YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Ad, Soyad :

Numara :

Dersin Kodu : BLM6196

Dersin Adı : Computer Networks And Communication Protocols

Dersi Veren : Prof. Dr. Hasan Huseyin BALIK

Sınav Türü : \square Quiz \square Midterm \otimes Final

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Rules: Only 20/35 must be answerred. 2 wrong answers take one corrent answer. Duration is 30 minutes

QUESTIONS					
		T	F		
1	There are no fundamental differences among data, voice, and video communications	T			
2	It is not necessary for a device to interface with the transmission system in order to		F		
	communicate				
3	The LAN is owned by the same organization that owns the attached devices	T			
4	The growth of high-speed wireless access enhances the ability of employees to take their	T			
	business context with them as they move about, resulting in the ability to use enterprise				
	information resources and services from virtually anywhere.				
5	The key elements of a simple communications model are source, signal, destination		F		
6	VoIP, streaming audio, and streaming video are not considered multimedia applications		F		
	because each involves a single media type				
7	FTP provides a basic electronic mail transport facility		F		
8	The driving force behind the development of IP was the need for more addresses		F		
9	Secure Shell (SSH) enables the user and the remote server to authenticate each other.	T			
10	The key features of a protocol are: syntax, semantics and timing	T			
11	A protocol is concerned with exchanging data between two entities	T			
12	The counterpart of fragmentation is reassembly	T			
13	A Class C network is defined as few networks, each with many hosts.		F		
14	Data are transmitted over an internet in packets from a source system to a destination across a		F		
	path involving a single network and routers.				
15	IP is the foundation on which all of the internet based protocols and internetworking is based.	T			
16	There is no need for connection establishment and termination procedures to support		F		
	connection-oriented service with a reliable network service.				
17	An internetwork using IP is an example of a reliable network service.		F		
18	The credit-based flow control mechanism of TCP was designed to enable a destination to	T			
	restrict the flow of segments from a source to avoid buffer overflow at the destination.				
19	The port variable represents a particular TS user at the specified host.	T			
20	To begin a connection establishment a TS user is in a OPEN state.		F		
21	In a multipath scenario where each receiving antenna would experience a different	T			
	interference environment, there is a high probability that if one antenna is suffering a high				
	level of fading, another antenna has sufficient signal level.				
22	Spread spectrum is an important form of encoding for wireless communications.	T			
23	In a MIMO scheme the transmitter employs a single antenna.		F		
24	Subchannelization is not useful for battery-powered devices.		F		
25	Wireless systems are more expensive than wired systems		F		
26	Bluetooth is intended to support an open-ended list of applications, including	T			
	data (e.g., schedules and telephone numbers), audio, graphics, and even video.				
27	Up to eleven devices can communicate in a small network called a piconet .		F		
28	A device in one piconet may also exist as part of another piconet and may function as either a	T			
	slave or a master in each piconet				
29	The error correction scheme must be adequate to cope with the inherently unreliable wireless	T			
	link but must also be streamlined and efficient.				

30	One of the easiest design aspects of switched data networks is routing.		F
31	ARPANET is a packet switching network that was the foundation of the present day Internet.		F
32	If the robustness has to do with the ability of the network to deliver packets via some route	T	
	in the face of localized failures and overloads.		
33	The simplest criterion in the selection of a route is to choose the maximum nodes available		F
34	When the internal operation of the network is datagram, a routing decision is made		F
	individually for each packet.		
35	With user routing the routing decision is made by the source station, rather than by a network	T	
	node, and is then communicated to the network. This allows the user to dictate a route		
	through the network that meets criteria local to that user.		