CS610 130+ Mcqs

Quiz 1 Lec 1-9

Spring 2022 #Mid-Term

WITH PROVE ANSWER

ORANGE MONKEY TEAM

Important NOTE:-

Like share and comment too ..ager koi mistake hogaye ho to sorry and comment main lazmi mention krdijiye ga takey main correction krlon file main .... And like zaroor krein is hamein or bhe apsab keyliye files makes krny ke himat milti hey ...JAZAKALLAH

1. **There are _____ types of data stuffing**

   2….confirm

There are two types of data stuffing:
- Byte Stuffing
- Bit Stuffing

2. **Which of the following is a benefit of direct point to point communication?**

   Security implementation…..confirm

133. Which of the following is a benefit of point to point communication?

- Quick to configure
- **Security implementation**

3. **If you as a network administrator want to know the traffic flow of your data while communicating with a remote computer which of the following will be used to know about intermediate routers?**

   Ping…..confirm

81. If you as a network administrator want to know the traffic flow of your data while communicating with a remote computer which of the following will be used to know about intermediate routers?

- Ipconfig
- **Ping** **page 11**
- Traceroute

4. **Which of the following network is using the TCP/IP model globally?**

The internet….confirm

Which of the following network is using the TCP/IP model globally?

- PAN
- SAN
- LAN
- **The Internet**

5. **In which type of error detection the arithmetic sum is calculated before and after the transmission of data at both communication ends?**

Checksum…..confirm

CHECKSUM

The second procedure used to detect errors is checksum. In this procedure data is treated as a sequence of integers and their arithmetic sum is computed and the carry bits are added to the final sum. Then checksum is calculated by transmission then it is sent along the data and the receiver and the same calculation is performed and then compared with the original checksum transmitted. In this way errors are detected if the received checksum is different from the sent.
The figure illustrates the example.

6. **Hardware address is also called _____.**

Physical address……confirm

Hardware address is also called _____.

- **Physical address**
- Logical address

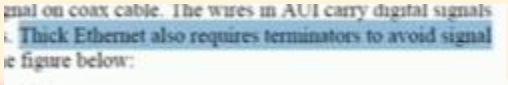
7. **The sharing of a _____ among the workers in an office is a goal of resource sharing**

Printer….confirm

user.
For example: the sharing of a printer among the workers in an office and also the sharing of information is a goal of resource sharing.

8. **Thick Ethernet also requires _____ to avoid signal reflectance**

Terminators…confirm



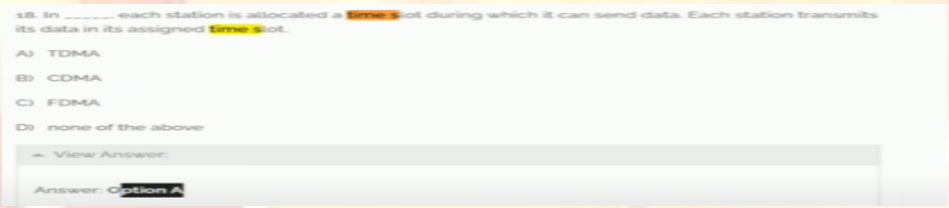
9. **The _____ Field of Ethernet frame has the purpose of frame payload.**

Data….confirm

FIELD	PURPOSE
Preamble	Receiver synchronization
Destination Address	Identifies intended receiver
Source Address	Hardware address of sender
Frame Type	Type of data carried in frame
Data	Frame payload
CRC	32-bit CRC code

10. **In _____ technique, all members of the network can send data only on the specific time slot.**

TDMA…confirm



11. **In_____ all computers are attached to a central hub**

Star topology…..confirm

12. In which topology terminators are used at the end of the cable?

Bus….confirm

2. Terminators are used in _____ topology.
a. Bus
b. Star
Answer : a

13. A network uses _____ to arrange computers in a single closed loop.

Ring topology…confirm

A network uses _____ to arrange computers to be connected in a single closed loop.
Select correct option:
Star Topology
Dual Ring Topology
Ring Topology
Bus Topology

14. LAN interface uses _____ to copy frame data directly from main memory

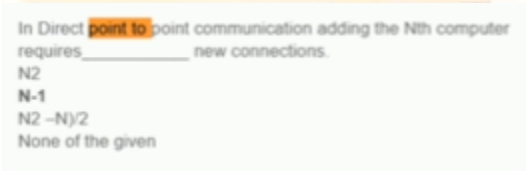
DMA….confirm

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

DMA
FDDI
CSMA/CD
None of the given

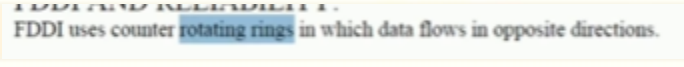
15. In direct point to point communication adding the NTH computer requires _____ new connections

N-1….confirm


In Direct point to point communication adding the Nth computer requires_____ new connections.
N2
N-1
N2 –N)/2
None of the given

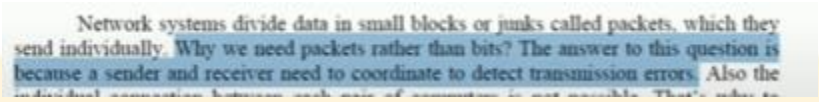
16. _____ uses counter rotating rings in which data flows in opposite directions

FDDI….confirm


FDDI uses counter rotating rings in which data flows in opposite directions.

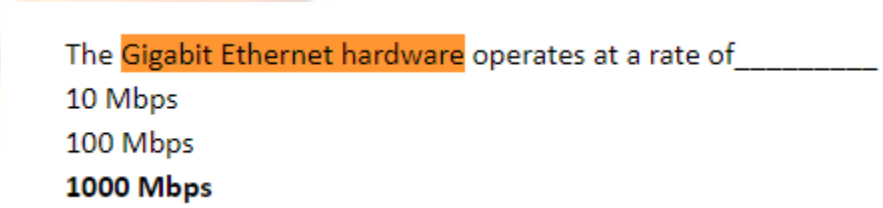
17. We need pockets rather than bits because _____.

Sender and receiver need to coordinate to detect transmission errors.


Network systems divide data in small blocks or junks called packets, which they send individually. Why we need packets rather than bits? The answer to this question is because a sender and receiver need to coordinate to detect transmission errors. Also the

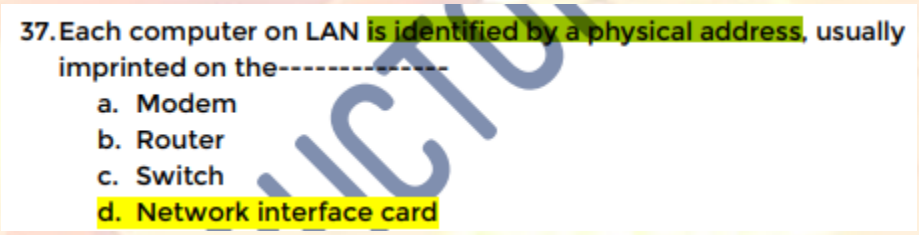
18. The gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of _____.

1000 Mbps…..confirm


The Gigabit Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of_____
10 Mbps
100 Mbps
1000 Mbps

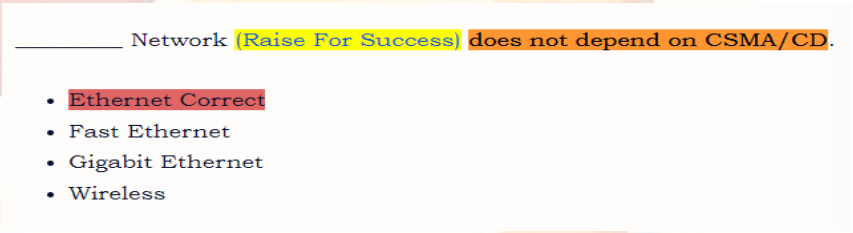
19. Each computer in LAN is identified by a Physical address usually imprinted on the _____.

Network interface card…..confirm


37. Each computer on LAN is identified by a physical address, usually imprinted on the----------
a. Modem
b. Router
c. Switch
d. Network interface card

20. _____ network does not depend on CSMA/CD.

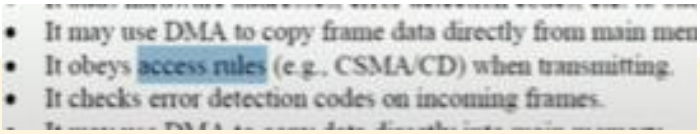
Ethernet….confirm


_____ Network (Raise For Success) does not depend on CSMA/CD.

- Ethernet Correct
- Fast Ethernet
- Gigabit Ethernet
- Wireless

21. LAN interface hardware obeys _____ access rule.

CSMA/CD….confirm


- It may use DMA to copy frame data directly from main mem
- It obeys access rules (e.g., CSMA/CD) when transmitting.
- It checks error detection codes on incoming frames.

22. Point-to-point topology is

Connectivity based….confirm

23. Parity check is usually used to detect _____ bit error(s).

1….confirm

To detect the error there are different schemes in which parity checking is also only used. In parity checking, parity refers to the number of bits set to 1 in the data

24. _____ is a tool that sends a message to a remote computer and reports whether the computer responsibility

Ping…confirm

------ Program sends a message to a remote computer and reports whether the computer responds.

Ping

Ping

Traceroute

ICMP

25. LAN and WAN are classified according to their _____.

Size….confirm

27. LAN and WAN are classified according to their:
- Size✓
- Connectivity
- Medium
- Mobility

26. In a ping command result, time denotes the _____.

RTT….confirm

43.In a ping command result, time denotes the ----------

a. TLT
b. TTL
c. BRT
d. RTT

27. How many computers are mandatory to form a network?

2

The correct answer is 2. A computer network is an interconnection among **two or more** computers or computing devices. Such interconnection allows computers to share data and

28. In __ technique data is treated as a sequence of integers and their arithmetic sum is computed and the carry bits are added to the final sum

Checksum….confirm

CHECKSUM

The second procedure used to detect errors is checksum. In this procedure data is treated as a sequence of integers and their arithmetic sum is computed and the carry bits are added to the final sum. Then checksum is calculated by transmission then it is sent

29. In taken ring, if all computers are ready to transmit it enforces _____ access.

Round-robin access…..confirm

. If all computers are ready to transmit it enforces Round-Robin access.

30. Fixed network is a type of networks which is classified with respect to the _____ factor.

Mobility….confirm

The networks are also classified according to their mobility.
In this respect there are two types of networks.

- Fixed networks
- Mobile networks

31. _____ are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency

Hashing and direct indexing…confirm

There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency:

- Hashing
- Direct indexing

32. In the IP address _____ identifies an individual computer on the network.

Suffix….confirm

SUFFIX:

It identifies an individual computer on the network.

33. In the IP address _____ identifies the physical network to which the computers are attached.

Prefix….confirm

PREFIX:

It identifies the physical network to which the computers are attached.

34. _____ Serve same purpose in internet as frames on LAN.

Packets…..confirm

These packets serve same purpose in Internet as frames on LAN.

35. IP datagram can contains ___ octets.

1-65.535…confirm

veen 1 octet and 65.535 octets (216-1).

36. TCP/IP defines the term ____ to refer any computer system that connects to a network and runs applications for users.

Host computer….confirm

TCP/IP defines the term host computer to refer to any computer system that connects to an Internet and runs applications. A TCP/IP protocol makes it possible for

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

Network interface layer….confirm

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

a) Session

b) Network interface layer

c) Internet Layer

d) Transport Layer

38. _____ of TCP/IP protocol suit specifies the format of packets sent across internet as well as the mechanisms used to forward packets.

Internet….confirm

12. _ of TCP/IP Protocol Suit specifies the format of packets sent across Internet as well as the mechanisms used to forward packets.

a) Physical Layer

b) Data Link Layer

c) Internet Layer

d) Transport Layer

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

Three….confirm

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 three possible sizes. Many addresses were unused.

40. Dotted decimal notation is a syntactic form the IP software uses to express _____ binary values when interacting with humans.

32-bit….confirm

Dotted decimal notation is a syntactic form the IP software uses to express 32-bit binary values when interacting with humans. Dotted decimal represents each octet in

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

Rectfer…..confirm

Header contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination computer. It contains:

- Destination address
- Source address
- Identifier
- Other delivery information

42. **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…..confirm

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

43. **MTU stands for _____.**

Maximum transmission Unit…..confirm

Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU).

44. **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.**

Arithemetic….confirm

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 arithmetic operations.

45. **Internet Protocol (IP) address version 4 is comprised of _____ bits.**

32…confirm

8. Internet protocol (IP) address version 4 is comprised of bits.
a) 48
b) 32
c) 24
d) 128

46. The current version of IP-Version 4 is _____ old.

20….confirm

The current version of IP- Version 4 (IPV4) is 20 years old.

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

Header…confirm

Header contains all information needed to deliver datagram to the destination computer. It contains:

48. Address resolution protocol is mostly used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a _____ Ethernet address.

48….confirm

protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit Ethernet address.

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

Translated….confrim

hardware does not know how to locate a computer from it protocol address. The protocol address of the next hop must be translated to an equivalent hardware address before a packet can be sent.

50. HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header.

True….confirm

HEADER LEN field gives size of extension header

51. Class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for _____.

Subnetting….confirm

, class A mask is 255.0.0.0 which is used for subnetting.

52. IPV6 address consists of _____.

128 bits….confirm

IPV6 addresses are 128 bits.

53. The header format of IPV6 is entirely different.

True….confirm

IPV6 addresses are 128 bits.
Header format is entirely different.

54. HLEN shows the header length in units of _____ bits.

32 bits…confirm

H.LEN shows the header length in units of 32-bits.

55. VERS shows the version of _____.

IP…..confirm

VERS shows the version of IP.

56. TOTAL LENGTH shows total octets in _____.

Datagram…confirm

TOTAL LENGTH shows total octets in datagram.

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

MTU…confirm

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

MTU

Size

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

Maximum…..confirm

Every hardware technology specification includes the definition of the maximum size of the frame data area, which is called the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU). Any

59. 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.

32-bit….confirm

The IP class scheme does not divide the 32-bit address space into equal size class and the classes do not contain the same number of networks.

60. _____shows senders preference for low latency high reliability.

Service type….confrim

SERVICE TYPE shows sender's preference for low latency, high reliability

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

True…..confirm

Base header is fixed size i.e. 40 octets. NEXT HEADER field in the base header defines type of header and it appears at end of fixed-size base header. Some extension

62. _____ uses counter rotating rings in which data flows in opposite directions.

FDDI….confirm

FDDI uses counter rotating rings in which data flows in opposite directions.

63. In _____ all computers are attached to a central hub.

Star topology….confirm

STAR TOPOLOGY:

In this topology, all computers are attached to a central point,

64. In a ___ all computers are attached to a single cable and any computer can send data to any other computer.

Bus topology….confirm

In a bus topology all computers are attached to a single long cable and any computer can send data to any other computer.

65. _____ is standard wireless LAN that uses radio signals at 2.4GHz.

IEEE 802.11…..confirm

IEEE 802.11 is standard wireless LAN that uses radio signals at 2.4GHz.

66. Star topology is the kind of _____.

Point to point topology…..confirm

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

1) STAR topology
2) TREE topology

67. Tree topology is the kind of _.

Point to point topology….confirm

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

1) STAR topology
2) TREE topology

68. In FDDI, in case of a station failure, remaining stations loop back and _____.

Re-route data through spare ring…..confirm

In case of fiber a station failure, remaining stations loop back and reroute data through spare ring. In this way all stations automatically configure loop back by monitoring data

69. _____ are the two frame types

Multicast and broadcast….confrim

_____ and _____ are the two frame types.

- Internal and external
- Single and dual
- Implicit and explicit
- **Multicast and broadcast** **page 35**

70. In ___ topology if the switch goes down all the computers will be disconnected.

Star….confirm

In _____ topology, if the switch goes down all the computers will be disconnected.

- **Star**
- Ring
- Bus
- Mesh

71. **Which type of network consists of wireless connection of laptops in a university classroom?**

LAN….confirm

Which type of network consists of wireless connection of laptops in a university classroom?

- WAN
- MAN
- Fog
- **LAN** **google**

72. **The basic idea behind the operation of network analyzer is a computer with a network interface that receives all frames, which is called**

Promiscuous mode…..confirm

The basic idea behind the operation of network analyzer is a computer with a network interface that receives all frames, which is called promiscuous mode.

73. **WE need packets rather than bits because_____.**

a sender and receiver need to coordinate to detect transmission errors…confirm

send individually. Why we need packets rather than bits? The answer to this question is because a sender and receiver need to coordinate to detect transmission errors. Also the

74. **As a result of ARPA research, the first network was established which was named as _____.**

ARPANET…..confirm

fulfill the purpose of resource sharing. As a result of ARPA research the first network was established which was named ARPANET.

75. **While transmitting data from source A to destination B, 4 bits are changed during the transmission then the error is a _____.**

Brust error….confirm

While transmitting data from source A to destination B, 4 bits are changed during the transmission then the error is a _____.

- **Burst error page 22**
- Single error
- Double error
- Logic error

76. Each computer in LAN is identified by a physical address, usually imprinted on the _____.

Network interface card….confirm

.Each computer on LAN is identified by a physical address, usually imprinted on the----------

- Modem
- Router
- Switch
- Network interface card

77. Which type of network consists of wired computers in a university classroom?

LAN….confirm

)Which type of network consists of wired computers in a college classroom?

PAN

LAN

MAN

78. Bluetooth uses shared medium and _____ instead of coaxial cable.

Radio waves….confirm

Bluetooth specifies a wireless LAN for short distances. It uses shared medium and radio waves instead of coaxial cable.

79. The Ethernet standard specifies that frames are sent using the _____ scheme.

Manchester Encoding…..confirm

The Ethernet standard specifies that frames are sent using the --------
Select correct option:

Differential Manchester
Not Return to Zero (NRZ)
Manchester Encoding (Correct)
Return to Zero (RZ)

80. In _____ technique, all members of the network can send data on the specific time slot?

CSMA….confirm

In _____ technique, all members of the network can send data only on the specific time slot?

- CDMA
- FDMA
- **CSMA** **page 43**
- TDMA

81. A network uses _____ to arrange computers in a single closed loop

Ring topology….confrim

A network uses _____ to arrange computers in a single closed loop.

- Star Topology
- Mesh Topology
- **Ring Topology** **page 25**
- Bus Topology

82. NICs can provide all three-connection technologies.

RJ-45 connector for 10 base-T, AUI connector for thicknet and BNC connector for Thinnet…..confirm

NICs can provide all three-connection technologies

Select correct option:

RJ-45 Connector for 10Base-T, AUI Connector for Thicknet and BNC Connector for Thinnet ok

RJ-45 Connector for Thicknet, AUI Connector for 10Base-T and BNC Connector for Thinnet

83. Computer networks are classified by _____ factors.

4…confirm

Computer networks are classified by four factors which are as follow:

1) BY SIZE:
2) BY CONNECTIVITY:
3) BY MEDIUM:
4) BY MOBILITY:

84. _____ is also called self healing network.

FDDI….confirm

---------- is also called self healing network

Select correct option:

ATM

FDDI

85. _____ was the first automated tool required to see whether the given computer is online or not.

PING program….confirm

Now an automated tool is required that tests to see whether the given computer is online or not.
For this purpose the first tool is the `PING program` which is shown in the figure below.

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

48….confirm

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

- 64
- **48**
- 32
- 8

87. _____ is designed to detect transmission errors, send one extra bit of information with each character.

Parity….confirm

---------- scheme, which is designed to help detect transmissions errors, send one extra bit of information with each character

- Parity
- Checksums

88. Hardware addresses must be _____ on a LAN.

Unique….confirm

Hardware addresses must be ---------- on a LAN.

Unique PG:34
Common

89. The Fast Ethernet hardware operates at a rate of _____.

100 Mbps…..confirm

the fast Ethernet operates at 100Mbps. T

90. Inside a computer each address mask is stored as a _____ bit value.

32…..confirm

Inside a computer, each address mask is stored as a 32-bit value.

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

Translated….confirm

hardware does not know how to locate a computer from it protocol address. The protocol address of the next hop must be translated to an equivalent hardware address before a packet can be sent.

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

Transport layer….confirm

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

Ad closed by Google

- Physical Layer
- Network Interface Layer
- Internet Layer
- **Transport Layer**

93. _____ are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency.

Hashing and direct indexing….confirm

There are two standard implementations to improve computational efficiency:

- Hashing
- Direct indexing

94. _____ of TCP/IP protocol suit defines the basic characteristics of network hardware.

Physical layer….confirm

14. _ of TCP/IP protocol suit defines the basic characteristics of network hardware.

a) Physical Layer

b) Data Link Layer

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

Decimal…confirm

binary values when interacting with humans. Dotted decimal represents each octet in decimal and uses a dot to separate octets. This is shown in the figure below.

96. 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…confirm

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 arithmetic operations.

97. Address Resolution Protocol is mostly used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a _____ Ethernet address.

48-bit…confirm

protocol and hardware addresses. ARP is almost always used to bind a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit Ethernet address.

98. A separate _____ table is used for each physical network.

Address-binding…confirm

separate address-binding table is used for each physical network.

99. The ethernet speed was originally _____.

3MBps…..confirm

100. The current standard is _____.

10Mbps….confirm

101. _____ Source is responsible for fragmentation.

a. **IPV6……confirm**

102. Which of the following statement is true regarding ATM?

a. **It is a single technology for voice, video and data.**
b. **It has low jitter and high capacity.**
c. **It uses fixed size, small cells, 48 octet's data.**
d. **All of the above**

103. As a result of ARPA research, the first network was established which was named as _____.

a. **ARPANET…..confrim**

fulfill the purpose of resource sharing. As a result of ARPA research the first network was established which was named ARPANET.

104. _____ protocol uses three way handshake to begin a connection.

a. **TCP……confirm**

THREE-WAY HANDSHAKE TO BEGIN A CONNECTION:

Part of the 3-way handshake used to create a connection, requires each end to generate a random 32-bit sequence number. If an application attempts to establish a new TCP connection after a computer reboots, TCP chooses a new random number.

105. NAT device stores state information in translation table.

False…confirm

NAT device stores state information in table.

106. NaT device stores state information in table

True…confirm

NAT device stores state information in table.

107. The number of connections needed for 8 computers in direct point to point communication is equal to _____.

28….confirm

The number of connections needed for 8 computers indirect point to point communications is equal is .....(CS610)

7
26
8
28

108. The bridges communicate with each other on the network and use _____ algorithm to decide which bridge will not forward frames if a cycle occurs.

Distributed Spanning Tree……confirm

The bridges communicate with each other on the network and use Distributed Spanning Tree (DST) algorithm to decide which bridge will not forward frames if a cycle occurs.

109. _____ places the boundary between the second and third octets.

Class B….confirm

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
_____ places the boundary between the second and third octets

- Class A
- Class B

110. _____ cannot be extended arbitrarily far or to handle arbitrarily many computers.

LAN…..confirm

18. _____ cannot be extended arbitrarily far or to handle arbitrarily many computers.

1. WAN
2. LAN

111. _____ encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

Network Interface Layer….confirm

Network interface layer encapsulates IP datagram as data area in hardware frame.

112. _____ is standard wireless LAN that uses radio signals at 2.4GHz.

IEEE 802.11…..confirm

IEEE 802.11 is standard wireless LAN that uses radio signals at 2.4GHz. I

113. Missing _____ in a frame format indicates receiving computer missed beginning of the message.

Soh…….confirm

Missing soh indicates receiving computer missed beginning of message.

114. Missing _____ indicates sending computer crashed.

Eot….confirm

Missing eot indicates sending computer crashed.

115. An interior switch is one with wich _____..

No computer is attached…..confirm

64. An interior switch is one with wich _____.

1. Computers are attached.
2. No computer is attached.

116. VBR stands for _____.

Variable Bit Rate….confirm

VARIABLE BIT RATE (VBR):

117. ABR stands for_____.

Available Bit rate….confirm

AVAILABLE BIT RATE (ABR):

118. CBR stands for _____.

Constant Bit rate….confirm

CONSTANT BIT RATE (CBR):

119. If simultaneous transmission occurs, the frames interfere with each other and this phenomenon is called _____.

Collision…..confirm

If simultaneous transmission occurs, the frames interfere with each other and this phenomenon is called collision.

120. The first automated tool required to see whether the given computer is online or not was

PING program…..confirm

Internet.
Now an automated tool is required that tests to see whether the given computer is online or not. For this purpose the first tool is the `PING program` which is shown in the figure below.

121. The recent executed instruction _____ in temporal aspect of the locality of reference.

is temporarily not referenced

3. The temporal aspect of the locality of reference means _____
a) That the recently executed instruction won't be executed soon
b) That the recently executed instruction is temporarily not referenced
c) That the recently executed instruction will be executed soon again
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

122. The _____ of errors is easier than the _____ of errors.

correction, detection

23. The _____ of errors is easier than the _____ of errors.
    1. correction, detection

123. ATM header is about _____ of the cell.

10 %

21. ATM header is about _____ of the cell.
    1. 100 %
    2. 10 %

124. Hardware that calculates a CRC uses two simple components _____.

Shift register and XOR unit….confirm

CRC uses just two hardware components:
- Shift register
- Exclusive OR (XOR unit)

125. _____ is inflexible.

Static routing….confirm

126. Frames include additional information to detect/correct errors are insert by _____.

Sender and Receiver…confirm

127. Fragmentation when using ICMP for path MTU should be avoided.

True…confirm

128. The frame format of any LAN technology must consists of _____ and _____.

Frame header and pay load…..confirm

LAN technology standards define frame format for each technology. All contemporary standards use the following general format.
a) Frame header b) payload

129. SMDS(Switched Multi megabit Data Service) is _____.

Connection less service….confirm

130. Which of the following is not a guided medium?

Atmosphere

131. _____ are more frequently being designed to allow specification of the quality of service required by users.

Networks….confirm

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

a. **The data is transmitted in packets equivalent to frames.**
b. **Each packet has a format with header.**
c. **The packet header includes destination and source addresses.**
d. **All of the above**

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

True….confirm

134. NIC connection in a physical network is known as _____.

LAN wiring scheme…..confirm

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

Router….confirm

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

16

137. _____ is the most popular wiring scheme because of lowest cost.

10 Base T….confirm

138. To span long distances or many computers, networks must replace shared medium with _____.

packet switches….confirm

139. Frame relay is _____.

Connection oriented service….confirm

140. Which multiplexing technique transmits analog signals?

a. FDM
b. TDM
c. WDM
d. Both (a) and (c)….confirm

141. Which of the following is not a benefit of Source Independence?

a. It allows fast and efficient routing.
b. Packet switch need not hove complete information about all destinations.
c. network functions even if topology changes.
d. None of the given……confirm