

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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BCA (SEM.-V) (NEP) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

COMPUTER APPLICATION

(Computer Networks)

Paper Code							
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[BCA-5003]

Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छानना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. What is a major cause of signal distortion in guided media?
 - (A) Attenuation
 - (B) Noise
 - (C) Delay distortion
 - (D) Crosstalk
2. What is the key function of the Logical Link Control (LLC) sublayer in the Data Link layer?
 - (A) Managing access to the shared medium.
 - (B) Providing framing.
 - (C) Providing services to the Network layer.
 - (D) Handling physical addressing.
3. Which guided medium offers the highest data transmission speed and security?
 - (A) Coaxial cable
 - (B) Twisted-pair cable
 - (C) Fiber optic cable
 - (D) Shielded twisted-pair
4. The process of converting an analog signal to a digital one is known as:
 - (A) Modulation
 - (B) Demodulation
 - (C) Digitization
 - (D) Packetization
5. Which of the following is a key feature of the ISDN Basic Rate Interface (BRI)?
 - (A) It provides a single channel for data
 - (B) It uses two B-channels and one D-channel.
 - (C) It is designed for high-speed fiber optic connections.
 - (D) It is used exclusively for voice calls.
6. What is the key difference between a protocol and a standard?
 - (A) A protocol is a set of rules, while a standard is a formal document.
 - (B) A protocol is proprietary, while a standard is open.
 - (C) A standard is a de facto rule, while a protocol is a de jure rule.
 - (D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
7. Which error detection method uses a mathematical calculation based on the data to generate a checksum?
 - (A) Simple parity check
 - (B) Two-dimensional parity check
 - (C) Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
 - (D) Checksum

8. What is a key role of the ISDN D-channel?
 - (A) Carrying user data
 - (B) Providing signaling and control information.
 - (C) Transmitting high-speed video.
 - (D) Acting as a backup channel.
9. In packet switching, data is divided into small, manageable blocks called:
 - (A) Frames
 - (B) Segments
 - (C) Packets
 - (D) Datagrams
10. What is the primary function of the Presentation layer in the OSI model?
 - (A) Managing sessions
 - (B) End-to-end data delivery
 - (C) Data translation and encryption
 - (D) Routing packets
11. In Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM), how are signals from different sources combined?
 - (A) By assigning a different frequency band to each signal.
 - (B) By allowing each signal to use the full bandwidth for a short period of time.
 - (C) By sending each signal one after another in a continuous stream.
 - (D) By combining them based on their amplitude.
12. The Transport layer protocol that provides a connectionless service is:
 - (A) TCP
 - (B) UDP
 - (C) IP
 - (D) HTTP
13. ISDN was developed to support which type of services over a single digital line?
 - (A) Only voice services.
 - (B) Only data services.
 - (C) Both voice and data services.
 - (D) Only video conferencing.
14. The time required for a signal to travel from one point to another is known as:
 - (A) Propagation speed
 - (B) Propagation time
 - (C) Throughput
 - (D) Latency
15. Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (WDM) is a technology used with which type of transmission medium?
 - (A) Coaxial cable
 - (B) Twisted-pair cable
 - (C) Optical fiber
 - (D) Radio waves

16. Which category of networks covers the largest geographical area?
- (A) PAN
 - (B) LAN
 - (C) MAN
 - (D) WAN
17. A network that connects devices within a city is called a:
- (A) LAN
 - (B) WAN
 - (C) MAN
 - (D) PAN
18. In a packet-switched network, what happens if a packet arrives with errors?
- (A) It is always corrected by the network.
 - (B) It is discarded, and a retransmission may be requested.
 - (C) It is forwarded as-is.
 - (D) The entire message is discarded.
19. A character-oriented protocol transmits data in blocks of:
- (A) Bits
 - (B) Bytes
 - (C) Packets
 - (D) Frames
20. Which of the following is not a function of the Transport layer?
- (A) Port addressing
 - (B) Segmentation and reassembly
 - (C) Routing
 - (D) Congestion control
21. A Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) is a common method for:
- (A) Error correction
 - (B) Error detection
 - (C) Flow control
 - (D) Framing
22. The PPP Authentication component that uses a three-way handshake and sends the password encrypted is:
- (A) PAP
 - (B) CHAP
 - (C) LCP
 - (D) NCP
23. A data link protocol that transmits a continuous stream of bits and uses a flag to delimit frames is:
- (A) Character-oriented
 - (B) Byte-oriented
 - (C) Bit-oriented
 - (D) Block-oriented
24. What is the primary function of a modem in a data communication system?
- (A) Converting digital signals to analog signals for transmission and vice versa
 - (B) Acting as a firewall.
 - (C) Providing power to the network.
 - (D) Managing network security.

25. What is the key difference between circuit switching and packet switching?
- (A) Circuit switching uses a dedicated path, while packet switching does not.
 - (B) Circuit switching is less efficient for bursty data
 - (C) Packet switching is more secure.
 - (D) Packet switching is faster for real-time applications.
26. Which layer provides the user with an interface to the network, such as email or file transfer?
- (A) Session layer
 - (B) Transport layer
 - (C) Network layer
 - (D) Application layer
27. The difference between guided and unguided media is that guided media:
- (A) Use a physical path for the signal.
 - (B) Are always faster.
 - (C) Use wireless transmission.
 - (D) Are more expensive.
28. The process of establishing, managing, and terminating a conversation between two applications is the function of which OSI layer?
- (A) Application layer
 - (B) Presentation layer
 - (C) Session layer
 - (D) Transport layer
29. Which type of switching dedicates a physical path between two communicating parties for the entire duration of the communication?
- (A) Packet switching
 - (B) Message switching
 - (C) Circuit switching
 - (D) Data switching
30. What is the main characteristic of a point-to-point line configuration?
- (A) A shared link among multiple devices
 - (B) A dedicated link between two devices
 - (C) A broadcast link to all devices
 - (D) A unidirectional link
31. The TCP/IP model's Application layer combines the functions of which OSI layers?
- (A) Application, Presentation, and Session
 - (B) Network, Transport, and Application
 - (C) Data Link, Network, and Transport
 - (D) Physical and Data Link
32. In a full-duplex transmission mode, communication is:
- (A) Unidirectional only
 - (B) Bidirectional but one at a time
 - (C) Bidirectional simultaneously
 - (D) Multidirectional

33. The Transport layer is responsible for:
- (A) End-to-end, process-to-process data delivery.
 - (B) Hop-to-hop data delivery.
 - (C) Physical bit transmission.
 - (D) Framing.
34. In the context of network devices, what is a key difference between a repeater and a hub?
- (A) A repeater filters data, a hub does not.
 - (B) A repeater has a single input/output, while a hub has multiple.
 - (C) A hub regenerates the signal, a repeater does not.
 - (D) A repeater is a Layer 2 device, a hub is Layer 1.
35. What is the purpose of the PPP Link Control Protocol (LCP)?
- (A) To establish, configure, and test the data link connection.
 - (B) To manage network layer protocols.
 - (C) To provide user authentication.
 - (D) To encapsulate network layer data
36. What is the main function of a bridge?
- (A) To connect segments of the same network and filter frames based on MAC addresses.
 - (B) To connect different networks and perform routing.
 - (C) To convert signals between different protocols.
 - (D) To manage data security.
37. Which device works at the Physical layer to connect multiple computers in a star topology?
- (A) Switch
 - (B) Bridge
 - (C) Repeater
 - (D) Hub
38. What is the main difference between synchronous and asynchronous protocols?
- (A) Synchronous protocols use a shared clock signal.
 - (B) Asynchronous protocols transmit data in continuous streams.
 - (C) Synchronous protocols do not use a clock.
 - (D) Asynchronous protocols are faster.
39. What is the primary purpose of the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)?
- (A) To provide a standardized method for transmitting multi-protocol data over serial links.
 - (B) To manage connections in a local area network.
 - (C) To provide error correction for all network traffic
 - (D) To route packets on the internet.
40. Internetworking refers to the process of:
- (A) Connecting multiple separate networks to form a single larger network.
 - (B) Connecting two devices on the same network.
 - (C) Managing a single network.
 - (D) Providing a user interface for network access.

41. Which device operates at the Network layer and is used to connect different networks and forward data packets based on IP addresses?
- (A) Bridge
 - (B) Repeater
 - (C) Router
 - (D) Gateway
42. What does the DTE-DCE interface define?
- (A) The connection between a computer and a peripheral
 - (B) The physical and electrical characteristics of the link between a data terminal equipment and a data circuit-terminating equipment
 - (C) The connection between two computers
 - (D) The interface for connecting to a LAN
43. What is the term for the unwanted electrical energy that interferes with a signal?
- (A) Attenuation
 - (B) Distortion
 - (C) Noise
 - (D) Jitter
44. What is the function of the Network Control Protocol (NCP) in PPP?
- (A) To manage the physical link.
 - (B) To authenticate the user.
 - (C) To configure and bring up different network-layer protocols.
 - (D) To establish and terminate the connection.
45. A router's main function is to:
- (A) Connect two segments of the same LAN.
 - (B) Forward packets between different networks.
 - (C) Amplify a signal.
 - (D) Convert analog signals to digital.
46. The Presentation layer is concerned with the syntax and semantics of the information exchanged between two systems. This includes:
- (A) Routing and addressing
 - (B) Data encryption and compression
 - (C) Establishing sessions
 - (D) End-to-end data delivery
47. A device that regenerates a signal to extend its transmission distance is a:
- (A) Bridge
 - (B) Repeater
 - (C) Router
 - (D) Gateway

48. Which of the following is a similarity between the OSI and TCP/IP models?
- (A) Both have exactly seven layers.
 - (B) Both are based on the same protocol standards.
 - (C) Both have an application layer, transport layer, and network layer.
 - (D) Both were developed by the same organization.
49. The ISDN channel that provides signaling for setting up and tearing down calls is the:
- (A) D-channel
 - (B) B-channel
 - (C) P-channel
 - (D) H-channel
50. A device that connects to a network and generates or receives digital data is called a:
- (A) DCE
 - (B) DTE
 - (C) Modem
 - (D) Router
51. The physical layer is responsible for:
- (A) Logical addressing
 - (B) Data encryption
 - (C) Bit-level transmission
 - (D) Flow control
52. Which of the following is a connection-oriented protocol at the Transport layer?
- (A) UDP
 - (B) IP
 - (C) TCP
 - (D) ARP
53. The main difference between a bridge and a router is that a bridge operates at the Data Link layer, while a router operates at the:
- (A) Physical layer
 - (B) Network layer
 - (C) Transport layer
 - (D) Application layer
54. What is a key design issue for the Network layer?
- (A) Flow control
 - (B) Framing
 - (C) Logical addressing and routing
 - (D) Error detection
55. What is the name of the official standard-setting organization for telecommunication and information technologies?
- (A) IETF
 - (B) ITU-T
 - (C) IEEE
 - (D) ISO
56. Which transmission medium is characterized by its use of light pulses to transmit data?
- (A) Twisted-pair cable
 - (B) Coaxial cable
 - (C) Optical fiber
 - (D) Radio waves

57. The Shannon capacity of a channel is limited by which two factors?
- (A) Bandwidth and distance
 - (B) Bandwidth and signal-to-noise ratio
 - (C) Attenuation and noise
 - (D) Propagation speed and time
58. What is a de jure standard?
- (A) A standard adopted by common usage
 - (B) A standard that has been legislated by an official body
 - (C) A standard created by a vendor
 - (D) A standard that is proprietary
59. The IEEE is a key organization for which type of standards?
- (A) Telephony
 - (B) Internet protocols
 - (C) Electrical and electronic engineering
 - (D) Broadcast media
60. A gateway is a device that connects networks that use different:
- (A) MAC addresses
 - (B) IP addresses
 - (C) Protocols
 - (D) Hubs
61. Which network topology uses a single backbone cable to which all devices are connected?
- (A) Ring
 - (B) Star
 - (C) Bus
 - (D) Mesh
62. In the OSI model, which layer adds a header and a trailer to the data unit to form a "frame"?
- (A) Network layer
 - (B) Transport layer
 - (C) Data link layer
 - (D) Physical layer
63. The capacity of a noisy channel is given by which theorem?
- (A) Nyquist's Theorem
 - (B) Fourier's Law
 - (C) Shannon-Hartley Theorem
 - (D) Ohm's Law
64. A modem's primary function is to:
- (A) Convert digital signals to analog signals and vice-versa
 - (B) Amplify signals
 - (C) Route data packets
 - (D) Detect and correct errors
65. What does the term "Throughput" measure?
- (A) The maximum data rate of a channel
 - (B) The actual data transfer rate over a period of time
 - (C) The propagation delay
 - (D) The signal-to-noise ratio
66. In a multipoint line configuration, the total capacity of the channel is:
- (A) Shared among all devices
 - (B) Dedicated to one device
 - (C) Increased with more devices
 - (D) Not affected by the number of devices

67. What is the name of the ISDN channel used for user data that operates at 64 Kbps?
- (A) D-channel
 - (B) B-channel
 - (C) H-channel
 - (D) P-channel
68. Which PPP component is responsible for authenticating the peer and configuring the data link layer?
- (A) NCP
 - (B) LCP
 - (C) IPCP
 - (D) PAP
69. Which layer of the OSI model ensures that data is delivered error-free, in sequence, and without losses?
- (A) Network layer
 - (B) Transport layer
 - (C) Data link layer
 - (D) Application layer
70. The OSI model's Session layer is responsible for:
- (A) Establishing, managing, and terminating sessions between applications.
 - (B) Packet routing.
 - (C) Data encryption.
 - (D) Error detection and correction.
71. A "Half-duplex" communication link allows data to be transmitted:
- (A) In only one direction at a time.
 - (B) In both directions simultaneously.
 - (C) From a central point to multiple receivers.
 - (D) In a broadcast manner.
72. A ring topology's main disadvantage is that:
- (A) A single cable break can disable the entire network.
 - (B) It is difficult to install.
 - (C) It requires a central hub
 - (D) It is very expensive.
73. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for routing data from source to destination?
- (A) Transport layer
 - (B) Data link layer
 - (C) Network layer
 - (D) Application layer
74. In the context of data link control, which term refers to the process of delimiting a stream of bits into meaningful blocks of data?
- (A) Flow control
 - (B) Error control
 - (C) Framing
 - (D) Encoding
75. What is the relationship between wavelength and frequency?
- (A) They are directly proportional.
 - (B) They are inversely proportional.
 - (C) They are unrelated
 - (D) They are always equal

76. Which of the following is an example of a synchronous data link protocol?
- (A) HDLC
 - (B) SLIP
 - (C) PPP
 - (D) XMODEM
77. Data compression and encryption are functions performed at which OSI layer?
- (A) Session layer
 - (B) Presentation layer
 - (C) Transport layer
 - (D) Application layer
78. What is the function of the Application layer in the OSI model?
- (A) Providing a user interface and network services to applications.
 - (B) Routing packets.
 - (C) Managing data encryption.
 - (D) Converting digital signals.
79. What is a key difference between a traditional modem and a cable modem?
- (A) Cable modems use dial-up access.
 - (B) Cable modems connect to the phone line.
 - (C) Cable modems use a coaxial cable network.
 - (D) Cable modems are slower.
80. Which layer in the OSI model is responsible for providing reliable data transfer service to the upper layers?
- (A) Data Link Layer
 - (B) Network Layer
 - (C) Transport Layer
 - (D) Session Layer
81. In a star topology, if the central hub fails:
- (A) The entire network fails.
 - (B) Only the device connected to the hub fails.
 - (C) The network becomes a ring.
 - (D) The network continues to function normally.
82. A Local Area Network (LAN) is typically defined by its:
- (A) Geographical spread
 - (B) Number of users
 - (C) Type of protocol used
 - (D) Transmission speed
83. Which topology is most robust against a single device failure?
- (A) Bus
 - (B) Star
 - (C) Ring
 - (D) Mesh
84. Which of the following is an unguided transmission medium?
- (A) Twisted-pair
 - (B) Coaxial cable
 - (C) Fiber optic cable
 - (D) Bluetooth

85. The term "attenuation" in data communication refers to the:
- (A) Spreading of a signal over time
 - (B) Loss of signal strength over distance
 - (C) Unwanted electrical signal interference
 - (D) Change in signal shape
86. What is the primary function of "flow control" at the Data Link layer?
- (A) To ensure data is transmitted at a steady rate without overwhelming the receiver.
 - (B) To detect and correct errors in data transmission.
 - (C) To manage logical addressing.
 - (D) To determine the physical path for the data
87. The technique that allows multiple analog signals to share a single transmission medium by using different frequency bands is:
- (A) Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM)
 - (B) Frequency-Division Multiplexing (FDM)
 - (C) Wave-Division Multiplexing (WDM)
 - (D) Statistical Multiplexing
88. What is a main disadvantage of message switching?
- (A) It requires a dedicated path.
 - (B) It has significant delays due to the store-and-forward nature.
 - (C) It is not suitable for data transmission.
 - (D) It requires complex routing tables.
89. The TCP/IP protocol suite uses a five-layer model. What is the name of the lowest layer?
- (A) Physical layer
 - (B) Network Access layer
 - (C) Internet layer
 - (D) Transport layer
90. In a packet-switched network, packets from the same message may take different routes to the destination. This is called:
- (A) Datagram approach
 - (B) Virtual circuit approach
 - (C) Message switching
 - (D) Circuit switching
91. The process of dividing a single high-speed channel into multiple lower-speed channels is called:
- (A) Demultiplexing
 - (B) Multiplexing
 - (C) Switching
 - (D) Routing

92. What is the primary function of a Transport layer protocol like TCP?
- (A) Routing packets.
 - (B) Providing a reliable connection.
 - (C) Defining logical addresses.
 - (D) Converting data formats.
93. What is the main purpose of a coaxial cable's outer metal shield?
- (A) To provide structural support
 - (B) To reduce electromagnetic interference
 - (C) To increase signal speed
 - (D) To carry power
94. ISDN allows for different channels to be used for separate purposes simultaneously. This is a form of:
- (A) Multiplexing
 - (B) Switching
 - (C) Addressing
 - (D) Routing
95. Which of the following is not a fundamental component of a data communication system?
- (A) Message
 - (B) Sender
 - (C) Protocol
 - (D) Modem
96. What is the main function of the Network layer in the TCP/IP model?
- (A) Logical addressing and routing
 - (B) Physical addressing
 - (C) End-to-end process-to-process delivery
 - (D) Providing user interface
97. What does "DTE" stand for?
- (A) Data Transmission Entity
 - (B) Digital Terminal Equipment
 - (C) Data Terminal Equipment
 - (D) Dynamic Telephony Exchange
98. In distributed processing, what is the main advantage of having multiple computers work together?
- (A) Centralized control
 - (B) Increased reliability
 - (C) Simplified maintenance
 - (D) Reduced security risks
99. Which of the following is a reason for using standards in data communication?
- (A) To ensure only one vendor's equipment can be use(D)
 - (B) To promote interoperability between different systems.
 - (C) To limit the number of network users.
 - (D) To increase network costs.
100. Which of the following is not a function of the Data Link layer?
- (A) Framing
 - (B) Error control
 - (C) Logical addressing
 - (D) Flow control

ROUGH WORK

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।