

Test 2

Question 1:

Which correctly describes a source address?

- A. the address of a host that receives data and information from other computers in a network
- B. the address of a host that sends data and information to other computers in a network
- C. data information that moves between computers in a network
- D. it provides a connection between computers in a network

Question 2:

Which best defines media in terms of networking?

- A. material through which data packets travel
- B. encapsulation of encoded information
- C. production model for assembling complex electronic devices
- D. activation and maintenance of data links between systems

Question 3:

A set of rules that determines the format and transmission of data is known as what?

- A. standard
- B. model
- C. representation
- D. protocol

Question 4:

Which is an advantage of a layered network model?

- A. slows evolution
- B. increases complexity
- C. simplifies learning
- D. increases proprietary protocols

Question 5:

Which process does the OSI model describe?

- A. how to protect networks from unwanted intrusions such as hackers and viruses
- B. how a network uses transmission devices provided by common carriers to create a steady and reproducible signal
- C. how information or data moves from one computer through a network to another computer

D. how to maintain physical and software links between networks

Question 6:

What is the correct order of the layers of the OSI model?

- A. physical, data link, network, transport, session, presentation, application
- B. physical, session, data link, network, application, transport, presentation
- C. physical, data link, network, session, transport, presentation, application
- D. physical, data link, network, session, application, transport, presentation

Question 7:

What is layer 3 of the OSI model called?

- A. network
- B. session
- C. data link
- D. application

Question 8:

Which best describes the function of the physical layer?

- A. Defines the electrical and functional specifications for the link between end systems.
- B. Provides reliable transit of data across a physical link.
- C. Provides connectivity and path selection between two end systems.
- D. Concerned with physical addressing, network topology and media access.

Question 9:

Which layer of the OSI model provides connectivity and path selection between two end systems where routing occurs?

- A. physical layer
- B. data link layer
- C. network layer
- D. transport layer

Question 10:

Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for reliable network communication

between end nodes and provides mechanisms for the establishment, maintenance, and termination of virtual circuits, transport fault detection and recovery, and information flow control?

- A. physical layer
- B. data link layer

- C. network layer
- D. transport layer

Question 11:

What is the function of the session layer?

- A. concerned with data structures and the negotiation of data transfer syntax
- B. provides reliable transit of data across the physical layer
- C. provides connectivity and path selection between two end systems
- D. manages data exchange between presentation layer entities

Question 12:

Which best describes the function of the presentation layer?

- A. responsible for reliable network communication between end nodes
- B. concerned with data structures and negotiation data transfer syntax
- C. provides connectivity and path selection between two end systems
- D. manages data exchange between layer entities

Question 13:

Which layer of the OSI model describes the various types of networking media?

- A. network layer
- B. data link layer
- C. physical layer
- D. transport layer

Question 14:

When encapsulating data, what is the control information that is placed before the data called?

- A. frame
- B. header
- C. capsule
- D. routing information

Question 15:

What is one function of the physical layer of the OSI model?

- A. Allows for physical addressing of computers on the network media .
- B. Data transmission across the network media.
- C. Defines the data as it crosses the network media.
- D. Provides network services to applications.

Question 16:

Packets are encapsulated into frames at which layer of the OSI model?

- A. data link
- B. network
- C. transport
- D. session

Question 17:

What is the order of the layers in the TCP/IP model?

- A. network, internet, transport, application
- B. network, data link, transport, application
- C. physical, data link, transport, application
- D. internet, data link, transport, application

Question 18:

In the TCP/IP model, which layer would deal with reliability, flow control, and error correction?

- A. transport
- B. internet
- C. network
- D. application

Question 19:

At which layer of the TCP/IP model are FTP and HTTP located?

- A. application
- B. transport
- C. internet
- D. network

Question 20:

Which is a characteristic of the TCP/IP model?

- A. combines host and media layers
- B. combines session and transport layers
- C. combines data link and physical layers
- D. combines network and data link layers

Question 21:

At which layer of the OSI model is telnet located?

- A. transport
- B. session
- C. presentation
- D. application

Svar

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | B |
| 2 | A |
| 3 | D |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | C |
| 6 | A |
| 7 | A |
| 8 | A |
| 9 | C |
| 10 | D |
| 11 | D |
| 12 | B |
| 13 | C |
| 14 | B |
| 15 | B |
| 16 | A |
| 17 | A |
| 18 | A |
| 19 | A |
| 20 | C |
| 21 | D |