1) Several protocols for upper layers in bluetooth use _____
a) UDP
b) HSP
c) ITC
d) L2CAP

2) Protocols are set of rules to govern _____
a) Communication
b) Standard
c) Metropolitan communication
d) Bandwidth

3) An internet is a _____
a) Collection of WANS
b) Network of networks
c) Collection of LANS
d) Collection of identical LANS and WANS

4) Checksum is used in Internet by several protocols although not at the _____
a) Session layer
b) Transport layer
c) Network layer
d) Data link layer

5) In version field of IPv4 header, when machine is using some other version of IPv4 then datagram is _____
a) Discarded
b) Accepted
c) Interpreted
d) Interpreted incorrectly

6) Network layer at source is responsible for creating a packet from data coming from another _____
a) Station
b) Link
c) Node
d) Protocol

7) Header of datagram in IPv4 has _____

a) 0 to 20 bytes
b) 20 to 40 bytes
c) 20 to 60 bytes
d) 20 to 80 bytes

8) In IPv4 layer, datagram is of _____
a) Fixed length
b) Variable length
c) Global length
d) Zero length

9) In IPv4, service type of service in header field, first 3 bits are called _____
a) Type of service
b) Code bits
c) Sync bits
d) Precedence bits

10) Which is a link layer protocol?
a) ARP
b) TCP
c) UDP
d) HTTP

11) Which protocol is commonly used to retrieve email from a mail server?
a) FTP
b) IMAP
c) HTML
d) TELNET

12) Which protocol standard of serial communication specify the bi-directional and half-duplex form of data transmission by allowing various numbers of drivers and receivers in bus configuration?
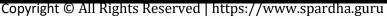a) RS232
b) RS2485
c) RS422
d) RS423

12) What is the maximum device handling capacity of serial standard protocol RS485 in terms of drivers and receivers on a single line?
a) 8
b)10
c)16
d) 32

13) Which mechanism automates the enabling of RS485 transceiver with an elimination of hardware handshake line during each time of the data transmission ?
a) RTS Control
b) Send Data Control
c) Tri-State Control
d) Bit-wise Enable Timing Control

14) What does an IC that initiate or enable the data transfer on bus can be regarded as, in accordance to the I2c protocol specifications?
a) Bus Master
b) Bus Slaves
c) Bus Drivers
d) Bus Data Carriers

15) What is the directional nature of two active wires SDA & SCL usually adopted in I2C Bus for carrying the information between the devices ?
a) Uni-directional
b) Bi-directional
c) Multi-directional
d) None of the above

16) Which potential mode of operation indicate the frequent sending of byte to the slave corresponding to the reception of an acknowledge signal when it becomes desirable for the master to write to the slave during data transmission in I2C bus?
a) Master in master-transmit mode & Slave in slave-receive mode
b) Slave in slave-transmit mode & Master in master-receive mode

c) Master in master-transmit mode as well as master-receive mode
d) Slave in slave-transmit mode as well as slave-receive mode

17) Which among the below stated salient feature/s of SPI contribute to the wide range of its applicability?
a) Simple hardware interfacing
b) Full duplex communication
c) Low power requirement
d) All of the above

18) Which characteristic/s of two-wire interface (TWI) make it equally valuable in comparison to serial-peripheral interface (SPI) ?
a) Less number of pins on IC packages than SPI
b) It possesses formal standard unlike SPI
c) Slave Addressing before communication & better hardware control
d) All of the above

19) What is the maximum speed of operating frequency exhibited by SPI as compared to that of TWI?
a) Less than 10 MHz
b) Greater than 10 MHz
c) Equal to 10 MHz
d) None of the above

20) Which development tool / program has the potential to allocate the specific addresses so as to load the object code into memory?
a) Loader
b) Locator
c) Library
d) Linker

21) The assembler list file generated by an assembler mainly includes _____
a) binary codes
b) assembly language statements
c) offset for each instruction

d) all of the above

22) TCP stands for?
a) Transport Control Protocol
b) Transfer Control Protocol
c) Transmission Control Protocol
d) Transfer Congestion Protocol

23) IP stands for?
a) Internet Protocol
b) International Protocol
c) Invert Protocol
d) Invoice Protocol

24) UDP stands for?
a) User specified Dialog Protocol
b) User Datagram Protocol
c) User Dialog Protocol
d) Unsent Data Protocol

25) HTTP stands for?
a) Hyper Ticks Transfer Protocol
b) Huge Time Transfer Protocol
c) Hyper Time Try Protocol
d) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

26) FTP stands for?
a) File Transport Protocol
b) File Transfer Protocol
c) Film Transfer Protocol
d) File Trigger Protocol

27) NTP stands for?
a) Next Transfer Protocol
b) Network Time Protocol
c) New Time Protocol
d) Network Transfer Protocol

28) HTTPS stands for?
a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
b) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Saturn
c) Hyper Time Transfer Protocol Saturn
d) Hyper Time Transfer Protocol Secure

29) SNMP stands for?
a) Simple Network Message Protocol
b) Secure Network Message Protocol
c) Simple Network Management Protocol
d) Secure Network Management Protocol

30) SMB stands for?
a) Server Message Block
b) Simple Message Block
c) Simple Message Broadcast
d) Server Message Broadcast

31) SMTP stands for?
a) Server Management Transfer Protocol
b) Server Mail Transfer Protocol
c) Secure Mail Transfer Protocol
d) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

32) DHCP stands for?
a) Double Host Committed Protocol
b) Dynamic Host Common Protocol
c) Dynamic Hyper Common Protocol
d) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

33) SCTP stands for?
a) Stream Control Transmission Protocol
b) Speed Control Transfer Protocol
c) Stream Control Transfer Protocol
d) Speed Control Transmission Protocol

34) PTP stands for?
a) Post Time Protocol
b) Post Transfer Protocol
c) Picture Transfer Protocol
d) Pixel Transfer Protocol

35) DCCP stands for?
a) Datagram Congestion Control Protocol
b) Data Control Congestion Protocol
c) Datagram Control Congestion Protocol
d) Dynamic Congestion Control Protocol

36) POP3 stands for?
a) Presentation Operational Protocol version 3
b) Post Office Protocol version 3
c) Post Operational Protocol version 3
d) Pre Office Protocol version 3

37) HTCPCP stands for?
a) Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol
b) Host Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol
c) HUB Type Coffee Pot Control Protocol
d) Huge Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol

38) MTP stands for?
a) Message Type Protocol
b) Message Transfer Protocol
c) Media Transfer Protocol
d) Media Transmission Protocol

39) SFTP stands for?
a) Simple File Transfer Protocol
b) Safe File Transfer Protocol
c) Safety File Transfer Protocol
d) Secure File Transfer Protocol

40) SSL stands for?
a) Simple Secure Layer
b) Secure Socket Layer
c) Server Socket Layer
d) Server Secure Layer