	Program: BE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Engineering					
	Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016-CBCGS					
	Examination: Second Year Semester IV					
	Course Code : and Course Name:Computer Networks					
	Time :1 hr			Max Marks :50		
Question No.	**Question Statement**	**Options**				**Answer**
		A:	**B:**	**C:**	**D:**	
1	The time taken by a packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client is called _____	RTT	STT	JTT	CTT	A
2	Size of TCP segment header ranges between _____	16 and 32 bytes	16 and 32 bits	20 and 60 bytes	20 and 60 bits	C
3	"Parity bits" are used for which of the following purposes	Encryption of data	To transmit faster	To detect errors	To identify the user	C
4	Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol?	media gateway protocol	resource reservation protocol	dynamic host configuration protocol	session initiation protocol	B
5	Routing tables of a router keeps track of	MAC Address Assignments	Port Assignments to network devices	Distribute IP address to network devices	Routes to use for forwarding data to its destination	D
6	Which of the following transmission medium is most appropriate to carry data in a computer network that is exposed to electrical interferences?	Unshielded twisted pair	Optical Fiber	Coaxial Cable	Microwave	B

7	Suppose a TCP connection is transferring a file of 1000 bytes. The first byte is numbered 10001. What is the sequence number of the segment if all data is sent in only one segment?	10000	10001	11000	12001	B
8	In distance vector routing, each node periodically shares its routing table with _____ and whenever there is a change.	every other node	Next subnet	one neighbor	its immediate neighbors	D
9	In Go-Back-N window, when the timer of the packet times out, several packets have to be resent even some may have arrived safe. Whereas in Selective Repeat window, the sender resends _____	Only those packets which are lost or corrupted	Packet which are not lost	Packet from starting	All the packets	A
10	The maximum length (in bytes) of an IPv4 datagram is	32	1024	65535	512	C
11	Huffman codes are codes and are optimum for a given model (set of probabilities).	Parity	Convolutional Code	Block code	Prefix	D
12	Which is not a basic multiplexing method?	TDM	FDM	WDM	MDM	D
13	Which of the following address belongs class A?	121.12.12.248	130.12.12.248	128.12.12.248	129.12.12.248	A
14	A bridge operates at ____ layers of the OSI Model	1	1 and 2	1,2 and 3	1 through 7	B
15	The _____ translates internet domain and host names to IP address.	routing information protocol	network time protocol	domain name system	internet relay chat	C
16	A term that refers to the way in which the nodes of a network are linked together.	network	connection	interconnectivity	topology	D
17	An Aloha network uses an 18.2 kbps channel for sending message packets of 100 bits long size. Calculate the maximum throughput	5999	6900	6027	5027	C
18	A topology that involves Tokens.	Bus	Ring	Mesh	Daisy chain	B
19	SONET is designed for _____ transmission	Fiber optic	Co axial	Twisted pair	X-rays	A

20	In the congestion avoidance algorithm, the size of the congestion window increases _____ until congestion is detected.	exponentially	additively	multiplicatively	suddenly	B
21	What is the main advantage of UDP?	More overload	Reliable	Low overhead	fast	C
22	How many layers are present in the Internet protocol stack (TCP/IP model)?	7	4	3	5	D
23	Which type of method is used is used to compress data made up of combination of symbols?	Run- length encoding	Huffman encoding	Lempel Ziv encoding	JPEG encoding	A
24	Which of the following statements can be associated with OSI model?	A structured way to discuss and easier update system components	One layer may duplicate lower layer functionality	Functionality at one layer no way requires information from another layer	It is an application specific network model	C
25	An RPC (remote procedure call) is initiated by the _____	client after the sever	server	client	Data center	C