



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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SEMESTER V

CORE :INTRODUCTION TO NETWORKING-504A

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. What is the physical path over which a message travels?

- A. protocol.
- B. medium.
- C. signal.
- D. message.

ANSWER: B

2. The information to be communicated in a data communications system is the _____.

- A. medium.
- B. protocol.
- C. message.
- D. transmission.

ANSWER: C

3. Frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure are measures of the _____ of a network.

- A. performance.
- B. reliability.
- C. security
- D. feasibility.

ANSWER: B

4. Which topology requires a central controller or hub?

- A. Mesh.
- B. Star.
- C. Ring.
- D. Bus.

ANSWER: B

5. The Internet model consists of _____ layers.

- A. three.
- B. five.
- C. seven.
- D. eight.

ANSWER: B

6. The process-to-process delivery of the entire message is the responsibility of the _____ layer.

- A. network.
- B. transport.
- C. application.
- D. physical.

ANSWER: B

7. The _____ layer is the layer closest to the transmission medium

- A. physical.
- B. data link.
- C. network.
- D. transport.

ANSWER: A

8. Mail services are available to network users through the _____ layer.

- A. data link.
- B. physical.
- C. transport.
- D. application.

ANSWER: D

9. The _____ layer lies between the transport layer and the application layer.

- A. physical.
- B. data link.
- C. network.
- D. session.

ANSWER: D

10. The _____ layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals.

- A. physical.
- B. data link.
- C. transport.
- D. network.

ANSWER: A

11. Which of the following is an application layer service?

- A. remote log-in.
- B. file transfer and access.
- C. mail service
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

12. The OSI model consists of _____ layers.

- A. three.
- B. five.
- C. seven.

D. eight.

ANSWER: C

13. When a host on network A sends a message to a host on network B, which address does the router look at?

A. Port.

B. Logical

C. Physical

D. Address.

ANSWER: B

14. To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host, the _____ address must be consulted.

A. port.

B. IP.

C. physical.

D. logical.

ANSWER: C

15. The _____ layer adds a header to the packet coming from the upper layer that includes the logical addresses of the sender and receiver.

A. physical.

B. data link.

C. network.

D. transport.

ANSWER: C

16. The _____ layer is responsible for synchronization of Bits from one process to another

A. physical.

B. transport.

C. network.

D. session.

ANSWER: D

17. A port address in TCP/IP is _____ bits long.

A. 32.

B. 48.

C. 16.

D. 64.

ANSWER: A

18. The _____ layer is responsible for the source-to-destination delivery of a packet across multiple network links.

A. transport.

B. network.

C. data link.

D. physical.

ANSWER: B

19. The _____ layer establishes, maintains, and synchronizes the interactions between communicating devices.

- A. transport.
- B. network.
- C. session.
- D. physical.

ANSWER: C

20. The _____ layer enables the users to access the network.

- A. transport.
- B. application.
- C. data link.
- D. physical.

ANSWER: B

21. In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as?

- A. Detectors
- B. Modulators
- C. Stations
- D. Transponders

ANSWER: D

22. The TCP/IP _____ layer is equivalent to the combined session, presentation, and application layers of the OSI model.

- A. application.
- B. network.
- C. data link.
- D. physical.

ANSWER: A

23. The _____ address uniquely defines a host on the Internet.

- A. physical.
- B. IP.
- C. port.
- D. specific.

ANSWER: B

24. The _____ address identifies a process on a host.

- A. physical.
- B. IP.
- C. port.
- D. specific.

ANSWER: C

25. In a frequency-domain plot, the horizontal axis measures the _____.

- A. peak amplitude.
- B. frequency.

- C. phase.
- D. slope.

ANSWER: B

26. In a time-domain plot, the horizontal axis is a measure of _____.

- A. signal amplitude.
- B. frequency.
- C. phase.
- D. time.

ANSWER: D

27. As frequency increases, the period _____.

- A. decreases.
- B. increases.
- C. remains the same.
- D. doubles.

ANSWER: A

28. Given two sine waves A and B, if the frequency of A is twice that of B, then the period of B is _____ that of A.

- A. one-half.
- B. twice.
- C. the same as.
- D. indeterminate from

ANSWER: B

29. When propagation speed is multiplied by propagation time, we get the _____.

- A. wavelength of the
- B. signal.
- C. distortion factor.
- D. distance a signal or bit has traveled.

ANSWER: D

30. Frequency and period are _____.

- A. inverse of each other.
- B. proportional to each other.
- C. the same.
- D. throughput.

ANSWER: A

31. The _____ of a composite signal is the difference between the highest and the lowest frequencies contained in that signal.

- A. frequency.
- B. period.
- C. bandwidth.
- D. amplitude.

ANSWER: C

32. Baseband transmission of a digital signal is possible only if we have a ____ channel.

- A. low-pass.
- B. band pass.
- C. low rate
- D. high rate.

ANSWER: A

33. If the available channel is a ____ channel, we cannot send a digital signal directly to the channel.

- A. low-pass.
- B. band pass.
- C. low rate
- D. high rate.

ANSWER: B

34. For a _____ channel, we need to use the Shannon capacity to find the maximum bit rate.

- A. noisy.
- B. noiseless.
- C. band pass.
- D. low-pass.

ANSWER: A

35. The _____ product defines the number of bits that can fill the link.

- A. bandwidth-period.
- B. frequency-amplitude.
- C. bandwidth-delay.
- D. delay-amplitude.

ANSWER: C

36. The sharing of a medium and its link by two or more devices is called _____.

- A. modulation.
- B. encoding.
- C. line discipline.
- D. multiplexing.

ANSWER: D

37. Which multiplexing technique transmits analog signals?

- A. FDM.
- B. TDM.
- C. WDM.
- D. both (a) and (c)

ANSWER: D

38. Which multiplexing technique transmits digital signals?

- A. FDM.
- B. TDM.
- C. WDM.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

39. In TDM, the transmission rate of the multiplexed path is usually _____ the sum of the transmission rates of the signal sources.

- A. greater than.
- B. less than.
- C. equal to.
- D. not related to.

ANSWER: A

40. Which multiplexing technique involves signals composed of light beams?

- A. FDM.
- B. TDM.
- C. WDM.
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

41. The _____ technique uses M different carrier frequencies that are modulated by the source signal. At one moment, the signal modulates one carrier frequency; at the next moment, the signal modulates another carrier frequency

- A. FDM.
- B. DSSS.
- C. FHSS.
- D. TDM.

ANSWER: C

42. Transmission media lie below the _____ layer.

- A. physical.
- B. network.
- C. transport.
- D. application.

ANSWER: A

43. In fiber optics, the signal is _____ waves.

- A. light.
- B. radio.
- C. infrared.
- D. very low-frequency.

ANSWER: A

44. Which of the following primarily uses guided media?

- A. cellular telephone system.
- B. local telephone system.
- C. satellite communications.
- D. radio broadcasting

ANSWER: B

45. Which of the following is not a guided medium?

- A. Twisted-pair cable.

- B. Coaxial cable.
- C. Fiber-optic cable.
- D. Atmosphere.

ANSWER: D

46. What is the major factor that makes coaxial cable less susceptible to noise than twisted-pair cable?

- A. Inner conductor.
- B. Diameter of cable.
- C. Outer conductor.
- D. Insulating material.

ANSWER: C

47. The inner core of an optical fiber is _____ in composition.

- A. glass or plastic.
- B. copper.
- C. bimetallic
- D. liquid.

ANSWER: A

48. When a beam of light travels through media of two different densities, if the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle, _____ occurs.

- A. reflection.
- B. refraction.
- C. incidence.
- D. criticism.

ANSWER: A

49. When the angle of incidence is _____ the critical angle, the light beam bends along the interface.

- A. more than.
- B. less than.
- C. equal to.
- D. zero.

ANSWER: C

50. Signals with a frequency below 2 MHz use _____ propagation.

- A. ground.
- B. sky.
- C. line-of-sight.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

51. In a fiber-optic cable, the signal is propagated along the inner core by _____.

- A. reflection.
- B. refraction.
- C. modulation.
- D. demodulation.

ANSWER: A

52. Traditionally, _____ methods of switching have been important.

- A. four.
- B. three.
- C. five.
- D. six.

ANSWER: B

53. A _____ network is made of a set of switches connected by physical links, in which each link is divided into n channels.

- A. line-switched.
- B. frame-switched.
- C. circuit-switched.
- D. datagram switched.

ANSWER: C

54. Circuit switching takes place at the _____ layer.

- A. data line.
- B. physical.
- C. network.
- D. transport.

ANSWER: B

55. In _____, the resources need to be reserved during the setup phase; the resources remain dedicated for the entire duration of data transfer phase until the teardown phase.

- A. datagram switching.
- B. circuit switching.
- C. frame switching.
- D. line switching.

ANSWER: B

56. In _____, there is no resource allocation for a packet.

- A. datagram switching.
- B. circuit switching
- C. frame switching
- D. line switching.

ANSWER: A

57. The _____ attack can endanger the security of the Diffie-Hellman method if two parties are not authenticated to each other.

- A. man-in-the-middle.
- B. cipher text attack.
- C. plaintext attack.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

58. In _____, resources are allocated on demand.

- A. datagram switching.
- B. circuit switching.

- C. frame switching.
- D. line switching.

ANSWER: A

59. The simplest type of switching fabric is the _____ switch.

- A. cross point.
- B. crossbar.
- C. TSI.
- D. STS.

ANSWER: B

60. A _____ switch is a multistage switch with micro switches at each stage that route the packets based on the output port represented as a binary string.

- A. crossbar.
- B. TSI.
- C. banyan.
- D. cross point.

ANSWER: C

61. In a banyan switch, for 8 inputs and 8 outputs, we have _____ stages.

- A. 8.
- B. 4.
- C. 3.
- D. 2.

ANSWER: C

62. In a banyan switch, for 8 inputs and 8 outputs, we have _____ micro switches at each stage.

- A. 8.
- B. 4.
- C. 3.
- D. 2.

ANSWER: B

63. A switched WAN is normally implemented as a _____ network.

- A. virtual-circuit.
- B. datagram.
- C. circuit-switched.
- D. checksum.

ANSWER: A

64. Which error detection method uses one's complement arithmetic?

- A. Simple parity check.
- B. Two-dimensional parity check.
- C. CRC.
- D. Checksum.

ANSWER: D

65. Which error detection method consists of just one redundant bit per data unit?

- A. Simple parity check
- B. Two-dimensional parity check.
- C. CRC.
- D. Checksum.

ANSWER: A

66. In cyclic redundancy checking, what is the CRC?

- A. The divisor.
- B. The quotient.
- C. The dividend.
- D. The remainder.

ANSWER: D

67. In cyclic redundancy checking, the divisor is _____ the CRC

- A. the same size as.
- B. ne bit less than.
- C. one bit more than.
- D. the different size as.

ANSWER: C

68. A burst error means that two or more bits in the data unit have changed?

- A. Double-bit.
- B. Burst.
- C. Single-bit.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

69. In _____ error correction, the receiver asks the sender to send the data again.

- A. backward.
- B. retransmission.
- C. forward.
- D. onward.

ANSWER: B

70. The _____ between two words is the number of differences between corresponding bits.

- A. hamming code.
- B. hamming distance.
- C. hamming rule.
- D. hamming bar.

ANSWER: B

71. To guarantee correction of up to 5 errors in all cases, the minimum Hamming distance in a block code must be _____.

- A. 5.
- B. 6.
- C. 11.
- D. 10.

ANSWER: C

72. A simple parity-check code can detect _____ errors.

- A. an even-number of.
- B. two.
- C. no errors.
- D. an odd-number of.

ANSWER: D

73. The _____ of errors is more difficult than the detection.

- A. correction.
- B. detection.
- C. creation.
- D. construction.

ANSWER: A

74. The Hamming distance between 100 and 001 is _____.

- A. 2.
- B. 0.
- C. 1.
- D. 3.

ANSWER: A

75. The divisor in a cyclic code is normally called the _____.

- A. degree.
- B. generator.
- C. redundancy.
- D. non redundancy.

ANSWER: B

76. Which of the following medium is not a guided medium?

- A. Free Space.
- B. Optical fiber.
- C. Coaxial cable
- D. Twisted pair cable

ANSWER: A

77. In _____ delivery, both the deliverer of the IP packet and the destination are on the same network.

- A. a connectionless.
- B. a direct.
- C. an indirect.
- D. a connection.

ANSWER: B

78. In _____ delivery, the deliverer of the IP packet and the destination are on different networks.

- A. a connection-oriented.
- B. a direct.
- C. an indirect.
- D. a connectionless-oriented.

ANSWER: C

79. In _____ forwarding, the mask and destination addresses are both 0.0.0.0 in the routing table.

- A. next-hop.
- B. network-specific.
- C. host-specific.
- D. default.

ANSWER: D

80. In _____ forwarding, the destination address is a network address in the routing table.

- A. next-hop.
- B. network-specific.
- C. host-specific.
- D. default.

ANSWER: B

81. In _____ forwarding, the routing table holds the address of just the next hop instead of complete route information.

- A. next-hop.
- B. network-specific.
- C. host-specific.
- D. default.

ANSWER: A

82. The idea of address aggregation was designed to alleviate the increase in routing table entries when using _____.

- A. classful addressing.
- B. classless addressing.
- C. class addressing.
- D. non class addressing.

ANSWER: B

83. The principle of _____ states that the routing table is sorted from the longest mask to the shortest mask.

- A. first mask matching.
- B. shortest mask matching.
- C. longest mask matching.
- D. very shortest mask matching.

ANSWER: C

84. _____ deals with the issues of creating and maintaining routing tables.

- A. Forwarding.
- B. Routing.
- C. Directing.
- D. None directing.

ANSWER: B

85. A _____ routing table is updated periodically using one of the dynamic routing protocols.

- A. static.
- B. dynamic.
- C. hierarchical.
- D. non static.

ANSWER: B

86. The input and output ports of a router perform the _____ layer functions of the router.

- A. physical and data link.
- B. network.
- C. transport.
- D. session.

ANSWER: A

87. The routing processor of a router performs the _____ layer functions of the router.

- A. physical and data link.
- B. network.
- C. transport.
- D. session.

ANSWER: B

88. The task of moving the packet from the input queue to the output queue in a router is done by _____.

- A. input and output ports.
- B. routing processor.
- C. switching fabrics.
- D. none.

ANSWER: C

89. For purposes of routing, the Internet is divided into _____.

- A. wide area networks.
- B. autonomous networks.
- C. autonomous systems.
- D. local area network.

ANSWER: C

90. In _____ routing, the least cost route between any two nodes is the route with the minimum distance.

- A. path vector.
- B. distance vector.
- C. link state.
- D. switching.

ANSWER: B

91. In _____, each node maintains a vector (table) of minimum distances to every node.

- A. path vector.
- B. distance vector.
- C. link state.
- D. switching.

ANSWER: B

92. In distance vector routing, each node periodically shares its routing table with _____ and whenever there is a change.

- A. every other node.
- B. its immediate neighbors.
- C. one neighbor.
- D. two neighbors.

ANSWER: B

93. The Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is an intra domain routing based on _____ routing.

- A. distance vector
- B. link state.
- C. path vector.
- D. distance code.

ANSWER: A

94. The Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol is an intra domain routing protocol based on _____ routing.

- A. distance vector.
- B. link state.
- C. path vector.
- D. non distance vector.

ANSWER: B

95. The _____ protocol allows the administrator to assign a cost, called the metric, to each route.

- A. OSPF.
- B. RIP.
- C. BGP.
- D. BBGP.

ANSWER: A

96. In OSPF, a _____ link is a network with several routers attached to it.

- A. point-to-point.
- B. transient.
- C. stub.
- D. multipoint.

ANSWER: B

97. In OSPF, a _____ link is a network is connected to only one router.

- A. point-to-point.
- B. transient.
- C. stub.
- D. multipoint.

ANSWER: C

98. In OSPF, when the link between two routers is broken, the administration may create a _____ link between them using a longer path that probably goes through several routers.

- A. point-to-point.

- B. transient.
- C. stub.
- D. multipoint.

ANSWER: D

99. In _____ routing, we assume that there is one node (or more) in each autonomous system that acts on behalf of the entire autonomous system.

- A. distant vector.
- B. path vector.
- C. link state.
- D. multipoint.

ANSWER: B

100. To create a neighborhood relationship, a router running BGP sends an _____ message.

- A. open.
- B. update.
- C. keep alive.
- D. close.

ANSWER: B

101. A one-to-all communication between one source and all hosts on a network is classified as a _____ communication.

- A. unicast.
- B. multicast.
- C. broadcast.
- D. point to point.

ANSWER: C

102. A one-to-many communication between one source and a specific group of hosts is classified as a _____ communication.

- A. unicast.
- B. multicast.
- C. broadcast.
- D. point to point.

ANSWER: B

103. A one-to-one communication between one source and one destination is classified as a _____ communication.

- A. unicast.
- B. multicast.
- C. broadcast.
- D. point to point.

ANSWER: A

104. In _____, the router forwards the received packet through only one of its interfaces.

- A. unicasting.
- B. multicasting.
- C. broadcasting.

D. point to point.

ANSWER: B

105. In unicast routing, each router in the domain has a table that defines a _____ path tree to possible destinations.

- A. average.
- B. longest.
- C. shortest.
- D. very longest.

ANSWER: C

106. In multicast routing, each involved router needs to construct a _____ path tree for each group.

- A. average.
- B. longest.
- C. shortest.
- D. very longest.

ANSWER: C

107. In the group-shared tree approach, _____ involved in multicasting.

- A. only the core router is.
- B. all routers are.
- C. only some routers are.
- D. different routers.

ANSWER: A

108. In RPF, a router forwards only the copy that has traveled the _____ path from the source to the router.

- A. shortest.
- B. longest.
- C. average.
- D. very longest.

ANSWER: A

109. RPB creates a shortest path _____ tree from the source to each destination.

- A. unicast.
- B. multicast.
- C. broadcast.
- D. point to point.

ANSWER: C

110. RPB guarantees that each destination receives _____ of the packet.

- A. one copy.
- B. no copies.
- C. multiple copies.
- D. two copies.

ANSWER: A

111. A _____ message tells an upstream router to stop sending multicast messages for a specific group

through a specific router.

- A. weed.
- B. graft.
- C. prune.
- D. none weed.

ANSWER: C

112. One of the responsibilities of the transport layer protocol is to create a _____ communication.

- A. host-to-host.
- B. process-to-process.
- C. node-to-node.
- D. interface-to-interface.

ANSWER: B

113. UDP does not add anything to the services of IP except for providing _____ communication.

- A. node-to-node.
- B. process-to-process.
- C. host-to-host.
- D. interface-to-interface.

ANSWER: B

114. UDP is an acronym for _____.

- A. User Delivery Protocol.
- B. User Datagram Procedure.
- C. User Datagram Protocol.
- D. User Delivery Procedure.

ANSWER: C

115. Although there are several ways to achieve process-to-process communication, the most common is through the _____ paradigm.

- A. client-server.
- B. client-client.
- C. server-server.
- D. server-client.

ANSWER: A

116. The local host and the remote host are defined using IP addresses. To define the processes, we need second identifiers called _____.

- A. UDP addresses.
- B. transport addresses.
- C. port addresses.
- D. TCP addresses.

ANSWER: C

117. In the sending computer, UDP receives a data unit from the _____ layer.

- A. application.
- B. transport.
- C. IP.

D. interface.

ANSWER: A

118. In the sending computer, UDP sends a data unit to the _____ layer.

A. application.

B. transport.

C. IP.

D. interface.

ANSWER: C

119. UDP and TCP are both _____ layer protocols.

A. data link.

B. network.

C. transport.

D. interface.

ANSWER: C

120. When the IP layer of a receiving host receives a datagram, _____.

A. a delivery is complete.

B. a transport layer protocol takes over.

C. a header is added.

D. a session layer protocol takes over.

ANSWER: B

121. UDP needs the _____ address to deliver the user datagram to the correct application process.

A. port.

B. application.

C. internet.

D. intranet.

ANSWER: A

122. A port address in UDP is _____ bits long.

A. 8.

B. 16.

C. 32.

D. 64.

ANSWER: B

123. The source port address on the UDP user datagram header defines _____.

A. the sending computer.

B. the receiving computer.

C. the process running on the sending computer.

D. the process running on the receiving computer.

ANSWER: C

124. The combination of an IP address and a port number is called a _____.

A. transport address.

B. network address.

- C. socket address.
- D. session address.

ANSWER: C

125. To use the services of UDP, we need _____ socket addresses.

- A. a. four.
- B. b. two.
- C. c. three.
- D. d. four.

ANSWER: B

126. UDP packets are called _____.

- A. user data grams.
- B. segments.
- C. frames.
- D. packets.

ANSWER: A

127. UDP packets have a fixed-size header of _____ bytes.

- A. 16.
- B. 8.
- C. 40.
- D. 9.

ANSWER: B

128. UDP packets are encapsulated in _____.

- A. an Ethernet frame.
- B. an TCP segment
- C. an IP datagram
- D. an Ethernet packets.

ANSWER: C

129. UDP uses _____ to handle outgoing user datagrams from multiple processes on one host.

- A. flow control.
- B. multiplexing.
- C. demultiplexing.
- D. data control.

ANSWER: B

130. UDP uses _____ to handle incoming user datagrams that go to different processes on the same host.

- A. flow control.
- B. multiplexing.
- C. demultiplexing.
- D. data control.

ANSWER: C

131. TCP groups a number of bytes together into a packet called a _____.

- A. user datagram.

- B. segment.
- C. datagram.
- D. packet.

ANSWER: B

132. Traffic _____ are qualitative values that represent a data flow.

- A. controls.
- B. descriptors.
- C. values.
- D. peak data rate.

ANSWER: B

133. The _____ defines the maximum data rate of the traffic.

- A. peak data rate.
- B. maximum burst size.
- C. effective bandwidth.
- D. values.

ANSWER: A

134. The _____ normally refers to the maximum length of time the traffic is generated at the peak rate.

- A. peak data rate.
- B. maximum burst size.
- C. effective bandwidth.
- D. descriptors.

ANSWER: B

135. In a _____ name space, a name is assigned to an address. A name in this space is a sequence of characters without structure.

- A. flat.
- B. hierarchical.
- C. organized.
- D. domain.

ANSWER: A

136. In the DNS, the names are defined in _____ structure.

- A. a linear list.
- B. an inverted-tree.
- C. a graph.
- D. zone.

ANSWER: B

137. The root of the DNS tree is _____.

- A. a string of characters.
- B. a string of 63 characters.
- C. an empty string.
- D. resolver.

ANSWER: C

138. A full domain name is a sequence of labels separated by _____.

- A. semicolons.
- B. dots.
- C. colons.
- D. comma.

ANSWER: B

139. A _____ is a subtree of the domain name space.

- A. label.
- B. name.
- C. domain.
- D. zone.

ANSWER: C

140. What a server is responsible for or has authority over is called a _____.

- A. domain.
- B. label.
- C. zone.
- D. name.

ANSWER: C

141. A _____ server loads all information from the primary server.

- A. primary.
- B. secondary.
- C. zone.
- D. root.

ANSWER: B

142. When the secondary downloads information from the primary, it is called _____ transfer.

- A. domain.
- B. zone.
- C. label.
- D. root.

ANSWER: B

143. In the Internet, the domain name space (tree) is divided into _____ different sections.

- A. three.
- B. two.
- C. four.
- D. five.

ANSWER: A

144. The _____ domains define registered hosts according to their generic behavior.

- A. generic.
- B. country.
- C. inverse.
- D. root server.

ANSWER: A

145. Which part of the mail created by the UA contains the sender and receiver names?

- A. Envelope
- B. Address
- C. Header
- D. Message

ANSWER: C

146. The original message before transformation in cryptography is called _____.

- A. ciphertext.
- B. plaintext.
- C. secret-text.
- D. key.

ANSWER: B

147. The text after transformation, using an encryption algorithm is know as _____.

- A. ciphertext.
- B. plaintext.
- C. secret-text.
- D. secret key.

ANSWER: A

148. The _____ is a number or a set of numbers on which the cipher operates.

- A. cipher.
- B. secret.
- C. key.
- D. private.

ANSWER: C

149. A modern cipher is usually a complex _____ cipher made of a combination of different simple ciphers.

- A. round.
- B. circle.
- C. square.
- D. rectangle.

ANSWER: C

150. The _____ method provides a one-time session key for two parties.

- A. Diffie-Hellman.
- B. RSA.
- C. DES.
- D. AES.

ANSWER: A

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