# Computer Science - ICS Part 1 Computer Science Chapter 3 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What is the role of sender in Data communication.

**Ans 1:** The sender is the devices that send the data ,It can be computer,workstation,telephone,video camera and so on.

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Q2. Define Decoder ?

**Ans 1:** The encoder converts digital signal to a form, can pass through transmission and decoder again convert signal from encoded form into digital, which is under understandable.

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Q3. What is start signal ?

**Ans 1:** In asynchronous transmission a special start signal is transmitted at the beginning of each group of message bits.

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Q4. Give two example of analoge data.

**Ans 1:** The analoge data signals is continous electrical signal in form of wave.
Example:

- Audio is an analog data.
- Magnetic tape data is analoge data.

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Q5. What is the use of fax machine?

**Ans 1:** Fax machine enables a computer to transmit and recieve doocuments as forcrs on a telephone line.A fax modem is like a data mode but is designes to transmit and receive documents to and from a fax machine or another fax modem.

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Q6. Define Broad band.

**Ans 1:** Broad band is a technique for transmission a large amount of data ,voice and video over long distance simultaneously by modulating each signal onto a ddifferent frequency.

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Q7. write two characteristics of analogue signal ?

**Ans 1:** Two analogue carrier waves that can be attered are frequency and amplitude. frequency is the number of times waves repeats during a specific time interval. amplitude is the high of waves within a given period of time.

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Q8. Define Half Duplex?

**Ans 1:** In half duplex transmission data can be sent and received in both direction, but not at the same time. it's like a one lane bridge where two way traffic must give way in order.

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Q9. How data is transmitted in asynchronous transmission?

**Ans 1:** Start Signals:In asynchrinous transmission a special start signal is transmitted at the beginning of each group of message bits,When a chracter is about to be transmitted ,a start bit is sent.
State of Start Signal:

1. Space State (Start bit has a value 0f 0).
2. Mark State (Start bit has a value of 1).

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Q10. Define Unicode?

**Ans 1:** Unicode is a 16-bit code and can represent up to 65,536 symbols. Unicode has started to replace ASCII at all levels. it supports a comprehensive set of mathematical and technical symbols to simplify scientific information with the UTF-8.

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