



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Networking V1
Topic	Network Devices	Last updated on	07 July 2025

1. What is a network device?

- A. A type of software used for internet browsing
- B. A physical device used to connect and communicate on a network
- C. A virus protection program
- D. A power supply unit

Answer: B. A physical device used to connect and communicate on a network

Explanation: Network devices enable data transmission between networked hardware like computers and printers.

2. Which of the following is NOT a network device?

- A. Router
- B. Switch
- C. Monitor
- D. Hub

Answer: C. Monitor

Explanation: A monitor is an output device, not a network device. Routers, switches, and hubs are used in networking.



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3. Which device is used to route data from a local network to the internet?

- A. Repeater
- B. Switch
- C. Router
- D. Bridge

Answer: C. Router

Explanation: A router connects local networks to other networks like the internet.

4. What device amplifies a weak signal and retransmits it?

- A. Router
- B. Repeater
- C. Switch
- D. Firewall

Answer: B. Repeater

Explanation: A repeater is used to boost signals so data can travel longer distances without degradation.



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5. What device operates at the Data Link layer and forwards data based on MAC addresses?

- A. Router
- B. Switch
- C. Modem
- D. Firewall

Answer: B. Switch

Explanation: A switch works at Layer 2 (Data Link layer) and uses MAC addresses to forward data to the correct device within a local network.

6. What is the main function of a hub in a network?

- A. Filters traffic by IP
- B. Sends data only to the intended recipient
- C. Broadcasts data to all connected devices
- D. Blocks unauthorized traffic

Answer: C. Broadcasts data to all connected devices

Explanation: A hub is a basic device that broadcasts incoming data to all connected ports, regardless of the destination address, often causing unnecessary traffic.



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7. Which device can convert digital signals to analog and vice versa for transmission over telephone lines?

- A. Switch
- B. Modem
- C. Repeater
- D. Router

Answer: B. Modem

Explanation: A modem (modulator-demodulator) converts digital signals into analog signals for transmission over phone lines and vice versa.

8. Which device is used to connect two different types of networks (e.g., LAN to WAN)?

- A. Switch
- B. Repeater
- C. Router
- D. Hub

Answer: C. Router

Explanation: A router is designed to connect different networks, such as a local area network (LAN) to a wide area network (WAN) like the internet.



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9. What is the primary function of a switch?

- A. Encrypt data before sending
- B. Provide internet access
- C. Forward data to the correct device using MAC address
- D. Block unauthorized access

Answer: C. Forward data to the correct device using MAC address

Explanation: Switches forward data only to the intended recipient, using its MAC address, improving efficiency.

10. What does "Modem" stand for?

- A. Module Emulator
- B. Modulator Demodulator
- C. Modular Device
- D. Monitor Emulator

Answer: B. Modulator Demodulator

Explanation: A modem modulates and demodulates signals, allowing digital data to be transmitted over analog lines.



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11. What is the primary function of a modem?

- A. Store large files
- B. Convert analog signals into digital and vice versa
- C. Print documents
- D. Filter spam emails

Answer: B. Convert analog signals into digital and vice versa

Explanation: A modem converts digital signals from a computer into analog signals for transmission and vice versa.

12. What type of connection does a modem typically provide?

- A. Wireless Bluetooth
- B. HDMI connection
- C. Internet connection over telephone or cable lines
- D. USB file transfer

Answer: C. Internet connection over telephone or cable lines

Explanation: Modems are used to connect to the Internet using DSL, cable, or telephone lines.



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13. What kind of signals do telephone lines use?

- A. Digital
- B. Optical
- C. Analog
- D. Wireless

Answer: C. Analog

Explanation: Telephone lines transmit analog signals, so digital signals must be converted using a modem.

14. What happens at the receiver's end in a modem communication process?

- A. Encoding
- B. Demodulation
- C. Encryption
- D. Compression

Answer: B. Demodulation

Explanation: The receiver's modem demodulates the incoming analog signal back into digital data.



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15. What is modulation in data communication?

- A. Turning off the signal
- B. Increasing power
- C. Converting analog to digital
- D. Converting digital signals into analog

Answer: D. Converting digital signals into analog

Explanation: Modulation is the process of converting digital data into an analog signal for transmission over analog mediums like phone lines.

16. What is demodulation in the context of networking?

- A. Compressing data before sending
- B. Changing signal frequency
- C. Converting analog signals back to digital data
- D. Encrypting data

Answer: C. Converting analog signals back to digital data

Explanation: Demodulation is the reverse of modulation—turning analog signals back into usable digital data.



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17. What is another common name for an Ethernet card?

- A. Modem
- B. Switch
- C. Network Interface Card (NIC)
- D. Router

Answer: C. Network Interface Card (NIC)

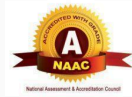
Explanation: An Ethernet card is also called a NIC, which allows a computer to connect to a wired network.

18. What is the main function of a Network Interface Card (NIC)?

- A. Boost signal strength
- B. Route data between networks
- C. Act as an interface between the computer and the network
- D. Filter incoming data

Answer: C. Act as an interface between the computer and the network

Explanation: The NIC enables data exchange between a computer and the network.



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19. Which type of network does an Ethernet card typically connect to?

- A. Wireless LAN
- B. WAN
- C. Wired LAN
- D. Bluetooth network

Answer: C. Wired LAN

Explanation: An Ethernet card is specifically designed for wired local area networks (LANs).

20. What is the typical data transfer speed range of Ethernet cards?

- A. 1 Mbps to 10 Mbps
- B. 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps
- C. 10 Mbps to 1 Gbps (1000 Mbps)
- D. 1000 Mbps to 10 Gbps

Answer: C. 10 Mbps to 1 Gbps (1000 Mbps)

Explanation: Common Ethernet cards support 10/100/1000 Mbps speeds, depending on the card and network setup.



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21. What unique identifier does every NIC have?

- A. IP address
- B. Hostname
- C. MAC address
- D. Gateway address

Answer: C. MAC address

Explanation: Every NIC is assigned a Media Access Control (MAC) address, which uniquely identifies it on the network.

22. What type of address is a MAC address?

- A. Logical address
- B. Physical address
- C. Dynamic address
- D. Broadcast address

Answer: B. Physical address

Explanation: The MAC address is a physical/hardware address embedded in the NIC by the manufacturer.



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23. What does RJ45 stand for?

- A. Remote Jack 45
- B. Registered Jack 45
- C. Radio Junction 45
- D. Routed Junction 45

Answer: B. Registered Jack 45

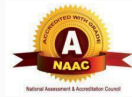
Explanation: RJ45 stands for Registered Jack-45, a standardized network interface for connecting Ethernet cables.

24. How many pins does an RJ45 connector have?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 2

Answer: C. 8

Explanation: An RJ45 connector has 8 pins, allowing it to handle 8 wires used in Ethernet cabling.



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25. Which type of cable typically uses the RJ45 connector?

- A. Coaxial cable
- B. USB cable
- C. Ethernet cable (Twisted Pair)
- D. HDMI cable

Answer: C. Ethernet cable (Twisted Pair)

Explanation: RJ45 connectors are used with Cat5, Cat5e, Cat6, and Cat6a Ethernet cables for networking purposes.

26. What is the maximum theoretical data transfer speed for RJ45 connectors with Cat6a cable?

- A. 100 Mbps
- B. 1 Gbps
- C. 10 Gbps
- D. 100 Gbps

Answer: C. 10 Gbps

Explanation: With Cat6a cable, RJ45 connectors can support speeds up to 10 Gbps over short distances.



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27. What happens if an RJ45 cable is not properly crimped?

- A. The cable becomes faster
- B. The cable overheats
- C. The network connection becomes unreliable or fails
- D. The cable turns into a coaxial cable

Answer: C. The network connection becomes unreliable or fails

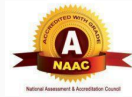
Explanation: A poorly crimped RJ45 connector can lead to connection issues, including packet loss and slow speeds.

28. What is the primary function of a repeater in networking?

- A. Converts analog to digital
- B. Filters network traffic
- C. Amplifies and retransmits signals
- D. Assigns IP addresses

Answer: C. Amplifies and retransmits signals

Explanation: A repeater regenerates and boosts weak signals, extending the reach of the network.



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29. What type of device is a repeater also commonly known as?

- A. Bridge
- B. Gateway
- C. Signal booster
- D. Switch

Answer: C. Signal booster

Explanation: Since it boosts the signal, a repeater is often called a signal booster.

30. Where are repeaters typically used?

- A. In very short cable networks
- B. In long-distance or wide area networks
- C. Inside a modem
- D. Between switches and hubs

Answer: B. In long-distance or wide area networks

Explanation: Repeaters are ideal for long-distance communication to maintain signal strength.



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31. Which network scenario would require a repeater?

- A. A small office with all devices in one room
- B. Connecting two cities via fiber optic cable
- C. A computer with a built-in wireless card
- D. Bluetooth device pairing

Answer: B. Connecting two cities via fiber optic cable

Explanation: In long-distance networks, like between cities, repeaters are used at intervals to maintain signal integrity.

32. What is the primary function of a hub in a network?

- A. Routes data to specific devices
- B. Filters and forwards data based on MAC addresses
- C. Broadcasts data to all connected devices
- D. Encrypts network traffic

Answer: C. Broadcasts data to all connected devices

Explanation: A hub sends incoming data to all devices connected to it, regardless of the destination.



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33. What is the primary function of a hub in a network?

- A. Routes data to specific devices
- B. Filters and forwards data based on MAC addresses
- C. Broadcasts data to all connected devices
- D. Encrypts network traffic

Answer: C. Broadcasts data to all connected devices

Explanation: A hub sends incoming data to all devices connected to it, regardless of the destination.

34. How is a hub classified in terms of network intelligence?

- A. Smart
- B. Intelligent
- C. Non-intelligent
- D. Dynamic

Answer: C. Non-intelligent

Explanation: A hub is a non-intelligent device because it cannot determine the destination of data packets.



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35. What type of data transmission does a hub perform?

- A. Unicast
- B. Multicast
- C. Broadcast
- D. Anycast

Answer: C. Broadcast

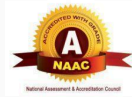
Explanation: Hubs perform broadcast transmission, sending data to all connected devices.

36. How does a hub handle incoming data?

- A. It reads the MAC address and forwards accordingly
- B. It encrypts the data
- C. It sends the data to all ports
- D. It discards the data if destination is unknown

Answer: C. It sends the data to all ports

Explanation: Hubs lack intelligence and simply send data to all ports, not just the one it's meant for.



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37. When comparing speed and efficiency, a hub is:

- A. Faster and more efficient than a switch
- B. Equal to a router
- C. Slower and less efficient than a switch
- D. Used only for wireless networking

Answer: C. Slower and less efficient than a switch

Explanation: Hubs are basic and slow compared to switches, which intelligently direct traffic.

38. What is the main function of a network switch?

- A. Sends data to all devices in the network
- B. Filters viruses in the network
- C. Forwards data only to the intended recipient device
- D. Converts analog signals to digital

Answer: C. Forwards data only to the intended recipient device

Explanation: A switch is an intelligent device that forwards data only to the device it is meant for, based on MAC addresses.



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39. Which address type does a switch use to forward data?

- A. IP address
- B. Port address
- C. MAC address
- D. Hostname

Answer: C. MAC address

Explanation: Switches use the MAC address (physical address) of devices to determine where to send the data.

40. How is a switch different from a hub?

- A. A switch is wireless, a hub is wired
- B. A switch sends data to one device, a hub sends to all
- C. A hub is faster than a switch
- D. A hub stores IP addresses

Answer: B. A switch sends data to one device, a hub sends to all

Explanation: Unlike a hub, which broadcasts data to all devices, a switch sends data only to the correct device.



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41. What makes a switch an "intelligent" network device?

- A. It stores usernames
- B. It chooses the best route using IP
- C. It filters traffic based on MAC addresses
- D. It connects to the internet

Answer: C. It filters traffic based on MAC addresses

Explanation: Switches maintain a MAC address table and direct traffic intelligently.

42. In terms of speed and intelligence, a switch is:

- A. Slower and less intelligent than a hub
- B. The same as a hub
- C. Faster and smarter than a hub
- D. Used only for wireless networks

Answer: C. Faster and smarter than a hub

Explanation: Switches are more efficient, reducing traffic and improving network performance.



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43. What is the primary function of a router in networking?

- A. Store user data
- B. Convert analog signals to digital
- C. Connect different networks and route data between them
- D. Assign MAC addresses

Answer: C. Connect different networks and route data between them

Explanation: A router connects multiple networks and directs data packets between them using IP addresses.

44. What type of address does a router use to forward data?

- A. MAC address
- B. Hostname
- C. IP address
- D. Port number

Answer: C. IP address

Explanation: Routers make forwarding decisions based on IP addresses in the packet headers.



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45. What device is most commonly used to connect a home or office network to the internet?

- A. Switch
- B. Hub
- C. Router
- D. Repeater

Answer: C. Router

Explanation: A router is typically used to connect internal networks (LAN) to the external internet (WAN).

46. Can a router connect two different IP networks?

- A. No, only the same network
- B. Yes, that's its primary function
- C. Only using a hub
- D. Only using Wi-Fi

Answer: B. Yes, that's its primary function

Explanation: Routers are designed to connect different IP networks, such as LAN to WAN.