CBCE Skill INDIA

Question Bank **1st Edition**

Networking

1. What does IP stand for in IP address?
a) **Internet Protocol**
b) Internal Protocol
c) Internet Program
d) Internal Program

2. What does ISP stand for?
a) **Internet Service Provider**
b) Internal Service Provider
c) International Service Provider
d) Internet Supply Provider

3. What does LAN stand for?
a) Long Area Network
b) **Local Area Network**
c) Large Area Network
d) Local Access Network

4. What does MAC stand for in networking?
a) **Media Access Control**
b) Medium Access Control
c) Multi Access Control
d) Media Area Control

5. What does SSID stand for in wireless networking?
a) **Service Set Identifier**
b) Secure Set Identifier
c) Service System Identifier
d) Secure System Identifier

6. What does the acronym "Wi-Fi" stand for?
a) **Wireless Fidelity**
b) Wide Fidelity
c) Wireless Field
d) Wide Field

7. What does the acronym NAT stand for in networking?
a) **Network Address Translation**
b) Network Access Transmission
c) Network Address Transmission
d) Network Access Translation

8. What does WAN stand for?
a) **Wide Area Network**
b) World Area Network
c) Wide Access Network
d) World Access Network

9. What is a network that connects computers within a single building called?
a) WAN
b) **LAN**
c) MAN
d) PAN

10. What is a small network called that is used for connecting personal devices?
a) LAN
b) WAN
c) **PAN**
d) MAN

11. What is the default subnet mask for a Class C IP address?
a) 255.0.0.0
b) 255.255.0.0
c) **255.255.255.0**
d) 255.255.255.255

12. What is the full form of HTTP?
a) **Hypertext Transfer Protocol**
b) Hyper Transfer Text Protocol
c) High Text Transfer Protocol
d) Hyperlink Text Transfer Protocol

13. What is the full form of TCP?
a) **Transmission Control Protocol**
b) Transfer Control Protocol

c) Transmission Command Protocol d) Transfer Command Protocol

14. What is the full form of VPN?
a) **Virtual Private Network** b) Virtual Public Network
c) Virtual Protected Network d) Virtual Personal Network

15. What is the main function of the DNS?
a) Transmitting emails
b) **Translating domain names into IP addresses**
c) Providing Internet access
d) Hosting websites

16. What is the maximum length of a UTP cable segment?
a) 50 meters b) **100 meters** c) 200 meters d) 500 meters

17. What is the maximum transmission speed of a Cat5e cable?
a) 10 Mbps b) 100 Mbps c) **1 Gbps** d) 10 Gbps

18. What is the most common protocol used for web browsing?
a) FTP b) SMTP c) **HTTP** d) SNMP

19. What is the port number used by HTTP?
a) 20 b) 21 c) **80** d) 25

20. What is the purpose of an IP address?
a) **To identify a device on a network** b) To connect to the Internet
c) To store data d) To provide security

21. What is the standard port number for FTP?
a) **21** b) 24 c) 26 d) 22

22. What type of network connects computers within a small area, like an office?
a) WAN b) **LAN** c) MAN d) PAN

23. Which device connects multiple networks and directs network traffic?
a) **Router** b) Switch c) Hub d) Repeater

24. Which device forwards data packets based on MAC addresses?
a) Router b) **Switch** c) Modem d) Repeater

25. Which device is used to amplify or regenerate signals in a network?
a) Switch b) Router c) Hub d) **Repeater**

26. Which device is used to connect a computer to the Internet?
a) Hub b) Switch c) Router d) **Modem**

27. Which device operates at the data link layer of the OSI model?
a) Hub b) **Switch** c) Router d) Repeater

28. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for data compression?
a) Physical layer b) Data Link layer
c) **Presentation layer** d) Network layer

29. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for data encryption?
a) Physical layer b) Data Link layer

c) Network layer   d) **Presentation layer**

30. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for data formatting and encryption?
a) Application layer   b) **Presentation layer**
c) Transport layer   d) Network layer

31. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for establishing, managing, and terminating connections?
a) Application layer   b) Presentation layer
c) **Session layer**   d) Network layer

32. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for packet switching?
a) Physical layer   b) Data Link layer   c) **Network layer**   d) Transport layer

33. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for routing?
a) Application layer   b) Transport layer
c) **Network layer**   d) Data Link layer

34. Which protocol is commonly used to send data over a VPN?
a) FTP   b) HTTPS   c) **PPTP**   d) SMTP

35. Which protocol is used for error reporting in IP networks?
a) TCP   b) UDP   c) **ICMP**   d) ARP

36. Which protocol is used for network management?
a) **SNMP**   b) FTP   c) SMTP   d) HTTP

37. Which protocol is used for transferring files between a client and a server on a network?
a) HTTP   b) **FTP**   c) SMTP   d) SNMP

38. Which protocol is used for web browsing?
a) FTP   b) SMTP   c) **HTTP**   d) SNMP

39. Which protocol is used to automatically assign IP addresses?
a) DNS   b) FTP   c) **DHCP**   d) HTTP

40. Which protocol is used to monitor and manage network devices?
a) FTP   b) SMTP   c) **SNMP**   d) HTTP

41. Which protocol is used to resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses?
a) DNS   b) **ARP**   c) DHCP   d) ICMP

42. Which protocol is used to retrieve emails from a server?
a) SMTP   b) **IMAP**   c) HTTP   d) SNMP

43. Which protocol is used to securely transfer files over the Internet?
a) FTP   b) **SFTP**   c) SMTP   d) SNMP

44. Which protocol is used to send emails?
a) FTP   b) **SMTP**   c) SNMP   d) HTTP

45. Which protocol is used to transfer files between computers on a network?
a) SMTP   b) **FTP**   c) HTTP   d) SNMP

46. Which protocol provides a secure connection for web browsing?

| a) FTP | b) SSH | c) **HTTPS** | d) SMTP |

47. Which topology has a single central cable to which all network devices are connected?
| a) Star | b) Mesh | c) Ring | d) **Bus** |

48. Which topology has all devices connected to a single central device?
| a) Bus | b) **Star** | c) Ring | d) Mesh |

49. Which type of cable is commonly used in Ethernet networks?
| a) Coaxial cable | b) Fiber optic cable |
| c) **Twisted pair cable** | d) Telephone cable |

50. Which type of network covers a city or a large campus?
| a) LAN | b) WAN | c) **MAN** | d) PAN |

Answer Key

1.**A** 2.**A** 3.**B** 4.**A** 5.**A** 6.**A** 7.**A** 8.**A** 9.**B** 10.**C** 11.**C** 12.**A** 13.**A** 14.**A** 15.**B** 16.**B** 17.**C** 18.**C** 19.**C** 20.**A** 21.**A** 22.**B** 23.**A** 24.**B** 25.**D** 26.**D** 27.**B** 28.**C** 29.**D** 30.**B** 31.**C** 32.**C** 33.**C** 34.**C** 35.**C** 36.**A** 37.**B** 38.**C** 39.**C** 40.**C** 41.**B** 42.**B** 43.**B** 44.**B** 45.**B** 46.**C** 47.**D** 48.**B** 49.**C** 50.**C**