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|----|---|
| Q1 | Which of the below are the not elements of the communication system. a) Transmitter b) Noise c) Output Transducer d) Protocol |
| A | A |
| B | B |
| C | C |
| D | D |
| Q2 | The basic concept behind a protocol is _____. |
| A | Sending |
| B | Handshaking |
| C | Receiving |
| D | Transmitting |
| Q3 | A successful communication of data can be ensured if sender and receiver agree upon certain rules and regulation/ procedures. |
| A | Protocols |
| B | Data migration |
| C | encryption |
| D | decryption |
| Q4 | Concept of handshaking doesn't contain _____. |
| A | RTS |
| B | CTS |
| C | Message |
| D | Error bit |
| Q5 | Which of the following is not a Standard Organization for data communications |
| A | IEEE |
| B | ISO |
| C | CCOT |
| D | ANSI |
| Q6 | Applications of internet |
| A | E-mail |
| B | WWW |
| C | News |
| D | All of the above |

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| Q7 | A truly bi-directional system which allows communication to take place in both the direction. |
| A | Simplex |
| B | Full duplex |
| C | Half Duplex |

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| D | Half Simplex |
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| Q8 | Telephone service is a connection oriented service. |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| C | |
| D | |

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| Q9 | Why was the OSI model developed? |
| A | A) manufacturers disliked the TCP/IP protocol suite |
| B | B) the rate of data transfer was increasing exponentially |
| C | C) standards were needed to allow any two systems to communicate |
| D | D) None of the choices are correct |

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| Q10 | The OSI model consists of _____ layers. |
| A | A) three |
| B | B) five |
| C | C) seven |
| D | D) eight |

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| Q11 | In the OSI model, as a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____. |
| A | A) added |
| B | B) removed |

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| C | C) rearranged |
| D | D) modified |
| | |
| Q12 | Presentation doesn't perform _____ function |
| A | Translation |
| B | Transmission |
| C | Encryption |
| D | Compression |
| | |
| Q13 | TCP/IP is short form of transmission control protocol and internet protocol. |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| C | |
| D | |
| | |
| Q14 | Below layers are not present in TCP/IP layer. A) Session B) Presentation C) Transport D) Network |
| A | A |
| B | B & C |

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| C | A & B |
| D | A & D |
| | |
| Q15 | Which of the following are not duties of Physical layer |
| A | Bit rate Control |
| B | Multiplexing |
| C | Error Detection |
| D | Circuit Switching |
| | |

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| Q16 | Maximum data rate at which the digital data can be transmitted over the channel reliably is called as _____. |
| A | Data Rate |
| B | Error Rate |
| C | Noise |
| D | Channel Capacity |
| Q17 | Rate at which error occurs in the received or detected signal. |
| A | Data Rate |
| B | Error Rate |
| C | Noise |
| D | Channel Capacity |
| Q18 | the number of bits transmitted by the transmitter per second |
| A | Data Rate |
| B | Error Rate |
| C | Noise |
| D | Channel Capacity |
| Q19 | The strength of signal decrease with increase in distance travelled over a medium. |
| A | Noise |
| B | Attenuation |
| C | Delay |
| D | Distortion |
| Q20 | _____ is called as store and forward delay, its time required to push all packets in the link |
| A | Processing delay |
| B | Propagation delay |
| C | Transmission delay |
| D | Delay |
| Q21 | Unipolar line of codes contains below type: |
| | A) NRZ B) RZ C) AMI D) Manchester |
| A | A & B |
| B | A |
| C | C & D |
| D | B & C |

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| Q22 | The frequency of a carrier is shifted between 2 discrete values is called as . |
| A | ASK |
| B | PSK |
| C | FSK |
| D | WSK |
| | |
| Q23 | The carrier phase is shifted from 0 degree to 180 degree according to the data bit to be transmitted. |
| A | ASK |
| B | PSK |
| C | FSK |
| D | WSK |
| | |
| Q24 | Synchronous and Asynchronous are types of parallel transmission |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| C | |
| D | |
| | |
| Q25 | Asynchronous should contain Start and Stop bit |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| C | |
| D | |
| | |

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| Q1 | The _____ receives a large number of inputs and provides single output. |
| A | MUX |
| B | Encoder |
| C | Amplifier |
| D | DEMUX |
| Q2 | The _____ receives a single input and provides large number of outputs. |
| A | MUX |
| B | Encoder |
| C | Amplifier |
| D | DEMUX |
| Q3 | Which of the following is not a Analog Multiplexing technique |
| A | FDM |
| B | TDM |
| C | WDM |
| D | all of the above |
| Q4 | The operation of _____ is based on signals which are multiplexed and added in time domain but they occupy different slots in frequency domain. |
| A | FDM |
| B | TDM |
| C | WDM |
| D | all of the above |
| Q5 | which of the following is not Guided transmission media |
| A | Twisted pair cables |
| B | Co-axial cables |
| C | Infrared |
| D | Fibre optics |
| Q6 | _____ media is a communication medium which allows the data to get guided along it. |
| A | transparent |
| B | Cable |
| C | Guided |
| D | Glass |
| Q7 | the construction of Co-axial cables contains |
| A | Protective coating |
| B | Inner conductor |

| | |
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| C | Insulating Material |
| D | all of the above |
| | |
| Q8 | Glass cladding is used in Optical fibre cables |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| C | |
| D | |
| | |

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| Q9 | Transmission of signal takes place in the electrical form over the metallic conducting wires. |
| A | Twisted pair cables |
| B | Co-axial cables |
| C | Infrared |
| D | Fibre optics |
| | |
| Q10 | which of the following is not wireless media |
| A | Radio wave |
| B | Microwave |
| C | Fibre optics |
| D | Infrared |
| | |
| Q11 | Order the below EM waves propagation based of increasing frequency. A) Sky wavePropagation B) LineofSightPropagation C) Ground WavePropagation |
| A | A B C |
| B | B C A |
| C | C A B |
| D | C B A |
| | |
| Q12 | which of the following is phases in Circuit switching. |
| A | Data Transfer |
| B | Circuit Establishment |
| C | Tear Down |
| D | all of the above |
| | |
| Q13 | Which of the following is not a Switching Network. |
| A | Circuit |
| B | Packet |
| C | Datagram |
| D | Message |
| | |

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| Q14 | In _____ switching, messages are broken into packets and each packet has a header with source and destination |
| A | Circuit |
| B | Packet |
| C | Data Transfer |
| D | Message |
| Q15 | In _____ switching, all the packets travel through the virtual circuit established between source and destination. |
| A | Circuit |
| B | Packet |
| C | Virtual Circuit Packet |
| D | Message |
| Q16 | Routing scheme in message switching network |
| A | Manual |
| B | Route selected during call setup |
| C | Each packet is routed independently |
| D | Automatic |

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| Q17 | Routing scheme in Circuit switching network |
| A | Manual |
| B | Route selected during call setup |
| C | Each packet is routed independently |
| D | Automatic |
| Q18 | Routing scheme in Packet switching network |
| A | Manual |
| B | Route selected during call setup |
| C | Each packet is routed independently |
| D | Automatic |
| Q19 | ARQ stands for Automatic request for retransmission |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| D | |
| Q20 | A bit word 1010 is to be transmitted, construct 7 bit odd parity hamming code |
| A | 1010 101 |
| B | 1101 010 |
| C | 1010 111 |
| D | 1011 011 |
| Q21 | Receiver has received 1011011 assume even parity and find error has occurred at which position |
| A | 7 |

| | |
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| B | 3 |
| C | 2 |
| D | 5 |
| | |
| Q22 | A bit word 1011 is to be transmitted, construct 7 bit even parity hamming code |
| A | 1010 101 |
| B | 1101 010 |
| C | 1010 111 |
| D | 1011 011 |
| | |
| Q23 | Hamming distance for 1111 0100 and 0101 1110 |
| A | 4 |
| B | 2 |
| C | 3 |
| D | 5 |
| | |
| Q24 | if two more bits from a data unit has changes from 0 to 1 or 1 to 0 then _____ is occurred. |
| A | Single bit error |
| B | Hamming code |
| C | Burst Error |
| D | Cyclic redundancy |
| | |
| Q25 | Which of the following is not a function of Data link layer |
| A | Flow Control |
| B | Error Control |
| C | Frame Synchronization |
| D | Routing |

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| Q1 | The source and destination machines establish a connection before transferring the data. |
| A | Connection Oriented Service |
| B | Connectionless service |
| C | Acknowledge service |
| D | Unacknowledged service |
| | |
| Q2 | A field in header is used to specify the number of characters in the frame. |
| A | Start bit |
| B | Character count |
| C | End bit |
| D | Character stuffing |
| | |
| Q3 | The data bit to be transmitted are broken into discrete _____ at the data link layer. |
| A | Frame |
| B | Stuff |
| C | Character |
| D | Data |
| | |
| Q4 | If sender does not receive ACK for previous sent frame after a certain period of time. This scenario is called as _____ |
| A | Transmission complete |
| B | Positive ACK |
| C | Negative ACK |
| D | Time Out |
| | |
| Q5 | When is retransmission necessary? |
| A | Received frame is damaged |
| B | Transmitted frame is lost |
| C | If ACK from receiver is lost |
| D | All of the above. |
| | |
| Q6 | HDLC stands for High Level Data link Control protocol |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |

| | |
|----|---|
| C | |
| D | |
| | |
| Q7 | Frame types of HDLC protocol. A) I-frame B) S-frame C) B-frame D) U-Frame |
| A | A & B |
| B | B & C & D |
| C | A & C & D |
| D | C & D |
| | |

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| Q8 | HDLC frame doesn't contain . |
| A | Address |
| B | Control |

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| C | Flag |
| D | ACK |
| | |
| Q9 | When a number of stations (users) use a common link of communication system we have to use _____ protocol |
| A | Single Access |
| B | Multi Access |
| C | Authorization |
| D | Acknowledge |
| | |
| Q10 | The __ system is a contention protocol which was developed at the university of Hawaii in early 1970. |
| A | Multi Access |
| B | CSMA |
| C | ALOHA |
| D | Single Access |
| | |
| Q11 | Synchronization is essential for . |

| | |
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| A | FDMA |
| B | CDMA |
| C | TDMA |
| D | WDMA |
| | |
| Q12 | Guard band and Guard times both are necessary for . |
| A | FDMA |
| B | CDMA |
| C | TDMA |
| D | WDMA |
| | |
| Q13 | What SFD stands in Traditional Ethernet |
| A | Set Frame Divider |
| B | Start Frame Delimiter |
| C | Set Frame Delimiter |
| D | Start Frame Data |
| | |
| Q14 | Which of the following are Wireless LAN Requirements? |
| A | Longer battery life |
| B | Throughput |
| C | Robustness and security |
| D | All of the above. |
| | |

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| Q15 | Design issues for Wireless Networks A) Bandwidth B) EaseofInstallation C) Standard D) Mobility |
| A | A & B & D |
| B | B & C |
| C | A & C & D |
| D | C & D |
| | |
| Q16 | _____ is the nameoftechnology using short-range radio links, which could replacethecableconnectingportable. |
| A | Infrared |
| B | Bluetooth |
| C | Cables |
| D | Wi-Fi |
| | |
| Q17 | In Cellular system area is divided intosmallareascalledas _____ . |
| A | Square |
| B | Cells |
| C | Antenna Scope |
| D | Cluster |
| | |
| Q18 | InCellularsystemclustercontains _____ cells. |
| A | 5 |
| B | 8 |
| C | 7 |
| D | 4 |
| | |

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| Q19 | GPS operates on the principle of |
| A | Satcom |
| B | Orbit |
| C | positioning |
| D | Triangulation |
| | |
| Q20 | Which of the following is not a satellite Elevation Categories? |
| A | LEO |
| B | GEO |
| C | MEO |
| D | TEO |
| | |
| Q21 | Regenerates the original signal and operates in physical layer |
| A | Bridge |
| B | Repeater |
| C | Gateways |
| D | Routers |
| | |
| Q22 | It utilizes the address protocol and they can carry out the traffic management. |
| A | Bridge |
| B | Repeater |
| C | Gateways |
| D | Routers |
| | |
| Q23 | it provides translation service between incompatible networks and works in all the layers |
| A | Bridge |
| B | Repeater |
| C | Gateways |
| D | Routers |
| | |

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| Q24 | A device which provides bridging functionality with greater efficiency. It acts as multi-port bridge to connect devices or segments in LAN. |
|-----|---|

- | | |
|---|----------|
| A | Bridge |
| B | Repeater |
| C | Switches |
| D | Routers |

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| Q25 | _____ is used for connecting stations in physical star topology and its specific meaning is multiport repeater. |
|-----|---|

- | | |
|---|----------|
| A | Hub |
| B | Repeater |
| C | Switches |
| D | Routers |

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| Q1 | Below are the duties of network layer A) Addressing B) Packetizing C) Routing D) ErrorDetection |
| A | A & B & C |
| B | B & C & D |
| C | B & C |
| D | A & C & D |
| Q2 | The ___ layer is responsible for carrying the packet from the source all the way to destination and also called as host-to-host delivery |
| A | Presentation |
| B | Network |
| C | Data-Link |
| D | Physical |
| Q3 | In _____ the destination host and the source host are in the same physical network. |
| A | Indirect Delivery |
| B | Unicast |
| C | Direct Delivery |
| D | Multicast |
| Q4 | In _____ the destination host and the source host are in the different physical network. |
| A | Indirect Delivery |
| B | Unicast |
| C | Direct Delivery |
| D | Multicast |
| Q5 | In _____ there is one to one relation between the source and the destination. It can only send packets to only one destination host |
| A | Indirect Delivery |
| B | Unicast |
| C | Direct Delivery |
| D | Multicast |
| Q6 | In _____ one source host can send packets to all destinations simultaneously. |
| A | Broadcast |
| B | Unicast |
| C | Direct Delivery |
| D | Multicast |

| | |
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| Q7 | In a message from a sender host can be send to a group of destination but not all the destinations in network. |
| A | Broadcast |
| B | Unicast |
| C | Direct Delivery |
| D | Multicast |
| | |

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| Q8 | How to decide Short Path Routing A) Number of Hops in the paths B) Transmission delay occurred C) Geographical distance in kilometres D) Propagation delay occurred |
| A | A & D |
| B | B & C & D |
| C | A & C |
| D | C & D |
| | |
| Q9 | Which of the below are static algorithms. |
| A | Shortest Path Routing |
| B | Flooding |
| C | Flow based routing |
| D | All of the above |
| | |
| Q10 | Regions, Clusters, Zones are part of Hierarchy Routing |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |

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| C | |
| D | |
| | |
| Q11 | 110 Network Host - address formats is called as . |
| A | Class A |
| B | Class B |
| C | Class C |
| D | Class D |
| | |
| Q12 | 0 Network Host - address formats is called as . |
| A | Class A |
| B | Class B |
| C | Class C |
| D | Class D |
| | |
| Q13 | 1110 Network Host - address formats is called as . |
| A | Class A |
| B | Class B |
| C | Class C |
| D | Class D |
| | |
| Q14 | Class E address format is reserved for future Use |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| C | |
| D | |
| | |

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| Q15 | For the address 24.46.8.95, identify the type of network. |
| A | Class A |
| B | Class B |
| C | Class C |
| D | Class D |
| | |
| Q16 | For the address 132.7.21.85, identify the type of network. |
| A | Class A |
| B | Class B |
| C | Class C |
| D | Class D |
| | |
| Q17 | For the address 132.7.21.85, identify the network address. |
| A | 132.0.0.0 |
| B | 132.7.0.0 |
| C | 132.7.21.0 |
| D | 132.7.21.85 |
| | |
| Q18 | this is a 4 bit long and defines the length of the datagram header, its value is multiplied by 4 to get the length in bytes. |
| A | DS |
| B | VER |
| C | HLEN |
| D | Flags |
| | |
| Q19 | this field is 4 bit long and defines the version of IP. |
| A | DS |
| B | VER |
| C | HLEN |
| D | Flags |
| | |
| Q20 | this is a 4 bit field contents defines the priority of the packet which is important in congestion with the traffic. |
| A | VER |
| B | PRI |
| C | Payload |
| D | HLEN |

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| Q21 | ICMP stands for Internet Control Message Protocol |
| A | TRUE |
| B | FALSE |
| C | |
| D | |
| | |
| Q22 | is an interior routing protocol used inside an autonomous system and operates on distance vector routing. |
| A | RIP |
| B | OSPF |

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| C | BGP |
| D | APF |
| | |
| Q23 | Routing table doesn't contain below parameter as a column. |
| A | Destination |
| B | Source |
| C | Hop Count |
| D | Next Router |
| | |
| Q24 | Features of OSPF |
| A | Load balancing |
| B | Security |
| C | Open specification |
| D | All of the above |
| | |
| Q25 | OSPF packet format doesn't contain. |
| A | Version |
| B | Source router IP Address |
| C | Destination router IP Address |
| D | Checksum |
| | |

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| Q1 | Below are the duties of Transport layer A) Addressing B) Packetizing C) Flow Control D) Framing |
| A | A & B & C |
| B | B & C & D |
| C | B & C |
| D | A & C & D |
| | |
| Q2 | The real communication takes place between 2 processes or application programs for which we need__. |
| A | Node to Node Delivery |
| B | Remote Hosting |
| C | Process to Process Delivery |
| D | Local Process |
| | |
| Q3 | Transport layer address is called as_____. |
| A | MAC Address |
| B | IP Address |
| C | Port Number |
| D | Datagram |
| | |
| Q4 | UDP pseudo header doesn't contain below parameter |
| A | Source Address |
| B | Zero |
| C | Error Bit |
| D | UDP Length |
| | |
| Q5 | _____ is a connection oriented protocol. |
| A | TCP |
| B | UDP |
| C | RIP |
| D | OSPF |
| | |
| Q6 | _____ is a connection oriented protocol. |
| A | TCP |

| | |
|---|------|
| B | UDP |
| C | RIP |
| D | OSPF |
| | |

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| Q7 | _____ is used for identifying the current position of the first data byte in the segment within the entire TCP connection. |
| A | Sequence Number |
| B | Acknowledgement Number |
| C | checksum |
| D | Padding |
| | |
| Q8 | _____ is used for identifying the next data byte the sender expects from the receiver. |
| A | Sequence Number |
| B | Acknowledgement Number |
| C | checksum |
| D | Padding |
| | |
| Q9 | An alias name mapped to IP address is called as _____. |
| A | WWW |
| B | DNS |
| C | Address Resolution |
| D | Telnet |
| | |
| Q10 | DNS application is based on _____. |
| A | Client Server Model |
| B | Node Server Model |
| C | Public Model |
| D | Mapped Model |
| | |
| Q11 | To map a name to IP address, an application program calls a library procedure called as _____. |
| A | Target |
| B | Mapper |
| C | Server |
| D | Resolver |
| | |
| Q12 | What is the solution to save huge DNS database problems. |

| | |
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| A | Mapper |
| B | DNS server |
| C | Sub domain |
| D | Public Domain |
| | |
| Q13 | the _____ server stands alone and can create as many first level domain as required. |
| A | Edu |
| B | Com |
| C | Root |
| D | Int |
| | |

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| Q14 | Which one is not the DNS section in internet. |
| A | Inverse |
| B | Country |
| C | Generic |
| D | Reverse |
| | |
| Q15 | _____ is an application used on internet to connect to a remote computer. |
| A | SMTP |
| B | DNS server |
| C | Telnet |
| D | FTP |
| | |
| Q16 | _____ is a standard mechanism for electronic mail in the internet |
| A | SMTP |
| B | DNS server |
| C | Telnet |
| D | FTP |
| | |
| Q17 | E-mail supports below basic systems. |
| A | Reporting |
| B | Disposition |
| C | Composition |
| D | All of the above |
| | |
| Q18 | Which one of the below is not a component of Internet mail system |
| A | User Agent |
| B | SMTP sender |
| C | SMTP receiver |
| D | Transfer Agent |
| | |

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| Q19 | A standard mechanism provided by internet which helps in copying a file from one host to another is known as _____ . |
| A | SMTP |
| B | FTP |
| C | DNS server |
| D | Telnet |
| Ans | B |

| | |
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| Q20 | Basic model of FTP contains below blocks A) User Interface B) Control Process C) Data Transfer Process D) Storage |
| A | A & B & C & D |
| B | A & B & D |
| C | B & C & D |
| D | A & B & C |
| Q21 | File transfer takes place over the _____ connection and the commands are sent over the _____ connection. |
| A | Data & Control |
| B | Control & Data |
| C | File & Commands |
| D | Node & Process |
| Q22 | The main function of _____ is to access data on WWW. |
| A | HTTP |
| B | FTP |
| C | SMTP |
| D | DNS |
| Q23 | Which of the following is HTTP Methods |
| A | PATCH |
| B | DELETE |
| C | LINK |
| D | All of the above |

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| Q24 | _____ is the web application layer protocol and its heart of the WEB. |
| A | HTTP |
| B | FTP |
| C | SMTP |
| D | DNS |
| | |
| Q25 | Which one of the below is not a category of Web Documents |
| A | Static |
| B | Dynamic |
| C | Inactive |
| D | Active |
| | |
