Mis chapter 7

Telephone networks are fundamentally different from computer networks. TrueWikis allow visitors to change or add to the original posted material. TrueAn NOS must reside on a dedicated server computer in order to manage a network. FalseA hub is a networking device that connects network components and is used to filter and forward data to specified destinations on the network. FalseIn a client/server network, a network server provides every connected client with an address so it can be found by others on the network. TrueA computer network consists of at least three computers. FalseCentral large mainframe computing has largely replaced client/server computingFalseCircuit switching makes much more efficient use of the communications capacity of a network than does packet switchingFalseTwo computers using TCP/IP can communicate even if they are based on different hardware and software platforms. TrueOver 80% of U. S. Internet users access the Internet via mobile devices. FalseCoaxial cable is similar to that used for cable television and consists of thickly insulated copper wire. TrueFiber-optic cable is more expensive and harder to install than wire mediaTrueThe number of cycles per second that can be sent through any telecommunications medium is measured in kilobytesFalseThe Domain Name System (DNS) converts IP addresses to domain names. FalseVoIP technology delivers voice information in digital form using packet switching. TrueWeb 3. 0 is an effort to add a layer of meaning to the existing Web in order to reduce the amount of human involvement in searching for and processing Web informationTrueIn a large company today, you will often find an infrastructure that includes hundreds of small LANs linked to each other as well as to corporate-wide networks. TrueTCP/IP was developed in the 1960s to enable university scientists to locate other computers on the

InternetFalseMobile search makes up 20% of all Internet searches. TrueRFID technology is being gradually replaced by less costly technologies such as WSNs. FalseThe Internet is based on which three key technologies? client/server computing, packet switching, and the development of communications standards for linking networks and computersThe method of slicing digital messages into parcels, transmitting them along different communication paths, and reassembling them at their destinations is calledpacket switchingThe device that acts as a connection point between computers and can filter and forward data to a specified destination is called a(n)switch. The telephone system is an example of a _____ network. circuit-switchedWhich of the following is not a characteristic of packet switching? Packet switching requires point-to-point circuits. In TCP/IP, IP is responsible fordisassembling and reassembling of packets during transmission. In a telecommunications network architecture, a protocol isa standard set of rules and procedures for control of communications in a network. What are the four layers of the TCP/IP reference model? application, transport, Internet, and network interfaceWhich signal types are represented by a continuous waveform? analogTo use the analog telephone system for sending digital data, you must also usea modem. Which type of network is used to connect digital devices within a half-mile or 500-meter radius? LANWhich type of network treats all processors equally, and allows peripheral devices to be shared without going to a separate server? peer-to-peerWhich type of network would be most appropriate for a business that comprised three employees and a manager located in the same office space, whose primary need is to share documents? Peer-to-peer networkWSNs are designed formonitoring the physical environmentAll of the following are

physical components of an RFID system exceptbar code. A network that spans a city, and sometimes its major suburbs as well, is called aMAN. A network that covers entire geographical regions is most commonly referred to as a(n)wide area networkThe concept of a future Web in which it is commonplace for everyday objects to be connected, controlled or monitored over the Internet is calledthe Web of things. Bandwidth is thedifference between the highest and lowest frequencies that can be accommodated on a single channel. The total amount of digital information that can be transmitted through any telecommunications medium is measured inbpsDigital subscriber linesoperate over existing telephone lines to carry voice, data, and video. T1 linesare high-speed, leased data lines providing guaranteed service levels. Which protocol is the Internet based on? TCP/IPWhat service converts IP addresses into more recognizable alphanumeric names? DNSThe child domain of the root is thetop-level domain. Which organization helps define the overall structure of the Internet? IABWhich of the following services enables logging on to one computer system and working on another? telnetInstant messaging is a type of _____ service. chatWhich of the following statements about RFID is not true? RFIDs require line-of-sight contact to be read. _____ integrate(s) disparate channels for voice communications, data communications, instant messaging, e-mail, and electronic conferencing into a single experience. Unified communicationsA VPNis an encrypted private network configured within a public network. Web browser software requests Web pages from the Internet using which protocol? HTTPTogether, a protocol prefix, a domain name, a directory path, and a document name, are called a(n)uniform resource locator. Web sites that enable users to share information,

collaborate, and create new services and content are called _____ sites. Web 2. 0, second generationMaking web more " intelligent" and intuitive, increased cloud computing & mobile computingWeb 3. 0 ONMIS CHAPTER 7 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowTags:

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