Final Term Papers Solved MCQS with Reference

1. The _____ deals with mechanical and electrical specifications of transmission medium and interface.

   - Transport Layer
   - Data link Layer
   - **Physical Layer** **PG # 44 (Lec # 8)**
   - Presentation Layer

2. Standards are developed by _____ types of organizations.

   - 2
   - **3** **PG # 23 (Lec # 4)**
   - 4
   - 1

3. In periodic signals "one completion of a specific pattern" is termed as_____.

   - Frequency
   - Amplitude
   - **Cycle**
   - Time period **PG # 58 (Lec # 11)**

4. Mostly broad band standards like ATM and frame relay are developed under _____.

   - ITU-T
   - IEEE
   - **Forums** **PG # 24 & 25 (Lec # 4)**
   - ISO

5. _____ is not a standard creation committee.

- **IETF** **PG # 24 (Lec# 4)**
- ITU-T
- IEEE
- ISO

6. _____ can be used to overcome the problem of unidirectional traffic flow in ring topology.

- Frame relay
- ATM
- **Dual ring** **PG # 34 (Lec# 6)**
- Hub

7. _____ is measured on the horizontal axis in time domain plot.

- Phase
- **Time** **PG # 63**
- Amplitude
- Frequency

8. Modulation of an analog signal can be accomplished through changing the _____ of the carrier signal.

- EMI
- **Amplitude, Phase and Frequency** **PG # 86 (Lec # 17)**
- Line code
- Bandwidth

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

- Asynchronous serial
- Synchronous serial
- **Parallel**
- Asynchronous and Synchronous serial

10. A _____ converts an analog signal into a digital signal.

- Modulator
- Router
- Bridge
- **Demodulator** **PG # 110 (Lec # 2)**

11. The range of radio communication is _____ .

- 30 KHz to 30 GHz
- **3 KHz to 300 GHz** **PG # 132 (Lec # 26)**
- 300 KHz to 300 GHz
- 3 MHz to 300 GHz

12. _____ is popular for supporting higher bandwidth and higher data rate.

- Coaxial Cable
- **Optical Fiber** **PG # 131 (Lec # 26)**
- STP
- UTP

13. The section of EM spectrum defined as radio communication is divided into _____ ranges called Bands.

- 5
- 6
- **8** **PG # 132 (Lec # 26)**
- 10

14. Radio wave transmission utilizes _____ different types of propagation.

- Two
- Three
- Four
- **Five** **PG # 132 & 133 (Lec # 26)**

15. A parabolic dish antenna is a(n) _____ antenna.

- Omnidirectional
- Bidirectional
- **Unidirectional**
- Horn

16. _____ radio waves are radiated upward into the ionosphere where they are reflected back to earth.

- Low frequency
- **Higher frequency** **PG # 134 (Lec # 26)**
- Very low frequency
- Middle frequency

17. The VLF and LF bands use _____ propagation for communications.

- **Surface** **PG # 135 (Lec # 27)**
- Sky
- Line of sight
- Space

18. There are _____ basic categories of multiplexing.

- 2
- **3** **PG # 148 (Lec # 29)**
- 4
- 5

19. _____ uses a series of filters to decompose multiplexed signal into its constituent signals.

- **DEMUX** **PG # 150 (Lec # 29)**
- Modulator
- Demodulator
- MUX

20. A portion of a communication medium that carries data between a given pair of devices is known as _____.

- Node
- Noise
- **Channel** **PG # 147 (Lec # 29)**
- Gateway

21. Data link control is composed of _____ important functions.

- 1
- 2
- **3** **PG # 186 (Lec # 36)**
- 4

22. _____ coordinates the amount of data that can be sent before receiving acknowledgment.

- Error control
- **Flow control** **PG # 186 (Lec # 36)**
- Link control
- Line discipline

23. In line discipline, the initiator first transmits a frame called an _____ .

- **Enquiry** **PG # 189 (Lec # 37)**
- Acknowledgment
- NAK
- EOT

24. In line discipline, the sending system finishes data transmission by sending a(n) _____ frame.

- **EOT** **PG # 189 (Lec # 37)**
- ACK
- ENQ
- POLL

25. ENQ/ACK stands for_____.

- Enque/ Acknowledgment
- Enquist/ Acknowledgment
- **Enquiry/ Acknowledgment** **PG # 187 (Lec # 36)**
- Enquestion / Acknowledgement

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

- **Two** **PG # 202 (Lec # 39)**
- Three
- Four
- Five

27. Sliding Window mechanism requires data frames to be transmitted _____.

- In reverse order
- Without order
- **Sequentially** **PG # 199 (Lec # 39)**
- Twice

28. YMODEM supports _____ Bytes data unit.

- 128
- 256
- 512
- **1024** **PG # 205 (Lec # 40)**

29. BLAST stands for _____ .

- **Blocked asynchronous transmission** **PG # 205 (Lec # 40)**
- Blocked synchronous transmission
- Barrel asynchronous transmission
- Below asynchronous transmission

30. _____ is a bus topology LAN that uses base band signaling and has a max. segment length of 500 meters.

- **10 Base5** **PG # 223 (Lec # 42)**
- 10 Base2
- 100 Base2
- 100 BaseT

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

- MAC
- **LLC** **PG # 220 (Lec # 42)**
- Phyical
- Network

32. _____ supports a data rate of 10 Mbps and has a maximum length of 100 meters.

- 10 Base5
- **10 BaseT** **PG # 228 (Lec # 43)**
- 10 Base100
- 10 Base10

33. The BNC-T connector is a T-shaped device with _____ port(s).

- 1
- 2
- **3** **PG # 228 (Lec # 43)**
- 4

34. Bridges can divide a large _____ into smaller segments.

- **Network** **PG # 241 (Lec # 45)**
- Packet
- Frame
- Address

35. RARP stands for _____.

- Reverse Address Revolution Protocol
- **Reverse Address Resolution Protocol** **PG # 244 (Lec # 45)**
- Reverse Address Routing Protocol
- Reverse Address Reverse Protocol

36. Signal losses its energy when _____ occurs.

- Noise
- Distortion
- **Attenuation** **PG # 142 (Lec # 28)**
- Amplification

37. Europeans use a version of T-lines called _____ .

- F-lines
- **E-lines** **PG # 166 (Lec # 32)**
- D-lines
- S-lines

38. FTTC stands for _____.

- Flexible to the curb
- **Fiber to the curb** **PG # 166 (Lec # 32)**
- Fiber to the cable
- Fiber to the center

39. _____ error detection method involves polynomials.

- Checksum
- LRC
- **CRC** **PG # 177 (Lec # 34)**
- VRC

40. According to odd parity for error detection, if the number of 1's in the data segment are _____ then 0 is attached.

- Even
- **Odd**
- Twelve
- Ten

Note: In asynchronous communication systems, odd parity refers to parity checking modes, where each set of transmitted bits has an odd number of bits. If the total number of ones in the data plus the parity bit is an odd number of ones, it is called odd parity. If the data already has an odd number of ones, the value of the added parity bit is 0, otherwise it is 1.

41. Line configuration is the function of _____ layer.

- Data link
- Network
- **Physical** **PG # 45 (Lec # 34)**
- Transport

42. _____decompose a composite signal into its components.

- **Fourier analysis** **PG # 64 (Lec # 12)**
- Nyquist theorem
- Carrier frequency
- Shannon capacity

43. Wave position relative to zero is measured by _____ .

- Frequency
- Time Period
- **Phase**
- Amplitude

44. The information to be communicated in a data communication system is the_____.

- Medium
- Protocol
- **Message** **PG # 7 (Lec # 1)**
- Transmission

45. In a network, _____ is the conduit between network nodes over which data moves.

- Link
- Path
- **Circuit** **PG # 12 (Lec # 2)**
- Conductor

46. Trailer is only added at _____layer of OSI model.

- **Data link** **Click Here For Reference**
- Physical
- Network
- Application

47. Providing access to network resources is the function of _____layer.

- Presentation
- **Application** **Click Here For Reference**
- Session
- Physical

48. Protocol Data Unit (PDU) at Physical Link Layer is specifically named as _____.

- Segments
- Packets
- **Bits** **Click Here For Reference**
- Frames

49. _____ topology operates data in both clock wise and anti-clock wise direction.

- Mesh
- **Ring** **Click Here For Reference**
- Tree
- Star

Note: Rings can be unidirectional, with all traffic travelling either clockwise or anticlockwise around the ring,

50. _____ is the process of assigning integral values from of a range of discrete values.

- Binary Encoding
- PAM
- **Quantization** **PG # 80 (Lec # 16)**
- Modulation

51. The visible light is currently used for communications in _____ cable.

- UTP
- STP
- Coaxial
- **Fiber Optic** **PG # 119 (Lec # 24)**

52. The speed of light is _____ in vacuume.

- 3 Km/s
- 300 Km/s
- **300,000 Km/s** **PG # 119 (Lec # 25)**
- 300,00 Km/s

53. Type of Optical Fiber cable is defined by the ratio of the _____ of its core to the diameter of its cladding.

- **Diameter** **PG # 130 (Lec # 26)**
- Radius
- Length
- Density

54. A prism deflects the light depending upon the angle of _____ and the frequency.

- Deviation
- **Incidence** **PG # 151 (Lec # 29)**
- Refraction
- Reflection

55. By using _____, data of one high speed line can be broken into multiple low speed streams.

- Multiplexing
- **Inverse Multiplexing** **PG # 158 (Lec # 30)**
- TDM
- Asynchronous TDM

56. In primary-secondary communication process, session is always initiated by _____.

- Secondary device
- Intermediate device
- Any receiving device
- **Primary device** **PG # 189 (Lec # 37)**

57. Addressing is not needed in _____ configuration in the perspective of line discipline.

- Routers
- **Point to Point** **PG # 190 (Lec # 37)**
- Multipoint
- Multipoint and Point to Point

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

- ACK
- ENQ
- **POLL** **PG # 191 (Lec # 37)**
- PSK

59. If sender sent some frames from 0 to 10 and received the 'ACK 5' then according to the method Go-Back-N ARQ, the receiver has received _____ frame(s)

- 0
- **0 to 5** **PG # 199**
- 0 to 4
- 0 to 10

60. The _____ field defines the beginning and ending of an HDLC frame.

- **Flag** **PG # 213 (Lec # 41)**
- Address
- Control
- FCS

61. The _____ bit of the DSAP indicates whether the frame is intended for an individual or a group.

- **First** **PG # 220 (Lec # 42)**
- Second
- Third
- Last

62. _____ is the access protocol used by traditional Ethernet.

- CSMA
- CSMA/DC
- **CSMA/CD** **PG # 222 (Lec # 42)**
- CSMA/CC

63. In FDDI, THT stands for _____.

- Target Holding Timer
- Tier Holding Timer
- Token Hash Timer
- **Token Holding Timer** **PG # 236 (Lec # 44)**

64. A telephone network is an example of a _____ network.

- Packet-switched
- **Circuit-switched** **PG # 38 (Lec # 6)**
- Message-switched
- Frame-switched

65. The data rate of a T-1 line is _____.

- 2.544 Mbps
- **1.544 Mbps** **PG # 164 & 165 (Lec # 32)**
- 1.544 Kbps
- 1.544 Gbps

66. If the ASCII character H is sent and the character I is received, then _____ type of error is occurred.

- **Single-bit**
- ASCII error
- Burst
- Undetectable

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

- Equal to the remainder at the sender side
- **Zero** **PG # 176 (Lec # 34)** **Click Here For Reference**
- Nonzero
- Equal to the quotient at the sender side

68. At the CRC generator, _____ added to the data unit before the division process.

- A polynomial is
- A CRC remainder is
- **0's are** **PG # 176 (Lec # 34)**
- 1's are

69. At the CRC generator, _____ is (are) added to the dataword after the division process to create the codeword.

- 0's are
- **The remainder**
- 1's are
- The divisor

70. IEEE divided the Baseband category into _____ standards.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- **5** **PG # 222 (Lec # 42)**

IEEE divides the base band category into 5 standards: –10 Base 5 , 10 Base 2, 10 Base-T, 1 Base 5, 100 Base-T

71. Telephony and telegraphy standards are mostly developed by _____.

- ISO
- **ITU-T** **PG # 24 (Lec # 4)**
- ANSI
- IEEE

72. In generic, the central element of network having star topology is a _____.

- Server
- Twisted pair cable
- Work station
- **Hub** **PG # 30 (Lec # 5)**

73. In mesh topology, if there are five nodes then there will be _____ links.

- 5
- **10** **PG # 29 (Lec # 5)**
- 15
- 20

No. of Links= 5(5-1)/2 = 10

74. _____ works to synchronize the communication.

- Transport layer
- Presentation layer
- **Session layer** **PG # 50 (Lec # 9)**
- Network layer

75. Using _____ encoding scheme in digital transmission, we represent 0 by 0 voltage level and represent 1 by any positive voltage level.

- Polar
- **Unipolar** **PG # 71 (Lec # 14)**
- AMI
- Bipolar

76. In Alternate mark inversion, the term mark is related to_____.

- **Telegraphy** **PG # 77 (Lec # 15)**
- Telephony
- Digital telephony
- Computing

77. _____ modulation technique requires more bandwidth.

- **FSK** **Click Here For More Detail**
- ASK
- PSK
- QAM

Note: FSK modulation requires more bandwidth than ASK and PSK.

78. FSK requires a minimum bandwidth equal to its _____ plus the frequency shift.

- Bit rate
- **Baud rate** **PG # 89 (Lec # 18)**
- Frequency
- Amplitude

79. According to _____ data rate is directly proportional to signal-to-noise ratio.

- CRC
- Hamming Code
- **Shannon's Formula** **PG # 115 (Lec # 23)**
- Nyquist Theorem

80. In _____ propagation, low-frequency radio waves hug the earth.

- **Surface** **PG # 133 (Lec # 26)**
- Sky
- Line of Sight
- Space

81. Asynchronous TDM is efficient only when the size of the time slot is kept relatively _____.

- **Large** **PG # 158 (Lec # 30)**
- Small
- Medium
- Equal

82. For a sliding window of size n-1 (n sequence numbers), there can be a maximum of _____ frames sent without an acknowledgement.

- **n**
- n-1
- n+1
- 0

83. In Stop-and-Wait ARQ if N data packets sent then _____ acknowledgments are needed.

- **N**
- 2N
- N-1
- N+1

84. In _____ multiple files can be sent simultaneously.

- XMODEM
- **YMODEM** **PG # 205 (Lec # 40)**
- TMODEM
- EMODEM

85. CSMA/CD stands for_____.

- **Carrier sense multiple access/collision detection** **PG # 222 (Lec # 42)**
- Collision sense multiple access/collision detection
- Collision stop multiple access/collision detection
- Control software multiple access/collision detection

86. In Fast Ethernet, the maximum supported data rate is _____.

- 10Mbps
- **100Mbps** **Click Here For More Detail**
- 1Gbps
- 10Gbps

87. In FDDI, _____ passing is used as Access method.

- Ticket
- Packet
- **Token** **PG # 236 (Lec # 44)**
- Frame

88. Optical signals are multiplexed using _____.

- **WDM** **PG # 167 (Lec # 32)**
- FDM
- TDM
- MDM

89. At the CRC generator, _____ added to the data unit after the division process.

- **0s are** **PG # 176 (Lec # 34)**
- 1s are
- The polynomial
- The remainder

90. Resuming an activity (because interruption in data transmission) at some focal point is called_____.

- Security
- **Recovery** **PG # 18 (Lec # 3)**
- Flow control
- Error detection

91. Two devices have started their communications that are attached with each other through coaxial cable. What function coaxial cable will perform here?

- **Medium** **PG # 8 (Lec # 1)**
- Path
- Link
- Node

92. _____ is used to define the direction of the signal flow between the linked devices.

- **Transmission mode** **PG # 34 (Lec # 6)**
- Transmission Media
- Transmission impairments
- Attenuation

93. Service point addressing is also termed as _____.

- **Port Addressing** **PG # 49 (Lec # 9)**
- Logical Addressing
- IP Addressing
- Physical Addressing

94. _____ layer deals with syntax and semantics of information to be exchanged.

- **Presentation** **PG # 51 (Lec # 9)**
- Session
- Application
- Physical

95. Recording data point at some discrete levels is termed as _____.

- Analog data
- **Digital data** **PG # 56 (Lec # 11)**
- Infinite Frequency
- Continuous Signal

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

- Digital to digital
- **Digital to analog** **PG # 84 & 85 (Lec # 17)**
- Analog to analog
- Analog to digital

97. EIA 449 uses _____ standards to define its electrical specifications.

- **RS-422, RS423** **PG # 108 (Lec # 22)**
- RS-422, RS532
- RS-412, RS333
- RS-413, RS321

98. In Cable Modems, the BW is normally divided into _____ bands using FDM.

- **6MHz** **PG # 118 (Lec # 24)**
- 60MHz
- 8MHz
- 80MHz

99. Ultra high-frequency waves always use_____ propagation.

- Surface
- Sky
- **Line of Sight** **PG # 136 (Lec # 27)**
- Space

100. Using _____ technique, MUX adds extra bits to data.

- **Bit Stuffing** **PG # 156 (Lec # 30)**
- Decompression
- Switching
- Exchanging

101. The _____ field defines the beginning and ending of an HDLC frame.

- Address
- Control
- FCS
- **Flag** **PG # 213 (Lec # 41)**

102. Control Frame in HDLC contains_____.

- 2-byte CRC
- 4-byte CRC
- **P/F bit** **PG # 215 (Lec # 41)**
- Address of Secondary device

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

- Analog, analog
- Analog, digital
- Digital, digital
- **Digital, analog**

104. In the process of CRC, _____ has not any importance and is not attached with data at sender/receiver side.

- **Quotient**
- Divisor
- Dividend
- Remainder

105. In the process of CRC, the quotient at the sender is _____.

- The dividend at the receiver
- The divisor at the receiver
- **Ignored**
- The remainder at receiver

106. The amplitude of a digital signal depends upon the_____ to represent a bit.

- Phase
- **Voltage** **PG # 73 (Lec # 14)**
- Wavelength
- Bandwidth

107. Secondary hub in a tree structure would be _____ .

- Active hub
- Passive hub
- **Central hub** **PG # 31 (Lec # 5)**
- Prioritized hub

108. In a typical data communication environment, information must be converted into _____before putting over the transmission medium.

- **Electromagnetic signal** **PG # 8 (Lec # 1)**
- Protocol
- Data
- Digital data

109. Frequency of a network failure and the time it takes to recover after a failure, measures the _____ of a network.

- **Reliability** **PG # 15 (Lec # 2)**
- Security
- Feasibility
- Performance

110._____ is not an element of a protocol.

- Semantics
- Timing
- **Communication service module** **PG # 19 (Lec # 3)**
- Syntax

111. A _____ provides a model for products manufactured by different manufacturers to operate together.

- Protocol
- **Standard** **PG # 22 (Lec # 4)**
- Topology
- System

112. In _____ transmission mode, both stations can transmit and receive simultaneously.

- Simplex
- Half Duplex
- **Full Duplex** **PG # 35 (Lec # 6)**
- Data

113. In 8QAM each signal shift or one baud represents _____ bits.

- 4
- 2
- 5
- **3** **PG # 93 (Lec # 18)**

114. There are _____ types of serial transmission.

- 1
- **2** **PG # 99 (Lec # 20)**
- 3
- 4

115. At the switching station, _____ data is converted to _____ using inverse PCM.

- Digital, Digital
- **Digital, Analog** **PG # 116 (Lec # 23)**
- Analog, Analog
- Analog, Digital

116. At the switching station, _____ data is converted to _____ using PCM.

- Digital, Digital
- Digital, Analog
- Analog, Analog
- **Analog, Digital** **PG # 116 (Lec # 23)**

117. _____ is a technique which specifically works on light beams.

- FDM
- **WDM**
- TDM
- CDM

118. Multiplexing is the set of techniques that allows simultaneous transmission of multiple signals across _____ data link(s).

- Multiple
- **Single** **PG # 147 (Lec # 29)**
- Double
- Different

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

- **Physical**
- Data link
- Network
- Transport

120. Error control is _____.

- **Both detection and correction** **PG # 186 (Lec # 36)**
- Only detection
- Only correction
- Both detection and forwarding

121._____ sub-layer resolves the contention between the devices for the shared media.

- **MAC** **PG # 219 (Lec # 42)**
- LLC
- Physical
- Network

122. At the CRC checker, _____ means that the data unit is not damaged.

- All 0s in remainder
- A string of 1s in remainder
- A string of alternating 1s and 0s in remainder
- **A nonzero remainder**

123._____ uses a series of filters to decompose multiplexed signal into its constituent signals.

- Modulator
- Demodulator
- MUX
- **DEMUX** **PG # 150 (Lec # 29)**

124. Using file transfer protocol architecture, file transfer requires _____ number of modules to transfer that file.

- 4
- **3** **PG # 20 (Lec # 3)**
- 2
- 1

File transfer application
Communication service module
Network access module

125. If transmission speed of a signal is 128(bps) then it means _____.

- Bit Rate: 1/128 bits per second
- **Bit Rate: 128 bits per second**
- Bit rate: 0.0078bits per second
- Bit Rate: 64 Bits per second

126. Upper layers of OSI model are considered as _____ support layer.

- Hardware
- **Software** **PG # 42 (Lec # 7)**
- Both Hardware and Software
- Network

127. The collection of all component frequencies is called _____.

- Throughput
- **Frequency spectrum** **PG # 66 (Lec # 13)**
- Bandwidth
- Wavelength

128. _____ has the features of both XMODEM and YMODEM.

- XMODEM
- YMODEM
- **ZMODEM** **PG # 205 (Lec # 40)**
- EMODEM

129. HDLC is an acronym for _____.

- High-duplex line communication
- **High-level data link control** **PG # 210 (Lec # 41)**
- Half-duplex digital link combination
- Host double-level circuit

130. FDDI stands for _____.

- **Fiber Distributed Data Interface** **PG # 218 (Lec # 42)**
- Flexible Distributed Data Interface
- Fast Distributed Data Interface
- Fiber Distorted Data Interface

131. Repeater works on _____ layer.

- Data Link
- **Physical** **PG # 240 (Lec # 45)**
- Network
- Application

132. In extremely noisy channel signal to noise ratio is approximately equal to _____.

- **0** **PG # 145 (Lec # 28)**
- 1
- 2
- 3

133._____ error detection method uses one's complement.

- Simple parity check
- Two-dimensional parity check
- Cyclic Redundancy Check
- **Checksum** **PG # 179 (Lec # 35)**

134. Digital data is modulated by _____.

- ISP
- Computer
- Switching station
- **Modem** **PG # 115 (Lec # 23)**

135. At the beginning of transmission, the receiver window contains _____ spaces for frames in sliding window mechanism.

- n
- **n-1** **PG # 195 (Lec # 38)**
- n+1
- 1/n

136. NAK frames carry the number of the _____frame itself.

- Sent
- Received
- **Damaged** **PG # 199 (Lec # 39)**
- Lost

137. A ____ UTP of not more than 100 meters connects the NIC to the appropriate port in 10 Base T Hub.

- **4 pair** **PG # 229 (Lec # 43)**
- 3 pair
- 2 pair
- 5 pair

138. _____control is extended to include retransmission of data in case of lost or damaged frames

- **Stop and wait ARQ** **PG # 197 (Lec # 38)**
- Go back n
- Selective reject
- Selective repeat

139. As the data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are_____

- Added
- **Subtracted**
- Rearranged
- Modified

140. As the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are_____

- **Added**
- Subtracted
- Rearranged
- Modified

141. When data are transmitted from device A to device B, the header attached by layer 4 of device A is read by layer_____of device B.

- 2
- 3
- **4** **PG # 41 (Lec # 7)**
- 5

142._____is a modulation technique which involves tri-bits, eight different phase shifts, and one amplitude.

- FSK
- **8-PSK**
- ASK
- 4-PSK

143. Error control in the data link layer is based on_____.

- **Automatic repeat request** **PG # 196 (Lec # 38)**
- Automatic repeat acknowledgment
- Automatic send acknowledgment
- Automatic

144. In a Go-Back-N ARQ, if the window size is 16 then range of sequence number will be_____.

- **0 to 16**
- 0 to 15
- 1 to 16
- 1 to 17

145. LAPB stands for_____ .

- Link access protocol, bounded
- Link access protocol, balanced
- Link access procedure, bounded
- **Link access procedure, balanced** **PG # 217 (Lec # 41)**

146. One Multi station Access Unit can support upto_____ stations.

- 6
- 7
- **8** **PG # 235 (Lec # 44)**
- 9

147. BNC connectors are used by _____ cables.

- UTP
- STP
- **Coaxial** **PG # 125 (Lec # 25)**
- Fiber

148._____measures the relative strength of the two signals or a signal at two different points.

- **Decibel** **PG # 141 (Lec # 27)**
- Data rate
- Baud rate
- Frequency

149. The very low frequency (VLF) and low frequency (LF) bands use_____ propagation for communications.

- **Surface** **PG # 135 (Lec # 27)**
- Sky
- Line of sight
- Space

150._____ uses inversion at the middle of each bit interval for both synchronization and bit representation.

- NRZ-I
- NRZ-L
- AMI
- **Manchester** **PG # 76 (Lec # 15)**

151. In case of ASK, a bit is represented by varying the _____ of a carrier signal.

- Amplitude
- Frequency
- **Timing** **PG # 86 (Lec # 17)**
- Phase

Note : Read **Carrier Signals and Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) Headings**

152. There are _____ possible variations of 16 QAM.

- Two
- **Three** **PG # 93 (Lec # 18)**
- Four
- Five

153. The _____generates the data and passes it along with any control information to a _____.

- **DTE, DCE** **PG # 101 (Lec # 21)**
- DCE, DTE
- DCE, Nnode
- DTE, Application

154._____usually serves as backbone.

- **Giga bit Ethernet** **PG # 232 (Lec # 43)**
- Thick Ethernet
- Thin Ethernet
- Fast Ethernet

155. The Hamming code is used for _____ .

- Multiplexing
- De-Multiplexing
- Encryption of data
- **Detection and correction of errors**

Note: Hamming code is a set of error-correction code s that can be used to detect and correct bit

156._____layer converts the sender dependent data format into a common format.

- Physical
- **Presentation** **PG # 52 (Lec # 10)** **Click Here For Reference**
- Data link
- Application

157. Change in the file contents during file transmission can be avoided by employing _____system.

- Routing
- **Error Detection and Correction** **PG # 18 (Lec # 3)**
- Flow Control
- Congestion Control

158. Specifying the common data format before the beginning of data transmission process comes under _____.

- **Synchronization process** **Click Here For Reference**
- Signal Generation process
- Exchange management process
- Flow control process

159._____layer of OSI model does not attach header to message.

- **Network**
- Data Link
- Session
- Physical

Note: A logical grouping of bytes that includes the network layer header and encapsulated data, but specifically does not include any headers and trailers below the network layer.

160._____is a technique which is more affected by noise.

- **ASK** **PG # 87 (Lec # 17)**
- FSK
- PSK
- QAM

161. At the_____ layer, a DCE takes data generated by a DTE.

- **Physical** **PG # 101 (Lec # 21)**
- Transport
- Data link
- Application

162. Using synchronous Time Division Multiplexing, in network of 20 computers, the speed of transmission line must be at least _____ times the speed of each input line.

- 30
- 10
- **20** **PG # 156 (Lec # 30)**
- 5

163._____changes the rate of digital data created by the subscriber's device to 56 Kbps and encodes it in the format used by service provider.

- **DSU (Digital Service Unit)** **PG # 163 (Lec # 31)**
- ASU (Analog Service Unit)
- FDM (Frequency Davison Multiplexing)
- DDS (Digital Data Service)

164.EIA 449 uses _____ standards to define its electrical specifications.

- **2** **PG # 108 (Lec # 22)**
- 3
- 4
- 5

165.CDDI stands for _____

- Control version of FDDI
- **Copper version of FDDI** **PG # 236 (Lec # 44)**
- Common version of FDDI
- Co-version of FDDI

166.Radio is an example of _____signal conversion.

- **Analog to analog** **PG # 95 (Lec # 19)**
- Analog to digital
- Digital to digital
- Digital to analog

Note: Give me a feedback and your Suggestion also If you find any mistake in mcqz plz inform me Via Contact us Page on our Site. And tell me your answer with references.

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