***Business Driven Information Systems, 6e* (Baltzan)**

**Appendix B Networks and Telecommunications**

1) File Transfer Protocol (FTP) allows files containing text, programs, graphics, numerical data, and so on to be downloaded off or uploaded onto a network.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: File Transfer Protocol (FTP) allows files containing text, programs, graphics, numerical data, and so on to be downloaded off or uploaded onto a network.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

2) Telecommunication systems enable the transmission of data over public or private networks.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Telecommunication systems enable the transmission of data over public or private networks.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

3) A network is a communications system created by linking two or more devices and establishing a standard methodology by which they can communicate.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A network is a communications system created by linking two or more devices and establishing a standard methodology by which they can communicate.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

4) A wide area network (WAN) spans a large geographic area, such as a state, province, or country. WANs often connect multiple smaller networks, such as local area networks or metropolitan area networks. The world's most popular WAN is the Internet. A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a large computer network usually spanning a city.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A wide area network (WAN) spans a large geographic area, such as a state, province, or country. WANs often connect multiple smaller networks, such as local area networks or metropolitan area networks. The world's most popular WAN is the Internet. A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a large computer network usually spanning a city.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

5) A MAN is a set of communication rules to make sure that everyone speaks the same language.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A protocol is a set of communication rules to make sure that everyone speaks the same language.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

6) A WAN is a card that plugs into the back (or side) of your computers and lets them send and receive messages from other computers.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A network interface card (NIC) is a card that plugs into the back (or side) of your computers and lets them send and receive messages from other computers.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

7) Cable is the medium to connect all of the computers.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Cable is the medium to connect all of the computers.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

8) A hub (switch or router) is the hardware to perform traffic control.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A hub (switch or router) is the hardware to perform traffic control.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

9) Topology includes peer-to-peer networks and client/server networks.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Architecture includes peer-to-peer networks and client/server networks.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

10) Protocols includes bus, star, ring, hybrid, and wireless.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Architecture includes peer-to-peer networks and client/server networks.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

11) Architecture includes Ethernet and transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP).

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Architecture includes peer-to-peer networks and client/server networks.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

12) Media includes coaxial, twisted-pair, and fiber-optic.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Media includes coaxial, twisted-pair, and fiber-optic.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

13) A peer-to-peer (P2P) network is a computer network that relies on the computing power and bandwidth of the participants in the network rather than a centralized server.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A peer-to-peer (P2P) network is a computer network that relies on the computing power and bandwidth of the participants in the network rather than a centralized server.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

14) A server is a computer designed to request information from a server. A server is a computer dedicated to providing information in response to requests.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A client is a computer designed to request information from a server. A server is a computer dedicated to providing information in response to requests.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

15) A peer-to-peer network is a model for applications in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server, while the front-end processing, which involves communicating with the users, is handled by the clients.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A client/server network is a model for applications in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server, while the front-end processing, which involves communicating with the users, is handled by the clients.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

16) A network operating system (NOS) is the operating system that runs a network, steering information between computers and managing security and users.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A network operating system (NOS) is the operating system that runs a network, steering information between computers and managing security and users.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

17) Packet-switching occurs when the sending computer divides a message into a number of efficiently sized units of data called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Packet-switching occurs when the sending computer divides a message into a number of efficiently sized units of data called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

18) A router is an intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A router is an intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

19) A network topology refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers (and other network devices) in a network. Topologies vary depending on cost and functionality

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A network topology refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers (and other network devices) in a network. Topologies vary depending on cost and functionality

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Topology

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.3 Explain topology and the different types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

20) A protocol is a standard that specifies the format of data as well as the rules to be followed during transmission.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A protocol is a standard that specifies the format of data as well as the rules to be followed during transmission.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

21) A protocol is the capability of two or more computer systems to share data and resources, even though they are made by different manufacturers.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Interoperability is the capability of two or more computer systems to share data and resources, even though they are made by different manufacturers.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

22) A WAN is a physical and data layer technology for LAN networking.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Ethernet is a physical and data layer technology for LAN networking.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

23) Transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) provides the technical foundation for the public Internet as well as for large numbers of private networks.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) provides the technical foundation for the public Internet as well as for large numbers of private networks.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

24) The application layer serves as the window for users and application processes to access network services.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The application layer serves as the window for users and application processes to access network services.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

25) The application layer handles end-to-end packet transportation.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The transport layer handles end-to-end packet transportation.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

26) The transport layer formats the data into packets, adds a header containing the packet sequence and the address of the receiving device, and specifies the services required from the network.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The Internet layer formats the data into packets, adds a header containing the packet sequence and the address of the receiving device, and specifies the services required from the network.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

27) The network interface layer places data packets on the network for transmission.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The network interface layer places data packets on the network for transmission.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

28) File transfer protocol (FTP) allows files containing text, programs, graphics, numerical data, and so on to be downloaded off or uploaded onto a network.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: File transfer protocol (FTP) allows files containing text, programs, graphics, numerical data, and so on to be downloaded off or uploaded onto a network.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

29) Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP) is TCP/IP's own messaging system for email.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP) is TCP/IP's own messaging system for email.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

30) FTP provides terminal emulation that allows a personal computer or workstation to act as a terminal, or access device, for a server.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Telnet protocol provides terminal emulation that allows a personal computer or workstation to act as a terminal, or access device, for a server.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

31) Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) allows web browsers and servers to send and receive web pages.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) allows web browsers and servers to send and receive web pages.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

32) Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) allows networked nodes to be managed from a single point.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) allows networked nodes to be managed from a single point.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

33) Network transmission media refers to the various types of media used to carry the signal between computers.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Network transmission media refers to the various types of media used to carry the signal between computers.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

34) Wireless media are transmission material manufactured so that signals will be confined to a narrow path and will behave predictably.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Wire media are transmission material manufactured so that signals will be confined to a narrow path and will behave predictably.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

35) Coaxial cable refers to a type of cable composed of four (or more) copper wires twisted around each other within a plastic sheath.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Twisted-pair cable refers to a type of cable composed of four (or more) copper wires twisted around each other within a plastic sheath.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

36) Twisted-pair cable can carry a wide range of frequencies with low signal loss. It consists of a metallic shield with a single wire placed along the center of a shield and isolated from the shield by an insulator.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Coaxial cable is cable that can carry a wide range of frequencies with low signal loss. It consists of a metallic shield with a single wire placed along the center of a shield and isolated from the shield by an insulator.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

37) Fiber optic (or optical fiber) refers to the technology associated with the transmission of information as light impulses along a glass wire or fiber.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Fiber optic (or optical fiber) refers to the technology associated with the transmission of information as light impulses along a glass wire or fiber.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

38) What is a telecommunications system?

A) Enables the transmission of data over public or private networks

B) A communications, data exchange, and resource-sharing system created by linking two or more computers and establishing standards, or protocols, so that they can work together

C) Any network without a central file server and in which all computers in the network have access to the public files located on all other workstations

D) A computer that is designed to request information from a server

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of a telecommunications system.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

39) Which of the following is not one of the differentiating factors of a network?

A) Architecture

B) Topology

C) Protocols

D) Telecommunication system

Answer: D

Explanation: Telecommunication systems are not one of the differentiating factors of a network.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

40) What is a network?

A) Enables the transmission of data over public or private networks

B) A communications, data exchange, and resource-sharing system created by linking two or more computers and establishing standards, or protocols, so that they can work together

C) Any network without a central file server and in which all computers in the network have access to the public files located on all other workstations

D) A computer that is designed to request information from a server

Answer: B

Explanation: This is the definition of network.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

41) What is designed to connect a group of computers in close proximity to each other such as in an office building, a school, or a home?

A) Local area network

B) Wide area network

C) Metropolitan area network

D) Peer-to-peer network

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of LAN.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

42) What spans a large geographic area, such as a state, province, or country?

A) Local area network

B) Wide area network

C) Metropolitan area network

D) Peer-to-peer network

Answer: B

Explanation: This is the definition of WAN.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

43) What is a large computer network usually spanning a city?

A) Client/server network

B) Corporate network

C) Metropolitan area network

D) Peer-to-peer network

Answer: C

Explanation: This is the definition of MAN.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

44) What is a peer-to-peer network?

A) Enables the transmission of data over public or private networks

B) A communications, data exchange, and resource-sharing system created by linking two or more computers and establishing standards, or protocols, so that they can work together

C) Any network without a central file server and in which all computers in the network have access to the public files located on all other workstations

D) A computer that is designed to request information from a server

Answer: C

Explanation: This is the definition of peer-to-peer.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

45) What is a client?

A) Enables the transmission of data over public or private networks

B) A communications, data exchange, and resource-sharing system created by linking two or more computers and establishing standards, or protocols, so that they can work together

C) Any network without a central file server and in which all computers in the network have access to the public files located on all other workstations

D) A computer that is designed to request information from a server

Answer: D

Explanation: This is the definition of client.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

46) What runs a network, steering information between computers and managing security and users?

A) Client

B) Server

C) Peer-to-peer network

D) Network operating system

Answer: D

Explanation: This is the definition of network operating system.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

47) What is a computer that is designed to request information from a server?

A) Client

B) Packet-switching

C) Peer-to-peer network

D) Network operating system

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of a client.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

48) What occurs when the sending computer divides a message into a number of efficiently sized units called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer?

A) Client

B) Packet-switching

C) Peer-to-peer network

D) Network operating system

Answer: B

Explanation: This is the definition of packet-switching.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

49) What is a router?

A) Occurs when the sending computer divides a message into a number of efficiently sized units called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer

B) An intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination

C) Refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers and other network devices) in a network

D) A model for applications in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server, while the front-end processing, which involves communicating with the users, is handled by the clients

Answer: B

Explanation: This is the definition of router.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

50) What is a client/server network?

A) Occurs when the sending computer divides a message into a number of efficiently sized units called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer

B) An intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination

C) Refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers and other network devices) in a network

D) A model for applications in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server, while the front-end processing, which involves communicating with the users, is handled by the clients

Answer: D

Explanation: This is the definition of client/server network.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

51) What is packet-switching?

A) Occurs when the sending computer divides a message into a number of efficiently sized units called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer

B) An intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination

C) Refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers and other network devices) in a network

D) A model for applications in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server, while the front-end processing, which involves communicating with the users, is handled by the clients

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of packet-switching.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

52) What is interoperability?

A) An intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination.

B) Refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers and other network devices) in a network.

C) A standard that specifies the format of data as well as the rules to be followed during transmission.

D) The capability of two or more computer systems to share data and resources, even though they are made by different manufacturers.

Answer: D

Explanation: This is the definition of interoperability.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

53) What is network topology?

A) Occurs when the sending computer divides a message into a number of efficiently sized units called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer

B) An intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination

C) Refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers and other network devices) in a network

D) A model for applications in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server, while the front-end processing, which involves communicating with the users, is handled by the clients

Answer: C

Explanation: This is the definition of network topology.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Topology

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.3 Explain topology and the different types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

54) Which of the following is not a network topology?

A) Bus

B) Ring

C) Ethernet

D) Star

Answer: C

Explanation: Ethernet is not a network topology.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Topology

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.3 Explain topology and the different types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

55) Which of the following represents the bus topology?

A) All devices are connected to a central cable or backbone.

B) All devices are connected to a central device, called a hub.

C) All devices are connected to one another in the shape of a closed loop, so that each device is connected directly to two other devices, one on either side of it.

D) Groups of star-configured workstations are connected to a linear bus backbone cable.

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of a bus topology.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Topology

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.3 Explain topology and the different types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

56) Which of the following represents the ring topology?

A) All devices are connected to a central cable or backbone.

B) All devices are connected to a central device, called a hub.

C) All devices are connected to one another in the shape of a closed loop, so that each device is connected directly to two other devices, one on either side of it.

D) Groups of star-configured workstations are connected to a linear bus backbone cable.

Answer: C

Explanation: This is the definition of a ring topology.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Topology

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.3 Explain topology and the different types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

57) What is a protocol?

A) An intelligent connecting device that examines each packet of data it receives and then decides which way to send it onward toward its destination.

B) Refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers and other network devices) in a network.

C) A standard that specifies the format of data as well as the rules to be followed during transmission.

D) The capability of two or more computer systems to share data and resources, even though they are made by different manufacturers.

Answer: C

Explanation: This is the definition of protocol.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

58) What allows files containing text, programs, graphics, numerical data, and so on to be downloaded off or uploaded onto a network?

A) File transfer protocol (FTP)

B) Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP)

C) Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)

D) Simple network management protocol (SNMP)

Answer: A

Explanation: This is FTP.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

59) What allows the management of networked nodes to be managed from a single point?

A) File transfer protocol (FTP)

B) Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP)

C) Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)

D) Simple network management protocol (SNMP)

Answer: D

Explanation: This is SNMP.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

60) What is TCP/IP's own messaging system for email?

A) File transfer protocol (FTP)

B) Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP)

C) Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)

D) Simple network management protocol (SNMP)

Answer: B

Explanation: This is SMTP.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

61) What allows Web browsers and servers to send and receive Web pages?

A) File transfer protocol (FTP)

B) Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP)

C) Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)

D) Simple network management protocol (SNMP)

Answer: C

Explanation: This is HTTP.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

62) What refers to a type of cable composed of four (or more) copper wires twisted around each other within a plastic sheath?

A) Twisted-pair cable

B) Coaxial cable

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of TCP/IP.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

63) Which of the following represents the TCP/IP four-layer reference model?

A) Application, Internet, transport, network interfaces

B) Application, Internet, network interfaces, transport

C) Application, transport, Internet, network interfaces

D) Application, network interfaces, Internet, transport

Answer: C

Explanation: Application, transport, Internet, and network interface is the TCP/IP four-layer reference model.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

64) How many layers does the OSI model contain?

A) Four

B) Seven

C) Ten

D) Eleven

Answer: B

Explanation: The OSI model contains seven layers.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

65) Which of the following is not a commonly used type of guided media?

A) Twisted-pair wiring

B) Coaxial cable

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Answer: D

Explanation: TCP/IP is not a type of guided media.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

66) What refers to the various types of media used to carry the signal between computers?

A) Twisted-pair wiring

B) Network transmission media

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Answer: B

Explanation: This is the definition of network transmission media.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

67) What is transmission material manufactured so that signals will be confined to a narrow path and will behave predictably?

A) Wire media

B) Network transmission media

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of wired media.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

68) What refers to a type of cable composed of four copper wires twisted around each other within a plastic sheath?

A) Twisted-pair wiring

B) Network transmission media

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Answer: A

Explanation: This is the definition of twisted-pair wiring.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

69) What is cable that can carry a wide range of frequencies with low signal loss?

A) Twisted-pair wiring

B) Coaxial cable

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Answer: B

Explanation: This is the definition of coaxial cable.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

70) What refers to the technology associated with the transmission of information as light impulses along a glass wire or fiber?

A) Twisted-pair wiring

B) Coaxial cable

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Answer: C

Explanation: This is the definition of fiber-optic cable.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

71) What refers to the technology associated with the transmission of information as light impulses along a glass wire or fiber?

A) Twisted-pair wiring

B) Coaxial cable

C) Fiber-optic cable

D) Wireless media

Answer: D

Explanation: This is the definition of wireless media.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: automatic

72) Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Answer: A local area network (LAN) is designed to connect group of computers in close proximity to each other such as in an office building, a school, or a home. A wide area network (WAN) spans a large geographic area, such as a state, province or country. WANs often connect multiple smaller networks, such as local area networks (LANs) or metropolitan area networks (MANs). A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a large computer network usually spanning a city.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: manual

73) List and describe the four components that differentiate networks.

Answer: Networks are differentiated by the following, architecture—peer-to-peer, client/server, topology—bus, star, ring, hybrid, wireless, protocols—Ethernet, Transmission Control Protocol, media—coaxial, twisted-pair, fiber-optic.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Compare LAN, WAN, MAN

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: B.1 Compare LANs, WANs, and MANs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: manual

74) Compare the two types of network architectures.

Answer: A peer-to-peer (P2P) network is any network without a central file server and in which all computers in the network have access to the public files located on all other workstations. A client is a computer that is designed to request information from a server. A server is a computer that is dedicated to providing information in response to external requests. A client/server network is a model for applications in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server, while the front-end processing, which involves communicating with the users, is handled by the clients

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Network Architectures

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: B.2 Compare the two types of network architectures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: manual

75) Explain topology and the different types found in networks.

Answer: Network topology refers to the geometric arrangement of the actual physical organization of the computers and other network devices) in a network. The five common types found in networks include: Bus - All devices are connected to a central cable, called the bus or backbone. Bus networks are relatively inexpensive and easy to install for small networks. Star - All devices are connected to a central device, called a hub. Star networks are relatively easy to install and manage, but bottlenecks can occur because all data must pass through the hub. Ring - All devices are connected to one another in the shape of a closed loop, so that each device is connected directly to two other devices, one on either side of it. Ring topologies are relatively expensive and difficult to install, but they offer high bandwidth and can span large distances. Hybrid - Groups of star-configured workstations are connected to a linear bus backbone cable, combining the characteristics of the bus and star topologies. Wireless - Devices are connected by a receiver/transmitter to a special network interface card that transmits signals between a computer and a server, all within an acceptable transmission range.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Network Topology

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: B.3 Explain topology and the different types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: manual

76) Describe TCP/IP along with its primary purpose.

Answer: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) provides the technical foundation for the public Internet as well as for large numbers of private networks.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Network Protocol

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: B.4 Describe protocols and the importance of TCP/IP.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: manual

77) Identify the different media types found in networks

Answer: Wire media are transmission material manufactured so that signals will be confined to a narrow path and will behave predictably. The three most commonly used types of guided media are twisted-pair wiring, coaxial cable, fiber-optic cable, wireless media are natural parts of the Earth's environment that can be used as physical paths to carry electrical signals.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Media Types

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: B.5 Identify the different media types found in networks.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Gradable: manual