MCQs on Computer Networks

By Shuseel Baral

Solved Multiple Choice Questions on Computer networking

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Solved MCQ of Computer networking

Set-1

1. The computer network is

A) Network computer with cable

B) Network computer without cable

C) Both of the above

D) None of the above

2. FDDI used which type of physical topology?

A) Bus

B) Ring

C) Star

D) Tree

3. FTP stands for

A) File transfer protocol

B) File transmission protocol

C) Form transfer protocol

D) Form transmission protocol

4. Ethernet system uses which of the following technology.

A) Bus

B) Ring

C) Star

D) Tree

5. Which of the following are the network services?

A) File service

B) Print service

C) Database service

D) All of the above

6. If all devices are connected to a central hub, then topology is called

A) Bus Topology

B) Ring Topology

C) Star Topology

D) Tree Topology

7. FDDI stands for

A) Fiber Distributed Data Interface

B) Fiber Data Distributed Interface

C) Fiber Dual Distributed Interface

D) Fiber Distributed Data Interface

8. Which of the following is an application layer service?

A) Network virtual terminal

B) File transfer, access and management

C) Mail service

D) All of the above

9. Which is the main function of transport layer?

A) Node to node delivery

B) End to end delivery

C) Synchronization

d) Updating and maintaining routing tables

10. The .... layer change bits onto electromagnetic signals.

A) Physical

B) Transport

C) Data Link

D) Presentation

11. In mesh topology, relationship between one device and another is ....

A) Primary to peer

B) Peer to primary

C) Primary to secondary

D) Peer to Peer

12. The performance of data communications network depends on ....

A) Number of users

B) The hardware and software

C) The transmission

D) All of the above

13. Find out the OSI layer, which performs token management.

A) Network Layer

B) Transport Layer

C) Session Layer

D) Presentation Layer

14. The name of the protocol which provides virtual terminal in TCP/IP model is.

A) Telnet

B) SMTP

C) HTTP

15. The layer one of the OSI model is

A) Physical layer

B) Link layer

C) Router layer

D) Broadcast layer

16. What is the name of the network topology in which there are bi-directional links between each possible node?

A) Ring

B) Star

C) Tree

D) Mesh

17. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission?

A) Bytes per second

B) Baud

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C) Bits per second

D) Both B and C

18. Which of the communication modes support two way traffic but in only once direction of a time?

A) Simplex

B) Half-duplex

C) Three - quarter's duplex

D) Full duplex

19. The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called ....

A) Attenuation

B) Propagation

C) Scattering

D) Interruption

20. Which of the following TCP/IP protocols is used for transferring files form one machine to another.

A) FTP

B) SNMP

C) SMTP

D) RPC

Answers:

1.	C) Both of the above	11.	D) Peer to Peer
2.	B) Ring	12.	D) All of the above
3.	A) File transfer protocol	13.	C) Session Layer
4.	A) Bus	14.	A) Telnet
5.	D) All of the above	15.	A) Physical layer
6.	C) Star Topology	16.	D) Mesh
7.	A) Fiber Distributed Data Interface	17.	B) Baud
8.	C) Mail service	18.	B) Half-duplex
9.	B) End to end delivery	19.	A) Attenuation
10.	A) Physical	20.	A) FTP

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Set-2

1. A network that needs human beings to manually route signals is called....

A) Fiber Optic Network   B) Bus Network

C) T-switched network   D) Ring network

2. TCP/IP .... layer corresponds to the OSI models to three layers.

A) Application   B) Presentation

C) Session   D) Transport

3. Which of the transport layer protocols is connectionless?

A) UDP   B) TCP

C) FTP   D) Nvt

4. Which of the following applications allows a user to access and change remote files without actual transfer?

A) DNS   B) FTP

C) NFS   D) Telnet

5. The data unit in the TCP/IP layer called a .....

A) Message   B) Segment

C) Datagram   D) Frame

6. DNS can obtain the .... of host if its domain name is known and vice versa.

A) Station address   B) IP address

C) Port address   D) Checksum

7. Which of the following OSI layers correspond to TCP/IP's application layer?

A) Application   B) IP Address

C) Session   D) All of the above

8. Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network via a ....

A) File Server   B) Utility Server

C) Printer Server   D) Gateway

9. A communication device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a

A) Concentrator   B) Modifier

C) Multiplexer   D) Full duplex file

10. Which layers of the OSI determines the interface often system with the user?

A) Network   B) Application

C) Data link   D) Session

11. Which of the following of the TCP/IP protocols is the used for transferring files from one machine to another?

A) FTP   C) SNMP

B) SMTP   D) Rpe

12. In which OSI layers does the FDDI protocol operate?

A) Physical   B) Data link

C) Network   D) A and B

13. In FDDI, data normally travel on ....

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A) The primary ring   B) The Secondary ring
C) Both rings   D) Neither ring

14. The ....layer of OSI model can use the trailer of the frame for error detection.

A) Physical   B) Data link
C) Transport   D) Presentation

15. In a ....topology, if there are n devices in a network, each device has n-1 ports for cables.

A) Mesh   B) Star
C) Bus   D) Ring

16. Another name for Usenet is

A) Gopher   B) Newsgroups
C) Browser   D) CERN

17. The standard suit of protocols used by the Internet, Intranets, extranets and some other networks.

A) TCP/IP   B) Protocol
C) Open system   D) Internet work processor

18. State whether the following is True or False.

i) In bus topology, heavy Network traffic slows down the bus speed.

ii) It is multipoint configuration.

A) True, True   B) True, False
C) False, True   D) False, False

19. Which of the following is the logical topology?

A) Bus   B) Tree
C) Star   D) Both A and B

20. Which of the following is/ are the drawbacks of Ring Topology?

A) Failure of one computer, can affect the whole network

B) Adding or removing the computers disturbs the network activity.

C) If the central hub fails, the whole network fails to operate.

D) Both of A and B

Answers:

1.	C) T-switched network	11.	A) FTP
2.	A) Application	12.	D) A and B
3.	A) UDP	13.	A) The primary ring
4.	C) NFS	14.	A) Physical
5.	D) Frame	15.	A) Mesh
6.	B) IP address	16.	B) Newsgroups
7.	D) All of the above	17.	A) TCP/IP
8.	D) Gateway	18.	A) True, True
9.	C) Multiplexer	19.	C) Star
10.	B) Application	20.	D) Both of A and B

Solved Multiple Choice Questions on Computer networking

Set-3

1. Which of the following is not the layer of TCP/IP protocol?

A) Application Layer

B) Session Layer

C) Transport Layer

D) Internetwork layer

2. .... address use 7 bits for the <network> and 24 bits for the <host> portion of the IP address.

A) Class A

B) Class B

C) Class C

D) Class D

3. .... addresses are reserved for multicasting.

A) Class B

B) Class C

C) Class D

D) Class E

4. State the following statement is true or false.

i) In class B addresses a total of more than 1 billion addresses can be formed.

ii) Class E addresses are reserved for future or experimental use.

A) True, False

B) True, True

C) False, True

D) False, False

5. Which of the following statement is true?

i) An address with all bits 1 is interpreted as all networks or all hosts.

ii) The class A network 128.0.0.0 is defined as the loopback network.

A) i only

B) ii only

C) Both A and B

D) None of the above

6. Which is not the Regional Internet Registers (RIR) of the following?

A) American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)

B) Europeans Registry for Internet Numbers (ERIN)

C) Reseaux IP Europeans (RIPE)

D) Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)

7. Match the following IEEE No to their corresponding Name for IEEE 802 standards for LANs.

i) 802.3   a) WiFi

ii) 802.11   b) WiMa

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iii) 802.15.1   c) Ethernet

iv) 802.16   d) Bluetooth

A) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

B) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

C) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b

D) i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a

8. .... was the first step in the evolution of Ethernet from a coaxial cable bus to hub managed, twisted pair network.

A) Star LAN

B) Ring LAN

C) Mesh LAN

D) All of the above

9. .... is the predominant form of Fast Ethernet, and runs over two pairs of category 5 or above cable.

A) 100 BASE-T

B) 100 BASE-TX

C) 100 BASE-T4

D) 100 BASE-T2

10. IEEE 802.3ab defines Gigabit Ethernet transmission over unshielded twisted pair (UTP) category 5, 5e or 6 cabling known as ....

A) 1000 BASE-T

B) 1000 BASE-SX

C) 1000 BASE-LX

D) 1000 BASE-CX

Answers:

1. B) Session Layer	6. B) Europeans ..... (ERIN)
2. A) Class A	7. C) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
3. C) Class D	8. A) Star LAN
4. B) True, True	9. B) 100 BASE-TX
5. A) i only	10. A) 1000 BASE-T

Solved Multiple Choice Questions on Computer networking

Set-4

1. .... is a high performance fiber optic token ring LAN running at 100 Mbps over distances up to 1000 stations connected.

A) FDDI

B) FDDT

C) FDDR

D) FOTR

2. Which of the following are Gigabit Ethernets?

A) 1000 BASE-SX

B) 1000 BASE-LX

C) 1000 BASE-CX

D) All of the above

3. .... is a collective term for a number of Ethernet Standards that carry traffic at the nominal rate of 1000 Mbits/s against the original Ethernet speed of 10 Mbit/s.

A) Ethernet

B) Fast Ethernet

C) Gigabit Ethernet

D) All of the above

4. .... is another kind of fiber optic network with active star for switching.

A) S/NET

B) SW/NET

C) NET/SW

D) FS/NET

5. The combination of .... and .... is often termed the local address or the local portion of the IP Address.

A) Network number and host number

B) Network number and subnet number

C) Subnet number and host number.

D) All of the above

6. State whether true or false.

i) A connection oriented protocol can only use unicast addresses.

ii) The any cast service is included in IPV6.

A) True, False

B) True, True

C) False, True

D) False, False

7. .... implies that all subnets obtained from the same network use the subnet mask.

A) Static subnetting

B) Dynamic Subnetting

C) Variable length subnetting

D) Both B and C

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8. The most important and common protocols associated TCP/IP internetwork layer are.

i) Internet Protocol (IP)   ii) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

iii) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) iv) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

V) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

A) i, ii, iii, and iv only

B) ii, iii, iv and v only

C) i, iii, iv and v only

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v only

9. .... is responsible for converting the higher level protocol addresses to physical Network Addresses.

A) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

B) Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)

C) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)

D) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

10. Which of the following is not a mechanism that DHCP supports for IP address allocation?

A) Automatic allocation

B) Static allocation

C) Dynamic allocation

D) Manual allocation

Answers:

1.	A) FDDI	6.	B) True, True
2.	D) All of the above	7.	A) Static subnetting
3.	B) Fast Ethernet	8.	D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v only
4.	A) S/NET	9.	A) Address .....Protocol (ARP)
5.	C) Subnet... number.	10.	B) Static allocation

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Solved Multiple Choice Questions on Computer networking

Set-5

1. ………………….. is a high performance fiber optic token ring LAN running at 100 Mbps over distances upto 1000 stations connected.
A) FDDI
B) FDDT
C) FDDR
D) FOTR

2. Which of the following are Gigabit Ethernets?
A) 1000 BASE-SX
B) 1000 BASE-LX
C) 1000 BASE-CX
D) All of above

3. ………………….. is a collective term for a number of Ethernet Standards that carry traffic at the nominal rate of 1000 Mbit/s against the original Ethernet speed of 10 Mbit/s.
A) Ethernet
B) Fast Ethernet
C) Gigabit Ethernet
D) All of the above

4. …………… is another kind of fiber optic network with an active star for switching.
A) S/NET
B) SW/NET
C) NET/SW
D) FS/NET

5. The combination of ……………. And ………….. is often termed the local address of the local portion of the IP address.
A) Network number and host number
B) Network number and subnet number
C) Subnet number and host number
D) All of the above

6. ……………….… implies that all subnets obtained from the same subnet mask.
A) Static subnetting
B) Dynamic subnetting
C) Variable length subnetting
D) Both B and C

7. State whether true or false.
i) A connection oriented protocol can only use unicast addresses.
ii) The anycast service is included in IPV6.
A) True, True
B) True, False
C) False, True
D) False, False

Solved Multiple Choice Questions on Computer networking

8. The most important and common protocols associated TCP/IP internetwork layer are.

i) Internet protocol(IP)   ii) Internet control Message Protocol(ICMP)

iii) Bootstrap Protocol (BooTP)   iv) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

v) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

A) i, ii, iii and iv only

B) i, iii, iv and v only

C) ii, iii, iv and v only

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

9. ………………….. is responsible for converting the higher level protocol addresses (IP addresses) to physical network addresses.

A) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

B) Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)

C) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)

D) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

10. Which of the following is not a mechanism that DHCP supports for IP address allocation?

A) Automatic allocation

B) Static allocation

C) Dynamic allocation

D) Manual allocation

Answers:

1.	**A) FDDI**	6.	**A) Static subnetting**
2.	**D) All of above**	7.	**A) True, True**
3.	**B) Fast Ethernet**	8.	**D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v**
4.	**A) S/NET**	9.	**A) Address …..(ARP)**
5.	**C) Subnet …. host number**	10.	**B) Static allocation**

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Set-6

1. The examples of Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP) are.

i) Open Short Path First (OSPF)   ii) Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

iii) Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

A) i only

B) i, and ii only

C) i and iii only

D) All i, ii and iii

2. FTP server listens to connections on port …………………….

A) 19 and 20

B) 20 and 21

C) 21 and 22

D) 20 and 22

3. Which of the following operations can be performed by using FTP.

i) Connect to a remote host   ii) Select directory

iii) Define the transfer mode   iv) List file available

A) i, and ii only

B) i, ii and iii only

C) ii, iii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

4. A ………….. is a set of information that is exchanged between a client and web browser and a web server during an HTTP transaction.

A) infoset

B) clientinfo

C) cookie

D) transkie

5. Match the following HTTP status code to their respective definitions.

i) 400   a) OK

ii) 500   b) Not found

iii) 200   c) Continue

iv) 100   d) Internal server error

A) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

B) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

D) i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d

6. Loopback address ……………………. of IPv6 address is equivalent to the IPV4 loopback address 127.0.0.1.

A) (: : 1)

B) (: :)

C) (: : 0)

D) (1 : :)

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7. Unspecified address ………………….. of IPV6 address is equivalent to the IPV4 unspecified address 0.0.0.0.

A) (: : 1)

B) (: :)

C) (: : 0)

D) (1 : :)

8. A simple cabling method, known as the ……………… topology allows about 30 computers on a maximum cable length of about 600 feet.

A) Ring

B) Bus

C) Star

D) Mesh

9. The ……………… layer is responsible for resolving access to the shared media or resources.

A) Physical

B) Mac sub layer

C) Network

D) Transport

10. A WAN typically spans a set of countries that have data rates less than ……………. Mbps.

A) 2

B) 1

C) 4

D) 100

Answers:

1. B) i, and ii only	6. A) (: : 1)
2. B) 20 and 21	7. B) (: :)
3. D) All i, ii, iii and iv	8. B) Bus
4. C) cookie	9. B) Mac sub layer
5. A) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c	10. B) 1

Solved Multiple Choice Questions on Computer networking

Solved MCQ of Internet Security

Set-1

1. Which of the following are the solutions to network security?

i) Encryption   ii) Authentication

iii) Authorization   iv) Non-repudiation

A) i, ii and iii only

B) ii, iii and iv only

C) i, iii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

2. …………… is to protect data and passwords.

A) Encryption

B) Authentication

C) Authorization

D) Non-repudiation

3. The following protocols and system are commonly used to provide various degrees of security services in computer network.

i) IP filtering   ii) Reverse Address Translation

iii) IP security Architecture (IPsec)   iv) Firewalls   v) Socks

A) i, ii, iii and iv only

B) i, iii, iv and v only

C) ii, iii, iv and v only

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

4. A firewall is installed at the point where the secure internal network and untrusted external network meet which is also known as ………………

A) Chock point

B) meeting point

C) firewall point

D) secure point

5. Which of the following is / are the types of firewall?

A) Packet Filtering Firewall

B) Dual Homed Gateway Firewall

C) Screen Host Firewall

D) All of the above

6. The components of IP security includes ………………….

A) Authentication Header (AH)

B) Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

C) Internet key Exchange (IKE)

D) All of the above

7. ………………….. is used to carry traffic of one protocol over network that does not support that protocol directly.

A) Tunneling

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B) Transferring

C) Trafficking

D) Switching

8. In ………………. Mode, the authentication header is inserted immediately after the IP header.

A) Tunnel

B) Transport

C) Authentication

D) Both A and B

9. State true or false.

i) Socks are a standard for circuit level gateways.

ii) The NAT is used for small number of the hosts in a private network.

A) True, False

B) False, True

C) True, True

D) False, False

10. A ………………. is an extension of an enterprise's private intranet across a public Network such as the Internet across a public Network such as the Internet, creating a secure private connection.

A) VNP

B) VPN

C) VSN

D) VSPN

Answers:

11. D) All i, ii, iii and iv	16. D) All of the above
12. A) Encryption	17. A) Tunneling
13. B) i, iii, iv and v only	18. A) Tunnel
14. A) Chock point	19. C) True, True
15. D) All of the above	20. B) VPN

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Set-2

1. The primary goal of the ………………….. protocol is to provide a private channel between communicating application, which ensures privacy of data authentication of the partners, and integrity.
A) SSL
B) ESP
C) TSL
D) PSL

2. The ……………. is used to provide integrity check, authentication and encryption to IP datagram.
A) SSL
B) ESP
C) TSL
D) PSL

3. In …………………… mode, a common technique in packet-switched networks consists of wrapping a packet in a new one.
A) Tunneling
B) Encapsulation
C) Both A and B
D) None of the above

4. The …………………………. Is a collection of protocols designed by Internet Engineering Task Force(IETF) to provide security for a packet at the Network level.
A) IPsec
B) Netsec
C) Packetsec
D) Protocolsec

5. At the lower layer of SSL, a protocol for transferring data using a variety of predefined cipher and authentication combinations called the ………………..
A) SSL handshake protocol
B) SSL authentication protocol
C) SSL record protocol
D) SSL cipher protocol

6. While initiating SSL session, the client code recognizes the SSL request and establishes a connection through TCP Part …………….. to the SSL code on the server.
A) 420
B) 1032
C) 443
D) 322

7. On the upper layer of SSL, a protocol for initial authentication and transfer of encryption keys, called the ………………
A) SSL handshake protocol
B) SSL authentication protocol
C) SSL record protocol

D) SSL cipher protocol

8. State whether the following statement are true.

i) An application-level gateway is often referred to as a proxy.

ii) In proxy, a direct connection is established between the client and destination server.

A) True, False

B) False, True

C) True, True

D) False, False

9. In packet-filtering router, the following information can be external from the packet header.

i) Source IP address	ii) Destination IP address
iii) TCP/UDP source port	iv) ICMP message type

v) TCP/UDP destination port

A) i, ii, iii and iv only

B) i, iii, iv and v only

C) ii, iii, iv and v only

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

10. …………….. mode is used whenever either end of a security association is gateway.

A) Tunnel

B) Encapsulating

C) Transport

D) Gateway

Answers:

1. **A) SSL**	6. **C) 443**
2. **B) ESP**	7. **A) SSL handshake protocol**
3. **C) Both A and B**	8. **A) True, False**
4. **A) IPsec**	9. **D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v**
5. **C) SSL record protocol**	10. **A) Tunnel**

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