1 In a frequency-domain plot, the horizontal axis measures the _____.
A) signal amplitude
B) frequency
C) phase
D) time

2 In a time-domain plot, the horizontal axis is a measure of _____.
A) signal amplitude
B) frequency
C) phase
D) time

3 _____ data are continuous and take continuous values.
A) Analog
B) Digital
C) Analog or digital
D) None of the choices are correct

4 _____ data have discrete states and take discrete values.
A) Analog
B) Digital
C) Analog or digital
D) None of the choices are correct

5 _____ signals have an infinite number of values in a time interval.
A) Analog
B) Digital
C) Either analog or digital
D) None of the choices are correct

6 _____ signals can have only a limited number of values in a time interval.
A) Analog
B) Digital
C) Either analog or digital
D) None of the choices are correct

7 Frequency and period are _____.
A) inverse of each other
B) proportional to each other
C) the same
D) are not related

8 _____is the rate of change with respect to time.
A) Amplitude
B) Time
C) Frequency
D) Phase

9 _____ describes the position of the waveform relative to time 0.
A) Amplitude
B) Time
C) Frequency
D) Phase

10 A simple sine wave can be represented by one single spike in the _____ domain.
A) amplitude
B) time
C) frequency
D) phase

11 As frequency increases, the period _____.
A) decreases
B) increases
C) remains the same
D) None of the choices are correct

12 _____ is a type of transmission impairment in which the signal loses strength due to the resistance of the transmission medium.
A) Attenuation
B) Distortion
C) Noise
D) Decibel

13 _____ is a type of transmission impairment in which the signal loses strength due to the different propagation speeds of each frequency that makes up the signal.
A) Attenuation
B) Distortion
C) Noise
D) Decibel

14 _____ is a type of transmission impairment in which an outside source such as crosstalk corrupts a signal.
A) Attenuation
B) Distortion
C) Noise
D) Decibel

15 When propagation speed is multiplied by propagation time, we get the _____.
A) throughput
B) wavelength of the signal
C) distortion factor
D) distance a signal or bit has traveled

16 Baseband transmission of a digital signal is possible only if we have a _____ channel.
A) low-pass
B) bandpass
C) low rate
D) high rate

17 If the available channel is a _____ channel, we cannot send a digital signal directly to the channel.
A) low-pass
B) bandpass
C) low rate
D) high rate

18 For a _____ channel, the Nyquist bit rate formula defines the theoretical maximum bit rate.
A) noisy
B) noiseless
C) bandpass
D) low-pass

19 For a _____ channel, we need to use the Shannon capacity to find the maximum bit rate.
A) noisy
B) noiseless
C) bandpass
D) low-pass

20 _____ can impair a signal.
A) Attenuation
B) Distortion
C) Noise
D) All of the choices are correct

21 The _____ product defines the number of bits that can fill the link.
A) bandwidth-period
B) frequency-amplitude
C) bandwidth-delay
D) delay-amplitude