routes the data
   c) the computer that terminates the data d) all of the mentioned
9. Bluetooth is an example of _____
   a) personal area network b) local area network c) virtual private network d) wide area network
10. A is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
    a) bridge b) firewall c) router d) hub
11 Two devices are in network if _____
   a) a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device
   b) a process is running on both devices c) PIDs of the processes running of different devices are same
   d) a process is active and another is inactive
12 A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called _____
   a) protocol architecture b) protocol stack c) protocol suited) protocol system
   13 Network congestion occurs _____
   a) in case of traffic overloading b) when a system terminates
   c) when connection between two nodes terminates d) in case of transfer failure
14 How many layers are present in the Internet protocol stack (TCP/IP model)?
   a) 5 b) 7 c) 6 d) 10
15 The number of layers in ISO OSI reference model is _____
   a) 5 b) 7 c) 6 d) 10
16. Which of the following is not applicable for IPv4?
    a) Error reporting b) Handle addressing conventions c) Datagram format d) Packet handling conventions
17. Which of the following field in IPv4 datagram is not related to fragmentation?
    a) Flags b) Offset c) TOS d) Identifier
18. The TTL field has value 10 in IPv4. How many routers (max) can process this datagram?
    a) 11 b) 5 c) 10 d) 1
19. If the value in protocol field of IPv4 is 17, the transport layer protocol used is _____
    a) TCP b) UDP c) ICMP d) IGMP
20. Automatic repeat request error management mechanism is provided by _____
    a) logical link control sublayer b) media access control sublayer
    c) network interface control sublayer d) application access control sublayer
21. CRC stands for _____
    a) cyclic redundancy check b) code repeat check c) code redundancy check d) cyclic repeat check
22. Which of the following is the multiple access protocol for channel access control?
    a) CSMA/CD b) CSMA/CA c) Both CSMA/CD & CSMA/CA d) HDLC
23. The technique of temporarily delaying outgoing acknowledgements so that they can be hooked onto the next outgoing data frame is called _____
    a) piggybacking b) cyclic redundancy check c) fletcher's checksum d) parity check
24. The network layer is concerned with _____ of data.
    a) bits b) frames c) packets d) bytes

25. A 4 byte IP address consists of _____
a) only network address b) only host address c) network address & host address d) network address & MAC address
26. In virtual circuit network each packet contains _____
a) full source and destination address b) a short VC number c) only source address d) only destination address
27. Which of this is not a class of IP address?
a) Class E b) Class C c) Class D d) Class F
28. Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN?
a) CDMA b) CSMA/CA c) ALOHA d) CSMA/CD
29. TCP/IP model was developed _____ the OSI model.
a) prior to b) after c) simultaneous to d) with no link to
30. The default connection type used by HTTP is _____
a) Persistent b) Non-persistent
c) Can be either persistent or non-persistent depending on connection request d) None of the mentioned
31. Which of the following is not a routing algorithm?
a) Shortest path b) Flooding c) Link state d) Virtual circuit
32. In go-back N, if receiver receives frame out of order, what would be the action from following.
a) Rejects single frame b) Rejects all subsequent frame c) Accept all d) Reject 1st then receives all
33. In Selective repeat protocol, if receiver receives frame out of order, what would be the action from following.
a) Rejects single frame b) Rejects all subsequent frame
c) Accept any frame coming out of order d) Reject 1st then receives all
34. Which of the following is not the requirement of routing function?
a) Correctness b) Robustness c) Delay time d) Stability
35. For purposes of routing, the Internet is divided into .....
a) wide area networks b) autonomous networks c) local area networks d) autonomous system
36. In OSI network architecture, the routing is performed by
a) network layer b) data link layer c) transport layer d) session layer
37. Which one of the following routing algorithm can be used for network layer design?
a) shortest path algorithm b) distance vector routing c) link state routing d) all of the mentioned
38. A subset of a network that includes all the routers but contains no loops is called
a) spanning tree b) spider structure c) spider tree d) none of the mentioned
39. Which of the following command is used to manipulate TCP/IP routing table?
a) Show ip route b) Ipconfig c) Route d) Traceroute
40. 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 of the above
41. What is the size of Source and Destination IP address in IP header?
a) 4 bits b) 8 bits c)16 bits d) 32 bits
42. What is the natural 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
42. What are the functions of the transport layer?
a) Multiplexing/ Demultiplexing b) Connection less Services
c) Connection oriented service d) Congestion control
43. Buffer overrun can be reduced by using what?
a) Traffic control b) Flow control c) Byte orientation d) Data integrity
44. Transport layer receives data in the form of _____
a) Packets b) Byte streams c) Bits stream d) Both packets and Byte stream
45. UDP packets are called as _____
a) Segments b) Checksum c) Frames d) Datagrams
46. ARQ stands for _____
a) Automatic Repeat Request b) Automatic Request Repeat
c) Application Repeat Request d) Application Request Repeat
47. The sharing of a medium and its link by two or more devices is called _____
a) Fully duplexing b) Multiplexing c) Micropleixng d) Duplexing
48. Multiplexing is used in _____
a) Packet switching b) Circuit switching c) Data switching d) Packet & Circuit switching
49. Which multiplexing technique used to transmit digital signals?
a) FDM b) TDM c) WDM d) FDM & WDM
50. Which error detection method uses 1's complement method?
a) Checksum b) CRC c) Parity bit d) Two dimension parity check

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