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E3-E4 EWS CORE

1. **VCAT is used to provide better data granularity.**
2. **GFP is used to wrap the data in a converged TDM network.**
3. **LCAS is used to dynamically allocate& manage B/W.**
4. **LCAS + GFP + VCAT = NGSDH.**
5. **GFP IS A MECHANISM OF MAPPING** VARIABLE AND CONSTANT **BIT RATE DATA INTO SDH.**
6. **LCAS STANDS FOR** LINK CAPACITY ADJUSTMENT SCHEME.
7. **Bandwidth of a Managed Leased Line can be 64 Kbps or n x 64 Kbps up to a maximum of 2Mbps.**
8. **MLLN is centrally managed from ROT connected to the NMS.**
9. **A DXC is equipped with several E1 interfaces.**
10. **A Digital VMUX is equipped with several channel interfaces.**
11. **Two types of NTUs are CTU-S and CTU-R.**
12. **In MLLN, it is possible to manage the entire network from any single location. [TRUE].**
13. **NMS auto recogonizes any change of configuration of any network element.[TRUE]**
14. **ROT stands for Remote Operator Terminal.**
15. **TVARIT is the Sanskrit word for the term "Immediate".**

16, **To take care of the demand of further increased bandwidth the concept of Concatenation was introduced.**

17. **The pay load capacities of SDH multiplexes can be used to transport a single contiguous payload container by employing a method known as Concatenation.**

18. **NGSDH aims at bringing SDH and Ethernet together.**

19. **Key technologies in NGSDH are VCAT, LCAS and GFP.**

20. **VCAT stands for Virtual Concatenation.**

21. **VCAT splits SDH bandwidth into right sized groups.**

22. **A) VCAT provides for flexible mapping.**
    B) Enables effective use of bandwidth.

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C)Splits SDH bandwidth into right sized groups
D) None of the above
E) A) B) & C)

Correct answer is E)

23. LCAS stands for Link Capacity Adjustment Scheme.

24. LCAS guarantees the continuous availability of the service without traffic interruption with reduced bandwidth.

25. GFP provides a standard mapping/framing technique for Ethernet signals into SDH.
26. GFP stands for Generic Framing Procedure.

27. The two types of GFP protocols are GFP-T and GFP-F.

28. GFP-T is designed for low latency applications such as Storage Area Networks.

29. GFP-F is designed for IP, Ethernet and MPLS traffic.

30. DWDM stands for Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing.

31. DWDM employs multiplie wavelengths to transmit data in parallel through a single fibre.

32. DWDM can carry 80 wavelengths, each of STM 16 capacity.

33. DWDM is bit rate and format independent.

34. EDFA stands for Erbium Doped Fibre Amplifier.

35. OXC stands for Optical Cross Connect.

36. Light in one fibre can be moved to another fibre using OXC in DWDM systems.

37. An optical cross connect is also known as Wave Length Cross Connect or a Wavelength Router.

38. MEMS stands for Micro Electro Mechanical System.

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39. Most advanced optical switching technology is MEMS, with tiny movable mirrors.

40. Advantage of is OXC

1. **Less cost**
2. **Smaller Size**
3. **Bit rate transparency**
4. **Redirection of light from one fibre to another.**
5. **All the above**

Correct answer is 1 to 5.

41. ISDN PRI supports 30 nos of B Channels.

42. MLLN mainly deals with data circuits ranging from 64 Kbps to 2 Mbps.

43. Leased lines are

a) **Dedicated lines**
b) **Shared lines**
c) **Non exchange lines**
d) **Non switch lines**
e) **a, c, and d**

Correct answer is e) i.e. a c and d

44. Black berry service keeps mobile professionals connected to people and information on the go.

45. E-stapling software has been installed at Hyderabad.

46. E-stapling software will take care of Corporate customers having all India presence.

47. With E-stapling software, it is possible to issue a single bill to customer having all India presence. [True]

48. After the implementation of CDR project, deposits will be common for all the plans and BSNL will not be offering any OYT or Tatkal Deposits/ Schemes.

49. VSAT stands for Very Small Aperture Terminal.

50. VSAT equipment consists of Outdoor Unit and Indoor Unit.

51. Point to point network allows two-way communications between two VSATs. [TRUE]

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52. All remote VSAT locations are having private IP.

53. In VSAT network, customers can take 64 Kbps or multiple of it, for their office connectivity.

54. BSNL's Ku band Hub (Earth Station) is located at Bangalore.

55. PDF stands for Portable Document Format.

56. PDF file has almost no chance of getting infected with viruses. [TRUE]

57. PDF files meet legal document requirements.

58. The latest version of Acrobat Reader is version 9.4.

59. The two most popular file compression utilities are Winzip and Winrar.

60. **Windows updates utility helps to protect the PC from different forms of intrusion.**

61. **Disk Clean Up utility enables to free up disk space on computer's hard drive.**

62. Servers are loaded with Network Operating System.

63. Servers are powerful computers that run with Network Operating System.

64. DNS resolves URL to IP address and vice versa.

65. DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.

66. DHCP is used to:-
a) allocate IP address
b) configure gateway address
c) configure DNS address
d) Alternate DNS address
e) All the above

Correct answer is e) -all the above

67. Proxy Server controls and restricts outgoing and incoming traffic.

68. The three components of a network are Data Terminal Equipment, Data Communication Equipment and Media.

69. Data Terminal Equipments are
a) PCs
b) Printers
c) Servers
d) None of the above
e) a, b and c

Correct answer is e) i.e. a b and c

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70. DTEs must have an interface like Network Interface Card (NIC) to be connected t the DCEs.

71. Work stations and servers are linked by NIC.

72. MAC stands for Media Access Control.

73. MAC is a 48 bit, unique, hard coded address.

74. Two types of DCEs are Intra Networking Devices and Inter Networking Devices.

75. Mode, Hub, switch etc are Intra Networking Devices.

76. Routers and Gateways are Inter Networking Devices.

77. Media is the path by which information is flowing from source to the destination.

78. The active central element of a communication network is called Hub.

79. A switch has a switch table in which MAC address is available.

80. Number of LANs can be interconnected using a router.

81. LAN is basically a number of DTEs and DCEs which are connected together with the help of Intra Networking DCEs like switches.

82. Information is interchanged between the different DTEs in a LAN by sending packets, which are called Ethernet Packet.

83. Two types of software are System Software and Application Software.

84. Desktop OS operates Desktop Computers.

85. Network Operating System operates Servers.

86. Radio Modem links work on the wireless principle based on Line of Sight Operation.

87. The frequency band of Radio Modems used in BSNL is 2 GHz (free band).

88. The practical data rates in Radio Modems is 4 Mbps.

89. EIRP stands for Effective Isotropic Radiated Power.

90. VPN implementation can be classified into two models namely, Overlay Model and Peer to Peer Model.

91. PVC stands for Permanent Virtual Circuit.

92. In case of peer to peer model, the service provider would actively participate in customer routing. [TRUE]

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93. In case of peer to peer model, IP addressing for the customer is handled by the service provider. [TRUE]

94. P routers are in the core of the Provider Network.

95. In case of overlay VPN, service provider does not participate in customer routing.

96. In case of overlay VPN, customer network and service provider network are well isolated.

97. IGP stands for Interior Gateway Protocol.

98. VPNv4 addresses are exchanged between PE routers via BGP. [TRUE]

99. ISDN Basic Rate Access employs two channels of 64 Kbps each for speech and data and one channel of 16 Kbps for Signalling.

100. ISDN Primary Rate Access employs 30 channels of 64 Kbps each for speech and data and one channel of 64 Kbps for Signalling.

101. FLPP stands for Fixed Line Pre-Paid Telephone.

102.In 3 G, bandwidth, maximum upto 2 Mbps would be available to end users.

103. "BSNL LIVE" can be accessed by all GSM (2.5 G and 3 G) subscribers.

104. Bandwidth of a MLLN circuit cab be 64 Kbps or n X 64 Kbps upto a maximum of 2 Mbps.

105. In MLLN, NMS supports
a) Service Provisioning
b) Network optimization
c) Planning and service monitoring
d) All the above

Correct answer is d)

106. A digital cross connect is equipped with several E1 interfaces.

107. A digital v mux is equipped with several channel interfaces.

108. NTUs must be capable of being managed from the centralized NMS for the following essential parameters:
a) Speed
b) Line Loop Testing
c) Diagnostic
d) All the above

Correct answer is d)

109. NMS auto recognizes any change of configuration of any network element.

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110. Re-initialization of the network element shall be possible from NMS. [TRUE]

111. NMS has the capability to configure the bandwidth on demand of any leased line for specified time of the day. [TRUE]

112. In MLLN Multiplexers will be designated as Vmuxes.

113. MLLN proposes to offer SLA for 99.5% or better efficiency.

114. TVARIT Plus main server is located at Bangalore and DR is located at Pune.

115. NIB-II Project 1 is associated with MPLS based IP infrastructure.

116. NIB-II Project 2.1 is associated with Narrowband Access (Dialup remote access).

117. NIB-II Project 2.2 is associated with Broadband access(DSL Access).

118. In NIB II, the following services are called Value Added Services.

a) Encryption Services
b) Firewall Services
c) Multicast services
d) All the above

Correct answer is d)

119. The service that enables private users to access public networks is known as Network Address Translation.

120. BBRAS stands for Broad Band Remote Access Server.

121. DSLAM stands for Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer.

122. DSLAMs provide last mile access to subscribers over copper wire upto an average span length of 3 Kms.

123. DSLAMs below 480 ports capacity are aggregated through Fast Ethernet Interface and DSLAMs above 480 ports capacity are aggregated through Gigabit Ethernet Interface.

124. The 240 ports DSLAM will have two numbers of FE interface.

125. There will be no BBRAS at B1 and B2 cities.

126. An IP address specifies the location of a host or client in the internet.

127. An IP address is also known as Protocol address.

128. The IPV4 address is 32 bits long.

129. In IPV4, classes A, B and C are used to represent host and network addresses whereas class D is used for Multicasting.

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130. Class E is reserved for experimental purpose.

131. All 0s in the host id indicates the network itself.

132. All 1s in the host id indicates the broadcast address.

Examples of Class C address and Class B addresses are given below for understanding the concept clearly.

Class C address

203.251.7.0-- Network
203.251.7.255--Broadcast
203.251.7.00000000
203.251.7.11111111

Class B address
168.126.0.0-- Network
168.126.255.255 --Broadcast
168.126.00000000.00000000
168.126.11111111.11111111

133. Chopping up a network into a number of smaller networks is called subnetting.

134. CIDR stands for Classless Inter Domain Routing.

135. What is the function of NIC?

NIC is used to allow the computer to communicate on the network. It supports transmitting, receiving and controlling traffic with other computers on network.

136. What are the methods of packet switching?

Virtual Circuit approach.

Datagram approach

137. What is an IP address?

An IP address is a 32 - bit address that uniquely and universally define the connection of a host or a router to the Internet.

The sender must know the IP address of the destination computer before sending a packet.

138. What are the categories of IP addresses?

IP addresses were divided into five categories as follows.

Class A

Class B

Class C

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Class D

Class E

139. Discuss the class field in IP address.

If the address is given in binary notation, the first few bits can tell us the class of the address.

Class A - 0

Class B - 10

Class C - 110

Class D - 1110

Class E – 1111

140. What is the class of each of the following addresses?

a. 10011101 10001111 11111100 11001111 – Class B

b. 11011101 10001111 11111100 11001111 – Class C

c. 01111011 10001111 11111100 11001111 – Class A

d. 11101011 10001111 11111100 11001111 – Class D

e. 11110101 10001111 11111100 11001111 – Class E

141. Find the class of each addresses.

a. 4.23.145.90 – Class A

b. 227.34.78.7 – Class D

c. 246.7.3.8 – Class E

d. 29.6.8.4 – Class A

e. 198.76.9.23 – Class C

142. What are the fields present in IP address?

Netid and Hostid.

Netid – portion of the ip address that identifies the network.

Hostid – portion of the ip address that identifies the host or router on the networks.

143. **Identify the class and default subnet mask of the IP address 217.65.10.7**

IP address 217.65.10.7

Belongs to class C address and

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Default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

144. What is meant by virtual path?

Virtual path is a set of connections between two switches.

145. What are the benefits of subnetting a network?

1. Reduced network traffic
2. Optimized network performance
3. Simplified network management
4. Facilities spanning large geographical distance.

146. What is concatenation?

When the size of the data units belonging to a single session are so small that several can fit together into a single datagram or frame, the transport protocol combines them into a single data unit. The combining process is called concatenation.

147. What is RTT?

RTT is an acronym for Round Trip Time; it is a measure of the time it takes for a packet to travel from a computer, across a network to another computer and back.

148. What is the Domain Name System responsible for?

The Domain Name System converts domain names (of the form www.charulathapublication.com) into IP numbers

149. Define Masking.

Masking is a process that extracts the address of the physical network from an IP address.

150. What is Socket?

The communication structure needed for socket programming is called socket.

A port identifies a single application on a single computer.

Socket = IP address + Port number

151. Define SMTP.

The protocol that supports email on the Internet is called Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. SMTP is partof the TCP/IP protocol suite.

152. What is a homepage?

A unit of hypertext or hypermedia available on the web is called a page. The main page for an organization or an individual is known as a homepage.

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153. . Give the components of data communication.

1. Message – the message is the information to be communicated.
2. Sender – the sender is the device that sends the data message.
3. Receiver – the receiver is the device that receives the message.
4. Medium – the transmission medium is the physical path by which a message travels from sender to receiver.
5. Protocol – A protocol is a set of rules that govern data communication

154. Define Network.

A network is a set of devices (nodes) connected by media links. A node can be a computer, printer, or any other devices capable of sending and / or receiving data generated by other nodes on the network.

155. Define PROTOCOL.

A protocol is a set of rules (conventions) that govern all aspects of data communication.

156. Define topology and mention the types of topologies.

Topology defines the physical or logical arrangement of links in a network
Types of topology :

- Mesh
- Star
- Tree
- Bus
- Ring

157. Define transmission mode and its types.

Transmission mode defines the direction of signal flow between two linked devices.
Transmission modes are of three types.

- Simplex (Eg. Printer, Morse)
- Half duplex (Police Radio)
- Full duplex.(Teleprinter, Telephone)

158. List the layers of OSI model.

- Physical
- Data Link
- Network
- Transport
- Session
- Presentation
- Application.

159. Define Line coding.

Line coding is the process of converting binary data, a sequence of bits, to a digital signal.

160. What is CSMA?

Carrier Sense Multiple Access is a protocol used to sense whether a medium is busy before attempting to transmit.

161. Explain CSMA/CD

Carrier Sense Multiple Access with collision detection is a protocol used to sense

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whether a medium is busy before transmission but is has the ability to detect whether a transmission has collided with another.

162. What is collision detection?
It is the ability of a station to determine when a collision has occurred.

163. What is the meaning of 10BASE2?
802.3 Ethernet is thin co axial cable. The 10 specifies a Bandwidth of 10 Mbps, the Base specifies that its a baseband transmission, and the 2 indicates a maximum segment length for this cable type of 200 meters.

164. What is fast Ethernet?
It is the high speed version of Ethernet that supports data transfer rates of 100 Mbps.

165. What is bit stuffing and why it is needed in HDLC?
Bit stuffing is the process of adding one extra 0 whenever there are five consecutive 1s in the data so that the receiver does not mistake the data for a flag. Bit stuffing is needed to handle data transparency.

166. What is the main function of gateway.
A gateway is a protocol converter

167. A gateway operates at which layer.
Gateway operates at all seven layers of OSI model.

168. Mention different random access techniques?
1. ALOHA
2. CSMA
3. CSMA/CD

169. Discuss the class field in IP address.
If the address is given in binary notation, the first few bits can tell us the class of the address.
Class A - 0
Class B - 10
Class C - 110
Class D - 1110
Class E - 1111
When the address is given in dotted decimal notation, then look at the first byte to determine the class of the address..
Class A - 0 to 127
Class B – 128 to 191
Class C – 192 to 223
Class D – 224 to 239
Class E – 240 to 255

170. What is a hostid and netid?
Netid – The portion of the IP address that identifies the network called the netid.
Hostid – The portion of the IP address that identifies the host or router on the network is called the hostid.

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171. What is flow control?
How to keep a fast sender from swamping a slow receiver with data is called flow control.

172. What is the time to live field in IP header?
Time to live field is counter used to limit packet lifetimes counts in second and default value is 255 sec.

173. What is address resolution?
Address resolution is a process of obtaining the physical address of a computer based on its IP address, in order to be able to finally actually transmit the frame or datagrams over the network to which the node belongs.

174. What are the benefits of subnetting a network?
1. Reduced network traffic
2. Optimized network performance
3. Simplified network management
4. Facilities spanning large geographical distance.
5. All the above

Correct answer is 5.

175. . What are the services provided by transport layer protocol?
a. End to End delivery
b. Addressing
c. Reliable delivery
d. Flow control
e. Multiplexing

176. Do TCP,UDP or both compute RTT?
TCP does; UDP does not

177. List the flag used in TCP header?
TCP header contains six flags.
They are URG, ACK, PSH, RST, SYN and FIN.

178. What is a port?
Applications running on different hosts communicate with TCP with the help of a concept called as ports. A port is a 16 bit unique number allocated to a particular application.

179. Explain how the TCP provides the reliability?
A number of mechanisms provide the reliability.
1. Checksum
2. Duplicate data detection
3. Retransmission
4. Sequencing
5. Timers

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180. Give some examples of application where UDP is preferred over TCP.

1. In multicasting
2. Route update protocol in RIP

181. Project Kuber is related with:

(a) Improvement of Telecom Services **(b) Improving Collection Efficiency** (c) Generating New Revenue Streams (d) PCOs

182. Which of these can be a valid MAC address:

a. 10.10.0.1/16
b. 192.168.2.3/16
c. 23-A2-43-C3-43
d. C4-E4-44-A3-0A-03

183.Which of these is reserved for Private Networks?

a) 10.0.0.0/8 b) 172.16.0.0/12 c) 192.168.0.0/16 d) **all of these**

184. Class 'D' IP address is reserved for

a) Multicasting b) Unicasting c) Both d) None

185. Number of telephone channels supported by PRI is:

a. 24
b. 30
c. 31
d. 32

186. Centralized NOC for VSAT Service is at;

a. Sikandrabad
b. Bangalore
c. Mumbai
d. None of above

187. Primary NOC of MPLS is located at

a. Mumbai
b. Chennai
c. Pune
d. Bangalore

188. 'BSNL Live' cam be accessed through

a. All GSM 2G Connections
b. All GSM 3G Connections only
c. Both GSM 2.5G and 3G connections
d. Only CDMA connections

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189. Maximum speed offered by BSNL V-SAT is

a. 64 Kbps
b. 512 Kbps
c. 2 Mbps
d. 4 Mbps

190. 'Sancharnet Card' is

a. Pre-paid Internet Access Card
b. Post-paid Internet Access Card
c. Broadband Datacard
d. 3G data card.

191. Write full form of the followings:

1) DWDM.. Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing

2)OXC .... Optical Cross

Connection.....

3) LDP . Label Distribution Protocol**....**

4) VAS . Value Added Services**..**

5) NMS.. Network Management System

6) SNMP Simple Network Management Protocol

7) MPLS . Multi Protocol Label Switching**..**

8) VSAT .. Very Small Aperture Terminal**..**

9) MLLN . Managed Leased Line Service

10)GFP ... Generic Framing Procedure**.**

192. TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

[True]

193. The IP portion of TCP/IP performs a packetizing function.

[False, TCP packetizes]

194. The TCP portion of TCP/IP performs a data presentation/formatting function.

[False, it packetizes]

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195. The TCP header contains the source and destination port identifiers.

[True]

196. TCP includes a sequence number so that the packets can be reassembled at the destination in the correct order.

[True]

197. The newer version of IP increases the address size from 32 bits to 128 bits.

[True]

198. X.25 is primarily used in local area networks.

[False, it is a wide area network standard]

199. Connectionless routing sets up a TCP connection, or virtual circuit between a sender and receiver.

[False, that is done with connection-oriented routing]

200. RSVP, a type of Quality of Service protocol, can be used for audio/video streaming applications. [True]

201. The network layer address for IP is ten bytes long when using IPv4.

[False, it is four bytes long]

202. ICANN is the acronym for the organization that manages the assignment of IP addresses and application layer addresses.

[True]

203. IPv4 addresses offer unlimited opportunity for expansion and growth on the Internet.

[False, with IPv4, the Internet is quickly running out of addresses]

204. Partial bytes cannot be used as subnets.

[False, any portion of the IP address can be designated as a subnet]

205. Subnet masks tell computers what part of an IP address is to be used to determine whether a destination is in the same subnet or in a different subnet.

[True]

206. Two standards for dynamic addressing for TCP/IP networks are: Bootstrap Protocol and Dynamic Host Control Protocol.

[True]

207. Dynamic routing requires less processing by each computer in the network.

[False, it requires more processing]

208. Part of the function of address resolution is translating the application layer address of the destination into a network layer address

[True]

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209. **Routing is the process of determining the path or route through the network that a particular message will follow from the sender to the recipient.**

[True]

210 There are four fundamental approaches to routing: centralized, static routing, dynamic routing, and monitor routing.
[False, centralized, static routing, and dynamic routing are the 3 approaches

211. **A routing protocol used inside an autonomous system is called an exterior routing protocol.**

[False, it is an interior routing protocol]

212. A multicast message can be used to send a message to a maximum of two other computers.

[False, it is used to send a message to a group of computers]

213. _____ is not an important function of the transport layer.

a. end-to-end delivery of the message
b. taking messages from the application layer
c. routing
d. breaking long messages into smaller packets
e. interfacing with the network layer

Answer: c

214. Network _____ are important to ensure that hardware and software from different vendors operated by different companies can communicate.

a. protocols
b. directories
c. frequencies
d. topologies
e. directions

Answer: a,

215. _____ is the dominant network protocol today.

a. SDLC
b. SNA
c. IPX/SPX
d. TCP/IP
e. X.25

Answer: d,

216. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol was developed for _____ in 1974.

a. ARPANET
b. IBM
c. Hewlett-Packard
d. University of Minnesota
e. Xerox

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Answer: a,

217. TCP/IP:

a. is the least commonly used network protocol for LANs because it cannot be combined with Ethernet
b. performs packetizing, as well as routing and addressing functions
c. is not very efficient and is prone to errors
d. is compatible with only one type of data link protocol, SDLC
e. refers to Telephone Control Procedures/Inter-exchange Procedures

Answer: b,

218. IP:

a. performs packetizing functions
b. does not have a header
c. is currently in use with only one packet form or structure
d. performs routing functions
e. performs error control functions

Answer: d,

219. The newer form of IP, version 6 (Ipv6) is:

a. running out of address space to support the growth of the Internet
b. has a 20 byte header
c. has an increased address size from 32 bits to 128 bits
d. does not include version number in its header
e. does not include hop limit in its header

Answer: c,

220. X.25:

a. does not perform routing functions
b. is a network standard used in wide area networks
c. is extensively used in North America by domestic (non-international) companies
d. is relatively new, therefore it is not used by many organizations
e. has one part that handles addressing and packetizing

Answer: b,

221. . Assume that more than one application programs that are using the same communications line on a particular computer. To be able to decide to which application program a message should be delivered on this computer, TCP/IP relies on the:

a. data link layer address
b. port address
c. application layer address
d. network address
e. IP address

Answer: b,

222. The transport layer must break messages from the application layer into several _____ that can be sent to the data link layer.

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a. bits
b. bytes
c. frames
d. packets
e. strings

Answer: d,

223. The negotiation by the transport layer at the sender with the transport layer at the receiver to determine what size packets should be set up is done via establishing a(n) _____ between the sender and receiver.

a. network layer address resolution
b. one way handshake
c. SNA message
d. TCP connection
e. DNS server request

Answer: d,

224. A virtual circuit is established in the _____ routing method.

a. asynchronous
b. connection-oriented
c. frequency division
d. application net
e. connectionless

Answer: b,

225. _____ routing is a method of routing in which each packet makes its own way through the network.

a. Frequency division
b. Connection-oriented
c. PCMCIA
d. Connectionless
e. Application net

Answer: d,

226. In connection-oriented routing, the _____ layer sets up a virtual circuit between the sender and the receiver.

a. transport
b. network
c. physical
d. data link
e. connection

Answer: a, *Moderate*, p. 142

227. outing is most commonly used when the application data or message can fit into one single packet.

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a. Frame-oriented
b. Connection-oriented
c. Connectionless
d. Physical-oriented
e. Byte-oriented

Answer: c,

228. An application layer address using TCP/Ipv4 looks like:

a. 128.192.78.5
b. www.cba.uga.edu
c. user@cba.uga.edu
d. 00-0F-00-81-14-00
e. Building 4, Room 2, User 3

Answer: b,

229. A client computer is assigned a data link layer address is by:

a. hardware manufacturers
b. software manufacturers
c. middleware manufacturers
d. network managers who configure a file in a computer's network layer software package
e. ISO

Answer: a,

230. ICANN:

a. developed the IPX/SPX network layer protocol
b. assigns data link layer addresses
c. approves which network layer addresses (usually, approved or assigned in groups or classes) can be used by an organization for its computers that will connect to the Internet
d. developed X.25 network layer protocol
e. refers to Interchange Computer Addressing Networks and Nodes

Answer: c,

231. IPv6 will be based upon _____ -byte addresses.

a. 32
b. 24
c. 4
d. 16
e. 8

Answer: d,

232. IPv4 uses _____ bytes per Internet address.

a. 4
b. 32
c. 8
d. 24

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e. 16

Answer: a,

233. A(n) _____ refers to a group of computers that are logically grouped together by IP number.

a. IPv6 group
b. subnet
c. data link group
d. TCP group
e. application net

Answer: b,

234. A subnet mask of _____ means that all computers with only the same first two bytes in their IPv4 addresses are on the same subnet.

a. 11111111.0.0.0
b. 255.255.255.0
c. 255.0.0.0
d. 255.255.0.0
e. 255.255.255.255

Answer: d,

235. _____ is the translation of application layer addresses into IP addresses.

a. Network interface card reversal
b. IPv6
c. Server name resolution
d. Subnet masking
e. Name service coding

Answer: c, *Easy*, p. 148

236. When TCP/IP translates an application layer address into an IP address, it sends a special _____ to the nearest DNS server.

a. broadcast message
b. DNS request packet
c. SNA packet
d. IPX message
e. X.25 packet

Answer: b,

237. _____ is the process of determining the path that a message will travel from sending computer to receiving computer.

a. Routing
b. Addressing
c. Interfacing
d. Broadcasting
e. Packetizing

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Answer: a, *Easy*, p. 152

238. The _____ is used by a computer to determine how messages will travel through the network.

a. routing table
b. configuration listing
c. linking loader
d. bus header assignment list
e. file allocation table

Answer: a,

239. In its simplest form, the _____ has two columns: the first column lists every computer and device in the network, while the second column lists the computer or device to which that computer should send messages, if they are destined for the computer in the first column.

a. linking loader
b. routing table
c. configuration listing
d. bus header assignment list
e. file allocation table

Answer: b

240. The three fundamental approaches to routing are:

a. circuitous, flat, and direct routing
b. connectionless, static, and connection-oriented
c. subordinate, master, and insubordinate routing
d. host, client, and client-server routing
e. centralized, static routing, and dynamic routing

Answer: e,

241. An advantage of centralized routing is:

a. routing does reflect changing network conditions, such as computers that are overloaded by many messages
b. if anything happens to the computer developing the routing table, the routing tables cannot be changed until that computer is fixed, or until a new computer is selected to perform the function
c. routing decisions are simple
d. the routing tables are stored at all computers in the network
e. it requires more processing by each computer or router in the network than dynamic routing

Answer: c,

242. The ping command uses the most basic interior routing protocol on the Internet, which is the:

a. Border Gateway Protocol
b. Internet Control Message Protocol
c. Routing Information Protocol
d. Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

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e. Open Shortest Path First

Answer: b, *Easy*, p. 156-158

243. A type of message that is used when sending a message from one computer to another computer is called a:

a. unicast message
b. multicast message
c. broadcast message
d. guided message
e. radiated message

Answer: a,

244. A special type of message that is used when sending the same message to a specific group of computers is called a:

a. unicast message
b. multicast message
c. broadcast message
d. guided message
e. radiated message

Answer: b,

245. A special type of message that is used when sending the same message to all computers on a specific LAN or subnet is called a:

a. unicast message
b. multicast message
c. broadcast message
d. guided message
e. radiated message

Answer: c,

246. IGMP refers to:

a. Internet Giga Memory Parameters
b. Interchange Group Management Parameters
c. Internet Guided Meta Protocol
d. Internet Group Management Protocol
e. Interchange Guided Meta Protocol

Answer: d,

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