Id	**1**
Question	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
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**2**
Question	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
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**3**
Question	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.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**4**
Question	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.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**5**
Question	Physical or logical arrangement of network is a
A	Topology
B	Routing
C	Networking
D	None of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**6**
Question	In which topology there is a central controller or hub?
A	Star
B	Mesh
C	Ring
D	Bus
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	7
Question	This topology requires multi point connection
A	Star
B	Mesh
C	Ring
D	Bus
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**8**
Question	Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is _____
A	LAN
B	WAN
C	MAN
D	None of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**9**
Question	Data communication system within a building or campus is_____
A	LAN
B	WAN
C	MAN
D	None of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**10**
Question	Expand WAN?
A	World area network
B	Wide area network
C	Web area network
D	None of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**11**
Question	Bus is a type of topology.
A	True
B	False
C	None of the mentioned
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**12**
Question	_____ LAN topology describes the possible connections between pairs of networked end-points that can communicate.
A	Complex
B	Physical
C	Logical
D	Incremental
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**13**
Question	A term that refers to the way in which the nodes of a network are linked together.
A	network
B	topology
C	connection
D	inter connectivity
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**14**
Question	A network comprising of multiple typologies.
A	Complex
B	Hybrid
C	Ring
D	Bus
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**15**
Question	The participating computers in a network are referred to as:
A	Clients
B	Servers
C	Nodes
D	CPUs
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**16**
Question	A topology that involves circular Tokens .
A	Star
B	Mesh
C	Ring
D	Bus
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**17**
Question	A _____WAN can be developed using leased private lines or any other transmission
A	Hybrids
B	peer-to-peer
C	Two-tiered
D	Three-tiered
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**18**
Question	A piece of information which is sent along with the data to the source computer.
A	data
B	module
C	token
D	element
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**19**
Question	The computer network is
A	Network computer with cable
B	Network computer without cable
C	Both of the above
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**20**
Question	If all devices are connected to a central hub, then topology is called
A	Complex
B	Hybrid
C	Ring
D	Star
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**21**
Question	Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission.
A	Automatic
B	Half-duplex
C	Full-duplex
D	Simplex
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**22**
Question	A _____ set of rules that governs data communication.
A	Standards
B	Servers
C	RFCs
D	Protocols
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**23**
Question	Two devices are in network if _____
A	a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device
B	a process is running on both devices
C	PIDs of the processes running of different devices are same
D	a process is active and another is inactive
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**24**
Question	Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in _____
A	broadcast network
B	unicast network
C	multicast network
D	anycast network
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**25**
Question	Network congestion occurs _____
A	in case of traffic overloading
B	when a system terminates
C	when connection between two nodes terminates
D	in case of transfer failure
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**26**
Question	Modulator and demodulater as combine is known as –
A	Modulus
B	Modem
C	Mod switch
D	Mod access
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**27**
Question	Which of the following is an example of Personal Area Networking?
A	Bluetooth
B	WAN
C	WLAN
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**28**
Question	Which network is able to connect to each computer through a common central line?
A	Bus
B	Star
C	router
D	WAN
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**29**
Question	Which type of network is used for small geographical area such as in a one building?
A	MAN
B	LAN
C	WAN
D	RING
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**30**
Question	In mesh topology, every device has a dedicated topology of
A	Multipoint linking
B	Point to point linking
C	None of Above
D	Both a and b
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**31**
Question	_____ is a collection of point-to-point links that may form a circle.
A	MAN
B	LAN
C	WAN
D	RING
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**32**
Question	Security and privacy are less in a ..... topology.
A	BUS
B	TREE
C	Ring
D	Star
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**33**
Question	In a network with 25 computers, which topology would require the most extensive cabling?
A	BUS
B	TREE
C	Ring
D	MESH
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**34**
Question	Source routing bridges in the same LANs must have ..... bridge Number.
A	Same
B	Different
C	Source
D	Destination
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**35**
Question	What is the name of the network topology in which there are bi-directional links between each possible node?
A	BUS
B	TREE
C	Ring
D	MESH
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**36**
Question	Common LAN typologies are
A	Bus and ring
B	Mesh and tree
C	Star
D	both A and C
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**37**
Question	Arrangement of computer network nodes and connections between them is called
A	network's topology
B	network's layout
C	Both A and B
D	network's link
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**38**
Question	In computer network, bus, star, ring, mesh and tree are types of
A	network
B	topology
C	software
D	hardware
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**39**
Question	A node which is represented in a computer network topology is basically a
A	computer
B	hub
C	hardware
D	printer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**40**
Question	In computer network, short message that travels around the communication medium is called
A	ring
B	star
C	mesh
D	token
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**41**
Question	Flow of data in a computer ring network topology is
A	uni directional
B	bi directional
C	simplex
D	duplex
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**42**
Question	Which of the following is not a computer LAN topology?
A	bus
B	Ring
C	Band
D	Star
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**43**
Question	Mesh topology, have devices which are connected via
A	single and multiple links
B	Multipoint link
C	Point to point link
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**44**
Question	In a network, participating computers are referred to as:
A	Clients
B	Servers
C	Nodes
D	CPUs
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**45**
Question	Which topologies have two or more Combination:
A	Star Topology
B	Bus Topology
C	Ring topology
D	Hybrid
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**46**
Question	Frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure are measures of what concept of a network ?
A	Performance
B	Reliability
C	Slower
D	Feasibility
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**47**
Question	The management of data flow between computers or devices or between nodes in a network is called
A	Flow control
B	Data Control
C	Data Management
D	Flow Management
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**48**
Question	The duration of time it takes to send a message from one end of a network to the other and back is called
A	Round Trip Time (RTT)
B	Full Duplex Time (FDT)
C	Circle Trip Time (CTT)
D	Data Travelling Time (DTT)
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**49**
Question	In which topology there is a central controller or hub?
A	Non of below
B	Mesh
C	Ring
D	Bus
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**50**
Question	A term that defines the direction of flow of information between devices.
A	transmission mode
B	Mesh
C	Ring
D	Bus
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**51**
Question	Which of the following a type of transmission mode?
A	Duplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	onway
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**52**
Question	A transmission that generally involves dedicated circuits.
A	Simplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	onway
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**53**
Question	A transmission mode that can transmit data in both the directions but transmits in only one direction at a time.
A	Simplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**54**
Question	Telephone networks operate in this mode.
A	Full duplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**55**
Question	A walkie-talkie operates in _____
A	Simplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	half-duplex
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**56**
Question	A technique of transmitting data or images or videos (information) using a continuous signal.
A	Simplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	Analog
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**57**
Question	Fire alarms are based on this type of transmission:
A	Simplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	Analog
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**58**
Question	A transmission mode that can transmit data in both the directions
A	Simplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	duplex
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**59**
Question	Transmission mode controls the direction of signal flow.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	Nothing
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**60**
Question	TYPE OF transmission
A	Simplex
B	Logical
C	physical
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	**61**
Question	The acronym OSI stands for ____ in computer networking.
A	Organization for Standards Institute
B	Open Systems Interconnection
C	Organizing Systems Interconnection
D	Open Systems Inter working
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**62**
Question	Who developed standards for the OSI reference model?
A	ANSI - American National Standards Institute
B	ISO - International Standards Organization
C	IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
D	ACM - Association for Computing Machinery
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**63**
Question	How many layers are there in the OSI reference model of networking?
A	5
B	6
C	7
D	9
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**64**
Question	Each layer of the OSI model receives services or data from a ___ layer.
A	below layer
B	above layer
C	Side layer
D	Middle layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**65**
Question	In the OSI model, each layer gives services or data to the __ layer.
A	below layer
B	above layer
C	Side layer
D	Middle layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**66**
Question	Choose the correct layer numbers and names of the OSI model below.
A	Layer 7 - Application Layer, Layer 6 - Presentation Layer
B	Layer 5 - Session Layer, Layer 4 - Transport Layer
C	Layer 3 - Network Layer, Layer 2 - Data Link Layer, Layer 1 - Physical Layer
D	All the above.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**67**
Question	In the OSI model, the bottom 3 layers assist in ___.
A	converting data
B	transporting data
C	Both A and B
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**68**
Question	What are the advantages of 7 layers of OSI model?
A	Troubleshooting the network is easy.
B	Developing new functions or services for a particular layer is easy.
C	Developing hardware devices targetting certain layers is easy because the services to be offered are fixed.
D	All the above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**69**
Question	The layer that transmits data in the form of bit streams using electrical and mechanical systems is ___ in the OSI model.
A	Physical layer
B	Data Link Layer
C	Network Layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**70**
Question	The physical layer involves ___
A	Optical, electrical and mechanical properties
B	Voltage levels, timing and frequency
C	Physical connections
D	All the above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**71**
Question	An ethernet cable is part of __ layer in the OSI model.
A	Physical layer
B	Data Link Layer
C	Network Layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**72**
Question	Which is the layer of the OSI reference model that employs Error Detection?
A	Physical layer
B	Data Link Layer
C	Network Layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**73**
Question	Which is the layer that converts Packets to Frames and Frames to Packets in the OSI model?
A	Physical layer
B	Data Link Layer
C	Network Layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**74**
Question	Which is the layer that converts Raw Bits to Frames and Frames to Raw Bits in the OSI model?
A	Physical layer
B	Data Link Layer
C	Network Layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**75**
Question	Which of the following layers is an addition to OSI model when compared with TCP IP model?
A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	Session and Presentation layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**76**
Question	Application layer is implemented in _____
A	End system
B	NIC
C	Ethernet
D	Packet transport
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**77**
Question	Transport layer is implemented in
A	End system
B	NIC
C	Ethernet
D	Packet transport
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**78**
Question	The functionalities of the presentation layer include _____
A	Data compression
B	Data encryption
C	Both A and B
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**79**
Question	Delimiting and synchronization of data exchange is provided by _____
A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	NONE OF ABOVE
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**80**
Question	In OSI model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is
A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**81**
Question	In TCP IP Model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is
A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**82**
Question	In the OSI model, as a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____
A	Added
B	Removed
C	Rearranged
D	Randomized
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**83**
Question	Which of the following statements can be associated with OSI model?
A	A structured way to discuss and easier update system components
B	One layer may duplicate lower layer functionality
C	Functionality at one layer no way requires information from another layer
D	It is an application specific network model
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**84**
Question	Which layer is used to link the network support layers and user support layers?
A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**85**
Question	In TCP IP Model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is
A	Network Layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**86**
Question	Which address is used on the internet for employing the TCP/IP protocols?
A	physical address and logical address
B	port address
C	specific address
D	all of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**87**
Question	TCP/IP model was developed _____ the OSI model.
A	prior to
B	after
C	simultaneous to
D	with no link to
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**88**
Question	Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery in a general network model?
A	Network Layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**89**
Question	Which address is used to identify a process on a host by the transport layer?
A	physical address and logical address
B	port address
C	specific address
D	all of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**90**
Question	Which layer is responsible for process to process delivery in a general network model?
A	Network Layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	Transport Layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**91**
Question	The protocol data unit (PDU) for the application layer in the Internet stack is
A	Segment
B	Datagram
C	Message
D	Message
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**92**
Question	The _____ translates internet domain and host names to IP address.
A	domain name system
B	routing information protocol
C	network time protocol
D	internet relay chat
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**93**
Question	Which one of the following allows a user at one site to establish a connection to another site and then pass keystrokes from local host to remote host?
A	HTTP
B	FTP
C	TELNET
D	TCP
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**94**
Question	Which one of the following protocol delivers/stores mail to receiver server?
A	simple mail transfer protocol
B	post office protocol
C	Internet mail access protocol
D	hypertext transfer protocol
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**95**
Question	Which one of the following is an internet standard protocol for managing devices on IP network?
A	dynamic host configuration protocol
B	simple network management protocol
C	internet message access protocol
D	media gateway protocol
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**96**
Question	Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol?
A	media gateway protocol
B	dynamic host configuration protocol
C	resource reservation protocol
D	session initiation protocol
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**97**
Question	Transport layer aggregates data from different applications into a single stream before passing it to _____
A	network layer
B	data link layer
C	application layer
D	physical layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**98**
Question	Which of the following are transport layer protocols used in networking?
A	TCP and FTP
B	UDP and HTTP
C	TCP and UDP
D	HTTP and FTP
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**99**
Question	User datagram protocol is called connection less because _____
A	all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
B	UDP and HTTP
C	TCP and UDP
D	HTTP and FTP
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**100**
Question	Transmission control protocol _____
A	all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
B	UDP and HTTP
C	TELNET and UDP
D	receives data from application as a single stream
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**101**
Question	Which one of the following is a version of UDP with congestion control?
A	all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
B	UDP and HTTP
C	TELNET and UDP
D	datagram congestion control protocol
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**102**
Question	The network layer is concerned with _____ of data.
A	BIT
B	DATA
C	PACKETS
D	BITES
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**103**
Question	Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?
A	routing
B	Inter-networking
C	congestion control
D	error control
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**104**
Question	A 4 byte IP address consists of _____
A	only network address
B	only host address
C	network address & host address
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**105**
Question	The data link layer takes the packets from _____ and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.
A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Session layer
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**106**
Question	When 2 or more bits in a data unit has been changed during the transmission, the error is called _____
A	Burst error
B	No error
C	Random Error
D	none
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**107**
Question	CRC stands for _____
A	cyclic redundancy check
B	cyclic repeat check
C	Both A and B
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**108**
Question	Which of the following is a data link protocol?
A	Ethernet
B	point to point protocol
C	Both A and B
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**109**
Question	Which of the following is the multiple access protocol for channel access control?
A	CSMA/CD
B	CSMA/CA
C	Both A and B
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**110**
Question	A piece of icon or image on a web page associated with another webpage is called _____
A	Hyperlink
B	Link
C	Text
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**111**
Question	URL stands for _____
A	unique reference label
B	uniform resource locator
C	unique resource locator
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**112**
Question	Transmission data rate is decided by _____
A	network layer
B	data link layer
C	application layer
D	physical layer
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**113**
Question	Which of this is not a guided media?
A	Fiber optical cable
B	Coaxial cable
C	Wireless LAN
D	Copper wire
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**114**
Question	Fiber optics posses following properties _____
A	Immune electromagnetic interference
B	Very less signal attenuation
C	Very hard to tap
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**115**
Question	Radio channels are attractive medium because _____
A	Can penetrate walls
B	Connectivity can be given to mobile user
C	Can carry signals for long distance
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**116**
Question	Which of this is a guided media?
A	Fiber optical cable
B	Coaxial cable
C	Wireless LAN
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**117**
Question	Coaxial cable consists of _____ concentric copper conductors.
A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**118**
Question	Radio channels are attractive medium because _____
A	Can penetrate walls
B	Connectivity can be given to mobile user
C	Both A and B
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**119**
Question	The physical layer is concerned with _____
A	Bit by bit delivery
B	Can penetrate walls
C	Connectivity can be given to mobile user
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**120**
Question	Which transmission media provides the highest transmission speed in a network?
A	OPTICAL FIBER
B	COAXIAL
C	COPPER WIRE
D	NONE
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**121**
Question	Bits can be sent over guided and unguided media as analog signal by _____
A	Digital Modulation
B	Analog Modulation
C	Both A and B
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**122**
Question	The portion of physical layer that interfaces with the media access control sublayer is called
A	physical signaling sublayer
B	Analog Modulation
C	Both A and B
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**123**
Question	The physical layer provides _____
A	mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables
B	electrical specification of transmission line signal level
C	specification for IR over optical fiber
D	all of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**124**
Question	In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides _____
A	start and stop signaling
B	flow control
C	Both A and B
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**125**
Question	The physical layer is concerned with the movement of _____ over the physical medium.
A	bit
B	frames
C	data
D	protocols
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**126**
Question	The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.
A	medium
B	path
C	protocols
D	data
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**127**
Question	Before data can be transmitted, they must be transformed to _____.
A	periodic signals
B	electromagnetic signals
C	a periodic signals
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**128**
Question	A periodic signal completes one cycle in 0.001 s. What is the frequency?
A	1MHz
B	1KHz
C	1Hz
D	100Hz
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**129**
Question	The term ..... describes the position of the waveform relative to time 0.
A	FREQUENCY
B	PHASE
C	BIT
D	PERIOD
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**130**
Question	In a frequency-domain plot, the horizontal axis measures the _____.
A	peak amplitude
B	frequency
C	phase
D	time
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**131**
Question	In a time-domain plot, the horizontal axis is a measure of _____.
A	peak amplitude
B	frequency
C	phase
D	time
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**132**
Question	……. used in telephone network for bi-directional, real-time transfer between computers.
A	Circuit switching
B	Packet switching
C	Neither A nor B
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**133**
Question	_____ provides redundancy to ensure synchronization and inherent error detection.
A	Block coding
B	Line coding
C	Neither A nor B
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**134**
Question	_____ is the process of converting digital data to a digital signal.
A	Block coding
B	Line coding
C	Neither A nor B
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**135**
Question	which of the following devices is used to connect different network segments and manage the traffic between them?
A	HUB
B	SWITCH
C	GATEWAY
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**136**
Question	Which of the following devices takes data sent from one network device and forwards it to the destination node based on MAC address?
A	HUB
B	SWITCH
C	GATEWAY
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**137**
Question	Which of the following devices takes data sent from one network device and forwards it to all devices on the network regardless of the intended recipient?
A	HUB
B	SWITCH
C	GATEWAY
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**138**
Question	Baud means?
A	The number of bits transmitted per unit time
B	The rate at which the signal changes
C	Neither A nor B
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**139**
Question	A single channel is shared by multiple signals by
A	Modulation
B	Multiplexing
C	Neither A nor B
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**140**
Question	The physical layer is responsible for
A	channel coding
B	modulation
C	Neither A nor B
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**141**
Question	…… splits traffic data into chunks.
A	Linear switching
B	circuit switching
C	packet switching
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**142**
Question	In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides
A	start and stop signaling
B	Error control
C	Both A and B
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**143**
Question	physical layer provides
A	mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables
B	electrical specification of transmission line signal level
C	Both A and B
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**144**
Question	…….. is used to optimize the use of the channel capacity available in a network, to minimize the transmission latency and to increase the robustness of communication.
A	Linear switching
B	circuit switching
C	packet switching
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**145**
Question	If the value of a signal changes over a very short span of time, it’s frequency is …….
A	LOW
B	Average
C	High
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**146**
Question	Transmission data rate is decided by _____
A	network layer
B	data link layer
C	application layer
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**147**
Question	The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.
A	None of below
B	path
C	protocols
D	data
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**148**
Question	The physical layer is concerned with the movement of _____ over the physical medium.
A	Packets
B	frames
C	data
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**149**
Question	Which one of the following is not an application layer protocol?
A	media gateway protocol
B	dynamic host configuration protocol
C	session initiation protocol
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**150**
Question	In OSI model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is
A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Network layer
D	None
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**151**
Question	Which of this is a guided media?
A	Fiber optical cable
B	Wireless Hub
C	Wireless LAN
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**152**
Question	Which of this is a guided media?
A	Coaxial Cable
B	Wireless Hub
C	Wireless LAN
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**153**
Question	Which of this is a guided media?
A	Coaxial Cable
B	guides
C	Wireless LAN
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**154**
Question	Which of this is a guided media?
A	Wireless MAN
B	HUB
C	Wireless LAN
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**155**
Question	Connection authentication is offered for ensuring that the remote host has the likely Internet Protocol (IP) _____ & _____
A	address, name
B	network, address
C	network, address
D	network, location
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	**156**
Question	Fiber optics posses following properties _____
A	Very less signal attenuation
B	Immune electromagnetic interference
C	Only A
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**157**
Question	Which transmission media provides the highest transmission speed in a network?
A	Fiber Optic Cable
B	Coaxial Cable
C	Wavelength for wave guide
D	None of Above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	**158**
Question	The physical layer is responsible for
A	channel coding
B	SMTP
C	Neither A nor B
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3