QUESTION BANK

on

COMPUTER NETWORK

&

WEB TECHNOLOGY

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UNIT - 1

1. Physical layer is to transport a_____from one machine to another.

   a. Row bit stream b. Media

   c. Copper wire d. None of the above

2. One of the oldest and still most common transmission media is _____

   a. Telephone b. Twist pair

   c. Category d. Analog

3. The most common application of the twisted pair is the _____

   a. Computer system b. Telephone system

   c. Physical layer. d. Network layer

4. Twisted pairs can be used for transmitting either_____or _____

   a. Media & radio b. Analog & digital signals

   c. Magnetic & media. d. Routing

5. The most common ways to transport data from one computer to another is to write them onto_____Or_____Magnetic tape & removable Media

   a. Copper wire

   b. Digital signals

   c. Digital waves

6. Common transmission medium is the _____

   a. Coaxial cable b. Magnetic tape

   c. Analog d. Bluetooth

7. Coaxial cable consist of a_____as the core.

   a. Stiff copper wire b. Relaying space

   c. Satellite d. Analog

8. Coax is still widely used for cable television and _____network.

   a. Metropolitan area b. Coaxial cable

   c. Twisted pair d. Wide area

9. There wavelength bands are used for_____.

a. Transmitted power b. Optical communication

c. Digital system d. Satellite

10. Optical transmission system has_____key components.

a. Three b. Five

c. Ten d.Two

11. The wireless lan should work in_____of base station

a. Presence b. Absence

c. Presence & absence d. Null

12. All communication should go through base station called_____.

a. Access point in 802.0 b. Access point in 802.11

c. Access point 0 d. Resist point

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c. Access point 0 d. Resist point

15. RAM has its own reference model different from _____model

a. NSI b. OSI

c. ASCII d. Null

16. The ATM cell contains 53 byte where 5 bytes of_____.

a. Header b. Record

c. File d. Payload

17. PMD -

a. Polynomial medium dependent

b. Physical medium dependent

c. Physical medium department

d. Poly matter density

18. AAL layers are divide into_____sublayers

a. 2 b. 3

c. 4 d. 32

19. An ATM model is a_____dimensional model

a. 2 b. 3

c. Single d. Multi

20. The ATM layer deals with cells and cell

a. Manipulation b. Update

c. Deletion d. Transport

21. Both_____and ATM are designed for wide area networking

a. Internet b. Technology

c. Machines d. e waves

22. AAL layer split into _____

a. SAR&CS b. SER&CSE

c. SIR d. 2

23. Expand NSF

a. National science foundation

b. National service foundation

c. National sanitation foundation

d. National scantron foundation

24. ARPANET stands for _____

a. Advanced research project agency network

b. Automatic research project agency network

25. Fuzz balls were connected with _____

a. 56-kbps b. 25-kbps

c. 70-kbps d. 20-kbps

26. Are specialized forums in which users with a common interest can exchange messages?

a. Remote login

b. File transfer

c. Newsgroups

d. e mail

27. _____networks are organized like traditional WAN s with lines and switches(remotes)

a. NSF b. BBN

c. TCP d. ATM

28. ___become a generalized distributed data base system for storing information

a. LANS b. DNS

c. NSF d. ATM

29. The IMPS were interconnected by__lines leased from telephone companies

a. 56-kbps b. 25-kbps

c. 70-kbps d. 20-kbps

30. LANS were connected to ____

a. DNS b. UNIX

c. UCLA d. ARPANET

31. WAN stands for _____

a. Wire area network
b. Wide area network
c. Wireless area network
d. Wired area network

32.LAN stands for _____

a. Local area network
b. Less area network
c. Line area network
d. Lane area network

33.ATM uses_____.

a. Asynchronous frequency division multiplexing
b. Asynchronous time divison
c. Asynchronous space division multiplexing
d. Asynchronous amplitude division multiplexing

34.ATM standard defines_____layers.

a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

35. In frame relay networks, extended address is used _____

a. To increase the range of data link connection identifiers
b. For error detection

c. For encryption

d. For error recovery

36.Application layer is implemented in _____

a. End system b. NIC

c. Ethernet d. Packet transport

37. In TCP IP Model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is _____

a. Application layer b. Transport layer

c. Link layer d. Session layer

38.The functionalities of the presentation layer include _____

a. Data compression b. Data encryption

c. Data description d. All of the mentioned

39. A 4 byte IP address consists of _____

a. Only network address

b. only host address

c. Network address & host address

d. Network address & MACaddress

40.Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?

a. Routing b. inter-networking

c. Congestion control d. error control

41.In virtual circuit network each packet contains _____

a. Full source and destination address

b. a short VC number

c. Only source address

d. only destination address

42.Which of the following routing algorithms can be used for network layer design?

a. Shortest path algorithm

b. distance vector routing

c. Link state routing

d. all of the mentioned

43.Bluetooth is the wireless technology for ____

a. Local area network
b. Personal area network
c. Metropolitan area network
d. Wide area network

44.Bluetooth supports ___

a. Point-to-point connections
b. point-to-multipoint connection
c. Both point-to-point connections and point-to-multipoint connection
d. Multipoint to point connection

45. What is A2DP (advanced audio distribution profile)?

a. A Bluetooth profile for streaming audio
b. Streaming video
c. A Bluetooth profile for security
d. A Bluetooth profile for file Management

46. SONET stands for ___

a. Synchronous optical network

b. synchronous operational

c. Stream optical network

d. shell operational network

47. In SONET, STS-1 level of electrical signaling has the data rate of _____

a. 51.84 Mbps b. 155.52 Mbps

c. 2488.320 Mbps d. 622.080 Mbps

48. The path layer of SONET is responsible for the movement of a signal

a. From its optical source to its optical destination

b. across a physical line

c. Across a physical section

d. back to its optical source

49. What is internet?

a. A single network

b. A collection of unrelated computers

c. Interconnection of local area networks

d. Interconnection of wide area Networks

50. The size of an IP address in IPv6 is _

a. 32 bits b. 64 bits

c. 128 bits d. 265 bits

51. Internet works on ____

a. Packet switching

b. Circuit switching

c. Both packet switching and circuit

d. Data switching

52. Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol used in internet?

a. Remote procedure call

b. internet relay chat

c. Resource reservation protocol

d. local procedure call

53. When the mail server sends mail to other mail servers it becomes _

a. SMTP server
b. SMTP client
c. Peer
d. Master

54. Expansion of SMTP is _____

a. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

b. Simple Message Transfer Protocol

c. Simple Mail Transmission Protocol

d. Simple Message Transmission Protocol

55. Internet mail places each object in

a. Separate messages for each object

b. One message

c. Varies with number of objects

d. multiple messages for each object

56. Typically the TCP port used by SMTP is

a. 25 b. 35

c. 50 d. 15

57. Which of the following is an example of user agents for e-mail?

a. Microsoft Outlook b. Facebook

c. Google d. Tumblr

58. The number of objects in a Web page which consists of 4 jpeg images and HTML text is

a. 4 b. 1

c. 5 d. 7

59. The default connection type used by HTTP is _____

a. Persistent

b. Non-persistent

c. Can be either persistent or non-persistent

d. none of the above

60. The first Network was called _____

a. CNNET b. NSFNET

c. ASAPNET d. ARPANET

61.A__set of rules that governs data communication.

a. Protocols b. Standards

c. RFCs d. Servers

62. Which of this is not a network edge device?

a. PC b. Smartphones

c. Servers d. Switch

63. Three or more devices share a link inconnection.

a. Unipoint b. Multipoint

c. Point to point d. Simplex

64. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called _____

a. Computer network b. distributed system

c. Networking system d. mail system

65. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in _____

a. Broadcast network b. unicast network

c. Multicast network d. any cast network

66.A _____is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routinginformation included in the packet.

a. Bridge b. firewall

c. Router d. hub

67.A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called _____

a. Protocol architecture

b. protocol stack

c. Protocol suite

d. protocol system

68.Network congestion occurs _

a. In case of traffic overloading

b. when a system terminates

c. When connection between two nodes terminates

d. In case of transfer failure

69. Which of the following networks extends a private network across public networks?

a. Local area network

b. virtual private network

c. Enterprise private network

d. storage area network

70. Which address is used on the internet for employing the TCP/IP protocols?

a. Physical address and logical address

b. port address

c. Specific address

d. All of the mentioned

71. Which layer provides the services to user?

a. Application layer

b. session layer

c. Presentation layer

d. physical layer

72. Transmission data rate is decided by _____

a. Network layer

b. physical layer

c. Data link layer

d. transport layer

ANSWERS

1.a,2,b,3.b,4.b,5.a,6.a,7.a,8.a,9.b,10.a,11.a,12.b,13.b,14.a,
15.b,16.a,17.b,18.a,19.b,20.a,21.a,22.d,23.a,24.a,25.a,26.c,
27.b,28.b,29.a,30.d,31.a,32.a,33.b,34.b,35.a,36.a,37.a,38.d,
39.c,40.d,41.b,42.d,43.b,44.c,45.a,46.a,47.a,48.a,49.d,50.c,
51.a,52.c,53.a,54.a,55.b,56.a,57.a,58.c,59.a,60.d,61.a,62.d,63.b,
64.a,65.a,66.c,67.b,68.a,69.b,70.d,71.a,72.b

UNIT-2

1. Energy of the discrete particles can be given by_____

   a. Photons

   b. Electrons

   c. Protoplasm

   d. Neutrons

2. The modern wireless digital communication began in the Island.

   a. Baffin Island

   b. Hawaiian Island

   c. Lakshadweep Islands

   d. Majuli Island

3. The term LF refers to _____

   a. Low frequency

   b. Least frequency

   c. Light frequency

d. Intensive frequency

4. What is the typical shape of a radio wave?

a. Square

b. Triangle

c. Sine

d. Parabolic

5.Microwaves are often refracted by the _____

a. Electromagnetic waves

b. Atomic layer

c. Biosphere

d. Atmospheric layer

6. Which radiation has the highest penetrating power?

a. Alpha radiation

b. Gamma radiation

c. Beta radiation

d. All have the same

7. Infrared wave is used for_____range communication.

a. Short range

b. High range

c. Low range

d. Long range

8. Which of the following are not electromagnetic waves?

a. Cosmic rays

b. Gamma rays

c. β rays

d. X rays

9. WLAN stand for_____.

a. Wired local area network

b. Wide length available network

c. Wide local area network

d. Wireless Local area network

10. Electromagnetic spectrum is a collection of_____.

a. Wavelength

b. Proton

c. Frequency

d. All the above

11. The sharing of a medium and its link by two or more devices is called_____.

a. Fully duplexing

b. Microplexing

c. Multiplexing

d. Duplexing

12. Multiplexing is used in_____.

a. Packet switching

b. Data switching

c. Circuit switching

d. Packet & Circuit switching

13. Which multiplexing technique used to transmit digital signals?

a. FDM

b. WDM

c. TDM

d. FDM & WDM

14. where are n signal sources of same data rate, then the TDM link has___slots.

a. n

b. n*2

c. n/2

d. 2n

15. If link transmits 4000frames per second and each slot has 8 bits, the transmission rate of circuit this TDM is _____

a. 32kbps

b. 500kbps

c. 500bps

d. 32bps

16. The state when dedicated signals are idle are called_____.

a. Death period

b. Silent period

c. Poison period

d. Stop period

17. Multiplexing provides_____.

a. Efficiency

b. Anti jamming

c. Privacy

d. Both Efficiency & Privacy

18. In TDM, the transmission rate of a multiplexed path is always the sum of the transmission rates of the signal sources.

a. Greater than

b. Equal to

c. Lesser than

d. Equal to or greater than

19. In TDM, slots are further divided into_____.

a. Seconds

b. Packets

c. Frames

d. Bits

20. Full form of PCM_____.

a. Pulse code modulation

b. Phase change memory

c. Pulse code modulator

d. Plug compatible module

21. We add r redundant bits to each block to make the length n=k + r. The resulting nbit block are called____.

a. Datawords

b. Codewords

c. Blockwords

d. None of the above

22. The_____between two words is the number of differences between corresponding bits.

a. Hamming code

b. Humming rule

c. Hamming distance

d. None of the above

23. Voltage can be include in a wire (or current in a wire loop) by ____.

a. Moving the wire near a magnet

b. Both of these

c. Changing current in a nearby wire

d. Neither of these

24. A device that transforms electrical energy to mechanical energy

is a _____

a. Generator

b. Transformer

c. Motor

d. none of the above

25. To guarantee the detection up to 5 errors in all cases the minimum hamming distance in a block code must be____.

a. 5

b. 11

c. 6

d. none of the above

26. The wiring used in the local loop is usually___twisted-pair.

a. Unshielded

b. Metal

c. Shield

d. Non metal

27. A__loop is the wired connection from a telephone company's central office.

    a. Global

    b. For

    c. Local

    d. While

28. In many urban and commercial areas, the loop is being upgraded to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN).

    a. Local

    b. For

    c. Global

    d. While

29. The loop carries_____signals for telephone services that are then routed over publicnetworks.

    a. Analog

    b. Digital

c. None of the above

d. Analog and digital

30. The local loop is typically made of coaxial or_____.

a. Copper

b. Nickel

c. Optical fibre

d. Both a and b

31. What is wireless local loop also called as_____.

a. Fixed wireless loop

b. Complete wireless loop

c. Incomplete wireless loop

d. None of the above

32. The term LAN stands for_____.

a. Local area network

b. Light area network

c. Loss area network

d. Large area network

33. Local Loops can be, coax, or wireless, and installed to the demarcation point (DemarB..

a. Copper fibre

b. Silicon

c. Nickel

d. Platinum

34. This physical cabling is known as a local loop or____.

a. Communication line

b. Local line

c. Telephone line

d. Global line

35. The physically connects the home telephone to the CO PSTN switch.

a. Global loop

b. For loop

c. Local loop

d. While loop

36. The data link layer takes the packets from_____and encapsulates them into frames fortransmission.

a. Network layer

b. Transport layer

c. Physical layer

d. Application layer

37. Which sublayer of the data link layer performs data link function that depend upon the typeof medium?

a. Logical link control

b. Network interface control sublayer

c. Media access control sublayer

d. Error control sublayer

38. Header of a frame generally contains_____.

a. Synchronization bytes

b. Frame identifier

c. Addresses

d. All of the mentioned

39. Automatic repeat request error management mechanism is provided by _____

a. Logical link control sublayer

b. Network interface control sublayer

c. Media access control sublayer

d. Application access control sublayer

40. When 2 or more bits in a data unit has been changed during the transmission, the error iscalled_____.

a. Random error

b. Inverted error

c. Burst error

d. Double error

41. CRC stands for_____.

a. Cyclic Redundancy Check

b. Code Redundancy Check

c. Code Repeat check

d. Cyclic Repeat Check

42. Which of the following is a data link protocol?

a. Ethernet

b. HDLC

c. Point to point protocol

d. All of the mentioned

43. Which of the following is the multiple access protocol for channel access control?

a. CSMA/CD

b. Both CSMA/CD & CSMA/CA

c. CSMA/CA

d. HDLC

44. The technique of temporarily delaying outgoing acknowledgements so that they can be hooked onto the next outing data frame is called_____

a. Piggy backing

b. Fletcher' s checksum

c. Cyclic Redundancy Check

d. Parity Check

45. In a communication satellite, the telephone channels are assembled in_____.

a. AM

b. TDM

c. FM

d. FDM

46. In satellite communication, a signal received by an antenna is fed directly into the receivingequipment via a suitable transmission medium.

a. True

b. Equal

c. False

d. None of these

47. What is application of satellite system?

a. Whether forecasting

b. Point to point communication

c. Terrestrial communication

d. None of the above

48. Mention the different services of satellite system.

a. Broadcasting satellite services

b. Information transmission

c. Single transmission

d. None of the above

49. INTELSAT stands?

a. International Telecommunications Satellite

b. India Telecommunications Satellite

c. Inter Telecommunication Satellite

d. Inner Telecommunications Satellite

50. Kepler's first law states?

a. The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an ellipse.

b. The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an circle.

c. The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an sphere.

d. The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an cone.

51. What is application of satellite system?

a. Whether forecasting

b. Point to point communication

c. Terrestrial communication

d. None of these

52. Mention the different services of satellite systems.

a. Broadcasting satellite services

b. Information transmission

c. Signal transmission

d. None of these

53. The Orbital Communication Corporation (Orbcomm) system is a___, which providestwo-way message and data communications services and position determination.

a. MEO satellite system

b. LEO satellite system

c. GEO satellite system

d. None of these

54. The Orbital Com~~municati~~on Corporation (Orbcomm) system is a LEO satellite system, which provides _____

a. Two-way
b. Half-way
c. One-way
d. None of these

55. BSC is developed by

a. Motorola
b. Nokia
c. IBM
d. Toshiba

56. This is the ability to increase system performance gradually as the workload grows just by adding processors.

a. Multipliability
b. Scalability
c. Inheritance
d. Vectorization

57. Which of the following primarily uses guide media?

a. Cellular telephone system

b. Satellite communication

c. Local telephone system

d. Radio broadcasting

58. When discussing unguided media , we usually refer to____.

a. Metallic wires

b. The atmosphere

c. Non-metallic wires

d. None of the above

59. The speed mismatch between the sender and the receiver is called_____.

a. Error control

b. Flow control

c. Speederror

d. Transmission control

60. In fiber optics, the single source is_____.

a. Light

b. Infrared

c. Radio

d. Very low frequency

61. SMTP refers to_____.

a. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

b. Small Mail Transfer Protocol

c. Simple Mass Transfer Protocol

d. Small Mass Transfer Protocol

62. Which one is not a Microcomputer?

a. Desktop

b. Notebooks

c. Server

d. Tablet Pc

63. Hard Disk is_____.

a. An Optical Storage Device

b. A Magnetic Storage Device

c. An Electronic Storage Device

d. A Memory Device

64. Which factor does affect CUP speed?

a. Size of registers

b. Cache memory

c. Hard Drive free space

d. Clock speed

65. Motherboard chip sent comprises of_____.

a. North Bridge and South Bridge

b. RAM

c. CUP

d. Keyboard

66. Which one is not system software?

a. Cent OS

b. MS word

c. Libuntu

d. Windows XP

67. ____is a repository of information linked together from points all over the world.

a. The WWW

b. HTML

c. HTTP

d. None of the above

68. In modulo-11 arithmetic, we use only the integers in the range_____, inclusive.

a. 1 to 1

b. 1 to 10

c. 0 to 1

d. None of the above

69. In modulo-2 arithmetic, we use only_____.

a. 1 and 2

b. 0 and 1

c. 0 and 2

d. None of the above

70. A simple parity-check code can delete _____

a. An even-number of

b. No error

c. Two

d. An odd-number of

71. Adding 1 and 1 in modulo-2 arithmetic results in_____ Errors

a. 1

b. 0

c. 2

d. None of the above

72. In block coding, if k=2 and n=3, we have___invalid codewords.

a. 8

b. 2

c. 4

d. None of the above

73. In_____coding, we divide our message into block, each of bits, called_____.

a. block ; blockwords

b. block ; datawords

c. linear ; datawords

d. None of the above

74. ____codes are special linear block codes with one extra property.

It codeword isrotated, the result is another codeword.

a. Non-linear

b. Cyclic

c. Convolution

d. None of the above

75. The of errors is more difficult than the____.

a. correction ; detection

b. creation ; correction

c. detection ; correction

d. creation ; detection

76. The hamming distance between equal codewords is_____.

a. 1

b. 0

c. n

d. None of the above

77. The hamming distance between 100 and 001 is_____.

a. 2

b. 1

c. 0

d. None of the above

ANSWERS

1.a,2,b,3.b,4.b,5.a,6.a,7.a,8.a,9.b,10.a,11.a,12.b,13.b,14.a,
15.b,16.a,17.b,18.a,19.b,20.a,21.a,22.d,23.a,24.a,25.a,26.c,
27.b,28.b,29.a,30.d,31.a,32.a,33.b,34.b,35.a,36.a,37.a,38.d,
39.c,40.d,41.b,42.d,43.b,44.c,45.a,46.a,47.a,48.a,49.d,50.c,
51.a,52.c,53.a,54.a,55.b,56.a,57.a,58.c,59.a,60.d,61.a,62.d,63.b,
64.a,65.a,66.c,67.b,68.a,69.b,70.d,71.a,72.b,73.a,74.b,75.d,76.a,
77.a

UNIT-3

1. The data link layer takes place from_____and encapsulates them into frames from transmission
   a. Network layer
   b. physical layer
   c. Transport layer
   d. application layer

2. Which of the following is not done by data link layer ?
   a. Framing
   b. error control
   c. Flow control
   d. channel coding

3. Which sublayer of the data link layer performs data link functions that depend upon the typeof medium?
   a. Logical link control sublayer
   b. media access control sublayer

c. Error control sublayer

d. network interface sublayer

4. Header of a frame generally contains_____

a. Synchronization bytes

b. Address

c. Frame identifier

d. all of the mentioned

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b. Media access control sublayer

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d. Application access control sublayer

6. When 2 or more bits in a data unit has been changed during the transmission the error iscalled_

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b. Burst error

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d. Double error

7. CRC stands for_____

a. Cyclic Redundancy Check

b. Code Repeat Check

c. Code Redundancy Check

d. Cyclic Repeat Check

8. Which of the following is a data link protocol

a. Ethernet

b. Point to point protocol

c. hdlc

d. All of the mentioned

9. Which of the following is the multiple access protocol for channel access Control?

a. CSMA/CD

b. CSMA/CA

c. Both A and B

d. HDLC

10. The technique of temporarily delaying outgoing acknowledgements so that they can be hooked onto the next outgoing data frame is called _____

a. Piggybacking

b. Cyclic Redundancy Check

c. Fletcher's check sum

d. Parity check

11. Sliding window protocol makes use of two types of frames namely

a. Data frame

b. Acknowledgement frame

c. Both A and B

d. None of these

12. In the sliding window method of flow control, the receiver window size when ACK is sent

    a. Increases in

    b. Decreases in

    c. Doubles in

    d. Remains its originaL

13. In the sliding window method of flow control, the receiver window____size when frames arereceived

    a. Increases in

    b. Decrease in

    c. Doubles in

    d. Remains its original

14. Sliding window protocol keeps record of frame sequences sent and acknowledged whencommunication takes place between

    a. Users

    b. two users

c. More users

d. none of these

15. Sliding window protocol works on_____two-way communication

a. No duplex

b. Half duplex

c. Full duplex

d. Single duplex

16. SMDS is a

a. Data device

b. telephone service

c. Frame service

d. video service

17. The sender's window is a sliding window protocol expands when ____

a. ASK is received

b. an ASK is sent

c. A frame is sent

d. a frame is received

18. The receiver's window in a sliding window protocol expands when _____

a. An ASK is received.

b. An ASK is sent

c. A frame is sent

d. frame is received

19. Sliding window is a_____technique

a. Line discipline

b. flow control

c. Error control

d. session management

20. In the sliding window method of flow control, the sender may sendat a time

a. Several times

b. only one frames

c. Set number of frames

d. two frames

21. Which of the following is false with respect to TCP

a. Connection –oriented

b. process-to-process

c. Transport layer protocol

d. unrealisable

22. The value of acknowledged field in segment defines_____

a. Sequence number of bytes received previously

b. Total number of bytes to receive

c. Sequence number of the next byte to be received

d. Sequence of zeros and ones

23. TCP process may not write and read data at the same speed so

we need for storage

a. Packets

b. Bubbers

c. Segments

d. stacks

24. Communication offered by TCP is_____

a. full-duplex

b. half-duplex

c. Semi-duplex

d. byte by byte

25. To achieve reliable transport in TCP_____is used the safe and sound arrival of data

a. Packets

b. Buffer

c. Segment

d. acknowledgement

26. In the segment header sequence number and acknowledgement number fields refer to

a. Byte number

b. buffer number

c. Segment number

d. acknowledgement

27. Suppose a TCP connection is transferring a file of 1000 bytes the first byte is numbered10001.What is the next sequence

a. 10000

b. 10001

c. 12001

d. 11001

28. Bytes of data being transferred in each connection are numbered by TCP. These numbers starts with a _____

a. Fixed number

b. Random sequence of 0's and 1's

c. One

d. sequence of 0's and 1's

29. In TCP, sending and receiving data is done as_____

a. Stream of bytes

b. sequence of characters

c. Lines of data

d. packets

30. The lower sublayer of data link is responsible for _____

a. Multiple access

b. point to point access

c. Error access

d. File control

31. Multiple access is divided into_____

a. Two categories

b. three categories

c. Four categories

d. five categories

32. The maximum through put for process ALOHA is present

a. 12.2

b. 18.4

c. 36.8

d. none of the above

33. To avoid collisions on wireless networks_____was inverted

a. CSMA/CA

b. CSMA/CD

c. either A or B

d. both A and B

34. What is the access point (AP) in a wireless Lan

a. device that allows wireless device

b. wireless device itself

c. all the nodes in the network

d. all of these

35. What is WPA

a. WIFI protected access

b. wired protected access

c. WIFI process access

d. wired process access

36. We discussed_____channelization protocols

a. two

b. three

c. four

d. none

37. Bluetooth is a_____technology that connects device called gadgets in small area

a. wired LAN

b. wireless LAN

c. VLAN

d. all of these

38. In the_____method the station in a network or organized in a logical ring

a. reservation

b. polling

c. token passing

d. none of these

39. Automatic repeat request error management mechanism is provided by_____

a.local link control sublayer b.media access control

c.network interface sublayer d.application access sublayer

40. The time over which a call can be maintained within a cell without handoff is called_____

a. run time

b. peak time

c. dwell time

d. cell time

41. Dwell time does not depend on which of the following factor

a. propagation

b. interference

c. distances

d. mobile station

42. A handoff is initiated when the power received from the base station of a neighbouring cellfalls behind the power received from the current base station by certain level

a. true

b. false

43. What is the disadvantage of guard channel?

a. cross talk

b. near far effect

c. efficient utilisation of spectrum

d. reduce total carried traffic

44. Soft handoff is also known as _____

a. MAHO

b. Handover

c. break before make

d. make before break

45. What was the typical handoff time in first generation analog cellular systems?

a. 1 second

b. 10 seconds

c. 1 minute

d. 10 milliseconds

46. Umbrella cell approaches is possible by using _____

a. Antenna of same heights

b. Antenna of different heights

c. Different voice channels.

d. Different control channel

47. Which of the following priority handoff method decrease the probability of forcedtermination of a call due to lack of available channels?

a. Quering

b. Guard channel

c. Cell dragging

d. Near far effect

48. MAHO stands for_____

a. MSC assisted handoff

b. Mobile assisted handoff

c. Machine Assisted Handoff

d. Man Assisted Handoff

49. The maximum throughput for pure ALOHA is present .

a. 12.2

b. 18.4

c. 36.8

d. none

50. In__each station sends a frame whenever it has a frame to send

a. pure ALOHA

b. spotted ALOHA

c. both A and B

d. neither A nor B

51. 802.11 wireless networking uses what method as the media access method

a. CSMA/CD

b. CTS/RTS

c. CSMA/CA

d. CSXD/CD

52. Gateway provides the connection between_____and____

a. cloud & controller

b. network & cloud

c. network & controller

d. controller & device

53. Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11standard for wireless LAN?

a. CDMA

b. CDMA/CD

c. CDMA/CA

d. none

54. What is the wireless system used by Dell?

a. WAN

b. WWAN

c. HAN

d. MAN

55. Do we have a protection in Dell ?

a. true

b. false

56. An interconnected collection of piconet is called _____

a. scatternet

b. micronet

c. mininet

d. multinet

57. In a piconet, there can be up to_____parkex nodes in the network

a. 63

b. 127

c. 255

d. 511

58. Bluetooth is the wireless technology for_____

a. local area network.

b. personal area network

c. metropolitan area network

d. wide area network

59. Which of the following frequencies is not in WiMAX for communication

a. 2.3 GHZ

b. 2.4 GHZ

c. 2.5 GHZ

d. 3.5 GHZ

60. WiMAX provides _____

a. VoIP services

b. IPTV services

c. both A and B

d. no IPTV services

61. WiMAX provides_____

a. simplex communication

b. half duplex communication

c. full duplex communication

d. no communication

62. Bluetooth uses_____

a. frequency hopping spread spectrum

b. orthogonal frequency division multiplexing

c. time division multiplexing

d. channel division Multiplexing

63. Unauthorised access of information from a wireless device through a Bluetooth connection iscalled ____

a. bluemaking

b. bluesnarfing

c. bluestring

d. bluescoping

64. What is A2DP ?

a. a bluetooth profile for streaming audio

b. .a bluetooth profile for streaming video

c. a bluetooth profile for security

d. a bluetooth profile for file management

65. In a piconet one master device_____

a. can be a slave in same piconet

b. can be slave in another piconet

c. cannot be a slave

d. can be master in another piconet

66. Bluetooth supports_____

a. point -to-point connections

b. point-to-multipoint connection

c. both A and B

d. none

67. A scatternet can have maximum _____

a. 10 piconets

b. 20 piconets

c. 30 piconets

d. 40 piconets

68. Which of the following tasks is not done by data link layer?

a. framming

b. error control

c. flow control

d. channel coding

69. Header of a frame generally contains _____

a. synchronization bytes

b. addresses

c. frame identifier

d. all of the mentioned

70. The network layer is concerned with_____of data

a. bits

b. frames

c. packets

d. bytes

ANSWERS

1.a,2,d,3.b,4.d,5.a,6.b,7.a,8.d,9.c,10.a,11.c,12.a,13.b,14.b,
15.c,16.a,17.a,18.b,19.b,20.a,21.d,22.c,23.b,24.c,25.a,26.d,
27.b,28.d,29.a,30.a,31.b,32.c,33.a,34.a,35.a,36.b,37.b,38.c,
39.a,40.c,41.d,42.b,43.d,44.d,45.b,46.b,47.a,48.b,49.b,50.a,
51.c,52.a,53.c,54.b,55.a,56.a,57.c,58.b,59.b,60.c,61.c,62.a,63.b,
64.a,65.b,66.c,67.a,68.d,69.d,70.c

UNIT-4

1. Which level is the network layer in the OSI model?

   a. Third level

   b. Fourth level

   c. Second level

   d. Fifth layer

2. Data in network layer is transferred in the form of

   a. Layers

   b. Packets

   c. Bytes

   d. Bits

3. The network layer is considered as the_____of the OSI Model.

   a. Backbone

   b. Packets

   c. Bytes

d. bits

4. The network layer contains which hardware device?

   a. Routers, Bridges
   b. Bridges only
   c. Bridges and switches
   d. Routers, Bridges and Switches

5. Network layer protocol exits in _____

   a. Host
   b. Switches
   c. Packets
   d. Bridges

6. What are the common protocols associated with the network layer?

   a. Address Resolution Protocol
   b. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
   c. Internet protocol
   d. Neighbor Discovery Protocol

7. The network layer responds to request from which layer?

   a. Transport layer

   b. Data layer

   c. Application layer

   d. Session layer

8. The network layer issues request to which layer?

   a. Transport layer

   b. Data link layer

   c. Application layer

   d. Session layer

9. IP is connectionless.

   a. True

   b. False

10. Does network layer in TCP/IP and OSI Model are same.

    a. True

    b. False

11. What are called routers?

a. The devices that operates at session layer

b. The devices that operates at data layer

c. The devices that operates at application layer

d. The devices that operates at network.

12. ICMP stands for _____

a. Internet Coordinate Message Protocol

b. Internet Control Message Protocol

c. Interconnect Control Message Protocol

d. Interconnect Coordinate Message Protocol

13. Packets will be transferred in how many types?

a. 5 types

b. 4 types

c. 2 types

d. 3 types

14. DDP stands for _____

a. Datagram Delivery Protocol

b. Device Delivery Protocol

c. Datagram Device Protocol

d. Device Datagram Protocol

15. RIP stands for _____

a. Reduced Information Protocol

b. Routing Internet Protocol

c. Routing Information Protocol

d. Reduced Internet Protocol

16. What is the format of IP address?

a. 34 bit

b. 64 bit

c. 16 bit

d. 32 bit

17. Version 6 of IP address has how many bits.

a. 64 bits

b. 128 bits

c. 32 bits

d. 256 bits

18 .IANA stands for _____

a. Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

b. Internal Assigned Numbers Authority

c. Internet Associative Numbers Authoritative

d. Internal Associative Numbers Authority

19. RIR stands for _____

a. Regional Internal Registries

b. Registries Internet Regional

c. Regional Internet Registries

20.Geolocation software is used by host.

a. True

b. False

21. How many version /s of IP's are there?

a. 4 versions

b. 3 versions

c. 2 versions

d. 1 version

22. VLSM stands for _____

a. Version Length Subnet Masking
b. Variable Length Subnet Masking
c. Variable Length Surface Masking
d. Version Length Surface Masking

23. Many desktops and operating systems include which protocol?

a. IPv6 protocol
b. IPv4 protocol
c. Both IPv6 and IPv4 protocol
d. IPv3 protocol

24. The design of the Internet protocol suites adhere to the ____principle.

a. Data corruption
b. Connection oriented
c. End to End principle
d. Reliability

25. ____adjusts the segment size to be smaller than MTU.

a. Internet Protocol 6
b. User Datagram Protocol
c. Internet Protocol 4
d. Transmission Control Protocol

26. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) has been designed to compensate

a. Error-reporting
b. Error-correction
c. Host and management queries
d. All of the mentioned

27. Header size of the ICMP message is _____

a. 8-bytes
b. 8-bits
c. 16-bytes
d. 16-bits

28. During error reporting, ICMP always reports error messages to

a. Destination

b. Source

c. Next router

d. Previous router

29. Which of these is not a type of error-reporting message?

a. Destination unreachable

b. Source quench

c. Router error

d. Time exceeded

_____

30. ICMP error message will not be generated for a datagram having a special address such as

a. 127.0.0.0

b. 12.1.2

c. 11.1

d. 127 31

31. When a router cannot route a datagram or host cannot deliver a datagram, the datagram is discarded and the router or the host

sends a___message back to the source host thatinitiated the datagram.

a. Destination unreachable
b. Source quench
c. Router error
d. Time exceeded

32. The source-quench message in ICMP was designed to add a kind of__to the IP.

a. error control
b. flow control
c. router control
d. switch control

33. In case of time exceeded error, when the datagram visits a router, the value of time to livefield is _

a. Remains constant
b. Decremented by 2
c. Incremented by 1
d. Decremented by 1

34. Two machines can use the timestamp request and timestamp replay messages to determinethe_____needed for an IP datagram to travel between them.

    a. Half-trip time

    b. Round-trip time

    c. Travel time for the next router

    d. Time to reach the destination/source

35. During debugging, we can use the_____ program to find if a host is alive andresponding.

    a. Traceroute

    b. Shell

    c. Ping

    d. java

36. In windows_____can be used to trace the route of the packet from the source to thedestination.

    a. Traceroute

    b. Tracert

c. Ping

d. locater

37. In a simple echo-request message, the value of the sum is 01010000 01011100. Then, valueof checksum is ___

a. 10101111 10100011

b. 01010000 01011100

c. 10101111 01011100

d. 01010000 10100011

38. Two broad categories of congestion control are

a. Open-loop and Closed-loop

b. Open-control and Closed-control

c. Active control and Passive control

d. Active loop and Passive loop

39. In open-loop control, policies are applied to _____

a. Remove after congestion occurs

b. Remove after sometime

c. Prevent before congestion occurs

d. Prevent before sending packets

40. Retransmission of packets must not be done when _____

a. Packet is lost

b. Packet is corrupted

c. Packet is needed

d. Packet is error-free

41. In Go-Back-N window, when the timer of the packet times out, several packets have to beresent even some may have arrived safe. Whereas in Selective Repeat window, the sender resends _

a. Packet which are not lost

b. Only those packets which are lost or corrupted

c. Packet from starting

d. All the packets

42. Discarding policy is mainly done by _____

a. Sender

b. Receiver

c. Router

d. Switch

43. Closed-Loop control mechanisms try to _____

a. Remove after congestion occurs

b. Remove after sometime

c. Prevent before congestion occurs

d. Prevent before sending packets

44. The technique in which a congested node stops receiving data from the immediate upstreamnode or nodes is called as

a. Admission policy

b. Backpressure

c. Forward signaling

d. Backward signaling

45. Backpressure technique can be applied only to _____

a. Congestion networks

b. Closed circuit networks

c. Open circuit networks

d. Virtual circuit networks

46. The packet sent by a node to the source to inform it of congestion is called

a. Explicit
b. Discard
c. Choke
d. Backpressure

47. In the slow-start algorithm, the size of the congestion window increases

____until itreaches a threshold.

a. Exponentially
b. Additively
c. Multiplicatively
d. suddenly

48.In the congestion avoidance algorithm, the size of the congestion window increases

_____until congestion is detected.

a. Exponentially
b. Additively

c. Multiplicatively

d. suddenly

49. The network layer is concerned with_____ of data.

a. Bits

b. Frames

c. Packets

d. bytes

50. Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?

a. Routing

b. inter-networking

c. congestion control

d. error control

51. A 4 byte IP address consists of _____

a. only network address

b. only host address

c. network address & host address

d. network address & MAC address

52. In virtual circuit network each packet contains ____

    a. full source and destination address
    b. a short VC number
    c. only source address
    d. only destination address

53. Which of the following routing algorithms can be used for network layer design?

    a. shortest path algorithm
    b. distance vector routing
    c. link state routing
    d. all of the mentioned

54. Which of the following is not correct in relation to multi-destination routing?

    a. is same as broadcast routing
    b. contains the list of all destinations
    c. data is not sent by packets
    d. there are multiple receivers

55. A subset of a network that includes all the routers but contains no loops is called _____

    a. spanning tree
    b. spider structure
    c. spider tree
    d. special tree

56. Which one of the following algorithm is not used for congestion control?

    a. traffic aware routing
    b. admission control
    c. load shedding
    d. routing information protocol

57. The network layer protocol for internet is _____

    a. Ethernet
    b. internet protocol
    c. hypertext transfer protocol
    d. file transfer protocol

58. ICMP is primarily used for _____

a. error and diagnostic functions

b. addressing

c. forwarding

d. routing

ANSWERS

1.a,2,b,3.a,4.d,5.a,6.c,7.a,8.b,9.a,10.b,11.d,12.b,13.d,14.a,
15.c,16.d,17.b,18.a,19.c,20.a,21.c,22.b,23.a,24.b,25.d,26.d,
27.a,28.b,29.c,30.a,31.a,32.b,33.d,34.b,35.c,36.b,37.a,38.a,
39.c,40.d,41.b,42.c,43.a,44.b,45.d,46.c,47.a,48.b,49.c,50.d,
51.c,52.b,53.d,54.c,55.a,56.d,57.b,58.a

UNIT-5

1. Computer networks today are made up of hundreds and sometimes thousands of
   a. Documents
   b. Components
   c. Servers
   d. entities
2. Performance management is closely related to
   a. Productive fault management
   b. Reactive fault management
   c. Fault management
   d. Preventive management
3. Configuration management can be divided into two subsystems reconfiguration and
   a. Documentation
   b. Information
   c. Servers

d. entity

4. In networks management systems, the term that is responsible for controlling access tonetwork based on predefined policy is called

a. Fault management

b. Secured management

c. Active management

d. Security management

_____

5. Control of user's access to network resources through charges is the main responsibility of

a. Reactive fault management

b. Reconfiguration fault management

c. Accounting management

d. Security management

_____

6. The physical connection between an end point and a switch or between two switches is

a. Transmission path

b. Virtual path

c. Virtual circuit

d. Transmission circuit

7. Which of the following networks supports pipelining effect?

a. Circuit -switched networks

b. Message-switched networks

c. Packet -switched networks

d. Strcam-switched networks

8. In networks management systems, maps track each piece of hardware and its connection to the

a. Ip server

b. Domain

c. Network

d. data

9. Mib is a collection of group of objects that can be managed by

a. Smtp

b. Udp

c. Snmp

d. tcp / ip

10. A network management system can be divided into ____broad categories.

a. three catagories

b. five broad categories

c. seven broad categories

d. ten broad categories

11. In the internet these end points are called _____

a. Ports

b. Networks

c. Sequence

d. connection

12. _____are common issues in the networks when two or more computer areconnected to each other.

a. blue armies

b. protocols

c. two army problems

d. transport

13. The analogous end points in the networks layer that networks layer addresses are then called

a. TPDO

b. NADO

c. TPDUS

d. NSAPS

14. A port number is_____bits long.

a. 18

b. 16

c. 19

d. 20

15. When a connection is set up the low order k bits of the clock are used as

a. initial sequence number

b. addressing

c. internetworks

d. uniform intervals

16. Who introduced the three -way hand shake?

a. Bellman 1957

b. Process server

c. Tomlinson (1975)

d. Dalal (1978)

17. The illegal combination of time and sequence number are

a. Directory server

b. Tsap

c. Packet

d. Forbidden region

18. Symmetric release treats the connection as two separate ____and requires each one tobe released separately.

a. unidirectional connection.

b. subnet design

c. actual sequence

d. duplicate connection

19. There are_____styles of terminating a connection.

    a. One

    b. Two

    c. Three

    d. None

20. The blue armies word to_____their attacks.

    a. Handshake

    b. Connection

    c. Transport layer

    d. Synchronize

21. At the transport layer, to define the processes we need two identifies called

    a. logical addresses

    b. physical addresses

    c. post addresses

    d. none of the addresses

22. udp and tcp are two protocols at the_____layer.

    a. data link

    b. network

    c. transport

    d. application

23. Which of the following does udp provide?

    a. flow control

    b. connection-oriented delivery

    c. error control

    d. none of the above

24. Udp packets are called _____

    a. user diagrams

    b. segments

    c. frames

    d. none of the above

25. Tcp is a_____protocol.

a. bit-oriented

b. message oriented

c. block oriented

d. none of the above

26. One of the main duties of the transport layer is to provide

a. node-to-node

b. host-to-host

c. process -to-process

d. none of the above

27. A client program normally uses_____post number.

a. a well known

b. an ephemeral

c. a private

d. none

28. Udp is an acronym for _____

a. user is an delivery protocol

b. user datagrams protocols

c. user datagram protocol

d. none

29. A socket address is a combination of _____

a. a mac address and a logical address

b. a mac address and a logical address

c. a user specific address and a logical address

d. none

30. Socket-style API for windows is called _____

a. Wsock

b. Winsock

c. Wins

d. sockwi

31. Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream beforepassing it to _____

a. network layer

b. data link layer

c. application layer

d. physical layer

32. Which of the following are the transport layer protocols used in the networking?

a. TCP and FTP

b. UDP and HTTP

c. TCP and UDP

d. HTTP and FTP

33. User datagram protocols is called connectionless because

a. it sends data as a stream of related packets

b. all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer

c. it is received in the same order as sent order

d. it sends data very quickly

34. Transmission control protocol _____

a. is a connection-oriented protocol

b. uses a three way handshake to establish a connection

c. receives data from application as a single stream

d. all of the mentioned

35. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called

    a. Socket

    b. Pipe

    c. Port

    d. machine

36. A___is a TCP name for a transport service access.

    a. Port

    b. Node

    c. Sequence

    d. connection

37. Transport layer protocols deals with_____communication.

    a. application to application communication

    b. process to process communication

    c. node to node communication

    d. man to man communication

38. Which of the following is a transport layer protocol?

a. stream control transmission protocol

b. internet control message protocol

c. neighbor discovery protocol

d. dynamic host configuration protocol

39. _____deals with determining whom you are talking to before revealing sensitiveinformation or entering into a business deal.

a. computer network

b. authentication

c. non- authentication

d. none of these

40. _____also called confidently has to do with keeping information out of the hands ofunauthorized users.

a. Secrecy

b. Authentication

c. non repudiation

d. integrity control

41. The meaning of cryptography that has comes from the Greek word

a. recommended readings

b. writing

c. secret writing

d. none of these

42. A_____is a character for character or bit for bit transformation, without regard to thelinguist structure of the message.

a. Intruder

b. Plaintext

c. Cryptography

d. cipher

43. The idea that the cryptanalyst knows the algorithms and that the secrecy lies exclusively inthe keys is called _____

a. quantum principle

b. kerckhoff's principle

c. newton's principle

d. none of these

44. NST stands for _____

a. National insert of state transport

b. National institute of stands and technology

c. National institute of social transport

d. none of these

45. NSA stands for _____

a. National security agency

b. National social association

c. National service agency

d. none of these

46. Quantum /cryptography is based on the fact that light comes in little packets called_____which have some bulletion properties.

a. Photons

b. rectilinean basis

c. diagonal basis

d. qubits

47. A key length of six digits means _____

a. Million

b. 1000

c. 100

d. 10000

48. The general system of symbol-for -symbol substation is called a

a. cipher substitution

b. transposition cipher substitution

c. cryptanalysis substitution

d. monoalphabetic substitution

49. A later version of TCP, called_____TCP, made an extra, optimization on the_____

a. new reno; reno

b. new taho; taho

c. new reno; taho

d. new taho; reno

50. TCP is a_____protocol.

a. byte -oriented

b. message oriented

c. block-oriented

d. none

51. UDP and TCP are two protocols at the_____layer.

a. Datalink

b. Network

c. Transport

d. application

52. TCP is a (n)_____transport protocol

a. Unreliable

b. best -effect delivery

c. reliable

d. none

53. Communication in TCP is _____

    a. Simplex

    b. half-duplex

    c. full-duplex

    d. none

54. TCP sliding windows are_____oriented.

    a. Packet

    b. Segment

    c. Byte

    d. none

55. In TCP the window should not be _____

    a. Opened

    b. Closed

    c. Shrunk

    d. slide

56. UDP is a_____transport protocol.

a. connectionless, reliable

b. connection-oriented, unreliable

c. connectionless, unreliable

d. none

57. TCP groups a number of bytes together into a packet called a

a. user datagram

b. segment

c. datagram

d. none

58. The geometric arrangement of device on the network is called

a. Topology

b. Protocols

c. Network

d. medium

59. Which is the lowest layer of the OSI model?

a. Datalink

b. Application

c. Network

d. physical

60. Identify the device used to boost up a weak signal repeater.

a. Modem

b. Repeater

c. Switch

d. router

61. What does MAC stand for?

a. media access control

b. mass access contro

c. media access carriage

d. none

ANSWERS

1.b,2,c,3.a,4.d,5.c,6.a,7.c,8.c,9.c,10.b,11.a,12.c,13.d,14.b,

15.a,16.c,17.d,18.a,19.b,20.d,21.c,22.c,23.d,24.a,25.a,26.c,

27.b,28.b,29.d,30.a,31.a,32.c,33.b,34.d,35.a,36.a,37.b,38.a,

39.b,40.a,41.d,42.d,43.b,44.d,45.a,46.a,47.a,48.d,49.a,50.a,

51.a,52.a,53.c,54.c,55.c,56.c,57.b,58.a,59.d,60.b,61.a

WEB TECHNOLOGY

Unit 1

1. A pair of tags and the content these include are known as_____
   a. HTML
   b. XHTML
   c. Element
   d. None of these
2. Links are created using an_____element.
   a. </h>
   b.
   c.
   d. <a>
3. Which element is an example of Empty element you don't need to opening and closing tags
   a.
   b.
   c. <pre>
   d.

4. Full Form of HTML
   a. Hypertext link Markup Language
   b. Hypertext Markup Language
   c. High text Markup Language
   d. High level text Markup Language
5. Full form of XHTML
   a. Extent Hypertext Markup Language
   b. Extensible High level text Markup Language
   c. Extent High level text Markup Language
   d. Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
6. XHTML is a_____language.
   a. Hypertext language
   b. Markup language
   c. Java Language
   d. Coding language
7. The whole document is contained between opening_____and closing_____tags
   a. &
   b. &<H>
   c. <title>&</title>
   d. <html>&</html>

8. XHTML offers_____levels of heading.
   a. one
   b. Two
   c. Eight
   d. six
9. The_____element offer another way to structure your text.
   a.
   b.
   c. <html>
   d. None of these
10. The_____element has a space between the character br and the forward slash
    a.
    b. </br>
    c.
    d. None of these
11. Choose the HTML tag to make the text italic.
    a. <i>
    b. <italic>
    c. <it>
    d. <il>

12. Which tah is used forline break?
    a. <lr>
    b. <ln>
    c.
    d.
 </br>
13. Why does the <br> tag add to your Webpage?
    a. Paragraph break
    b. Long break
    c. Line break
    d. None of these
14. <a> and are the tags used for
    a. aligning text
    b. Adding image
    c. Audio-voice text
    d. Adding links to your page
15. Which tag is used to display picture in HTML page?
    a. Picture
    b. image
    c. img
    d. src
16. The em tag is used to

a. to define emphasized text

b. to define italised text

c. to define strong text

d. to define underlined text

17. Phrase element is used to indicate the

a. Structural meaning of a block text

b. paragraph

c. each line

d.line break

18. Which tag is used to describe address?

a. <emp>

b. <abb>

c. <acronym>

d. <add>

19. The tag that is used to describe the definition is _____

a. <q>

b. <dfn>

c. <samp>

d. <var>

20. The tag which indicates stronger emphasis is

a. <cite>

b. <code>

c.

d. <st>

21. How many types of lists can be created in XHTML_____

a. 4

b. 2

c. 3

d. 5

22. Which attribute is used in ordered lists to select numbers and letters_____

a. Type attribute

b. src attribute

c. longdesc attribute

d. start attribute

23. Which is used to specify the number in numbered list_____

a. type attribute

b. start attribute

c. the lang attribute

d. the dir attribute

24. The definition list is a special kind of list for providing terms followed by_____
    a. Definition
    b. Description
    c. Both a & b
    d. None of these
25. The <li> tag stands for_____
    a. <list item>
    b. list item
    c. list
    d. <list>
26. Which element is used to add a text_____
    a. <del>
    b. <ins>
    c. <add>
    d. <insert>
27. Which element is used to delete the text_____
    a. <del>
    b. <delete>
    c. <ins>
    d. <remove>

28. The <ins> and <del> elements are very similar to a feature called_____
    a. Text changes
    b. Track changes
    c. Edit Changes
    d. None of the these
29. Which attribute is used to indicate the source or reason for a change_____
    a. cite attribute
    b. Title attribute
    c. char attribute
    d. Datetime attribute
30. A set of different character is known as_____
    a. Numeric entity
    b. Data entity
    c. Character entity
    d. Named entity
31. The core attribute and the internationalization attribute are known as
    a. universal attribute
    b. core attribute

c. id attribute

d. class attribute

32. Which attribute can be used to uniquely identify any element within a page?

a. id

b. class

c. title

d. style

33. Which attribute can be used to specify that an element belongs to a class of element?

a. class

b. id

c. style

d. title

34. Which attribute allows you to specify CSS rules within the element ?

a. style

b. title

c. class

d. id

35. In which attribute allows you to indicate the main lang used in a document?
    a. lang
    b. dir
    c. id
    d. class
36. When you link to another page in your own website, the link is known as
    a. internal link
    b. external link
    c. resource link
    d. outer link
37. When you link to different site, it is known as
    a. internal link
    b. relative link
    c. external link
    d. resource link
38. A link is specified using the_____element.
    a. <a>
    b. <p>
    c. <l>

d. <t>

39. To link to another page ,the opening <a> tag must carry an attribute called

a. link

b. href

c. html

d. /link

40. To create a link to an e-mail address, which of the following syntax with the <a> element is used?

a. name@example.com

b. name@example.com

c. name@example.com

d.

41.A_____is simply another name for a folder on a website.

a. Documents

b. files

c. folders

d. Directory

42. URL stands for

a. Unifrom Resource Locator

b. Universal Resource Locator

c. Uniform Relative Location

d. Universal Research Locator

43. An_____contains everything you need to uniquely identify a particular file on the internet.

a. Resource URL

b. Relative URL

c. Absolute URL

d. alter URL

44. A_____indicates where the resource is in relation to the current page.

a. Relative URL

b. Resource URL

c. absolute URL

d. link

45. Links have a starting point known as the_____and a finishing point known as the _____

a. source & destination

b. start & end

c. source & end

d. source & finis

46. Which image format supports transparency and is commonly used for logos and graphics with sharp edges?

a. GIF

b. PNG

c. JPEG

d. BMP

47. How to insert an image in HTML?

a.

b.

c.

d.

48. What are the attributes used to change the size of an image?

a. width and height

b. big and small

c. top and bottom

d. none of the above

49. Adding a border to your image helps the visitor to recognize it as what?

a. a frame

b. a link

c. a picture

d. none of the above

50.What tag was used to display the picture?

a. Picture

b. image

c. img

d. src

51. GIF and JPG are the two main types of what?

a. Animated effects

b. videos

c. images

d. none of the above

52. Which tag is used to insert images into your webpage?

a. Img

b. scr

c. img

d. none of the above

53. Why should you add alternative text to your images?

a. So the user can save the image using the text as a name

b. So the users can get an idea of what the image is before

c. In case the user wishes to load a different picture

d. All of the above

54. When images are used as links they get a blue border?

a. Always

b. never

c. Unless border is set to zero

d. None of the above

55. What is the correct HTML code for inserting a background image?

a. <body background="background.gif">

b.

c. <background image="background.gif">

d. <background="background.gif">

56. Which extension flash files is to be saved?

a. .fla

b. .swf

c. .jpg

d. gif

57. For exporting movie into SWF format which element is used?

a. <Object>

b. <video>

c. <datalist>

d. <dd>

58. Which one of the following does not support flash?

a. iphone

b. android

c. windows

d. linux

59. For playing Flash video you need to convert video into the _____format.

a. flv

b. blue ray

c. webm

d. MPEG

60. Which attribute allows to show on image while downloading a video?

a. controls

b. poster

c. preload

d. none

61. Microsoft windows Media is a part of

a. WMV

b. MOV

c. AVI

d. None of these

62. What is the full form of AVI

a. Audio/Video Interleaved

b. Audio/Video Interface

c. Audio/Voice Interleaved

d. Audio/Video Interface

63. Which of the following is File Extension?

a. .swf

b. .mov

c. .avi

d. All of these

64. Which of the following players can be used in flash authoring tool?

a. Audio Player

b. Video Player

c. OS FLV Player

d. None of these

65. The MIME type for WAVE file is

    a. audio/x-ray

    b. audio/x-wav

    c. video/x-ray

    d. video/x-wav

ANSWERS

1.c,2,d,3.d,4.b,5.d,6.b,7.d,8.d,9.b,10.b,11.a,12.c,13.c,14.d,
15.c,16.a,17.a,18.d,19.b,20.c,21.c,22.a,23.b,24.c,25.b,26.b,
27.a,28.b,29.a,30.c,31.a,32.a,33.a,34.a,35.a,36.a,37.c,38.a,
39.b,40.a,41.d,42.a,43.c,44.a,45.a,46.b,47.d,48.a,49.b,50.c,
51.c,52.c,53.b,54.c,55.a,56.b,57.a,58.a,59.a,60.b,61.a,62.a,63.d,
64.c,65.b

Unit 2

1. <td> element stands for
    a. Table data
    b. table details
    c. time&date
    d. type data
2. Each cell must be represented by
    a. <tr>
    b. Table data
    c. <td>or<tr>
    d. <td>
3. The_____element is containing table for all tables
    a. <table>
    b. <forms>
    c. <frames>
    d. none of these
4. In HTML tables , table row is defined by
    a. <th>tag
    b. <tr>tag
    c. <td>tag

d. <row>tag

5. In HTML tables gap between the borders of each cell is known as

a. Cell spacing

b. cell difference

c. cell padding

d. all of the above

6. In HTML tables , table header is defined by

a. <th>tag

b. <tr>tag

c. <td>tag

d. <thead>tag

7. If you want to merge two or more rows in a table which attribute you can use?

a. Row merge

b. row span

c. col merge

d. col span

8.Which of the following element is used for creating a separate

table footer?

a. <footer>

b. <sepfooter>

c. <tfoot>

d. none of these

9.In HTML tables space between the edges of a cell and its contents is called

a. Cell spacing

b. cell difference

c. cell padding

d. all of the above

10. <tr> element stands for

a. table row

b. table right

c. type rename

d. none

11. In HTML tables , table data or cell is defined by

a. <th>tag

b. <tr>tag

c. <td>tag

d. <tdata>

12. Which tag allows you to add a row in a table

A<td> and </td>

b. <cr> and </cr>

c. <th> and </th>

d. <tr> and </tr>

13. Which attribute you will use with TD tag to merge two cells horizontally?

a. Merge=colspan2

b. rowspan=2

c. colspan=2

d. merge=row2

14. Each cell of the table can be represented by using

a. <tr>

b. <td>

c. <th>

d. table

15. Headings of table lies inside

a. <thead>

b. <tfoot>

c. <th>

d. <tbody>

16. For adding caption to the table we use

a. <caption>

b. <thead>

c. <th>

d. <tr>

17. The <tfoot> element must appear before the_____element in the source document

a. <body>

b. <tbody>

c. <foot>

d. <thead>

18. The width attribute allows to specify the width of the cell in _____

a. Height

b. char

c. row span

d. pixels

19. <TD> .....</TD> tag is used for

a. Table heading

b. table records

c. table row

d. none

20. Which of the following is an attribute of <table>tag

a. Src

b. Link

c. Cell padding

d. Bold

21. Which attribute in frame element specifies whether or not to display a border around a frame____

a. The name attribute

b. frame border attribute

c. scrolling attribute

d. all of the above

22. Which attribute in HTML is used to provide a detailed description of an image_____

a. Longdesc

b. long

c. <longdesc>

d. all of the above

23. The_____attribute allows you to give a name to a frame

a. The attribute

b. The name attribute

c. margin height attribute

d. none of the above

24. _____element in HTML is used to handle the browsers which do not support <frame> tag

a. <no frames>

b. <iframes>

c. <frames>

d. no frames

25. The_____prevents a user from resizing the frame

a. noresize attribute

b. the frameborder attribute

c. the noresize attribute

d. Longdesc attribute

26. _____frame which can appear anywhere within a standard HTML page

a. Floating frame

b. <I frame>

c. both a and b

d. no frame

27. Which attribute in <Iframe>_____allows you to

specifies a link to another page

a. The frame border attribute

b. the longdesc attribute

c. the src attribute

d. the align attribute

28. The value of height and width attribute can be given in

a. frame

b. link

c. PIXELS

d. none of the above

29. _____frame set is used to create more complex design

a. single frame set

b. nested frame set

c. double frames set

d. bottom frame set

30. _____element is used to set a default target frame

a. <base>element

b. <head> element

c. base

d. none of the above

31. Which sends data as part of the URL_____

a. post method

b. get method

c. get post method

d. post get method

32. Which hides data in something known as the HTTP headers_____

a. get method

b. post method

c. get post method

d. post get method

33. The id attribute allows you to uniquely identify the element

a. <frame>

b. <input>

c. <irmae>

d. <form>

34. _____control used for items that require only one line of user input

a. single line input

b. password input

c. multi line text input

d. double line textinput

35. Multi line input controls are created with the_____ element

a. <input>

b. <forms>

c. <frames>

d. <text area>

36. Which of these attributes can <textarea> elements take_____

a. U1Event attribute

b. id attribute

c. arc attribute

d. checked attribute

37. _____element is the containing element for a drop-down list box

a. <select>element

b. <button>element

c. <form>element

d. <input> element

38. When the server sends a page back to the browser, you use the_transfer protocol (HTTP)

a. HTTP

b. HPPT

c. HTPT

d. HPTP

39. The form data is sent transparently in HTTP header

a. UI header

b.HTTP header

c. URL header

d. HTNL header

40. The target attributes is usually used with the_element

a. <a>

b. <form> element

c. <button> element

d. <input> element

41. Which button are used to send the form to the server

a. radio button

b. checkbox

c. submit button

d. text input

42. Any form that you create will line inside a_____element

a. <form>

b. <input>

c. <name>

d. <text>

43. Which input is used to enter a dob and registration number

a. text input

b. number input

c. length

d. size

44. When a browser came across which element if often creates extra white spaces around the element

a. <name>

b. <input>

c. <form>

d. <text>

45. The target attribute usually used with which element to indicate which frame on browser window link should be loaded into

a. <b>

b. <a>

c. <c>

d. <d>

46. Which element is used to create multiline text input

a. text

b. text area

c. submit

d. radio button

47. Which of the following is not used with password attribute

a. name

b. size

c. maxlength

d. min

48. Inside any select element you will find at least one_____element

a. radio element

b. text element

c. option element

d. name element

49. The_____control is used to pass info without the user seeing it

a. select

b. hidden

c. object

d. hide

50. The_____attribute indicates what happens to data when the form is submitted

a. name

b. id

c. method

d. action

51. _____divide a browser window into two or more separate pieces or panes.

a. frames

b. forms

c. table

d. none of these

52. It is also has a special kind of frame is called _____

a. frameset

b. frame

c. iframe

d. main frame

53. How many parts that frameset needs to divide the page

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

54. Identify the parts of the frameset

A. top frame

b. main frame

c. bottom frame

d. all of the above

55.A _____divides the window into rows and columns

a. forms

b. table

c. frames

d. frameset

56. Which frame contains the main part of the page

a. top frame

b. main frame

c. bottom frame

d. none of these

57. Which attribute specifies both the number of columns in the frameset and the width of each column

a. cols attribute

b. pixels

c. row attribute

d. border attribute

58. Which attribute specifies whether a border should be displayed between frames

a. border attribute

b. frame border attribute

c. row attribute

d. cols attribute

59. The_____attribute indicates the file that should be used in the frames

a. name attribute

b. src attribute

c. border attribute

d. none of the above

60. Which is used to specify the width of the border of each frame pixels

a. name attribute

b. frame border attribute

c. border attribute

d. row attribute

ANSWERS

1.a,2,a,3.a,4.b,5.a,6.a,7.b,8.c,9.c,10.a,11.c,12.d,13.c,14.b,

15.b,16.a,17.b,18.d,19.b,20.c,21.b,22.a,23.b,24.a,25.a,26.c,

27.b,28.c,29.b,30.a,31.b,32.b,33.b,34.a,35.d,36.a,37.a,38.a,

39.b,40.a,41.c,42.a,43.a,44.c,45.b,46.b,47.d,48.c,49.b,50.d,

51.a,52.c,53.c,54.d,55.d,56.b,57.a,58.b,59.b,60.c

Unit 3

1. CSS stands for – Cascading style sheets

   a. Cascade style sheets

   b. Color and style sheets

   c. Cascading style sheets

   d. None of the above

2. The property in CSS used to change the background color of an element is – background-color

   a. Bgcolor

   b. color

   c. background-color

   d. All of the above

3. The CSS property used to control the element's font-size is – font-size

   a. text-style

   b. text-size

   c. font-size

   d. None of the above

4. The HTML attribute used to define the inline styles is - style

   a. Style
   b. styles
   c. class
   d. None of the above

5. The CSS property used to make the text bold is – font-weight: bold

   a. font-weight: bold
   b. weight: bold
   c. font: bold
   d. style: bold

6. The CSS property used to specify the transparency of an element is - opacity

   a. Opacity
   b. filter
   c. visibility
   d. overlay

7. Which of the following CSS property is used to add shadows

to the text? Text-shadow

a. text-shadow
b. text-stroke
c. text-overflow
d. text-decoration

8. Which of the following is the correct syntax to select the p siblings of a div element? Div~p

a. p
b. div + p
c. div p
d. div ~ p

9. The CSS property used to draw a line around the elements outside the border?

a. Border
b. outline
c. padding
d. line

10. Which type of CSS is used in the below code? Inline CSS

<p style = "border: 2px solid red ;">

a. Inline CSS

b. Internal CSS

c. External CSS

d. None of the above

11. Which if the following CSS function allows us to perform calculations?

a. Calc () function

b. calculator() function

c. calculate() function

d. Cal() function

12. The CSS property used to make the rounded borders, or rounded corners around an element is – border-radius

a. border-collapse

b. border-radius

c. order-spacing

d. None of the above

13. How to select the elements with the class name "example"?

a. Example

b. #example

c. .example

d. Class example

14. Which of the following is used to specify the subscript of text using CSS?

a. vertical-align: sub

b. vertical-align: super

c. vertical-align: subscript

d. None of the above

15. Which of the following CSS property creates a clipping region and specifies the visible area of the element?

a. Visibility property

b. background-clip property

c. clip-path property

d. None of the above

16. The_____is an asterisk, it is a like a wildcard and matches all element types in the document

a. type selector

b. class selector

c. universal selector

d. Id selector

17. The_____matches all the elements specified in the comma-delimited list

a. Class selector

b. type selector

c. universal selector

d. child selector

18. An_____matches an element type that is next sibling to another

a. General sibling

b. adjacent sibling

c. child and sibling

d. general & adjacent

19. _____selector enables you to use the attributes than an element carries, values in the selector

a. Attributes

b. existence

c. equality

d. space

20. The values of some css properties are given as _____

a. Em

b. length

c. ex

d. pr

21. There are_____types of relative units

a. 1

b. 3

c. 2

d. 4

22. _____determines the element position within the browser window

a. Box

b. border

c. margin

d. padding

23. _____specify the space between the content and element

a. Padding

b. margin

c. expressing border

d. border

24. _____controls the gap between boxes

a. Padding

b. margin

c. border

d. box

25. _____is one of the most important properties when laying out text

a. Line-height property

b. max-width property

c. min-width property

d. height and width property

26. Overflow property was designed to deal with_____

a. Hidden

b. scroll

c. hidden and scroll

d. all the above

27._____allow you to specify how to border f the box represents

a. Border property

b. border-colour property

c. border-style property

d. border-width property

28._____and_____are the examples of block level element

a. <h1><b>

b. <p><b>

c. <b>

d. <h1>and<p>

29._____should be the height of a lowercase x

a. Py

b. ex

c. px

d. percentage

30. IEF was the first version internet explore to support_____ selector

a. Class selector

b. type

c. universal

d. child

31. Which of the following pseudo-classes is used to style links when they are currently active, i.e., being clicked?

a. Visited

b. hover

c. link

d. active

32. Which property is used to specify a back ground colour ?

a. Background-image

b. Background-repeat

c. Background-colour

d. Background-attachment

33. When the background-color property is used for the <body> element, what part of the webpage does it affect?

a. Only the text content within the <body> element

b. The entire browser window

c. The border of the <body> element

d. Only the padding of the <body> element

34. What does the background-image property in CSS allow you to do ?

a. Change the font of text

b. Add images to the background of elements or pages

c. Modify the spacing between elements

d. Create animations on the webpage

35. If both background-image and background-color properties are used, which property takes precedence?

a. Background-image

b. Background-color

c. They have equal precedence

d. Neither property will be applied

36. Why is it important to ensure sufficient contrast between a background image or text?

a. To make the page load faster

b. To improve the image quality

c. To make the background image look more appealing

d. To ensure readability and prevent difficulty in reading the text

37. Which value of " background-repeat" property will make the image repeat only horizontally?

a. Repeat-X

b. Repeat-Y

c. No repeat

d. both A and B

38. In which direction does the " repeat-y" value of the "background-repeat" property repeat the background image?

a. Horizontally

b. Vertically

c. Diagonally

d. Radially

39. What does the " background-repeat " property control ?

a. Font size

b. image size

c. Background color

d. Repetition of background images

40. What does the "background-attachment" property control?

a. The background images color

b. The position of the background image

c. Whether the background image moves when scrolling

d. The size of the background image

41. Which value of "background-attachment" makes the image stay fixed when scrolling?

a. Scroll

b. repeat

c. fixed

d. center

42. Which property allows you to specify multiple background properties at once?

a. Background-color
b. background-image
c. background-repeat
d. background

43. Which CSS property allows you to control the shape or appearance of the bullet point or number in a list?

a. List-style-position
b. list-style-type
c. list-style-image
d. marker-offset

44. When a list item takes up more than one line, the property "list-style-position" specifies:

a. The distance between a marker and the text in the list
b. The shape or appearance of the bullet point or number
c. The image used for the marker
d. there the marker should appear in relation to the text

45. Which of the following represents the style for lowercase alphanumeric characters in an ordered list ?

a. Decimal

b. lower-alpha

c. upper-alpha

d. lower—roman

46. What does the content property with the value open-quote do in CSS ?

a. It adds quote mark before and after specified elements

b. It generates random quotes from famous authors

c. It removes all quotes from the content

d. It changes the font style of the text

47. Which version of internet explorer was the first to support the open-quote and close quote properties?

a. IE6

b. IE7

c. IE8

d. IE9

48. What does the cursor property allow you to specify ?

    a. Font size

    b. mouse sensibility

    c. type of mouse cursor

    d. background color

49. Which property is often used to change the cursor from an clickable element is present ?

    a. Display property

    b. visibility property

    c. cursor property

    d. Background property

50. Which cursor value is typically used to indicate that an element can be changed and dropped ?

    a. Crosshair

    b. pointer

    c. move

    d. e-resize

51. What is the default state for the " visibility" property for all

elements ?

a. Invisible

b. Hidden

c. visible

d. Transparent

52. What is the default position property value for a box ?

a. Relative

b. Absolute

c. fixed

d. static

53. Which box offset property is used to define the offset position from the top of the containing element ?

a. Left

b. right

c. bottom

d. top

54. Relative positioning allows you to move a box in relation to:

a. The bottom of the containing element

b. The left of the containing element

c. The normal flow position

d. The fixed position of the browser window

55. Which property c an use in CSS to control the placement of elements in a way that goes beyond the normal flow?

a. Align

b. position

c. layout

d. style

56. Which version of internet explorer was the first to support fixed positioning ?

a. IE5

b. IE6

c. IE7

d. IE8

57. What are the three positioning schemes in CSS for controlling layout ?

a. Absolute , relative and positioning

b. Normal , float and fixed positioning

c. Float , relative and absolute positioning

d. Static , absolute and sticky positioning

58. What does the fixed value for the position property specify?

a. The box should move with the scrolling of the page

b. The box is positioned relative to its containing element

c. The box is positioned at the bottom of the page

d. The box should not move when users scroll the page

59. In the provided example, what remains fixed at the top of the page even when scrolling ?

a. The entire page content

b. The paragraphs inside the element

c. The background color of the page

d. The content of the element with class "header"

60. Where should the "@import" rule be placed within a style sheet?

a. After all the rules to ensure it takes precedence

b. Right at the start of the style sheet before any rules

c. Within a comment block for better organization

d. After the element to import specific styles

61. In January 2000 over_____percentage of web user.

a. 75

b. 65

c. 85

d. 95

62. Pixel values are accurate_____and_____of elements.

a. width and positioning

b. width and control

c. width and hight

d. width and small

63. Describe the main parts of the page between the_____and _____where the content sits.

a. header and footer

b. location and time

c. heading and color

d. style and border

64.A screen running at a resolution of_____wide and tall.

a. 1024 pixels and 768 pixels

b. 1800 pixels and 600 pixels

c. 200 pixels and 500 pixels

d. 1000 pixels and 8000 pixels

65. You should always includee a DOCTYPE declaration in your _____pager.

a. Linux

b. XTML

c. HTML

d. XHTML

66. Any text the clients wants to_____.

a. colour and style

b. time and date

c. write and paste

d. header and footer

67. The section features too much information to fit on _____ page.

a. two

b. one

c. three

d. six

68. Describe the main part of the page between the header and footer where the content sits.

a. body and content

b. templates

c. header

d. footer

69. Creating a gap between one group of elements and other items on the page to indicate which are grouped together _____.

a. location

b. colour

c. borders and padding

d. style

70. If you apply this to a web page that is_____pixels wide you

would have three columns of____pixels.

a. 960 and 320

b. 1200 and 140

c. 4000 and 200

d. 200 and 300

71. Vertical lines would also be drawn every_____ pixels to create a grid of boxes

a. 320

b. 480

c. 900

d. 1000

72. The design works best on devices that have____ of screens similar to desktop computers

a. size and resolution

b. size and time

c. time and style

d. size and place

73. Terms often used to describe parts of page _____

a. header

b. footers

c. template

d. all of above

74. _____items together helps reduce the number of elements that the user sees on the page.

a. grouping

b. common

c. monospace

d. double space

75.A way for users to_____for the information they want if they do not see it immediately.

a. logo

b. content

c. search

d. footers

76. The general layout of the page that we will _____

a. header

b. navigation

c. creating

d. under the header

77. How to code some more_____layout

a. complex

b. column

c. page layout

d. general layout

78. The same principle yet again to create_____layout

a. first-column

b. third-column

c. four-column

d. six-column

79. The same principles with_____layout.

a. liquid layout

b. width layout

c. multiple

d. page layout

80. The percentage width we are using in_____

a. liquid layout

b. fixed width design

c. liquid design

d. columns

81. The success of high-profile devices such as the_____

a. mobile phone

b. Developing

c. Blackberry &iphone

d. web- based

82. What the user is doing when using a mobile phone_____

a. context

b. web on mobile

c. profile devices

d. developing

83. The typical visitors to your site via a_____.

a. mobile device

b. mobile phone

c. content

d. developing

84. These devices are also usually carried around _____hours a day.

a. 15

b. 12

c. 8

d. 24

85. How to identify location of users_____.

a. GPS

b. SMS

c. MMS

d. voice data

86. The mobile top-level domain was created specifically for_____.

a. developing

b. mobile devices

c. web- based

d. mobile phone

87. It allows you to_____the requirements of users.

a. address

b. desktop

c. profile device

d. Optmized

88. Most fairly recent phones that feature a web browser are capable of displaying___basic CSS.

a. web technology

b. HTML

c. XHTML

d. java

89. The default size of text in all browsers is_____.

a. 16 pixels

b. 12 pixels

c. 14 pixels

d. 24 pixels

90. The line length should be between_____character including letters, spacing, and punctuation.

a. 25 and 65

b. 45 and 75

c. 35 and 65

d. 20 and 75

91. Text is_____if it is recognizable.

a. readable

b. length

c. legible

d. contrast

92._____is the term typographers use to describe the space between letters.

a. white space

b. negative space

c. Tracking

d. positive space

93. Which property in CSS used to set the spacing behaviour between the next character letter spacing.

a. letter uppercase

b. letter justify

c. letter hyphens

d. letter spacing

94. _____is the name given to the space between elements on a page.

a. negative space

b. positive space

c. <white space>

d. all of the above

95. _____is a key part of any web site that features more than one page.

a. navigation

b. menus

c. contrast

d. all of the above

96. Limit the number of options you have on the menu to no more than_____items.

a. six

b. third

c. four

d. eight

97. Which navigation should be used if you cannot fit everything in on your main navigation_____.

a. secondary and tertiary

b. primary and secondary navigation

c. primary and tertiary

d. both a and b

98._____features allows user to immediately look for keyword.

a. CSS sprites

b. site search

c. tables

d. padding

99. There are some techniques that can make your tables lot easier for used to read_____.

a. padding

b. heading

c. shading columns

d. all of the above

ANSWERS

1.c,2,c,3.c,4.a,5.a,6.a,7.a,8.d,9.b,10.a,11.a,12.b,13.c,14.a,
15.c,16.c,17.b,18.b,19.a,20.a,21.b,22.a,23.a,24.a,25.a,26.c,
27.a,28.d,29.b,30.d,31.d,32.c,33.b,34.a,35.a,36.d,37.a,38.b,
39.c,40.c,41.c,42.c,43.b,44.d,45.b,46.d,47.c,48.d,49.c,50.c,
51.c,52.d,53.d,54.c,55.b,56.c,57.b,58.d,59.d,60.b,61.b,62.a,63.a,
64.a,65.d,66.c,67.b,68.a,69.c,70.a,71.a,72.a,73.d,74.a,75.c,76.c,
77.a,78.d,79.a,80.c,81.c,82,a,83.b,84.d,85.a,86.b,87.a,88.c,89.a,
90.b, 91.c,92,c,93.d,94.a,95.b,96.d,97.a,98.b,99.d

Unit 4

1. JavaScript is the programming language of the_____.

   a. Desktop

   b. Mobile

   c. Web

   d. Server

2. Which type of JavaScript language is_____?

   a. Object-oriented

   b. Object-based

   c. Functional programming

   d. All of the above

3. Which of the following statement(s) is true about the JavaScript?

   a. It is a scripting language used to make the website interactive

   b. It is an advanced version of Java for Desktop and Mobile application development

   c. It is a markup language of Java to develop the webpages

d. All of the above

4. In which HTML element, we put the JavaScript code?

a. <javascript>...</javascript>

b. <js>...</js>

c. <script>...</script>

d. <css>...</css>

5. JavaScript code can be written in_____.

a. JavaScript file (.js file)

b. JavaScript file and in HTML document directly

c. HTML document directly

d. In style sheets (.css file)

6. Which symbol is used separate JavaScript statements?

a. Comma (,)

b. Colon (:)

c. Hyphen (_)

d. Semicolon (;)

7. JavaScript ignores?

a. Newlines

b. tabs

c. spaces

d. All of the above

8. Which is the correct syntax to call an external JavaScript file in the current HTML document?

a. <script src="jsfile.js"></script>

b. <import src=" jsfile.js"></import>

c. <script href=" jsfile.js"></script>

d. <script link=" jsfile.js"></script>

9. Which JavaScript method is used to access an HTML element by id?

a. getElementById()

b. getElement(id)

c. getElementById(id)

d. elementById(id)

10. Which property is used to define the HTML content to an HTML element with a specific id?

a. InnerText

b. innerContent

c. CelementText

d. innerHTML

11. Which JavaScript method is used to write HTML output?

a. document.write()

b. document.output()

c. console.log()

d. document.writeHTML()

12. Which JavaScript method is used to write on browser's console?

a. console.write()

b. consle.output()

c. console.log()

d. console.writeHTML()

13. Which JavaScript method is used to write into an alert box?

a. window.alertHTML()

b. window.alert()

c. window.alertBox()

d. window.alertContent()

14. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to display "Hello Boss!" into an alert box?

a. alert("Hello Boss!");

b. alert(Text:'Hello Boss!');

c. alert('Hello Boss!');

d. Both A. and B.

15. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to print the addition of two numbers 10 and 20 in a paragraph whose id is 'result'?

a. getElementById("result").innerHTML = 10+20;

b. getElementById("result").innerHTML = "10+20";

c. getElementById("#result").innerHTML = 10+20;

d. All of the above

16. In JavaScript, single line comment begins with____.

a. #

b. /*

c. $

d. //

17. In JavaScript, multi-line comments start with___and end with____.

a. /* and */

b. <!—and -->

c. ## and ##

d. // and //

18. Which JavaScript keyword is used to declare a variable?

a. Var

b. var

c. Let

d. All of the above

19. How many keywords are there in JavaScript to declare variables or constants?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

20. What is the main difference between var and let keywords in JavaScript?

a. var defines a variable while let defines a constant

b. var defined function scoped variable while let define block scoped variable

c. The value of a variable declared with var can be changed while the value of a variable declared with let cannot be changed

d. All of the above

21. What is the default value of an uninitialized variable?

a. 0

b. undefined

c. null

d. NaN

22. Can be redeclare a variable that is declared with var keyword?

a. Yes

b. No

23. Can be redeclare a variable that is declared with let keyword?

a. Yes

b. No

24. Which is the exponentiation operator in JavaScript?

a. exp()

b. ^

c. **

d. pow

25. Does JavaScript support increment (++) and decrements (--) Operators?

a. Yes

b. No

26. JavaScript types are_____.

a. Static

b. Dynamic

27. Which JavaScript operator is used to determine the type of a variable?

a. Typeof

b. TypeOf

c. typeOf

d. sizeof

28. Which is the correct syntax of JavaScript typeof operator?

a. typeof variable/value

b. Both A. and B.

c. typeof(variable/value)

d. None of the above

29. Which keyword is used to define a JavaScript function?

a. Module

b. fun

c. func

d. function

30. Which is the correct syntax for the function definition?

a. return type function function name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }

b. function function name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }

c. return type function name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }

d. function function name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) as return type { /*Function's body*/ }

31. Can we use a function as a variable value?

a. Yes

b. No

32. In JavaScript a variable contains one value while an object may contain____.

a. One value

b. Two values

c. Three values

d. Many values

33. The HTML_____is used to display an alert box.

a. Remote method

b. Window alert() method

c. Resoning method

d. Send method

34. The_____method displays a dialog box with a message, an OK button, and Cancel button.

a. Alert() method

b. Confirm() method

c. Send method

d. Remote method

35. The____method displays a dialog box that prompts the user for input.

a. Alert method

b. Confirm method

c. Prompt method

d. Send method

36. Display a popup box with the specified message with the OK button.

a. alert

b. confirm

c. prompt

d. All of the above

37. The prompt () method returns the input value if the user clicks "OK", otherwise it returns null.

a. Value

b. Null

c. 1

d. 56

38. The alert () method is a _____

a. Integer

b. Char

c. Boolean

d. String

39. Display a popup box with the specified message with OK and CANCEL buttons.

a. alert

b. confirm

c. prompt

d. All of the above

40. Display a popup box to table the user's input with the OK and Cancel buttons.

a. confirm

b. prompt

c. alert

d. A and B

41. In JavaScript, which comparison operator is used to check if two values are equal in both value and data type?

a. ==

b. ===

c. =

d. !=

42.What is the purpose of the "else" statement in a conditional statement block in JavaScript?

a. To define an alternative condition

b. To end the conditional statement

c. To check for multiple conditions

d. To start a new conditional statement

43. Which of the following JavaScript conditional statements allows you to check multiple conditions in a sequential manner?

a. if

b. switch

c. while

d. for

44. What does the "switch" statement in JavaScript primarily compare?

a. Strings

b. Numbers

c. Booleans

d. Objects

45. In a JavaScript "if...else" statement, what will be executed if the condition in the "if" block is false?

a. The code in the "else" block will repeat

b. The code outside of the conditional statement

c. The code in the "if" block

d. An error will occur

46. In JavaScript, which control structure is used for repeating a block of code until a specified condition becomes false?

a. if...else

b. for loop

c. switch statement

d. while loop

47. Which of the following is NOT a valid looping control structure in JavaScript?

a. for loop

b. while loop

c. do...while loop

d. if...else statement

48. What is the purpose of a "break" statement in a loop in JavaScript?

a. To exit the loop prematurely

b. To continue to the next iteration of the loop

c. To print a message to the console

d. To pause the loop temporarily

49. Which control structure is typically used for making decisions and executing different code blocks based on conditions in JavaScript?

a. for loop

b. switch statement

c. do...while loop

d. try...catch statement

50. In JavaScript, what does the "continue" statement do in a loop?

a. It exits the loop

b. It pauses the loop

c. It skips the current iteration and continues to the next loop

d. It reverses the loop's direction.

51. In JavaScript, which loop statement is primarily used for iterating over the properties of an object?

a. for...in loop

b. while loop

c. do...while loop

d. for loop

52. Which loop statement guarantees that the code block will be executed at least once, even if the condition is false initially?

a. for loop

b. while loop

c. do...while loop

d. switch statement

53. Which loop statement is best suited for situations where you want to execute a block of code a specific number of times?

a. for loop

b. while loop

c. do...while loop

d. if...else statement

54. What is the purpose of the "break" statement in a loop in JavaScript?

a. To exit the loop prematurely

b. To create an infinite loop

c. To continue to the next iteration of the loop

d. To reverse the loop's direction

55. In JavaScript, what does the "forEach" method do when used with an array.

a. It adds a new element to the array

b. It creates a new array.

c. It iterates over each element in the array and executes a provided function.

d. It sorts the array in descending order.

56. In javascript, what will be used for calling the function definition expression:

a. Function prototype

b. Function literal

c. Function calling

d. Function declaration

57. What are the three important manipulation for a loop on a loop variable.

a. Updation, Incrementation, Initialization

b. Initialization, testing,incrementation

c. testing, updation,testing

d. initialization,testing,updation

58. Which one of the following is not considered as "statement" in the javascript?

a. use strict

b. debugger

c. if

d. with

59. If a function which does not return is known as_____.

a. Static function

b. procedures

c. Method

d. Dynamic function

60. What happens if the return statement has no related expression?

a. It will return a undefined value

b. It will throw a exception

c. It will return the 0 as the value

d. It will return a error

ANSWERS

1.c,2,b,3.a,4.c,5.b,6.d,7.d,8.a,9.c,10.d,11.a,12.c,13.b,14.d,
15.a,16.d,17.a,18.b,19.c,20.b,21.b,22.a,23.b,24.c,25.a,26.b,
27.c,28.b,29.d,30.b,31.a,32.d,33.b,34.b,35.c,36.d,37.b,38.d,
39.b,40.b,41.b,42.a,43.b,44.a,45.a,46.d,47.d,48.a,49.b,50.c,
51.d,52.b,53.a,54.a,55.c,56.b,57.d,58.a,59.b,60.a

Unit 5

1._____on web sites that ask you to provide a username and password.

a. Fields

b. Forms

c. Java Script

d. Folder

2. When the user presses the submit button a function called _____will run.

a. Re- usable()

b. Return value ()

c. Validate()

d. Replace

3. The_____used to be a very popular way to show users errors on their form.

a. password box

b. alert box

c. check box

d. select box

4.Java script files that contain function that can be reused are often known as_____.

a. Line feed

b. Enhancements

c. Java script

d. Auto tabbing

5._____Expressions really come into their own when you need to test weather strings entered by users conform to a pattern.

a. Regular

b. Testing

c. Auto tabbing

d. Reusable

6.The fourth and final javascript library you will be looking at is the_____.

a. Data user interface

b. Yahoo user interface

c. Auto completing interface

d. Lightbox interface

7. Which YUI component is commonly used for creating calendars in web applications ?

a. YUI grids

b. YUI Buttons

c. YUI calendar

d. YUI slider

8. What is the primary scripting language used with YUI ?

a. Java

b. Python

c. Java script

d. PHP

9. Which of the following statements about the replace () method in Javascript is true?

a. It only works with numbers

b. It is case sensitive by default

c. It modifies the original string

d. It can only replace entire words

10. Which programming language commonly uses the replace() method for string manipulation ?

a. Python

b. Java script

c. Java

d. C++

11. _____allow users to select a value from a drop down or a new value

a. Radio Box

b. Java Script

c. Select Box

d. Script Folder

12._____tag defines an option in a select list

a. <select>

b. <form>

c. <pages>

d. <option>

13. _____are a common way to allow users to make a single selection from a list of option

a. Radio Button

b. Post Enhancement

c. Check Box

d. Select Box

14. Syntase of radio button tag _____

a. <input type =" radio ">

b. <input type =" radio ">

c. <input =" check">

d. <input type =" check ">

15. _____allow user to select zero, one or more item form a set of choice

a. Buttons

b. Forms

c. Tables

d. Checkbox

16. _____that interact with radio button and check the

option has been selected

a. List
b. Form
c. Script
d. Links

17. Syntax of checkbox_____

a. <input type = "box">
b. <input type = "checkbox">
c. <input type = "radio button">
d. <input type = checkbox>

18._____allows users to select more than one option from the list.

a. select box
b. text input
c. audio button
d. multiple select box

19._____property of the object representing the select box has a value of 0.

a. ease conversion

b. select index

c. frame space

d. checkbox

20. A set of radio button is represented as an array in _____

a. form enhancement

b. page layout

c. design issues

d. java script

21. The syntax of the sub string () method of string object is

a. substring (end position, start positon)

b. substring(end , start)

c. substring(startposition, end position)

d. substring(start, end)

22. To remove white space from the start of a string the substring() method is called_____

a. Once

b. Twice

c. Thrice

d. None of these

23. If you want to allow was to select the entire contents of a text are you can use_____methods

a. focus()

b. select ()

c. focus() and select ()

d. none of these

24. In substring() method of string object the start and end position are_____based so that first character is 0

a. one

b. two

c. zero

d. four

25. If you have a string that says welcome then the method substring(e,i) return the letter_____

a. w

b. e

c. l

d. c

26. The whole process of checking weather the 1st character is blank and then removing it if it is will be called using the _____event handler

a. inblur

b. onblur

c. offblur

d. outblur

27. The_____function adds e-mail address from the address book into the to or c field

a. plus ()

b. adding ()

c. add on ()

d. add ()

28. The add () function has_____parameters

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. four

29. The parameter of add () function are

a. obj input

b. obj list

c. both a and c

d. none of these

30. If the character is a space we can than call the_____method a second time to remove the space

a. string()

b. super string()

c. substring ()

d. none of these

31. These attributes can be applied to any_____type in the form.

a. Output

b. Input

c. O/I

d. none of these

32. That_____forms support is currently a bit sketchy in most browsers

a. HTML

b. XHTML

c. HTML5

d. XHTML5

33. Using HTML <input >_____attribute.

a. Boolean

b. Autofocus

c. HTML

d. all of the above

34. Using_____method in JavaScript.

a. Length

b. Breadth

c. Height

d. width

35. The length of the text input is discovered using this value_____.

    a. Length
    b. Breadth
    c. Height
    d. Width

36. American express cards use_____digits.

    a. 10
    b. 16
    c. 15
    d. 1

37. The onclick event calls a function called _____

    a. onclick()
    b. other()
    c. focus ()
    d. handle other ()

38. The function is passed the value of the form control as a _____

a. parameter

b. statement

c. file

d. none of the above

39. To change the case of text, there are_____build in method of Java script's string object.

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. four

40. Type capitalize to put the first character of each word in

a. Lower case

b. upper case

c. both a/b

d. none of these

ANSWERS

1.a,2,c,3.b,4.c,5.a,6.b,7.a,8.c,9.c,10.c,11.d,12.a,13.b,14.d,
15.c,16.b,17.b,18.d,19.b,20.d,21.c,22.b,23.c,24.c,25.a,26.b,
27.d,28.b,29.c,30.c,31.b,32.c,33.b,34.a,35.a,36.c,37.d,38.a,
39.b,40.b

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