Program: BE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

 Course Code: ECC602 and Course Name: Computer Communication Network

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

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| Q1.  | By using which of the following gives us constant time delay? |
| Option A: |  FDM Technique |
| Option B: |  WDM Technique |
| Option C: |  Synchronous TDM Technique |
| Option D:  |  CDM Technique |
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| Q2. | Frame relay has error detection at the \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  physical layer |
| Option B: |  data link layer |
| Option C: |  network layer |
| Option D: |  Transport layer |
|  |  |
| Q3. | The number of layers in ISO OSI reference model is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: | 5 |
| Option B: | 7 |
| Option C: | 6 |
| Option D: | 10 |
|  |  |
| Q4. | In Byte stuffing a special byte is added to the data section of frame when there is a character with same the same pattern as the |
| Option A: | Flag |
| Option B: | Error |
| Option C: |  Sender  |
| Option D: | Destination |
|  |  |
| Q5. | In HDLC protocol , the frames sent by the secondary station are called |
| Option A: |  commands |
| Option B: |  responses |
| Option C: |  data |
| Option D:  |  inputs |
|  |  |
| Q6. | Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN? |
| Option A: |  CDMA |
| Option B: |  CSMA/CA |
| Option C: |  ALOHA |
| Option D:  |  CSMA/CD |
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| Q7.  | What are the common protocols associated with the network layer? |
| Option A: |  Address Resolution Protocol |
| Option B: |  Reverse Address Resolution Protocol |
| Option C: |  Internet protocol |
| Option D:  |  Neighbour Discovery Protocol |
|  |  |
| Q8.  | Connection establishment in TCP is done by which mechanism? |
| Option A: |  Flow control |
| Option B: |  Three-Way Handshaking |
| Option C: |  Forwarding |
| Option D:  |  Synchronization |
|  |  |
| Q9. | Following is not the function of the MAC sublayer: |
| Option A: |  Control of access to media |
| Option B: |  Unique addressing to the stations directly connected to LAN |
| Option C: |  Error Detection |
| Option D:  |  Flow control operation |
|  |  |
| Q10.  | Which of this is not a guided media? |
| Option A: |  Fiber optical cable |
| Option B: |  Coaxial cable |
| Option C: |  Wireless LAN |
| Option D:  |  Copper wire |
|  |  |
| Q11.  |   The TCP segment begins with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fixed format header. |
| Option A: |  16 byte |
| Option B: |  20 byte |
| Option C: |  32 byte |
| Option D:  |  64 byte |
|  |  |
| Q12.  | TCP process may not write and read data at the same speed, So we need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for storage. |
| Option A: |  Packets |
| Option B: |  Buffers |
| Option C: |  Segments |
| Option D: |  Stacks |
|  |  |
| Q13. |  Which of the following tasks is not done by data link layer? |
| Option A: |  Framing |
| Option B: |  Error Control |
| Option C: |  Flow Control |
| Option D:  |  Channel Coding |
|  |  |
| Q14.  |  The frame type that refers to High-level Data Link Control error detection field is  |
| Option A: | Frame check sequence field |
| Option B: | Control field |
| Option C: | lag field |
| Option D:  | Information field |
|  |  |
| Q15. |  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work at the network layer of the OSI model. |
| Option A: |  Bridges |
| Option B: |  Hubs |
| Option C: |  Routers |
| Option D:  |  Gateways |
|  |  |
| Q16.  | Which transmission media provides the highest transmission speed in a network? |
| Option A: |  Coaxial Cable |
| Option B: |  Twisted Pair Cable |
| Option C: |  Optical Fiber |
| Option D:  |  Electrical Cable |
|  |  |
| Q17. | In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_method of multiple access there is probability of access conflict with increase in the number of stations. |
| Option A: |  Normal Access |
| Option B: |  Random Access |
| Option C: |  Channelization |
| Option D: |  Controlled Access |
|  |  |
| Q18. | To create a neighbourhood relationship, a router running BGP sends an ………. message. |
| Option A: |  open |
| Option B: |  update |
| Option C: |  keep alive |
| Option D:  |  close |
|  |  |
| Q19.  | In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are |
| Option A: |  Added |
| Option B: |  Removed |
| Option C: |  Rearranged |
| Option D:  |  Modified |
|  |  |
| Q20. |   What is the header size of a UDP packet? |
| Option A: |  8 bytes |
| Option B: |  8 bits |
| Option C: |  16 bytes |
| Option D: |  124 bytes |
|  |  |
| Q21. |  In Three-Way Handshaking process, the situation where both the TCP’s issue an active open is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Mutual open |
| Option B: |  Mutual Close |
| Option C: |  Simultaneous open |
| Option D:  |  Simultaneous close |
|  |  |
| Q22.  | In IPv4 Addresses, classful addressing is replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Classless Addressing |
| Option B: |  Classful Addressing |
| Option C: |  Classful Advertising |
| Option D:  |  Classless Advertising |
|  |  |
| Q23. |  Geostationary satellites \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Are Placed At A Fixed Point Above The Earth |
| Option B: |  Rotate The Earth About A Fixed Axis |
| Option C: |  Rotate The Earth About A Varying Axis |
| Option D:  |  Are Placed At A Different Point Above The Earth |
|  |  |
| Q24.  |  UDP needs the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ address to deliver the user datagram to the correct application process. |
| Option A: |  port |
| Option B: |  application |
| Option C: |  internet |
| Option D:  |  IP |
|  |  |
| Q25. |  ICMP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Internet Coordinate Message Protocol |
| Option B: |  Internet Control Message Protocol |
| Option C: |  Interconnect Control Message Protocol |
| Option D:  |  Interconnect Coordinate Message Protocol |
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