CS 601 DATA COMMUNICATION

Question # 1 of 10

In FDDI, THT stands for:

- Token Hash Timer
- Tier Holding Timer
- Target Holding Timer
- **Token Holding Timer**

Question # 2 of 10

The DSAP and SSAP are addresses used by ____to identify the protocol stack.

- Network
- **MAC**
- LLC
- None of the above

Question # 3 of 10

Repeaters work on the ____Layer/Layers

- Data Link
- **Physical**
- Network
- All of the above

Question # 4 of 10

Bridge is _____ Layer Device

- **Data Link**
- Physical
- Network
- None of the above

Question # 5 of 10

On the transport layer of TCP/IP suit_____ protocols are used

- TCP & IP
- **TCP & UDP**

Question # 6 of 10

Application layer of TCP/IP suit is equivalent of _____layers of OSI Model

- Application, Presentation and Transport
- Application, Session and Transport
- **Application, Presentation and Session**
- None of the above

Question # 7 of 10

A Repeater does not allow us to extend the physical length of network

- True
- **False**

Question # 8 of 10

Shortest frame in HDLC protocols is usually the ____ frame.

- Information
- Supervisory
- Management
- **None of the above**

Question # 9 of 10

Repeater is device

- Layer three
- Intelligent
- Unintelligent
- **None of the above**

Question # 10 of 10

_____ is HDLC's error detection field.

- Flag
- BCC
- BSC
- **FCS**

Top

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 08:42:52 PM) Total Marks: 1

Router works on the _____ layers.

Select correct option:

Network.

Physical & Data Link.

All of above.

None of above.

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 08:44:07 PM) Total Marks: 1

ZMODEM protocol combines the features of _____

Select correct option:

XMODEM

YMODEM

BOTH XMODEM & YMODEM

None of the above

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 08:44:40 PM) Total Marks: 1

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

Select correct option:

Bus

Star

Ring

Mesh

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 08:45:23 PM) Total Marks: 1

Repeater is _____ Device.

Select correct option:

Layer three.

Intelligent.

Unintelligent.

None of above.

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 08:46:19 PM) Total Marks: 1

In token ring frame, the size of the token is _____

Select correct option:

4 bytes

3 bytes

2 bytes

1 bytes

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 08:47:34 PM) Total Marks: 1

The Placing position of a repeater in the network is _____.

Select correct option:

Unimportant

Important.

MC090404560 : Ana Jamil

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 08:48:25 PM) Total Marks: 1

The address field of a frame in HDLC protocol contains the address of the _____ station.

Select correct option:

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

Primary and secondary

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 08:49:26 PM) Total Marks: 1

Repeater is an amplifier

Select correct option:

True

False

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 08:49:52 PM) Total Marks: 1

In BSC data frame, header comes before _____ and after _____

Select correct option:

SYNs, STX

ITB,STX

STX, SYNs

ETX, BCC

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

Select correct option:

True

False

MC090400610 : Azka Mashkoor

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 08:53:54 PM) Total Marks: 1

Repeaters are _____ Devices

Select correct option:

Networking

Internetworking

Intelligent

None of above

Question #2

The ____ is HDLC's error detection field.

Select correct option:

Flag

BCC

BSC

FCS

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 08:55:20 PM) Total Marks: 1

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

Select correct option:

Flag

Address

Control

FCS

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 08:55:42 PM) Total Marks: 1

The _____ bit of the DSAP indicates whether the frame is intended for an individual or a group

Select correct option:

last

third

second

first

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 08:56:41 PM) Total Marks: 1

BSC stands for _____

Select correct option:

Binary Search Protocols

Bit Synchronization class

Binary Synchronous communication

Bit synchronous protocol

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 08:57:58 PM) Total Marks: 1

The shortest frame in HDLC protocol is usually the _____ fram

Select correct option:

Information

Supervisory

Management

None of the given

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 08:58:44 PM) Total Marks: 1

Information field contains the user data in _____ and network management information in a _____.

Select correct option:

S- Frame, U- Frame

U- Frame, I- Frame

I-Frame, U-Frame

S-frame, U-Frame

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 08:59:18 PM) Total Marks: 1

Bridge is _____ Device.

Select correct option:

Layer one.

Intelligent.

Unintelligent.

None of above.

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 09:00:41 PM) Total Marks: 1

RARP stands for Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.

Select correct option:

True

False

Top

Transport Layer

1: 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. none of the above

The correct answer is b

2: UDP is called a _____transport protocol.

a. connectionless, reliable b. connection-oriented, unreliable
c. connectionless, unreliable d. none of the above

The correct answer is c

3: 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. none of the above

The correct answer is b

4: UDP is an acronym for _____.

a. User Delivery Protocol b. User Datagram Procedure
c. User Datagram Protocol d. none of the above

The correct answer is c

5: 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. none of the above

The correct answer is a

6: 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. none of the above

The correct answer is c
7: The ports ranging from 49,152 to 65,535 can be used as temporary or private port numbers. They are called the _____ ports.
a. well-known b. registered c. dynamic d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
8: In the sending computer, UDP receives a data unit from the _____ layer.
a. application b. Transport c. IP d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
9: In the sending computer, UDP sends a data unit to the _____ layer.
a. application b. Transport c. IP d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
10: UDP and TCP are both _____ layer protocols.
a. data link b. network c. transport d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
11: Which of the following functions does UDP perform?
a. process-to-process communication b. host-to-host communication
c. end-to-end reliable data delivery d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
12: When the IP layer of a receiving host receives a datagram, _____.
a. delivery is complete b. a transport layer protocol takes over
c. a header is added d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
13: UDP needs the _____ address to deliver the user datagram to the correct application process.
a. port b. Application c. Internet d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
14: A port address in UDP is _____bits long.
a. 8 b. 16 c. 32 d. any of the above
The correct answer is b
15: Which of the following does UDP guarantee?
a. flow control b. connection-oriented delivery
c. flow control d. none of the above
The correct answer is d
16: 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. none of the above
The correct answer is c
17: The combination of an IP address and a port number is called a _____.
a. transport address b. network address
c. socket address d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
18: To use the services of UDP, we need _____ socket addresses.
a. four b. two c. three d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
19: UDP packets are called _____.
a. user datagrams b. segments c. frames d. none of the above

The correct answer is a
20: UDP packets have a fixed-size header of _____ bytes.
a. 16 b. 8 c. 40 d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
21: UDP packets are encapsulated in _____.
a. an Ethernet frame b. an TCP segment
c. an IP datagram d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
22: UDP uses _____ to handle outgoing user datagrams from multiple processes on one host.
a. flow control b. multiplexing
c. demultiplexing d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
23: UDP uses _____ to handle incoming user datagrams that go to different processes on the same host.
a. flow control b. multiplexing c. demultiplexing
d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
24: TCP is a _____protocol.
a. stream-oriented b. message-oriented c. block-oriented
d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
25: TCP allows the sending process to deliver data as a _____of bytes and allows the receiving process to obtain data as a _____ of bytes.
a. message; message b. stream; stream
c. block; block d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
26: Because the sending and the receiving processes may not write or read data at the same speed, TCP _____.
a. speeds up the slower process b. slows down the faster process
c. uses buffers d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
27: TCP groups a number of bytes together into a packet called a _____.
a. user datagram b. Segment c. datagram d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
28: TCP is a _____ protocol.
a. connection-oriented b. connectionless
c. both a and b d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
29: TCP is a(n) _____ transport protocol.
a. unreliable b. best-effort delivery
c. reliable d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
30: TCP uses _____ to check the safe and sound arrival of data.
a. an acknowledgment mechanism b. out-of-band signalling
c. the services of another protocol d. none of the above

The correct answer is a

31: The bytes of data being transferred in each connection are numbered by TCP. The numbering starts with a _____.

a. 0 b. 1 c. randomly generated number d. none of the above

The correct answer is c

32: TCP assigns a sequence number to each segment that is being sent. The sequence number for each segment is the number of the _____ byte carried in that segment.

a. first b. last c. middle d. none of the above

The correct answer is a

33: Communication in TCP is _____.

a. simplex b. half-duplex c. full-duplex d. none of the above

The correct answer is c

34: The value of the acknowledgment field in a segment defines the number of the _____byte a party expects to receive.

a. first b. last c. next d. none of the above

The correct answer is c

35: The acknowledgment number is _____.

a. independent b. randomly generated c. cumulative d. none of the above

The correct answer is c

36: The value of the window size is determined by _____.

a. the sender b. the receiver c. both the sender and receiver
d. none of the above

The correct answer is b

37: The inclusion of the checksum in the TCP segment is _____.

a. optional b. mandatory c. at the discretion of the application program
d. none of the above

The correct answer is b

38: A TCP segment is encapsulated in _____.

a. an IP datagram b. an Ethernet frame
c. a UDP user datagram d. none of the above

The correct answer is a

39: Connection establishment in TCP is called _____ handshaking.

a. two-way b. four-way c. one-way d. none of the above

The correct answer is d

40: A SYN segment cannot carry data; it consumes _____ sequence number(s).

a. no b. one c. two d. none of the above

The correct answer is b

41: A SYN + ACK segment cannot carry data; it consumes _____ sequence number(s).

a. no b. three c. two d. none of the above

The correct answer is d

42: An ACK segment, if carrying no data, consumes _____ sequence number(s).

a. no b. one c. two d. none of the above

The correct answer is a

45: The FIN segment consumes ____ sequence numbers if it does not carry data.

a. two b. three c. no d. none of the above

The correct answer is d

46: The FIN + ACK segment consumes _____ sequence number(s) if it does not carry data.
a. two b. three c. one d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
47: In TCP, one end can stop sending data while still receiving data. This is called a _____.
a. half-close b. half-open c. one-way termination
d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
48: A(n) _____ machine is a machine that goes through a limited number of states.
a. infinite state b. finite state c. both a and b d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
49: _____ control regulates the amount of data a source can send before receiving an acknowledgment from the destination.
a. Error b. Flow c. Congestion d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
50: To accomplish flow control, TCP uses a _____ window protocol.
a. limited-size b. sliding c. fixed-size d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
51: TCP sliding windows are _____ oriented.
a. packet b. Segment c. Byte d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
52: ACK segments consume _____ sequence number(s) and _____ acknowledged.
a. no; are not b. one; are not c. no; are d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
53: TCP delivers _____ out-of-order segments to the process.
a. all b. no c. some d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
54: IP is responsible for _____ communication while TCP is responsible for _____ communication.
a. host-to-host; process-to-process b. process-to-process; host-to-host
c. process-to-process; network-to-network d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
56: Multiply the header length field by _____ to find the total number of bytes in the TCP header.
a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
57: Urgent data requires the urgent pointer field as well as the URG bit in the _____ field.
a. control b. offset c. sequence number d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
58: The options field of the TCP header ranges from 0 to _____ bytes.
a. 10 b. 20 c. 40 d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
59: If the ACK value is 200, then byte _____ has been received successfully.
a. 199 b. 200 c. 201 d. none of the above

The correct answer is a

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Chapter : Chapter 14 : Wireless LANs

1: IEEE has defined the specifications for a wireless LAN, called _____, which covers the physical and data link layers.
a. IEEE 802.3 b. IEEE 802.5 c. IEEE 802.11 d. IEEE 802.2
The correct answer is c
2: In IEEE 802.11, a ___ is made of stationary or mobile wireless stations and an optional central base station, known as the access point (AP).
a. ESS b. BSS c. CSS d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
3: In IEEE 802.11, a BSS without an AP is called an _____.
a. an ad hoc architecture b. an infrastructure network
c. either (a) or (b) d. neither (a) nor (b)
The correct answer is a
4: In IEEE 802.11, a BSS with an AP is sometimes referred to as _____.
a. an ad hoc architecture b. an infrastructure network
c. either (a) or (b) d. neither (a) nor (b)
The correct answer is b
5: In IEEE 802.11, communication between two stations in two different BSSs usually occurs via two _____.
a. BSSs b. ESSs c. APs d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
6: In IEEE 802.11, a station with _____ mobility is either stationary (not moving) or moving only inside a BSS.
a. no-transition b. BSS-transition c. ESS-transition d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
7: In IEEE 802.11, a station with _____mobility can move from one BSS to another, but the movement is confined inside one ESS.
a. no-transition b. BSS-transition c. ESS-transition d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
8: In IEEE 802.11, a station with _____ mobility can move from one ESS to another.
a. no-transition b. BSS-transition c. ESS-transition d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
9: In IEEE 802.11, _____ is an optional access method that can be implemented in an infrastructure network (not in an ad hoc network).
a. DCF b. PCF c. either (a) or (b) d. neither (a) nor (b)
The correct answer is b
10: In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from one station in a BSS to another without passing through the distribution system, the address flag is _____
a. 00 b. 01 c. 10 d. 11
The correct answer is a
11: In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is coming from an AP and going to a station, the address flag is _____.
a. 00 b. 01 c. 10 d. 11
The correct answer is b
12: In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from a station to an AP, the address flag is _____.
a. 00 b. 01 c. 10 d. 11
The correct answer is c
13: In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from one AP to another AP in a wireless distribution system, the address flag is _____
a. 00 b. 01 c. 10 d. 11
The correct answer is d
14: The IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LANs defines two services: _____ and _____.
a. BSS; ASS b. ESS; SSS c. BSS; ESS d. BSS; DCF
The correct answer is c
15: In IEEE 802.11, the access method used in the DCF sublayer is _____.
a. ALOHA b. CSMA/CA c. CSMA/CD d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
16: In IEEE 802.11, the access method used in the PCF sublayer is _____.
a. contention b. controlled c. polling d. none of the above

The correct answer is c
17: In IEEE 802.11, the _____ is a timer used for collision avoidance.
a. NAV b. BSS c. ESS d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
18: In IEEE 802.11, the MAC layer frame has _____ fields.
a. four b. five c. six d. none of the above
The correct answer is d
19: In IEEE 802.11, the addressing mechanism can include up to _____addresses.
a. four b. five c. six d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
20: The original IEEE 802.11, uses _____.
a. FHSS b. DSSS c. OFDM d. either (a) or (b)
The correct answer is d
21: The IEEE 802.11a, uses _____.
a. FHSS b. DSSS c. OFDM d. either (a) or (b)
The correct answer is c
22: The IEEE 802.11b, uses _____.
a. FHSS b. DSSS c. OFDM d. either (a) or (b)
The correct answer is b
23: The IEEE 802.11g, uses _____.
a. FHSS b. DSSS c. OFDM d. either (a) or (b)
The correct answer is c
24: The original IEEE 802.11, has a data rate of _____Mbps.
a. 1 b. 6 c. 11 d. 22
The correct answer is a
25: IEEE 802.11a, has a data rate of _____Mbps.
a. 1 b. 2 c. 6 d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
26: IEEE 802.11b, has a data rate of _____Mbps.
a. 1 b. 2 c. 5.5 d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
27: IEEE 802.11g, has a data rate of _____Mbps.
a. 1 b. 2 c. 11 d. 22
The correct answer is d
28: The IEEE 802.11 wireless LANs use _____ types of frames.
a. four b. five c. six d. none of the above
The correct answer is d
29: Bluetooth is a _____ technology that connects devices (called gadgets) in a small area.
a. wired LAN b. wireless LAN c. VLAN d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
30: A Bluetooth network is called a _____.
a. piconet b. scatternet c. bluenet d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
31: In Bluetooth, multiple _____ form a network called a _____.
a. scatternet; piconets b. piconets: scatternet
c. piconets: bluenet d. bluenet; scatternet
The correct answer is b
32: A Bluetooth network consists of _____ primary device(s) and up to ____ secondary devices.
a. one; five b. five; three c. two; six d. one; seven
The correct answer is d
33: The RTS and CTS frames in CSMA/CA ____ solve the hidden station problem. The RTS and CTS frames in CSMA/CA ____ solve the exposed station problem.
a. can; cannot b. cannot; can c. can; can d. cannot; cannot
The correct answer is a
34: In Bluetooth, the current data rate is ____Mbps
a. 2 b. 5 c. 11 d. none of the above
The correct answer is d
35: In Bluetooth, the _____ layer is roughly equivalent to the physical layer of the Internet model.
a. radio b. baseband c. L2CAP d. none of the above
The correct answer is a
36: In Bluetooth, the _____layer is roughly equivalent to the MAC sublayer in LANs.
a. radio b. baseband c. L2CAP d. none of the above
The correct answer is b
37: In Bluetooth, the L2CAP sublayer, is roughly equivalent to the LLC sublayer in LANs.
a. radio b. baseband c. L2CAP d. none of the above
The correct answer is c
38: The access method in Bluetooth is _____.
a. FDMA b. TDD-TDMA c. CDMA d. none of the above
The correct answer is b

39: In Bluetooth, the _____ link is used when avoiding latency (delay in data delivery) is more important than integrity (error-free delivery).
a. SCO b. ACL c. ACO d. SCL
The correct answer is a
40: In Bluetooth, the _____ link is used when data integrity is more important than avoiding latency.
a. SCO b. ACL c. ACO d. SCL
The correct answer is b
41: Bluetooth uses _____method in the physical layer to avoid interference from other devices or other networks.
a. DSSS b. FHSS c. FDMA d. none of the above
The correct answer is b

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Quiz # 5

Question # 1
The shortest frame in HDLC protocol is usually the _____ frame

☐ Information ☐ Supervisory ☐ Management ☐ **None of the given**

Question # 2
_____ sub-layer , resolves the contention for the shared media

☐ **MAC** ☐ LLC ☐ Physical ☐ None of the above

Question # 3
The process to send control information in the information field of I-Frame along with data is called _____

☐ Acknowledgment management ☐ Piggy Forwarding ☐ AckTrick
☐ **Piggybacking**

Question # 4
The DSAP and SSAP are addresses used by _____ to identify the protocol stacks

☐ Network ☐ MAC ☐ **LLC** ☐ All of above

Question # 6
Router is _____ Device.

Layer one . Intelligent. Unintelligent. **None of above**.

Question # 7
The repeater works at _____ Layer of OSI model

Data Link layer **Physical layer** Transport Layer Network Layer

Question # 8
Bridges are _____ Devices

Networking Internetworking All of above None of above

Question # 9
In Multi station Access Unit (MAU) Individual automatic hubs are combined in to a router

True False

Question # 10
The address field of a frame in HDLC protocol contains the address of the _____ station.

Primary Secondary Tertiary **Primary and secondary**

Top

FINALTERM EXAMINATION
Spring 2009
CS601- Data Communication

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

There are how many factors on which the performance of a network depends?

► Three

► Five

► Four

► Two

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____requires the maximum number of I/O ports.

► Bus

► Star

► Mesh

► Ring

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Headers are added at layers 1 and 7 of OSI model.

► True

► False

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Trailer is only added at _____layer of OSI model.

► data link

► physical

► network

► application

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A sine wave must be an analog signal.

► True

► False

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there is _____in voltage then the frequency is infinite.

► instantaneous change

► continuous change

► no change

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► NRZ-L

► NRZ-I

► RZ

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The last process in PCM is _____ digital data into digital signal.

► encoding

► decoding

► modulating

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Amplitude in ASK is more resistive to EMI and Noise.

► True

► False

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► 5 KHz

► 10 KHz

► 200 KHz

► 530 KHz

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ transmission, a start bit and a stop bit frame a character byte.

► Asynchronous serial

► Synchronous serial

► Parallel

► Asynchronous & Synchronous serial

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Synchronous transmission have _____.

► a start bit

► a stop bit

► gaps between bytes

► none of the given

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Transmission media are usually categorized as _____

► Fixed or Unfixed

► Guided or Unguided

► Determinate or Indeterminate

► Metallic or Nonmetallic

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The RG number gives us information about _____.

► Twisted pairs

► Coaxial cables

► Optical fibers

► all of the given

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Radio wave and microwave frequencies range from _____.

► 3 to 300 KHz

► 300 KHz to300 KHz to 3 GHz

► 3 KHz to 300 GHz

► 3 KHz to 3000 GHz

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

All of popular Fiber optic connectors are _____ shaped.

► Conical

► Barrel

► Circular

► Rectangular

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ method a signal can be directed in a straight from Antenna to antenna.

► Line of sight

► Ground propagation

► Sky propagation

► Microwaves

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Amplifiers are used to _____the signal to heat.

► Amplify

► Rectify

► Testify

► NUllify

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

There are _____ basic categories of multiplexing.

► 3

► 4

► 2

► 5

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If a T-1 carries 8000 frames, the data rate is _____

► 2.544 Mbps

► 1.544 Mbps

► 1.544 Kbps

► 1.544 Gbps

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

FTTC stands for _____

► flexible to the curb

► fiber to the curb

► fiber to the cable

► fiber to the center

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Optical signals are multiplexed using _____ at switching office to create wider BW optical signals

► WDM

► FDM

► TDM

► MUX

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which error detection method consists of a parity bit for each unit as well as an entire data unit of parity bits?

► Simple parity check

► Two-dimensional parity check

► CRC

► Checksum

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Flow control is needed to prevent _____

► Bit errors

► Overflow of the sender buffer

► Overflow of the receiver buffer

► Collision between sender and receiver

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In data link layer, communication requires at least _____ devices working together

► 3

► 2

► 4

► 5

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Data link control is composed of _____ important functions.

► 2

► 3

► 4

► 5

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Error control is both error _____ and error _____

► detection; correction

► detection; deletion

► detection; avoidance

► detection; forwarding

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

ENQ/ACK stands for_____

► Enquiry/ Acknowledgment

► Enque/ Acknowledgment

► Enquist/ Acknowledgment

► none of the given

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► Stop-and-wait

► Go-Back-N

► Selective repeat

► Stop-and-wait & Go-back-N

Question No: 31 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Sliding window requires that data frames be transmitted _____

► Sequentially

► Frequently

► Synchronously

► Asynchronously

Question No: 32 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following combines features of the other two.

► ZMODEM

► YMODEM

► XMODEM

► None of given

Question No: 33 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

BLAST stands for :

► Blocked asynchronous transmission

► Blocked synchronous transmission

► Barrel asynchronous transmission

► Below asynchronous transmission

Question No: 34 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

HDLC is an acronym for _____.

► High-duplex line communication

► High-level data link control

► Half-duplex digital link combination

► Host double-level circuit

Question No: 35 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

- ► Flag
- ► Address
- ► Control
- ► FCS

Question No: 36 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The shortest frame in HDLC protocol is usually the _____ frame.

- ► Information
- ► Supervisory
- ► Management
- ► None of the given

Question No: 37 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

- ► TRUE
- ► FALSE

Question No: 38 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ is the access protocol used by traditional Ethernet.

- ► CSMA/CD
- ► CSMA/CA

► Token Ring

► CSMA

Question No: 39 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Repeater is an amplifier, not a regenerator.

► True

► False

Question No: 40 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Bridges can divide a large _____ into smaller segments

► Network

► Packet

► Frame

► Address

Question No: 41 (Marks: 2)

Stop-and- wait ARQ has two control variables S and R. What are their functions? [2]

Go-back-n ARQ
Selective Reject ARQ

Question No: 42 (Marks: 2)

What's the name of the telephone service in which there is no need of dialing.

Question No: 43 (Marks: 2)

What is meant by Transmission Impairments?

Question No: 44 (Marks: 3)

How does the checksum checker know that the received data unit is undamaged? [3]

Question No: 45 (Marks: 3)

What is Geosynchronous satellite?

.

Question No: 46 (Marks: 3)

Following abbreviations stands for?

1. ARP
2. RARP
3. ICMP

Question No: 47 (Marks: 5)

Name and discuss briefly the bits in the HDLC control field. [5]

Question No: 48 (Marks: 5)

Describe method of checksum briefly?

Question No: 49 (Marks: 5)

What is satellite communication?

Question No: 50 (Marks: 10)

In how many ways TDM can be implemented? Describe any one with example.

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION
Spring 2009
CS601- Data Communication (Session - 1)

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

- ► same
- ► different
- ► digital
- ► analog

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The _____ generates the data and passes it along with any control information to a _____.

- ► DTE; DCE
- ► DCE; DTE
- ► DCE; node
- ► DTE; application

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ transmission, a start bit and a stop bit frame a character byte.

- ► Asynchronous serial
- ► Synchronous serial

► Parallel
► Asynchronous & Synchronous serial

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ transmission, bits are transmitted simultaneously, each across its own wire.

► Asynchronous serial
► Synchronous serial
► Parallel
► Asynchronous & Synchronous serial

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Asynchronous transmission is _____

► slow
► costly
► non-effective
► fast

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ transmission the timing of the signal is unimportant.

► Asynchronous
► Synchronous
► Polar
► Bi-polar

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In 8QAM each signal shift or one baud represents _____.

► 4 bits
► 2 bits
► 5 bits
► 3 bits

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

PCM is the first process of PAM.

► True
► False

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► True
► False

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► phase

► voltage
► wavelength

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► True
► False

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

OSI model was developed prior to TCP/IP model**.**

► True
► False

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► physical
► data link
► network
► transport

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Data chunk at data link layer is called_____

► frame
► packet
► datagram

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The internet model consists of _____ layers.

► three
► two
► five
► seven

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► geometrical
► logical
► physical

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ is a multipoint topology.

► Ring
► Mesh
► Tree

► Bus

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In mesh topology, if there are five nodes then there will be _____ links.

► 5
► 10
► 15
► 20

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Non proprietary standard is also termed as de facto standard.

► True
► False

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Effective network mean that the network has fast delivery, timeliness and

► high bandwidth
► duplex transmission
► accurate transmission
► low bandwidth

Question No: 21 (Marks: 2)

What is purpose of distributed processing?

Question No: 22 (Marks: 3)

What is HDB3.

Question No: 23 (Marks: 5)

Differentiates between the following terms. [10 marks]

(a) Syntax and Semantics of protocol.
(b) Network management and exchange management.
(c) Monolithic and structured**.**

Question No: 24 (Marks: 10)

Differentiate between the following terms.

a) Frequency spectrum and bandwidth.

(b) **Bandwidth and throughput**.

(c) Bit interval and bit rate.

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FINALTERM EXAMINATION
Fall 2009
CS601- Data Communication

Ref No: 1139834
Time: 120 min
Marks: 85

Student Info	
Student ID:	**BC080402322**
Center:	
Exam Date:	

For Teacher's Use Only									
Q No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**Total**
Marks									
Q No.	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	
Marks									
Q No.	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	
Marks									
Q No.	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	
Marks									
Q No.	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	
Marks									
Q No.	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	
Marks									
Q No.	**49**	**50**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	
Marks									

Q No.	57	58	59						
Marks									

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

An unauthorized user is a network _____ issue.

- ► Performance
- ► Reliability
- ► **Security**
- ► All of the given

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which is not an element of protocol

- ► semantics
- ► timing
- ► **communication service module**

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ is a multipoint topology.

- ► Ring
- ► Mesh
- ► Tree
- ► **Bus**

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Unidirectional traffic movement is overcome by dual ring technology.

► **True**

► False

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Physical layer define characteristics of interface between device and _____

► **transmission medium**

► another device

► another peer physical layer at other side

► modem

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ layer deals with syntax and semantics of information exchange.

► **presentation**

► session

► application

► physical

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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