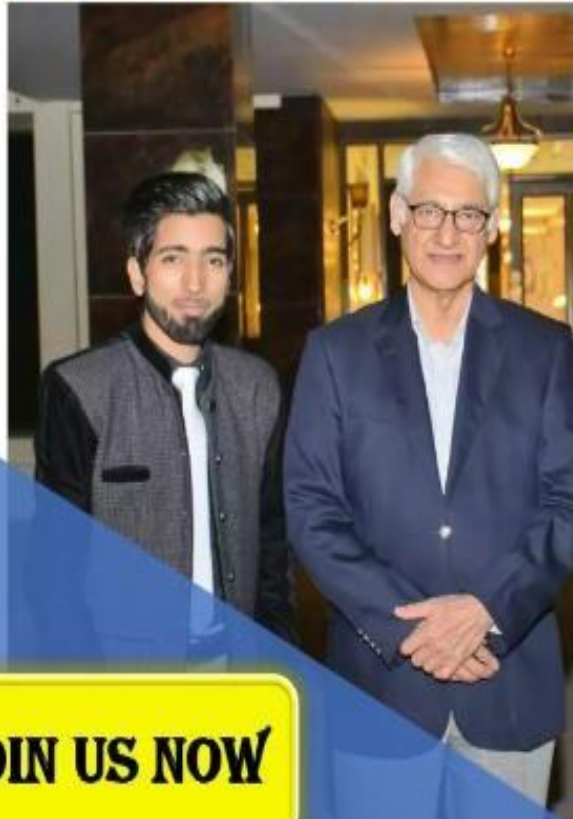


**Cs-601 Important Mid Term**  
**Mcq's Solution 100% Correct :**  
**Solve By Vu-Topper RM!!**

وَعَزَّزْنَا مِنْ تَشَاءِ وَتَذَلُّ مِنْ تَشَاءِ



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**Rizwan Manzoor**

**0322-4021365**

**Question No:1** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
TCP/IP was presented by \_\_\_\_\_ in a research paper.  
**Vin Cerf and bob Kahn**

**Question No:2** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
HDB3 falls under which coding scheme?  
**Bipolar**

**Question No:3** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Line coding scheme is roughly divide into \_\_\_\_\_ broad categories.? **Five**

**Question No:4** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
A frequency is called \_\_\_\_\_, if the rate of change in sine wave Is  
Instantaneous.  
**Infinite frequency**

**Question No:5** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
The bipolar encoding scheme was developed as an alternative of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**NRZ**

**Question No:6** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
In \_\_\_\_\_ TCP/IP was declared as the official protocol of internet. **1983**

**Question No:7** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
If 32 bits are sent in two seconds then bitrate for that signal is  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
**16 bps**

**Question No:8** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Relatively measures the strength of two signals.  
**Decibel**

**Question No:9** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
In \_\_\_\_\_ data moves faster and timing errors are less frequent  
because the transmitter and receiver time is synced.  
**Synchronous**

**Question No:10** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
PSK is \_\_\_\_\_ susceptible to noise as compared to ASK.

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

False

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**Question No:11**

There are \_\_\_\_\_ components of data communication system. **5**

**Question No:12**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which one of following is a scrambling coding technique?

**B8ZS**

**Question No:13**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In NRZ-I the signal is inverted if \_\_\_\_\_ is encountered. **1**

**Question No:14**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

If a digital transmission system is sending five bits in every half a second, the bitrate of the system will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**5 bps**

**Question No:15**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for creating datagrams.

**Network**

**Question No:16**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ is the Nyquist bit rate formula for noiseless channel.

**BitRate=2\*Bandwidth\*log2 L**

**Question No:17**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Signals travel through fiber optic cable are in the form of \_\_\_\_\_. **Light**

**Question No:18**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

When data is sent using \_\_\_\_\_, multiple data bits are transmitted over multiple channels at the same time.

**parallel transmission**

**Question No:19**

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In Binary ASK, the peak amplitude of one signal level is 0 and the other is the same as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the carrier.

**Amplitude**

**Question No:20**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ category of coaxial cable is used for thick Ethernet.

**RG-58**

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**Question No:21**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Time taken by a periodic signal to complete one cycle is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**period.**

**Question No:22**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The most common type of connector used by coaxial cable is \_\_\_\_\_.

**BNC**

**Question No:23**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Quadrature Amplitude Modulation is the mechanism of \_\_\_\_\_  
conversion. **Digital to analog**

**Question No:24**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

QAM stands for \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Quadrature Amplitude Modulation**

**Question No:24**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

According to Nyquist theorem, the sampling rate must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ times  
the highest frequency contained in the signal.

**Twice**

**Question No:25**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of transmitter.

**Modem**

**Question No:26**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In analog transmission of digital data, the required bandwidth is always  
proportional to the signal rate except in \_\_\_\_\_, a digital to analog conversion  
technique.

**FSK**

**Question No:27** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
(Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
\_\_\_\_\_ have established standards for using these signals for communication between devices such as keyboards, mice, PCs, and printers.  
**Infrared waves**

**Question No:28** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
WDM stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Wavelength Division Multiplexing**

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**Question No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**  
**29**

\_\_\_\_\_ is composed of thousands of interconnected networks expanded over large geographical area.

**Wide area network WAN**

**Question No:30** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In frequency domain plot, which value is plot on Y-axis?

**Amplitude**

**Question No:31** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ signal completes a certain pattern in a specific amount of time.

**Periodic**

**Question No:32** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The baud rate is \_\_\_\_\_ to the bit rate.

**Measure**

**Question No:33** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In frequency domain plot, which value is replaced with frequency?

**Wavelength**

**Question No:34** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The material used for conduction in twisted pair cable is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Copper**

**Question No:35** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

To calculate the data rate for noisy channel \_\_\_\_\_ formula is used.

**Shannon**

**Question No:36** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Radio waves are propagated in \_\_\_\_\_ whenever they are transmitted by an antenna. **All direction**

**Question No:37** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In \_\_\_\_\_ topology, each computer/station is attached to other through a central device.

**Star topology**

**Question No:38** **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In frequency modulation, the frequency of the oscillator changes according to the

\_\_\_\_\_.  
**Input Voltage**

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**39**

According to the Fourier analysis, frequencies obtained after decomposition of digital signals are\_\_\_\_\_.

**Discrete**

**Question No:40**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the heart of blocking code.

**Coding**

**Question No:41**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Wireless transmission can be divided into\_\_\_\_\_ broad groups.

**Three**

**Question No:42**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In transmission impairments \_\_\_\_\_ noise occurs from other source like

**Induced**

**Question No:43**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a digital process that allows connections to share the high bandwidth of a link.

**TDM**

**Question No:44**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Demultiplexer is a\_\_\_\_\_ device.

**One to many**

**Question No:45**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In TDM based digital hierarchy used by the Telephone companies, DS-0 is a single digital channel of

**64 kbps**

**Question No:** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:46** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Routing is a function of \_\_\_\_\_ layer.  
**Network**

**Question No:47** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Low pass channel with \_\_\_\_\_ bandwidth is not real and is used for  
theoretical modeling  
**Narrow**

**Question No:48** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Unit of phase is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Degree**

**49**

BFSK stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Binary Frequency Sift Key**

**Question No:50** (Marks:1)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is NOT an example of connecting device.  
**TCP**

**Question No:51** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Parabolic antenna is used for \_\_\_\_\_ communication.  
**Microwave**

**Question No:52** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Token Ring was devised by \_\_\_\_\_.  
**IBM**

**Question No:53** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Induced noiseCable TV networks use \_\_\_\_\_ cables.  
**Coaxial**

**Question No:54** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
\_\_\_\_\_ signal is represented by the discrete values.

**Question No:**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Digital**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:55**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Electromagnetic waves ranging in frequencies between 3 kHz and 1 GHz are called\_\_\_\_\_.

**Radio waves**

**Question No:56**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Most commonly used connector for twisted pair cable is \_\_\_\_\_.

**RJ-45**

**Question No:57**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Binary Amplitude Shift Keying is also called as:

**On-Off Keying**

**Question No:58**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a multiplexing technique which shifts each signal to a different carrier frequency.

**FDM**

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**Question No:**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**59**

Entire band in United States is regulated by \_\_\_\_\_ authorities.  
**FCC**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:60**

**(Marks:1)**

in NRZ-1 the signal is inverted if \_\_\_\_\_ is encountered.

**1**

**Question No:61**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ Protocol suite is being used by the modern internet communication.  
**TCP/IP**

**Question No:62**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In \_\_\_\_\_ signal changes its shape or form.

**Distortion**

**Question No:63**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

At the application layer, object/information is in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Message**

**Question No:64**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the first step in PCM technique

**Sampling**

**Question No:65**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

A frequency is called \_\_\_\_ if sine wave does not change with time

**Zero frequency**

**Question No:66**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Open system interconnection (OSI) has \_\_ number of layers 7

**Question No:** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:67** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
**Vu-Topper RM**  
N= S\*r is the formula for finding  
**Baud rate**

**Question No:68** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Unit of phase is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Degree**

**Question No:69** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
In context of bandwidth-delay product the cross section of the pipe represents the  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
**Bandwidth**

70

OSI stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Open system interconnection**

**Question No:71** (Marks:1)  
Writing used for transmission modes depends upon \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Data stream**

**Question No:72** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Minimum bandwidth required for Manchester line coding scheme is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**1Mhz**

**Question No:73** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
A twisted pair cable consists of \_\_\_\_\_ conductors  
**2**

**Question No:74** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
Packets travel in \_\_\_\_ layer of TCP/IP protocol suit  
**Network**

**Question No:** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:75** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**  
**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ protocol suite is being used by the modern internet communication  
**TCP/IP**

**Question No:76** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Frames travel in \_\_\_\_\_ layer of TCP/IP Protocol suite.

**Data link**

**Question No:77** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

There are \_\_\_ common scrambling technique

**Two**

**Question No:78** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

FSK stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

**Frequency shift keying**

**Question No:79** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

RG-11 having impedance of 50 ohm is used in \_\_\_\_\_ Ethernet

**Thin**

**Question No:80** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Switch is a \_\_\_\_\_ layer devices

**Data link**

**81**

In PCM technique Quantization is an \_\_\_\_\_ process

**Un-balanced**

**Question No:82** (Marks:1)

The layer of TCP/IP protocol suite which is on the top is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
layer.

**Application**

**Question No:** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:83** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Manchester encoding scheme uses and inversion at the \_\_\_\_\_ of each bit

**Middle**

**Question No:84** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

High-Level Data Link Control(HDLC) defines \_\_\_\_\_ types of frames to deal with the transfer modes.

**3**

**Question No:85** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ are used to transport user data and control information relating to user data

**Information frames**

**Question No:86** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ are used to exchange session management and control information between connected devices.

**U-frames**

**Question No:87** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

The \_\_\_\_\_ is the number of signal elements sent per unit time.

**Bit rate**

**Question No:88** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Error correction is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the error detection

**Difficult**

**Question No:89** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

One of the most common protocols for point-to-point access is \_\_\_\_\_.

**PPP**

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**Question No:**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:90**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Traditionally MANs have been implemented using one of the 2 technologies,  
Circuit Switching and Packet Switching **False**

**Question No:**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**91**

Which one is not the function of data link layer?

**Line discipline**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:92**

**(Marks:1)**

\_\_\_\_\_ is not a function of Data Link Control.

**Modulation**

**Question No:93**

**(Marks:1)**

The \_\_\_\_\_ protocol uses both flow and error control.

**Stop-and-Wait**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:94**

**(Marks:1)**

WDM stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

**Wave Division Multiplexing**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:95**

**(Marks:1)**

In circuit switched networks we have low efficiency but minimal \_\_\_\_\_.

**Delay**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:96**

**(Marks:1)**

Digital signals are referred to be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Discrete**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:97**

**(Marks:1)**

The original Ethernet technology with the data rate of 10 Mbps is called

\_\_\_\_\_?

**Standard Ethernet**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:98**

**(Marks:1)**

The extra bits added with the original data for error detection/correction are called

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Redundant bits**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:99**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In \_\_\_\_\_, each station sends a frame whenever it has a frame to send.

**Slotted ALOHA**

**Question No:100**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In TCP/IP protocol suite, the process of adding header at each layer on sending side is known as \_\_\_\_\_

**Packetizing**

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**01**

What is the period of a Sine wave having frequency of 5 Hz?

**0.2**

**Question No:102**

**(Marks:1)**

In Pure ALOHA, the vulnerable time is \_\_\_\_\_ the frame transmission time.

**Two times**

**Question No:103**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Analog refers to something that is continuous in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Time**

**Question No:104**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ encoding is almost obsolete today

**Unipolar**

**Question No:105**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is most affected by noise?

**ASK**

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**Question No:1** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:106** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is sometimes called the bit rate.

**Data rate**

**Question No:107** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ contains a repeater.

**Active hub**

**Question No:108** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Asynchronous transmission is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Slow**

**Question No:109** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

In ASK, both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ remain constant.

**Frequency, Phase**

**Question No:110** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

We can have \_\_\_\_\_ different groups with a 4 bit block. 8

**Question No:111** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

DLC in Data Link Layer stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

**Data Link Control**

**12**

In \_\_\_\_\_, each station is allocated a time slot during which it can send data.

**TDMA**

**Question No:113** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Asynchronous TDM is efficient only when the size of the time slot is kept relatively \_\_\_\_\_.

**Large**

**Question No:114** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Human voice is example of \_\_\_\_\_ signal

**Analog**

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Question No:115**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Normally the value of Kmax in pure ALOHA is \_\_\_\_\_.

**15**

**Question No:116**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

YMODEM has \_\_\_\_\_ Byte of data unit.

**1024**

**Question No:117**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In Block coding scheme, number of code words is always \_\_\_\_\_ data words.

**Equal to**

**Question No:118**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which one of the following is not a Channelization Protocol?

**CSMA**

**Question No:119**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The most common type of connector used by coaxial cable is \_\_\_\_\_.

**BNC**

**Question No:120**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is an Authentication Protocol, which uses two-step process to authenticate user information.

**PAP**

**Question No:121**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The transmission medium that carries the message is referred to as the

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Communication channel**

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

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**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**22**

Which error detection method uses one's complement arithmetic  
**Checksum**

**Question No:123**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Like 10 Base 5, 10 Base 2 is a \_\_\_\_\_ topology LAN.

**Bus**

**Question No:124**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of serial transmission

**2**

**Question No:125**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two types of addressing in virtual circuit approach. **Local, Global**

**Question No:126**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ relatively measures the strength of two signals. **Decibel**

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Top most organization that provides support for the Internet Standard process is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Internet Society (ISOC)

Internet Architecture Board (IAB)

**IETF**

IRTF

In pulse code modulation the term sampling can also be referred as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Pulse Amplitude Modulation**

Pulse sample Modulation

Pulse line modulation

Pulse Frequency Modulation

In transmission impairments \_\_\_\_\_ noise occurs from the random motion of electrons in a wire.

**Thermal noise**

Impulse noise

Cross talk

Induced noise

Bandwidth can be measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

**bits per second    bps**

In Amplitude Shift Keying. \_\_\_\_\_ of the signal is/are changed.

Amplitude and Frequency

**Amplitude**

Frequency and Amplitude

Phase

A variation of AMI encoding is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Pseudoternary**

We quantize the sampling output into certain levels based on range of \_\_\_\_\_ and required accuracy.

Frequency

**Amplitude**

Time period

None

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In star based network comprising of four computers and one switch, total number of cables needed will be\_\_\_\_\_.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4**

For a noiseless channel, theoretical formula to calculate the data rate was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Nyquist**

Which of the following is not a characteristic of a sine wave?

Amplitude

**Segmentation**

Phase

Frequency

In \_\_\_ scheme the voltages are on both sides of the time axis and voltage level for 0 can be positive and the voltage level for 1

**Polar**

To calculate the data rate for noiseless channel \_\_\_\_\_ formula is used.

**Nyquist Bit Rate**

Polar encoding scheme uses \_\_\_\_\_ voltage level.

**Two different**

In a bidirectional communication each layer performs two \_\_\_\_\_ tasks in each direction.

**Opposite**

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In a computer network, five stations are connected to each other in such a way that each station is connected to every other station through dedicated links. This makes \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

Bus

Ring

Star

**Mesh**

In \_\_\_\_\_ scheme, all the signal levels are on one side of the time axis, either above or below.

**Unipolar**

\_\_\_\_\_ can be published using Request for Comments (RFCs).

Proposed Standard

Draft Standard

**Internet Draft**

Internet Standard

In serial data transmission \_\_\_\_\_ data transmission mode can be cheap but slower.

Synchronous

**Asynchronous**

Isochronous

Metachronous

In Manchester and differential Manchester encoding schemes, the signal rate is \_\_\_\_\_ than that of NRZ.

**Double**

In \_\_\_\_\_ transmission medium start and stop bits are used

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Asynchronous**

QPSK stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

Quality phase shift key

Queuing phase shift key

**Quadrature phase shift key**

Quality physical shift key

\_\_\_\_\_ data moves faster and timing errors are less frequent because the transmitter and receiver time is synced.

**Synchronous**

In \_\_\_\_\_, the instantaneous change in the carrier frequency is proportional to the derivative of the amplitude of the modulating signal.

**Frequency**

In FSK, Baud rate is less than or equal to \_\_\_\_\_ rate.

Signal

Decibel

**Bit**

None of these Given

In Ring topology, each node has a point to point dedicated link with.

**Exactly 2 nodes**

Simple sine wave can be used to send ----- .

**Amplitude**

Bi-polar uses\_\_\_\_\_ voltage levels.

One

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

**Two**

Three

Four

Low pass channel has \_\_\_\_\_ bandwidth between two stations.

Dedicated

**Shared**

Multiplexed

Infinite

In TCP / IP model, the Physical Layer exchanges data in the form of

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Bits**

\_\_\_\_\_ layer converts frames coming from Data Link Layer into bits and sends

Them on the transmission medium.

Application

**Physical**

Network

Transport

To calculate the data rate for noiseless channel \_\_\_\_\_ formula is used.

**Nyquist Bit Rate**

A frequency is called \_\_\_\_\_ if sine wave does not change with time

**Zero frequency**

The maximum bandwidth required for QAM transmission is the same as that required for \_ and \_\_\_\_\_ transmission.

**ASK, PSK**

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In \_\_\_\_\_ transmission mode(s), multiple bits are sent simultaneously.

**Parallel transmission**

Block coding scheme contains \_\_\_\_\_ number of steps.

3

4

5

6

Which of following technique(s) is used for Analog-to-Digital Conversion?

**Pulse Code modulation (PCM)**

\_\_\_\_\_ is correct formula to determine the total number of ports needed for one system connected in a mesh network.

**$N*(N-1)$**

Communication between two user in a cellular (Mobile) network is an example of \_\_ communication **Full duplex**

In \_\_\_ encoding scheme, the voltage level oscillates between a positive and a negative value although it may remain at zero level between the two values.

**Polar**

BFSK stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

Baud Frequency Shift Key

**Binary Frequency Sift Key**

Barrier Frequency Shift Key

Bridge Frequency Shift Key

According to the Fourier analysis, frequencies obtained after decomposition of digital signals are\_\_\_\_\_.

Continuous

**Discrete**

Bit length

Homogeneous

Suppose a signal is amplitude then the value od decibel will be \_\_\_\_\_.

0

1

Negative

**Positive**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the number of bits sent in 1 second.

**Bit rate**

In frequency domain plot, which value is replaced with frequency?

**Wavelength**

Amplitude

Phase

Time

We can have \_\_\_\_\_different groups with a 4 bit block.

4

6

7

**8**

\_\_\_\_\_ means loss of energy in signal.

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Noise

Delay

**Attenuation**

Distortion

Uni polar, polar and bipolar are the types of \_\_\_\_\_

Line

Differential Manchester

**NRZ-I**

Block

If a digital transmission system is sending five bits in every half a second, the bit-rate of the system.

**5 bps**

10 Hz

0.2 bps

\_\_\_\_\_ signal completes certain pattern in a specific amount of time.

Non-periodic

**Periodic**

A Periodic

Wavelength

To calculate the data rate for noisy channel \_\_\_\_\_ formula is used.

**Shannon**

Nyquist

Propagation

Greedy

**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**