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Asynchronous TDM is efficient only when the size of the time slot is kept relatively _____

► **Large (Page 158)**

► Small

► Medium

► None of the given

The local loop has _____ cable that connects the subscriber telephone to the nearest end office.

► **Twisted-pair (Page 160)**

► Coaxial

► Fiber-optic

► None of the given

Data from a computer are _____; the local loop handles _____ signals.

► Analog; analog

► Analog; digital

► Digital; digital

► **Digital; analog**

Which error detection method uses ones complement arithmetic?

► Simple parity check

► Two-dimensional parity check

► CRC

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► **Checksum (Page 179)**

Flow control is needed to prevent _____

► Bit errors

► Overflow of the sender buffer

► **Overflow of the receiver buffer (Page 46)**

► Collision between sender and receiver

_____ coordinates the amount of data that can be sent before receiving acknowledgment

► **flow control (Page 186)**

► error control

► data control

Error control is both error _____ and error _____

► **detection; correction (Page 186)**

► detection; deletion

► detection; avoidance

► detection; forwarding

Addressing is not needed in _____ configuration.

► **Point to Point (Page 190)**

► Multipoint

► Point to point and multipoint

In a Go-Back-N ARQ, if the window size is 63, what is the range of sequence number?

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► **0 to 63**

► 0 to 64

► 1 to 63

► 1 to 64

A timer is set when _____ is sent out.

► A data frame

► **An ACK (Page 197)**

► A NAK

Sliding window requires that data frames be transmitted _____

► **Sequentially (Page 199)**

► Frequently

► Synchronously

► Asynchronously

In Y-MODEM Multiple files can be sent simultaneously

► **True (Page 205)**

► False

BLAST stands for :

► **Blocked asynchronous transmission (Page 205)**

► Blocked synchronous transmission

► Barrel asynchronous transmission

► Below asynchronous transmission

HDLC is an acronym for _____.

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► High-duplex line communication

► **High-level data link control (Page 210)**

► Half-duplex digital link combination

► Host double-level circuit

The BNC-T connector is a T-shaped device with _____ ports

► **Three (Page 228)**

► Two

► Four

► Five

When data are transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 4 is read by B's _____ layer.

► physical

► **transport**

► application

► none of the given

A periodic signal completes one cycle in 0.001 s. What is the frequency?

► 1 Hz

► 100 Hz

► **1 KHz (Page 61)**

► 1 MHz

Zero crossing bandwidth is also called as equivalent noise bandwidth.

► True

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► **False (Page 67)**

Amplitude in ASK is more resistive to EMI and Noise.

► True

► **False (Page 87)**

If FCC regulations are followed, the carrier frequencies of adjacent AM radio stations are _____ apart.

► 5 KHz

► **10 KHz (Page 95)**

► 200 KHz

► 530 KHz

There are _____ types of serial transmission:

► 1

► **2 (Page 99)**

► 3

► 4

Multiplexing is the set of techniques that allows simultaneous TX of multiple signals across _____

data link

► **Single (Page 147)**

► Multi

► Single and Multi

► none of the given

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Need for Addressing makes Asynchronous TDM inefficient for bit or byte _____.

► **Interleaving (Page 158)**

► Addition

► Subtraction

► None of the given

_____ takes data from one high speed line and breaks it into portions.

► Multiplexing

► **Inverse multiplexing (Page 158)**

► Inverse subtraction

► Inverse addition

Trunks are transmission media such as _____ that handle the telephone to the nearest end office.

► Satellite links

► **Twisted-pair & Fiber-optic**

► Twisted-pair

► Fiber-optic

_____representation of links that connect nodes is called as physical topology.

► geometrical

► logical

► **physical (page 44)**

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The internet model consists of _____ layers.

► three

► two

► **five**

► seven

Encryption and encoding are the same terms.

► True

► **False (Page 52)**

The amplitude of a digital signal depends upon the_____ to represent a bit.

► phase

► **voltage (Page 59)**

► wavelength

The inversion of the level at 1 bit is called as _____

► NRZ-L

► **NRZ-I (Page 73)**

► RZ

Modulation of an analog signal can be accomplished through changing the _____ of the carrier signal.

► amplitude

► frequency

► phase

► **all of the given**

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If FCC regulations are followed, the carrier frequencies of adjacent AM radio stations are _____ apart.

► 5 KHz

► **10 KHz (Page 95)**

► 200 KHz

► 530 KHz

Category 5 UTP cable is used for data transmission of upto_____.

► **100 Mbps (Page 123)**

► 200 Mbps

► 250 Mbps

► 400 Mbps

A traditional telephone line has a bandwidth of _____.

► **3000Hz (Page 111)**

► 4000 Hz

► 2000 MHz

► 4000 MHz

If the ASCII character H is sent and the character I is received, what type of error is this?

► **Single-bit (Page 169)**

► Multiple-bit

► Burst

► Recoverable

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At the CRC generator, _____ added to the data unit after the division process

► **0s are**

► 1s are

► The polynomial

► The CRC remainder is

Error control in the data link layer is based on _____

► **automatic repeat request (Page 196)**

► automatic repeat acknowledgment

► automatic send acknowledgment

In line discipline the initiator first transmits a frame called an _____

► **Enquiry (Page 189)**

► Acknowledgment

► NAK

► Request

Primary device uses _____ to receive transmission from the secondary devices.

► ACK

► ENQ

► **POLL (Page 191)**

Flow control is needed to prevent _____.

► Bit errors

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► Overflow of the sender buffer

► **Overflow of the receiver buffer (Page 46)**

► Collision between sender and receiver

For stop-and-wait ARQ, for N data packets sent, _____ acknowledgments are needed.

► **N**

► 2N

► N-1

► N+1

In Y-MODEM Multiple files can be sent simultaneously

► **True (Page 205)**

► False

HDLC is an acronym for _____.

► High-duplex line communication

► **High-level data link control (Page 210)**

► Half-duplex digital link combination

► Host double-level circuit

Token Bus has no commercial application in data communications

► **True (Page 232)**

► False

The BNC-T connector is a T-shaped device with _____ ports

► **Three (Page 228)**

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► Two

► Four

► Five

Each station in the Token Ring regenerates the frame.

► **True (Page 234)**

► False

Repeater works on _____ layer.

► Data Link

► Physical

► **Network (224)**

► Application

The RG number gives us information about _____.

► Twisted pairs

► **Coaxial cables (Page 125)**

► Optical fibers

► all of the given

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

► **Glass plastic (Page 130)**

► Copper

► Bimetallic

► Liquid

All of popular Fiber optic connectors are _____ shaped.

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► Conical

► **Barrel (Page 131)**

► Circular

► Rectangular

The VLF and LF bands use _____ propagation for communications.

► Ground

► Sky

► **Line of sight (Page 134)**

► Space

Multiplexing is the set of techniques that allows simultaneous TX of multiple signals across _____ data link

► **Single (Page 147)**

► Multi

► Single and Multi

► none of the given

Which is not an element of protocol

► semantics

► timing

► **communication service module (Page 19)**

Layers 5, 6 and 7 also called as network support layers.

► True

► **False (Page 42)**

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Fourier transform tells us that any digital signal can be decomposed into infinite number of periodic signals

► **True**

► **False (Page 42)**

Time domain plot show changes in signal phase with respect to time.

► **True**

► **False (Page 63)**

Analog to digital conversion is also termed as modulating an analog signal.

► True

► **False (Page 70)**

DC component is also termed as Direct current component or a component with non-zero frequency.

► **False (Page 72)**

► **True**

Manchester is a type of _____encoding.

► **biphase (Page 75)**

► polar

► biphase & polar

► none of the given

The inversion of the level at 1 bit is called as _____

► NRZ-L

► **NRZ-I (Page 73)**

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► RZ

PCM is the first process of PAM.

► True

► False (Page 80)

In 4PSK each phase change represents _____bits.

► 3

► 6

► 2 (Page 91)

► 4

In RS 422 Balanced mode two lines carry _____ signals which are not identical to each other.

► Same (Page 109)

► different

► digital

► analog

A _____ converts an analog signal into a digital signal.

► Demodulator (Page 110)

► Modulator

► Digital-to-analog converter

Which of the following is an example of ITU-T modem standards:

► T-series

► X-series

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► N-series

► **V-series (Page 114)**

The maximum data rate in the uploading direction is still _____.

► 26.6 Kbps

► **33.6 Kbps (Page 117)**

► 36.6 Kbps

► 46.6 Kbps

Which of the following primarily uses guided media

► Cellular telephone system

► **Local telephone system (Page 120)**

► Satellite communication

► Radio broadcasting

When a beam of light travels through media of two different densities, if the angle of incidence is greater than

the critical angle, _____occurs.

► Reflection

► **Refraction (Page 127)**

► Incidence

► Criticism

A portion of the path that carries TX b/w a given pair of devices is known as _____.

► Node

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► Bridge

► **Channel (Page 147)**

► Gateway

Which error detection method involves polynomials?

► Checksum

► Two-dimensional parity check

► **CRC (Page 177)**

► Simple parity check

If the ASCII character G is sent and the character D is received, what type of error is this?

► Single-bit

► Multiple-bit

► **Burst**

► Recoverable

Which error detection method involves the use of parity bits?

► **Simple parity check & two dimensional parity check**

► CRC

► Two-dimensional parity check

► Simple parity check

Which error detection method can detect a single-bit error?

► Simple parity check

► Two-dimensional parity check

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► CRC

► **All of the given**

The Hamming code is a method of _____

► Error detection

► **Error correction (Page 181)**

► Error encapsulation

► Error detection & Error encapsulation

Sliding window requires that data frames be transmitted _____

► **Sequentially (Page 199)**

► Frequently

► Synchronously

► Asynchronously

In selective-reject ARQ, only the specific damaged or lost frame is_____.

► **Retransmitted (Page 200)**

► Forwarded

► Selected

► Rejected

Which of the following sub layer, resolves the contention for the shared media

► **MAC (Page 219)**

► LLC

► Physical

The PDU has no flag fields, no CRC, and no station address

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► **TRUE (Page 220)**

► FALSE

IEEE divides the base band category into _____ standards.

► **5 (Page 222)**

► 4

► 3

► 6

Like 10 Base 5, 10 Base 2 is a _____ topology LAN

► Ring

► Mesh

► Star

► **Bus (Page 227)**

Repeater works on _____ layer.

► Data Link

► Physical

► **Network (Page 224)**

► Application

Trunks are transmission media such as _____ that handle the telephone to the nearest end office.

► Satellite links

► **Twisted-pair & Fiber-optic**

► Twisted-pair

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► Fiber-optic

Which of the following _____ uses a series of filters to decompose multiplexed signal into its constituent signals?

► MUX

► **DEMUX (Page 150)**

► Switch

► Bridge

In Fast Ethernet, data rate can be increased by _____ collisions.

► Increasing

► **Decreasing (Page 230)**

► Keeping Constant

► None of the given

When we talk about unguided media, usually we are referring to _____.

► Metallic wires

► Nonmetallic wires

► **The air (Page 132)**

► Water

Optical fibers are defined by the ratio of the _____ of their core to the diameter of their cladding.

► **Diameter (Page 130)**

► Radius

► Length

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► Width

All of popular Fiber optic connectors are _____ shaped.

► Conical

► **Barrel (Page 131)**

► Circular

► Rectangular

Radio wave transmission utilizes _____ different types of propagation.

► Four

► Three

► Two

► **Five (Page 132)**

dB is _____ if a signal is amplified.

► **Negative**

► **Positive (Page 142)**

► Null

► Zero

A prism can deflect the light depending upon the angle of _____ and the frequency.

► **Deviation**

► **Incident (Page 151)**

► Refraction (Page 127)

► Reflection

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Like VRC, LRC and CRC, Checksum is also based on _____.

► **Redundancy (Page 179)**

► Decimal Division

► Encryption

► Encoding

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

► Medium

► Protocol

► **Message (Page 7)**

► Transmission

A set of devices connected by communication links is called networking

► **True (Page 12)**

► False

Internet with small "i" specifies the world wide Network the actual internet.

► True

► **False (Page 39)**

Data chunk at data link layer is called_____

► frame

► **packet (Page 38)**

► datagram

Data synchronization is a function related with _____

► **session layer (Page 51)**

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► presentation layer

► transport

When data are transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 4 is read by B's _____ layer.

► physical

► **transport**

► application

► none of the given

Data must be converted into_____ before transmission.

► **signal (Page 56 and 84)**

► wave

► electric pulse

PCM is the first process of PAM.

► True

► **False (Page 80)**

In _____ transmission, bits are transmitted over a single wire, one at a time.

► Asynchronous serial

► Synchronous serial

► **Parallel (Page 98)**

► Asynchronous & Synchronous serial

EIA 232 allows for a maximum bit rate of _____Kbps.

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► 40

► 30

► **20 (Page 104)**

► 10

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

► Reflection

► **Refraction (Page 127)**

► Incidence

► Criticism

A parabolic dish antenna is a(n) _____ antenna.

► Omnidirectional

► Bidirectional

► **Unidirectional (Page 138)**

► Horn

Ultra high-frequency waves always use _____ propagation.

► Ground

► Sky

► **Line of Sight (Page 136)**

► Space

Middle frequency waves having range 300 KHz-3 MHz always use _____ propagation.

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► Ground

► Sky

► **Line of Sight**

► Space

The HDLC _____ field defines the beginning and end of a frame.

► **Flag (Page 214)**

► Address

► Control

► FCS

_____ is the access protocol used by traditional Ethernet.

► **CSMA/CD (Page 222)**

► CSMA/CA

► Token Ring

► CSMA

Bridges can divide a large _____ into smaller segments

► **Network (Page 241)**

► Packet

► Frame

► Address

In_____ transmission, bits are transmitted over their own wires

► Asynchronous serial

► Synchronous serial

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► **Parallel**

► Asynchronous & Synchronous serial

EIA 232 allows for a maximum bit rate of _____Kbps.

► 40

► 30

► **20 (Page 104)**

► 10

In CRC the quotient at the sender _____

► Becomes the dividend at the receiver

► Becomes the divisor at the receiver

► **Is discarded**

► Is the remainder

In line discipline after the data transmission, the sending system finishes with an_____ frame

► **EOT (Page 189)**

► EKT

► ENT

► ESP

Encryption and encoding are the same terms.

► True

► **False (Page 52)**

Traditional modems are wide spread now to a data rate of _____.

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► **56 Kbps (Page 115)**

► 72 Kbps

► 42 Kbps

► 96 Kbps

Bi phase encoding is a type of bipolar encoding in which we use two voltage levels.

► True

► **False (Page 73)**

The _____ layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals.

► **physical**

► data link

► transport

► none of given

Which is not an element of protocol?

► Semantics

► Timing

► **Communication service module (Page 19)**

A telephone network is an example of a _____ network.

► Packet-switched

► **Circuit-switched (Page 38)**

► Message-switched

► none of the given

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The bit rate always equals the baud rate in which type of signal?

► **FSK (Page 86)**

► QAM

► 4-PSK

► PSK

Secondary hub in a tree must be a passive hub.

► True

► **False (Page 31)**

In case of uploading at the switching station, data is converted to digital signal using _____.

► TCP

► **PCM (Page 116)**

► ICP

► TDM

Category 5 UTP cable is used for data transmission of upto_____.

► **100 Mbps (Page 123)**

► 200 Mbps

► 250 Mbps

► 400 Mbps

Which of the following primarily uses guided media?

► Cellular telephone system

► **Local telephone system (Page 120)**

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► Satellite communications

► Radio broadcasting

Ultra high-frequency waves always use _____ propagation.

► Ground

► Sky

► **Line of Sight (Page 136)**

► Space

The inversion of the level at 1 bit is called as _____

► NRZ-L

► **NRZ-I**

► RZ

In selective-reject ARQ, only the specific damaged or lost frame is_____.

► **Retransmitted (Page 200)**

► Forwarded

► Selected

► Rejected

YMODEM has _____Byte of data unit.

► **1024 Page 205**

► 256

► 128

► 512

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Which of the following sublyer, resolves the contention for the shared media

► **MAC (Page 219)**

► LLC

► Physical

Like 10 Base 5, 10 Base 2 is a _____ topology LAN

► Ring

► Mesh

► Star

► **Bus (Page 227)**

At the CRC generator, _____ added to the data unit after the division process

► **0s are (Page 176)**

► 1s are

► The polynomial

► The CRC remainder is

Flow control is needed to prevent _____.

► Bit errors

► Overflow of the sender buffer

► **Overflow of the receiver buffer (Page 46)**

► Collision between sender and receiver

In Y-MODEM Multiple files can be sent simultaneously

► **True (Page 205)**

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► False

In 56K Modems Max Uploading speed is _____ bytes and downloading speed is _____ byte.

► 40K, 56K

► **33.6K, 56K (Page 117)**

► 56K, 33.6K

► None of given

If db is amplified then attenuation is ----------

► **Positive (Page 142)**

► Negative

► Zero

► None of the above

Amplifiers are used to _____the signal to heat.

► **Amplify (Page 142)**

► Rectify

► Testify

► Nullify

_____requires the maximum number of I/O ports.

► Bus

► Star

► **Mesh (Page 29)**

► Ring

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There are _____ basic categories of multiplexing.

► **3 (Page 148)**

► 4

► 2

► 5

In _____ transmission, bits are transmitted over a single wire, one at a time.

► Asynchronous serial

► Synchronous serial

► **Parallel (Page 98)**

► Asynchronous & Synchronous serial

Distortion occurs in a _____ signal.

► Rectified

► **Composite (Page 141)**

► Amplified

► none of the given

Which of the following are not used to measure the performance of TX Media.

► Throughput

► Propagation Speed

► Propagation Time

► **none of the given (Page 144)**

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A portion of the path that carries TX b/w a given pair of devices is known as _____.

► Node

► Bridge

► **Channel (Page 147)**

► Gateway

_____ takes data from one high speed line and breaks it into portions.

► Multiplexing

► **Inverse multiplexing (Page 158)**

► Inverse subtraction

► Inverse addition

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

► **physical**

► data link

► network

► transport

In primary-secondary communication _____ is always the initiator of a session

► **Primary (Page 189)**

► Secondary

► Sender

► Receiver

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Synchronous transmission has _____.

► a start bit

► a stop bit

► gaps between bytes

► **none of the given (page 99)**

Which of the following is an example of ITU-T modem standards?

► T-series

► X-series

► N-series

► **V-series (Page 114)**

The maximum data rate in the uploading direction is still _____.

► 26.6 Kbps

► **33.6 Kbps (Page 117)**

► 36.6 Kbps

► 46.6 Kbps

Category 5 UTP cable is used for data transmission of upto_____.

► **100 Mbps (Page 123)**

► 200 Mbps

► 250 Mbps

► 400 Mbps

All of popular Fiber optic connectors are _____ shaped.

► Conical

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► **Barrel (Page 131)**

► Circular

► Rectangular

The VLF and LF bands use _____ propagation for communications.

► Ground

► Sky

► **Line of sight (Page 134)**

► Space

YMODEM has _____Byte of data unit.

► **1024 (Page 205)**

► 256

► 128

► 512

_____ coordinates the amount of data that can be sent before receiving acknowledgment

► **flow control (Page 186)**

► error control

► data control

If the ASCII character H is sent and the character I is received, what type of error is this?

► **Single-bit (Page 169)**

► Multiple-bit

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► Burst

► Recoverable

In _____ ARQ, if a NAK is received, only the specific damaged or lost frame is retransmitted.

► Stop-and-wait

► Go-Back-N

► **Selective reject (Page 200)**

► Stop-and-wait & Go-back-N

Data link protocols can be divided into _____ sub-groups.

► **two (Page 202)**

► three

► four

► five

If odd parity is used for ASCII error detection, the number of 0s per 8-bit symbol is _____

► Even

► **Odd (Page 173)**

► Indeterminate

► 42

In Y-MODEM Multiple files can be sent simultaneously

► **True (Page 205)**

► False

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The PDU has no flag fields, no CRC, and no station address

► **TRUE (Page 220)**

► FALSE

Repeater is an amplifier, not a regenerator.

► True

► **False (Page 240)**

RARP stands for Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.

► **True (Page 244)**

► False

DB is _____ if a signal is attenuated.

► **Negative (Page 142)**

► Positive

► Null

► Zero

Questions:

1. **What is the difference between guided and unguided media?**
2. **Write Commercial advantage and characteristics of token bus**
3. **What is the difference between FDM and TDM**
4. **Write the types transmission noise**
5. **What is power bandwidth**

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6. What does the CRC generator append to data unit?
7. How much bandwidth for modem is required in case of FSK?
8. What is even parity generator in VRC error detection mechanism?
9. What is the difference between angle of incident and angle of reflection?
10. What is daisy chaining in 1Base 5 star Lan?
11. What is the responsibility of Application layer?
12. What is critical angle?
13. Whether VRC error detection method is used for single bit error or burst error.
14. Which modem was first developed commercially in 1970?
15. Consider a major telecom company using RZ encoding for its signals conversion. What will be the major problem faced by using such type of encoding?
16. What are the Asynchronous protocols in data communication layer?
17. What is Frequency division multiplexing?
18. What is stop and wait ARQ in error control?
19. What is Interleaving?
20. What is DSU in terms of digital services?
21. Which architecture of Ethernet developed by ITU_T and ANSI?
22. What is a spike in noise term?
23. What is even parity generator in VRC error detection mechanism?
24. What do you know about ITU-T Modems?

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25. Write names of Link Access Protocols developed by ITU-T?
26. Write the names of different types of noise in the medium?
27. Write down some disadvantages of star topology.
28. What are the two major classes of synchronous protocols at data link layer?
29. Whether Hamming code is the technique used for error detection or error correction?
30. Define Multiplexing?
31. What is its advantage?
32. What is the purpose of dual ring?
33. Explain Protocol Data Unit (PDU)?

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