Q.2 **Choose the Correct Option:**

1.   A LAN is a combination of:

    (a) Network Adapter Cards   (b) LAN Cables

    (c) LAN Application Software   **(d) ALL of the above**

2.   A collection of computers connected together is called:

    (a)   Processing   **(b)   Network**

    (c)   Chatting   (d)   None

3.   Central computer in the network is called:

    (a)   Client   **(b)   Server**

    (c)   Gateway   (d)   Terminal

4.   The larger computer to which the terminal or PC is attached is called:

    (a)   Web Server   (b)   Mainframe computer

    (c)   Host computer   (d)   None

5.   The process of sharing information among various members of workgroup through computer network is called:

    (a)   Workgroup computing   (b)   Collaborative computing

    (c)   Groupware   **(d)   Both a and b**

6.   What layer of OSI does data compression:

    (a) Network   **(b) Presentation**

    (c) Data Link   (d) Physical

7.   Cabling on a linear bus topology can be extended using which of following:

    (a) Terminator   **(b) Barrel Connector**

    (c) Network Adapter Card   (d) Medium Attachment

8.   The software used for workgroup computing is called:

    (a)   Shareware   (b)   Freeware

    (c)   Groupware   (d)   Firmware

9.   Which one is a network model?

    (a)   Client-Server   (b)   Peer-to-Peer

    (c)   Hybrid   **(d)   All**

10. Which network model consists of many clients and one or more central computers?

   (a) **Client-Server**   (b) Peer-to-Peer

   (c) Hybrid   (d) All

11. Which one is dedicated server?

   (a) File Server   (b) Print Server

   (c) Database Server   **(d) All**

12. In which network model all computers have equal status?

   (a) Client-Server   **(b) Peer-to-Peer**

   (c) Hybrid   (d) All

13. ——————— standards were properly researched, designed and finally published as a standard:

   (a) De Factor   **(b) De Jure**

   (c) ISO   (d) CCIT

14. The media Access Control Sub-layer resides in which layer:

   (a) Physical   **(b) Data Link**

   (c) Network   (d) Transport

15. FDDI is a:

   (a) Ring Network   (b) Star Network

   (c) Mesh Network   (d) bus Network

16. ——————— standards were developed without any formal planning:

   (a) De Facto   (b) De Jure

   (c) Both a and b   (d) Workgroup

17. Which one is an example of De-Facto standard?

   (a) EIA   **(b) SNA**

   (c) ISO   (d) IEEE

18. ——————— is a governing body that approve the network standard:

   (a) EIA   (b) CCITT, ITU-T

   (c) ISO   **(d) All**

19. Which one represents the shape of network?

    (a) Protocol   **(b) Topology**

    (c) Technology   (d) Hub

20. Which one is not a network topology?

    (a) Bus topology   (b) Tree topology

    (c) Source topology   (d) Ring topology

21. One or more computers connected to a hub is a:

    (a) Ring Network   (b) Node

    (c) Information Utility   **(d) Star Network**

22. All nodes are connected to a single cable in a:

    (a) Ring topology   **(b) Bus topology**

    (c) Star topology   (d) Mesh topology

23. One or more computers connected to hub computer is a(n):

    (a) Ring network   (b) Terminal

    (c) Mesh   **(d) Star network**

24. ——————— network topologies uses the token passing scheme:

    (a) Bus   **(b) Ring**

    (c) Star   (d) Mesh

25. ——————— network topologies is formed by using multiple star topologies:

    (a) Bus   (b) Ring

    (c) Tree   (d) Mesh

26. ——————— network topologies involves the concept of multiple routes:

    (a) Bus   (b) Ring

    (c) Star   **(d) Mesh**

27. Which one can be used to connect two dissimilar network?

    (a) Ethernet card   (b) Bridge

    (c) Gateway   (d) Repeater

28. Project 802 defines standards for which Layer of OSI model:
   (a) Application and Presentation Layer **(b) Physical and Data Link Layer**
   (c) Transport and Network Layer   (d) Network and Data Link Layer

29. Terminal is a:
   a) device to give power supply to the computer
   b) point at which data enters or leaves the computer
   c) The last instruction in a program.
   d) Any input/output device

30. Which one connects two similar network segments?
   (a) Router   **(b) Bridge**
   (c) Gateway   (d) All

31. ———— networks covers a short distance?
   (a) LAN   (b) WAN
   (c) MAN   (d) None

32. ———— is not a category of network:
   (a) WAN   (b) LAN
   (c) MAN   **(d) NAN**

33. ———— is used to connect a computer in LAN:
   (a) Ethernet card   (b) Video card
   (c) Sound card   (d) Modem

34. ———— is used to connect two computers via telephone line:
   (a) Ethernet card   (b) Gateway
   (c) Router   **(d) Modem**

35. Software to use internet
   (a) Gateway   (b) EFT
   (c) Browser   (d) Teleconferencing

36. Which Communication Media is used in LAN?
   (a) Satellite   **(b) Co-Axial**
   (c) Gateway   (d) Microwave

37. ———— media is used in LAN:

(a) **Coaxial cable, NIC**   (b)   Microwave

(c) Satellite   (d)   Mobile communication

38. ———— media is used in low cost LANs:

(a) Fiber optical cable   (b)   Coaxial cable

(c) **Twisted wire pairs**   (d)   Satellite

39. ———— is not a network device:

(a) Bridge   (b)   Gateway

(c) NIC   **(d)   Topology**

40. The Internet is an example of:

(a) LAN   **(b)   WAN**

(c) MAN   (d)   None

41. What do we call a network that covers a limited geographic distance such as an office?

(a) Client server   (b)   MAN

(c) LAN   (d)   WAN

42. A network that covers a large geographic distance such as a country is called:

(a) Centralized network   (b)   MAN

(c) LAN   **(d)   WAN**

43. A network that covers a single city is called:

(a) Centralized network   **(b)   MAN**

(c) LAN   (d)   WAN

44. The set of rules to exchange data is called:

(a) Protocol   (b)   Software

(c) Procedures   (d)   Ethernet

45. Which protocol is not a LAN protocol?

(a) ISDN   (b)   Token Ring

(c) ARCnet   (d)   Ethernet

46.	BUS topology uses _____ protocol.

(a) ISDN	(b) Token Ring

(c) ARCnet	**(d) Ethernet**

47.	Which protocol is used to access internet?

(a)	ISDN	**(b) TCP/IP**

(c)	ARCnet	(d) Ethernet

48.	———— is LAN protocol:

(a)	Ethernet	(b)	ARCnet

(c)	Token ring	**(d)	All**

49.	———— is not a LAN protocol:

(a)	Ethernet	(b)	Token ring

(c)	ARCnet	**(d)	TCP/IP**

50.	———— topologies uses ARCnet protocol?

(a)	Bus topology	**(b)	Star topology**

(c)	Mesh topology	(d)	Tree topology

51.	———— protocols is associated with IBM, which works on the concept of a ring network and a token?

(a)	Ethernet	(b)	ARCnet

(c)	TCP/IP	**(d)	Token ring**

52.	How many layers of OSI model?

(a)	5	(b)	6

(c)	4	**(d)	7**

53.	Which is not related to LAN

(a) Gateway	(b) NIC

(c) Bridge	(d) Communication Channel

54. Which topology uses token passing scheme?

   (a) Mesh   (b) Star

   (c) Bus   **(d) Ring**

55. What layer of OSI provides network services to the user application?

   (a) Network   **(b) Application**

   (c) Data Link   (d) Physical

56. What layer of OSI is responsible for breaking data into segments?

   (a) Network   (b) Presentation

   (c) Data Link   **(d) Transport**

57. What layer of OSI is responsible to convert segments into packets?

   (a) Network   (b) Application

   (c) Data Link   (d) Physical

58. ———— layer of OSI model controls transmission of data in the form of bits over the transmission medium such as cables etc:

   (a) Presentation   (b) Transport

   (c) Data link   **(d) Physical**

59. Which one is the top most layer of OSI model?

   (a) Presentation   (b) Network

   (c) Session   **(d) Application**

60. Which layer of OSI model is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and managing connections between communicating devices?

   (a) Presentation   (b) Network

   (c) Session   (d) Application

61. Which one is the bottom most layer of OSI model?

   (a) Physical   (b) Data Link

   (c) Network   (d) Transport

62. At which layer of OSI packets are converted into frames?

(a) Network   (b) Session

(c) Data Link   (d) Physical

63. At which layer of OSI frames are converted into bits?

(a) Transport   (b) Session

(c) Data Link   **(d) Physical**

64. Which layer of OSI is responsible for determining the best route from source to destination?

(a) Transport   **(b) Network**

(c) Data Link   (d) Physical

65. Which layer of OSI is responsible for transmitting data in the form of bits?

(a) Transport   (b) Network

(c) Data Link   **(d) Physical**

66. Which layer of OSI is responsible for flow control?

(a) Transport   (b) Network

(c) Data Link   (d) Physical

Q.3 WRITE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE STATEMENT:

1. Email is short for electronic mail. **(T)**

2. Teleprocessing allows a user to make queries of a computer 1000 miles away. **(F)**

3. An Ethernet system (IEEE 802.3 protocol) uses packet switching techniques. **(F)**

4. ISDN modems can communicate with other ISDN modems **(F)**

5. 16 bit and 32 bit are currently the two most popular bus widths. **(F)**

6. FTP, short for file transfer protocol is a tool that lets users transfer files across the Internet. **(T)**

7. DSL modems uses cable TV network for data transmission. **(F)**

8. A WAN is usually limited to one office building **(F)**

9. A gateway connects two similar computers. **(F)**

10. A bus network uses a central computer as the server. **(F)**

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