



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

II BCA [2016-2019]

SEMESTER III

CORE: COMPUTER NETWORKS-306A

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. one 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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