

MARUTHI SCHOOL OF BANKING (MSB)
SO IT - COMPUTER NETWORKING (2017)

1. Which of the following are the types of Internal Network Cards?

1. Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI), Wireless Network Card
2. Industry Standard Architecture (ISA), Wireless Network Card
3. **Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI), Industry Standard Architecture (ISA)**
4. None of the Above

2. A networking device that forwards data packets along networks and acts as a central point of network is called

1. Repeater
2. **Router**
3. Bridge
4. Hub

3. Repeater operates in which layer of OSI model?

1. Application layer
2. Presentation layer
3. **Physical layer**
4. Transport layer

4. Where does Bridge operate in OSI model?

1. Physical layer
2. **Data link layer**
3. Both (1) and (2)
4. Application layer

5. _____ uses a standard called IEEE 802.6.

1. LAN
2. WAN
3. **MAN**
4. PAN

6. Which is the general network standard for the data link layer in the OSI Reference Model?

1. IEEE 802.1
2. **IEEE 802.2**
3. IEEE 802.3
4. IEEE 802.4

7. Which of the following IEEE Standard is used for Wi-Fi systems?

1. **802.11**
2. 802.1
3. 802.2
4. 802.10

8. _____ refers to a family of IEEE standards dealing with local area network and metropolitan area network.

1. **802**
2. 800
3. 801
4. 803

9. Routers operate in which layer of the OSI model?

1. Physical layer
2. Data link layer
3. **Network Layer**
4. All of these

10. A communication network which is used by large organizations over regional, national or global area is called _____

1. LAN
2. **WAN**
3. MAN
4. PAN

11. What is the default subnet mask for a class B network?

1. 127.0.0.1
2. 255.0.0
3. **255.255.0.0**
4. 255.255.255.0

12. What is loopback address?

1. **127.0.0.1**
2. 255.0.0.0
3. 255.255.0.0
4. 127.0.0.0

13. A central computer surrounded by one or more satellite computers is called a

1. Bus network
2. Ring network
3. **Star network**
4. None of these

14. A networking device that receives a signal on an electromagnetic or an optical transmission medium, amplifies the signal, and then retransmits it along the medium is called

1. Router
2. Hub
3. Transmitter
4. **Repeater**

15. What is the default subnet mask for a class A network?

1. 127.0.0.1
2. **255.0.0.0**
3. 255.255.0.0
4. 255.255.255.0

16. UTP stands for

1. **Unshielded Twisted Pair**
2. Unshielded Twisted Port
3. Uniformly Twisted Pair
4. None

17. Which of the following organization defines standards for modems?

1. IEEE
2. **CCITT**
3. BELL
4. None

18. Which topology requires a hub?

1. Ring
2. **Star**
3. Bus
4. None

19. Which OSI layer divides a file into segments that are an efficient size for routing?

1. **Transport Layer**
2. Network Layer
3. Data link Layer
4. None

20. FDDI stands for

1. Fiber Data Distribution Interface
2. **Fiber Distributed Data Interface**
3. Fixed Data Distribution Interface
4. None

21. Which protocol working at the Transport layer provides a connectionless service between hosts?

1. **UDP**
2. ARP
3. TCP/IP
4. None

22. Which protocol does Ping use?

1. UDP
2. **ICMP**
3. TCP/IP
4. None

23.UDP stands for

- 1.**User Datagram Protocol** 2.User Data Protocol
3.Unlimited Datagram Protocol 4.None

24.What protocol does PPP use to identify the Network Layer Protocol?

- 1.UDP 2.ICMP 3.**NCP** 4.None

25.With respect to a network interface card, the term 10/100 refers to

- 1.protocol speed 2.a fiber speed
3.**megabits per seconds** 4.None

26.If you want to locate the hardware address of a local device, which protocol would you use

- 1.UDP 2.**ARP** 3.NCP 4.None

27..... is primarily used for mapping host names and email destinations to IP address

- 1.TCP 2.**DNS** 3.NCP 4.None

28.Which of the following TCP/IP protocol is used for transferring electronic mail messages from one machine to another?

- 1.TCP 2.**SMTP** 3.NCP 4.None

29. _____ is the continuous ability to send and receive data between interconnected networks.

- 1.FTP 2.SMTP 3.TNS

4.**Network Interoperability**

30.What is the default subnet mask for a class C network?

- 1.127.0.0.1 2.255.0.0 3.255.255.0.0
4.**255.255.255.0**

31.Which layer is the closest to transmission medium?

- 1.Transport layer 2.**Physical layer**
3.Network layer 4.Datalink layer

32.Which protocol is used to eliminate loops?

- 1.TCP/IP 2.**Spanning Tree Protocol**
3.SMTP 4.None

33.What kind of scheme is the http protocol?

- 1.get/put 2.**request/response**
3.store/forward 4.queuing

34.Which layer of OSI determines the interface of the system with the user?

- 1.Session layer 2.**Application layer**
3.Network layer 4.Datalink layer

35.Which of the following is an example of client-server model?

- 1.FTP 2.DNS 3.TELNET 4.**All of the above**

36.At which layer TCP/IP defines two protocols: Transmission Control Protocol(TCP) and User Datagram Protocol(UDP)?

- 1.**Transport layer** 2.Application layer
3.Network layer 4.Datalink layer

37.which of the following uses the greatest number of layers in the OSI model?

- 1.Bridge 2.Repeater 3.Router 4.**Gateway**

38.Which Protocol use link state routing?

- 1.**OSPF** 2.IGRP 3.RIP 4.None

39.Which PPP Protocol provides authentication and dynamic addressing?

- 1.**LCP** 2.NCP 3.RIP 4.None

40.Which of the following layer is the network support layer?

- 1.Physical layer 2.Data link layer
3.Network layer 4.**All of the above**

41.Switch is a device of..... Layer of OSI model?

- 1.Physical 2.**Datalin** 3.Application 4.Session

42.Packets are found at which layer?

- 1.Physical 2.Datalink 3.Application 4.**Network**

43.The IP address 135.0.10.27 belongs to address class?

- 1.Class A 2.**Class B** 3.Class C 4.None

44.An http request contains how many parts?

- 1.1 2.2 3.**3** 4.4

45.A device which divides the incoming signal into low frequencies to send to voice devices, and high frequencies for data to the computer.

- 1.multicast router 2.interface 3.**splitter** 4.None

46.Which of the following function is performed by TCP?

- 1.Flow Control 2.Error checking
3.Subnetting 4.**All of the above**

47.Which layer establishes, maintains & synchronizes the interaction between communicating devices?

- 1.Physical 2.Datalink 3.Application 4.**Session**

48. Which of the following is a timer used for collision avoidance?
1.NAV 2.DCF 3.PCF 4.None
49. The access method used in DCF MAC sub-layer is
1.CSMA/CD 2.CSMA/CA 3.Polling 4.None
50. The access method used in PCF MAC sub-layer is
1.CSMA/CD 2.CSMA/CA 3.Polling 4.None
51. Peer-to-Peer (P2P) is acommunications model
1.Centralized 2.decentralized
 3.client/server 4.None
52. Ethernet, token ring and token bus are types of.....
1.MAN 2.WAN 3.LAN 4.None
53. What is the name of network topology in which there are bidirectional links between each possible node?
1.Star 2.Mesh 3.Ring 4.None
54. Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) is an example of which topology?
1.Star 2.Mesh 3.Ring 4.None
55. Which TCP/IP protocol is used for file transfer with minimal capability and minimal overhead?
1.SGMP 2.TFTP 3.SUMP 4.None
56. An IPV6 address is..... bits long
1.64 2.128 3.256 4.512
57. Addresses in Class D are used for.....
1.Unicast Communication
2.Multicast Communication 3.Both 1 & 2
 4.None
58. An IPV4 address is.....bits long
1.64 2.128 3.256 4.32
59. How many classes are there in IPV4 addresses?
1.7 2.4 3.5 4.6
60. What are the three types of addresses in IPV6?
1.Class A, Class B, Class C
2.Unicast, anycast, multicast
 3.Unicast, dualcast, multicast 4.None
61. IEEE 802.3 standard used what method as the media access method?
1.CSMA/CD 2.CSMA/CA 3.CDMA 4.FDMA
62. WEP stands for
1.Wireless Equivalent Privacy
2.Wired Equivalent Privacy
 3.Wired Equivalent Protocol
 4.Wireless Equivalent Protocol
63. What is the key element of a Protocol?
1.Syntax 2.Semantics 3.Timing
4.All of the above
64. Gigabit Ethernet has a data rate of
1.100 Mbps 2.1000 Mbps 3.500 Mbps 4.None
65. The datalink layer of Ethernet consists of
1.LLC sublayer 2.MAC sublayer
3.Both 1 & 2 4.Only 2
66. What is the minimum & maximum frame length for 10 Mbps Ethernet?
1.32 bytes, 64 bytes 2.64 bytes, 128 bytes
3.64 bytes, 1518 bytes 4.32 bytes, 1518 bytes
67. SNMP stands for
1.Simple Network Management Protocol
 2.Sample Network Management Protocol
 3.Structured Network Management Protocol
 4.Security Network Management Protocol
68. Which of the following refers to a group of standards that are still being developed as a part of overall IEEE 802.11 WLAN support?
1.802.11i 2.802.11x 3.Both 1 & 2
 4.None of the above
69. Which of the following is a security protocol designed to provide a wireless LAN with better security and privacy?
1.WEP 2.SNMP 3.WAP 4.LDAP
70. Which of the following is a timer used for Collision Avoidance (CA)?
1.PCF 2.MAC 3.NAV
 4.None of the above
71. Communication in a Hybrid Fiber Coaxial (HFC) cable TV network can be
1.unidirectional 2.bidirectional
 3.multidirectional 4.None of the above
72. Circuit switching uses.....
1.Space Division Switch 2.Time Division Switch
3.Either 1 or 2 4.None of the above

73.ADSL stands for

- 1.Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line
- 2.Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line**
- 3.Advanced Digital Subscriber Line
- 4.Asynchronous Digital Security Line

74.Encryption and decryption of data are the responsibility of Layer

- 1.Physical 2.Datalink 3.Transport
- 4.Presentation**

75.What is the main function of transport layer in the OSI model?

- 1.peer to peer message delivery
- 2.node to node message delivery
- 3.process to process message delivery**
- 4.None of the above

76.OSI stands for.....

- 1.Open Systems Interconnection**
- 2.Original Systems Interconnection
- 3.Original Security Interconnection
- 4.Open Software Interconnection

77.In OSI model, as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are _____.

- 1.added** 2.removed 3.deleted 4.edited

78.Which of the following layer is the User Support layer?

- 1.Session layer 2.Presentation layer
- 3.Application layer **4.All of the above**

79.Error detection at the data link layer is achieved by.....

- 1.Hamming code **2.Cyclic Redundancy Code**
- 3.Bit stuffing 4.synchronization

80.Port address in TCP/IP is bits long

- 1.16** 2.32 3.64 4.128

81.An addressing method in which the IP address space is not divided into classes?

- 1.Classful addressing **2.Classless addressing**
- 3.Classless IDR 4.None of the above

82.The number of differences between the corresponding bits in a two data words is known as..... distance

- 1.Hanning **2.Hamming** 3.Huffman
- 4.None of the above

83.An Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) request is

- 1.unicast 2.anycast **3.broadcast**
- 4.None of the above

84.The splitting of a message into multiple packets at transport layer is known as....

- 1.Fragmentation **2.Segmentation**
- 3.Synchronization 4.None of the above

85.RARP stands for.....

- 1.Reverse Address Resolution Protocol**
- 2.Reverse Address Routing Protocol
- 3.Reverse Address Reflexive Protocol
- 4.Resource Address Resolution Protocol

86.The loss of signal's energy due to the resistance of medium is called.....

- 1.Fragmentation **2.Attenuation**
- 3.Synchronization 4.None of the above

87.In Wireless LAN's, a time interval between two frames to control access to the channel is called.....

- 1.Interframe space** 2.Interleaving
- 3.Interior routing 4.None of the above

88.An array of switches that are used to reduce the number of cross points is called.....

- 1.singlestage switch 2.dualstage switch
- 3.multistage switch** 4.None of the above

89.An application protocol of TCP/IP that allows remote login is known as.....

- 1.NCP **2.NVT** 3.NAV
- 4.None of the above

90.TFTP stands for.....

- 1.Trivial File Transfer Protocol**
- 2.Temporary File Transfer Protocol
- 3.Trunk File Transfer Protocol
- 4.Transparent File Transfer Protocol

91.The building block of a Wireless LAN as defined by IEEE 802.11 standard?

- 1.BSS** 2.ESS 3.Both 1 & 2
- 4.None of the above

92.A protocol that provides configuration information from a table is called.....

- 1.BGP **2 BOOTP** 3.FTP
- 4.None of the above

93.CIDR stands for

- 1.Code Inter Domain Routing
- 2.Code Inter Division Routing
- 3.Classless Inter Domain Routing**
- 4.Classful Inter Domain Routing

94. In PPP, a three-way handshaking protocol used for authentication is known as.....

1. **CHAP** 2. BOOTP 3. FTP
4. None of the above

95. A technique in which a protocol used for address resolution is called.....

1. dynamic routing 2. **dynamic mapping**
3. exterior routing 4. None of the above

96. Which of the following converts user friendly names to IP addresses?

1. Domain Name Space 2. **Domain Name System**
3. DHCP 4. None of the above

97. A protocol in which the sender sends one frame and stops until it receives confirmation from the receiver?

1. Stop and Wait ARQ 2. Store and forward switch
3. **Stop and Wait Protocol** 4. None of the above

98. Which of the following is an application service for retrieving a web document?

1. HTML 2. **HTTP** 3. FTP
4. None of the above

99. You are in the process of analyzing a problem that requires you to collect and store TCP/IP Packets. Which of the following utilities is best suited for this purpose?

1. Performance Monitor 2. **Network Monitor**
3. NETSTAT 4. NBTSTAT

100. Which of the following protocol provides confidentiality and authentication for an e-mail?

1. BGP 2. BOOTP 3. **PGP**
4. None of the above

101. _____ is a conceptual location at which one OSI layer can request the services of another OSI layer.

1. Entities 2. **SAP** 3. Peer Entities
4. All of the Above 5. None of the Above
Service Access Point (SAP) – The component of a network address which identifies the individual application on a host which is sending or receiving a packet.

102. Which of the following protocol(s) is/are used for transferring data?

1. Connection oriented 2. Connection less services
3. Connectivity 4. Both 2 and 3
5. **Both 1 and 2**

TCP is an example of a connection-oriented protocol. It requires a logical connection to be

established between the two processes before data is exchanged. Connection less protocols, in contrast, allow data to be exchanged without setting up a link between processes. Example for Connection less protocol – UDP.

103. Which of the following layer provide the necessary functions to enable communication between software application processes on different computers?

1. Physical layer 2. Data link layer
3. Network layer 4. **Transport layer**
5. None of the Above

The fourth and “middle” layer of the OSI Model is transport layer. Transport layer provide the necessary functions to enable communication between software application processes on different computers.

104. Which of the following is a code that allows two software programs to communicate with each other?

1. TCP/IP 2. **API** 3. UDP
4. All of the Above 5. None of the Above

Application program interface (API) is a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. An API specifies how software components should interact and APIs are used when programming graphical user interface (GUI) components.

105. Which of the following is/are example(s) of data link layer?

1. Ethernet 2. Token Ring 3. FDDI
4. **All of the Above** 5. None of the Above

Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI and 802.11 (“wireless Ethernet” or “Wi-Fi”) are called “data link layer technologies”.

106. TFTP stands for?

1. **Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)**
2. Transfer File Trivial Protocol (TFTP)
3. Trivial File Transit Protocol (TFTP)
4. Transfer File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
5. Transit File Trivial Protocol (TFTP)

Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) is an Internet software utility for transferring files that is simpler to use than the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) but less capable. It is used where user authentication and directory visibility are not required.

107. _____ is a software application used within an Internet message handling system (MHS).

1. Mail Transfer Agent(MTA)
2. **Message Transfer Agent(MTA)**

3. Mail Transport Agent

4. All of the Above

5. None of the Above

A mail server(aka a Mail Transfer Agent(MTA), a mail transport agent, a mail router or an Internet mailer) is an application that receives incoming e-mail from local users (people within the same domain) and remote senders and forwards outgoing e-mail for delivery.

108._____ refers to a standard used for transmitting IP data grams across IEEE 802 networks.

1. HTML 2. HTTP

3. Sub Network Access Protocol (SNAP)

4. All of the Above 5. None of the Above

The Sub Network Access Protocol (SNAP) is an extension of the IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) to distinguish much more protocols of the higher layer than using of the 8-bit Service Access Point fields (LSAP) present in the IEEE 802.2 header.

109._____ are used as the simplest form of error detecting code

1. Parity bits 2. Network bits 3. Data bits

4. All of the Above 5. None of the Above

A parity bit is a single bit added to a binary data transmission used to indicate if whether the 0's and 1's within that data transmission is an even or odd number. The parity bit is used in parity error checking to find errors that may occur during data transmission.

110._____ is the number of times a signal in a communications channel changes state or varies.

1. Bit rate **2. Baud rate** 3. Net bit rate

4. All of the Above 5. None of the Above

Baud rate refers to the number of signal or symbol changes that occur per second

112.Which of the following is a client/server protocol that automatically provides an Internet Protocol (IP) host with its IP address?

1. Session Initiation Protocol
2. Trivial File Transfer Protocol
3. Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol

4. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

5. None of the Above

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a client/server protocol that automatically provides an Internet Protocol (IP) host with its IP address and other related configuration information such as the sub net mask and default gateway.

113._____ is a computer networking protocol that provides for automatic assignment of available Internet Protocol (IP) routers to participating hosts.

1. Session Initiation Protocol

2. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

3. Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol

4. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

5. None of the Above

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) provides for automatic assignment of available Internet Protocol (IP) routers to participating hosts. This increases the availability and reliability of routing paths via automatic default gateway selections on an IP sub network.

114.Which of the following is a signaling protocol used to create, manage and terminate sessions in an IP based network?

1. Session Initiation Protocol

2. Trivial File Transfer Protocol

3. Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol

4. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

5. None of the Above

The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standard protocol for initiating an interactive user session that involves multimedia objects such as video, chat and gaming.

115.Which of the following is used to support virtual private networks (VPNs)?

1. SIP 2. TFTP **3. L2TP**

4. DHCP 5. None of the Above

In computer networking, Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is a tunneling protocol used to support virtual private networks (VPNs). It does not provide any encryption or confidentiality by itself.

116._____ provides a mechanism used to connect to, search, and modify Internet directories.

1. SIP 2. TFTP 3. L2TP

4. DHCP **5. LDAP**

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is a directory service protocol that runs on a layer above the TCP/IP stack. It provides a mechanism used to connect to, search, and modify Internet directories. The LDAP directory service is based on a client-server model.

117.Which is designed to exchange routing and reach ability information among autonomous systems (AS) on the Internet?

1. Session Initiation Protocol

2. Border Gateway Protocol

3. Server Message Block Protocol

4. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
5. None of the Above
Border Gateway Protocol(BGP) directs packets between autonomous systems (AS) i.e., networks managed by a single enterprise or service provider.

118. _____ allows applications on a computer to read and write to files and to request services from server programs in a computer network

1. **Server Message Block (SMB) protocol**
2. Border Gateway Protocol
3. Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol
4. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
5. None of the Above

The Server Message Block (SMB) protocol is a network file sharing protocol that allows applications on a computer to read and write to files and to request services from server programs in a computer network. The SMB protocol can be used on top of its TCP/IP protocol or other network protocols. Using the SMB protocol, an application (or the user of an application) can access files or other resources at a remote server.

119. _____ forms part of the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), within the family of Internet protocols.

1. SIP
2. TFTP
3. L2TP
4. DHCP
5. **LCP**

Link Control Protocol (LCP) operates at the data-link layer (layer 2) of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model.

120. Which of the following is an encapsulation of the Internet Protocol designed to work over serial ports and modem connections?

1. **SLIP**
2. TFTP
3. L2TP
4. DHCP
5. LCP

Serial Line Internet Protocol(SLIP) is a TCP/IP protocol used for communication between two machines that are previously configured for communication with each other.

121. A specification that provides an inter operable framework for e-commerce is known as

1. SLIP
2. **IOTP**
3. L2TP
4. DHCP
5. LCP

The Internet Open Trading Protocol(IOTP) is a protocol provides an interoperable, standardized and payment system independent framework for e-commerce.

122. Which of the following consists set of switches connected by physical links?

1. **Circuit Switched Network**

2. Datagram Network
3. Virtual Circuit Network
4. All of these
5. None of these

In Circuit-switched networks, a physical path is dedicated to a single connection between two end-points in the network for the duration of the connection.

123. In _____, there is no resource reservation and the resources are allocated on demand.

1. Circuit Switched Network
2. **Datagram Network**
3. Virtual Circuit Network
4. All of these
5. None of these

In Data gram Network there is no resource reservation and the resources are allocated on demand. It means there is no reserved bandwidth on the links.

124. A Virtual Circuit is a cross between a circuit switched network and ?

1. LAN
2. **Datagram Network**
3. MAN
4. Both 2 and 3
5. None of these

A Virtual Circuit is a cross between a circuit switched network and a Datagram Network. Virtual Circuit has characteristics of both networks.

125. Which of the following is an example for circuit switched Network?

1. **Analog telephone network**
2. Ethernet
3. Internet Protocol
4. User Datagram Protocol
5. None of the Above

Example of a circuit-switched network is the early analog telephone network.

126. Connection-oriented packet switching is also known as?

1. Circuit Switched Network
2. Datagram Network
3. **Virtual Circuit Network**
4. All of these
5. None of these

Connection-oriented packet switching is also known as Virtual Circuit Network.

127. Connectionless packet switching is also known as?

1. Circuit Switched Network
2. **Datagram Network**
3. Virtual Circuit Network
4. All of these
5. None of these

Connection less packet switching is also known as Datagram Network. Packet switching classified into two types. They are connection less packet switching, also known as datagram switching, and connection-oriented packet switching, also known as virtual circuit switching.

128. Which of the following is an example for connection less protocol?

1. Frame Relay
 2. X.25
 3. Multi Protocol Label Switching
 4. Transmission Control Protocol
 5. **Ethernet**
- Connection less protocols are Ethernet, Internet Protocol (IP), and User Datagram Protocol (UDP).

129. Which of the following is an example for connection oriented protocol?

1. Frame Relay
 2. X.25
 3. Multi Protocol Label Switching
 4. Transmission Control Protocol
 5. **All of these**
- Connection oriented protocols are Frame Relay, X.25, Multi Protocol Label Switching and Transmission Control Protocol.

130. Which of the following is a type of data-carrying technique for high-performance telecommunications?

1. Ethernet
2. **Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)**
3. Internet Protocol (IP)
4. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
5. None of these

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) is a type of data-carrying technique for high-performance telecommunications.

131. ATM stands for _____

1. Asymmetrical Transfer Mode
2. **Asynchronous Transfer Mode**
3. Asynchronous Transmission Mode
4. Asymmetrical Transmission Mode
5. None of these

Asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) is a switching technique used by telecommunication networks.

132. Which of the following is an artificial demarcation point or interface point between communicating entities?

1. IP
2. **POP**
3. ISP
4. All of these
5. None of these

A point-of-presence (POP) is an access point from one place to the rest of the Internet.

133. A Point-Of-Presence (POP) usually includes

1. Routers
2. Frame Relays
3. Servers
4. ATM Switches
5. **All of these**

A POP usually includes routers, digital/analog call aggregators, servers, and frequently frame relays or ATM switches.

134. Which of the following protocol offers network stability that guarantees routers can quickly adapt to send packets through another reconnection if one internet path goes down.?

1. HTTP
2. SMTP
3. UDP
4. **BGP**
5. None of these

BGP is protocol that manages how packets are routed across the internet through the exchange of routing and reach ability information between edge routers

136. BGP Stands for?

1. Balanced Gateway Protocol
 2. **Border Gateway Protocol**
 3. Broadband Gateway Protocol
 4. Balanced Goal Protocol
 5. Balanced Gate Protocol
- BGP – Border Gateway Protocol.

137. Which of the following is a protocol for exchanging routing information between gateways within an autonomous network?

1. HTTP
2. EGP
3. UDP
4. SMTP
5. **IGP**

An IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) is a protocol for exchanging routing information between gateways (hosts with routers) within an autonomous network. Example: Corporate LAN

138. Which is commonly used between hosts on the Internet to exchange routing information?

1. HTTP
2. **EGP**
3. UDP
4. SMTP
5. IGP

EGP (Exterior Gateway Protocol) is commonly used between hosts on the Internet to exchange routing information

139. Which of the following protocol provides administrators with a secure way to access a remote computer?

1. HTTP
2. EGP
3. UDP
4. **SSH**
5. IGP

SSH aka Secure Socket Shell, is a network protocol that provides administrators with a secure way to access a remote computer

140. Which of the following is an example for Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP)?

1. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol
2. Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
3. Border Gateway Protocol
4. **Both 1 and 2**
5. None of these

There are two commonly used IGP's – Routing Information Protocol (RIP) and the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol.

141. Which of the following is an example for Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)?

1. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol
2. Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

3. Border Gateway Protocol

4. Both 1 and 2 5. None of these

Example for EGP – Border Gateway Protocol .

142. Which of the following is a computer networking protocol for securing connections between network application clients and servers over an insecure network, such as the internet?

1. SSL
2. EGP
3. UDP
4. HTTP
5. IGP

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is a computer networking protocol for securing connections between network application clients and servers over an insecure network, such as the internet

143. Which of the following is the higher of the two data link layer sub layers defined by the IEEE?

1. LLC
2. MAC
3. ISP
4. Both 1 and 2
5. None of these

Logical Link Control (LLC) is the higher of the two data link layer sublayers defined by the IEEE.

144. The LLC sub layer handles which of the following function(s)?

1. Error Control
2. Flow Control
3. Framing
4. MAC-sublayer

5. All of these

The LLC sub layer handles error control, flow control, framing, and MAC-sublayer addressing

145. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for Ethernet.?

1. IEEE 802.15
2. IEEE 802.5
3. IEEE 802.4
4. **IEEE 802.3**
5. None of these

IEEE 802.3 is a standard specification for Ethernet, a method of physical communication in a LAN.

146. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for Bluetooth.?

1. **IEEE 802.15**
2. IEEE 802.5
3. IEEE 802.4
4. IEEE 802.3
5. None of these

IEEE 802.15 is the standard specification for Bluetooth.

147. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for WLAN?

1. IEEE 802.15
2. IEEE 802.5
3. IEEE 802.4
4. IEEE 802.3
5. **IEEE 802.11**

IEEE 802.11 is the IEEE standard specification for WLAN.

148. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for Token Bus?

1. **IEEE 802.4**
2. IEEE 802.5
3. IEEE 802.1
4. IEEE 802.3
5. IEEE 802.2

IEEE 802.4 is the IEEE standard specification for Token Bus

149. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for Token Ring?

1. IEEE 802.4
2. **IEEE 802.5**
3. IEEE 802.1
4. IEEE 802.3
5. IEEE 802.2

IEEE 802.5, is the IEEE standard specification for Token Ring.

150. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for Bridging?

1. IEEE 802.15.4
2. IEEE 802.5
3. **IEEE 802.1**
4. IEEE 802.3
5. IEEE 802.2

IEEE 802.1 is the IEEE standard specification for Bridging.

151. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for Logical Link?

1. IEEE 802.15.4
2. IEEE 802.5
3. IEEE 802.4
4. IEEE 802.3
5. **IEEE 802.2**

IEEE 802.2 is the IEEE standard specification for Logical Link

152. Which of the following is the IEEE standard specification for ZigBee?

1. **IEEE 802.15.4**
2. IEEE 802.5
3. IEEE 802.4
4. IEEE 802.3
5. None of these

IEEE 802.15.4 is the IEEE standard specification for ZigBee.

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