ECAT Computer Science Chapter 6 Data Communication Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	People on a LAN can share.	A. Printer B. CD/ROM disk drive C. modem D. fax machine E. All of the above
3	A network of geographically distant computers and terminals is called a.	A. bus B. WAN C. gateway D. LAN
4	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
5	What layer of the OSI model does data compression?	A. Network B. Data Link C. Presentation D. Physical
6	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
7	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
8	What enables a computer to work with a printer?	A. Protocols B. Drivers C. Packet processor D. HCL
9	The media Access Control sublayer resides in which OSI layer?	A. Physical B. Data Link C. Network D. Transport
10	Which of the following is not a category of network problems.	A. Newsgroup problems B. Physical problems C. Electrical problems D. Viruses
11	A device that connects multiple nodes to the network is.	A. A modem B. A repeater C. A router D. A hub
12	Which of the following does not provide a graphical user interface.	A. OS/2 B. MS-DOS C. Macintosh D. Windows NT Workstation
13	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

14	Which of the following topologies is passive?	A. Star topology B. Ring topology C. Bus topology D. Hybrid topology
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	A driver is.	A. hardware B. a peripheral device C. a card D. software
19	Who invented the modem?	A. IBM B. DEC C. AT&T information System, USA D. Apple computers Inc
20	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
21	Logical security for on-line systems is achieved primarily by _____ and authorization codes	A. MIS B. Passwords C. Tactical D. None of the above
22	FDDI is a	A. ring network B. star network C. mesh network D. bus network
23	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. multiple
24	The process of converting from analog to digital is called.	A. modulation B. line switching C. telecommuting D. demodulation
25	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
26	Electronic banking.	A. token ring B. Mosaic C. EFT D. BBS
27	Centralized processing but with access from terminals is known as.	A. DDP B. a ring network C. telecommuting D. a teleprocessing system
28	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
29	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

30	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
31	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
32	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
33	One or more computers connected to a hub computer is a(n)	A. ring network B. node C. information utility D. star network
34	A connection for similar networks.	A. satellite B. gateway C. bridge D. fax
35	A network type in which all computers have equal status.	A. communication links B. peer to peer C. WAN D. direct connect
36	The type of modulation that changes the height of the signal is called.	A. frequency B. phase C. amplitude D. prephase
37	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
38	Microwave transmission, coaxial cables, and fiber optics are examples of.	A. modems B. communication links C. gateways D. ring network
39	Graphics and other paperwork can be transmitted directly using which technology?	A. CSMA/CD B. token passing C. facsimile D. bulletin board
40	Software to persue the Internet.	A. gateway B. EFT C. browser D. teleconferencing
41	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
42	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
43	To make a personal computer act like a terminal, which type of software must be used?	A. fax B. videoconferencing C. bridge D. emulation

44	Data communication requires only a :	A. Sender B. Receiver C. Transmission Medium D. All of the above
45	The process of transferring data from one location to another is called:	A. Data processing B. Data Computing C. Data communication D. Data sequencing
46	The information that is to be transferred from one location to another is called:	A. Signals B. Data C. Sender D. Message
47	_____ is component of data communication.	A. Sender B. Receiver C. Encoder and Decoder D. All
48	_____is not component of data communication.	A. Medium B. Voltage C. Decoder D. Receiver
49	A device that receives messages is called:	A. Transmitter B. Receiver C. Source D. Sender
50	The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.	A. Protocol B. Medium C. Single D. All
51	The electromagnetic or light waves representing data are called:	A. Reraction B. Information C. Signals D. None
52	BIT stands for:	A. Binary integer B. Binary Digit C. Binary Interval D. None of the above
53	Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves	A. Simplex B. half-duplex C. Full-duplex D. automatic
54	Light sound and radio waves are examples of :	A. Analog Signals B. Digital Signals C. Simple Signals D. None
55	The number of times a wave repeats during a specific time interval is called	A. Amplitude B. Oscillation C. Frequency D. Pulses
56	The Height of wave within a given period of time is called :	A. Pulses B. Amplitude C. Oscillation D. Frequency
57	Which types of data consists of words ,sentences and paragraphs	A. Text B. Image C. Numeric D. Video
58	The charts, graphs and pictures are examples of:	A. Image B. Audio C. Video D. Text
59	The music and speech represent the:	A. Image Data B. Audio Data C. Video Data D. Text Data
60	_____Coding schemes use 4 bit code	A. Unicode B. ASCII C. EBCDIC D. BCD
61	_____coding scheme is used by IBM	A. Unicode B. ASCII C. EBCDIC D. BCD

		D. BCD
62	IBM stands for	A. International Business Machine B. International Binary Machine C. Internal Business Machine D. International Business Microsoft
63	The _____ is the physical path over which the message travels :	A. Protocol B. Medium C. Signal D. All of the above
64	The height of the wave is called :	A. Oscillation B. Amplitude C. Signal D. Frequency
65	ASCII 7 bit code can represent maximum	A. 265 character B. 128 character C. 64 character D. 65536 character
66	ASCII 8 bit code can represent maximum	A. 256 character B. 128 character C. 64 character D. 65536 character
67	_____ code systems can represent upto 65536 symbols	A. ASCII-7 B. EBCDIC C. ASCII-8 D. Unicode
68	BCD stands for	A. None B. Binary coded decimal C. Bit coded digit D. Byte coded decimal
69	How many types of data transmission modes are there?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
70	In_____communication modes the data communication can take place in only one direction	A. Simplex B. Half-duplex C. Full-deplex D. None