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JNTU ONLINE EXAMINATIONS [Mid 2 - TSSN]

1. If a protocol specifies the data should be sent at 100 Mbps, this is a _____

- a. syntax
- b. semantics
- c. timing**
- d. management

2. When a protocol specifies that the address of the sender must occupy the first four bytes of a message this is a _____

- a. syntax**
- b. semantics
- c. timing
- d. management

3. Dialog control is a function of the _____ layer

- a. transport
- b. session**
- c. presentation
- d. application

4. The _____ layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals

- a. physical**
- b. data link
- c. transport
- d. presentation

5. The _____ layer can use the trailer of the frame for error detection

- a. physical
- b. data link
- c. transport**
- d. presentation

6. The information to be communicated in a data communication system is the _____

- a. Medium**
- b. Protocol
- c. Message
- d. Transmission

7. The OSI model consists of _____ layers

- a. Five
- b. Three
- c. Seven**
- d. Eight

8. The physical layer is concerned with the transmission of __ over the physical medium

- a. Program
- b. Dialogs
- c. Protocols
- d. Bits**

9. Layer 2 lies between the physical layer and the _____ layer

- a. network**
- b. datalink
- c. transport
- d. presentation

10. In the _____ layer, the data unit is called a frame

- a. physical
- b. datalink**
- c. network
- d. transport

11. In a _____ topology, if there are 'n' devices in a network, each device has 'n' ports for cables.

- a. mesh**
- b. star
- c. bus
- d. ring

12. Transmission mode refers to _____ a. direction of information flow between two devices

- b. type of information flow between two devices
- c. speed of information flow between two devices
- d. topology used for information flow between two devices

13. A television broadcast is an example of _____ transmission

- a. simplex
- b. half duplex
- c. full duplex
- d. automatic

14. A network that contains multiple hubs is most likely configured in _____ topology

- a. mesh
- b. tree
- c. bus
- d. star

15. A tree topology is a variation of a _____ topology

- a. mesh
- b. star
- c. bus
- d. ring

16. A _____ is a device that transmit or receive data in the form of an analog or digital signal through a network

- a. digital connecting equipment
- b. data circuit - terminating equipment
- c. data converting equipment
- d. digital communication equipment

17. A _____ is a device that is a source or destination for binary digital data

- a. data terminal equipment
- b. data transmission equipment
- c. digital terminal encoder
- d. digital transmission equipment

18. The _____ standard defines a widely used DTE - DCE interface

- a. EIA - 232
- b. EIA - 132
- c. EIA - 332
- d. EIA - 442

19. DCE is a _____

- a. modem
- b. amplifier
- c. repeater
- d. attenuator

20. Citizen band radio is an example of _____ transmission.

- a. full duplex
- b. half duplex

- c. simplex
- d. full full duplex

21. The data transmission on PSTN using 4 ary DPSK modulation supports speed of ____

- a. 1200 bps
- b. 1600 bps
- c. 9600 bps
- d. 2400 bps

22. A noiseless communication channel has a bandwidth of 6 MHz. What is the maximum data rate that can be supported in this channel if four levels are used to represent digital data?

- a. 48 Mbps
- b. 24 Mbps
- c. 96 Mbps
- d. 12 Mbps

23. The baud rate (R_b) and bit rate (R) are related as _____ where 'n' is number

of bits required to represent signal level

- a. $R_b = R \times n$
- b. $R_b = R$
- c. $R_b =$
- d. $R_b = n$

24. Voice traffic has typical line utilisation of _____

- a. 5-15 %
- b. 85-95%
- c. 15-45 %
- d. 45-85 %

25. If the signal to noise ratio is about 30 dB i.e., 1000 for 3 kHz Bandwidth of the channel, the maximum bit rate tolerable is ____

- a. 30, 000 bps
- b. 3000 bps
- c. 300 bps
- d. 3,00,000 bps

26. A voice channel in a PSTN is band limited with a nominal bandwidth of _____

- a. 50 KHz
- b. 500 KHz
- c. 310 KHz
- d. 3.1 KHz

27. The maximum rate of signal transitions that can be supported by a channel is _____

- a. baud rate
- b. bit rate
- c. byte rate
- d. word rate

28. For the data with an alternating pattern of one's and zero's, the effective transition rate is _____

- a. R_b
- b.
- c.
- d.

29. The data will be transmitted continuously in the same order as send by the transmitting end is _____

- a. connection service
- b. connection less service
- c. data gram
- d. virtual circuit

30. Voice traffic is

- a. continuous and require low band width for long duration
- b. bursty and require low band width for long duration
- c. continuous and require high band width for long duration
- d. bursty and require high band width for long duration

31. A circuit switched connection involves 5 switching nodes. Each node takes 2 seconds and 0.2 second for establishing and releasing connections respectively. If the data transfer rate is 2400 bps. Compute the data transfer time for a message that is 300 bytes long

- a. 10 seconds
- b. 100 seconds
- c. 1000 seconds
- d. 0.1 second

32. A circuit switched network take 5 seconds and 0.5 second for establishing and releasing connections and 10 seconds time for data transmission after connection establishment. Compute the total time taken for data transfer

- a. 10 seconds
- b. 15.5 seconds

- c. 10.5 seconds
- d. 15 seconds

33. The _____ of a TSI controls the order of delivery of slot values that are stored in RAM

- a. Crossbar
- b. Crosspoint
- c. Control unit
- d. Transceiver

34. In _____ switching, delivery of data is delayed because data must be stored and Retrieved from RAM

- a. Space division
- b. Time division
- c. crossbar
- d. Multistage

35. In a time division switch, a _____ governs the destination of a packet stored in RAM

- a. TDM Bus
- b. Cross point
- c. Cross bar
- d. Control unit

36. In _____ switching, the data from a single device travel continuously on dedicated links to the destination.

- a. Circuit
- b. Datagram
- c. Packet
- d. Message

37. The _____ is a device that connects 'n' inputs to 'm' outputs

- a. Crosspoint
- b. Crossbar
- c. Modem
- d. RAM

38. How many cross points are needed in a single stage switch with 40 inputs and 50 outputs?

- a. 40
- b. 50
- c. 90
- d. 2000

39. In a cross bar with 1000 crosspoints, how many crosspoints are statistically in use at any time?

- a. 100
- b. 250**
- c. 500
- d. 1000

40. Which of the following is a time division switch?

- a. Transceiver
- b. TDM Bus**
- c. Cross point
- d. Modem

41. If the storage delay is 5 seconds and forwarding delay is 3 seconds for transmission of 10 bytes of packet, the store and forward delay is _____

- a. 8 seconds**
- b. 5 seconds
- c. 3 seconds
- d. 10 seconds

42. IF $T_s=2s$, $T_q = 0.02 s$, $p = 200$ bits, $d = 20$ bits, $R = 1200$ bps, $K=5$ and $M = 10,000$ bits. Compute packet delay.

- a. 4. 61 seconds
- b. 46.1 seconds**
- c. 461 seconds
- d. 0.461 seconds

43. Which of the following switching technique is best if the network response to failure or congestion

- a. Circuit switching
- b. Space division switching
- c. Time division switching
- d. packet switching**

44. In message switching, the messages are stored and relayed from _____

- a. Secondary storage (disk)**
- b. RAM
- c. Cache
- d. Control Unit

45. The _____ switching is more efficient for non voice type transmission

- a. Circuit switching
- b. Space division switching
- c. Time division switching
- d. packet switching**

46. In _____ each packet of a message need not follow the same path from sender to receiver

- a. Circuit switching
- b. Time Division switching
- c. The virtual approach to packet switching
- d. The data gram approach to packet switching**

47. In _____ each packet of a message follows the same path from sender to receiver

- a. Message switching
- b. Virtual approach to packet switching**
- c. Datagram approach to packet switching
- d. Connectionless data gram approach

48. The responsibility of the _____ layer in most protocols is to reorder the packets

Before passing them on to the destination port

- a. Network layer
- b. Session layer
- c. Transport layer**
- d. Application layer

49. A permanent virtual circuit is a _____

—

- a. Circuit that can be used by all users
- b. Circuit that is dedicated to specific users**
- c. Circuit in which packet need not follow same path
- d. Circuit in which recording of packets required

50. In packet Switching _____

- a. Data is transmitted in discrete units called packets**
- b. Continuous data is transmitted without headers
- c. Discrete data is transmitted without headers
- d. Continuous data is transmitted without headers in same order

51. The three top most layers in OSI model are represented in TCP/IP by a single layer called _____ layer

- a. Presentation

- b. Session
c. Transport
d. Application
- 52. TCP/IP is protocol suite**
a. exactly matches with OSI model
b. Made up of interactive modules each of which provides a specific functionality but not necessarily interdependent
c. Not used in the internet data transfer
d. Stands for Transport control protocol/Inter protocol
- 53. Mail services and directory services are responsibilities to the _____ layer**
a. Data link
b. Session
c. Transport
d. Application
- 54. The following is an example of network support layer**
a. Session
b. Presentation
c. Application
d. Data link
- 55. The following is an example of user support layer**
a. Physical
b. Data link
c. Network
d. Application
- 56. The _____ model shows how the network functions of a computer ought to be organised.**
a. ITU - T
b. OSI
c. ISO
d. ANST
- 57. The _____ layer is the layer closest to the transmission medium**
a. Physical
b. Transport
c. Session
d. Presentation
- 58. The Data link layer responsibility is**
a. To organize bits into frames
b. To organize bits over a medium
c. To provide internet working
d. To translate, encrypt and compress data
- 59. The end to end delivery of the entire message is the responsibility of _____ layer**
a. Network
b. Transport
c. Session
d. Presentation
- 60. The _____ layer establishes, maintains and synchronises interactions between communicating devices**
a. Network
b. Transport
c. Session
d. Presentation
- 61. A CSMA/CD bus spans a distance of 1.5 km. If the data rate is 5 Mbps. and the propagation speed is 200 m/ μ s, What is the minimum frame size?**
a. 75 bits
b. 175 bits
c. 157 bits
d. 57 bits
- 62. Compute the maximum channel utilisation for a MAN which uses CSMA mechanism and has a length of 50 km and operates at 50 Mbps with a frame length of 2000 bits and the propagation delay is 5 μ s/km**
a. 0.14
b. 1.4
c. 0.014
d. 14
- 63. The data rate of FDDI is _____**
—
a. 100 Mbps
b. 10 Mbps
c. 1 Mbps
d. 1000 Mbps
- 64. In CSMA/CD, the number of collisions is _____ that in MA (multiple Access)**
a. greater than
b. less than
c. Equal to
d. Twice

65. The internet protocol is defined at _ _ _ _

_ _ _ _

- a. Transport layer
- b. Application layer
- c. Network layer**
- d. Session layer

66. A _ _ _ _ _ is a data communication system with in a building, plant or campus or between near by building

- a. LAN**
- b. MAN
- c. WAN
- d. CAN

67. A _ _ _ _ is a data communication system covering an area of the size of a town or city

- a. LAN
- b. MAN**
- c. WAN
- d. CAN

68. A _ _ _ _ _ is a data communication system spanning states, countries or whole world

- a. LAN
- b. MAN
- c. WAN**
- d. CAN

69. LAN have data rates in range

- a. 4 to 16 Mbps range**
- b. 40 to 160 Mbps range
- c. 400 to 1600 Mbps range
- d. 4000 to 16,000 Mbps range

70. FDDI is an acronym for

- a. Fast data delivery interface
- b. Fiber distributed data interface**
- c. Fiber distributed digital interface
- d. Fast distributed data interface

71. Which type of bridge must have its address table entered manually?

- a. Simple**
- b. Transport
- c. Multiport
- d. Learning

72. Which type of bridge builds and updates its tables from address information on packets?

- a. Simple
- b. Multiport**

c. Transparent

d. Multi Route

73. Bridges have look up table that contains _ _ _ _ _ addresses of every station connected to it

- a. Physical**
- b. Logical
- c. Offset
- d. Vector

74. A solution to prevent loops in LAN's connected by bridges

- a. Vector routing
- b. Source routing**
- c. Adaptive routing
- d. Dynamic routing

75. A solution to prevent loops in LAN's connected by bridges

- a. Spanning tree Algorithm**
- b. Vector tree Alogorithm
- c. Routed tree Algorithm
- d. Source tree Algorithm

76. A Repeater is a device that operates in _ _ _ _ _ layer of OSI model

- a. Physical**
- b. Data link
- c. Transport
- d. Network

77. Bridges operate in _ _ _ _ _ layer of OSI model

- a. Network
- b. Application
- c. Data link**
- d. Transport

78. A Repeater is a _ _ _ _ _

- a. Regenerator**
- b. Amplifier
- c. Filter
- d. Switch

79. A repeater takes a weakened or corrupted signla and _ _ _ _ _ it

- a. amplifies
- b. regenerates**
- c. resamples
- d. reroutes

80. A bridge operates at _ _ _ _ _ layer giving it access to the physical addresses of all

Stations connected to it

- a. Data link
- b. Transport
- c. Network
- d. Application

81. In link state routing, the link state data base is _____ for routers but routing tables are _____ for each router

- a. Same, different
- b. different, Same
- c. Same, Same
- d. different, different

82. In Link state routing, every router has _ _ _ _ _ link state data base

- a. Same
- b. Different
- c. not equal
- d. Ideal

83. In _____, a router may select a new route for each packet in response to changes in condition and topology of the network

- a. Adaptive routing
- b. Non adaptive routing
- c. Least cost routing
- d. Shortest routing

84. The shortest path in routing can refer to _ _ _ _ _

- a. Least expensive path
- b. Non reliable path
- c. Slowest
- d. more costly

85. A cost is assigned to a packet when it leaves the router in _____ routing

- a. Distance vector
- b. Link state
- c. Vector link
- d. Dijkstra

86. Gate ways function in which OSI layers

- a. the lower three
- b. the upper four
- c. All Seven
- d. all but the physical layer

87. Routers function in the _____ layer

- a. Physical and data link
- b. Physical, data link and the network

- c. Data link and network
- d. Network and transport

88. In which routing method do all the routers have a common data base?

- a. Distance vector
- b. Link state
- c. Link Vector
- d. Adaptive

89. A Gate way is _____

- a. Regenerator
- b. Protocol converter
- c. Switch
- d. Amplifier

90. In _____ routing once a pathway to a destination has been selected, the router send all packets for that destination along that one route

- a. Non adaptive
- b. Least Cost
- c. Shortest
- d. Adaptive

91. If 4000 frames are transmitted per second with 48 bits per frame then the frame size is _____

- a. 192 Kbps
- b. 1.544 Mbps
- c. 192 Mbps
- d. 1.544 Kbps

92. If 'S' is frame size, RF is frame rate in frames per second. 'D' is number of informtion

bits in each frame then the frame size is _ _ _ _

- a. $RF \times D$
- b. $RF \times S$
- c. $RF \times S \times D$
- d.

93. The digital service in which no network manipulation of the information contents is _ _ _ _ _

- a. Bearer service
- b. Tele service
- c. Supplementary service
- d. Basic service

94. The digital service in which network may change or process information contents is _ _ _ _ _

a. Bearer service

b. Tele service

c. Supplementary service

d. Basic service

95. The _____ channel can be used for telemetry and alarms

a. B

b. C

c. D

d. H

96. ISDN is an acronym for

a. Information services for digital networks

b. Inter network system for data networks

c. Integrated services digital network

d. Integrated signal digital network

97. ISDN was developed by

a. ITU-T

b. IEEE

c. IMT

d. T

98. ISDN _____

a. is a set of protocols that combines digital telephony and data transport services

b. Uses analog switches and analog path to establish different services

c. supports only non voice services

d. Supports only non real time services

99. The _____ channel has the lowest data rate

a. B

b. C

c. D

d. H

100. The _____ channel is used for applications requiring a transmission rate greater than 64 kbps

a. B

b. C

c. D

d. H

101. The overhead using BRI is _____ percent of the total data rate

a. 10

b. 20

c. 25

d. 30

102. The overhead in PRI is _____ percent of the total data rate

a. 0.1

b. 0.4

c. 0.5

d. 0.6

103. One PRI can provide full duplex transmission between as many as a. 23 source and receiving nodes

b. 13 sources and receiving nodes

c. 32 sources and receiving nodes

d. 31 sources and receiving nodes

104. The capacity of the PRI digital pipe is exactly the same as the capacity of _____

_____ line that support North American DS-1 telephone service

a. E - 1

b. T - 2

c. E - 2

d. T - 1

105. The BRI data rate is supported by _____

a. 4000 frames/sec, 48 bits frame

b. 8000 frames/sec, 193 bits/frame

c. 4000 frames/sec, 193 bits frame

d. 8000 frames/sec, 48 bits/frame

106. A BRI is a digital pipe composed of _____

a. 2 B channels + 1 D channel

b. 2 D channels + 1B channel

c. 1 B channel + 1 D channel

d. 2 B channels + 2D channels

107. The normal user interface to an ISDN is PRI or _____

a. bit rate interface

b. basic rate interface

c. byte rate interface

d. broad rate interface

108. BRI has a data rate of _____

a. 192 Kbps

b. 1.544 Mbps

c. 192 Mbps

d. 1.544 kbps

109. PRI has a data rate of _____

a. 1.544 kbps

b. 192 kbps

c. 1.544 Mbps

d. 192 Mbps

110. PRI consists of _____ channels

a. 23

b. 24

c. 64

d. 65

111. Equipment that performs multiplexing, flow control and packetizing is _____

—

a. NT1

b. NT2

c. NT3

d. NT4

112. Equipment that organizes the data streams from a connected subscriber into frames

that can be sent over digital pipe and translates the frames received from a network into

suitable format is _____

a. NT2

b. NT3

c. NT1

d. NT4

113. A _____ converts information from non - ISDN format to ISDN format

a. TE1

b. TE2

c. TEx

d. TA

114. The ISDN equivalent of DTE is _____

—

a. TE1

b. TE2

c. TE3

d. TE4

115. Reference point defines _____

a. functions of connections between two elements of ISDN

b. functions of each type of equipment used in ISDN

c. functions of type of data transmitted in ISDN

d. functions of type of service transmitted in ISDN

116. Reference point 'R' is the specification for connecting TE2 and _____

a. TE1

b. NT1

c. NT2

d. TA

117. Reference point _____ is the specification for connecting NT1 with NT2

a. R

b. S

c. T

d. U

118. Equipment that controls the physical and electrical termination of the ISDN at the user's premises is called _____

a. NT1

b. NT2

c. NT3

d. NT4

119. Equipment that performs functions related to the OSI model's layers 1, 2 and 3 is called _____

a. NT1

b. NT2

c. NT3

d. NT4

120. _____ is a group of non-ISDN equipment

a. TE1

b. TE2

c. TEx

d. T3

121. The numbering plan of ISDN is evolved using following guidelines

a. It is independent of nature of service

b. Dependent on routing

c. Alphabets are permitted as part of address

d. Dependent on performance characteristics of connection

122. ISDN addressing system format consists of

a. 3 digits for country code 2 digits for National Code, 20 digits for subscriber number, 40 digits sub address

b. 3 digits for country code 2 digits for National Code, 10 digits for subscriber number 40

digits sub address

c. 2 digits for country code 2 digits for National Code, 20 digits for subscriber number 50 digits sub address

d. 2 digits for country code 2 digits for National Code, 10 digits for subscriber number 50 digits sub address

123. In ISDN architecture the pass along service of the ISUP enables _____

a. Forward address

b. end to end signaling

c. Call supervision

d. Circuit supervision

124. Circuit supervision and call supervision messages are examples of _____

a. Network related signaling

b. User level signaling

c. Common channel signaling

d. Uniform signaling

125. The following is an example of call information message

a. Disconnect

b. Release

c. Suspend

d. Connect

126. Which ISDN plane is associated with signaling and the D channel?

a. User

b. Control

c. Management

d. Supervisory

127. Which ISDN plane is associated with the B channels and the transmission of user information?

a. User

b. Control

c. Management

d. Supervisory

128. In ISDN architecture _____ plane defines the functionality of B and H channels

a. User

b. Control

c. Management

d. Supervisory

129. In Data link layer of ISDN architecture, the 'B' channel uses _____ protocol

a. LAPD

b. LAPB

c. PALB

d. PALD

130. In the network layer, the protocol discriminator is of _____

a. 2 bytes

b. 3 bytes

c. 8 bits

d. 4 bits

131. Which B-ISDN access method is desired for customers who need to receive distributive services but not provide distributive services to others?

a. 155.520 Mbps full duplex

b. 155.520 and 622.080 Mbps asymmetrical full duplex

c. 622.080 Mbps full duplex

d. 400 Mbps full duplex

132. The important requirement of B - ISDN is

a. Single rate switched connections

b. Channel Bandwidth upto 40 kbps per service

c. Support only one type of traffic pattern

d. Interactive and distributive services

133. Real time services such as telephone calls, video telephony, video conferencing supports _____ types of service

a. Conversational

b. Messaging

c. Retrieval

d. Distributive

134. Non real time services support _____ types of service

a. Conversational

b. Messaging

c. Retrieval

d. Distributive

135. The access method of B - ISDN that matches with rate of OC - 3 SONET link is __

a. 155.520 Mbps full duplex

- b. 155.520 and 622.080 Mbps asymmetrical full duplex
- c. 622.080 Mbps full duplex
- d. 400 Mbps full duplex

136. In B-ISDN, the general class of service between the subscriber and service provider or Between two subscribers is _____ services

- a. Interactive
- b. Distributive
- c. Conversational
- d. Messaging

137. B-ISDN provides subscribers to the network with data rates in range of _____

- a. 600 kbps
- b. 64 kbps
- c. 1.544 Mbps
- d. 600 Mbps

138. In B-ISDN when you obtain information from a public center, you are using _____ services

- a. Conversational
- b. Messaging
- c. Retrieval
- d. Distributive

139. When you store and forward messages, in B-ISDN, you are using _____ services

- a. Conversational
- b. Messaging
- c. Retrieval
- d. Distributive

140. Commercial TV is an example of _____

- a. Messaging services
- b. Conversational services
- c. Distributive services without user control
- d. Distributive services with user control

141. In the DSL family _____ uses 2BIQ encoding to lessen the effects of attenuation

- a. ADSL
- b. RADSL
- c. HDSL
- d. VDSL

142. In the DSL family, for _____, the cost is dependent on the type of communication desired.

- a. ADSL

- b. RADSL
- c. HDSL
- d. VDSL

143. _____ is similar to HDSL but uses only one single twisted - pair cable

- a. SDSL
- b. ADSL
- c. VDSL
- d. RDSL

144. In ADSL the largest frequency band is used for _____

- a. POTS
- b. upstream communication
- c. down stream communication
- d. Service

145. If the distance from the subscriber to the telephone central office is 1800 meters or less, _____ is a good choice

- a. SDSL
- b. ADSL
- c. VDSL
- d. RDSL

146. The following is symmetric digital subscriber line

- a. SDSL
- b. ADSL
- c. RADSL
- d. VHDL

147. ADSL stands for

- a. Amplitude digital subscriber line
- b. Asymmetric digital subscriber line
- c. Analog digital subscriber line
- d. Adaptive digital subscriber line

148. The down stream bandwidth in ADSL is about _____ times as wide as upstream direction

- a. 3.5
- b. 2.5
- c. 4.5
- d. 1.5

149. ADSL uses _____ modulation technique

- a. DCT
- b. DET
- c. DFT
- d. DMT

150. SDSL stands for _____

- a. Simple digital subscriber line
 - b. symmetric digital subscriber line**
 - c. sample digital subscriber line
 - d. synchronous digital subscriber line
- 151. The information rate transmission for 6 MHZ bandwidth cable with QPSK modulation is __**
- a. 36 Mbps
 - b. 24 Mbps
 - c. 12 Mbps**
 - d. 18 Mbps
- 152. The information rate transmission for 6 MHZ bandwidth cable with 8 PSK modulation is ___**
- a. 36 Mbps
 - b. 24 Mbps
 - c. 12 Mbps
 - d. 18 Mbps**
- 153. In modem, _____ functions are performed**
- a. modulation
 - b. demodulation
 - c. modulation and demodulation**
 - d. multiplication
- 154. Cable TV provides residential premises with a coaxial cable that has a bandwidth upto _____**
- a. 750 MHz**
 - b. 750 GHz
 - c. 7500 GHz
 - d. 75 GHz
- 155. For 6 MHz bandwidth with 64 QAM modulation, the download information is at a rate of __**
- a. 36 Mbps**
 - b. 384 Mbps
 - c. 256 Mbps
 - d. 64 Mbps
- 156. In cable modem, the demodulation technique used is _____**
- a. QPSK
 - b. PSK
 - c. ASK
 - d. QAM**
- 157. In cable modem the modulation technique used is _____**

- a. QPSK**
 - b. PSK
 - c. ASK
 - d. QAM
- 158. The downloading rate of cable modem is between _____**
- a. 3 and 10 Mbps**
 - b. 3 and 10 Gbps
 - c. 3 and 10 kbps
 - d. 0.3 and 0.1 Gbps
- 159. The uploading rate of cable modem is between _____**
- a. 500 Kbps and 1Mbps**
 - b. 5 Kbps and 10 Mbps
 - c. 50 Kbps and 10 Mbps
 - d. 500 Kbps and 10 Mbps
- 160. The bandwidth required for cable moden is of the order**
- a. 6 MHz**
 - b. 60 KHz
 - c. 6 GHz
 - d. 600 KHz
- 161. Cable TV and telephone network use fiber to curb to reduce _____**
- a. amount of optical fiber needed**
 - b. amount of power needed
 - c. amount of energy needed
 - d. amount of radiaion
- 162. The DMT combines elements of QAM and FDM and results in**
- a. wider bandwidth for upper and down stream direction
 - b. much wider bandwidth for down stream direcion**
 - c. narrower band width for down stream direction
 - d. narrower band width for upper stream direction and down stream direction
- 163. In cable TV network, the multiplexing used is _____**
- a. TDM
 - b. FDM
 - c. WDM**
 - d. TDMA
- 164. Discrete multitone technique combines elements of _____**
- a. QAM and FDM**

- b. QPSK and FDM
- c. PSK and FDM
- d. ASK and FDM

165. In cable TV the carriers are _____

a. Optical signals

- b. electrical signal
- c. Low frequency signals
- d. Audio signals

166. _____ is a modulation technique that eliminates the use of a carrier signal

- a. TDM
- b. FDM

c. CAP

- d. DMT

167. Which of the following is necessary for multiplexing?

a. High capacity data links

- b. Parallel transmission
- c. QAM
- d. modem

168. In FTTC ___ is the medium from the cable company office to the subscriber's curb.

- a. Coaxial
- b. Twisted pair
- c. untwisted-pair

d. Optical fiber

169. FTTC stands for

a. Fiber to the curb

- b. Fiber to the converter
- c. Fiber to the comparator
- d. Fiber to the compensator

170. In telephone network the optical signals are multiplexed at _____

a. Switching station

- b. Called subscriber end
- c. Calling subscriber end
- d. Modem

171. By using SONET _____ load can be easily carried in a VT 1.5 tributary

- a. T-3 line
- b. T-1 line**
- c. T-4 line
- d. T-6 line

172. The data rate of OC - 192 signal is _____

a. 9953.280 Mbps

- b. 4976.640 Mbps
- c. 2488.320 Mbps
- d. 1866.230 Mbps

173. The basic data rate of STS-1 signal is

a. 51.84 Mb/s

- b. 151.84 Mb/s
- c. 51.84 Kb/s
- d. 151.84 Kb/s

174. The data rate of STS-3 signal is

a. 155.52 Mb/s

- b. 155.52 Kb/s
- c. 55.52 Mb/s
- d. 55.52 Kb/s

175. By using SONET _____ load can be easily carried in a full SPE of an STS-1 frame

a. T-3 line

- b. T-5 line
- c. T-4 line
- d. T-6 line

176. SONET is a standard for _____ networks

- a. Twisted - pair cable
- b. Coaxial cable
- c. Ethernet

d. Fiber optic cable

177. SONET is an acronym for _____ network

a. synchronous optical

- b. standard optical
- c. symmetrical open
- d. standard open

178. In a SONET system _____ removes noise from a signal and can also add or remove headers.

a. STS multiplier

b. a regenerator

- c. Add/drop multiplexer
- d. a repeater

179. In a SONET system, _____ can remove signals from a path

- a. an STS multiplier
- b. a regenerator
- c. an add/drop multiplexer**
- d. a repeater

180. SONET supports

- a. electrical transmission

b. optical transmission
c. optical and electrical transmission
d. non optical and non electrical transmission
181. A frame consists of 81 columns and 8 rows of bits. The frame is sampled at 8000 kHz. The frame transmits at a bit rate of _ _ _

- a. **51.84 Mbps**
b. 64.8 Mbps
c. 164.8 Mbps
d. 151.84 Mbps

182. A frame is transmitted at a rate of 8000 frames/second, each frame consists of 810 octets. The transmission rate of frame is _ _

- a. **51.84 Mbps**
b. 64.8 Mbps
c. 164.8 Mbps
d. 151.84 Mbps

183. STS-12 created by multiplexing of _ _ _ _

- a. 3 STS - 1 signals
b. 12 STS - 1 signals
c. 4 STS - 8 signals
d. 12 STS - 12 signals

184. The basic building block in SDH hierarchy is _ _ _ _ _

- a. STS - 1
b. SPE - 1
c. STM - 1
d. VT - 1

185. The data rate of STM -1 signal is _ _ _ _

- a. **155.520 Mbps**
b. 51.840 Mbps
c. 622.080 Mbps
d. 1244.160 Mbps

186. In STS-1 frame the first three columns contain _ _ _ _ _

- a. **Section and line over head**
b. User data
c. Section, line and path over head
d. Path overhead

187. STS - 1 frame consists of _ _ _ _ _ bits

- a. **6480**
b. 8000

- c. 648
d. 800

188. Path over head is used for _ _ _ _ _

- a. **end to end tracking information**
b. Error detection
c. Multiplexing
d. Multiplying

189. The synchronous pay load envelop contains

- a. end to end tracing information
b. user data and details about charges and payments
c. Error detection
d. Multiplexing mechanism

190. Line over head of STS - 1 consists of

- a. **18 bytes**
b. 28 bytes
c. 38 bytes
d. 48 bytes

191. What is the maximum number of VT2s that STS - 1 can accomodate?

- a. 4
b. 21
c. 22
d. 23

192. What is the maximum number of VT1.5s that STS - 1 can accomodate?

- a. 3
b. 9
c. 28
d. 29

193. The data rate of STM - 32 is equal to _ _

- a. **4976.60 Mbps**
b. 9953.280 Mbps
c. 1866.230 Mbps
d. 1866.230 Mbps

194. The STM - 3 data rate is equal to _ _ _ _

- a. OC- 3
b. STS - 3
c. OC - 9
d. STS - 12

195. The _ _ _ _ _ layer is defined to carry each level of Synchronous Transport Signal.

- a. **Physical**

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- b. Transport
- c. Network
- d. Application

196. VT 1.5 accomodates _____ service

a. DS - 1

- b. CEPT - 1
- c. DS - 1C
- d. DS - 2

197. VT6 accomodates _____ service

a. DS - 1

- b. CEPT - 1
- c. DS - 1C

d. DS - 2

198. VT3 accomodates _____ service

a. DS - 1

b. CEPT - 1

c. DS - 1C

d. DS - 2

199. VT2 accomodates _____ service

a. DS - 1

b. CEPT - 1

c. DS - 1C

d. DS - 2

200. The data rate accomodates in TV2 is __

a. 2.048 Mbps

b. 1.544 Mbps

c. 3.152 Mbps

d. 6.312 Mbps

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