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 |
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| Q3. | The number of layers in ISO OSI reference model is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: | 5 |
| Option B: | 7 |
| Option C: | 6 |
| Option D: | 10 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| Q15. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work at the network layer of the OSI model. |
| Option A: | Bridges |
| Option B: | Hubs |
| Option C: | Routers |
| Option D: | Gateways |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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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