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Course Code: MCA-103 Course Name: Computer Networks

Class Test 1

Time: 1 Hour Max Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. Each question carries One Mark.

Q.1 What is the minimum number of wires needed to send data over it serial communication link layer?
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4

Q.2 Which data communication method is used to send data over a serial communication link?
(A) simplex
(B) half duplex
(C) full duplex
(D) all of these

Q.3 Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(A) teleprocessing combing telecommunication and DP techniques in online activities.
(B) Multiplexers are designed to accept data from several I/O devices and transmit a unified stream of data on one communication line.
(C) a half-duplex line is a communication line in which data can move in two directions, but not the same time.
(D) batch processing is the preferred processing mode for telecommunication operations.

Q.4 The interactive transmission of data within a time sharing system may be best suited to…..
(A) simplex line
(B) half duplex lines
(C) full duplex line
(D) bi-flex lines

Q.5 Teleprinters….
(A) are used for printing at remote locations, not for input.
(B) offer both high-speed operation and a variety of formatting controls.
(C) have a printer for output and a keyboard for input
(D) are same as teletypes.

Q.6 Which of the following is an example of a bounded medium?
(A) coaxial cable
(B) wave guide
(C) fiber optic cable
(D) all of these

Q.7 Coaxial cable has conductors with….
(A) a common axis
(B) equal resistance
(C) the same diameter
(D) none of these

Q.8 The area of coverage of a satellite radio beam is called its….
(A) beam width
(B) circular polarization
(C) footprint
(D) identity

Q.9 The amount of uncertainty in a system of the symbol is called.
(A) bandwidth
(B) entropy
(C) loss
(D) quantum

Q.10 Buffering is….
(A) the process of temporarily storing the data to allow for small variation in device speeds.
(B) a method to reduce cross-talks
(C) storage of data within the transmitting medium until the receiver is ready to receive
(D) a method to reduce the routing overhead

Q.11 What is the main difference between synchronous and asynchronous transmission?
(A) band width required is different.
(B) pulse height is different.
(C) clocking is derived from the data in synchronous transmission.

(D) clocking is mixed with data in asynchronous transmission.

Q.12 The transmission signal coding method for T, the carrier is called…..
(A) NRZ
(B) Bipolar
(C) Manchester
(D) Binary

Q.13 In a synchronous modem, the digital-to-analog converter sends a signal to the……
(A) transmission line
(B) modulator
(C) terminal
(D) equalizer

Q.14 Which section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler?
(A) Terminal section
(B) Receiver section
(C) Control section
(D) Transmission section

Q.15 The synchronous modems are more expensive than the asynchronous modems because….
(A) they must contain clock recovery circuits
(B) production volume is larger
(C) they must operate on a larger bandwidth
(D) They are larger

Q.16 The receive equalizer reduces delay distortions using a…..
(A) difference engine
(B) tapped delay lines
(C) descrambler
(D) gear shift

Q.17 How much power (approximately) a light-emitting diode can couple into an optical fiber?
(A) 1 picowatt
(B) 100 microwatts
(C) 10 milliwatts
(D) 10 watts

Q.18 Avalanche photodiode receiver can detect bits of transmitted data by receiving.
(A) 1 Photon
(B) 100 photons

(C) 10 photons
(D) 200 photons

Q.19 The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called.
(A) propagation
(B) attenuation
(C) scattering
(D) absorption

Q.20 Multiple repeaters in communication satellites are called.
(A) detector
(B) modulator
(C) transponders
(D) stations
Q.21 how many bits per symbol are used in the Baudot code?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C 8
(D) 9

Q.22 While transmitting odd-parity coded symbols, the number of zeros in each symbol is….
(A) odd
(B) even
(C) unknown
(D) none of these

Q.23 Which of the following transmission systems provides the highest data rate to an individual device?
(A) Digital PBX
(B) Computer Bus
(C) LAN
(D) Voiceband modem

Q.24 One important characteristic of LAN is…
(A) parallel transmission
(B) low cast access for low bandwidth channel
(C) unlimited expansion
(D) application independent interfaces

Q.25 Which of the following is possible in a token passing bus network?
(A) Unlimited number of stations

(B) Unlimited distance
(C) In-service expansion
(D) Multiple time-division channels

Q.26 Which of the following is not a characteristic of the hub architecture of Arc net?
(A) Directionalized transmission
(B) Alternative routing
(C) Zero insertion loss amplifier
(D) RIM port isolation

Q.27 A group of packets from a source through an X.25 packet system to sink.
(A) arrive in the same order sent for VC, but not for PVC
(B) arrive in the same order sent for PVC, but not for VC
(C) arrive in the same order sent for both VC and PVC
(D) None of these

Q.28 How many OSI layers are covered in the X.25 standard?
(A) three
(B) four
(C) two
(D) seven

Q.29 A protocol is a rule governing a time sequence of events that must take place.
(A) between peers
(B) across an interface
(C) between non-peers
(D) none of these

Q.30 What is the number of separate protocol layers at the serial interface gateway specified by the X.25 standard?
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 7

Q.31 Layer one of the OSI model is…….
(A) physical layer
(B) link layer
(C) transport layer
(D) network layer

Q.32 Establishing a virtual connection is functionally equivalent to ……
(A) physically connecting a DTE and DCE

(B) connecting a virtual memory
(C) placing a telephone call prior to a conversation
(D) none of these

Q.33 What is the main purpose of a data link content monitor?
(A) measurement of bit error rate.
(B) Determine the type of switching used in a data link.
(C) Determine the type of transmission used in a data link.
(D) Detect problems in protocols.

Q.34 Protocol converters are ……
(A) same as multiplexers
(B) same as TDMs
(C) usually not operated in pairs
(D) usually operated in pairs

Q.35 Satellite transponders contain ….
(A) a receiver and transmitter designed to relay microwave transmission from one point on earth to another
(B) a device that echoes the radiation without change from one point on earth to another
(C) devices that transform the message sent from one location on earth to a different code for transmission to another location
(D) all of these

Q.36 Satellite transponders.
(A) use a higher frequency for reception of radiation from earth stations and lower frequency for transmission to earth stations.
(B) use lower frequency reception of radiation from earth stations and higher frequency for transmission to earth stations.
(C) use a single frequency for reception and transmission from one point on earth to another
(D) are devices that echo the radiation without change from one point on earth to another

Q. 37 Satellite in geosynchronous orbit…
(A) remains in a fixed position relative to points on earth
(B) can cover about 80
(C) moves faster than the earth's rotation so that it can cover a larger portion of the earth
(D) remains in a fixed position so as the earth rotates it can fully cover the earth.

Q.38 A spin stabilized satellite.

(A) solar cells mounted on a cylinder body that continuously rotate so that about 40a time.
(B) gyroscopic action of a spinning satellite to maintain its orientation towards the earth and the sun
(C) solar panels whose cells are continually oriented towards the sun
(D) both (A) and (B)

Q.39 What frequency range is most affected by fog and precipitation?
(A) 4GHz to 6GHz
(B) 6GHz to 10GHz
(C) above 10GHz
(D) 2GHz to 4GHz

Q.40 In OSI network architecture, the routing is performed by ….
(A) a data link layer
(B) network layer
(C) transport layer
(D) session layer

Q.41 In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control, and token management are responsibilities of …...
(A) data link layer
(B) network layer
(C) transport layer
(D) session layer

Q.42 Which of the following is not an example of data communication?
(A) A teletype printing news bulletins.
(B) A computer transmitting files to another computer
(C) An automatic teller machine checking account balance with the bank's computer
(D) A salesman telephoning orders to the office

Q.43 The standard ASCII ….
(A) is version II of the ASC standard
(B) has 128 characters, including 32 control characters
(C) is a subset of the 8-bit EBCDIC code
(D) is used only in the United States and Canada

Q.44 Escape sequences
(A) use ESC character to indicate the start of a special control sequence
(B) are used to switch (escape) between ASCII and EBCDI codes
(C) are a popular daydream for inmates
(D) none of these

Q.45 Fibre-optic cables operate at frequencies near…….
(A) 20 MHz
(B) 200 MHz
(C) 2 GHz
(D) 800 THz

Q.46 HF ratio waves follow how many basic paths on leaving the transmitter?
(A) Tow
(B) Four
(C) One
(D) Many

Q.47 Digital cellular radio systems……
(A) expand the number of cells.
(B) allow multiple subscribers to share the use of cells.
(C) allow multiple subscribers to share the use of a common channel within a cell
(D) extend transmission distance of subscribers within a cell.

Q.48 Transmission of binary signals require……
(A) less bandwidth than analog
(B) more bandwidth than analog
(C) same bandwidth as analog
(D) a Licence from the FAA

Q.49 The standard first-level digital multiplex system in the United States operates at……
(A) 2.048 Mbps
(B) 44.736 Mbps
(C) 1.544 Mbps
(D) 9600 Mbps

Q.50 The use of Dataphone Digital Services.
(A) can be expected to increase
(B) provides a higher operating rate than FTI service.
(C) can be expected to be replaced by FTI service due to the lower cost of that service.
(D) provides a higher operating rate than T