All the Multiple Choice Question and Answer (MCQs) have been compiled from the books of Data Communication and Networking by the well known author behrouz A forouzan.

In this section of Data Communication and Networking – **Wireless LANs** multiple choice (MCQ) based Questions and Answers PDF covers the below lists of topics.

- 1. Ethernet Multiple Choice Question and Answer.
- 2. IEEE 802.3 standard Multiple Choice Question and Answer.
- 3. LLC sublayer and the MAC sublayer Multiple Choice Question and Answer.
- 4. 10Base5 (thick Ethernet), 10Base2 (thin Ethernet), 10Base-T (twisted-pair Ethernet), and 10Base-FL (fiber link Ethernet) Multiple Choice Question and Answer.
- 5. Fast Ethernet Multiple Choice Question and Answer.
- Common Fast Ethernet implementations, 100Base-TX (two pairs of twisted-pair cable), 100Base-FX (two fiber-optic cables), and 100Base-T4 (four pairs of voice-grade, or higher, twisted-pair cable) Multiple Choice Question and Answer.
- 7. Gigabit Ethernet Multiple Choice Question and Answer.
- 8. common Gigabit Ethernet implementations, 1000Base-SX (two optical fibers and a shortwave laser source), 100Base-LX (two optical fibers and a long-wave laser source), and 100Base-T (four twisted pairs) Multiple Choice Question and Answer.

Practice now to sharpen your concept.



1. IEEE has defined the specifications for a wireless LAN, called, which covers the physical and data link
A. IEEE 802.3 B. IEEE 802.5 C. IEEE 802.11 D. IEEE 802.2
2. In IEEE 802.11, a is made of stationary or mobile wireless stations and an optional central base station, known as the access point (AP). A. ESS B. BSS C. CSS D. none of the above
3. In IEEE 802.11, a BSS without an AP is called an
A. an ad hoc architecture B. an infrastructure network C. either (a) or (b) D. neither (a) nor (b)
4. In IEEE 802.11, a BSS with an AP is sometimes referred to as
A. an ad hoc architecture B. an infrastructure network C. either (a) or (b) D. neither (a) nor (b)



Ca		infrastructure network (not in an
9.	In IEEE 802.11.	is an optional access method that
	In IEEE 802.11, a station om one ESS to another. A. no-transition B. BSS-transition C. ESS-transition D. none of the above	with mobility can move
fr		withmobility can move out the movement is confined
		with mobility is either moving only inside a BSS.
	· ·	ication between two stations in occurs via two



- A. DCF
- B. PCF
- C. either (a) or (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

10. In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from one station in a BSS to another without passing through the distribution system, the address flag is _____

- A. 00
- B. 01
- C. 10
- D.11

	Answer key for MCQ SET- 1
Q-1	Correct Answer :IEEE 802.11
Q-2	Correct Answer :BSS
Q-3	Correct Answer :an ad hoc architecture
Q-4	Correct Answer :an infrastructure network
Q-5	Correct Answer :APs
Q-6	Correct Answer :no-transition
Q-7	Correct Answer :BSS-transition
Q-8	Correct Answer :ESS-transition
Q-9	Correct Answer :PCF
Q-10	Correct Answer :00

Wireless LANs MCQ Set-2



1. In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is coming from an AP and going to a station, the address flag is A. 00 B. 01 C. 10 D. 11
2. In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from a station to an AP, the address flag is A. 00 B. 01 C. 10 D. 11
3. In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from one AP to another AP in a wireless distribution system, the address flag is A. 00 B. 01 C. 10 D. 11
4. The IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LANs defines two services: and A. BSS; ASS B. ESS; SSS C. BSS; ESS D. BSS; DCF
5. In IEEE 802.11, the access method used in the DCF sublaver is

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A. ALOHA

B. CSMA/CA

	D. none of the above
su	In IEEE 802.11, the access method used in the PCF blayer is A. contention B. controlled C. polling D. none of the above
av	In IEEE 802.11, the is a timer used for collision oidance A. NAV B. BSS C. ESS D. none of the above
	In IEEE 802.11, the MAC layer frame has fields A. four B. five C. six D. none of the above
to	In IEEE 802.11, the addressing mechanism can include up addresses A. four B. five C. six D. none of the above

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10. The original IEEE 802.11, uses _____

- A. FHSS
- B. DSSS
- C. OFDM
- D. either (a) or (b)

	Answer key for MCQ SET- 2			
Q-1	Correct Answer :01			
Q-2	Correct Answer :10			
Q-3	Correct Answer :11			
Q-4	Correct Answer :BSS; ESS			
Q-5	Correct Answer :CSMA/CA			
Q-6	Correct Answer :polling			
Q-7	Correct Answer :NAV			
Q-8	Correct Answer :none of the above			
Q-9	Correct Answer :four			
Q-10	Correct Answer :either (a) or (b)			

Wireless LANs MCQ Set-3

1.	The	IEEE	802.	11a,	uses	
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- A. FHSS
- B. DSSS
- C. OFDM
- D. either (a) or (b)



2.	The IEEE 802.11b, uses A. FHSS B. DSSS C. OFDM D. either (a) or (b)
3.	The IEEE 802.11g, uses A. FHSS B. DSSS C. OFDM D. either (a) or (b)
4.	The original IEEE 802.11, has a data rate ofMbps. A. 1 B. 6 C. 11 D. 22
5.	IEEE 802.11a, has a data rate ofMbps A. 1 B. 2 C. 6 D. none of the above
6.	IEEE 802.11b, has a data rate ofMbps A. 1 B. 2 C. 5.5 D. none of the above



7. IEEE 802.11g, has a data rate ofMbps A. 1 B. 2 C. 11 D. 22	
8. The IEEE 802.11 wireless LANs use types of frames A. four B. five C. six D. none of the above	
9. Bluetooth is a technology that connects devices (called gadgets) in a small area A. wired LAN B. wireless LAN C. VLAN D. none of the above	. 1
10. A Bluetooth network is called a A. piconet B. scatternet C. bluenet D. none of the above	

	Answer key for MCQ SET- 3
Q-1	Correct Answer :OFDM
Q-2	Correct Answer :DSSS



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Q-3	Correct Answer :OFDM
Q-4	Correct Answer :1
Q-5	Correct Answer :6
Q-6	Correct Answer :5.5
Q-7	Correct Answer :22
Q-8	Correct Answer :none of the above
Q-9	Correct Answer :wireless LAN
Q-10	Correct Answer :piconet

Wireless LANs MCQ Set-4

1. In Bluetooth, multiple form a network called a
A. scatternet; piconets B. piconets: scatternet C. piconets: bluenet D. bluenet; scatternet
2. A Bluetooth network consists of primary device(s and up to secondary devices. A. one; five B. five; three C. two; six D. one; seven
3. The RTS and CTS frames in CSMA/CA solve the hidden station problem. The RTS and CTS frames in CSMA/CA solve the exposed station problem. A. can; cannot B. cannot; can



	C. can; can D. cannot; cannot
4.	In Bluetooth, the current data rate isMbps A. 2 B. 5 C. 11 D. none of the above
	In Bluetooth, the layer is roughly equivalent to the hysical layer of the Internet model. A. radio B. baseband C. L2CAP D. none of the above
	In Bluetooth, thelayer is roughly equivalent to the AC sublayer in LANs. A. radio B. baseband C. L2CAP D. none of the above
	In Bluetooth, the L2CAP sublayer, is roughly equivalent to e LLC sublayer in LANs A. radio B. baseband C. L2CAP D. none of the above



- 8. The access method in Bluetooth is _____
 - A. FDMA
 - **B. TDD-TDMA**
 - C. CDMA
 - D. none of the above
- 9. In Bluetooth, the _____ link is used when avoiding latency (delay in data delivery) is more important than integrity (error-free delivery).
 - A. SCO
 - B. ACL
 - C.ACO
 - D.SCL
- 10. In Bluetooth, the _____ link is used when data integrity is more important than avoiding latency.
 - A. SCO
 - B. ACL
 - C.ACO
 - D.SCL

Answer key for MCQ SET- 4		
Q-1	Correct Answer :piconets: scatternet	
Q-2	Correct Answer :one; seven	
Q-3	Correct Answer :can; cannot	
Q-4	Correct Answer :none of the above	
Q-5	Correct Answer :radio	
Q-6	Correct Answer :baseband	
Q-7	Correct Answer :L2CAP	
Q-8	Correct Answer :TDD-TDMA	
Q-9	Correct Answer :SCO	



Q-10 Correct Answer :ACL

