Stallings Chapter 01 Exam

1. The four forms of information used by modern information systems are voice, data, image, and video.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

2. The number of computers and terminals at work in the world today is over 100 million.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

3. Communications technologies using data networks have essentially replaced telephone networks in today's business settings.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

4. Computerization has enhanced the range of features available to businesses for voice communication.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

5. The need to store and transmit images has been a driving force in the development of networking technology.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

6. Video networks in business are used primarily to deliver programming.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

7. Data compression is used to minimize the amount of information that must be transmitted in networks.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

8. The major cost component for communications is the resource needed to transmit data across distance.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

9. Wireless networks have the advantage of mobility, but the disadvantage of difficult implementation.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

10. The basic building block of any communications facility is the transmission line.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

11. The two media technologies currently driving the evolution of data communications networks are local area networks and cable television networks

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

12. The most common example of packet switched technology is the modern telephone network.

      a. True
      b. False

Answer: _____

13. The three forces that have driven the architecture and evolution of data communications and networking facilities are

    a. Traffic growth, advances in technology, and legal considerations.
    b. Traffic growth, development of services, and advances in technology.
    c. Development of services advances in technology, and legal considerations.
    d. Advances in technology, lower costs, and greater capacities.
    e. Voice applications, the advent of the Internet, and increased mobility of users.

Answer: _____

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the four types of information found on networks?

    a. data
    b. voice
    c. video
    d. image
    e. control

Answer: _____

15. Which of the following is NOT one of the stated trends in technology identified as contributing to increasing traffic and services in networks?

    a. The emergence of the Internet.
    b. More and more people are discovering the World Wide Web as a valuable resource.
    c. The ever-increasing use of mobile devices and applications.
    d. Increasing quality and variety of services in both voice and data networks.
    e. The fact the both computing and communication technologies are getting faster and cheaper.

Answer: _____

16. Among the application services lists given below, which lists the services in order such that the desired throughput rates are increasing?

    a. Still image transfers, large file transfers, transaction processing, and voice.
    b. Voice, transaction processing, still image transfers, and large file transfers.
    c. Large file transfers, voice, transaction processing, and still image transfers.
    d. Transaction processing, voice, still image transfers, and large file transfers.
    e. Transaction processing, still image transfers, voice, and large

file transfers.

Answer: _____

17. Which of the following is NOT one of the main application areas that serve as one of the drivers in determining the design and makeup of enterprise networks?

        a. Transaction processing
        b. IP telephony
        c. Multimedia messaging
        d. E-business
        e. Customer relationship management

Answer: _____

18. The concept that describes the merger of previously distinct telephony and information technologies and markets is called

        a. unification.
        b. bundling.
        c. outsourcing.
        d. merger.
        e. convergence.

Answer: _____

19. Which of the following is NOT one of the four layers in the model of business-driven convergence?

        a. Networks
        b. Infrastructure
        c. Management
        d. Services
        e. Applications

Answer: _____

20. The types of networks commonly used in businesses today include

        a. Local area networks, wide-area networks, and telephone networks.
        b. Local area networks, telephone networks, and voice mail networks.
        c. Wide area networks, voice mail networks, and email networks.
        d. Voice mail networks, email networks, and local area networks.
        e. Television networks, voice networks, and data networks.

Answer: _____

21. Which of the following is the most commonly used standard for computer communications?

     a. SLA
     b. TCP/IP
     c. ISO
     d. USD
     e. DLINK

Answer: _____

22. In the past, the data processing function was organized around a single computer. Today, it is much more common to find many computers linked by networks. This approach to data processing is called

     a. Decentralized computing.
     b. Disconnected computing.
     c. Distributed computing.
     d. Client computing.
     e. Connected computing.

Answer: _____

23. Two types of transmission media recently gaining in popularity in business communications are _____ connections and _____ cables.

Answer:

24. Types of networks commonly used at business premises are called _____.

Answer:

25. Types of networks commonly used with multiple premises in businesses are called _____.

Answer:

26. An architecture where multiple computers provide database functions, file services, printing services, and other specialized functions on a shared basis for many users is called a _____ architecture.

Answer:

27. Explain why networks have become so important to businesses today?

Answer:

28. Explain how local area networks differ from wide area networks.

Answer:

29. Contrast how circuit-switched networks and how packet-switched work.

Answer:

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23. Two types of transmission media recently gaining in popularity in
business communications are _____ connections and _____ cables.

    Correct Answer(s):
    a. wireless, fiber optic

24. Types of networks commonly used at business premises are called
_____.

    Correct Answer(s):
    a. local area networks
    b. LANs

25. Types of networks commonly used with multiple premises in businesses
are called _____.

    Correct Answer(s):
    a. wide area networks
    b. WANs

26. An architecture where multiple computers provide database functions, file services, printing services, and other specialized functions on a shared basis for many users is called a _____ architecture.

        Correct Answer(s):
        a. client server
        b. client-server
        c. client/server

27. Explain why networks have become so important to businesses today?

Correct Answer:
The proliferation of technology has resulted in lower costs and more choices. As a result, managers can lower costs by decentralizing procurement and reducing centralized computing support. However, this decentralization can increase management and support costs.

28. Explain how local area networks differ from wide area networks.

Correct Answer:
Local area networks are typically limited to a single premise where all interconnections are implemented by and owned by the business. In contrast, wide area networks typically involve multiple premises and the interconnections must rely on access to public right-of-ways and services provided by regulated common carriers.

29. Contrast how circuit-switched networks and how packet-switched work.

Correct Answer:
In a circuit-switching network, a dedicated communication path is established between two stations through the nodes of the network. That path is a connected sequence of physical links between nodes. On each link, a logical channel is dedicated to the connection. Data generated by the source station are transmitted along the dedicated path as rapidly as possible. At each node, incoming data are routed or switched to the appropriate outgoing channel without delay. The most common example of circuit switching is the telephone network.
In a packet-switching network, data are sent out in a sequence of small chunks, called packets. Each packet is passed through the network from node to node along some path leading from source to destination. At each node, the entire packet is received, stored briefly, and then transmitted to the next node. Packet-switching networks are commonly used for terminal-to-computer and computer-to-computer communications.

Stallings Chapter 01 Exam

1.   a.

2.   a.

3.   b.

4.   a.

5.   a.

6.   b.

7.   a.

8.   a.

9.   b.

10.   a.

11.   b.

12.   b.

13.   b.

14.   e.

15.   b.

16.   d.

17.   a.

18.   e.

19.   a.

20.   a.

21.   b.

22.   c.

23.   a.   wireless, fiber optic

24.   a.   local area networks
         b.   LANs

25.   a.   wide area networks
         b.   WANs

26.   a.   client server
         b.   client-server
         c.   client/server

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Stallings Chapter 02 Exam

1.   b.

2.   a.

3.   a.

4.   b.

5.   a.

6.   b.

7.   a.

8.   b.

9.   a.

10.   a.

11.   b.

12.   a.

13.   [a] 1. 10
        [b] 2. 1010
        [c] 3. 11
        [d] 4. 1111
        [e] 5. 101

        a. 2
        b. 10
        c. 3
        d. 15
        e. 5

14.   c.
        e.
        f.

15.   d.

16.   a.

17.   d.

18.   d.

19.   a.

20.   b.

21.   c.

22.   e.

23.   a.

24.   a. vector graphics

25.   a. raster graphics

26.   a. 3
        b. three

27.   1. text
        2. black and white image
        3. color image
        4. voice
        5. CD audio
        6. HDTV

28.   The four types are voice, data, image, and video.