



UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (EXTERNAL)

*Academic Year 2011/2012 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Examination – Semester 4*

***IT4504: Data Communication and Networks***  
***Part 1: Multiple Choice Question Paper***

22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2012  
(ONE HOUR)

**Important Instructions :**

- The duration of the paper is **1 (one) hour**.
- The medium of instruction and questions is English.
- The paper has **25 questions** and **5 pages**.
- All questions are of the MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) type.
- All questions should be answered.
- Each question will have 5 (five) choices with **one or more** correct answers.
- All questions will carry equal marks.
- There will be a penalty for incorrect responses to discourage guessing.
- The mark given for a question will vary from 0 to +1 (*All the correct choices are marked & no incorrect choices are marked*).
- Answers should be marked on the special answer sheet provided.
- Note that questions appear on both sides of the paper.  
If a page is not printed, please inform the supervisor immediately.
- Mark the correct choices on the question paper first and then transfer them to the given answer sheet which will be machine marked. **Please completely read and follow the instructions given on the other side of the answer sheet before you shade your correct choices.**

**In each of the questions, identify the correct statement(s) from among the statements given. (Some questions contain preceding text which provides the context in which the said statements should be considered.)**

1) What is /are correct regarding USB interfaces?

- |   |
|---|
| (a) USB 1.0- 1.5 standard allows devices to transfer data up to 15Mbps. |
| (b) USB 2.0 allows data transfer rates of 480Mbps up to a 5 m distance  |
| (c) USB 3.0 speed is equivalent FireWire 800 (IEEE 1394b-2002).         |
| (d) Standard A and B type USB 1.x/2.0 use 4 pins to transfer data.      |
| (e) USB 3.0 use 9 pins connection to transfer data at high speed.       |

2) Consider the following statements with regard to fibre optics. Select the correct statement(s).

- |   |
|---|
| (a) Fiber termination is cheaper than copper termination.   |
| (b) A multi mode fiber can be used to connect distances of up to 5km without repeaters having speeds of over 10Gbps . |
| (c) Multimode fibers are used for Fiber To Desktop (FTD) applications.  |
| (d) Single mode fibers are commonly used for long distance communication networks.                                    |
| (e) Single mode fibers cannot be used for commercial indoor applications.   |

3) What is the frequency spectrum allocated for the VHF band?

- |                 |                  |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 3MHz- 30MHz | (b) 30MHz-300MHz | (c) 300MHz- 3GHz |
| (d) 3GHz-30GHz  | (e) 30GHz-300GHz |                  |

4) Select the correct statement(s) regarding signal propagation in a media.

- |   |
|---|
| (a) Attenuation is the signal loss caused by the physical media.              |
| (b) Delay distortion happens only on guided media                             |
| (c) Noise is the unwanted signal caused by resistance of the media            |
| (d) Temperature fluctuation on physical media can add noise to the signal.    |
| (e) Attenuation loss will not apply for a signal traveling in a guided media. |

5) Consider the following statements about network topologies.

- I. Star networks will utilise less amount of physical resources.
- II. Ring networks can provide a more predictable network performance.
- III. IEEE802.3 and 802.4 address standards and the protocols refer to communication over LANs.

Which of the above is/are true?

- |                         |                       |                |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| (a) (i) only            | (b) (i) and (ii) only | (c) (iii) only |
| (d) (ii) and (iii) only | (e) (ii) only         |                |

6) Identify the connection oriented protocols.

- |           |          |           |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) FTP.  | (b) SSH. | (c) HTTP. |
| (d) ICMP. | (e) SMTP |           |

7) What is the operational frequency of a CAT 6 UTP cable?

- |                 |                |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (a) 1-10MHz     | (b) 1-100 MHz  | (c) 1-200 MHz |
| (d) 1-250 MHz . | (e) 1-650 MHz. |               |

8) Consider the following statements about RSVP which is used as a key Quality of Service protocol.

- (I) RSVP is a transport layer protocol.
- (II) RSVP is a routing protocol.
- (III) RSVP is designed to work with IPv4 and IPv6 protocol.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are true?

- |                        |                       |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) (i) only           | (b) (i) and (ii) only | (c) (iii) only. |
| (d) (i) and (iii) only | (e) (ii) only         |                 |

9) Select the correct statement(s).

- |  |
|--|
| (a) Category 5 UTP cables support 1Gbps data rates.                                      |
| (b) Category 5e. and category 6 support the same frequency band and data transfer rates  |
| (c) Category 5e UTP cables have a higher bandwidth than that of Category 6 UTP cables.   |
| (d) Multimode Fiber optic cables have a higher latency than CAT 6 UTP.                   |
| (e) Category 6 UTP cables have a higher cable thickness than category 3 or 5 UTP cables. |

10) Which of the following can be considered as true regarding IPV6?

- |  |
|--|
| (a) IPv6 uses a 128 bit address length.                        |
| (b) IPV6 supports the network layer security.                  |
| (c) Broadcasting is a standard feature available in IPV6.      |
| (d) The smallest routable subnet size on IPv6 is a /64.        |
| (e) IPV6 address are normally written in hexadecimal notation. |

11) Select the correct statements regarding flag bits on the TCP header.

- |  |
|--|
| (a) PSH flag is a Notification from sender to the receiver.            |
| (b) FIN is the flag to indicate that the sender has finished sending.  |
| (c) RST flag indicate that the sender is resending the data.           |
| (d) SYN Flag is used on every packet header.                           |
| (e) SYN is the flag used to indicate the Synchronize sequence numbers. |

12) Consider the following statements about PAN topologies as defined by IEEE 803.15.4

- (I) PAN specifies mainly peer to peer connections
- (II) PAN doesn't support dynamic connection topologies.
- (III) Multiple power management is specified to reduce power utilisation.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- |                        |                       |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) (i) only           | (b) (i) and (ii) only | (c) (iii) only. |
| (d) (i) and (iii) only | (e) (ii) only         |                 |

13) Identify valid private host IP4 address(s) with the given mask from the following.

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) 192.168.1.5/255.255.255.248 | (b) 192.168.0.34/255.255.255.224 |
| (c) 192.168.2.8/255.255.255.248 | (d) 192.168.0.64/255.255.255.224 |
| (e) 192.168.0.0/248.0.0.0       |                                  |

14) Consider the following statements about connectionless and connection oriented protocols.

- (I) UDP is a connectionless protocol.
- (II) TCP is a connectionless protocol.
- (III) FTP is a Connection Oriented protocol.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- |     |                    |     |                   |     |             |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------|
| (a) | (i) only           | (b) | (i) and (ii) only | (c) | (iii) only. |
| (d) | (i) and (iii) only | (e) | all               |     |             |

15) How many hosts can be configured in a /24 IPv4 subnet.

- |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | 254 | (b) | 128 | (c) | 256 |
| (d) | 512 | (e) | 255 |     |     |

16) Consider the following statements about VLANs.

- (I) VLAN can be created only based on IP Subnets.
- (II) Frame tagging functions at Layer 2 will reduce the processing and administrative overhead in VLAN setup.
- (III) A hybrid port can only carry traffic which will belong to a single VLAN.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- |     |                    |     |                   |     |             |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------|
| (a) | (i) only           | (b) | (i) and (ii) only | (c) | (iii) only. |
| (d) | (i) and (iii) only | (e) | (ii) only         |     |             |

17) What is the specified wire diameter in AWG for CAT 6 UTP?

- |     |    |     |    |     |    |
|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 23 | (b) | 24 | (c) | 21 |
| (d) | 22 | (e) | 20 |     |    |

18) Which of the following can be considered true regarding TCP/IP?

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|-----|--|
| (a) | IP operates at transport layer in the OSI 7 layer model.       |
| (b) | TCP, handles reliable delivery for messages of arbitrary size. |
| (c) | TCP operates at the network layer in the OSI 7 layer model.    |
| (d) | Routing of data is handled by Internet Protocol (IP).          |
| (e) | IP operates at Data link layer of OSI 7 layer model.           |

19) Which of the following can be considered true regarding TCP/IP 3 way handshake Connection Establishment?

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | Active open: The client sets the sync bit and sends the port number for the connection.  |
| (b) | Active open: The server sets the sync bit and the client port number for the connection. |
| (c) | Active open: The initial sequence number (ISN) is sent by the client.                    |
| (d) | Passive open: The server acknowledges the Client ISN and responds with its ISN.          |
| (e) | Passive open: The server does not set the sync bit.                                      |

20) Identify the network in CIDR notation, which has the IP address range 10.1.0.0 – 10.1.31.255.

- |     |             |     |              |     |             |
|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|
| (a) | 10.1.0.0/21 | (b) | 10.1.32.0/20 | (c) | 10.1.0.0/20 |
| (d) | 10.1.0.0/22 | (e) | 10.1.0.0/24  |     |             |

21) Identify the applicable feedback Error Control based mechanism\|s in data transmission from the following.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Stop-and-wait ARQ | (b) Selective Repeat ARQ |
| (c) block codes       | (d) Go-Back-N ARQ        |
| (e) convolution codes |                          |

22) Which of the following technologies can be used to implement wired LAN security?

- |                   |         |         |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| (a) IPS           | (b) WEP | (c) ACL |
| (d) MAC filtering | (e) VPN |         |

23) Consider the following statement/s about the Domain Name Service.

- (I) DNS is a distributed service.
- (II) DNS has 3 major components: resource records ,name servers and the resolver.
- (III) Root servers hold the highest level of hierarchical DNS information

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|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) (i) only           | (b) (i) and (ii) only | (c) (iii) only. |
| (d) (i) and (iii) only | (e) All               |                 |

24) Which of the following is/are correct with regard to firewalls?

- |   |
|---|
| (a) First generation firewalls can only block access of unsecure file types                     |
| (b) The second generation firewalls can operate on all 7 layers of the OSI model                |
| (c) Forth generation firewalls are active dynamic devices                                       |
| (d) Third generation firewalls do not operate at the application layer of the OSI 7 layer model |
| (e) Third generation firewalls can keep track of individual user.                               |

25) Consider the following statement(s) about last mile connectivity technologies.

- I. xDSL technology can provide high bandwidth links using copper for distances exceeding 10KM.
- II. GPRS can provide higher link speeds than EDGE.
- III. WiMAX technology can provide link speeds of upto 1Gbps for fixed base stations.

- |                        |                       |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) (i) only           | (b) (i) and (ii) only | (c) (iii) only. |
| (d) (i) and (iii) only | (e) All               |                 |

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