



Aims Academy

TEST:5: COMMUNICATION & NETWORK

Ph: 044-42088685 /95001 42214/95001 42215

1. ARPANET stands for?

- a) Advanced Research Project Agency Network b) Advanced Research Programmed Auto Network
c) Advanced Research Project Automatic Network d) Advanced Research Project Authorized Network

2. ARPANET used the concept of packet switching network consisting of subnet and computers.

- A) local B) remote C) host D) network

3. OSI stands for

- A. Open Systems Interconnection B. Online Systems Interconnection
C. Open Systems Internet D. Online systems Interconnection

4. The subnet was the first electronic store and forward type network.

- A) closed switched B) linear switched C) packet switched D) circuit switched

5. was created for organizing machines into domains and map host name onto IP address.

- A) Domain Addressing System B) Domain Naming System
C) Host Naming System D) Domain Mapping System

6. Internetworking protocol is known as

- A. TCP B. IP C. ISP D. TCP/IP

7. is a globally existing network of networks consisting of a huge number of computers situated in all the parts of the world.

- A) Computer Network B) Intranet C) Internet D) All of the above

8. At first, ARPANET was intended to support the on fault tolerant computer networks.

- A) military research B) educational research C) governmental research D) scientific research

9. Organization that is developing cooperation in realms of scientific, technological and economic activity is .

- A. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers B. International Organization for Standardization
D. American National Standards Institute D. Electronic Industries Association

10. After the national science foundation(NSF) which formed the national science foundation networks(NSFNET) linked five of the regional supercomputer centers together to provide a national high speed backbone network across the United States.

- A) 1980 B) 1986 C) 1983 D) 1990

11. Network that is usually owned privately and links devices in single office is called

- A. MAN B. LAN C. WAN D. Internetwork

12. Which of the following networks are contributing to the growth of the Internet.

- i) ARPANET ii) MILNET iii) USENET iv) CSNET v) WWW

- A) i, ii, iv and v only B) ii, iii, iv and v only C) i, iii, iv and v only D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

13. The services that are available of the internet are classified into the following two categories.

- i) communication services ii) management services iii) information retrieval services
 A) i and ii only B) ii and iii only C) i and iii only D) All i, ii and iii
14. which of the following are person to group services located under communication services of Internet.
 A) Email service B) Chat service C) Both of the above D) None of the above
15. Which of the following are information retrieval services on internet.
 i) World Wide Web ii) File Transfer Protocol iii) Telnet iv) Email
 A) i, ii and iv only B) ii, iii and iv only C) i, ii and iii only D) All i, ii, iii and iv
16. . Parameter that refers to set of rules that govern data communications are called
 A. Forum B. Standard C. Agency D. Protocol
17.is a global hypertext system that was initially developed in 1989 by Tim Berners Lee.
 A) FTP B) Telnet C) www D) email
18. FTP uses as a transport protocol to provide relative end to end connections.
 A) IP B) UDP C) SMTP D) TCP
19. The application is built with a protocol interpreter, a data transfer, process and user interface.
 A) TCP B) FTP C) Telnet D) Chat
20. When using FTP, the user will perform some or all of the following operations
 i) connect to a remote host ii) select a directory
 iii) list files available for transfer iv) define the transfer mode
 A) i, ii and iv only B) ii, iii and iv only C) i, ii and iii only D) All i, ii, iii and iv
21. The “Victorian internet” is actually?
 a) Telegraph b) Batch Environment c) Unit Environment d) System Environment
22. What is internet?
 a) a single network b) a vast collection of different networks
 c) interconnection of local area networks d) none of the mentioned
23. Internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network is provided by
 a) leased line b) digital subscriber line c) digital signal line d) none of the mentioned
24. IPv6 addressed have a size of
 a) 32 bits b) 64 bits c) 128 bits d) 265 bits
25. Which of the following is an example of a bounded medium?
 (A) coaxial cable (B) wave guide (C) fiber optic cable (D) all of these
26. Coaxial cable has a bandwidth that ranges from
 A. 5- 750MHz B.10-300 MHz C.5-550 MHz D.10-3000MHz
- 27 _____ is determined by the maximum number of bits that can be transmitted per unit time through the physical medium:
 A. Channel Bandwidth B. Channel Data Transmission Rate
 C. Channel noise D. Channel capacity
28. Throughput may be defined as the number of _____ through a data communication system over a period of time:
 a. Bits b.characters c. blocks passing d.All of these
29. _____ may be defined as range of frequencies assigned to a channel
 A. Bandwidth B.Channel noise C.Bit rate D.Channel latency

30. Higher the Bandwidth, _____ will be the data transmission rate or throughput
 A. More B. Less C. Medium D. None of these
31. In transmission of a signal, the range of carrier frequencies depends on the
 A. Nature of medium B. Requirement of the applications supported
 C. Nature of distance D. Both a & b
32. _____ may be defined as the range of frequencies being supported by a particular transmission medium
 A. Frequency B. Frequency spectrum C. Carrier frequency D. None of these
33. _____ is the rate over network speed which is used to detect errors while transmitting data
 A. Bit rate B. Data rate C. Baud rate D. Pass band
34. TDM means
 A. Total division multiplex B. Time division modem C. Time detect modem D. Time division multiplex
35. Channel Data Transmission Rate is measured in
 A. decibels B. Hertz C. Micron D. bits per second
36. The bit rate could be as high as
 A. 1Gbit/s B. 1Mbit/s C. 1Mbyte/s D. 1Gbyte/s
37. Baud rate determines the bandwidth required to transmit the _____
 A. Signal B. Data C. Symbol D. None of these
38. Ethernet is said to be non-deterministic because of which of the following?
 A. It is not possible to determine how long it will take to get a frame from one device to another.
 B. It is not possible to determine whether an error has occurred during the transmission of a frame.
 C. It is not possible to determine if another device wishes to transmit.
 D. It is not possible to determine the maximum time a device will have to wait to transmit.
39. In a _____ topology the workstations are connected by a linear coaxial cable.
 A. Bus B. Star-wired bus C. Star-wired ring D. Ring
40. Learning network addresses and converting frame formats are the function of which device?
 A. Switch B. Hub C. MAU D. Bridge
41. The device that can operate in place of a hub is a:
 A. Switch B. Bridge C. Router D. Gateway
42. . A dial-up telephone system uses which type of subnet?
 A. Circuit-switched B. Packet-switched C. Broadcast D. Logically switched
43. _____ is a set of codes inserted into a document intended for display on a web browser
 A. HTML B. HTTP C. FTP D. Telnet
44. _____ is a packet-switched network designed for transmitting data over fixed lines.
 A. ATM B. ADSL C. SONET D. Frame Relay
45. Which of the following represents one billion characters?
 (a) Byte (b) Gigabyte (c) Megabyte (d) Terabyte
46. The Mobile Application Protocol (MAP) typically runs on top of which protocol ?
 a. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) b. SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
 c. SS7 (Signalling System 7) d. HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)
47. The period of a signal is 10 ms. What is its frequency in Hertz?
 a. 10 b. 100 c. 1000 d. 10000

48. A device which is used to boost the signal between two cable segments or wireless access points is
 a) Booster b) Repeater c) Switch d) Router
49. The GSM network is divided into the following three major systems :
 a. SS, BSS, OSS b. BSS, BSC, MSC c. CELL, BSC, OSS d. SS, CELL, MSC
50. What is a major feature of the World Wide Web that makes it simple to learn and use?
 (a) Database interface (b) Graphical text interface (c) Graphical user interface (d) Point-to-Point Protocol
51. The speech sequence in GSM Codec consists of
 a. Pre emphasis, segmentation, windowing, filtering
 b. windowing, Pre emphasis, segmentation, filtering
 c. Pre emphasis, windowing, segmentation, filtering
 d. Pre emphasis, segmentation, filtering, windowing
52. A device that helps prevent congestion and data collisions –
 a) Switch b) Hub c) Gateway d) Proxy Server
53. A device that is used to connect a number of LANs is –
 a) Router b) Repeater c) Bridge d) Switch
54. 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
55. A simple cabling method, known as the topology, allows about 30 computers on a maximum cable length of about 600 feet.
 A) Star B) Ring C) Bus D) Tree
56. 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
57. Which of the following of the TCP/IP protocols is the used for transferring files from one machine to another?
 A) FTP B) SMTP C) SNMP D) Rpe
58. Which of the following is the logical topology?
 A) Bus B) Tree C) Star D) Both A and B
- 59..... is a connection-less protocol that does not assume reliability from lower layers, which does not provide reliability, flow control, or error recovery.
 A) Transmission control protocol B) Internet protocol
 C) User Datagram Protocol D) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
60. 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
61. Multipoint topology is _____
 A. Bus B. Star C. Mesh D. Ring
62. _____ refers to the physical or logical arrangement of a network.
 A) Topology B) Mode of operation C) Data flow D) None of the above
63. A _____ is a data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world.
 A) MAN B) WAN C) LAN D) none of the above

64. A _____ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
 A) LAN B) MAN C) WAN D) none of the above
65. An unauthorized user is a network _____ issue.
 A) Security B) Reliability C) Performance D) All the above
66. The speed of Ethernet is _____
 A 64 Kbps B 64 Mbps C 10 Kbps D 10 Mbps
67. Which of the following items is not used in Local Area Networks (LANs) ?
 A Computer B Modem C Printer D Cable
68. Optical fiber uses principle of total internal reflection, which can occur in any transparent medium that has
 A Lower index of refraction than the surrounding medium
 B An equal index of refraction of the surrounding medium
 C Higher index of refraction than the surrounding medium
 D None of the above
69. Connections to the thick Ethernet cable are generally made using
 A. RJ-45B B.NC connectors C Vampire taps D None of the above
70. Wireless communication is started in
 A. 1869. B. 1895. C. 1879. D. 1885.
71. In wireless LAN, there are many hidden stations so we cannot detect the
 A. Frames. B. Collision. C. Signal. D. Data.
72. Specifications for a wireless LAN are called
 A. Standard 802.3z. B. Standard 802.3u. C. Project 802.3. D. IEEE 802.11.
73. Which mode is used for installing networks in wireless communication device characteristics?
 A) Fixed and wired. B) Mobile and wired. C) Fixed and wired. D) Mobile and wireless.
74. The basic GSM is based on _____ traffic channels.
 A) connection oriented. B) connection less. C) packet switching. D) circuit switching.
- 75..are typically characterized by very small cells, especially in densely populated areas.
 A) 2G system. B) 3G system. C) 2.5G system. D) 3.5G system.
76. Ethernet uses a _____ physical address that is imprinted on the network interface card (NIC).
 a.32-bit b. 64-bit c. 6-byte d.none of the above
77. The windowing technique used for speech coding in GSM Codec is
 a. Blackman window b. Welch window c. Cosine window d. Hamming window
78. The received signal at the GSM speech decoder is passed through
 a. STP filter b. LTP filter c. Quantizer d. PLL
79. A simple protocol used for fetching e-mail from a mailbox is
 A. POP2 B. POP3 C. IMAP D. None of the above
80. E-mail address is made up of
 A Single part B Two parts C Three parts D Four parts
81. The program supplied by VSNL when you ask for Internet connection for the e-mail access is
 A ISP B PINE C HotDog D None of the above
82. SMTP stands for
 A Short Mail Transmission Protocol B Small Mail Transmission Protocol

C Server Mail Transfer Protocol

D Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

83. The E-mail component of Internet Explorer is called

A Message box B Outlook Express C Messenger Mailbox D None of the above

84. Main protocol used in Internet

A. X.25 B. IPX/SPX C. TCP/IP D. Token Bus

85. The Internet Protocol (IP)

A. Handles software computer addresses B. Finds the quickest route between two computers

C. Ensures that connections are maintained between computers D. None of the above

86. In MODEMS

A. Digital signal is amplified B. Several digital signals are multiplexed

C. A digital signal changes some characteristic of a carrier wave D. None of the above

87. Real-time transport protocol (RTP) is mostly used in

a) streaming media b) video teleconference c) television services d) all of the mentioned

88. The ground station in VSAT communication is called

A. HTTP B. Hub C. Multiplexer D. None of the above

89. In Real Time Interactive Audio Video, conferencing requires two way communication between

A. receivers and senders B. Packet to Frames C. Pixels to Packets D. Frames to Pixels

90. In Voice Over IP, Term SIP stands for

A. Session Initiation Protocol

B. Session Initiation Port

C. Session Initiation Path

D. Session Initiation Packet

91. The main purpose of data protection act is to

A) Protect personal privacy

B) Prevent Viruses

C) Increase the security of computer systems

D) Reduce Project Failures

92. Which is the Act which provides legal framework for e-Governance in India

A. IT (amendment) Act 2008 B. Indian Penal Code C. IT Act 2000 D. None of the above

93. What is/are component of IT Act 2000 ?

A. Legal Recognition to Digital Signatures

B. Regulation of Certification Authorities.

C. Digital Certificates

D. All the above

94. Person who gains illegal access to a computer system is known as

A. hacker

B. worm

C. pirate

D. thief

95. Who protects system from external threats?

a. firewall

b. EDI

c. ERP

d. Script kiddies

96. Who breaks into other people's computer systems and steals and destroys information?

a. Hackers

b. softwares

c. Hacktivists

d. Script kiddies

97. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called

A. robotics.

B. simulation.

C. computer forensics.

D. animation

98. 1. Hackers who help in finding bugs and vulnerabilities in a system & don't intend to crack a system are termed as _____

a) Black Hat hackers

b) White Hat Hackers

c) Grey Hat Hackers

d) Red Hat Hackers

99. Which is the legal form of hacking based on which jobs are provided in IT industries and firms?

a) Cracking

b) Non ethical Hacking

c) Ethical hacking

d) Hactivism

100. What is the most important activity in system hacking?

A. Information gathering

B. Cracking passwords

C. Escalating privileges

D. Covering tracks