

Exam Chapter 9

CSC100 Spring 2004 Exam 3 Chapters 9 Version A

Name: Section:

This is a closed-book exam. No reference aids or calculators are permitted.

Put your name and section number on your exam question book and the mark-sense answer sheet.

You may write on the exam. You may use the back side of question book pages as scrap paper.

Recommendation: Do questions 33 and 34 first (Lists). Answer these on the question book.

Do question 32 (table) before doing questions 28 through 31 (Number Systems conversion). Show your work on the question book for number system questions that require calculation, even if the answer is finally to be recorded on the mark-sense answer sheet.

Circle the answer letter on the question book AND fill in the mark-sense answer sheet. You must turn both in. **Some choices may be on the next page.**

Each multiple choice question has 4 or 5 choices. Only one answer will be considered correct.

Choose the best answer. Choose the answer that distinguishes the term in the question from other terms. Some answers may be true, but not a defining characteristic of the term in question.

Note that a response is false if any portion of the statement is false.

1. Email is
 - ☐ a type of armor to block darts from a cross-bow.
 - ☐ the preferred method of fetching large graphics files.
 - ☐ the transfer of messages to an email server.
 - ☐ the most efficient method of transfer of files between computers.
 - ☐ a method of streaming audio and video files.

2. An internal network that uses the Internet protocol is a(n)
 - ☐ internet
 - ☐ fishnet
 - ☐ eternalnet
 - ☐ intranet
 - ☐ extranet

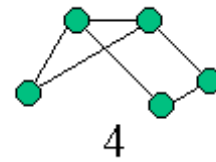
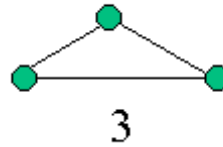
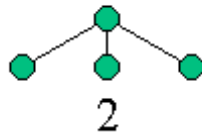
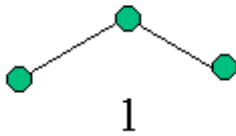
3. A program that establishes a network connection, and manages sending and receiving of data, is called
 - ☐ operating system.
 - ☐ data transmoval software.
 - ☐ communication software.
 - ☐ office productivity software.
 - ☐ network security manager.

4. A special series of bits used on a ring network that given permission to a specific computer to transmit is called a
 - ☐ ringer
 - ☐ telnet command
 - ☐ token
 - ☐ email header
 - ☐ calling card

5. A protocol for sending brief text messages to mobile devices is called

- ☐ Short Message Service (SMS)
- ☐ Post Office Protocol (POP)
- ☐ File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- ☐ Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
- ☐ Wireless Instant Messaging Protocol (WIMP)

6. Which of the below is a bus topology?



- ☐ Number 3
- ☐ Number 5
- ☐ Number 1
- ☐ Number 2
- ☐ Number 4

7. Messages are signals transmitted by

- ☐ magic
- ☐ mental telepathy
- ☐ moving energy
- ☐ dreams
- ☐ wishful thinking

8. What is noise?

- ☐ Undesired electrical component in an optical fiber.
- ☐ Output of the stereo next door.
- ☐ Lectures in computer literacy.
- ☐ A competing signal.
- ☐ Unwanted random component of energy that tends to mask a desired signal.

9. An electrical charge in motion generates a

- ☐ safety hazard.
- ☐ binary digit.
- ☐ message.
- ☐ magnetic field.
- ☐ modulated wave.

10. Shielded twisted pair cable is recommended
- ☐ to remove excess heat generated by electron motion inside the cable.
 - ☐ to add strength, allowing cable to be stretched longer distances without support.
 - ☐ to protect plastic insulation from decomposition by ultraviolet radiation from the sun.
 - ☐ to keep photons hidden from wire taps.
 - ☐ to protect signals from high levels of external electromagnetic noise.
11. What is the purpose of communications software?
- ☐ To perform functions not available over the internet.
 - ☐ Establish a connection and manage the transmission of data.
 - ☐ To replace the need for a Network Interface Card (NIC).
 - ☐ Ensure that a Virtual Private Network (VPN) remains private.
 - ☐ Perform communications functions that are too slow by hardware.
12. How does a peer-to-peer network differ from a client-server network?
- ☐ A peer-to-peer network requires tug boats.
 - ☐ A peer-to-peer network responds to requests for centralized shared network resources.
 - ☐ A client-server network tasks clients for data to give to other clients.
 - ☐ A peer-to-peer network is non-hierarchical; a client-server network is hierarchical in structure, with tasking originated by clients.
 - ☐ A peer-to-peer network coordinates tasks of all network computers.
13. The defining difference between a client and a server is
- ☐ storage space and power.
 - ☐ which one generates tasking orders.
 - ☐ telephone accessability.
 - ☐ memory and hard drive.
 - ☐ the CPU operations.

[Click here to check your answers.](#)