1. A network router joins two __ together?
    A. Computers
    B. Switches
    C. Networks
    D. Gateway
    Ans. C
2. Which of the following below is a loop back IP address?
    A. 127.0.0.0
    B. 127.0.1.1
    C. 127.0.1.0
    D. 127.0.0.1
    Ans. D
3. Transport layer of OSI model lies between Network and __ layer
    A. Application
    B. Data Link
    C. Session
    D. Presentation
    Ans. C
4. What is the port number for HTTP?
    A. 25
    B. 80
    C. 21
    D. 65
    Ans. B
5. A network point that provides entrance into another network is called as
    A. Node
    B. Gateway
    C. Switch
    D. Router
    Ans. B
6. What is the full form of URL?
    A. Uniform Routing Locator
    B. Uniform Resource Locator
    C. Universal Resource Locator
    D. Uniform Router Locator
    Ans. B
7. What is the difference between a switch and a hub?
    A. Switches operate at physical layer while hubs operate at data link layer
    B. Switches operate at data link layer while hubs operate at transport layer
    C. Switches operate at data link layer while hubs operate at physical layer

D. Switches operate at transport layer while hubs operate at physical layer

Ans. C

8. The physical layer is concerned with the movement of __ over the physical medium.
   A. programs
   B. dialogs
   C. protocols
   D. Bits

   Ans. D

9. What is the network ID for a computer whose IP address is 190.148.64.23?
   A. 190
   B. 190.148
   C. 190.148.64
   D. None of the above.

   Ans. B

10. Which port is reserved for use of the SMTP protocol?
    A. 21
    B. 23
    C. 25
    D. 53

    Ans. C

11. Ping Command works on which protocol?
    A. ICMP
    B. TCP
    C. IP
    D. UDP

    Ans. A

12. MAC addresses are also known as ?
    A. Hardware address
    B. Physical address
    C. Both A and B above.
    D. IP address

    Ans. C

13. UDP is an unreliable protocol
    A. True
    B. False

    Ans. A

14. A stream socket provides __ communication between a client and server

A. One Way

B. Two Way

Ans. B

15. TELNET used __ protocol for data connection

A. TCP

B. UDP

C. IP

D. DHCP

Ans. A

16. The process of assigning IP address for specific times to the various hosts by DHCP is called as?

A. Lend

B. Sublease

C. Let

D. Lease

Ans. D

17. __ assigns a unique number to each IP networks adapter called the MAC address.

A. Media Access Control

B. Metro Access Control

C. Metropolitan Access Control

D. Both B and C above

Ans. A

18. When Computers in a network listen and receive the signal it is termed as active topology

A. True

B. False

Ans. A

19. __ is added to data packet for error detection

A. checksum bit

B. error bit

C. parity bit

Ans. C

20. All IP addresses are divided into network address and host address

A. True

B. False

Ans. A

21. MAC addressing works in data link

layer while IP addressing works in network layer

A. True

B. False

Ans. A

22. Which piece of information is not vital for a computer in a TCP/IP network?

A. IP address

B. Default gateway

C. Subnet Mask

D. DNS Server

Ans. D

23. 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. Modified

Ans. B

24. Session layer of the OSI model provides

A. Data representation

B. Dialog control

C. Remote job execution

D. Creating logical connections

Ans. B

25. IPv6 has __ bit addresses

A. 32

B. 64

C. 128

D. Variable

Ans. C