ECAT Computer Science Chapter 6 Data Communication Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The music and speech represent the:	A. Image Data B. Audio Data C. Video Data D. Text Data
2	A computer based system in which a telephone message is recorded in digital form and then forwarded to others is	A. a teleconferencing B. voice mail C. a bulletin board D. telecommuting
3	Token passing prevents data collisions by.	A. Using code to steer tokens around each other B. Having multiple tokens take alternate routes. C. Allowing only one computer at a time to use the token D. Using zones to control network traffic congestion
4	Microwave transmission, coaxial cables, and fiber optics are examples of.	A. modems B. communication links C. gateways D. ring network
5	Data communication requires only a :	A. Sender B. Receiver C. Transmission Medium D. All of the above
6	One or more computers connected to a hub computer is a(n)	A. ring network B. node C. information utility D. star network
7	Select the statement which is most correct about printer drivers.	A. There is one universal printer driver that will allow full functionality of all printers B. All printers made by a specific printer manufacturer can always use the same printer driver and have full functionality C. A laser printer driver from one manufacturer will provide full functionality for all laser printers regardless of the manufacturer. D. There is a specific printer driver designed for every model of printer that will allow the full functionality of that model of printer
8	The number of times a wave repeats during a specific time interval is called	A. Amplitude B. Oscillation C. Frequency D. Pulses
9	ASCII 8 bit code can represent maximum	A. 256 character B. 128 character C. 64 character D. 65536 character
10	The type of modulation that changes the height of the signal is called.	A. frequency B. phase C. amplitude D. prephase
11	Which of the following is not a category of network problems.	A. Newsgroup problems B. Physical problems C. Electrical problems D. Viruses
12	The signals produced by a computer or terminal to be sent over phone lines must be converted to.	A. modems B. analog signals C. digital signals D. microwave

13	The transfer if encoded information from one location to another by a communication channel is called	A. data processing B. data distribution C. data communication D. data encryption
14	Which of the following does not provide a graphical user interface.	A. OS/2 B. MS-DOS C. Macintosh D. Windows NT Workstation
15	People on a LAN can share.	A. Printer B. CD/ROM disk drive C. modem D. fax machine E. All of the above
16	Logical security for on-line systems is achieved primarily by _____ and authorization codes	A. MIS B. Passwords C. Tactical D. None of the above
17	A device that receives messages is called:	A. Transmitter B. Receiver C. Source D. Sender
18	To make a personal computer act like a terminal, which type of software must be used?	A. fax B. videoconferencing C. bridge D. emulation
19	The electromagnetic or light waves representing data are called:	A. Reraction B. Information C. Signals D. None
20	Which types of data consists of words ,sentences and paragraphs	A. Text B. Image C. Numeric D. Video
21	Terminal is a.	A. device to give power supply to computer B. point at which data enter or leaves the computer C. the last instruction in a program D. any input/output device
22	Which of the following topologies is passive?	A. Star topology B. Ring topology C. Bus topology D. Hybrid topology
23	The charts, graphs and pictures are examples of:	A. Image B. Audio C. Video D. Text
24	The Height of wave within a given period of time is called :	A. Amplitude B. Oscillation C. Pulses D. Frequency
25	Which of the following access methods listens to the cable for network traffic before sending data?	A. Token passing B. Polliing C. CSMA/CA D. CSMA/CD
26	The device used with satellite transmission that ensures that strong outgoing signals do not interface with weak incoming signals is called a.	A. microwave B. transponder C. cable D. modem
27	ASCII 7 bit code can represent maximum	A. 265 character B. 128 character C. 64 character D. 65536 character
28	Now-a-day computers all over the world can talk to each other. Which is one of the special accessories essential for this purpose?	A. Fax card B. Modem card C. Network Adapter card D. DVD
29	Cabling on a linear bus topology can be extended using which of the following?	A. Terminator B. Barrel connector C. Network adapter card D. Medium attachment unit
		A. ring network

30	FDDI is a	B. star network C. mesh network D. bus network
31	A connection for similar networks.	A. satellite B. gateway C. bridge D. fax
32	A device that connects multiple nodes to the network is.	A. A modem B. A repeater C. A router D. A hub
33	IBM stands for	A. International Business Machine B. International Binary Machine C. Internal Business Machine D. International Business Microsoft
34	_____coding scheme is used by IBM	A. Unicode B. ASCII C. EBCDIC D. BCD
35	Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in.	A. Simplex mode B. Half duplex mode C. Full Duplex mode D. None of above
36	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. multiple
37	In the networking environment a network adapter card driver is needed for.	A. Communication with other adapter cards on a network B. Communication between the file server and the other computers on the network C. Communication between different types of computers on a network D. Communication between the adapter card and the computers operating system
38	BIT stands for:	A. Binary integer B. Binary Digit C. Binary Interval D. None of the above
39	Graphics and other paperwork can be transmitted directly using which technology?	A. CSMA/CD B. token passing C. facsimile D. bulletin board
40	When all hardware, software, storage, and processing is housed in one location it is called.	A. a time-sharing system B. centralized processing C. a DDP system D. a host computer system
41	How many types of data transmission modes are there?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
42	The media Access Control sublayer resides in which OSI layer?	A. Physical B. Data Link C. Network D. Transport
43	Software to persue the Internet.	A. gateway B. EFT C. browser D. teleconferencing
44	A driver is.	A. hardware B. a peripheral device C. a card D. software
45	Centralized processing but with access from terminals is known as.	A. DDP B. a ring network C. telecommuting D. a teleprocessing system
46	_____ is component of data communication.	A. Sender B. Receiver C. Encoder and Decoder D. All

47	_____Coding schemes use 4 bit code	A. Unicode B. ASCII C. EBCDIC D. BCD
48	The arrangement in which most of the processing is done by the server.	A. simplex transmission B. electronic data interchange C. file server D. client/server
49	Electronic banking.	A. token ring B. Mosaic C. EFT D. BBS
50	The process of transferring data from one location to another is called:	A. Data processing B. Data Computing C. Data communication D. Data sequencing
51	The information that is to be transferred from one location to another is called:	A. Signals B. Data C. Sender D. Message
52	What layer of the OSI model does data compression?	A. Network B. Data Link C. Presentation D. Physical
53	Project 802 defines standards for which layers of the OSI model?	A. Application and Presentation layers B. Physical an Date Link layers C. Transport and Network layers D. Network and Data Link layers
54	_____ code systems can represent upto 65536 symbols	A. ASCII-7 B. EBCDIC C. ASCII-8 D. Unicode
55	A network of geographically distant computers and terminals is called a.	A. bus B. WAN C. gateway D. LAN
56	Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves	A. Simplex B. half-duplex C. Full-duplex D. automatic
57	Which of the following statements best describes a star topology?	A. Needs significantly less cabling than other topologies B. Breaks in a single cable segment takes down entire network C. More difficult to reconfigure than other topologies D. Centralized monitoring and management
58	Light sound and radio waves are examples of :	A. Analog Signals B. Digital Signals C. Simple Signals D. None
59	In_____communication modes the data communication can take place in only one direction	A. Simplex B. Half-duplex C. Full-deplex D. None
60	What enables a computer to work with a printer?	A. Protocols B. Drivers C. Packet processor D. HCL
61	The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.	A. Protocol B. Medium C. Single D. All
62	A network type in which all computers have equal status.	A. communication links B. peer to peer C. WAN D. direct connect
63	The _____ is the physical path over which the message travels :	A. Protocol B. Medium C. Signal

		D. All of the above
64	The process of converting from analog to digital is called.	A. modulation B. line switching C. telecommuting D. demodulation
65	BCD stands for	A. None B. Binary coded decimal C. Bit coded digit D. Byte coded decimal
66	_____is not component of data communication.	A. Medium B. Voltage C. Decoder D. Receiver
67	What does the acronym ISDN stand for?	A. International Services Data Network B. Intelligent Services Digital Network C. Integrated Services Digital Network D. Interactive Services Digital Network
68	What best describes a bus topology network?	A. The number of computers on the network does not affect performance B. Easier to troubleshoot than other topologies C. Needs significantly more cabling than other topologies D. Media is inexpensive and easy to work with
69	The height of the wave is called :	A. Oscillation B. Amplitude C. Signal D. Frequency
70	Who invented the modem?	A. IBM B. DEC C. AT&T information System, USA D. Apple computers Inc