1. Some protocols are considered to be technically non-routable. Which of the following statements best describes the most common reason why a protocol would be considered non-routable

a.It does not contain the appropriate Data Link layer information required by routers.

b.It uses advanced Transport layer services to move across the Internet and avoids the routing overhead required by the more primitive networking protocols.

c.It defines Physical layer network addresses for internal routing.

d.It does not specify the Network layer addresses required by routers.

Answer: d

2. What is the binary network ID of the loopback IP address

a.1

b.10101010

c.0

d.1111111

Answer:d

3. You are configuring a router. According to the manual, you will need a transceiver to connect to the LAN ports of the router. What kind of physical interface does the router have

a.MSAU

b.RJ-11

c.AUI
d.BNC
Answer:c
4. Which of the following OSI layers is responsible for identifying communications partners
a.Application
b.Session
c.Network
d.Presentation
Answer: a
5. Which of the following network topologies have each computer connected to a central point?
a.Bus
b.Ring
c.Star
d.Mesh
Answer:c
6.Round robin scheduling is essentially the preemptive version of
a.FIFO
b.Shortest job first
c.Shortes remaining

d.Longest time first
Ans:a
7. What is the memory from 1K - 640K called ?
a.Extended Memory
b.Normal Memory
c.Low Memory
d.Conventional Memory
Ans:d
8. Virtual memory is
a.An extremely large main memory
b.An extremely large secondary memory
c.An illusion of extremely large main memory
d.A type of memory used in super computers.
Ans:c
9. The problem of thrashing is effected scientifically by
·
a.Program structure
b.Program size
c.Primary storage size
d. None of the above
Ans:a
10 is the situation in which a process is waiting o
another process, which is also waiting on another process

which is waiting on the first process. None of the processes involved in this circular wait are making progress.

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a.Deadlock
b.Starvation
c.Dormant
d. None of the above
Ans:a
11. Find the output of the following program
void main()
int a, *pa, &ra;
pa = &a;
ra = a;
cout <<"a="<<<"*pa="<<*pa <<" ra"<}
<<"*pa="<<*pa <<" ra"<
Answer : Compiler Error: 'ra', reference must be initialized
<<"*pa="<<*pa <<" ra"<
Explanation : Pointers are different from references. One of the
main differences is that the pointers can be both initialized
and assigned, whereas references can only be initialized. So
this code issues an error
12.NULL Pointer can be used as
a. To stop indirection in a recursive data structure
b. As an error value
c. As a sentinel Value
```

```
d. All of Above
Ans:d
13. What will the output of following code
{
int x = 10, y = 15;
x = x++;
y = ++y;
printf("%d, %d \n", x, y);
}
a. 10, 15
b. 10, 16
c. 11, 16
d. 11, 15
Ans:c
14. Which one of the following is not the advantages of
functions?
a. Debugging is easier
b. Testing is easier
c. Recursive call is possible
d. It consumes low disk space
Ans:d
15. Which of the following is/are storage class
a. Automatic
```

- b. Static
- c. Allocated
- d. All of Above

Ans:d