SECTION A:

QUESTION ONE(30 MARKS)

1. Computer Network is
A. Collection of hardware components and computers
B. Interconnected by communication channels
C. Sharing of resources and information
D. All of the Above

2. What is a Firewall in Computer Network?
A. The physical boundary of Network
B. An operating System of Computer Network
C. A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
D. A web browsing Software

3. How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

4. DHCP is the abbreviation of
A. Dynamic Host Control Protocol
B. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
C. Dynamic Hyper Control Protocol
D. Dynamic Hyper Configuration Protocol

5. IPV4 Address is
A. 8 bit
B. 16 bit
C. 32 bit
D. 64 bit

6. DNS is the abbreviation of
A. Dynamic Name System
B. Dynamic Network System
C. Domain Name System
D. Domain Network Service

7. What is the meaning of Bandwidth in Network?
A. Transmission capacity of a communication channels
B. Connected Computers in the Network
C. Class of IP used in Network
D. None of Above

8. ADSL is the abbreviation of

b) Chief network
c) Prime network
d) Overlay network

24. In computer network nodes are
a) The computer that originates the data
b) The computer that routes the data
c) The computer that terminates the data
d) all of the mentioned

25. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in
a) Broadcast network
b) Unicast network
c) Multicast network
d) None of the mentioned

26. Bluetooth is an example of
a) Personal area network
b) Local area network
c) Virtual private network
d) None of the mentioned

27. A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
a) Bridge
b) Firewall
c) Router
d) All of the mentioned

28. A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called
a) Protocol architecture
b) Protocol stack
c) Protocol suit
d) None of the mentioned

29. Network congestion occurs
a) In case of traffic overloading
b) When a system terminates
c) When connection between two nodes terminates
d) None of the mentioned

30. Which one of the following extends a private network across public networks?
a) Local area network
b) Virtual private network
c) Enterprise private network
d) Storage area network

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

(a). Explain the following terms in Network management (10 mks)
- i. Configuration management
- ii. Performance and Fault Management
- iii. Cost Management
- iv. Security Management
- v. End User Support management

(b) Discuss the following Network media types (6 mks)
- i. Copper Media
- ii. Optical media
- iii. Wireless Media

(c) List four internet communication tools (4 mks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

(a). Discuss any five network services required in a computer network :(10 mks)

(b)List and explain the functions of any five network intermediary devices (10 mks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

(a) Discuss five advantages and disadvantages of computer networks (10mks)

(b). what are the five components/ elements of a computer communication systems (5mks)

(c).Explain the following terms as used in computer communications systems (4mks)
(i). Host
(ii). Workstation
(iii) Server
(iv). Client

(d).Define Network management (1mk)

A. Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line
B. Asymmetric Digital System Line
C. Asymmetric Dual System Line
D. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

9. What is the use of Bridge in Network?
A. to connect LANs
B. to separate LANs
C. to control Network Speed
D. All of the above

10. Router operates in which layer of OSI Reference Model?
A. Layer 1 (Physical Layer)
B. Layer 3 (Network Layer)
C. Layer 4 (Transport Layer)
D. Layer 7 (Application Layer)

11. Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?
A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Network layer
D. Datalink layer

12. What does Router do in a network?
A. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links
B. Forwards a packet to the next free outgoing link
C. Determines on which outing link a packet is to be forwarded
D. Forwards a packet to all outgoing links except the originated link

13. The Internet is an example of
A. Cell switched network
B. circuit switched network
C. Packet switched network
D. All of above

14. What does protocol defines?
A. Protocol defines what data is communicated.
B. Protocol defines how data is communicated.
C. Protocol defines when data is communicated.
D. All of above

15. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?
A. Physical layer
B. Data link layer
C. Network layer
D. Transport layer

16. What is the full form of RAID?
A. Redundant Array of Independent Disks
B. Redundant Array of Important Disks
C. Random Access of Independent Disks
D. Random Access of Important Disks

17. Which of the following can be Software?
A. Routers
B. Firewalls
C. Gateway
D. Modems

18. What is the access point (AP) in wireless LAN?
a) Device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network
b) Wireless devices itself
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of the mentioned

19. WPA2 is used for security in
a) Ethernet
b) Bluetooth
c) Wi-Fi
d) None of the mentioned

20. An attempt to make a computer resource unavailable to its intended users is called
a) Denial-of-service attack
b) Virus attack
c) Worms attack
d) Botnet process

21. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called
a) Computer network
b) Distributed system
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of the mentioned

22. Two devices are in network if
a) a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device
b) a process is running on both devices
c) PIDs of the processes running of different devices are same
d) None of the mentioned

23. Which one of the following computer network is built on the top of another network?
a) Prior network