CS 2200 Computer Systems and Networks: How computer systems and networks work

1. How do computer systems and networks work?

a. By using a series of interconnected electronic components

b. By using a series of interconnected software components

c. By using a series of interconnected hardware and software components

d. All of the above

2. How are computer systems and networks interconnected?

a. Physically, using cables or other physical linkages

b. Logically, using a network protocol

c. Both physically and logically

d. Neither physically nor logically

3. How do computer systems and networks communicate?

a. By exchanging data

b. By exchanging information

c. By exchanging packets

d. All of the above

4. What is the primary benefit of using a computer network?

a. To share data

b. To share information

c. To share resources

d. All of the above

5. What are the three primary types of computer networks?

a. Local area networks (LANs)

b. Metropolitan area networks (MANs)

c. Wide area networks (WANs)

d. All of the above

6. What is the primary difference between a LAN and a WAN?

a. The size of the network

b. The geographical area covered by the network

c. The type of media used to interconnect the network

d. All of the above

7. What is the primary difference between a MAN and a WAN?

a. The size of the network

b. The geographical area covered by the network

c. The type of media used to interconnect the network

d. All of the above

8. What is the primary benefit of using a WAN?

a. To connect LANs together

b. To connect MANs together

c. To connect computers together

d. All of the above

9. What are the three primary types of computer networks?

a. Local area networks (LANs)

b. Metropolitan area networks (MANs)

c. Wide area networks (WANs)

d. All of the above

10. What is the primary benefit of using a computer network?

a. To share data

b. To share information

c. To share resources

d. All of the above

11. How are computer systems and networks interconnected?

a. Physically, using cables or other physical linkages

b. Logically, using a network protocol

c. Both physically and logically

d. Neither physically nor logically

12. How do computer systems and networks communicate?

a. By exchanging data

b. By exchanging information

c. By exchanging packets

d. All of the above

13. What is the primary benefit of using a WAN?

a. To connect LANs together

b. To connect MANs together

c. To connect computers together

d. All of the above

14. What is the primary difference between a LAN and a WAN?

a. The size of the network

b. The geographical area covered by the network

c. The type of media used to interconnect the network

d. All of the above

15. What is the primary difference between a MAN and a WAN?

a. The size of the network

b. The geographical area covered by the network

c. The type of media used to interconnect the network

d. All of the above

16. How do computer systems and networks work?

a. By using a series of interconnected electronic components

b. By using a series of interconnected software components

c. By using a series of interconnected hardware and software components

d. All of the above

17. What is the primary benefit of using a computer network?

a. To share data

b. To share information

c. To share resources

d. All of the above

18. How are computer systems and networks interconnected?

a. Physically, using cables or other physical linkages

b. Logically, using a network protocol

c. Both physically and logically

d. Neither physically nor logically

19. How do computer systems and networks communicate?

a. By exchanging data

b. By exchanging information

c. By exchanging packets

d. All of the above

20. What are the three primary types of computer networks?

a. Local area networks (LANs)

b. Metropolitan area networks (MANs)

c. Wide area networks (WANs)

d. All of the above

Answer Key: 1. d, 2. c, 3. d, 4. d, 5. d, 6. d, 7. d, 8. d, 9. d, 10. d, 11. c, 12. d, 13. d, 14. d, 15. d, 16. d, 17. d, 18. c, 19. d, 20. d