NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONS (23CY702)

Worksheet

Multiple Choice Questions

UNIT–III

Fault Detection & Performance Optimization

1. A network fault is:
   - A) Normal operation
   - B) An abnormal condition affecting service
   - C) User login
   - D) Routing update
   - **Answer: B**
2. Trouble reports are generated by:
   - A) Users or monitoring systems
   - B) Printers
   - C) Databases
   - D) Routers only
   - **Answer: A**
3. Troubleshooting aims to:
   - A) Identify and fix faults
   - B) Increase faults
   - C) Create logs
   - D) Install hardware
   - **Answer: A**
4. Monitoring is used to:
   - A) Observe network behavior
   - B) Remove devices
   - C) Disable routers
   - D) Delete logs
   - **Answer: A**
5. Baselines represent:
   - A) Normal network performance
   - B) Fault conditions
   - C) Security attacks
   - D) Routing protocols
   - **Answer: A**

6. Which is a monitoring method?
    - A) Polling
    - B) Logging
    - C) Alarms
    - D) All of the above
    - **Answer: D**
7. Alarms indicate:
    - A) Potential issues
    - B) Successful login
    - C) Configuration changes
    - D) Device installation
    - **Answer: A**
8. Human error is a common cause of:
    - A) Network faults
    - B) Better performance
    - C) Security policies
    - D) Routing updates
    - **Answer: A**
9. Anomaly detection identifies:
    - A) Unusual behavior
    - B) Normal traffic
    - C) User accounts
    - D) Passwords
    - **Answer: A**
10. Event correlation helps:
    - A) Relate multiple events
    - B) Delete logs
    - C) Assign IPs
    - D) Configure routers
    - **Answer: A**
11. Capacity planning focuses on:
    - A) Future resource requirements
    - B) User passwords
    - C) Security policies
    - D) Fault reports
    - **Answer: A**
12. Congestion occurs when:
    - A) Traffic exceeds capacity
    - B) Traffic is low
    - C) Devices are idle
    - D) Networks are secure
    - **Answer: A**
13. Network delay affects:
    - A) Performance
    - B) Security
    - C) Hardware cost

- D) Device classification
- **Answer: A**

14. Passive observation:
    - A) Observes existing traffic
    - B) Generates test traffic
    - C) Deletes traffic
    - D) Blocks traffic
    - **Answer: A**
15. Active probing:
    - A) Generates test packets
    - B) Uses logs only
    - C) Stops communication
    - D) Assigns IPs
    - **Answer: A**
16. A bottleneck limits:
    - A) Network throughput
    - B) Security
    - C) Routing
    - D) Authentication
    - **Answer: A**
17. Router capacity planning considers:
    - A) Traffic load
    - B) User accounts
    - C) Security keys
    - D) DNS entries
    - **Answer: A**
18. Peak utilization measures:
    - A) Highest traffic load
    - B) Lowest traffic load
    - C) Average security
    - D) Fault frequency
    - **Answer: A**
19. Fault prevention aims to:
    - A) Avoid future faults
    - B) Increase downtime
    - C) Remove monitoring
    - D) Stop routing
    - **Answer: A**
20. Performance optimization improves:
    - A) Efficiency and reliability
    - B) Network faults
    - C) Congestion
    - D) Downtime
    - **Answer: A**