1. **Computer Network is**
2. Collection of hardware components and computers
3. Interconnected by communication channels
4. Sharing of resources and information
5. All of the Above
   1. **2. What is a Firewall in Computer Network?**
6. The physical boundary of Network
7. An operating System of Computer Network
8. A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
9. A web browsing Software
   1. **3. How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?**
10. 4
11. 5
12. 6
13. 7
    1. **4. DHCP is the abbreviation of**
14. Dynamic Host Control Protocol
15. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
16. Dynamic Hyper Control Protocol
17. Dynamic Hyper Configuration Protocol
    1. **5. IPV4 Address is**
18. 8 bit
19. 16 bit
20. 32 bit
21. 64 bit
    1. **6. DNS is the abbreviation of**
22. Dynamic Name System
23. Dynamic Network System
24. Domain Name System
25. Domain Network Service
    1. **7. What is the meaning of Bandwidth in Network?**
26. Transmission capacity of a communication channels
27. Connected Computers in the Network
28. Class of IP used in Network
29. None of Above
    1. **8. ADSL is the abbreviation of**
30. Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line
31. Asymmetric Digital System Line
32. Asymmetric Dual System Line
33. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
    1. **9. What is the use of Bridge in Network?**
34. to connect LANs
35. to separate LANs
36. to control Network Speed
37. All of the above
    1. **10 Router operates in which layer of OSI Reference Model?**
38. Layer 1 (Physical Layer)
39. Layer 3 (Network Layer)
40. Layer 4 (Transport Layer)
41. Layer 7 (Application Layer)

**Click Here for Answers**

1 – D / 2 – C / 3 – D / 4 – B / 5 – C / 6 – C / 7 – A / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – B

**Each IP packet must contain**

1. Only Source address
2. Only Destination address
3. Source and Destination address
4. Source or Destination address
   1. **Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?**
5. Appliation layer
6. Transport layer
7. Network layer
8. Datalink layer
   1. **provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages**
9. TCP
10. IP
11. UDP
12. All of the above
    1. **Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers?**
13. Transport, Session, Persentation, Application
14. Network, Transport, Session, Presentation
15. Datalink, Network, Transport, Session
16. Physical, Datalink, Network, Transport
    1. **Which of the following IP address class is Multicast**
17. Class A
18. Class B
19. Class C
20. Class D
    1. **Which of the following is correct regarding Class B Address of IP address**
21. Network bit – 14, Host bit – 16
22. Network bit – 16, Host bit – 14
23. Network bit – 18, Host bit – 16
24. Network bit – 12, Host bit – 14
    1. **The last address of IP address represents**
25. Unicast address
26. Network address
27. Broadcast address
28. None of above
    1. **How many bits are there in the Ethernet address?**
29. 64 bits
30. 48 bits
31. 32 bits
32. 16 bits
    1. **How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?**
33. 4 layers
34. 5 layers
35. 6 layers
36. 7 layers
    1. **Which of the following layer of OSI model also called end-to-end layer?**
37. Presentation layer
38. Network layer
39. Session layer
40. Transport layer

**Click Here for Answers**

1 – C / 2 – D / 3 – A / 4 – A / 5 – D / 6 – A / 7 – C / 8 – B / 9 – A / 10 – D

**Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking**

**3-1. Why IP Protocol is considered as unreliable?**

1. A packet may be lost
2. Packets may arrive out of order
3. Duplicate packets may be generated
4. All of the above

**3-2. What is the minimum header size of an IP packet?**

1. 16 bytes
2. 10 bytes
3. 20 bytes
4. 32 bytes

**3-3. Which of following provides reliable communication?**

1. TCP
2. IP
3. UDP
4. All of the above

**3-4. What is the address size of IPv6 ?**

1. 32 bit
2. 64 bit
3. 128 bit
4. 256 bit

**3-5. What is the size of Network bits & Host bits of Class A of IP address?**

1. Network bits 7, Host bits 24
2. Network bits 8, Host bits 24
3. Network bits 7, Host bits 23
4. Network bits 8, Host bits 23

**3-6. What does Router do in a network?**

1. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links
2. Forwards a packet to the next free outgoing link
3. Determines on which outing link a packet is to be forwarded
4. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links except the originated link

**3-7. The Internet is an example of**

1. Cell switched network
2. circuit switched network
3. Packet switched network
4. All of above

**3-8. What does protocol defines?**

1. Protocol defines what data is communicated.
2. Protocol defines how data is communicated.
3. Protocol defines when data is communicated.
4. All of above

**3-9. What is the uses of subnetting?**

1. It divides one large network into several smaller ones
2. It divides network into network classes
3. It speeds up the speed of network
4. None of above

**3-10. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?**

1. Physical layer
2. Data link layer
3. Network layer
4. Transport layer

**Click Here for Answers**

1 – D / 2 – C / 3 – A / 4 – C / 5 – A / 6 – C / 7 – C / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – A

**Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking**

**4-1. What is the benefit of the Networking?**

1. File Sharing
2. Easier access to Resources
3. Easier Backups
4. All of the Above

**4-2. Which of the following is not the Networking Devices?**

1. Gateways
2. Linux
3. Routers
4. Firewalls

**4-3. What is the size of MAC Address?**

1. 16-bits
2. 32-bits
3. 48-bits
4. 64-bits

**4-4. Which of the following can be Software?**

1. Routers
2. Firewalls
3. Gateway
4. Modems

**4-5. What is the use of Ping command?**

1. To test a device on the network is reachable
2. To test a hard disk fault
3. To test a bug in a Application
4. To test a Pinter Quality

**4-6. MAC Address is the example of**

1. Transport Layer
2. Data Link Layer
3. Application Layer
4. Physical Layer

**4-7. Routing tables of a router keeps track of**

1. MAC Address Assignments
2. Port Assignments to network devices
3. Distribute IP address to network devices
4. Routes to use for forwarding data to its destination

**4-8. Layer-2 Switch is also called**

1. Multiport Hub
2. Multiport Switch
3. Multiport Bridge
4. Multiport NIC

**4-9. Difference between T568A and T568B is**

1. Difference in wire color
2. Difference in number of wires
3. Just different length of wires
4. Just different manufacturer standards

**4-10. The meaning of Straight-through Cable is**

1. Four wire pairs connect to the same pin on each end
2. The cable Which Directly connects Computer to Computer
3. Four wire pairs not twisted with each other
4. The cable which is not twisted

**Click Here for Answers**

1 – D / 2 – B / 3 – C / 4 – B / 5 – A / 6 – B / 7 – D / 8 – C / 9 – D / 10 – A

**Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking**

* 1. **Which of the following is not the External Security Threats?**

1. Front-door Threats
2. Back-door Threats
3. Underground Threats
4. Denial of Service (DoS)
   1. **What is the Demilitarized Zone?**
5. The area between firewall & connection to an external network
6. The area between ISP to Military area
7. The area surrounded by secured servers
8. The area surrounded by the Military
   1. **What is the full form of RAID ?**
9. Redundant Array of Independent Disks
10. Redundant Array of Important Disks
11. Random Access of Independent Disks
12. Random Access of Important Disks
    1. **What is the maximum header size of an IP packet?**
13. 32 bytes
14. 64 bytes
15. 30 bytes
16. 60 bytes
    1. **What is the size of Host bits in Class B of IP address?**
17. 04
18. 08
19. 16
20. 32
    1. **What is the usable size of Network bits in Class B of IP address?**
21. 04
22. 08
23. 14
24. 16
    1. **In which type of RAID, data is mirrored between two disks.**
25. RAID 0
26. RAID 1
27. RAID 2
28. RAID 3
    1. **What do you mean by broadcasting in Networking?**
29. It means addressing a packet to all machine
30. It means addressing a packet to some machine
31. It means addressing a packet to a particular machine
32. It means addressing a packet to except a particular machine
    1. **Which of the following is/are Protocols of Application?**
33. FTP
34. DNS
35. Telnet
36. All of above
    1. **Which of the following protocol is/are defined in Transport layer?**
37. FTP
38. TCP
39. UDP
40. B & C

**Click Here for Answers**

1 – C / 2 – A / 3 – A / 4 – D / 5 – C / 6 – C / 7 – B / 8 – A / 9 – D / 10 – D

**Multiple Choice Questions of Computer Networking**

**6-1. What is the IP Address range of APIPA?**

A. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.254

B. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.0.255

C. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254

D. 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.255

**6-2. Which of the following is correct in VLSM?**

1. Can have subnets of different sizes
2. Subnets must be in same size
3. No required of subnet
4. All of above

**6-3. What does the port number in a TCP connection specify?**

1. It specifies the communication process on the two end systems
2. It specifies the quality of the data & connection
3. It specify the size of data
4. All of the above

**6-4. The class-based addressing is also known as**

1. Modern Model
2. Classful Model
3. Classless Model
4. Heterogeneous Model

**6-5. Which of the following is correct in CIDR?**

1. Class A includes Class B network
2. There are only two networks
3. There are high & low class network
4. There is no concept of class A, B, C networks

**6-6. What is the size of Source and Destination IP address in IP header?**

1. 4 bits
2. 8 bits
3. 16 bits
4. 32 bits

**6-7. Which of the following is reliable communication?**

1. TCP
2. IP
3. UPD
4. All of them

**6-8. What is the typical range of Ephemeral ports?**

A. 1 to 80

B. 1 to 1024

C. 80 to 8080

D. 1024 to 65535

**6-9. What is the purpose of the PSH flag in the TCP header?**

1. Typically used to indicate end of message
2. Typically used to indicate beginning of message
3. Typically used to push the message
4. Typically used to indicate stop the message

**6-10. 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

**Click Here for Answers**

1 – C / 2 – A / 3 – A / 4 – B / 5 – D / 6 – D / 7 – A / 8 – D / 9 – A / 10 – B

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Physical Media”.

# Which of this is not a guided media ?

* 1. Fiber optical cable
  2. Coaxial cable
  3. Wireless LAN
  4. Copper wire View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Wireless LAN is unguided media.

# UTP is commonly used in

* 1. DSL
  2. FTTP
  3. HTTP
  4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Unshielded twisted pair(UTP) is commonly used in home access.

# Coaxial cable consists of concentric copper conductors.

* 1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 4

View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

# Fiber optics posses following properties

* 1. Immune electromagnetic interference
  2. Very less signal attenuation
  3. Very hard to tap
  4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Topology”.

1. Physical or logical arrangement of network is
   1. Topology
   2. Routing
   3. Networking
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. In this topology there is a central controller or hub
   1. Star
   2. Mesh
   3. Ring
   4. Bus

View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. This topology requires multipoint connection
   1. Star
   2. Mesh
   3. Ring
   4. Bus

View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is
   1. LAN
   2. WAN
   3. MAN
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation:Wide area network(WAN) covers the whole of the world network.

1. Data communication system within a building or campus is
   1. LAN
   2. WAN
   3. MAN
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. Expand WAN
   1. World area network
   2. Wide area network
   3. Web area network
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv4

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “IPv4″.

1. Which of the following is not applicable for IP?
2. Error reporting
3. Handle addressing conventions
4. Datagram format
5. Packet handling conventions View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Error reporting is handled by ICMP.

1. Which of the following field in IPv4 datagram is not related to fragmentation?
2. Flags
3. Offset
4. TOS
5. Identifier View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: TOS-type of service identifies the type of packets.

1. The TTL field has value 10. How many routers (max) can process this datagram?
2. 11
3. 5
4. 10
5. 1

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: TTL field is decremented by one each time the datagram is processed by a router.

1. If the value in protocol field is 17, the transport layer protocol used is .
2. TCP
3. UDP
4. Either of the mentioned
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: For TCP it is 6.

1. The data field can carry which of the following?
2. TCP segemnt
3. UDP segment
4. ICMP messages
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Data field usually has tranaport layer segment, but it can also carry ICMP messages.

1. What should be the flag value to indicate the last fragment?
2. 0
3. 1
4. TTl value
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: flag=0 indicates that it is the last fragment.

1. Which of these is not applicable for IP protocol?
2. is connectionless
3. offer reliable service
4. offer unreliable service
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Ip offers unreliable service.

1. Fragmentation has following demerits
2. complicates routers
3. open to DOS attack
4. overlapping of fragments.
5. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Fragmentation makes the implementation complex and also can create DOS attack.

1. Which field helps to check rearrangement of the fragments?
2. offset
3. flag
4. TTL
5. identifer View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: offset field specifies where the fragment fits in the original datagram.

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – IPv6

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “IPv6″.

1. The size of IP address in IPv6 is
2. 4bytes
3. 128bits
4. 8bytes
5. 100bits View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: An IPv6 address is 128 bits long.

1. The header length of an IPv6 datagram is .
2. 10bytes
3. 25bytes
4. 30bytes
5. 40bytes View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: IPv6 datagram has fixed header length of 40bytes, which results is faster processing of the datagram.

1. In the IPv6 header,the traffic class field is similar to which field in the IPv4 header?
2. Fragmentation field
3. Fast-switching
4. ToS field
5. Option field View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: This field enables to have different types of IP datagram.

1. IPv6 doesnot use type of address
2. Broadcast
3. Multicast
4. Anycast
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Broadcast has been eliminated in IPv6.

1. These are the features present in IPv4 but not in IPv6.
2. Fragmentation
3. Header checksum
4. Options
5. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: All the features are only present in IPv4 and not IPv6.

1. The field determines the lifetime of IPv6 datagram
2. Hop limit
3. TTL
4. Next header
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: The Hop limit value is decremented by one by a router when the datagram is forwaded by the router. When the value becomes zero the datagram is discarded.

1. Dual-stack approach refers to
2. Implementing Ipv4 with 2 stacks
3. Implementing Ipv6 with 2 stacks
4. Node has both IPv4 and IPv6 support
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: dual-stack is one of the approach used to support IPv6 in already existing systems.

1. Suppose two IPv6 nodes want to interoperate using IPv6 datagrams but are connected to each other by intervening IPv4 routers. The best solution here is
2. use dual-stack approach
3. Tunneling
4. No solution
5. Replace the system View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: The IPv4 routers can form a tuunel.

1. Teredo is an automatic tunneling technique. In each client the obfuscated IPv4 address is represented by bits

a) 96 to 127

1. 0 to 63
2. 80 to 95
3. 64 to 79 View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Bits 96 to 127 in the datagram represents obfuscated 1Pv4 address.

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Access Networks

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Access Networks”.

1. Which of this is not a constituent of residential telephone line?
   1. A high-speed downstream channel
   2. A medium-speed downstream channel
   3. A low-speed downstream channel
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: The third part is ordinary two way telephone channel.

1. In DSL telco provides these services
   1. Wired phone access
   2. ISP
   3. All of the mentioned
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: The same company which provides phone connection is also its ISP in DSL.

1. The function of DSLAM is
   1. Convert analog signals into digital signals
   2. Convert digital signals into analog signals
   3. Amplify digital signals
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: The DSLAM located in telco’s Central Office does this function.

1. The following term is not associted with DSL
   1. DSLAM
   2. CO
   3. Splitter
   4. CMTS View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Cable modem termination system is used in cable internet access.

1. HFC contains
   1. Fibre cable
   2. Coaxial cable
   3. Both of the mentioned
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. Choose the statement which is not applicable for cable internet access
   1. It is a shared broadcast medium
   2. It includes HFCs
   3. Cable modem connects home PC to Ethernet port
   4. Analog signal is converted to digital signal in DSLAM View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: In cable access analog signal is converted to digital signal by CMTS.

1. Among the optical-distribution architectures that is essentially switched ehternet is
   1. AON
   2. PON
   3. NON
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a

Explanation: Active optical networks are essentially switched ehternets.

1. StarBand provides
   1. FTTH internet access
   2. Cable access
   3. Telephone access
   4. Satellite access View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. Home Access is provided by
   1. DSL
   2. FTTP
   3. Cable
   4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. ONT is connected to splitter using
2. High speed fibre cable
3. HFC
4. Optical cable
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. These factors affect transmission rate in DSL
2. The gauge of the twisted-pair line
3. Degree of electrical interfernece
4. Shadow fading
5. Both a and b View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Because DSL is made of twisted wire copper pair.

1. This is not a application layer protocol
   1. HTTP
   2. SMTP
   3. FTP
   4. TCP

View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: TCP is transport layer protocol

1. The packet of information at the application layer is called
   1. Packet
   2. Message
   3. Segment
   4. Frame View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

1. This is one of the architecture paradigm
   1. Peer to peer
   2. Client-server
   3. HTTP
   4. Both a and b View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: HTTP is a protocol.

1. Application developer has permission to decide the following on transport layer side
   1. Transport layer protocol
   2. Maximum buffer size
   3. Both of the mentioned
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. Application layer offers service
   1. End to end
   2. Process to process
   3. Both of the mentioned
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. E-mail is
   1. Loss-tolerant application
   2. Bandwidth-sensitive application
   3. Elastic application
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Because it can work with available throughput.

1. Pick the odd one out
   1. File transfer
   2. File download
   3. E-mail
   4. Interactive games View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Internet telephony is Loss-tolerant other applications are not.

1. Which of the following is an application layer service ?
   1. Network virtual terminal
   2. File transfer, access, and management
   3. Mail service
   4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host, the address must be consulted
2. IP
3. MAC
4. Port
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. This is a time-sensitive service
2. File transfer
3. File download
4. E-mail
5. Internet telephony View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Internet telephony is Loss-tolerant other applications are not.

1. Transport services available to applications in one or another form
2. Reliable data transfer
3. Timing
4. Security
5. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. Electronic mail uses this Application layer protocol
2. SMTP
3. HTTP
4. FTP
5. SIP

View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – HTTP

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “HTTP”.

1. The number of objects in a Web page which consists of 4 jpeg images and HTML text is
2. 4
3. 1
4. 5
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: 4 jpeg images + 1 base HTML file.

1. The default connection type used by HTTP is
2. Persistent
3. Non-persistent
4. Either of the mentioned
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. The time taken by a packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client is called
2. STT
3. RTT
4. PTT
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: RTT stands for round-trip time.

1. The HTTP request message is sent in part of three-way handshake.
2. First
3. Second
4. Third
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. In the process of fetching a web page from a server the HTTP request/response takes RTTs.
2. 2
3. 1
4. 4
5. 3

View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

1. The first line of HTTP request message is called
2. Request line
3. Header line
4. Status line
5. Entity line View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: The line followed by request line are called header lines and status line is the initial part of response message.

1. The values GET, POST, HEAD etc are specified in of HTTP message
2. Request line
3. Header line
4. Status line
5. Entity body View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: It is specified in the method field of request line in the HTTP request message.

1. The method when used in the method field, leaves entity body empty.
2. POST
3. GET
4. Both of the mentioned
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

1. The HTTP response message leaves out the requested object when method is used
2. GET
3. POST
4. HEAD
5. PUT

View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. Find the oddly matched HTTP status codes
2. 200 OK
3. 400 Bad Request
4. 301 Moved permanently
5. 304 Not Found View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: 404 Not Found.

1. Which of the following is not correct ?
2. Web cache doesnt has its own disk space
3. Web cache can act both like server and client
4. Web cache might reduce the response time
5. Web cache contains copies of recently requested objects View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. The conditional GET mechanism
2. Imposes conditions on the objects to be requested
3. Limits the number of response from a server
4. Helps to keep a cache upto date
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. Which of the following is present in both an HTTP request line and a status line?
2. HTTP version number
3. URL
4. Method
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Utilities

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Network Utilities”.

1. Ping can
   1. Measure round-trip time
   2. Report packet loss
   3. Report latency
   4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. Ping sweep is a part of
   1. Traceroute
   2. Nmap
   3. Route
   4. Ipconfig View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: A ping sweep is a method that can establish a range of IP addresses which map to live hosts and are mostly used by network scanning tools like nmap.

1. ICMP is used in
   1. Ping
   2. Traceroute
   3. Ifconfig
   4. Both a and b View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. command is used to manipulate TCP/IP routing table.
   1. route
   2. Ipconfig
   3. Ifconfig
   4. Traceroute View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. If you want to find the number of routers between a source and destination, the utility to be used is.
   1. route
   2. Ipconfig
   3. Ifconfig
   4. Traceroute View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. Which of the following is related to ipconfig in Microsoft Windows ?
   1. Display all current TCP/IP network configuration values
   2. Modify DHCP settings
   3. Modify DNS settings
   4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. This allows to check if a domain is available for registration.
   1. Domain Check
   2. Domain Dossier
   3. Domain Lookup
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. Choose the wrong statement
   1. Nslookup is used to query a DNS server for DNS data
   2. Ping is used to check connectivity
   3. Pathping combines the functionality of ping with that of route
   4. Ifconfig can configure TCP/IP network interface parameters View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Pathping combines the functionality of ping with that of traceroute (tracert).

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – FTP

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “FTP”.

1. Expansion of FTP is
   1. Fine Transfer Protocol
   2. File Transfer Protocol
   3. First Transfer Protocol
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

1. FTP is built on architecture
   1. Client-server
   2. P2P
   3. Both of the mentioned
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. FTP uses parallel TCP connections to transfer a file
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. 3
   4. 4

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Control connection and data connection.

1. Identify the incorrect statement
   1. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol
   2. FTP uses two parallel TCP connections
   3. FTP sends its control information in-band
   4. FTP sends exactly one file over the data connection View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: FTP is out-of-band as it has separate control connection.

1. If 5 files are transfered from server A to client B in the same session. The number of TCP connection between A and B is
2. 5
3. 10
4. 2
5. 6

View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: 1 control connection and other 5 for five file transfers.

1. FTP server
   1. Mantains state
   2. Is stateless
   3. Has single TCP connection for a file transfer
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. The commands, from client to server, and replies, from server to client, are sent across the control connection in bit ASCII format
2. 8
3. 7
4. 3
5. 5

View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

1. Find the FTP reply whose message is wrongly matched
   1. 331 – Username OK, password required
   2. 425 – Can’t open data connection
   3. 452 – Error writing file
   4. 452 – Can’t open data connection View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. Mode of data transfer in FTP, where all the is left to TCP
   1. Stream mode
   2. Block mode
   3. Compressed mode
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

1. The password is sent to the server using command
2. PASSWD
3. PASS
4. PASSWORD
5. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Network Attacks

This set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on “Network Attacks”.

1. The attackers a network of compromised devices known as
   1. Internet
   2. Botnet
   3. Telnet
   4. D-net View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

1. Which of the following is a form of DoS attack ?
   1. Vulnerability attack
   2. Bandwidth flooding
   3. Connection flooding
   4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. The DoS attack is which the attacker establishes a large number of half-open or fully open TCP connections at the target host
2. Vulnerability attack
3. Bandwidth flooding
4. Connection flooding
5. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: c Explanation: None.

1. The DoS attack is which the attacker sends deluge of packets to the targeted host
   1. Vulnerability attack
   2. Bandwidth flooding
   3. Connection flooding
   4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b Explanation: None.

1. Packet sniffers involve
   1. Active receiver
   2. Passive receiver
   3. Both of the mentioned
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: They donot inject packets into the channel.

1. Sniffers can be deployed in
   1. Wired environment
   2. WiFi
   3. Ethernet LAN
   4. All of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: d Explanation: None.

1. Firewalls are often configured to block
   1. UDP traffic
   2. TCP traffic
   3. Both of the mentioned
   4. None of the mentioned View Answer

Answer: a Explanation: None.

# Computer Networks Questions & Answers – Wireless LAN

This section of our 1000+ Computer Networks MCQs focuses on Wireless LAN.

1. What is the access point (AP) in wireless LAN?
2. device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network
3. wireless devices itself
4. both (a) and (b)
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.

1. In wireless ad-hoc network
2. access point is not required
3. access point is must
4. nodes are not required
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.

1. Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN?
2. CDMA
3. CSMA/CA
4. ALOHA
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:b Explanation:None.

1. In wireless distribution system
2. multiple access point are inter-connected with each other
3. there is no access point
4. only one access point exists
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.

1. A wireless network interface controller can work in
2. infrastructure mode
3. ad-hoc mode
4. both (a) and (b)
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:c

Explanation:In infrastructure mode WNIC needs access point but in ad-hoc mode access point is not required.

1. In wireless network an extended service set is a set of
2. connected basic service sets
3. all stations
4. all access points
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.

1. Mostly is used in wireless LAN.
2. time division multiplexing
3. orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
4. space division multiplexing
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:b Explanation:None.

1. Which one of the following event is not possible in wireless LAN.
2. collision detection
3. Acknowledgement of data frames
4. multi-mode data transmission
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.

1. What is Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) ?
2. security algorithm for ethernet
3. security algorithm for wireless networks
4. security algorithm for usb communication
5. none of the mentioned View Answer

Answer:b Explanation:None.

1. What is WPA?
2. wi-fi protected access
3. wired protected access
4. wired process access
5. wi-fi process access View Answer

Answer:a Explanation:None.