**UNIT –I,II**

**Objective questions**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the physical path over which a message travels.

A) Protocol **B) Medium**

C) Signal D) All the above

2. TDM Stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Time discrete measures **B) Time Division Multiplexing**

C) Time division measures D) All the above

3. Which topology requires a central controller or hub?

A) Mesh **B) Star**

C) Bus D) Ring

4. Which topology requires a multipoint connection?

A) Mesh B) Star

**C) Bus** D) Ring

5. Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transmission.

**A) Simplex** B) half-duplex

C) full-duplex D) automatic

6. A television broadcast is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transmission.

**A) Simplex**  B) half-duplex

C) full-duplex D) automatic

7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connection provides a dedicated link between two devices.

**A) Point-to-point** B) multipoint

C) Primary D) secondary

8. In the original ARPANET, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were directly connected together.

**A) IMPs** B) host computers

C) Networks D) routers

9. This was the first network.

A) CSNET B) NSFNET

C) ANSNET **D) ARPANET**

10. Which organization has authority over interstate and international commerce in the

Communications field?

A) ITU-T B) IEEE

**C) FCC** D) ISOC

11. Which agency developed standards for physical connection interfaces and electronic signalling a specification?

**A) EIA** B) ITU-T

C) ANSI D) ISO

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the protocol suite for the current Internet.

**A) TCP/IP** B) NCP

C) UNIX D) ACM

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the structure or format of the data, meaning the order in which they are

Presented.

1. Semantics **B) Syntax**

C) Timing D) All of the above

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to two characteristics: when data should be sent and how fast it can be sent.

A) Semantics B) Syntax

**C) Timing** D) none of the above

15. The Physical layer of GSM handles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A) Radio-specific** B) Satellite

C) FDM D) DSS

16. Fiber optic cable consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Plastic core B) plastic cladding

C) Glass cladding **D) ALL**

17) Telephone system consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Local loops B) Trunks &Multiplexing

C) Switching **D) ALL**

18. Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?  
A) Coaxial cable B) twisted pair cable

**C) Optical fiber** D) electrical cable

19. Physical layer provides  
A) mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables B) electrical specification of transmission line signal level

C) Specification for IR over optical fiber **D) all of the mentioned**

20. Medium access control sublayer is present in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer of the OSI model.

a) Application layer **b) Data link layer**

c) Network layer d) Session layer

21. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by  
A) analogy modulation B) digital modulation

**C) Multiplexing** D) none of the mentioned

22. Wireless transmission can be done via  
A) radio waves B) microwaves

C) Infrared **D) all of the mentioned**

23. The physical layer translates logical communication requests from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ into hardware specific operations.  
**A) Data link layer** B) network layer

C) Transport layer D) application layer

24.In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_only the damaged/ lost frame is transmitted.

1. **Selective repeat** b. goback –n

c. a&b d. none

25. In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides  
A) start and stop signalling B) flow control

**C) Both (a) and (b)** D) none of the mentioned

26.Framing is done at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Data link layer** b. network layer

c. transport layer d. none

1. An example of error detecting code is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. VRC b. LRC

c.**CRC** d. none

1. An example of error correcting code is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Hamming code** b. hashing

c. a&b d. none

1. Data link layer also perform \_\_\_\_\_\_\_control.
2. Error b. flow

c. **both a&b** d. none

1. Byte stuffing is also called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Character stuffing** b. bit stuffing

c. a&b d. none

1. The number of bit positions in which 2 code words differ is called\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Hamming distance** b. pipelining

c. a&b d. none

1. Codeword= **data unit + check bits.**
2. We perform\_\_\_\_\_\_\_operation for calculating hamming distance between 2 codewords.
3. AND **b. XOR**

c. NAND d. none

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_** Technique is considered in GoBack N protocol.
2. Hamming distance **b. pipelining**

c. a&b d. none

1. Connectionless service is provided using\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **UDP** b. TCP

c. a&b d. none

1. Connection oriented service is provided using **\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. UDP **b. TCP**

c. a&b d. none

1. Data in data link layer is called as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. **Frames** b. packets

c. bits d. none

1. In character count, frame starting field used to indicate the **number of character** in the frame.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are used for packet order transmission.
3. Circuit number **b. sequence number**

c. a&b d. none

1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_only the damaged/ lost frame is transmitted.
2. **Selective repeat** b. goback –n

c. a&b d. none