

Data Communication (CS601)

Solved Papers For Mid Term



Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 40

One factor in the accuracy of a reconstructed PCM signal is the _____.

- 1) : Number of bits used for quantization
- 2) : Signal bandwidth
- 3) : Carrier frequency
- 4) : Baud rate

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 41

In PCM, an analog-to- _____ conversion occurs.

- 1) : Analog
- 2) : Digital
- 3) : QAM
- 4) : Differential

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 42

If the maximum value of a PCM signal is 31 and the minimum value is -31, how many bits were used for coding?

- 1) : 4
- 2) : 5
- 3) : 6
- 4) : 7

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 43

Which quantization level results in a more faithful reproduction of the signal?

- 1) : 2
- 2) : 8
- 3) : 16
- 4) : 32

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 44

In _____ transmission, bits are transmitted over a single wire, one at a time.

- 1) : Asynchronous serial
- 2) : Synchronous serial
- 3) : Parallel
- 4) : (a) and (b)

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 45

In _____ transmission, a start bit and a stop bit frame a character byte.

- 1) : Synchronous serial
- 2) : Asynchronous serial
- 3) : Parallel
- 4) : (a) and (b)

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 46

If a symbol is composed of 3 bits, there are _____ data levels.

- 1) : 2
- 2) : 4
- 3) : 8
- 4) : 16

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 47

The Nyquist theorem specifies the minimum sampling rate to be _____.

- 1) : Twice the bandwidth of a signal
- 2) : Twice the highest frequency of a signal
- 3) : Equal to the lowest frequency of a signal
- 4) : Equal to the highest frequency of a signal

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 48

Pulse rate is always _____ the bit rate.

- 1) : Less than
- 2) : Less than or equal to
- 3) : Greater than
- 4) : Greater than or equal to

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 49

ASK, PSK, FSK, and QAM are examples of _____ conversion.

- 1) : digital-to-digital
- 2) : digital-to-analog
- 3) : analog-to-analog
- 4) : analog-to-digital

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 50

In QAM, both _____ of a carrier frequency are varied.

- 1) : frequency and amplitude
- 2) : phase and frequency
- 3) : amplitude and phase
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 51

If the baud rate is 400 for a QPSK signal, the bit rate is _____ bps.

- 1) : 100
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 800
- 4) : 1600

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 52

If the bit rate for an ASK signal is 1200 bps, the baud rate is _____.

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 600
- 4) : 1200

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 53

If the bit rate for an FSK signal is 1200 bps, the baud rate is _____.

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 600
- 4) : 1200

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 54

If the bit rate for a 16-QAM signal is 4000 bps, what is the baud rate?

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 1000
- 4) : 1200

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 55

If the baud rate for a 64-QAM signal is 2000, what is the bit rate?

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 1000
- 4) : 12000

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 56

Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) is a combination of _____.

- 1) : ASK and FSK
- 2) : ASK and PSK
- 3) : PSK and FSK

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 57

_____ uses two carriers, one in-phase and the other quadrature.

1) : ASK

2) : PSK

3) : FSK

4) : QAM

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 58

Analog-to-analog conversion is needed if the available bandwidth is _____.

1) : low-pass

2) : band-pass

3) : either (a) or (b)

4) : neither (a) nor (b)

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 59

Which of the following is not an analog-to-analog conversion?

1) : AM

2) : PM

3) : FM

4) : QAM

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 60

In _____ transmission, the carrier signal is modulated so that its amplitude varies with the changing amplitudes of the modulating signal.

1) : AM

2) : PM

3) : FM

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 61

In _____ transmission, the frequency of the carrier signal is modulated to follow the changing voltage level (amplitude) of the modulating signal. The peak amplitude and phase of the carrier signal remain constant, but as the amplitude of the information signal changes, the frequency of the carrier changes correspondingly.

1) : AM

2) : PM

3) : FM

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 62

In _____ transmission, the phase of the carrier signal is modulated to follow the changing voltage level (amplitude) of the modulating signal.

- 1) : AM
- 2) : PM
- 3) : FM
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 63

In _____, the peak amplitude of one signal level is 0; the other is the same as the amplitude of the carrier frequency.

- 1) : PSK
- 2) : OOK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 64

The constellation diagram of 16-QAM has _____ dots.

- 1) : 4
- 2) : 16
- 3) : 8
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 65

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) allows _____ kHz for each AM station.

- 1) : 5
- 2) : 10
- 3) : 20
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 66

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) allows _____ kHz for each FM station.

- 1) : 20
- 2) : 100
- 3) : 200
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 67

Which of the following is not a digital-to-analog conversion?

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : AM

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 68

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

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 69

In _____, the frequency of the carrier signal is varied to represent data. Both peak amplitude and phase remain constant.

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 70

In _____, the phase of the carrier is varied to represent two or more different signal elements. Both peak amplitude and frequency remain constant.

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 71

A constellation diagram shows us the _____ of a signal element, particularly when we are using two carriers (one in-phase and one quadrature).

- 1) : amplitude and phase
- 2) : amplitude and frequency
- 3) : frequency and phase
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 72

_____ conversion is the representation of analog information by an analog signal.

- 1) : Digital-to-analog
- 2) : Analog-to-analog
- 3) : Analog-to-digital
- 4) : Digital-to-digital

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 73

AM and FM are examples of _____ conversion.

- 1) : digital-to-digital
- 2) : digital-to-analog
- 3) : analog-to-analog
- 4) : analog-to-digital

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 19

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Question # 74

Given an AM radio signal with a bandwidth of 10 KHz and the highest-frequency component at 705 KHz, what is the frequency of the carrier signal?

- 1) : 700 KHz
- 2) : 705 KHz
- 3) : 710 KHz
- 4) : Cannot be determined from given information

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 19

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Question # 75

If the available channel is a _____ channel, we cannot send a digital signal directly to the channel.

- 1) : low-pass
- 2) : bandpass
- 3) : low rate
- 4) : high rate

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 20

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Question # 76

For a _____ channel, the Nyquist bit rate formula defines the theoretical maximum bit rate.

- 1) : noisy
- 2) : noiseless
- 3) : bandpass
- 4) : low-pass

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 20

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Question # 77

For a _____ channel, we need to use the Shannon capacity to find the maximum bit rate.

- 1) : noisy
- 2) : noiseless

3) : bandpass

4) : low-pass

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 20

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Question # 1

Data communication is the exchange of information one entity to other using a Transmission _____.

1) : Protocol

2) : Medium

3) : Signal

4) : All the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 2

The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.

1) : Protocol

2) : Medium

3) : Signal

4) : All the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 3

The information to be communicated in a data communications system is the _____.

1) : Medium

2) : Protocol

- 3) : Message
- 4) : Transmission

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 4

Medium twisted wire have speed to transform the information _____

- 1) : 300bps-10Mbps
- 2) : 256Kbps-100Mbps
- 3) : 56Kbps-200Mbps
- 4) : 500Kbps-10Gbps

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 5

Medium Microwave have speed to transform the information _____

- 1) : 300bps-10Mbps
- 2) : 256Kbps-100Mbps
- 3) : 56Kbps-200Mbps
- 4) : 500Kbps-10Gbps

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 6

Medium Coaxial Cable have speed to transform the information _____

- 1) : 300bps-10Mbps
- 2) : 256Kbps-100Mbps
- 3) : 56Kbps-200Mbps
- 4) : 500Kbps-10Gbps

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 7

Medium Fiber Optic Cable have speed to transform the information _____

- 1) : 300bps-10Mbps
- 2) : 256Kbps-100Mbps
- 3) : 56Kbps-200Mbps
- 4) : 500Kbps-10Gbps

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 8

A set of rules that govern on the flow of Data/information in a communication

System is called _____

- 1) : Protocol
- 2) : Medium
- 3) : Signal
- 4) : Ring

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 9

_____ is a Communication dialog between network users or applications.

- 1) : Session
- 2) : Node
- 3) : Protocol
- 4) : Medium

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 10

Two or more devices connecting to each other to exchange the information is called _____

- 1) : Session
- 2) : Node
- 3) : Network
- 4) : Medium

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 11

In a network each attached device is called _____

- 1) : Session
- 2) : Node
- 3) : Network
- 4) : Medium

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 1

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Question # 12

Mail services are available to network users through the _____ layer.

- 1) : Data link
- 2) : Physical
- 3) : Application
- 4) : Transport

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 10

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Question # 13

Which of the following is an application layer service?

- 1) : Remote log-in
- 2) : File transfer and access
- 3) : Mail service
- 4) : All the above

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 10

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Question # 14

Before data can be transmitted, they must be transformed to _____.

- 1) : periodic signals
- 2) : electromagnetic signals
- 3) : aperiodic signals
- 4) : low-frequency sine waves

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 15

A periodic signal completes one cycle in 0.001 s. What is the frequency?

- 1) : 1 Hz
- 2) : 100 Hz
- 3) : 1 KHz
- 4) : 1 MHz

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 16

Given two sine waves A and B, if the frequency of A is twice that of B, then the period of B is _____ that of A.

- 1) : one-half
- 2) : twice
- 3) : the same as
- 4) : indeterminate from

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 17

A sine wave is _____.

- 1) : periodic and continuous
- 2) : aperiodic and continuous
- 3) : periodic and discrete
- 4) : aperiodic and discrete

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 18

If the maximum amplitude of a sine wave is 2 V, the minimum amplitude is _____ V.

- 1) : 2
- 2) : 1
- 3) : -2
- 4) : between -2 and 2

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 19

Data can be _____.

- 1) : analog
- 2) : digital
- 3) : analog or digital
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 20

_____ data are continuous and take continuous values.

- 1) : analog
- 2) : digital
- 3) : analog or digital
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 21

_____ data have discrete states and take discrete values.

- 1) : analog
- 2) : digital
- 3) : analog or digital
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 22

Signals can be _____.

- 1) : analog
- 2) : digital
- 3) : either analog or digital
- 4) : neither analog or digital

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 23

_____ signals can have an infinite number of values in a range.

- 1) : analog
- 2) : digital
- 3) : analog or digital
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 24

_____ signals can have only a limited number of values.

- 1) : analog
- 2) : digital
- 3) : analog or digital
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 25

Frequency and period are _____.

- 1) : inverse of each other
- 2) : proportional to each other
- 3) : the same
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 26

_____ is the rate of change with respect to time.

- 1) : Amplitude
- 2) : Time
- 3) : Frequency
- 4) : Voltage

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 27

_____ describes the position of the waveform relative to time 0.

- 1) : Frequency
- 2) : Phase
- 3) : Amplitude
- 4) : Voltage

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 11

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Question # 28

In a frequency-domain plot, the horizontal axis measures the _____.

- 1) : peak amplitude
- 2) : frequency
- 3) : phase
- 4) : slope

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 29

In a time-domain plot, the horizontal axis is a measure of _____.

- 1) : signal amplitude
- 2) : frequency
- 3) : phase
- 4) : time

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 30

A sine wave in the _____ domain can be represented by one single spike in the _____ domain.

- 1) : time; frequency
- 2) : frequency; time
- 3) : time; phase
- 4) : phase; time

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 31

A _____ sine wave is not useful in data communications; we need to send a _____ signal.

- 1) : composite; single-frequency
- 2) : single-frequency; composite

3) : single-frequency; double-frequency

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 32

The _____ of a composite signal is the difference between the highest and the lowest frequencies contained in that signal.

1) : frequency

2) : period

3) : bandwidth

4) : amplitude

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 33

A(n) _____ signal is a composite analog signal with an infinite bandwidth.

1) : digital

2) : analog

3) : either analog or digital

4) : neither analog or digital

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 34

Baseband transmission of a digital signal is possible only if we have a _____ channel.

1) : low-pass

2) : bandpass

3) : low rate

4) : high rate

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 35

The _____ product defines the number of bits that can fill the link.

1) : bandwidth-period

2) : frequency-amplitude

3) : bandwidth-delay

4) : delay-amplitude

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 12

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Question # 36

If the bandwidth of a signal is 5 KHz and the lowest frequency is 52 KHz, what is the highest frequency?

1) : 5 KHz

2) : 10 KHz

3) : 10 KHz

4) : 57 KHz

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 13

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Question # 37

What is the bandwidth of a signal that ranges from 1 MHz to 4 MHz?

- 1) : 4 MHz
- 2) : 1 KHz
- 3) : 3 MHz
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 13

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Question # 38

As frequency increases, the period _____.

- 1) : decreases
- 2) : increases
- 3) : remains the same
- 4) : doubles

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 13

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Question # 39

A signal is measured at two different points. The power is P1 at the first point and P2 at the second point. The dB is 0. This means _____.

- 1) : P2 is zero
- 2) : P2 equals P1
- 3) : P2 is much larger than P1
- 4) : P2 is much smaller than P1

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 13

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Question # 40

If the frequency spectrum of a signal has a bandwidth of 500 Hz with the highest frequency at 600 Hz, what should be the sampling rate, according to the Nyquist theorem?

- 1) : 500 samples/s
- 2) : 1000 samples/s
- 3) : 200 samples/s
- 4) : 1200 samples/s

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 13

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Question # 41

Block coding can help in _____ at the receiver.

- 1) : Synchronization
- 2) : Error detection
- 3) : Attenuation
- 4) : (a) and (b)

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 14

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Question # 42

In _____ transmission, bits are transmitted simultaneously, each across its own

wire.

- 1) : Parallel
- 2) : Asynchronous serial
- 3) : Synchronous serial
- 4) : (a) and (b)

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 14

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Question # 43

Unipolar, bipolar, and polar encoding are types of _____ encoding.

- 1) : Block
- 2) : Line
- 3) : NRZ
- 4) : Manchester

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 14

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Question # 44

_____ encoding has a transition at the middle of each bit.

- 1) : RZ
- 2) : Manchester
- 3) : Differential Manchester
- 4) : All the above

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 14

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Question # 45

Which encoding type always has a nonzero average amplitude?

- 1) : Polar
- 2) : Bipolar
- 3) : Unipolar
- 4) : All the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 14

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Question # 46

_____ conversion is the process of changing one of the characteristics of an analog signal based on the information in the digital data.

- 1) : Digital-to-analog
- 2) : Analog-to-analog
- 3) : Analog-to-digital
- 4) : Digital-to-digital

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 14

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Question # 47

Which encoding technique attempts to solve the loss of synchronization due to long strings of 0s?

- 1) : NRZ
- 2) : B8ZS
- 3) : AMI

4) : (a) and (b)

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 15

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Question # 48

_____ encoding has a transition at the beginning of each 0 bit.

1) : Differential Manchester

2) : RZ

3) : Manchester

4) : All the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 15

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Question # 49

Which of the following encoding methods does not provide for synchronization?

1) : Manchester

2) : NRZ-L

3) : RZ

4) : NRZ-I

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 15

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Question # 50

Which encoding method uses alternating positive and negative values for 1s?

1) : Manchester

2) : AMI

3) : NRZ-I

4) : RZ

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 15

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Question # 51

RZ encoding involves _____ signal levels.

1) : Five

2) : Four

3) : Three

4) : Two

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 15

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Question # 52

PCM is an example of _____ conversion.

1) : Analog-to-analog

2) : Analog-to-digital

3) : Digital-to-digital

4) : Digital-to-analog

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 53

One factor in the accuracy of a reconstructed PCM signal is the _____.

1) : Number of bits used for quantization

- 2) : Signal bandwidth
- 3) : Carrier frequency
- 4) : Baud rate

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 54

In PCM, an analog-to- _____ conversion occurs.

- 1) : Analog
- 2) : Digital
- 3) : QAM
- 4) : Differential

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 55

If the maximum value of a PCM signal is 31 and the minimum value is -31, how many bits were used for coding?

- 1) : 4
- 2) : 5
- 3) : 6
- 4) : 7

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 56

Which quantization level results in a more faithful reproduction of the signal?

- 1) : 2
- 2) : 8
- 3) : 16
- 4) : 32

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 16

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Question # 57

In _____ transmission, bits are transmitted over a single wire, one at a time.

- 1) : Asynchronous serial
- 2) : Synchronous serial
- 3) : Parallel
- 4) : (a) and (b)

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 58

In _____ transmission, a start bit and a stop bit frame a character byte.

- 1) : Synchronous serial
- 2) : Asynchronous serial
- 3) : Parallel
- 4) : (a) and (b)

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 59

If a symbol is composed of 3 bits, there are _____ data levels.

- 1) : 2
- 2) : 4
- 3) : 8
- 4) : 16

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 60

The Nyquist theorem specifies the minimum sampling rate to be _____.

- 1) : Twice the bandwidth of a signal
- 2) : Twice the highest frequency of a signal
- 3) : Equal to the lowest frequency of a signal
- 4) : Equal to the highest frequency of a signal

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 61

Pulse rate is always _____ the bit rate.

- 1) : Less than
- 2) : Less than or equal to
- 3) : Greater than
- 4) : Greater than or equal to

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 62

ASK, PSK, FSK, and QAM are examples of _____ conversion.

- 1) : digital-to-digital
- 2) : digital-to-analog
- 3) : analog-to-analog
- 4) : analog-to-digital

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 63

In QAM, both _____ of a carrier frequency are varied.

- 1) : frequency and amplitude
- 2) : phase and frequency
- 3) : amplitude and phase
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 64

If the baud rate is 400 for a QPSK signal, the bit rate is _____ bps.

- 1) : 100
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 800
- 4) : 1600

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 65

If the bit rate for an ASK signal is 1200 bps, the baud rate is _____.

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 600
- 4) : 1200

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 66

If the bit rate for an FSK signal is 1200 bps, the baud rate is _____.

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 600
- 4) : 1200

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 67

If the bit rate for a 16-QAM signal is 4000 bps, what is the baud rate?

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 1000
- 4) : 1200

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 68

If the baud rate for a 64-QAM signal is 2000, what is the bit rate?

- 1) : 300
- 2) : 400
- 3) : 1000
- 4) : 12000

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 69

Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) is a combination of _____.

- 1) : ASK and FSK
- 2) : ASK and PSK
- 3) : PSK and FSK
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 70

_____ uses two carriers, one in-phase and the other quadrature.

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK

- 3) : FSK
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 71

Analog-to-analog conversion is needed if the available bandwidth is _____.

- 1) : low-pass
- 2) : band-pass
- 3) : either (a) or (b)
- 4) : neither (a) nor (b)

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 72

Which of the following is not an analog-to-analog conversion?

- 1) : AM
- 2) : PM
- 3) : FM
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 73

In _____ transmission, the carrier signal is modulated so that its amplitude varies with the changing amplitudes of the modulating signal.

- 1) : AM
- 2) : PM
- 3) : FM
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 74

In _____ transmission, the frequency of the carrier signal is modulated to follow the changing voltage level (amplitude) of the modulating signal. The peak amplitude and phase of the carrier signal remain constant, but as the amplitude of the information signal changes, the frequency of the carrier changes correspondingly.

- 1) : AM
- 2) : PM
- 3) : FM
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 75

In _____ transmission, the phase of the carrier signal is modulated to follow the changing voltage level (amplitude) of the modulating signal.

- 1) : AM
- 2) : PM
- 3) : FM

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 76

In _____, the peak amplitude of one signal level is 0; the other is the same as the amplitude of the carrier frequency.

1) : PSK

2) : OOK

3) : FSK

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 77

The constellation diagram of 16-QAM has _____ dots.

1) : 4

2) : 16

3) : 8

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 78

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) allows _____ kHz for each AM station.

1) : 5

2) : 10

3) : 20

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 79

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) allows _____ kHz for each FM station.

1) : 20

2) : 100

3) : 200

4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 17

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Question # 80

Which of the following is not a digital-to-analog conversion?

1) : ASK

2) : PSK

3) : FSK

4) : AM

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 81

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

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 82

In _____, the frequency of the carrier signal is varied to represent data. Both peak amplitude and phase remain constant.

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 83

In _____, the phase of the carrier is varied to represent two or more different signal elements. Both peak amplitude and frequency remain constant.

- 1) : ASK
- 2) : PSK
- 3) : FSK
- 4) : QAM

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 84

A constellation diagram shows us the _____ of a signal element, particularly when we are using two carriers (one in-phase and one quadrature).

- 1) : amplitude and phase
- 2) : amplitude and frequency
- 3) : frequency and phase
- 4) : none of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 85

_____ conversion is the representation of analog information by an analog signal.

- 1) : Digital-to-analog
- 2) : Analog-to-analog
- 3) : Analog-to-digital
- 4) : Digital-to-digital

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 18

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Question # 86

AM and FM are examples of _____ conversion.

- 1) : digital-to-digital
- 2) : digital-to-analog
- 3) : analog-to-analog
- 4) : analog-to-digital

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 19

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Question # 87

Given an AM radio signal with a bandwidth of 10 KHz and the highest-frequency component at 705 KHz, what is the frequency of the carrier signal?

- 1) : 700 KHz
- 2) : 705 KHz
- 3) : 710 KHz
- 4) : Cannot be determined from given information

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 19

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Question # 88

The physical communication pathway that transfers data from one device to another is called _____

- 1) : Link
- 2) : Path
- 3) : Circuit
- 4) : Routing

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 89

End to End rout Within a Network is called _____

- 1) : Link
- 2) : Path
- 3) : Circuit
- 4) : Routing

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 90

In the original ARPANET, _____ were directly connected together.

- 1) : IMPs
- 2) : host computers
- 3) : networks
- 4) : routers

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 91

This was the first network.

- 1) : CSNET
- 2) : ANSNET
- 3) : ARPANET

4) : NSFNET

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 92

Well Designed Software can speed up the Process

1) : TRUE

2) : FALSE

3) :

4) :

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 93

There are 5 Factors on which performance depend. Chose one set

1) : Number of Users, medium type, Hardware, software and Network criteria

2) : Number of Users, Nodes, Hardware, software and Network criteria

3) : Number of Users, Nodes, Hardware, software and Network

4) : None of the Given

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 94

Frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure is measures of the _____ of a network.

1) : Performance

2) : Reliability

3) : Security

4) : Feasibility

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 95

An unauthorized user is a network _____ issue.

1) : Performance

2) : Reliability

3) : Security

4) : All the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 96

Example of the Network application for Teleconferencing is _____

1) : Conferenc

2) : Video

3) : Video Conferencing

4) : None of the Given

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 97

The complete path between two terminals over which can communicate is called

- 1) : Link
2) : path
3) : Circuit
4) : routing

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 98

Node can be a computer, printer or any other device capable of sending or receiving.

- 1) : TRUE
2) : FALSE
3) :
4) :

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 99

One Advantages of the Distributed processing is _____

- 1) : Collaborative Processing
2) : Multitasking
3) : Network
4) : Fast and Costly

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 2

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Question # 100

If the available channel is a _____ channel, we cannot send a digital signal directly to the channel.

- 1) : low-pass
2) : bandpass
3) : low rate
4) : high rate

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 20

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Question # 101

For a _____ channel, the Nyquist bit rate formula defines the theoretical maximum bit rate.

- 1) : noisy
2) : noiseless
3) : bandpass
4) : low-pass

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 20

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Question # 102

For a _____ channel, we need to use the Shannon capacity to find the maximum bit rate.

- 1) : noisy

- 2) : noiseless
- 3) : bandpass
- 4) : low-pass

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 20

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Question # 103

The boundary between two pieces of equipment is called _____

- 1) : Interface
- 2) : Signal Generation
- 3) : Network
- 4) : None of the Given

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 104

Which one are the communication tasks _____

- 1) : Signal and sending data
- 2) : Addressing, Communicate, sending Data
- 3) : Interface, routing and Security
- 4) : There are not Tasks for Communications

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 105

What , How to and when to communicate is defined by

- 1) : Protocol
- 2) : Medium
- 3) : Signal
- 4) : Transmission

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 106

Key elements of the Protocol are _____

- 1) : Signals, Semantic and Tuning
- 2) : Syntax, Semantic and Tuning
- 3) : Protocol, Interface and Tuning
- 4) : Tuning, Interface and Routing

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 107

The Structure of format of data, meaning the order in which key are presented is known as _____

- 1) : Semantic
- 2) : Tuning
- 3) : Signals
- 4) : Syntax

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 108

_____ Refer to the meaning of each section bits.

- 1) : Semantic
- 2) : Tuning
- 3) : Signals
- 4) : Syntax

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 109

When data should be sent and how fast it be sent is decided by _____

- 1) : Semantic
- 2) : Tuning
- 3) : Signals
- 4) : Syntax

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 110

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

- 1) : Semantics
- 2) : Syntax
- 3) : Timing
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 3

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Question # 111

There are two Main type of Standards _____

- 1) : De facto and De Law
- 2) : De facto and De jure
- 3) : Proprietary and De Facto
- 4) : No Proprietary and Proprietary

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 112

No Proprietary and Proprietary are subtype of _____

- 1) : Open
- 2) : De Law
- 3) : De Jure
- 4) : De Facto

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 113

Standards are developed mainly bye _____ entities:

- 1) : 6
- 2) : 4
- 3) : 3

4) : 2

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 114

There are _____ and they are slow moving and cannot co-op with the fast growing communication industry.

1) : Procedural Bodies

2) : Many Propels

3) : Some Engineers

4) : Many Engineers

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 115

International standard Organization includes representatives from _____ countries

1) : 82

2) : 150

3) : 83

4) : 68

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 116

V series, X Series and ISDN (integrated Services Digital Network) are Defined by _____

1) : ISO

2) : ITU-T

3) : CCITT

4) : ANSI

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 117

_____ submits Proposal to ITU-T

1) : USA

2) : ISO

3) : IEEE

4) : ANSI

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 118

_____ Is the World largest society of professional engineers.

1) : USA

2) : ISO

3) : IEEE

4) : ANSI

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 119

IEEE is stand for _____

- 1) : International Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- 2) : International Electrically and Electronics Engineers
- 3) : International Educated Electrically Engineers
- 4) : None of the Given

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 120

_____ refer to the way two or more devices attach to a link

- 1) : Protocol
- 2) : Medium
- 3) : Line Configuration
- 4) : Transmission

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 121

A _____ connection provides a dedicated link between two devices.

- 1) : point-to-point
- 2) : multipoint
- 3) : primary
- 4) : secondary

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 122

In a _____ connection, more than two devices can share a single link.

- 1) : point-to-point
- 2) : multipoint
- 3) : primary
- 4) : secondary

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 123

In a _____ connection, two and only two devices are connected by a dedicated link.

- 1) : multipoint
- 2) : point-to-point
- 3) : (and (
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 4

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Question # 124

In a _____ connection, three or more devices share a link.

- 1) : multipoint
- 2) : point-to-point
- 3) : (and (
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 4
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Question # 125

If several devices can share the link simultaneously, its called spatially shared

- 1) : Spatial Shared
- 2) : Temporal Shared
- 3) : point-to-point
- 4) : multipoint

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 4
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Question # 126

If user must take turns using the link, then it's called _____

- 1) : Spatial Shared
- 2) : Temporal Shared
- 3) : point-to-point
- 4) : multipoint

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 4
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Question # 127

Which topology requires a central controller or hub?

- 1) : Mesh
- 2) : Star
- 3) : Bus
- 4) : Ring

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 5
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Question # 128

Which topology requires a multipoint connection?

- 1) : Mesh
- 2) : Star
- 3) : Bus
- 4) : Ring

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 5
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Question # 129

_____ defines the physical or the logical outlook of the network.

- 1) : Typology
- 2) : Star
- 3) : Bus
- 4) : Ring

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 5
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Question # 130

_____ refers to the physical or logical arrangement of a network.

- 1) : Data flow

- 2) : Mode of operation
- 3) : Topology
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 5

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Question # 131

Devices may be arranged in a _____ topology.

- 1) : Mesh
- 2) : Ring
- 3) : Bus
- 4) : All of the above

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 5

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Question # 132

Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission.

- 1) : simplex
- 2) : half-duplex
- 3) : full-duplex
- 4) : automatic

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 133

A television broadcast is an example of _____ transmission.

- 1) : simplex
- 2) : half-duplex
- 3) : full-duplex
- 4) : automatic

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 134

In _____ transmission, the channel capacity is shared by both communicating devices at all times.

- 1) : simplex
- 2) : half-duplex
- 3) : full-duplex
- 4) : half-simplex

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 135

Data flow between two devices can occur in a _____ way.

- 1) : simplex
- 2) : half-duplex
- 3) : full-duplex
- 4) : all of the above

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 136

A _____ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.

- 1): MAN
- 2): LAN
- 3): WAN
- 4): None of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 137

A _____ is a data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world.

- 1): MAN
- 2): LAN
- 3): WAN
- 4): None of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 138

_____ is a collection of many separate networks.

- 1): A WAN
- 2): An internet
- 3): A LAN
- 4): None of the above

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 139

There are _____ Internet service providers.

- 1): Local
- 2): Regional
- 3): National and international
- 4): All of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 140

A _____ is a set of rules that governs data communication.

- 1): Forum
- 2): Protocol
- 3): Standard
- 4): None of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 141

_____ is an idea or concept that is a precursor to an Internet standard.

- 1): RCF

- 2) : RFC
- 3) : ID
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 6

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Question # 142

The _____ layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals.

- 1) : Physical
- 2) : Transport
- 3) : None of the above
- 4) : Data link

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 7

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Question # 143

The physical layer is concerned with the transmission of _____ over the physical medium.

- 1) : Programs
- 2) : Protocols
- 3) : Bits
- 4) : Dialogs

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 7

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Question # 144

Which layer functions as a liaison between user support layers and network support layers?

- 1) : Network layer
- 2) : Transport layer
- 3) : Physical layer
- 4) : Application layer

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 7

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Question # 145

The Internet model consists of _____ layers.

- 1) : Three
- 2) : Five
- 3) : Seven
- 4) : Eight

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 7

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Question # 146

The _____ layer is the layer closest to the transmission medium.

- 1) : Network
- 2) : Physical
- 3) : Data link
- 4) : Transport

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 7

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Question # 147

The _____ layer lies between the network layer and the application layer.

- 1) : Data link
- 2) : Physical
- 3) : Transport
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 8

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Question # 148

Layer 2 lies between the physical layer and the _____ layer.

- 1) : Data link
- 2) : Network
- 3) : Transport
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 2 From : Lecture 8

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Question # 149

As the data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are

- _____.
- 1) : Added
 - 2) : Rearranged
 - 3) : Modified
 - 4) : Subtracted

Correct Option : 4 From : Lecture 9

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Question # 150

As the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are

- _____.
- 1) : Removed
 - 2) : Added
 - 3) : Rearranged
 - 4) : Modified

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 9

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Question # 151

When data are transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 4 is read by B's _____ layer.

- 1) : Physical
- 2) : Application
- 3) : Transport
- 4) : None of the above

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 9

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Question # 152

What is the main function of the transport layer?

- 1) : Process-to-process delivery
- 2) : Node-to-node delivery
- 3) : Synchronization
- 4) : Updating and maintenance of routing tables

Correct Option : 1 From : Lecture 9

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Question # 153

The process-to-process delivery of the entire message is the responsibility of the _____ layer.

- 1) : Physical
- 2) : Network
- 3) : Transport
- 4) : Application

Correct Option : 3 From : Lecture 9

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Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Dividing data into manageable parts or data chunks is called as

- ▶ packetizing
- ▶ framing
- ▶ both are true
- ▶ both are false

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____requires the maximum number of I/O ports.

- ▶ Bus
- ▶ Star
- ▶ Mesh
- ▶ Ring

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Unidirectional traffic movement is overcome by dual ring technology.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Headers are added at layers 1 and 7 of OSI model.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Upper OSI layers are always implemented in _____

- ▶ software
- ▶ hardware
- ▶ both hardware and software

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Internet with small “i” specifies the world wide Network the actual internet.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Data synchronization is a function related with _____

- ▶ session layer
- ▶ presentation layer
- ▶ transport

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Session layer is responsible for segmentation and reassembly.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A periodic signal can always be decomposed into _____

- ▶ exactly an odd number of sine waves
- ▶ a set of sine waves

- ▶ set of sine waves, one of the which must have a phase of 00
- ▶ none of the given

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The powerful carrier signal is called as the _____

- ▶ carrier frequency
- ▶ base signal
- ▶ carrier frequency and base signal
- ▶ none of given

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ transmission the timing of the signal is unimportant.

- ▶ Asynchronous
- ▶ Synchronous
- ▶ Polar
- ▶ Bi-polar

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In case of uploading at the switching station, data is converted to digital signal using _____.

- ▶ TCP
- ▶ PCM

- ▶ ICP
- ▶ TDM

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Transmission of data from ISP to the subscriber is called Downloading.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Transmission media are usually categorized as _____

- ▶ Fixed or Unfixed
- ▶ Guided or Unguided
- ▶ Determinate or Indeterminate
- ▶ Metallic or Nonmetallic

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Category 1 UTP cable is most often used in _____ networks.

- ▶ Fast Ethernet
- ▶ Traditional Ethernet
- ▶ Infra-red
- ▶ Telephone

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The inner core of an optical fiber is _____in composition.

- ▶ Glass plastic
- ▶ Copper
- ▶ Bimetallic
- ▶ Liquid

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Radio wave and microwave frequencies range from _____.

- ▶ 3 to 300 KHz
- ▶ 300 KHz to 300 KHz to 3 GHz
- ▶ 3 KHz to 300 GHz
- ▶ 3 KHz to 3000 GHz

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The _____ is an association that sponsors the use of infrared waves.

- ▶ IrDA
- ▶ EIA
- ▶ FCC
- ▶ PUD

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Optical fibers are defined by the ratio of the _____ of their core to the diameter of their cladding.

- ▶ Diameter
- ▶ Radius
- ▶ Length
- ▶ Width

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

All of popular Fiber optic connectors are _____ shaped.

- ▶ Conical
- ▶ Barrel
- ▶ Circular
- ▶ Rectangular

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which media can support higher Bandwidths and higher data rates.

- ▶ Coaxial cable
- ▶ Optical fiber
- ▶ STP
- ▶ UTP

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The VLF and LF bands use _____propagation for communications.

- ▶ Ground
- ▶ Sky
- ▶ Line of sight
- ▶ Space

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Middle frequency waves having range 300 KHz-3 MHz always use _____propagation.

- ▶ Ground
- ▶ Sky
- ▶ Line of Sight
- ▶ Space

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following are not used to measure the performance of TX Media.

- ▶ Throughput
- ▶ Propagation Speed
- ▶ Propagation Time

- ▶ none of the given

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A portion of the path that carries TX b/w a given pair of devices is known as _____.

- ▶ Node
- ▶ Bridge
- ▶ Channel
- ▶ Gateway

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A prism can deflect the light depending upon the angle of _____ and the frequency.

- ▶ Deviation
- ▶ Incident
- ▶ Refraction
- ▶ Reflection

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In bit _____, MUX adds extra bits to a device.

- ▶ Stuffing
- ▶ Adding

- ▶ Multiplication
- ▶ Exchanging

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Need for Addressing makes Asynchronous TDM inefficient for bit or byte _____.

- ▶ Interleaving
- ▶ Addition
- ▶ Substraction
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ takes data from one high speed line and breaks it into portions.

- ▶ Multiplexing
- ▶ Inverse multiplexing
- ▶ Inverse subtraction
- ▶ Inverse addition

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Multiplexing has long been used as an essential tool in the _____.

- ▶ Electronic industry

- ▶ Telephone industry
- ▶ Space science
- ▶ VLAN

Question No: 31 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The local loop has _____ cable that connects the subscriber telephone to the nearest end office.

- ▶ Twisted-pair
- ▶ Coaxial
- ▶ Fiber-optic
- ▶ None of the given

Question No: 32 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

T Lines are _____ lines designed for digital data.

- ▶ Analog
- ▶ Digital
- ▶ Composite
- ▶ Telephone

Question No: 33 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In CRC there is no error if the remainder at the receiver is

- ▶ Equal to the remainder at the sender
- ▶ Zero
- ▶ Nonzero
- ▶ The quotient at the sender

Question No: 34 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which error detection method involves the use of parity bits?

- ▶ Simple parity check & two dimensional parity check
- ▶ CRC
- ▶ Two-dimensional parity check
- ▶ Simple parity check

Question No: 35 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If odd parity is used for ASCII error detection, the number of 0s per 8-bit symbol is _____

- ▶ Even
- ▶ Odd
- ▶ Indeterminate
- ▶ 42

Question No: 36 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The Hamming code is a method of _____

- ▶ Error detection
- ▶ Error correction
- ▶ Error encapsulation
- ▶ Error detection & Error encapsulation

Question No: 37 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Error control is both error _____ and error _____

- ▶ detection; correction
- ▶ detection; deletion
- ▶ detection; avoidance
- ▶ detection; forwarding

Question No: 38 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

ENQ/ACK stands for _____

- ▶ Enquiry/ Acknowledgment
- ▶ Enque/ Acknowledgment
- ▶ Enquist/ Acknowledgment
- ▶ none of the given

Question No: 39 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In primary-secondary communication _____ is always the initiator of a session

- ▶ Primary
- ▶ Secondary
- ▶ Sender
- ▶ Receiver

Question No: 40 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Primary device uses _____ to receive transmission from the secondary devices.

- ▶ ACK
- ▶ ENQ
- ▶ POLL

Question No: 41 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ ARQ, if a NAK is received, only the specific damaged or lost frame is retransmitted.

- ▶ Stop-and-wait
- ▶ Go-Back-N
- ▶ Selective repeat
- ▶ Stop-and-wait & Go-back-N

Question No: 42 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A timer is set when _____ is sent out.

- ▶ A data frame

- ▶ An ACK
- ▶ A NAK

Question No: 43 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For stop-and-wait ARQ, for N data packets sent, _____ acknowledgments are needed.

- ▶ N
- ▶ 2N
- ▶ N-1
- ▶ N+1

Question No: 44 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

HDLC is an acronym for _____.

- ▶ High-duplex line communication
- ▶ High-level data link control
- ▶ Half-duplex digital link combination
- ▶ Host double-level circuit

Question No: 45 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The address field of a frame in HDLC protocol contains the address of the _____ station.

- ▶ Primary

- ▶ Secondary
- ▶ Tertiary
- ▶ Primary and Secondary

Question No: 46 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The DSAP and SSAP are addresses used by _____ to identify the protocol stacks.

- ▶ LLC
- ▶ MAC
- ▶ Network

Question No: 47 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

IEEE divides the base band category into _____ standards.

- ▶ 5
- ▶ 4
- ▶ 3
- ▶ 6

Question No: 48 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is a bus topology LAN that uses base band signaling and has a max. segment length of 500 meters

- ▶ 10 Base5

- ▶ 10 Base2
- ▶ 100 Base2
- ▶ 100 Base5

Question No: 49 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

We need _____ to decompose a composite signal into its components.

- ▶ fourier transform
- ▶ nyquist theorem
- ▶ shannon capacity

Question No: 50 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Data from computer is in _____ form and the local loop handles _____ signals.

- ▶ Analog; analog
- ▶ Analog; digital
- ▶ Digital; digital
- ▶ Digital; analog

Question No: 51 (Marks: 2)

What is the relationship between the size of the CRC remainder and the divisor?

Question No: 52 (Marks: 2)

Stop-and- wait ARQ has two control variables S and R. What are their functions? [2]

Question No: 53 (Marks: 2)

What is meant by Transmission Impairments?

Question No: 54 (Marks: 3)

Write down names of the control frames in XMODEM. [3]

Question No: 55 (Marks: 3)

What are the fractional T Lines?

Question No: 56 (Marks: 3)

what is interleaving?

Question No: 57 (Marks: 5)

Name and discuss briefly the bits in the HDLC control field. [5]

Question No: 58 (Marks: 5)

What is the difference between Digital Data Service (DDS) and Digital Signal Service (DS)?

Question No: 59 (Marks: 10)

Give characteristics of switched analog services and leased analog services. [5+5]

Dear Students.... CS601 Current Paper.....

Time: 60 min

Marks: 42

Student Info									
Student ID:									
Center:									
Exam Date:									
For Teacher's Use Only									
Q No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Marks									
Q No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Marks									
Q No.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Marks									
Q No.	25	26	27						
Marks									

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Effective network mean that the network has fast delivery, timeliness and

► high bandwidth

- ▶ duplex transmission
- ▶ accurate transmission
- ▶ low bandwidth

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one best describes the given statement:

"To allow multiple users to share total capacity of a transmission medium"

- ▶ congestion control
- ▶ exchange management
- ▶ multiplexing

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A _____ provides a model for development that makes it possible for a product to work regardless of the individual manufacturer.

- ▶ protocol
- ▶ standard
- ▶ topology
- ▶ system

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ is a multipoint topology.

- ▶ Ring
- ▶ Mesh
- ▶ Tree
- ▶ Bus

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ requires the maximum number of I/O ports.

- ▶ Bus
- ▶ Star
- ▶ Mesh
- ▶ Ring

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ topology tells us how networks communicate with one another and how data is transferred.

- ▶ logical
- ▶ physical
- ▶ logical and physical

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which topology requires a multipoint connection?

- ▶ Mesh
- ▶ Star
- ▶ Bus
- ▶ Ring

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Headers are added at layers 1 and 7 of OSI model.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Internet with small “i” specifies the world wide Network the actual internet.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The internet model consists of _____ layers.

- ▶ three
- ▶ two
- ▶ five
- ▶ seven

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

As the data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____.

- ▶ added
- ▶ subtracted
- ▶ rearranged
- ▶ modified

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Data link layer deals with mechanical and electrical specifications of transmission medium and interface

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which layer is responsible for source to destination delivery of entire message?

- ▶ transport layer
- ▶ network layer
- ▶ session layer
- ▶ application layer

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The inversion of the level at 1 bit is called as _____

- ▶ NRZ-L
- ▶ NRZ-I
- ▶ RZ

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the encoding schemes have bandwidth problems?

- ▶ Differential Manchester
- ▶ AMI
- ▶ RZ

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Bi phase encoding is a type of bipolar encoding in which we use two voltage levels.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

ASK require a minimum bandwidth equal to its baud rate.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A 56k modem can download at a rate of _____ Kbps and upload at a rate of _____ Kbps.

- ▶ 33.6: 33.6
- ▶ 33.6: 56.6

- ▶ 56.6: 33.6
- ▶ 56.6: 56.6

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In _____ transmission the timing of the signal is unimportant.

- ▶ Asynchronous
- ▶ Synchronous
- ▶ Polar
- ▶ Bi-polar

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

There are _____ basic functional units involved in the communication of data.

- ▶ 3
- ▶ 1
- ▶ 2
- ▶ 4

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

At the _____ layer, a DCE takes data generated by a DTE.

- ▶ physical
- ▶ transport
- ▶ data link
- ▶ application

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The last modified version of EIA-232 standard is _____

- ▶ EIA-232 D

- ▶ EIA-232 A
- ▶ EIA-232 B
- ▶ EIA-232 C

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Traditional telephony lines carry frequencies btw 300 Hz and 3300 Hz giving them a bandwidth of 3000 Hz.

- ▶ 3100
- ▶ 3000
- ▶ 3200
- ▶ 3300

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

We need _____ to decompose a composite signal into its components.

- ▶ fourier transform
- ▶ nyquist theorem
- ▶ shannon capacity

Question No: 25 (Marks: 3)

At which layer synchronization of Bits occur and how?

Question No: 26 (Marks: 5)

What is meant by Zero Frequency and Infinite Frequency?

Question No: 27 (Marks: 10)

Describe functions of each layer of OSI Model briefly?

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION
Spring 2009
CS601- Data Communication (Session - 2)

Ref No: 448559

Time: 60 min

Marks: 40

For Teacher's Use Only									
Q No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Marks									
Q No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Marks									
Q No.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Marks									

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The last modified version of EIA-232 standard is _____

- ▶ EIA-232 D
- ▶ EIA-232 A
- ▶ EIA-232 B
- ▶ EIA-232 C

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ require more bandwidth.

- ▶ FSK
- ▶ ASK
- ▶ PSK
- ▶ QAM

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

ASK, PSK, FSK and QAM are examples of _____ modulation.

- ▶ digital-to-digital
- ▶ digital-to-analog
- ▶ analog-to-analog
- ▶ analog-to-digital

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Amplitude in ASK is more resistive to EMI and Noise.

- True
- False

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The inversion of the level at 1 bit is called as _____

- ▶ NRZ-L
- ▶ NRZ-I
- ▶ RZ

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Manchester is a type of _____ encoding.

- ▶ biphasic
- ▶ polar
- ▶ biphasic & polar
- ▶ none of the given

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Zero crossing bandwidth is also called as equivalent noise bandwidth.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A periodic signal can always be decomposed into _____

- ▶ exactly an odd number of sine waves
- ▶ a set of sine waves
- ▶ set of sine waves, one of the which must have a phase of 00
- ▶ none of the given

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Data must be converted into _____ before transmission.

- ⌚ signal
- ⌚ wave
- ⌚ electric pulse

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A signal that repeats a pattern over a regular interval of time is called _____.

- ▶ periodic signal
- ▶ analog signal
- ▶ composite signal

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Fourier transform tells us that any digital signal can be decomposed into infinite number of periodic signals

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When data are transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 4 is read by B's _____ layer.

- ▶ physical
- ▶ transport
- ▶ application
- ▶ none of the given

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ layer deals with syntax and semantics of information exchange.

- ⌚ presentation
- ⌚ session
- ⌚ application
- ⌚ physical

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which layer is responsible for source to destination delivery of entire message?

- ▶ transport layer
- ▶ network layer
- ▶ session layer
- ▶ application layer

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Line configuration is the function of _____ layer

- ▶ data link
- ▶ network
- ▶ physical
- ▶ transport

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ representation of links that connect nodes is called as physical topology.

- ▶ geometrical
- ▶ logical
- ▶ physical

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ topology tells us how networks communicate with one another and how data is transferred.

- ▶ logical
- ▶ physical
- ▶ logical and physical

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ requires the maximum number of I/O ports.

- ▶ Bus
- ▶ Star
- ▶ Mesh
- ▶ Ring

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one is not among standard creation committee.

- ▶ internet society and IETF
- ▶ ITU-T
- ▶ IEEE

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Frequency of a failure and network recovery time after a failure are measures of the _____ of a network.

- ▶ Performance

- ▶ Reliability
- ▶ Security
- ▶ Feasibility

Question No: 21 (Marks: 2)

What relationships are possible in a network?

Question No: 22 (Marks: 3)

When and why recovery techniques are required in data communication?

Question No: 23 (Marks: 5)

Differentiates between the following terms. [10 marks]

- (a) Syntax and Semantics of protocol.
- (b) Network management and exchange management.
- (c) Monolithic and structured.

Question No: 24 (Marks: 10)

Compare time and frequency domain plots with suitable examples?

[Top](#)

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 11:37:44 AM)

Total Marks: 1

For point-to-point configuration, addressing is needed

Select correct option:

- True
- False

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBAKFvdSaD

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 11:38:27 AM)

Total Marks: 1

In _____ ARQ, if a NAK is received, only the specific damaged or lost frame is retransmitted.

Select correct option:

- Stop and Wait
- Go-Back-N
- Selective repeat
- Stop-and-wait & Go-back-N

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgLBivmxC

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 11:39:07 AM)

Total Marks: 1

Sliding window requires that data frames be transmitted _____

Select correct option:

- Sequentially
- Frequently
- Asynchronously
- Non of the given

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgKIr6CLBg

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 11:40:37 AM)

Total Marks: 1

Which one is not the function of data link layer?

Select correct option:

- Line discipline
- Flow control

- Error control
- Network control

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgkWy4TP /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 11:40:53 AM)

Total Marks: 1

Flow control is needed to prevent _____.

Select correct option:

- Bit errors
- Overflow of the sender buffer
- Overflow of the receiver buffer
- Collision between sender and receiver

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgLYmOaZ /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 11:42:09 AM)

Total Marks: 1

Error control in the data link layer is based on _____.

Select correct option:

- automatic repeat request
- automatic repeat acknowledgment
- automatic send acknowledgment
- automatic send request

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgKdh9uED /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 11:43:29 AM)

Total Marks: 1

Data link protocols can be divided into _____ sub-groups.

Select correct option:

- two
- three
- four
- five

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgLm+qmr

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 11:43:50 AM)

Total Marks: 1

For stop-and-wait ARQ, for n data packets sent, _____ acknowledgments are needed.

Select correct option:

- n
- 2n
- N-1
- N+1

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgL70P1IA

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 11:45:20 AM)

Total Marks: 1

In a Go-Back-N ARQ, if the window size is 63, what is the range of sequence number?

Select correct option:

0 to 63 0 to 64 1 to 63 1 to 64[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

Quiz Start Time: 11:37 AM

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 11:46:52 AM)

Total Marks: 1

In data link layer, communication requires at least _____ devices working together.

Select correct option:

 3 2 4 1[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

Quiz Start Time: 11:52 AM

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 11:52:19 AM)

Total Marks: 1

A timer is set when _____ is (are) sent out.

Select correct option:

 A data frame An ACK A NAK All of given

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgLzutK0Bg /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:52 AM

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 11:54:31 AM)

Total Marks: 1

Flow control is needed to prevent _____.

Select correct option:

- Collision between sender and receiver
- Overflow of the receiver buffer
- Overflow of the sender buffer
- Bit errors

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgKEml6AA /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:52 AM

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 11:55:39 AM)

Total Marks: 1

In selective-reject ARQ, only the specific damaged or lost frame is _____.

Select correct option:

- r
e
t
r
a
n
s
m
i
t
t
e
d
-

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgLCoY/iAg /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:52 AM

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 11:56:13 AM)

Total Marks: 1

If the primary wants to receive data, it asks the second-ary if they have anything to send, this is called

Select correct option:

- POLLING
- SELECTING

Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

/wEWBAK3upDD

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 11:52 AM

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 12:02:01 PM)

Total Marks: 1

Data link control is composed of _____ important functions.

Select correct option:

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

/wEWBgLU+4+F

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:10 PM

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 12:12:08 PM)

Total Marks: 1

Which error detection method consists of just one redundant bit per data unit?

Select correct option:

- Simple parity check

- Two-dimensional parity check
- CRC
- Checksum

Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

/wEWBgLNyd6bD /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:10 PM

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 12:13:39 PM)

Total Marks: 1

In Go-Back-N ARQ, if frames 4, 5 and 6 are received successfully, the receiver may send an ACK _____ to the sender.

Select correct option:

- 5
- 6
- 7
- Any of the given

Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

/wEWBgLA/O+3C /wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:10 PM

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 12:14:36 PM)

Total Marks: 1

If the data unit is 11111 and the divisor is 1010, what is the dividend at the transmitter?

Select correct option:

- 11111000
- 111110000
- 111111
- 111111010

Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

Quiz Start Time: 12:10 PM

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 12:16:06 PM)

Total Marks: 1

ARQ stands for _____

Select correct option:

- Automatic repeat quantization
- Automatic repeat request
- Automatic retransmission request
- Acknowledge repeat request.

Quiz Start Time: 12:10 PM

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 12:16:31 PM)

Total Marks: 1

For a sliding window of size $n-1$ (n sequence numbers), there can be a maximum of _____ frames sent but unacknowledged.

Select correct option:

- 0
- $N-1$
- N
- $N+1$

Quiz Start Time: 12:18 PM

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 12:20:15 PM)

Total Marks: 1

In Full-duplex, the initiator sends data while the responder waits

Select correct option:

- True
- False

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBAKZmvbU

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:18 PM

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 12:21:10 PM)

Total Marks: 1

In CRC there is no error if the remainder at the receiver is _____.

Select correct option:

- Equal to the remainder at the sender
- Zero
- NonZero
- The quotient at the sender

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgLb5LeHC

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:22 PM

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 12:22:41 PM)

Total Marks: 1

Error control in the data link layer is based on _____.

Select correct option:

- automatic repeat request
- automatic repeat acknowledgment
- automatic send acknowledgment
- automatic send request

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgjtttQAr

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:22 PM

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 12:23:17 PM)

Total Marks: 1

Flow Control is the responsibility of _____

Select correct option:

- Network Layer
- Transport Layer
- Data Link Layer
- Physical Layer

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgLgxMW9

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:25 PM

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 12:26:03 PM)

Total Marks: 1

The Hamming code is a method of _____.

Select correct option:

- Error detection
- Error correction
- Error encapsulation
- Error detection & error encapsulation

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

/wEWBgKmvvq2

/wEPDwUKMTY2N

Quiz Start Time: 12:25 PM

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 12:27:40 PM)

Total Marks: 1

In _____ ARQ, if a NAK is received, only the specific damaged or lost frame is retransmitted.

Select correct option:

- Stop and Wait
- Go-Back-N
- Selective repeat
- Stop-and-wait & Go-back-N

[Click here to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)[/wEWBgKTsqnIB](#)[Top](#)

CS 601 DATA COMMUNICATION
FALL 2009 – 12 FEB 2010

Question # 1 of 10

In FDDI, THT stands for:

- Token Hash Timer
- Tier Holding Timer
- Target Holding Timer
- **Token Holding Timer**

Question # 2 of 10

The DSAP and SSAP are addresses used by _____ to identify the protocol stack.

- Network
- **MAC**
- LLC
- None of the above

Question # 3 of 10

Repeaters work on the _____ Layer/Layers

- Data Link
- **Physical**
- Network
- All of the above

Question # 4 of 10

Bridge is _____ Layer Device

- **Data Link**
- Physical
- Network
- None of the above

Question # 5 of 10

On the transport layer of TCP/IP suit _____ protocols are used

- TCP & IP
- **TCP & UDP**

Question # 6 of 10

Application layer of TCP/IP suit is equivalent of _____ layers of OSI Model

- Application, Presentation and Transport
- Application, Session and Transport
- **Application, Presentation and Session**
- None of the above

Question # 7 of 10

A Repeater does not allow us to extend the physical length of network

- True
- **False**

Question # 8 of 10

Shortest frame in HDLC protocols is usually the _____ frame.