Data Communication & Computer Networks MCQ'S

1. The _____ translates internet domain and host names to IP address.
a) domain name system
b) routing information protocol
c) network time protocol
d) internet relay chat

2. Which one of the following allows a user at one site to establish a connection to another site and then pass keystrokes from local host to remote host?
a) HTTP
b) FTP
c) telnet
d) none of the mentioned

3. Application layer protocol defines
a) types of messages exchanged
b) message format, syntax and semantics
c) rules for when and how processes send and respond to messages
d) all of the mentioned

4. Which one of the following protocol delivers/stores mail to reciever server?
a) simple mail transfer protocol
b) post office protocol
c) internet mail access protocol
d) hypertext transfer protocol

5. Transport layer protocols deals with
a) application to application communication
b) process to process communication
c) node to node communication
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

6. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol?
a) stream control transmission protocol
b) internet control message protocol
c) neighbor discovery protocol
d) dynamic host configuration protocol

7. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called
a) socket
b) pipe
c) port
d) none of the mentioned

8. Socket-style API for windows is called
a) wsock
b) winsock
c) wins
d) none of the mentioned

9. Which one of the following is a version of UDP with congestion control?
a) datagram congestion control protocol
b) stream control transmission protocol
c) structured stream transport
d) none of the mentioned

10. A _____ is a TCP name for a transport service access point.
a) port
b) pipe
c) node
d) none of the mentioned

11. Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to
a) network layer
b) data link layer
c) application layer
d) physical layer

12. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol used in internet?
a) TCP
b) UDP
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of the mentioned

13. User datagram protocol is called connectionless because
a) all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
b) it sends data as a stream of related packets
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of the mentioned

14. Transmission control protocol is
a) connection oriented protocol
b) uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
c) recievs data from application as a single stream
d) all of the mentioned

his set of Computer Networks Questions & Answers focuses on "Application Layer".

15) This is not a application layer protocol
a) HTTP
b) SMTP
c) FTP
d) TCP
View Answer

16) The packet of information at the application layer is called
a) Packet
b) Message
c) Segment
d) Frame
View Answer

17) This is one of the architecture paradigm
a) Peer to peer
b) Client-server
c) HTTP
d) Both a and b
View Answer

18) Application developer has permission to decide the following on transport layer side
a) Transport layer protocol
b) Maximum buffer size
c) Both of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

19) Application layer offers _____ service
a) End to end
b) Process to process
c) Both of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

20) E-mail is
a) Loss-tolerant application
b) Bandwidth-sensitive application
c) Elastic application
d) None of the mentioned

21) Pick the odd one out
a) File transfer
b) File download
c) E-mail

d) Interactive games

22) 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 mentioned

23) To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host, the _____ address must be consulted
a) IP
b) MAC
c) Port
d) None of the mentioned

24) This is a time-sensitive service
a) File transfer
b) File download
c) E-mail
d) Internet telephony

25) Transport services available to applications in one or another form
a) Reliable data transfer
b) Timing
c) Security
d) All of the mentioned

26) Electronic mail uses this Application layer protocol
a) SMTP
b) HTTP
c) FTP
d) SIP

27. The entire hostname has a maximum of
a) 255 characters
b) 127 characters
c) 63 characters
d) 31 characters

28. A DNS client is called
a) DNS updater
b) DNS resolver
c) DNS handler

d) none of the mentioned

29. Servers handle requests for other domains
a) directly
b) by contacting remote DNS server
c) it is not possible
d) none of the mentioned

30. DNS database contains
a) name server records
b) hostname-to-address records
c) hostname aliases
d) all of the mentioned

31. Telnet protocol is used to establish a connection to
a) TCP port number 21
b) TCP port number 22
c) TCP port number 23
d) TCP port number 24

32. Which one of the following is not true?
a) telnet defines a network virtual terminal (NVT) standard
b) client programs interact with NVT
c) server translates NVT operations
d) none of the mentioned

33. All telnet operations are sent as
a) 4 bytes
b) 8 bytes
c) 16 bytes
d) 32 bytes

34. AbsoluteTelnet is a telnet client for
a) windows
b) linux
c) mac
d) none of the mentioned

35. The decimal code of interpret as command (IAC) character is
a) 252
b) 253
c) 254
d) 255

36. In character mode operation of telnet implementation
a) each character typed is sent by the client to the server
b) each character typed is discarded by the server
c) both (a) an (b)
d) none of the mentioned

37. In telnet, the client echoes the character on the screen but does not send it until a whole line is completed in
a) default mode
c) character mode
c) server mode
d) none of the mentioned

38. Which one of the following is not correct?
a) telnet is a general purpose client-server program
b) telnet lets user access an application on a remote computer
c) telnet can also be used for file transfer
d) none of the mentioned

39. Which operating mode of telnet is full duplex?
a) default mode
b) server mode
c) line mode
d) none of the mentioned

40. If we want that a character be interpreted by the client instead of server
a) escape character has to be used
b) control functions has to be disabled
c) it is not possible
d) none of the mentioned

41. A piece of icon or image on a web page associated with another webpage is called
a) url
b) hyperlink
c) plugin
d) none of the mentioned

42. Dynamic web page
a) is same every time whenever it displays
b) generates on demand by a program or a request from browser
c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

43. What is a web browser?
a) a program that can display a web page
b) a program used to view html documents
c) it enables user to access the resources of internet
d) all of the mentioned

44. Common gateway interface is used to
a) generate executable files from web content by web server
b) generate web pages
c) stream videos
d) none of the mentioned

45. URL stands for
a) unique reference label
b) uniform reference label
c) uniform resource locator
d) unique resource locator

46. A web cookie is a small piece of data
a) sent from a website and stored in user's web browser while a user is browsing a website
b) sent from user and stored in the server while a user is browsing a website
c) sent from root server to all servers
d) none of the mentioned

47. Which one of the following is not used to generate dynamic web pages?
a) PHP
b) ASP.NET
c) JSP
d) none of the mentioned

48. An alternative of javascript on windows platform is
a) VBScript
b) ASP.NET
c) JSP
d) none of the mentioned

49. What is document object model (DOM)?
a) convention for representing and interacting with objects in html documents
b) application programming interface
c) hierarchy of objects in ASP.NET
d) none of the mentioned

50. AJAX stands for
a) asynchronous javascript and xml
b) advanced JSP and xml
c) asynchronous JSP and xml
d) advanced javascript and xml

51. Multiple object can be sent over a TCP connection between client and server in
a) persistent HTTP
b) nonpersistent HTTP
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of the mentioned

52. HTTP is _____ protocol.
a) application layer
b) transport layer
c) network layer
d) none of the mentioned

53. In the network HTTP resources are located by
a) uniform resource identifier
b) unique resource locator
c) unique resource identifier
d) none of the mentioned

54. HTTP client requests by establishing a _____ connection to a particular port on the server.
a) user datagram protocol
b) transmission control protocol
c) broader gateway protocol
d) none of the mentioned

55. In HTTP pipelining
a) multiple HTTP requests are sent on a single TCP connection without waiting for the corresponding responses
b) multiple HTTP requests can not be sent on a single TCP connection
c) multiple HTTP requests are sent in a queue on a single TCP connection
d) none of the mentioned

56. FTP server listens for connection on port number
a) 20
b) 21
c) 22
d) 23

57. In FTP protocol, client contacts server using _____ as the transport protocol.
a) transmission control protocol
b) user datagram protocol
c) datagram congestion control protocol
d) stream control transmission protocol

58. In which mode FTP, the client initiates both the control and data connections.
a) active mode
b) passive mode
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of the mentioned

59. The file transfer protocol is built on
a) data centric architecture
b) service oriented architecture
c) client server architecture
d) none of the mentioned

60. The physical layer concerns with
a) bit-by-bit delivery
p) process to process delivery
c) application to application delivery
d) none of the mentioned

61. Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?
a) coaxial cable
b) twisted pair cable
c) optical fiber
d) electrical cable

62. Bits can be send over guided and unguided media as analog signal by
a) digital modulation
b) amplitude modulation
c) frequency modulation
d) phase modulation

63. The portion of physical layer that interfaces with the media access control sublayer is called
a) physical signalling sublayer
b) physical data sublayer
c) physical address sublayer
d) none of the mentioned

64. physical layer provides

a) mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables
b) electrical specification of transmission line signal level
c) specification for IR over optical fiber
d) all of the mentioned

65. In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides
a) start and stop signalling
b) flow control
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of the mentioned

66. The physical layer is responsible for
a) line coding
b) channel coding
c) modulation
d) all of the mentioned

67. The physical layer translates logical communication requests from the _____ into hardware specific operations.
a) data link layer
b) network layer
c) trasnport layer
d) application layer

68. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by
a) analog modulation
b) digital modulation
c) multiplexing
d) none of the mentioned

70. Wireless transmission can be done via
a) radio waves
b) microwaves
c) infrared
d) all of the mentioned

69. In file transfer protocol, data transfer can be done in
a) stream mode
b) block mode
c) compressed mode
d) all of the mentioned

70) The IETF standards documents are called
a) RFC

b) RCF
c) ID
d) None of the mentioned

71) In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are
a) Added
b) Removed
c) Rearranged
d) Modified

72. Identify the statement which cannot be associated with OSI model
a) A structured way to discuss and easier update syatem components
b) One layer may duplicate lower layer functionality
c) Functionality at one layer no way requires information from another layer
d) None of the mentioned

73) The structure or format of data is called
a) Syntax
b) Semantics
c) Struct
d) None of the mentioned

74) Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission
a) Automatic
b) Half-duplex
c) Full-duplex
d) Simplex

75) The first Network
a) CNNET
b) NSFNET
c) ASAPNET
d) ARPANET

76) The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels
a) Ppath
b) Medium
c) Protocol
d) Route

77) Which organization has authority over interstate and international commerce in the communications field?
a) ITU-T
b) IEEE
c) FCC

d) ISOC

78) Which of this is not a network edge device?
a) PC
b) Smartphones
c) Servers
d) Switchr

79) A set of rules that governs data communication
a) Protocols
b) Standards
c) RFCs
d) None of the mentioned

80) Three or more devices share a link in _____ connection
a) Unipoint
b) Multipoint
c) Point to point
d) None of the mentioned

81. OSI stands for
a) open system interconnection
b) operating system interface
c) optical service implementation
d) none of the mentioned

82. The OSI model has ___ layers.
a) 4
b) 5
c) 6
d) 7

83. TCP/IP model does not have _____ layer but OSI model have this layer.
a) session layer
b) presentation layer
c) application layer
d) both (a) and (b)

84. Which layer links the network support layers and user support layers
a) session layer
b) data link layer
c) transport layer

d) network layer

85. Which address is used in an internet employing the TCP/IP protocols?
a) physical address and logical address
b) port address
c) specific address
d) all of the mentioned

86. TCP/IP model was developed _____ the OSI model.
a) prior to
b) after
c) simultaneous to
d) none of the mentioned

87. Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery?
a) network layer
b) transport layer
c) session layer
d) data link layer

88. Which address identifies a process on a host?
a) physical address
b) logical address
c) port address
d) specific address

89. Which layer provides the services to user?
a) application layer
b) session layer
c) presentation layer
d) none of the mentioned

90. Transmission data rate is decided by
a) network layer
b) physical layer
c) data link layer
d) transport layer

91) The number of layers in Internet protocol stack
a) 5
b) 7
c) 6
d) None of the mentioned

92) The number of layers in ISO OSI reference model
a) 5
b) 7
c) 6
d) None of the mentioned

93) This layer in an addition to OSI model
a) Application layer
b) Presentation layer
c) Session layer
d) Both b and c

94) Application layer is implemented in
a) End system
b) NIC
c) Ethernet
d) None of the mentioned

95) Transport layer is implemented in
a) End system
b) NIC
c) Ethernet
d) None of the mentioned

96) The functionalities of presentation layer includes
a) Data compression
b) Data encryption
c) Data description
d) All of the mentioned

97) Delimiting and synchronization of data exchange is provided by
a) Application layer
b) Session layer
c) Transport layer
d) Link layer

98) In OSI model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to recieve data at B is
a) Application layer
b) Transport layer
c) Link layer
d) Session layer

99) In Internet protocol stack, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is
a) Application layer
b) Transport layer
c) Link layer
d) Session layer

100) In the OSI model, as a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____
a) Added
b) Removed
c) Rearranged
d) None of the mentioned