

Forouzan data communications and networks



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The protocol c. Signal b. Medium d. Path ANUS: B is the physical path over which a message travels. . Injection provides a dedicated link between two devices. A. Tertiary c. Primary b. Multiplying d. Point-to-point ANUS: D 3. One of the primary disadvantages in a topology is that one break in the cable media can stop all data transmissions on the network segment. A. Mesh c. Bus b. Star d. ANUS: C 4. In transmission, the channel capacity is equally shared by both sending and receiving devices at all times on a circuit. A. Simplex c. Full-duplex b. Half-duplex d. Half-simplex 5. Which topology always requires a multi-point connection? A. B. Star d. Ring Mesh c.

Bus ANUS: A 6. The motivation(s) for a business to invest, install and manage a network within the organizational environment are: a. To provide a conduit for synchronous and asynchronous communication. C. To share and distribute files, hardware and software. B. So people can share information efficiently and effectively. D. All of the above. 7. Two devices communicating on a network are engaged in a “ request/response” process. We formally know this type of data communication relationship to be the: a. Response/Request Relationship. C. Client/Server Relationship. B.

Request/Respond Relationship. D. Server/Client Relationship. 8. POP and Server-based networks differ in how each node (host or computing device) relates to each other. One fundamental difference is that in a POP: a. Each node can serve as either a client or server. C. All nodes can serve as a server in that they respond to requests. B. All nodes can serve as a client in that they make requests. D. All of the above. 9. The organization that has authority over interstate and international commerce in the communications field is: a

The organization that is a multi-national body whose membership is imposed of standards organization's members and committees from various countries throughout the world is: a. FCC c. TIT-T 1 1 . The information to be communicated in a . A. Medium c. Message b. Protocol d. Transmission data communication system is the 12. Is the division of one task among multiple computers. A. Distributed processing c. Distributed telephony b. Distributed messaging d. Electronic messaging 13. Are special interest groups that quickly test, evaluate, and standardize new technologies. A. Forums c. Standards organizations b.

Regulatory agencies d. All of the above. 14. Are federal and state government officials who write laws that govern telecommunications and networking / communications technology. A. Forums c. Standards organizations b. Regulatory Agencies d. All of the above 15. Frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure are measures of the off network. A. Performance c. Security b. Reliability d. Feasibility

SHORT ANSWER 1. Identify the five components of a data communication system. ANSWER: message, sender, receiver, medium and protocol. ESSAY 1. Compare and contrast Centralized Processing vs..

Distributed Processing. Provide one example for each. Centralized processing is when one computing device processes most or all of the workload within a data communications system. An example of this would be a mainframe with dumb terminal access. All processing requests are sent to the mainframe – the central processing device. Distributed processing is when more than one computing device processes most or all of the workload within a data communications system. An example of this would be a client/server

environment where clients send requests and servers respond to those requests.