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CS601-Data Communication MID TERM MCQS

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1)The original Ethernet technology with the data rate of 10Mbps is called?
a)Standard Ethernet
b)First Ethernet
C)Gigabit Ethernet
d)10 gigabit Ethernet
2)In pure ALOHA, vulnerable time isthe frame transmission time.
a)same as
b)two times
c)three times
d)four times
3)Collisions in CSMA/CA are avoided through
a)The interframe space
b)The contention window
c)Acknowledgement
d)All of the given
4) Which one of the following is a correct controlled access method?
a)Reservation
b)polling
c) token passing
c) token passing d) all of the given Works with topologies in which one device is designated as a primary
yours will topologies in which one device is designated as a primary
station and other devices are secondary stations.
a)polling
b)token

c) reservation
d) none of the given
6)In Each band is reserved for a specific station, time and it belongs to the station all the time.
a)FDMA b)TDMA c)CDMA d)CSMA
7)Ineach station is forced to send a frame only at the beginning of time slot.
a)Pure Aloha
b) slotted Aloha
c) Fragmented Aloha
d) none of the given
8)A personal computer or workstation on an Ethernet network must have card
a)TDI
b)NIC
c)PCI (0)0304-1659794
d)None of the given
9)In the context of Ethernet implementations, maximum medium length of 10 Base F was meters.
a)500
b)1000
c)2000
d)150

10) What was the main drawback in Aloha Random-Access method?
a)Redundancy in data
b) inconsistent data rate
c) potential collision
c) potential collision d) all of the given 11)MAC address is of a)24 bits b)36 bits
11)MAC address is of
a)24 bits
b)36 bits
c)42 bits
d)48 bits
12)Collisions in CSMA/CA are avoided through
a)The interframe space
b)Acknowledgements
c)The contention window
d)all of the given
13)Posts stand for
a)Plain old telephone set
b) plain old telephone service
c) plain old time sharing
c) plain old telephone service d) Plain old telephone system Random access method was initially designed for a radio wireless LAN
11)
but it Can be used on any shared medium now.
a)FDMA
b)CDMA/CD

c)CDMA/CA
d)ALOHA
15)In each station stands a frame whenever it has a frame to send.
a)Pure ALOHA
b)slotted ALOHA
c)Fragmented ALOHA
d)none of the given
16)In CSMA/CA, is the amount of time divided into slots.
a)Contention window
b) interframe window
c) fragmented window
d) collided window
17) Normally the value of Kmax in pure ALOHA is
a)10
b)15
c)25
d)30
18)In which controlled-access method all data exchanges must be made through primary devices even when the ultimate destination is a secondary device?
a)Reservation b)nolling
b)polling
c)Port forwarding
d)token passing
19)A personal computer or workstation on an Ethernet network must have card

a)TDI
b)NIC
c)PCI
d)none of the given
20) Which of the following is a Random-Access protocol?
a)CDMA/CA
a)CDMA/CA b)ALOHA c)CDMA/CD
c)CDMA/CD
d)TDMA
21) Transmission technology second(based on Ethernet) provides a data rate of 1 billion bits per second.
a)10Base-T Ethernet
b)standard ethernet
c)Fast Ethernet
d)Gigabit Ethernet
22)In Ethernet the source address field in the MAC frame is theaddress.
a)Sender's logical
b)Previous station's physical 3044659294
c)Next destination's physical d) sender's service port 23)was used as the medium in 10 Base-T.
d) sender's service port
23)was used as the medium in 10 Base-T.
a)thick coaxial cable
b)I thin coaxial cable
c)Twisted pair cable

d) two mode fiber cable
24) In telephone network POP stand for?
a)Pride Of Place
b)Point Of Presence
c)Post order protocol d)Proof Of Purchase 25)MAC address is of
d)Proof Of Purchase
25)MAC address is of
a)24 bits
b)36 bits
c)42 bits
d)48 bits
26)In Ethernet frame, both destination and sender addresses are of length
a)1byte
b)2 byte
c)4 byte
d)6 byte
27) When we represent the data in CDMA, if a ststement is idle then it
sends
a)0 b)1 c)-1
b)1 W.Vulmshelp.
d)infinity
28) use fiber optic cable.
a)10Base 5

b)10Base2
c)10Base-T
d)10BBase-F2
29) Uses thick coaxial cable.
a)10 Base2
b)10Base5
a)10 Base2 b)10Base5 c)10Base-T
d)10 Base-F
39)In each station is allocated a time slot during which it can send data.
a)NDMA
b)FDMA
c)TDMA
d)CDMA
40)In a station monitors the medium after it sends a frame to see if the
transmission is successful.
a)CSMA/CD
b)CSMA/CA
c)CSMA (500)
d)None of the given
41)Ethernet address is if bytes.
d)None of the given 41)Ethernet address is if bytes. a)4
b)6
c)8
d)12

42) Fast Ethernet has data rate ofMbps.
a)10
b)100
c)1000
d)10000
43)In context of Ethernet address the source address is always a address.
a)Unicast
b)Multicast
c)Broad-cast
d)128 bit address
44)In Hexadecimal notation of Ethernet address, each byte is separated by symbol .
a)Question mark
b)Colon
c)Underscore
d)Hash
45)Normally the value of Kmax in pure ALOHA is
a)10 (S)0304-1659294
b)15 c)25 d)30
c)25
d)30
46)Possession of TOKEN gives the station the right to
a)Send data
b)receive data

c)delete data
d)modify data
47)In collision are avoided by differing transmission even if the channel idle.
a)slotted frame
b)The deployment frame
c)The contention window
a)slotted frame b)The deployment frame c)The contention window d)The interframe space 48)DSL stand for
48) DSL stand for
a)digital subscribers line
b)digital switched line
c)data subscribers line
d) data switched line
49) is the correct formula to calculate the total number of one system needed to connect in a mesh network.
a)N(N+1)
b)N-1
c)N+1
d)N×N
50) In transmission impairmentnoise occurs from the random motion of electrons in a wire.
a)Induced noise
b)Thermal noise
c)Impulse noise
d)Cross talk

51) Identify the correct formula to calculate propagation time.
a)propagation time = distance/propagation speed
b)propagation time = Bandwidth/propagation speed
c)propagation time =delay /propagation speed
d)propagation time = throughout/propagation speed
50) parabolic antenna is used for communication.
a)micro wave
b)light wave
c)infrared wave
d)radio wave
51) At the application layer the object/information is in the form
a)message
b)frame
c)segment
d)packet
52) During transmission is the effect of one wire on the other.
a)Induced noise
b)Thermal noise
c)Crosstalk d)impulse noise 53)If a digital transmission system is sending five bits in every half a second the bit
d)impulse noise
53) If a digital transmission system is sending five bits in every half a second the bit rate of that system will be
a)10Hz
b)0.2bps

c)5bps
d)10bps
54) Two stations are connected via secure link in which messages are encrypted from source to the destination .This encrypted message is called
a)message
b)plain text
c)protocol
d)cipher text
55)QAM stand for
a)Quadrature amplitude modulation
b) Quadrature amplitude modifier
c) Quadrature amplitude modulator
d) Quadrature amplifier modulation
56)In topology each computer is attached with other through a central device
<mark>a)Star</mark>
b)mesh
c)bus
d)Ring
57) When two peoples are talking with each other in a room then the transmission medium between them is
a)No medium required
b)Air
c)wireless medium
d)cable
58)In baseband transmission, a digital signal is transmitted as

a)digital signal
b)multiplexed signal
c)analog signal
d)modulate signal
59)In optical fiber a glass or a plastic core is surrounded by a
a)insulator
b)outer conductor shield
c)Cladding
d)inner conductor shield
60) signal completes certain pattern in specific amount of time.
a)APeriodic
b)periodic
c)non periodic
d) wavelength
61) The address of transport layer are in the form of
a)Logical address
b)name
c)port numbers
d)link layer address
62) Which digital multiplexing technology is use to allow several connections to share
the high bandwidth of a link?
a)FDM
b)ADM
c)TDM

d)WDM
63) In bidirectional communication each layer perform two tasks in each direction.
a)opposite
b)similar
c)identical
d)complimentary
64)AMI is a popular encoding method.
a)Polar
b)Bi-polar
c)Unipolar
d)substitution
65)In pulse code modulation the term sampling can also be referred as
a)Pulse amplitude modulation
b)pulse line modulation
c)pulse frequency modulation
d) pulse sampling modulation
66) Time taken by a periodic signal to complete one cycle is called
a)period b)routing c)multiplexing
a)period b)routing c)multiplexing
c)multiplexing
d)wavelength
67) does not happen until all the data transferred and all the resources are freed.
a)Tear down

b)acknowledgment
c)switching
d)resource allocation
68) is the example of multipoint topology.
a)Mesh
b)Ring
c)Bus
d)Hub
69)A local telephone network use network .
a)Line switched
b)bit switched
c)circuit switched
d)packet switched
70) is the process of converting binary data to digital signal.
a)ASK
b)QAM
c)Line coding
d)FSK
71) category of coaxial cable is used for thick Ethernet.
a)RG-11 W.Vulmshelp.
b)RG-58
c)RG-47
d)RG-58
72) has less magnetic interface as compared to other guided medium.

a)Unshielded twisted pair
b)Shielded twisted pair
c)Fiber optic
d)Coaxial
73) relatively measure the strength of two signals.
a)decibel
b)signal rate
c)pulse rate
d)bit rate
78) layer is responsible for creating datagrams.
a)physical
b)session
c)network
d)data link
79)Two PCs and one printer are connected in a network within a room, it is an example of
a)LAN
b)MAN (S)0304-1659294
c)WAN
c)WAN d)SONET 80)In encoding scheme we use three levels positive, zero and negative.
80)In encoding scheme we use three levels positive, zero and negative.
a)polar
b)nonpolar
c)bipolar

d)multilevel
81) Which one of the following is not a bipolar encoding level?
a)Negative
b)one
c)positive
d)zero
82) According to stats fewer than crossbar point can used at once.
a)14%
b)100%
c)30%
d)25%
83)TCP/IP protocol suite consists of layers.
a)3
b)5
c)6
d)7
84) In single crossbar switch only row(s) or column(s) is/are active at a time while others are not active.
a)four
a)four b)two
a)four b)two c)one
d)three
85) We can have combination of codes with a 5 bit code.
a)4

b)16
c)32
d)8
86)Bi polar uses voltage level.
a)one
b)two
c)three d)four
87)In statistical time division multiplexing, number of slots in frame are less than
a)output data rate
b)input lines
c)input frequency
d)multiplexed T lines
88) The communication at the Application, Transport and network layer is
a)logical
b)physical () () () () () () () () () (
c)real
c)real d)rational
89)If a digital signal has 'L' number of levels is the number of bits required to represent each level.
a)log L
b)Log Base 2 L
c)L square

d)Log (2*L)
90) Coaxial cables are categories by their ratings.
a)EIA
b)FM
c)RG
d)AM
91)In frequency domain plot, which value is plot on Y axis.
a)time
b)frequency
c)amplitude
d)wavelength
92)A fiber optic cable transmit signal in the form of
a)light
b)sound
c)wave
d) none of the given
93)In frequency modulation the frequency of the oscillator changes according to the
a)output voltage b)output frequency c)input voltage
b)output frequency
d)output phase
94)Routing is a function of layer.
a)network

b)physical
c)transport
d)datalink
95)BFSK stand for
a)Baud frequency shift key
a)Baud frequency shift key b)Binary frequency shift key c)Barrier frequency shift key
c)Barrier frequency shift key
d)Bridge frequency shift key
96)There are basic categories of multiplexing.
a)2
b)3
c)5
d)7
97) Most commonly used connector for twisted pair cable is
a)RJ-11
b)RJ-45
c)RJ-54
d)RJ-44
98) technique does not follow analog to analog conversion.
a)QAM V.Vulmshelp.
b)AM
c)FM
d)PM

a)frequency
b)amplitude
c)time period
d) none
104)In serial data transmission data transmission mode can be cheap but slower.
a)synchronous
b)Asynchronous
c)Isochronous
d)metaschrounous
105)In pulse code modulation technique technique, which approach will be the mos appropriate for sampling
a)over sampling
b)under sampling
c)Nyquist sampling
d)Analog sampling
106) signal is represented by the discrete values.
a)analog
b)digital c)both d)continuous 107)Which of the following techniques is use for analog to digital conversion?
c)both
b)digital c)both d)continuous
107) Which of the following techniques is use for analog to digital conversion?
a)PCM
b)DM
c)both PCM and DM

d)BDM
108) category of ciaxial cable is used for thin Ethernet.
a)RG-58
b)RG-59
c)RG-40
d)RG-1
109)Unipolar encoding scheme uses voltage level.
a)one
b)two
c)three
d)four
110)In scheme all the signal levels are on the side of time axis, either above or below.
a)polar
b)bipolar
c)unipolar
d)multiplexed coding
111) mode of serial transmission guarantees fixed rate data.
a)synchronous b)Asynchronous c)Isochronous
a)synchronous b)Asynchronous c)Isochronous
c)Isochronous
d)Metaschrounous
112)electromagnetic waves ranging from 0z and 300GHz are called
a)microwave

b)light wave
c)Infrared wave
d)radio wave
113) is used where data speed is priority in data transfer.
a)serial data transmission
b)hybrid data transmission
b)hybrid data transmission c)parallel data transmission
d)both parallel and serial transmission
114)In transmission impairment occur from a signal with a high energy and with a short period of time.
a)impulse noise
b)thermal noise
c)induced noise
d)cross talk
115)In star based network comprising of four computer and one switch total number of cables needed will be
a)4
b)5
c)6
c)6 d)3 116)The most upper layer of TCP/IP protocol suite is the .
116) The most upper layer of TCP/IP protocol suite is the
a)application
b)transport
c)network
d)data link

117)In analogue hierarchy to carry voice channels, a group can carry voice channels.
a)60
b)12
c)20
d)10
118)Bandwidth can be measured in
a)Bps
b)phase
c)lambda
d)decibel
119)Unit of phase is
a)bits per second
b)watts
c)baud
d)degree
is sometimes called the bit rate.
a)signal rate (5)0504-1659294
b)modulation rate
c)data rate
b)modulation rate c)data rate d)pulse rate
121)In data moves faster and timing errors are less frequent because the transmitter and receivers time is synced.
a)Isochronous
b)synchronous

c)Asynchronous	
d)Metaschrounous	
122) Manchester encoding scheme achieves the same level of synchronization as	
·	
a)RZ	
b)differential Manchester	
b)differential Manchester c)NRZ-1 d)NRZ	
d)NRZ	
is not the advantage of protocol lyring.	
a)Modularity	
b)reduced complexity	
c)reduced cost	
d)none	
124)In TCP/IP model physical layer exchange data in the form of	
a)Packet	
b)frame	
c)bits	
d)segments (S) (3) (4-1659294	
125)In amplitude shift keying remains constant.	
125)In amplitude shift keying remains constant . a)Phase b)fraquency and amplitude	
b)frequency and amplitude	
c)frequency and phase	
d)amplitude	
126) Multimode technology has main type of light propagating.	

a)two
b)three
c)four
d)five
127)Bandwidth in hertz is the range of contained in a composite signal.
a)signal
b)frequencies
c)amplitude
d)phase
128) The size of the packet is determined by network and
a)govern time
b)instructions
c)switching time
d)delay
129) means loss of energy in signals.
a)attenuation
b)noise
c)delay
d)distortion
130)In circuit switching total delay is combination of connection time, data transfer
time and
a)connection tear down time b)gyritahing time
b)switching time
c)receiving time

d)acknowledgment time	
131)In circuit switched network we have low efficiency and minimal	
a)speed	
b)delay	
c)throughout	
d)errors	
132) There is layer to layer connection between every peer station, this imaginary connection between each layer is termed as	
a)Logical connection	
b)Physical connection	
c)Practical connection	
d)None of the given	
133)In virtual circuit approach when a frame enters a switch and when it leaves the circuit then its VCI	
a)always changes	
b)remain same	
c)sometimes changes	
d)remain the same (0) 03 04 - 1659 294	
134) When data is received or sent using the data bits are organized in a specific order, since only they can be sent or received one after another.	
a)parallel data transmission	
b)serial data transmission	
c)hybrid data transmission	
d)both parallel and serial transmission	
135)Cellular telephone uses waves for communication .	

a)light wave
b)infrared waves
c)microwaves
d) Radio waves
136)According to the Fourier analysis frequencies obtained after decomposition of digital signals are
a)continuous
b)discrete
c)homogeneous
d)bit length
137) is a multiplexing technique which shift each signal to a different carrie frquency.
a)FDM
b)TDM
c)WDM
d)PDM
138)Packet switching operates on layer.
a)network layer
b)physical layer
c)data link layer
b)physical layer c)data link layer d)application layer
139) When the bandwidth of a link is greater than the combined bandwidth of a signal we use multiplexing .
a)wavelength division
b)time division

c)frequency division
d)hybrid division
140)If 32 bits are sent in two seconds then the bitrate for that signal is
a)8bps
b)16bps
c)32bps
d)64bps
141) signal can take infinite level of intensity over time.
a)digital
b)discrete
c)analog
d)logical
142)Electromagnetic wave ranging in 3khz and 1gHz are called
a)infrared waves
b)light wave
c) radio wave
d)microwave
143)Microwaves are
a)unidirectional
a)unidirectional b)bi directional c)Omni directional
c)Omni directional
d)all directional
144) A fiber optic cable transmits signals in the form of
a)light

b)sound
c)wave
d)none of the given
145) Simultaneous transmission of multiple signals across a single data link is called
a)Demultiplexing
b)multiplexing
c)modulation
d)demodulation
146) Multimode technology has main type of light propagating .
a)two
b)three
c)four
d)five
147)Set of rules to be followed for effective communication is called
a)Topology
b)protocol
c)switching (500)
d)Encryption
148) Which multiplexing technique involves signals composed of light beam?
a)FDM
b)TDM
c)WDM
d)PDM

149) Time division multiplexing technique is used in _____ system.

a)analog

b)hybrid

c)digital

d)automated

150) Which of the following technique is used for analog to digital conversion.

a)PCM

b)DM

c)BDM

d)both PC and DM

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HERE IS STARTING GRAND QUIZ FILE

		VULL I ILI
W	Thich one of following is a scrambling coding technique?	

псп	one of following is a scramoling coding technique:
0	B8ZS Control of the c
0	B8SZ
0	B08SZ
0	BZ8S
	cording to the Fourier analysis, frequencies obtained after decomposition of digital nals are
0	Continuous
0	Discrete
0/	Bit length
0	Homogeneous
Lov	w pass channel hasbandwidth between two stations.
0	Dedicated
	Shared
0	Multiplexed
0	Infinite
	is the heart of blocking code.
0	Coding
0	Division
0	Substitution
o ⁴	Multiplication
****	(9)0304-1659794
W 1	reless transmission can be divided intobroad groups.
0	Two
0	Three Four Five
0	Four
0	Five
Wiring used for transmission modes depends upon	

U	Latency
0	Data Stream
0	Data sniffing
0	Packet Tracing
	a digital transmission system is sending five bits in every half a second, the bit-rate of the
sys	stem.
	5 bps
0	10 Hz
0	0.2 bps
0	10 bps
164	
	the message going to pass through a packet-switched network, it can be divided into
pa	ckets of
0	Fixed size
0/	Variable size
0	Both fix and Variable size
0	None
V	
- 7	an analogue hierarchy to carry voice channels, a group can carryvoice
cha	annels.
0	60
0	12
0	20
0	10
1.	In optical fiber a glass or plastic core is surrounded by a
0	Cladding
0	Outer conductor shield
_	Inner Conductor shield
0	Insulator
0	ilistrator 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
In	transmission impairmentsnoise occurs from other sourcelike
0	Impulsa
0	Impulse Induced Cross talk
0	Induced V.VIII
0	Cross talk

Thermal

	is a digital process that allows connections to share the high bandwidth of a	
linl	link.	
0	FDM	
0	TDM	
0	WDM	
0	None of the choices is correct	
Ba	Bandwidth in hertz in the range ofcontained in a composite signal.	
0	Signals Phases	
0	Amplitudes	
0	Phases Amplitudes Frequencies	
LA	N stands for	
0	Logical area network	
0	Long-distance Area Network	
0	Local Area Network	
0	Long Area Network	
De	multiplexer is adevice.	
0	One to many	
0	Many to many	
0	One to one Many to many	
0		
	. Asif while sitting in Lahore is linking with his friend in Dubai through Skype	
ısa		
0	Local Area Network	
0	Metropolitan Area Network	
0	Wide Area Network Home Based Network	
0	Home Based Network	
In_	modulation, frequency and amplitude remain constant.	
0	Phase	
0	Home Based Network modulation, frequency and amplitude remain constant. Phase Frequency Amplitude	
0	1 mphrade	
0	Quadrature	

In TDM based digital hierarchy used by the Telephone companies, DS-0 is a single digitalchannel of
 1.544 Mbps 128 kbps 64 kbps 32 kbps
The bandwidth-delay product defines the number of bits that can fill the
Link Network Hub Switch If a digital-signals has four levels, then we need bits to represent each level.
o 2 o 3 o 4 o 5
Routing is a function oflayer.
Network o Physical o Transport o Datalink
relatively measure the strength of two signals.
 Signal rate Bit rate Decibel Pulse rate Taking off the header from the message is called Layering Encryption
Taking off the header from the message is called
o Layering
EncryptionDecapsulationStuffing
Which of the following is not a characteristic of a sine wave?

o Amplitude	
Segmentation	
o Phase	
o Frequency	
In frequency domain plot, which value is replaced with frequency?	
Wavelength	
o Amplitude	
o Phase	
o Time	
is the process of converting binary data to a digital signal.	
o QAM	1
o ASK	
o FSK	
o Line coding	1
Low pass channel with bandwidth is not real and is used for theoretical	
modeling.	
Y	
o Multiplex	
o Infinite o Ethernet	
o Narrow	
HDB3 falls under which coding scheme?	
Bipolar	
o Bi phase	
o lino	
o Block (S) (3) 4-1659294	
Unit of phase is o Bits per second o Watts o Bauds o Degree	
o Bits per second	
o Watts	
o Bauds	
o <mark>Degree</mark>	
BFSK stands for	
o Baud Frequency Shift Key	

))	Binary Frequency Sif t Key Barrier Frequency Shift Key Bridge Frequency Shift Key is NOT an example of connecting device.
))) Co	Bridge Router TCP Switch axial cables are categorized by theirratings.
)	axial cables are categorized by theirratings. Electronic Industries Association (EIA) Amplitude modulation (AM) Frequency modulation (FM) Radio Government (RG) is Shannon capacity formula to determine highest theoretically data rate for a say channel.
)	Capacity=Bandwidth*(1+SNR) Capacity=Bandwidth*log2(2+SNR) Capacity=Bandwidth*log2(SNR) Capacity=Bandwidth*log2(1+SNR)
	nich one of the following is not among the required phases for the actual communication in ircuit switched network?
)	Setup Data transfer Protocol Connection teardown
Α (common bipolar encoding scheme is called 5 9 2 4
))	AMI NRZ RZ QAM
A 1	elephone line analog signal has got the bandwidth of
)	8 kHz

	_
2 kHz 16 kHz 4 kHz systems, resources are allocated on demand.	
Frequency switching Line switching Packet switching A fiber-optic cable transmit signals in the form of Sound Waves None of the given	
None of the given Composite wave can be used to send Bandwidth Telephone	1
Amplitude Frequency Routing is the function oflayer.	
Network Physical Transport Data link	
Datalink Network Physical Application In TCP\IP model, the Physical Layer exchanges data in the form of Packets Frames	
Packets Frames Bits	

0	Segments
	signal completes certain pattern in a specific amount of time.
0 0 0	Non-periodic Periodic A Periodic Wavelength
Na	rrow bands of lights in wave division multiplexing are denoted by
o o o	$\beta \cap \alpha$
If a	a digital signal has four levels, the we needbits to represent.
0 0 0	2 3 4 5
0 0 0	e can have combination ofpossible codes with a 5-bit code. 8 18
Th	
ın	ere arecategories of multiplexing.
0	30304-1659294
	p ⁵ most organization that provides support for the Internet Standard process is led
0	Internet Society (ISOC)
0	Internet Architecture Board (IAB) IETF

o IRTF		
If the message is going to pass through a packet-switched network, it can be divided into packets of		
o Fixed size		
o Variable size		
o Both-fix and variable size		
o None		
data moves faster and timing errors are less frequent because the transmitter and receiver time is synced.		
o Synchronous		
o Asynchronous		
o Isochronous		
o Metachronous		
In frequency modulation, the frequency of the oscillator changes according to the O Output Voltage O Output Frequency Input Voltage O Output Phases		
Binary Amplitude Shift Keying also called as:		
o Dual Keying		
o On-In Keying		
On-Off Keying o In-Out Keying		
signals can take infinite levels of intensity over time.		
o Digital 0504-1659294		
o Discrete		
o Analog		
o Logical		
o Discrete o Analog o Logical Bi-polar usesvoltage levels.		
o One		
o <mark>Two</mark>		

0	Three
0	Four
In s	serial data transmissiondata transmission mode can be cheap but slower.
0	Synchronous
0	Asynchronous
0	Isochronous
0	Metachronous
	star-based network comprising of four computers and one switch, total number of cable
nee o	eded will be 4
0	5
0	6
0	3
Á	
Pai	rabolic antenna is used forcommunication.
0	Infrared waves
0	Microwave
0	Light wave
0	Radio wave
In	circuit switching total Delay is combination of Connection Time and
0	Switching time
0	Acknowledgement time
0	Receiving time
0	Connection tear down time
	ard bands are used inmultiplexing technique, to avoid overlapping of quency bands assigned to each user.
0	PDM 10504-1059294
0	CSMA
0	TDM
0	FDM W. VIII 1- 011)
Da	CSMA TDM FDM tagram switching is done on
0	Application Layer Datalink Layer

 o Physical Layer o Network Layer
Token Ring was devised by
 IBM o OSI o Dell o NASA
In TDM based digital hierarchy used by the Telephone companies, DS-0 is a digital channel of
 1.544 Mbps 128 kbps 64 kbps 32kbps Repeated can be published using Request for Coments (RFCs).
o Proposed Standard o Draft Standard Internet Draft o Internet Standard
In transmission impairmentsnoise occurs from the random motion of electrons in a wire. O Thermal noise O Impulse noise O Cross talk O Induced noise
In ASK correct formula for calculating the bandwidth is as
 B=(1*d)S B=(d-1)S B=(d-5)S Which one of the following is among the required phases for the actual communication in a circuit switched network?
o Setupo Data transfer

0 0	Protocol Connection tear down
Αc	coording to the Fourier analysis, frequencies obtained after decomposition of non-periodic gital signals are
0	Bit length
0	Automatic
0	Heterogenous
0	Continuous
Th	e most common type of connector used by the coaxial cable is
0 0 0	BNC RJ-45 RJ-11 RJ-57
	hen data is sent or received usingthe data bits are organized in a specific der, since they
0 0 0 0	Parallel data transmission Serial data transmission Hybrid data transmission Both parallel and serial data transmission
de	have established standards for using these signals for communication between vices such as keyboards, mice, PCs, and printers.
0	Microwave
0	Infrared waves
0	Simple waves
0	Radio waves
In	case of Frequency shift key, the difference between two frequency is represented as
	0304 1037274
n	2Δ
	3Δ 6Δ
0	6Δ
0	$2\times5\Delta$
	category of coaxial cable is used for thin Ethernet.

	RG-58 RG-59 RG-1 RG-47
	Light waves Infrared waves Radio waves Microwaves mode of serial transmission guarantees fixed rate data.
Ro	Synchronous Asynchronous Isochronous Metasochronous uter is a network device which operates on thelayers of the TCP\IP tocolsuit.
0 0 0 0	Application Transport Network Presentation
0 0 0 0	layer is responsible for the creating of the datagrams. Physical Data link Session Network
o o o o	rrow bands of light in waves division multiplexing are denoted by β β α λ Repeated A rirtual circuit approach when a frame enters a switch and when it leaves a switch its VCI rays
• •	

Always changes Sometimes changes Sometimes Remain Same Remain the same	
Acchaeling to stats, fewer than crossbar points can be used at once.	
o 100%	
o 30%	
o 25%	
f data rate is to be 1 Mbps then what will be the minimum bandwidth required for NRZ-1 coding scheme? O 1Khz	
o 200Khz	-
5 500Khz 5 0.5khz	þ
Data format used at Transport layer of TCP\IP protocol suit is called	1
o Packet	
o Packet o Frame	
o Bit o Segment	
A virtual circuit network operates onlayer.	
Data link	
Application Repeated	
f 32 bits are sent in two seconds then the bitrate for that signal is	
p 32 bps p 64 bps p 8 Hz p 16 bps Repeated Cable TV networks use cables.	
o 8 Hz	
n <mark>16 bps</mark> Repeated	
Cable TV networks usecables.	
Coaxial	

0	UTP STP		
0	Twisted pair	Repeated	
	noi	mally used for long-distance data transfer.	
0 0 0		smission	
0 0 0	NRZ NRZ-1 8B\10B 8B\12B	TO TO	7
TC	CP\IP was chose	n to be the official protocol of internet	V
0	1973		X
0	1980		
o	1983		
0	1988		
То	measure the da	ra ratetheoretically formula(s)Were developed.	
0 0	One Two Three		
0	Four	Repeated	
In FSk	ζ, Baud rate is le	ess than or equal torate.	
0 0 0	Signal Decibel Bit	Repeated al is represented by the discrete values.	
0	None of thes	Repeated al is represented by the discrete values.	
0	Analog		
0	Digital		

0	Both Continuous		
	Electromagnetic waves ranging in frequencies between 3 kHz and 1 GHz are called		
0	Infrared waves		
0	Radio waves		
0	PCLight waves		
0	Microwaves		
Su	ppose a signal is amplitude then the value od decibel will be		
0	0		
0			
0	Negative		
0	Positive Repeated		
4	technique does not follows analog conversion.		
0	QAM		
0	AM		
0	FM		
0	PM		
0	Repeated		
Puls	se Code Modulation (PCM), the sampling is dependent on		
0	Time		
0	Amplitude		
0	Frequency		
0	Signal Rate		
	is the sub type of Time Division Multiplexing Technique.		
_	DUJUT 100/2/T		
0	Amplitude TDM Light TDM		
0	Statistical TDM		
0	Barrier TDM		
	dilligit		
Mo	odulation of analog signal is needed if the medium isin nature.		
0	Bandpass		

In

0	Low-pass
0	Bi-pass
0	High-pass
Qu	nadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) is the combination ofand
0	FSK-PSK
0	PSK-FSK
0	ASK-PSK
0	ASK-FSK
Th	erecomponents of data communication system.
0	
0	5
0	$\frac{6}{7}$
0	
QI	PSK stands for
0	Quality phase shift key
0	Queuing phase shift key
0	Quadrature phase shif t key
0	Quality physical shift key
То	calculate the data rate for noisy channelformula is used.
0	Shannon
0	Nyquist
0	Propagation
0	Greedy
Mo	ost commonly used connector for twisted pair cable is
0	RJ-11 (S) (3) (4-1659294
0	RJ-45
0	RJ-44
0	RJ-52
Bi	RJ-11 RJ-45 RJ-44 RJ-52 hary Amplitude Shift Keying is also called as:
0	Dual Keying
0	On-In Keying

0	On-Off Keying
0	In-Out Keying
So	me manufacturers provide a special port called the
0 0	IrDA Consol Parallel
0	USB
0	calculate the data rate for noiseless channelformula is used. Ready Shannon
0 0 0	Nyquist Propagation
Tw	o PCs and one printer are connected in a network within a room, it is an example of
0 0 0	LAN WAN MAN SONET
	alog the following cables given,cable provides highest bandwidth and less enuation.
0 0 0	UTP Coaxial cable Coaxial cable Fiber optical
	calculate the data for noisy channelformula is used.
0 0 0 0	Shannon Nyquist Propagation Greedy circuit switched networks we have low efficiency but minimal
0	Delay Speed

-	
0	Throughput Errors
Sig	anals travel through fiber optic cable are in the form of
0 0 0 0 Poi	Light Bits Electromagnetic Bytes lar encoding scheme usesvoltage level.
0	1 2 3
0	P\IP protocol suit consists oflayers. 3 5 6 7
Ba 0 0 0	ndwidth in hertz is the range ofcontained in a composite signal. Signals Phases Amplitudes Frequencies
0	is an example of a host in a network. Router Computer
o o Set	Bridge Hub of rules to be followed for effective communication is called
0	Topology Protocol Switching Encryption

	is NOT an example of a connecting device.
0	Bridge Router
0	TCP
0	Switch
Wł	nen an antenna transmits radio waves, they are propagated in
0	All directions
0	Left directions
0	Right directions
0	Only up and down direction
Wl	nich one of the following is not a bipolar encoding level?
0	Negative
0	One
0	Zero
0	Positive
X	andare the two types of addressing in virtual circuit approach.
0	Local, Global
0	Private, Public
0	Variable, Dynamic
0	Dependent, Independent
In	transmission implementsnoise occurs from other sources like motors and
app	pliances etc.
0	Impulse
0	Inductive
0	Cross talk
0	Thermal (15)(15)(14-16)59294
In	computer network the stations are connected to each other in such a way that each station
is c	connected to every other station through dedicated links. This
ma	kes
0	Bus
0	Ring
0	Star
0	Mesh

	scrambling coding scheme, the number of pulses replacing the bits will?
0 0 0 0	Equal to pulses Double the pulses Half of the pulses Triple the pulses
In to for 0 0 0 0 0 0	Pulse Modulation Phase modulation Parse modulation Parse modulation Popular modulation Popular modulation relatively measurement the strength of two signals.
0 0 0 Da 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Signals Bit rate Decibel Pulse rate tagram approach and circuit approach are two popular approaches which lead usto Line switching Circuit switching Dynamic switching
	Packet switching lata is to be 1 Mbps then what will be the minimum bandwidth required for NRZ-I coding eme?
0 0 0 0	1Khz 200Khz 500khz 0.5khz virtual circuit approach when frame enters a switch and when it leaves a switch its VCi
	Always Changes Sometimes Changes

 Sometimes Remain Same Remain the Same
A common bipolar coding scheme is called
o MRZ o RZ o QAM means loss of energy in signal. o Noise o Delay o Attenuation o Distortion
The conversion of analog simple of the signal into digital form is called process. • Quantizing
 Sampling Modulation Quantizing and Sampling
A local telephone network usenetwork. o Line switched o Packet switched O Circuit switched o Bit switched
In Amplitude Shift Keyingof the signal is/are changed. o Amplitude o Frequency and Amplitude o Phase In frequency domain plot, which value is plot on Y-axis? o Time o Frequency O Amplitude

0	Wavelength
In	pulse code modulation the term sampling can also be referred as
0	Pulse Amplitude Modulation
0	Pulse sample Modulation
0	Pulse line modulation Pulse Fraguer av Madulation
0	Pulse Frequency Modulation
	ritch is a network device which operates on thelayer of TCP/IP otocolsuit.
pro	
0	Application Transport
0	Presentation
0	Data link
In	analog transmission of digital data, the required bandwidth is always proportional to the
sig	nal rate expect ina digital to analog conversion technique.
0	ASK
0	FSK
0	PSK
0	NSK
W	DM stands for
0	Wideband De-Modulation
0	Worst Data Manipulation
0	Wavelength Division Multiplexing
0	None of the Choices is correct
	does not follows analog to analog conversion.
0	QAM AM
0	AIVI
0	FM PM
0	
	a communication link, different channels are separates by unused strips of bandwidth led as
0	Base band
0	Broad band

o Null band	
<mark>o Guard band</mark>	
0	
layer converts frames coming from Data Link Layer into	bits and sends
Them on the transmission medium.	
 o Application o Physical o Network 	
o Transport Wavelength binds the of a simple sine wave to the propagation	n speed of the
medium.	117
 Phase Period of the frequency book page 61 	
o Amplitudeo Bandwidth	
The bandwidth delay product define the number of bits that can fill the	
o Link	
o Network o Hub	
o Hub o Switch	
The size of the packet determined by the network and	
o Delays	
o Switchingo Instructions	
o Governing protocol	
0	.11
To improve the performance of line codingcoding was? o Block coding o MLT-3)11
o Block coding	
o MLT-3o 2BIQ	
o Double coding	

Which	one of the	following	is not a	sampling	technique?
					1

- Flat Top Sampling
- **Neutral sampling** 0
- Natural sampling
- Ideal sampling 0

is normally used where speed is priority in data transfer.

- Serial data transmission
- **Hybrid transmission** 0
- Parallel transmission 0
- Both parallel and serial transmission

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
- o Mesh

Some manufacturer provide a special port called the port that allows a wireless keyboard to communicate with a PC.

- **IrDA**
- Consol
- Parallel
- USB

modes for propagation of light. Current technology supports

- Two 0
- Three

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

- Frequency
- **Amplitude** 0
- Time period

0	None			
	is the Nyquist bit rate formula for noiseless channel.			
0 0 0	BitRate=2*Bandwidth*log2 L BitRate=2*Bandwidth*logL BitRate=2*Bandwidth*log2L BitRate=2*Bandwidth*L			
A	frequency is called, if the rate of change in sine wave Is Instantaneous.			
0 0 0	Infinite frequency book page 59 Zero frequency Bandwidth Frequency hertz			
W]	hich multiplexing technique involves signals composed of light beams?			
0 0 0 0	FDM TDM WDM PDM			
fre	is a multiplexing technique which shifts each signal to a different carrier frequency.			
0 0 0	FDM TDM WDM PDM			
Entire band in United States is regulated byauthorities.				
0 0 0	FCC ITU			
Two stations are connected via a secure link in which messages are encrypted from source to the destination message is called				
0	Plain text Cipher test			

- o Message
- o Protocol (not confirm)

Simultaneous transmission of multiple signal across a single data link is called-----

- o Demultiplexing
- Multiplexing
- **o** Modulation
- o demodulation

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

- $\mathbf{0}$ 0
- o 1
- o 00
- o 11

------ Protocol suite is being used by the modern internet communication.

- o OSI
- o TCP/IP
- o ARPANET
- o Telnet

In the frequency shift keying, ----- remain(s) constant.

- o Frequency
- o **Amplitude**
- o Both amplitude and phase
- o Both phase and frequency

In ----- signal changes its shape or form.

- o Thermal noise
- o **Distortion**
- o Impulse noise
- o Attenuation

----- coding scheme are useful for LAN but not for long ranges.

Biphase

book page 113

- o Line
- o Vector
- o Serial

	TDM, each input connection has an allotment in the output even if is not ading data.
0	Asynchronous Statistical
0	Synchronous (Book page 164)
0	Isochronous
con	is a type of serial transmission in which data bits are transmitted as a attinues stream in time with a master clock. Start bits, stop bits, and gaps are not used. Insmitter and receiver time is sync. Synchronous Asynchronous Isochronous Metasochronous
0 0 0	Signal rate Bit rate Decibel
0	Pulse rate
	nen the bandwidth of a link is greater than the combined bandwidths of the signals, we emultiplexing.
0	Wavelength division
0	Frequency division
0	Time division
0	Hybrid division
	is an example of host in a network.
0	Router () () () () () () () () () (
0	Computer
0	Bridge
0	Computer Bridge Hub
	a communication link, different channels are separated by unused strips of bandwidtled as
•	Rase hand

Broad band

-	
0	Null
0	Guard band
Th	e conversion of analog sample of the signal into digital form is calledprocess.
0	Quantizing
0	Sampling
0	Modulation
0	Quantizing and sampling (Book pages 115 to 116)
ne	star based network comprising of four computers and on switch, total number of cables eded will be
0	4
0	5
0	3
A	
Th	e logical connection between the peer layers isconnection.
0	Physical
0	Direct (no strong reference but as per book explanation layer to layer isdirect)
0	Indirect
0	Tangible
۸.	
AC	ecording to stats, lower than crossbar point can be used at once.
0	14%
0	100%
0	30%
0	<mark>25%</mark>
	Category of coaxial cable is used for cable TV.
0	RG-58
	-1111011

- o RG-59
- o RG-11
- o RG-47

----- is sometimes called the bit rate.

- o Signal rate
- **o** Modulation rate
- o Data rate
- o Pulse rate

Uni polar, polar and bipolar are the types of -----

- o Line
- o Differential Manchester
- o NRZ-I
- o Block

Router is a network device which operates on the -----layer of the TCP/IP protocol.

- Application
- o Transport
- o Network
- o Presentation

According to the Fourier analysis, frequencies obtained after decomposition of no period.

- o Bit length
- o Automatic
- Heterogeneous
- o Continuous (Fourier analysis can be used to decompose a digital signal. If the digital signal is

periodic, which is rare in data communications, the decomposed signalhas a frequencydomain

representation with an infinite bandwidth and discrete frequencies. Ifthe digital

signal is nonperiodic, the decomposed signal still has an infinitebandwidth, but the frequencies

are continuous page 70 Data communication Book 5th generation)

When the bandwidth of a link is greater than combined bandwidths of the

- Wavelength division
- o Frequency division
- Time division

AL-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE
o Hybrid division
The technique expands the bandwidth of a signal by replacing each data bit with n bits using a spreading code.
o FDM
o FHSS
o TDM
o <mark>DSSS</mark>
Cable is used in wavelength division multiplexing.
o Twisted pair

- Coaxial
- Fiber optic
- Ethernet

VCI address is -----address in virtual circuit approach.

- Private
- Variable
- Local
- Global

In baseband transmission, a digital signal is transmitted as ------

- Analog signal
- o Digital signal
- Modulation signal
- Multiplexed signal

telephone network use----network.

- Line switched

o Packet switched
o Circuit switched
o Bit switched
Entire band in United states is regulated by------ authorities.

- **FCC**
- ITU
- **NASA**
- ANSI

----- are used for multicast communication, such as radio and television.

- o Microwaves
- o Radio waves
- o Light waves
- o Infrared waves

To calculate the data rate foe noiseless channel----- formula is used-

- o Reedy
- o Shannon
- o Nyquist
- o propagation

In an analogue hierarchy to carry voice channels, a super group_

bandwidth.

- o 240 kHz
- o 240 Hz
- o 120 kHz
- o 60kHz

