

Afsheen Akhter

181370051

Data Communication & Networks

Multiple Choice Questions.

- 1: Network
- 2: Physical layer
- 3: Network layer
- 4: Network
- 5: 10
- 6: 2 times
- 7: 400kHz
- 8: analog
- 9: ~~digital~~ Hybrid
- 10: bandwidth

Question # 2:-

1: Advantages:-

- i: High bandwidth
- ii: Signal authentication is less
- iii: Resistance of noise.

2: The number of channels is 10. The total bandwidth of 10 channels is $10 \times 4 = 40 \text{ kHz}$. We have a guard bands of bandwidth 500 Hz. We have to convert into kHz by dividing the value with 1000. So the bandwidth of the guard bands is $500 \text{ Hz} \div 1000 = 0.5 \text{ kHz}$.

2:

We must require 9 guards bandwidth to multiplex 10 voice channels. So the total bandwidth of guard bands is $9 \times 0.5 = 4.5 \text{ KHz}$. Hence the required bandwidth when we need to multiplex 10 voice channels is

$$40 \text{ KHz} + 4.5 \text{ KHz} = 44.5 \text{ KHz}.$$

3:

10 sources
Six with bit rate of 200 kbps
Four with bit rate of 400 kbps
make it same rate, by rearranging
 $6 \times 200 = 1200 = 3 \times 400 \text{ kbps}$
Total seven now with bit rate of 400 kbps

i The size of the frame = $7 \times 1 = 7 \text{ bits}$
because of frame carries 1 bit from the seven 400 kbps channel.

ii Output frame rate = 400×1000
 $= 400000 \text{ frame/sec}$

iii The duration of frame = $\frac{1}{\text{frame rate}}$

$$= \frac{1}{400000} = 2.5 \text{ Ms}$$

iv The O/P data = $(400000 \text{ frame/sec}) \times (7 \text{ bits/frame})$
 $= 2.8 \text{ mbps}.$

7. 4: Analog-to-analog conversion, or modulation, is the representation of analog information by an analog signal. It is a process by virtue of which a characteristic of carrier wave is varied according to the instantaneous amplitude of the modulating signal.

5: In analog transmission, the transmitting device produces a high frequency signal that acts as the basis for the information signal. This basic signal is called a network signal or network frequency. The receiving device is plugged into the network company signal frequency that you expect from the sender.

6: a) Nyquist Sampling rate::

Sampling rate (f_s) $\geq 2 * f_{\text{max}} = 2 \times 200\text{kHz}$
Therefore, Nyquist Sampling rate is ≥ 400000 samples/s.

b) Bits per sample::

for the rate provided, bits per sample (n_b)
for f_s 400000 samples/sec.

$$\text{Bit rate } (n_b) = 400000 * 10 = 4\text{Mbps.}$$

7: Data is the smallest business that can represent a piece of information (slightly)
A signal object is a short digital unit.
Data objects are what we need to send
signal objects are what we can send.
