

Devoir 3



CEG 3585 - Communication de données et réseautage

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CHOIX MULTIPLE

Extraire du chapitre 7

1. ____ enables a receiver to regulate the flow of data from a sender so that the receiver's buffers do not overflow.

A) Flow control	B) Link control
C) Data control	D) Error control

2. In a data link control protocol, _____ control is achieved by retransmission of damaged frames.

A) DLHC	B) data
C) error	D) flow

3. The _____ time is the time it takes for a bit to traverse the link between source and destination.

A) relay	B) flow
C) transmission	D) propagation

4. The transmission medium between systems is referred to as a _____ when a data link control protocol is used.

A) data link	B) flow link
C) transmission link	D) control link

5. Data are sent in blocks called _____

A) links	B) units
C) entities	D) frames

6. The time it takes for a station to emit all of the bits of a frame onto the medium is the _____ time.

- A) link
- B) relay
- C) propagation
- D) transmission

7. The flow control in which the destination can stop the flow of data simply by withholding acknowledgment of the receipt of a frame is flow control

- A) data
- B) stop-and-wait
- C) frame acknowledgment
- D) ARQ

8. With _____ flow control the transmission link is treated as a pipeline that may be filled with frames in transit.

- A) linking
- B) sliding-window
- C) ARQ
- D) stop-and-wait

9. Each _____ includes a field that holds the sequence number of that frame plus a field that holds the sequence number used for acknowledgment.

- A) SAF
- B) window
- C) data frame
- D) relay frame

10. RR and RNR are examples of an _____.

- A) error repair request frame
- B) acknowledgment
- C) open acknowledgment frame
- D) interior window

11. The form of error control based on sliding-window flow control that is most commonly used is:

A) ACK-ARQ

B) selective-reject ARQ

C) go-back-N ARQ

D) piggybacking

12. In the high level data link control frame structure the flag, address, and control fields that precede the information field are known as a __.

A) header

B) trailer

C) FAC

D) ARQ

13. In the HDLC frame structure the FCS and flag fields following the data field are referred to as a ____.

A) header

B) trailer

C) bit stuffing

D) information frames

14. The flag field pattern is _____.

A) 01111110

B) 01111010

C) 00111110

D) 01111101

15. _____provide the ARQ mechanism in HDLC when piggybacking is not used.

A) I-frames

B) R-frames

C) U-frames

D) S-frames

Extrait du chapitre 8

1. Frequency division multiplexing can be used with _____signals.

A) digital signals carrying digital data B) analog signals carrying digital data

C) analog

D) digital

2. Synchronous time division multiplexing can be used with _____ signals.
- A) analog B) digital signals or analog signals carrying digital data
C) digital D) digital signals carrying digital data
3. The _____ accepts the multiplexed data stream, separates the data according to channel, and delivers data to the appropriate output lines.
- A) high capacity fiber B) coaxial link
C) multiplexer D) demultiplexer
4. The _____ multiplexing is the most heavily used. A familiar example is broadcast and cable television.
- A) statistical time division B) time division
C) frequency division D) synchronous time division
5. _multiplexing is commonly used for multiplexing digitized voice streams and data streams.
- A) Time division B) Frequency division
C) Statistical time division D) Synchronous time division
6. In FDM, because multiple carriers are to be used, each is referred to as a .
- A) subcarrier B) channel
C) WDM D) subscriber
7. Two problems that an FDM system must cope with are crosstalk and noise.
- A) blanketed B) amplified
C) intermodulation D) channeled

8. The transmitted data in synchronous TDM are organized into _____.

A) blocks

B) frames

C) channels

D) frequencies