

NADAR SARSAWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.

Course/Branch : B.E/CSE	Year / Semester : III/V	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code : CS8591	Subject Name : COMPUTER NETWORKS	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : 2	Unit Name : Data-link layer & Media access	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S. No.	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1.	In link state routing, after the construction of link state packets new routes are computed using (A) Bellman Ford algorithm (B) DES algorithm (C) Dijkstra's algorithm (D) Leaky bucket algorithm	L1
2.	Count-to-Infinity problem occurs in (A) distance vector routing (B) short path first (C) link state routing (D) hierarchical routing	L3
3.	In distance vector routing algorithm, each router maintains a separate routing table with the following entries. (A) preferred input line , estimated time (B) preferred input line, estimated distance (C) preferred output line, estimated time (D) preferred output line, router	L5
4.	Link state packets are built in (A) short path first (B) distance vector routing (C) link state routing (D) hierarchical routing	L6
5.	In distance vector routing algorithm, the routing tables are updated (A) by exchanging information with the neighbours (B) automatically (C) using the backup database (D) by the server	L2
6.	In which routing method do all the routers have a common database? (A) Distance Vector (B) Link Vector (C) Shortest path (D) Link State	L5
7.	Distance vector routing algorithm is implemented in Internet as (A) OSPF (B) RIP (C) ARP (D) APR	L6
8.	Which of the following routing algorithm takes into account the current network load. (A) broadcast (B) shortest path (C) flooding (D) distance vector routing	L2
9.	In distance vector routing the delay metric is (A) number of hops (B) geographical distance (C) number of neighbours (D) queue length	L5
10.	In AODV routing algorithm for MANETs, the route is discovered at time (A) only when the network is established (B) in middle of the transmission (C) when there is a need for route by the host (D) when there is no need for route by the host	L5

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11.	Military vehicles on a battlefield with no existing infrastructure will deploy network. (A) MANET (B) Cell Network (C) LAN (D) Wi-Fi	L6
12.	The network in which all the nodes are symmetric and there is no central control or hierarchy is (A) MANET (B) Client -Server Technology (C) Peer-to-Peer (D) None of these	L4
13.	What is the type of network in which the topology change from time to time? (A) Wi-Fi (B) Cell Network (C) LAN (D) MANET	L2
14.	The processes that keep track of all mobile hosts visiting the area is (A) Home agent (B) Mobile agent (C) Foreign agent (D) User agent	L4
15.	The hosts which are basically stationary hosts who move from one fixed site to another from time to time but use the network only when they are physically connected to it are called (A) Migratory hosts (B) Stationary hosts (C) Mobile hosts (D) Random hosts	L1
16.	The hosts who compute on the run and want to maintain their connections as they move around (A) Migratory hosts (B) Stationary hosts (C) Mobile hosts (D) Random hosts	L1
17.	What is the type of network in which the routers themselves are mobile? (A) Wide Area Network (B) Mobile Ad hoc Network (C) Mobile Network (D) Local Area Network	L3
18.	What is the routing algorithm used in MANETs? (A) Shortest Path First (B) Routing Information Protocol (C) Distance Vector Protocol (D) Ad hoc On -demand Distance Vector Protocol	L5
19.	Why probe packets are transmitted in the network? (A) to know about the capacity of the channel (B) to count the number of host in the network (C) to know about efficiency of the routing algorithm (D) to know about the congestion	L6
20.	If the source deduces the existence of congestion by making local observations, such as the time needed for acknowledgements to come back is called as (A) Explicit feedback algorithm (B) Implicit feedback algorithm (C) Explicit forward algorithm (D) Implicit forward algorithm	L2

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21.	Packet discard policy is implemented in (A) Physical layer (B) Data link layer (C) MAC layer (D) Network layer	L5
22.	The solution to decrease the load on the network when congestion occurs is (A) splitting the traffic over multiple routes (B) increasing the transmission power (C) usage of spare routers (D) denying service to the users	L6
23.	While booting the system the IP address is (A) 1.1.1.1 (B) 1.1.0.0 (C) 0.0.1.1 (D) 0.0.0.0	L2
24.	In open loop congestion control techniques, the decisions are based on the (A) without regard to the current state of the network (B) with regard to the current state of the network (C) with regard to the choice of the host (D) without regard to the choice of the host	L5
25.	In closed loop congestion control techniques, the decisions are based on the (A) concept of a feedback loop (B) concept of a forward loop (C) concept of current state of network (D) None of these	L5
26.is used to validate the identity of the message sender to the recipient (A) Encryption (B) Decryption (C) Digital certificate (D) None of these	L6
27.	When too many packets are present in the subnet, and performance degrades then it leads to (A) Ingestion (B) Congestion (C) Digestion (D) Diffusion	L4
28.	What is it goal of congestion control? (A) making sure that subnet is not able to carry the offered traffic (B) making sure that subnet will allow more than the offered packets (C) making sure that subnet is able to carry the offered traffic (D) making sure that subnet will not allow any traffic	L2
29.	The service of open loop congestion control technique is (A) monitor the system to detect when and where congestion occurs (B) when to accept new traffic (C) pass the information to places where action can be taken (D) adjusting the system to correct the problem	L4
30.	In case higher bandwidth can be achieved. (A) connectionless networks (B) connection oriented networks (C) virtual circuit networks (D) optical networks	L1

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31.	Time out determination policy is used in	L1
	(A) network layer (B) data link layer (C) transport layer (D) application layer	
32.	In transport layer, End to End delivery is the movement of data from	L3
	(A) one station to the next station (B) one network to the other network (C) source to destination (D) one router to another router	
33.	The service of closed loop congestion control technique is	L5
	(A) when to accept new traffic (B) when to discard the packets (C) monitor the system to detect when and where congestion occurs (D) which packets to discard	
34.	The solution to increase the capacity when congestion occurs is	L6
	(A) denying service to the users (B) degrading the service to the users (C) splitting traffic over multiple routes (D) rescheduled the demands of the users	
35.	When routers are being inundated by packets that they cannot handle, they just throw them away is known as	L2
	(A) Jitter control (B) Random early detection (C) Choke packets (D) Load shedding	
36.	Upon receipt of a bad segment, UDP	L6
	(A) It does flow control (B) It does error control (C) Retransmission (D) It does not do flow and error control	
37.	When the source host receives the choke packet, then the source	L2
	(A) reduces the capacity of the line (B) reduces the line utilization factor (C) reduces the traffic generation (D) rate reduces the threshold value	
38.	If the buffer fills and a packet segment is dropped, then dropping all the rest of the segments from that packet, since they will be useless anyway is called	L1
	(A) Priority dropping (B) Tail dropping (C) Age based dropping (D) None of these	
39.	Flow control policy is implemented in	L3
	(A) network layer (B) transport layer (C) application layer (D) physical layer	
40.	For applications such as audio and video streaming, the variation in the packet arrival times is called	L5
	(A) Random early detection (B) Jitter (C) Delay difference (D) Load shedding	