1) The data transfer rate of any co-axial cable usually occurs or lies _______
   a. Between TP and fiber optic cables
   b. Between STP and UTP cables
   c. Both a & b
   d. None of the above
   **ANSWER: Between TP and fiber optic cables**

2) Which mode of coaxial cable represents the cable bandwidth by a single stream of data during the transmission of any data/information?
   a. Baseband mode
   b. Broadband mode
   c. Passband mode
   d. None of the above
   **ANSWER: Baseband mode**

3) Which category of UTP cable in accordance to the EIA standard exhibits the capability of three twist per foot in addition to the transmission speed of about 16 Mbps?
   a. Category 5
   b. Category 4
   c. Category 3
   d. Category 2
   **ANSWER: Category 4**

4) How does the crosstalk generated due to the electromagnetic interference between two copper wires placed in vicinity get reduced?
   a. By twisting the copper wire
   b. By using the repeaters
   c. By using amplifiers
   d. All of the above
   **ANSWER: By twisting the copper wire**

5) The port address in TCP/IP architecture basically involves ______
   a. Label assigning to a process
   b. Changing of physical address from hop to hop
   c. Encapsulation of data in a frame
   d. All of the above
   **ANSWER: Label assigning to a process**

6) Which addresses are supposed to be of greater importance for transmitting the data from source to destination?
   a. Physical address
   b. IP address
7) An Universal Address System is essential in logical addresses in order to identify each host in completely unique manner irrespective of underlying ________

a. Physical networks  
b. Internet protocols  
c. Processes in an application layer  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Physical networks**

8) Which addresses are related to the processes involved in an application layer of TCP/IP architecture?

a. Physical (Link) Addresses  
b. Logical (IP) Addresses  
c. Port Addresses  
d. Specific Addresses  
**ANSWER: Specific Addresses**

9) Which among the below specified network associated components is/are not involved in the host-to-network layer of TCP/IP model?

a. Protocols  
b. Device Drivers  
c. Network Interface Card  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Protocols**

10) Which unique internet address is/are of greater significance during the attachment of a header to the datagram by the Internet Protocol (IP)?

a. Source Address  
b. Destination Address  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Both a & b**

11) Addressing is the service offered by the Internet Protocol (IP), which basically deals with ________

a. the provision of sequencing the datagrams  
b. the determination of route in order to deliver data to the destination host  
c. the handling of large messages in an intervening network  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: the determination of route in order to deliver data to the destination host**
12) Consider the following assertions. Which of them is/are incorrect in accordance to functions associated with TCP in transport layer?

a. Conversion of an incoming byte stream into discrete message  
b. Synchronization occurs between the fast sender and the slow receiver  
c. It is widely applicable in prompt delivery  
d. It allows an error-less byte stream to get delivered to a specified location

a. A & B  
b. C & D  
c. Only A  
d. Only C

ANSWER: Only C

13) Which protocol assists in providing the remote login access over the network especially in an application layer of TCP/IP reference model?

a. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)  
b. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)  
c. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)  
d. TELNET (Network Terminal Protocol)

ANSWER: TELNET (Network Terminal Protocol)

14) Which protocol of TCP/IP exhibits its usability in applications requiring instant and essentially reliable delivery operations?

a. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)  
b. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)  
c. Internet Protocol (IP)  
d. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

ANSWER: User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

15) Which combinational package of layers in OSI model is equivalent to an application layer of TCP/IP model?

a. Transport, Session & Application Layers  
b. Session, Presentation & Application Layers  
c. Data Link, Transport & Presentation Layers  
d. Network, Session & Application Layers

ANSWER: Session, Presentation & Application Layers

16) Which among the four layers of TCP/IP is analogous to the physical and the data link layers of an OSI model?

a. Application Layer  
b. Transport Layer  
c. Internet Layer  
d. Host to network Layer

ANSWER: Host to network Layer
17) Which protocol/s is/are used in data link layer of an OSI model?

a. SMB  
b. NCP  
c. LLC  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: LLC**

18) Which is the only layer of OSI model that prevents itself from adding its own header to the data during the data transmission process?

a. Application layer  
b. Network layer  
c. Physical layer  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Physical layer**

19) Which network component/s is/are involved in the Presentation layer of an OSI model?

a. Gateway  
b. Multiplexer & Oscilloscope  
c. Amplifier & Hub  
d. All of the above  
**Answer Explanation Related Ques**  
**ANSWER: Gateway**

20) Which OSI layer allows the transmission and reception of data segments to a session layer in addition to the provision of flow control, sequence numbering and message acknowledgment?

a. Network Layer  
b. Session Layer  
c. Transport Layer  
d. Application Layer  
**ANSWER: Transport Layer**

21) What is/are the major role/s of Data Link Layer (DLL) in an OSI model?

a. Detection & Correction of transmission errors  
b. Provision of data flow control to prevent DTE from overburdening  
c. Identification of various devices on the network  
d. Generation of a frame for easy data transfer  

a. A, B, C & D  
b. Only C  
c. Only D  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: A, B, C & D**

22) Which among the below mentioned protocols provides a mechanism of acquiring an IP address without manual intervention in addition to plug and play type of networking?
a. BOOTP  
b. DHCP  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: DHCP**

23) Which field of cookie in WWW represents the server's directory structure by identifying the utilization of part associated with server's file tree?

a. Domain  
b. Path  
c. Content  
d. Secure  
**ANSWER: Path**

24) Which language in WWW specifies a web's way by describing three-dimensional objects?

a. HTML  
b. VRML  
c. XML  
d. UML  
**ANSWER: VRML**

25) Which URL method of HTTP performs similar function as that of PUT method only with an exception of request comprising a list of differences that exhibit the necessity to get implemented in the existing file?

a. POST  
b. GET  
c. PATCH  
d. OPTION  
**ANSWER: PATCH**

26) Consider the assertions given below. Which among them prove to be beneficial for Persistent HTTP connections?

a. Reduction in latency over the sub-sequent requests  
b. Pipeline-oriented connection over the requests and responses  
c. Increase in number of packets due to TCP opens  
d. Prevention in opening and closing of some TCP connections  
**ANSWER: A & B**

27) Which phase/s of POP3 allow/s an user agent to retrieve the messages as well as to mark the messages for deletion purpose?
a. Authorization Phase  
b. Transaction Phase  
c. Update Phase  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Transaction Phase**

28) Which among the below specified illustrations belongs to the category of GUI based user agents?  
a. Mail  
b. Pine  
c. Outlook & Netscape  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Outlook & Netscape**

29) Which intermediaries are more likely to get involved during the transfer function of an e-mail system?  
a. Storage and forwarding of e-mail for certain addresses  
b. Act as gateways to other e-mail or messaging systems  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Both a & b**

30) Which application-level protocol plays a crucial role in carrying out the data definition and manipulation in addition to X-500 features?  
a. TCP  
b. LDAP  
c. FTP  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: LDAP**

31) Which DNS client maps an address to a name or a name to an address especially when required by a host?  
a. Resolver  
b. Mapper  
c. Primary Server  
d. Secondary Server  
**ANSWER: Resolver**

32) STUB is a technique utilized in the client-server operation especially for implementation of  
a. RPC  
b. RTP  
c. RTCP  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: RPC**
33) Which mechanism in transport layer supplies multiple network connections along with the distribution of traffic over them in a round-robin basis/fashion?

a. Upward Multiplexing  
b. Downward Multiplexing  
c. Buffering & Flow Control  
d. Crash Recovery  
**ANSWER: Downward Multiplexing**

34) Which among the following specifies the impossibility of updating RTT estimator during the arrival acknowledgement of retransmitted data especially at the occurrence of timeout and retransmission phases in TCP?

a. NAGLE algorithm  
b. Karn's algorithm  
c. Clark's Solution  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Karn's algorithm**

35) Which TCP timer signifies its contribution in measuring the time of connection maintenance in TIME_WAIT state?

a. Keep alive Timer  
b. Persist Timer  
c. Retransmission Timer  
d. 2 Maximum Segment lifetime Timer  
**ANSWER: 2 Maximum Segment lifetime Timer**

36) Which among the below specified design issues should not be minimized while designing the system of a computer network?

a. Bandwidth  
b. Content Switching  
c. Software Overhead  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Bandwidth**

37) Which mechanism/s is/are extremely essential in data link and transport layers in accordance to operational services offered by the transport protocols?

a. Buffering  
b. Flow Control  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Both a & b**

38) Which among the several transport services deals with the addresses, protocol utility class in addition to performance evaluating features of a connection?
a. Connection Management
b. Quality of Service
c. User Interface
d. Status Reporting
**ANSWER: Status Reporting**

39) What is the purpose of using source & destination port numbers respectively in the addressing method of transport layer?

a. For Delivery & Reply operations
b. For Reply & Delivery operations
c. Only for Delivery operations
d. Only for Reply operations
**ANSWER: For Reply & Delivery operations**

40) Which among the following are uncontrolled and un-registered form of ephemeral ports in accordance to IANA?

a. Well known Ports
b. Registered Ports
c. Dynamic Ports
d. All of the above
**ANSWER: Dynamic Ports**

41) Which among the following are delivered by the transport layer in process-to-process delivery mechanism?

a. Frames
b. Datagrams
c. Packets
d. All of the above
**ANSWER: Packets**

42) Which among the below stated datagram discard code fields in ICMP is/are generated if a router fails to forward a packet due to administrative filtering?

a. Source Route Failed
b. Communication Administratively Prohibited
c. Host Precedence Violation
d. Precedence Cut-off in Effect
**ANSWER: Communication Administratively Prohibited**

43) Which field/s of ICMPv6 packet header has/have a provision of minimal integrity level concerning to verification for ICMP messages?

a. Type
b. Code
c. Checksum
d. All of the above
**ANSWER: Checksum**
44) The ability of a single network to span multiple physical networks is known as ______

a. Subnetting
b. Masking
c. Fragmenting
d. Hopping

**ANSWER:** Subnetting

45) What are the problems involved in an IP Fragmentation Process?

a. Loss of any fragment results in rejection of all datagrams
b. Management of buffer space is essential to handle reassembly process
c. No necessity of initializing the timer after the reception of initial fragment
d. Multiple attempts can be made to recover ICMP error message due to connection-oriented IP service

a. A & B
b. C & D
c. B & C
d. A & D

**ANSWER:** A & B

46) On which factors do the size of block depends in classless addressing?

a. Nature & size of an entity
b. Number of addresses
c. Availability of the address space
d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** Nature & size of an entity

47) Which form of byte assigning strategy is adopted in class B type of network corresponding to IP addresses?


**ANSWER:** Network.Network.Node.Node

48) Match the classes of IP addresses with their functional applications

a. Class A ------------------ 1) Multicast services
b. Class B ------------------ 2) Reserved for future use
c. Class D ------------------ 3) Large Organizations
d. Class E ------------------ 4) Midsize Organizations

a. A- 4, B- 3, C- 2, D- 1
b. A- 2, B- 4, C- 1, D- 3
c. A- 3, B- 4, C- 1, D- 2
d. A- 1, B- 2, C- 3, D- 4
ANSWER: A- 3, B- 4, C- 1, D- 2

49) Which unit plays a crucial role in carrying out the functions of network layer, simply by the addition of a header to it?

a. Network Service Data Unit (NSDU)
b. Medium Access Control Unit (MACU)
c. Network Address Translation Unit (NATU)
d. None of the above

ANSWER: Network Service Data Unit (NSDU)

50) A packet used for the transmission purpose is basically a combination of ______

a. group of bits
b. source & destination addresses
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above

ANSWER: Both a & b

51) Which functionality of the network layer deals with the necessity of a three-way handshake usually before the transmission of data from sender to receiver?

a. Path determination
b. Forwarding
c. Call Set-up
d. All of the above

ANSWER: Call Set-up

52) Match the MPLS routers with associated functions:

a. Edge LSR ------------------- 1) Reception of traffic from non-MPLS router
b. Ingress LSR ---------------- 2) Interfacing to a traditional router
c. Egress LSR ------------------ 3) Sending the traffic to non-MPLS router

a. A- 1, B- 2, C- 3
b. A- 1, B -3, C- 2
c. A- 2, B -1, C- 3
d. A- 3, B -2, C- 1

ANSWER: A- 2, B -1, C- 3

53) Which among the AAL protocol/s allow/s the CS checksum of about 32 bits?

a. AAL-1
b. AAL-2
c. AAL-3/4
d. AAL-5

a. A & B
b. C & D
c. Only C
54) What is/are the functions of Segmentation and Reassembly (SAR) sublayer in an ATM adaptation layer?

a. Provision of an interface to the application
b. Addition of headers and trailers to data units for cell payload formation
c. Smoothening of an incoming traffic
d. Detection of lost and misinserted cells

a. A, B & C
b. B, C & D
c. Only B
d. Only C

**ANSWER: Only B**

55) Which among the below illustrations represents the variable bit rate type of ATM?

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a. Telephony speech without silencer
b. Compressed voice/video with silence suppression
c. Equivalent sharing of bandwidth between the links
d. All of the above

**ANSWER: Compressed voice/video with silence suppression**

56) Which protocol performs the functional operation of breaking the frames into several cells in an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)?

a. Physical Layer
b. ATM Layer
c. ATM Adaptation Layer
d. All of the above

**ANSWER: ATM Adaptation Layer**

57) Which method of multiple secondary communication in TDMA is acquired/adopted by bluetooth especially where data integrity becomes more crucial than avoiding latency?

a. Synchronous Connection-Oriented (SCO) Link
b. Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL)
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above

**ANSWER: Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL)**

58) Which among the following represents the building blocks of wireless LANs?

a. BSS
b. ESS
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
ANSWER: BSS

59) What conclusion can be drawn if the collision is detected in CSMA/CD algorithm while controlling the access in wireless LANs?

a. Non-reception of frame & necessity of retransmission
b. No necessity of working in duplex mode for the host
c. No necessity to prevent the signal fading
d. All of the above

ANSWER: Non-reception of frame & necessity of retransmission

60) Which scheme/ strategy is suitable to establish the communication between the access point (AP) and the infrastructure of LANs?

a. Wired
b. Wireless
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above

ANSWER: Wired

61) Which label hierarchy exhibits the zero value of S-bit except the last bit with value equal to unity?

a. Label Push
b. Label Pop
c. Label Stack
d. LSP hierarchy

ANSWER: Label Stack

62) Which type of S-frame in HDLC exhibit the correspondence of last three bits [N(R)] by defining the negative acknowledgement (NAK) number with the code value of ‘01’?

a. Receive ready
b. Receive not ready
c. Reject
d. Selective Reject

ANSWER: Reject

63) Which category of HDLC frames undergoes error and flow control mechanisms by comprising send and receive sequence numbers?

a. U-frames
b. I-frames
c. S-frames
d. All of the above

ANSWER: S-frames

64) Which operational mode/s of HDLC support/s the balanced configuration by governing point-to-point link connectivity in addition to the primary as well as secondary functions performed by the station?

a. NRM

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65) What are the frames issued by the secondary station of HDLC, known as?

a. Link
b. Command
c. Response
d. None of the above
**ANSWER: Response**

66) Which ARQ mechanism deals with the transmission of only damaged or lost frames despite the other multiple frames by increasing the efficiency & its utility in noisy channels?

a. Go-Back-N ARQ
b. Selective Repeat ARQ
c. Stop-and-Wait ARQ
d. All of the above
**ANSWER: Selective Repeat ARQ**

67) Which feature of Go-Back-N ARQ mechanism possesses an ability to assign the sliding window in the forward direction?

a. Control Variables
b. Sender Sliding Window
c. Receiver Sliding Window
d. Resending of frames
**ANSWER: Sender Sliding Window**

68) Which consequences are more likely to occur during the frame transmission in Stop-and-Wait ARQ mechanism?

a. Loss of frame or an acknowledgement
b. Delay in an acknowledgement
c. Normal operation
d. All of the above
**ANSWER: All of the above**

69) Which provision can resolve/overcome the shortcomings associated with duplication or failure condition of Stop and Wait Automatic Repeat Request protocol especially due to loss of data frames or non-reception of acknowledgement?

a. Provision of sequence number in the header of message
b. Provision of checksum computation
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
**ANSWER: Provision of sequence number in the header of message**
70) When does the station B send a positive acknowledgement (ACK) to station A in Stop and Wait protocol?

a. Only when no error occurs at the transmission level  
b. When retransmission of old packet in a novel frame is necessary  
c. Only when station B receives frame with errors  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Only when no error occurs at the transmission level**

71) Which among the following represents the objectives/requirements of Data Link Layer?

a. Frame Synchronization  
b. Error & Flow Control  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Both a & b**

72) When does the fixed path get established between the source and destination in the virtual packet switching network?

a. Before the transmission of packets  
b. After the transmission of packets  
c. During the transmission of packets  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Before the transmission of packets**

73) The sequence of the packetized information to be transmitted between the nodes in an establishment phase of virtual packet switching is ________

a. unidirectional in nature  
b. bidirectional in nature  
c. multi-directional in nature  
d. unpredictable in nature  
**ANSWER: bidirectional in nature**

74) What kind of error control services are offered by the Data transfer Phase in the virtual packet switching?

a. Correct sequencing of packets  
b. Correct arrival of packets  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Both a & b**

75) The occurrence of next hops is specified and maintained in a routing table at ________

a. source  
b. destination  
c. each node  
d. All of the above
76) What are the relevant drawbacks associated with an independent form of routing mechanism in datagram packet switching?

a. Traversing of the packets from same source to same destination through different paths
b. Occurrence of maximum overhead
c. Arrival of packets is not in a sequential order at the destination
d. Establishment of logical connection between source and destination

a. A, B & D
b. B, C & D
c. A, B & C
da. A, C & D

ANSWER: A, B & C

77) Why is the destination address examined in the header while routing the packets in datagram switching?

a. For determination of next hop in the path towards the destination
b. For determination of previous hop in the path towards the destination
c. For determination of next hop generated from the source
da. For determination of previous hop generated from the source

ANSWER: For determination of next hop in the path towards the destination

78) What happens when the spare circuit is utilized in the system of hierarchical control and routing?

a. System exhibits high sensitivity to high traffic
b. System exhibits low sensitivity to high traffic
c. System exhibits consistency in the traffic flow
da. System does not get affected as it is irrespective of sensitivity

ANSWER: System exhibits high sensitivity to high traffic

79) Which among the below specified consequences give rise to the generation of the sensitivity problem in an hierarchical routing control mechanism?

a. Increase in trunk utilization efficiency due to increase in an offered load
b. Decrease in trunk utilization efficiency due to decrease in an offered load
c. Increase in trunk utilization efficiency due to decrease in an offered load
da. Decrease in trunk utilization efficiency due to increase in an offered load

ANSWER: Increase in trunk utilization efficiency due to increase in an offered load

80) When does it become possible to prefer the hierarchical technique for routing control operations in circuit switching networks?

a. When the volume of traffic is small between multiple switches
b. When the volume of traffic is large between multiple switches
c. When the volume of traffic is uncontrollable at low blocking probability
da. When the volume of traffic is determined by the state of network links
ANSWER: When the volume of traffic is small between multiple switches

81) What is/are the fundamental role/s of circuit switching?
   a. Setting up an end-to-end path at the beginning of a session
   b. Release of an end-to-end path at the end of session
   c. Dedicated end-to-end path to specific application
   d. All of the above
   ANSWER: All of the above

82) Which lines are provided by the telephone companies for increasing the performance level to the maximum extent necessary for several applications in comparison to that of the dial-up connections?
   a. Voice Grade Conditioning Line
   b. Conditional Lines
   c. Both a & b
   d. None of the above
   ANSWER: Conditional Lines

83) The requisite amount of bandwidth for transmitting voice and analog signals is __________
   a. directly proportional to the data rate
   b. inversely proportional to the data rate
   c. directly proportional to the dataflow channel control capability
   d. inversely proportional to the dataflow channel control capability
   ANSWER: directly proportional to the data rate

84) What is the purpose of an hierarchical addressing in WAN especially adopted in the functions associated with routing?
   a. Identification of an interconnection strategy of input and output networks
   b. Identification of small-sized packets
   c. Utilization of store and forward subnets
   d. All of the above
   ANSWER: Identification of an interconnection strategy of input and output networks

85) What is/are the major functionalities executed by the switching elements in Wide area networks?
   a. Selection of precise outgoing line for an incoming data
   b. Forwarding of precise data over the selected line
   c. Both a & b
   d. None of the above
   ANSWER: Both a & b

86) In WAN, how are the hosts connected to each other?
   a. By Subnets
   b. By Routers
   c. By interconnected multiple LANs
   d. By nodes
ANSWER: By Subnets

87) Which technique/mechanism is implemented for developing and organizing the MAN standard, contributing its sponsorship by IEEE, ANSI and RBO?

a. Distributed Queue Single Bus (DQSB)
b. Distributed Queue Dual Bus (DQDB)
c. Distributed Queue Directional Bus (DQDB)
d. Distributed Queue Data Bus (DQDB)

**ANSWER: Distributed Queue Dual Bus (DQDB)**

88) What is the possible range of data transmission rate adopted by MAN?

a. 20- 100 Mbps  
b. 34- 150 Mbps  
c. 40- 190 Mbps  
d. None of the above

**ANSWER: 34- 150 Mbps**

89) Which devices besides computer excogitate their applications in the form of DTEs (Digital Terminal Equipments) for official purposes while accessing through LANs?

a. Plotters  
b. Printers  
c. Electronic databases  
d. All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

90) Which among the below given attributes are correct in accordance to LAN?

a. Transmission capacity is less than 1Mbps  
b. Network coverage is accessible upto more than 5 square kilometers.  
c. Data transmission occurs between the user stations  
d. Low delay and error rate

a. A & B  
b. C & D  
c. B & C  
d. A, B & D

**ANSWER: C & D**

91) Which kind of network category allows to communicate through common physical medium without the necessity of an intermediate switching node?

a. LAN  
b. MAN  
c. WAN  
d. All of the above

**ANSWER: LAN**
92) Which strategy of network connection possesses an ability of sharing the dedicated link capacity only between two nodes?

a. Point-to-point  
b. Multi-point / Multi-drop  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Point-to-point**

93) Which factors are responsible in determining the reliability of a network?

a. Number of users & type of transmission media  
b. Accuracy, Robustness, Failure rate & Establishment time  
c. Hardware & Software  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Accuracy, Robustness, Failure rate & Establishment time**

94) The performance of any network totally depends on __________

a. Transit time  
b. Response time  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Both a & b**

95) Which kind of communication mode has a provision of sharing channel capacity in addition to the transmission and reception of data at a simultaneous level?

a. Simplex  
b. Half-duplex  
c. Full-duplex  
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: Full-duplex**

96) Which form of data flow strategy is adopted in simplex mode of data communication system?

a. Uni-directional  
b. Bi-directional  
c. Multi-directional  
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Uni-directional**

97) Which salient characteristic/s play/s a significant role in determining the effectiveness of data communication system?

a. Accuracy  
b. Delivery  
c. Timeliness  
d. All of the above
ANSWER: All of the above

98) What is the crucial function of Protocol Data Unit (PDU) in layer communication process?

a. Transfer of user data by N+1 layer to N and N-1 layers
b. Exchange of information with the help of peer entities over the different network sites
c. Combination of Service Data Unit (SDU) & Protocol Control Information (PCI)
d. Passage of temporary parameter between N & N-1 layers apprise service function

ANSWER: Combination of Service Data Unit (SDU) & Protocol Control Information (PCI)

99) Match the switching networks with associated charge dependency factors:

a. Circuit Switching ----------------- 1. Number of bytes & distance
b. Packet switching ----------------- 2. Number of bytes & connect time
c. Message Switching ------------- 3. Distance & time

a. A- 3, B- 2, C- 1
b. A- 2, B- 1, C- 3
c. A- 1, B- 2, C- 3
d. A- 3, B- 1, C- 2

ANSWER: A- 3, B- 2, C- 1

100) What does the infinity over the block size indicate in the message switching networks?

a. Routers should have disks to buffer long blocks
b. Even a single block may tie-up a router
c. Call set-up facility
d. Necessity to increase the storage capacity at each node

a. A & B
b. B & C
c. C & D
d. A & D

ANSWER: A & B

101) Which among the below specified switching networks indulges the store and forward mechanism at its operational level?

a. Circuit Switching
b. Packet Switching
c. Message Switching
d. All of the above

ANSWER: Message Switching

102) What are the interoffice lines used in the circuit switching usually referred as?

a. Loops
b. Nodes
c. Trunks
d. Switches
ANSWER: Trunks

103) What kind of information is provided by switched Virtual Circuit (SVC) especially in the call set-up phase?

a. Bandwidth allocation & Quality of Service parameters  
b. Virtual Channel Identifiers  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of the above  
ANSWER: Both a & b

104) Which type of virtual circuit has an ability of providing the point-to-point and dedicated connections for a longer period of time?

a. Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)  
b. Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)  
c. Multicast Virtual Circuit (MVC)  
d. All of the above  
ANSWER: Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)

105) What happens during the failure of a router in the virtual switching circuit?

a. All the crashed packets get lost  
b. All the virtual circuits that passes through the router get terminated  
c. Congestion control becomes extremely difficult  
d. Sequence of packets arrival gets disrupted  
ANSWER: All the virtual circuits that passes through the router get terminated

106) Which kind of undesirable factors are generated due to an acknowledgement process of transmission and reception of messages in any reliable service?

a. Overheads  
b. Delays  
c. Errors  
d. Interference  

   a. A & B  
b. B & C  
c. C & D  
d. B & D  
ANSWER: A & B

107) Which application programs are supported (or hosted) by the end systems in the network edge operations?

a. Web browser Programs  
b. Web Server Programs  
c. E-mail reader programs  
d. All of the above  
ANSWER: All of the above
108) Which standards are approved or recognized officially by an organization in terms of laws and regulations?

a. De facto
b. De jure
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above  
**ANSWER: De jure**

109) Which element of a protocol represents the meaning of each section of bits?

a. Syntax
b. Semantics
c. Timing
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: Semantics**

110) Which among the below mentioned communication assets specifies an agreement of a common language used by the two computers for the purpose of exchanging messages?

a. Protocols
b. Packets
c. Routers
d. Datagrams  
**ANSWER: Protocols**

111) What does the virtual link service of Committed Information Rate (CIR) offered by the frame relay network convey?

a. Guarantee of a minimum bandwidth
b. Guarantee of a maximum bandwidth
c. Guarantee of packet switching along the pre-established path
d. Guarantee of encapsulating incoming packets in a frame relay header  
**ANSWER: Guarantee of a minimum bandwidth**

112) Which are the major divisional categories of an Internet Link Technologies?

a. Within a campus
b. Wide Area Links
c. Dial-Up Access
d. All of the above  
**ANSWER: All of the above**