

CHAPTER 8:

NETWORKING AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

Multiple Choice:

1. Computer networks are important in that they allow for this paradigm of computing on a large scale:
- A. centralized computing.
 - B. distributed computing.
 - C. quantum computing.
 - D. optical computing.

Answer: B

2. A basic computer network can be described as:
- A. a minimum of five computers linked together.
 - B. a number of palmtop computers.
 - C. two or more computers that are linked together.
 - D. the use of satellites linking computers together.

Answer: C

3. The three essential components of every computer system include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. software.
 - B. hardware.
 - C. people.
 - D. cables.

Answer: D

4. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
- A. Wireless networks are convenient.
 - B. Wireless networks are generally slower than wired LANs.
 - C. Wireless networks use radio transmitters.
 - D. Wireless networks are generally faster than wired networks.

Answer: D

5. A(n) _____ broadcasts messages to all devices connected to a LAN.
- A. switch
 - B. port
 - C. hub
 - D. node

Answer: C

6. In a local area network, a _____ only transmits data to the destination node.
- A. switch
 - B. port
 - C. hub
 - D. router

Answer: A

7. LAN stands for:
- A. local area nodes.
 - B. logical arrangement of networks.
 - C. local area network.
 - D. linked-area network.

Answer: C

8. The primary difference between a LAN and a WAN is the:
- A. number of software programs available.
 - B. geographical area.
 - C. variety of hardware devices.
 - D. number of hardware devices.

Answer: B

9. Each individual computer and networked peripheral attached to a LAN is a:
- A. node.

Chapter 8: Networking and Digital Communication

- B. GPS receiver.
- C. router.
- D. mesh network.

Answer: A

10. Standard telephone cables containing copper wires are known as _____ cable.

- A. coaxial
- B. fiber-optic
- C. Wi-Fi
- D. twisted pair

Answer: D

11. All of the following are true of a wireless network EXCEPT:

- A. computers at the nodes can run different operating systems.
- B. generally faster than wired LAN.
- C. less trouble to install.
- D. convenient for users that work in many locations.

Answer: B

12. The acronym IR (when used in the context related to wireless networks) stands for:

- A. Internet receiver.
- B. internal radio.
- C. invisible radiation.
- D. infrared.

Answer: D

13. MAN stands for:

- A. metropolitan area network.
- B. multifunction area network.
- C. metropolitan arranged network.
- D. manufactured arrangement of networks.

Answer: A

14. The collection of common pathways between networks on a WAN is known as a:

- A. node.
- B. hub.
- C. backbone.
- D. router.

Answer: C

15. The device or program that forwards messages between networks is known as a:

- A. bridge.
- B. router.
- C. backbone.
- D. gateway.

Answer: B

16. A(n) _____ is often used to set up a temporary communications system that requires no centralized router.

- A. extranet
- B. Ethernet
- C. mesh network
- D. intranet

Answer: C

17. The system of satellites used to determine any position on the Earth is known as:

- A. GPS.
- B. LAN.
- C. Wi-Fi.
- D. MAN.

Answer: A

18. In the 1970s, Xerox developed _____, which continues to be a popular networking architecture.

Chapter 8: Networking and Digital Communication

- A. Wi-Fi
- B. instant messaging
- C. extranet
- D. Ethernet

Answer: D

19. Remote access means that a:

- A. computer is linked directly to a network.
- B. transaction is added to a batch that will be processed on a remote computer.
- C. user is connecting to a network through a phone line, television cable, or wireless link.
- D. LAN is set up in an office in a remote location.

Answer: C

20. A newer PC will likely have an Ethernet _____ on the main circuit board so it can directly connect to an Ethernet network.

- A. router
- B. network interface card
- C. port
- D. jack

Answer: C

21. NIC stands for:

- A. network internal card.
- B. newer industrial computer.
- C. networking Internet connection.
- D. network interface card.

Answer: D

22. A(n) _____ converts a message from digital to analog or from analog to digital.

- A. hub
- B. modem

- C. switch
- D. Ethernet

Answer: B

23. A Broadband connection could be any of the following EXCEPT:

- A. cable modem.
- B. DSL.
- C. wireless connection.
- D. standard phone modem.

Answer: D

24. A(n) _____ cable uses light waves to transmit multimedia and voice data.

- A. copper
- B. twisted-pair
- C. fiber-optic
- D. coaxial

Answer: C

25. TCP/IP is a(n):

- A. protocol.
- B. algorithm.
- C. procedure.
- D. code of ethics.

Answer: A

26. A _____ is a configuration that allows every computer on the network to act as both a client and a server.

- A. client/server model
- B. host system
- C. server network
- D. peer-to-peer network

Answer: D

27. Using a PC to copy software or data from a server, it is known as:

- A. uploading.
- B. terminal emulating.
- C. downloading.
- D. server sharing.

Answer: C

28. Unwanted junk email is known as:

- A. IM.
- B. telephony.
- C. spam.
- D. avatar.

Answer: C

