

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9TH - Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

→ DATA COMMUNICATION AND COMPUTER NETWORKS

CHAPTER# 04

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1. Wired Media is also called:
(a) targeted media (b) directed media
(c) ☒ guided media (d) unaided media
2. Communication system is made up of:
(a) three components (b) four components
(c) ☒ five components (d) six components
3. Both Physical and Logical addresses are:
(a) different (b) ☒ unique
(c) permanent (d) temporary
4. If you are an electrical or electronic engineer, you should join:
(a) ☒ IEEE (b) IETF
(c) ITU (d) ANSI
5. The topology in which all computers are connected to a central device called hub is:
(a) Bus (b) ☒ Star
(c) Ring (d) Tree
6. Change in the shape of signal between sender and receiver is called:
(a) attenuation (b) interruption
(c) noise (d) ☒ distortion
7. Router determines data path to transfer data packets which is the:
(a) shortest (b) longest
(c) cheapest (d) ☒ optimal

8. Converting digital signal to analog called:
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) ✓ modulation | (b) modification |
| (c) bandwidth | (d) multiplexing |
9. The number of bits used in an IPV 4 address are:
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| (a) 16 | (b) ✓ 32 |
| (c) 64 | (d) 128 |
10. The loss of energy in transmission signal refers to:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) ✓ attenuation | (b) distortion |
| (c) noise | (d) jitter |
11. Collection of raw facts and figures is called:
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) information | (b) communication |
| (c) message | (d) ✓ data |
12. The text, numbers, symbols, images, voice and video which are processed by computers and digital devices are called:
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) ✓ data | (b) bit |
| (c) information | (d) communication |
13. Continuously varying signals or waves that change with time period are called:
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) data signals | (b) digital signals |
| (c) ✓ analog signals | (d) electric signals |
14. An electrical signal that is converted into a pattern of bits to represent a sequence of discrete values, at any given time is called:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) data signal | (b) ✓ digital signal |
| (c) analog signal | (d) electric signal |
15. The human voice is example of an/a:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) data signal | (b) digital signal |
| (c) ✓ analog signal | (d) electric signal |

16. Signals used by computer are the:
- (a) data signals
 - (b) ☒ digital signals
 - (c) analog signals
 - (d) electric signals
17. It is the rate at which data is transferred and normally measured in bits per second.
- (a) ☒ Data rate
 - (b) Transfer rate
 - (c) Baud rate
 - (d) Transmission rate
18. It is the number of signals transmitted per second.
- (a) Data rate
 - (b) Transfer rate
 - (c) ☒ Baud rate
 - (d) Transmission rate
19. Signal-to-noise ratio is often expressed in:
- (a) hertz
 - (b) bits / second
 - (c) baud / second
 - (d) ☒ decibels
20. It is the channel or path through which the message is carried from sender to the receiver.
- (a) Sender
 - (b) Receiver
 - (c) ☒ Medium
 - (d) Protocol
21. The rules and procedures on which computers exchange data on network are called:
- (a) Baud rate
 - (b) Data rate
 - (c) Medium
 - (d) ☒ Protocol
22. It is an agreement between two parties or vendors, using communication devices.
- (a) ☒ Protocol
 - (b) Medium
 - (c) Transmission medium
 - (d) Communication
23. Twisted-pair cable, coaxial cable, radio waves are examples of:
- (a) Sender
 - (b) Receiver
 - (c) ☒ Medium
 - (d) Protocol

24. It is a wireless or physical path between the sender and receiver through which data is sent and received from one place to another.
- (a) Transmission Medium (b) Communication Channel
(c) ☒ Both 'a' & 'b' (d) None of them
25. In this signals are transmitted in a narrow pathway using physical links.
- (a) ☒ Guided media (b) Unguided media
(c) Transmission Channel (d) Media Channel
26. It is also called Wired or Bounded transmission media.
- (a) ☒ Guided media (b) Unguided media
(c) Transmission Channel (d) Media Channel
27. In optical fiber or fiber-optic cable data is transferred in the form of:
- (a) electric signals (b) ☒ light
(c) sound (d) analog signals
28. Radio-waves, microwaves and infrared are examples of:
- (a) Guided media (b) ☒ Unguided media
(c) Transmission Channel (d) Media Channel
29. For transmission, FM, AM radios, television and cordless phones use:
- (a) microwaves (b) infrared
(c) ultrasound (d) ☒ radio waves
30. Sometimes, signals traveling through transmission media lose their quality. This phenomenon is called:
- (a) transmission errors (b) transmission faults
(c) ☒ transmission impairments (d) transmission loss
31. Loss of signal energy is called:
- (a) ☒ attenuation (b) distortion
(c) noise (d) fault

32. It means change in the shape of the signal.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) attenuation | (b) ✓ distortion |
| (c) noise | (d) fault |
33. Unwanted signal that mixes up with the original signal during the transmission of data is called:
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) attenuation | (b) distortion |
| (c) ✓ noise | (d) None of these |
34. It is a networking device that connects computers and other devices.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) ✓ Switch | (b) Router |
| (c) Modem | (d) DSL Modem |
35. It is a device that connects two or more networks.
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Switch | (b) ✓ Router |
| (c) Modem | (d) DSL Modem |
36. It has the ability of sending and receiving signals that allows computers to share information with each other.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (a) ✓ Switch | (b) Router |
| (c) Modem | (d) Interface card |
37. It is a group of computer and peripheral devices which are connected in a limited area such as school, laboratory, home and office building.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Internet | (b) WAN |
| (c) MAN | (d) ✓ LAN |
38. This computer network can spread across an entire city, college campus, or a small region.
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| (a) Internet | (b) WAN |
| (c) ✓ MAN | (d) LAN |
39. It is used for long distance transmission of data and covers a larger geographical area like cities, provinces or even countries.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Internet | (b) ✓ WAN |
| (c) MAN | (d) LAN |

40. The physical layout in which computers are connected is called:
(a) ☒ topology (b) internet
(c) network (d) LAN
41. If computers and other devices are connected with a single cable, it is called:
(a) star topology (b) ring topology
(c) ☒ bus topology (d) delta topology
42. This organization is responsible for endorsing and coordinating the functions of the other standards organizations.
(a) ☒ ISO (b) IEEE
(c) ITU (d) ANSI
43. This organization is concerned with the development of internet architecture and smooth operation of the internet.
(a) ☒ IETF (b) IEEE
(c) ITU (d) ANSI
44. This model divides a communication system into seven abstraction layers.
(a) ITU's model (b) TCP Model
(c) IP Model (d) ☒ ISO's OSI Model
45. It is 48 bit MAC, permanent address.
(a) TCP address (b) ☒ Physical address
(c) logical address (d) IPV4
46. It is a 32 bit IP address. It is temporary.
(a) TCP address (b) Physical address
(c) ☒ logical address (d) IPV4

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