

P.V.P Siddhartha Institute of Technology					Signature of Invigilator with date:	Marks Obtained:	
Department of Computer Science and Engineering							
Program: B.Tech	Year: III	Semester: I	Objective:1				
Regulation:PVP20	Maximum Marks:10Marks		Session: F.N				
A.Y:2023-24	Date:30-08-23		Duration: 20 min				
Course Code: 20CS3503		Course Name: Computer Networks					
Student Registered No.:			Student Name:				
Answer all the Questions. Each Question Carries ½ Mark					20×½ M =10M		
Q.No.	Question				CO	Level	Answer
1.	The header length of an IPv6 datagram is__				CO1	L2	
	a) 10 bytes	b) 25 bytes.	c) 30 bytes	d) 40 bytes.			
2.	The performance of a network can be measured in terms of _____.				CO1	L2	
	a) delay	b) throughput	c) packet loss	d) all of the these			
3.	ISP stands for _____				CO1	L2	
4.	IPv6 does not use ----- type of address				CO1	L2	
	a) Broadcast	b) Multicast	c) Any cast	d) IP			
5.	A classless address is given as 167.199.170.82/27. The number of addresses in the network is addresses.				CO1	L2	
	a) 32	b) 8	c) 16	d) 24			
6.	The IPv4 header size is _____ bytes long.				CO1	L2	
	a) 20 to 60	b) 20	c) 60	d) 30			
7.	In class full addressing, the IPv4 address space is divided into _____ classes.				CO1	L2	
	a) 3	b) 4	c) 5	d) 6			
8.	Communication at the data-link layer is _____.				CO1	L2	
	a) end-to-end	b) node-to-node	c) process-to-process	d) None of the choices are correct			
9.	These are the features present in IPv4 but not in IPv6.				CO1	L2	
	a) Fragmentation	b) Header checksum	c) Options	d) ToS field			
10.	Polling works with topologies in which one device is designated as a _____ and the other devices are _____				CO1	L2	
	a) primary station and secondary stations	b) secondary stations and primary station	c) secondary station and primary stations	d) primary stations and secondary station			
11.	Communication between two devices can be				CO1	L2	
	a) Simplex, Half-duplex, or Full-duplex	b) Simplex or Half-duplex,	c) Half-duplex, or Full-duplex	d) Full-duplex			
12.	The following does not belong to TCP/IP protocol suite				CO1	L2	
	a) Application Layer	b) Presentation Layer	c) Network Layer	d) Data Link layer			

13.	Match the following				CO1	L2	
	a) Message	i) Link Layer Addresses	p) Data Link Layer				
	b) Segment /User Datagram	j) Logical addresses	q) Logical Link Layer				
	c) Datagram	k) Names	r) Application Layer				
	d) Frame	l) Port numbers	s) Transport Layer				
14.	Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?				CO1	L2	
	a) Routing	b) inter-networking	c) congestion control	d) framing			
15.	In virtual circuit network each packet contains				CO1	L2	
	a) full source and destination address	b) a short VC number	c) both (a) and (b)	d) identification number			
16.	The main reason for transition from IPv4 to IPv6 is				CO1	L2	
	a) Huge number of systems on the internet	b) Very low number of system on the internet	c) Providing standard address	d) Providing variable address			
17.	The data link layer takes the packets from ----- and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.				CO1	L2	
	a) network layer	b) physical layer	c) transport layer	d) application layer			
18.	In the IPv6 header, the traffic class field is similar to which field in the IPv4 header?				CO1	L2	
	a) Fragmentation field	b) Fast-switching	c) ToS field	d) Option field			
19.	Which one of the following is the multiple access protocol for channel access control?				CO1	L2	
	a) CSMA/CD	b) CSMA/CA	c) Both (a) and (b)	d) Aloha			
20.	The field determines the lifetime of IPv6 datagram				CO1	L2	
	a) Hop limit	b) TTL	c) Next header	d) Option field			