

## Objective

- Q 1: A computer network is a ..... of computer systems.
- (A) All of these      (B) Device      (C) Group      (D) System
- Q 2: Networks are connected together to make a large:
- (A) None of these      (B) Network      (C) System      (D) Group
- Q 3: The example of hardware sharing is:
- (A) All of these      (B) Data      (C) File      (D) Printer
- Q 4: The example of ATM machine is:
- (A) Internet sharing      (B) Application sharing      (C) Hardware sharing      (D) File Server
- Q 5: The computer provides space for storing data, called:
- (A) None of these      (B) Both      (C) File Server      (D) Client
- Q 6: The example of server is:
- (A) All of these      (B) Dropbox      (C) Network      (D) Computer
- Q 7: A server is a system that ..... services:
- (A) None of these      (B) Both      (C) Provides      (D) Gets
- Q 8: The client is:
- (A) None of these      (B) Both      (C) Software      (D) Hardware
- Q 9: The types of connection are:
- (A) Four      (B) Three      (C) Two      (D) One
- Q10: The direct link between the two devices is an example of:
- (A) None of these      (B) Both of these      (C) Multi point connection      (D) Point to point connection
- Q11: The example of multi point connection is:
- (A) All of these      (B) Wi-Fi      (C) Remote      (D) TV
- Q12: The types of topology are:
- (A) Four      (B) Three      (C) Two      (D) One
- Q13: In Star topology, all devices are connected to a common point via a cable, this common point is called:
- (A) Cable      (B) Server      (C) Button      (D) Hub
- Q14: ..... topology connects all devices with each other through a direct link.
- (A) Mesh topology      (B) Ring topology      (C) Star topology      (D) Bus topology
- Q15: In which topology data exchange is faster?
- (A) Mesh topology      (B) Ring topology      (C) Star topology      (D) Bus topology
- Q16: The components of communication system are:
- (A) Five      (B) Four      (C) Three      (D) One
- Q17: Sender is called:
- (A) None of these      (B) Both of these      (C) Source      (D) Transmitter

Q18: The example of receiver is:

- (A) All of these      (B) Internet      (C) Cable      (D) Printer

Q19: In a data communication system, a message is sent in the form of:

- (A) None of these      (B) Information      (C) Internet      (D) Packet

Q20: How many parts of message?

- (A) Four      (B) Three      (C) Two      (D) One

Q21: Control information of message is called:

- (A) None of these      (B) Both of these      (C) Header      (D) Play load

Q22: A ..... is a formal agreement between two parties is called:

- (A) Protocol      (B) Information      (C) Header      (D) Message

Q23: The example of transmission medium is:

- (A) Internet      (B) Fiber optical cable      (C) Printer      (D) Message

Q24: Communications protocols cover:

- (A) Above all      (B) Correction      (C) Error detection      (D) Authentication

Q25: The receiver must be capable of accepting the:

- (A) Information      (B) Address      (C) Message      (D) Protocol

Q26: How many layers in TCP/IP protocol?

- (A) Two      (B) Four      (C) Five      (D) Six

Q27: .....protocol is used for the purpose of transferring files from one computer to another:

- (A) FTP      (B) HTTP      (C) SMTP      (D) www

Q28: We can use transfer webpages between a client and a web server are:

- (A) FTP      (B) HTTP      (C) SMTP      (D) www

Q29: Fixed IP address is called:

- (A) Static      (B) Dynamic      (C) Fixed      (D) All of these

Q30: It is a unique identifier:

- (A) IP      (B) Router      (C) DHCP      (D) Server

Q31: The standards of IP addressing are:

- (A) One      (B) Two      (C) Three      (D) Four

Q32: 172.16.54.1 is an example of:

- (A) IPv4      (B) IPv6      (C) IPv8      (D) IPv10

Q33: The IPv4 is divided into how many groups?

- (A) Two      (B) Four      (C) Six      (D) Eight

Q34: The maximum bits are required for every group of IPv4 is:

- (A) Two      (B) Four      (C) Six      (D) Eight

Q35: How many bits in IPv6?

- (A) 32      (B) 64      (C) 128      (D) 256

Q36: How many groups in IPv6?

- (A) Two      (B) Four      (C) Six      (D) Eight

Q37: The IPv4 address is made up of:

- (A) 31                      (B) 29                      (C) 32                      (D) 30

Q38: DHCP stands for:

- (A) Data hosting computer protocol                      (B) Dynamic host computer protocol  
(C) Dynamic host configuration protocol                      (D) None of these

Q39: Routing is process of taking data from one device and sending it to another device in different:

- (A) Channel                      (B) Network                      (C) Path                      (D) Area

Q40: The example of networking device is:

- (A) Internet                      (B) Browser                      (C) Router                      (D) All of these

Q41: .....is usually placed at the meeting point of two networks.

- (A) Router                      (B) Connection                      (C) Cable                      (D) All of these

Q42: We get the internet service from:

- (A) www                      (B) ISP                      (C) HTTP                      (D) SMPT

## Answers:

1	(C)	15	(A)	29	(A)
2	(B)	16	(A)	30	(A)
3	(D)	17	(B)	31	(B)
4	(B)	18	(D)	32	(A)
5	(C)	19	(D)	33	(B)
6	(A)	20	(C)	34	(D)
7	(C)	21	(C)	35	(C)
8	(B)	22	(A)	36	(D)
9	(C)	23	(B)	37	(C)
10	(D)	24	(A)	38	(C)
11	(B)	25	(C)	39	(B)
12	(A)	26	(C)	40	(C)
13	(D)	27	(A)	41	(A)
14	(A)	28	(B)	42	(B)