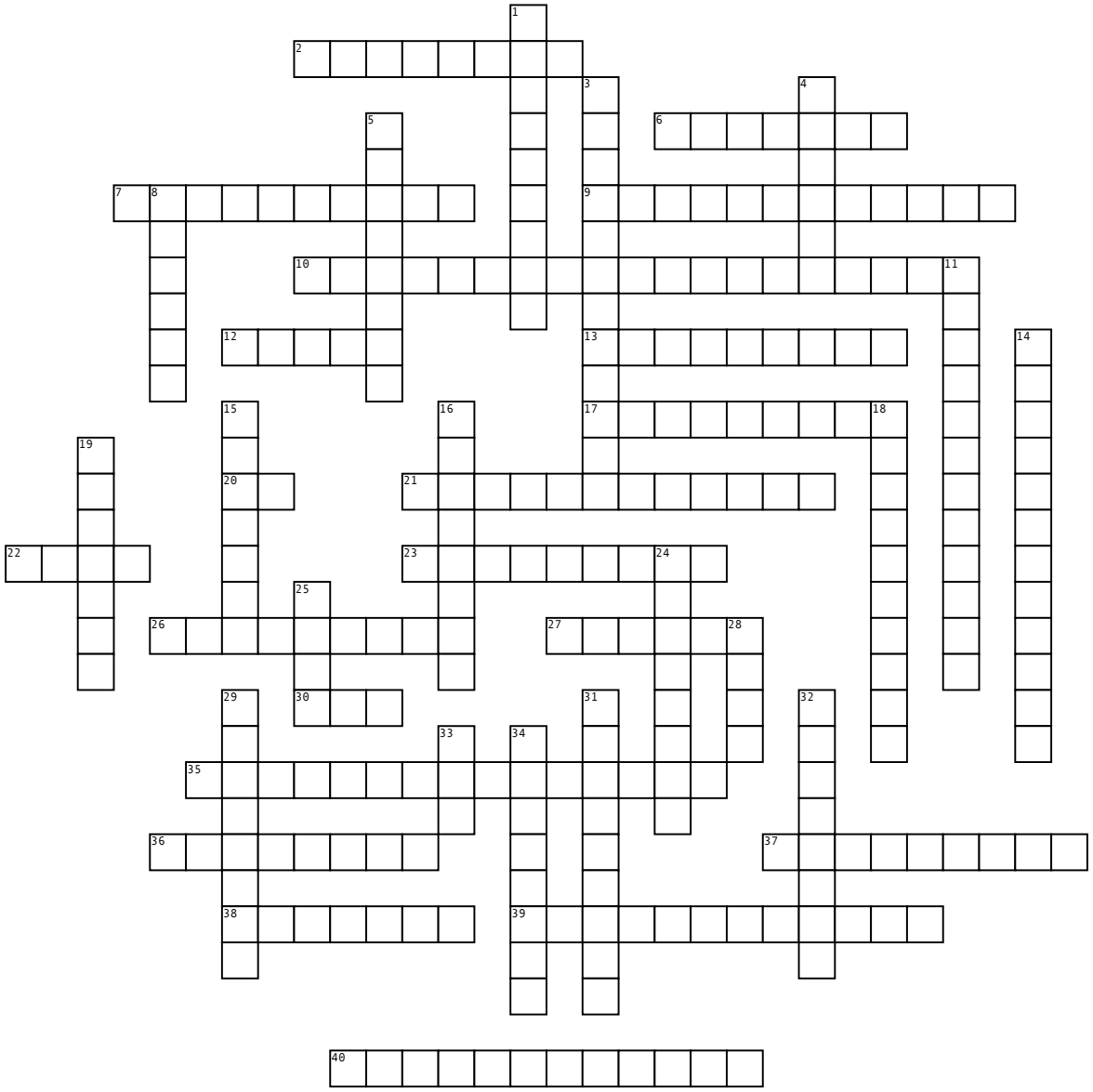
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Chapter 4



Across

2. optical fiber is composed of two kinds of glass cor and _____

6. THe lower sublayer media access control does what with the media access processes performed by the hardware

7. copper cable sends what kind of pulses?

9. what is it called when The fiber-optic media are not precisely aligned to one another when joined

10. what provides wireless communication capability to each network host

12. fiber optic cables sends patterns of _____

13. what is it called when there is a disturbance caused by the electric or magnetic fields of a signal

17. The user data is segmented by which layer?

20. WHat concentrates the wireless signals from users and connects to the existing copper-based network infrastructure, such as Ethernet

21. what is the word for how the nodes share the media

22. single-mode fiber consists of a very small ____ and uses expensive laser technology to send a single ray of light

23. what is the capacity of a medium to carry data?

26. what kind of fiber consists of a larger core and uses LED emitters to send light pulses

27. unshielded twisted par, shielded twisted pair, and coaxial are apart of what kind of media

30. which cabling provides better noise protection than UTP?

35. what is the most common type of networking cable

36. what type of proprietary cable is used to connect a workstation to a router or switch console port

37. What kind of transmissions are sent through cable.

38. Which layer is the data put into packets?

39. what is it when wireless data communication technologies work well in open environments.

40. What is it when wireless is susceptible to interference and can be disrupted by such common devices as household cordless phones,some types of fluorescent lights,microwave ovens, etc.

Down

1. What is it called when the media ends are not well polished, or dirt is present at the termination

3. What does the Logical Link Control do with the network layer

4. what is it called when the media does not completely touch at the splice or connection

5. what is it when wireless communication coverage requires no access to a physical strand of media

8. light pulses representing the transmitted data as bits on the media are generated by either light emitting diodes (LEDs) or _____

11. What is it called when WLANs operate in half-duplex, which means only one device can send or receive at a time

14. what is is called when two wires in an electrical circuit are placed close together and their magnetic fields are the exact opposite of each other

15. which type of media cable attaches antennas to wireless devices

16. The data link layer_____ network data for the physical network

18. what measures the transfer of bits across the internet?

19. EMI and RFI signal do what to the data signals being carried by copper media

24. what is the word for how the connection between the nodes appears to the data link layer

25. Radio wave signals represents the ____ in each frame

28. UTP cables are usually terminated with what type of connector

29. Which layer further puts the information into encapsulation by frames?

31. what cable is used to interconnect similar devices

32. What OSI layer provides the means to transport the bits that make up the data link layer across the network media?

33. what type of cabling is the most common networking media?

34. what kind of connection do you need to before any network communications can occur?