

MID-TERM

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of transmission media?

- A. Coaxial B. Twisted Pair C. Modem D. Microwave

2. Persons at a downtown cafe realized that they were able to access the internet on their laptops. The Cafe could be considered a:

- A. Metropolitan Area Network B. Hot spot
C. Local Area Network D. Satellite

3. Which of the following technologies does not facilitate the transferring of data between computers in adjacent buildings?

- A. Fibre Optic B. Blue Tooth C. Twisted Pair D. Microwave

4. Which of the following is the best description of the transmission directions possible in a network?

- A. Simplex, half-duplex, full duplex B. Half duplex, 2/3 duplex, full duplex
C. Simplex, half-duplex, 2/3duplex D. Duplex, half duplex, 1/4 duplex

5. Converts data from source to transmittable signals.

- A. transmitter B. message C. sender D. None of them

6.layer transfer of data between end-points.

- A. Network B. Transport C. Application D. None of them

7. In _____, the amplitude of the carrier signal is varied to create signal elements. Both frequency and phase remain constant.

- A. PSK B. ASK C. FSK D. QAM

8. _____ is the protocol suite for current internet.

- A. TCP/IP B. UNCP C. UNIX D. ACM

9. Physical layer is the lowest layer of the OSI hierarchy which also means

- A. Computer B. Modem C. Transmission medium D. Conductors

10. All of the following are types of networks, EXCEPT?

- A. State Area Network B. Personal Area Network
C. Local Area Network D. Wide area Network

11. Transport layer uses

- A. TCP B. UDP C. A&B D. None of them

12. A noiseless channel has a bandwidth 3000 Hz, 2 signal levels, its Max bit rate=?

- A. 4000 B. 6000 C. 7000 D. 8000

13. USB technology use _____ encoding scheme.

- A. NRZ B. NRZI C. Manchester D. A&B

14. 0 = high level & 1 = low level in... encoding scheme.

- A. NRZ. L B. AMI C. Manchester D. A&B

15. Manchester encoding scheme is one of the types of

- A. NRZ L B. RZ C. Biphase D. A&B

16. Types of Digital to Digital Encoding

- A. Unipolar B. Polar C. Bipolar D. All of them

17. used on voice lines < 1200 bps

- A. PSK B. ASK C. FSK D. QAM

18. .. used on voice lines, coaxial cable.

- A. PSK B. ASK C. FSK D. QAM

19. used in wireless transmission systems

- A. PSK B. ASK C. FSK D. QAM

20. LAN topology includes.... topology/topologies.

- A. Mesh B. Hybrid C. Star D. Bus E. All of them

21. only suitable for very small LANs.

- A. Mesh B. Hybrid C. Star D. Bus E. All of them

22. needs terminator to absorb frames at end of medium.

- A. Mesh B. Hybrid C. Star D. Bus E. All of them

23..... receives a frame on an input link, and transmits a copy of that frame on all other output links

- A. Hub B. Switch C. Routers D. Mesh

24...time for a signal element (or bit) to propagate across link.

- A. Transmission delay B. Propagation delay C. Processing delay

25. Signal intensity varies in a smooth, continuous, fashion over time.

- A. Analog signal B. Digital signal C. X-Ray

26. is a discrete signals

- A. Analog signal B. Digital signal C. X-Ray

27. means that signal strength falls off with distance over any communications medium.

- A. delay distortion B. noise C. attenuation

28. occurs because propagation velocity of a signal through a guided medium varies with frequency

- A. delay distortion B. noise C. attenuation

29. caused by external electromagnetic interferences

- A. Crosstalk B. Intermodulation Noise C. Impulse Noise

30. Due to Nyquist Bandwidth, given bandwidth K, highest signal rate is

- A. 3K B. 2K C. K D. 4K