These are sample MCQs to indicate pattern, may or may not appear in examination

University of Mumbai

Online Examination 2020

Program: BE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII

Course Code: ECCDLO8044 and Course Name: Network Management in Telecommunication

Time: 1hour Max. Marks: 50

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

Q	NOC in network management is -------
A	Network objection criteria
B	Network operation criteria
C	Network Operation Center
D	Network ojection center
Q	INMS in network management is ---------
	international network management
A	system
B	integrated network management system
C	internet network management system
D	inter network management system
Q	EMSs in network management is ------
A	emerging mangement systems
B	e mangement systems
C	elegent mangement systems
D	element mangement systems
	Network failure is caused more often by ----
Q	-- failure than failure of passive links

A	a node
B	a manager
C	power
D	IT manager
	Planning is task of which functional group
Q	of network management?
A	Network provisioning
B	Network operations
C	Network maintainance
D	Network deployment
	Design is task of which functional group of
Q	network management?
A	Network provisioning
B	Network operations
C	Network maintainance
D	Network deployment
	Fault management & service restoration is
	a task of which functional group of
Q	network management?
A	Network provisioning
B	Network operations
C	Network maintainance
D	Network deployment
	Configuration management is task of
	which functional group of network
Q	management?
A	Network provisioning
B	Network maintainance
C	Network deployment
D	Network operations

Q	Performance management & traffic analysis is task of which functional group of network management?
A	Network deployment
B	Network operations
C	Network provisioning
D	Network maintainance
Q	Network installation is related with which functional group of network management?
A	Network maintainance
B	Network provisioning
C	Network operations
D	Network deployment
Q	The ------- group deals with clients and subscribers in providing services planned and designed by the Engineering group.
A	Network provisioning
B	Emgineering
C	customer Relations
D	Maintainance
Q	Function of Fault management is
A	Locating problems or faults on the data network.
B	Installation of new hardware or software
C	Controlling access to information on the data network
D	Provides audit trails and sounds alarms

Q	Measuring the performance of the network hardware, software and media is a function of
A	Fault Management
B	Performance management
C	Security management
D	Accounting management
Q	Traffic overload,Connectivity failure.These are common problems related to
A	Network failure problem
B	Accounting
C	Security
D	configuration
Q	Sniffer, Ping are the tools used for
A	Troubleshooting
B	Accounting Management
C	Security Management
D	Environment Management
Q	Trouble ticket administration is function of
A	Network installation and network group
B	Network Operation Centre
C	Network planning and design group
D	Users
Q	Primary responsibility of Network provisioning
A	Accounting
B	Trouble ticket generation
C	planning and Design
D	Security

Q	An_____ is used to manage end-to-end availability of acircuit that deploys multivendor and multitechnology network elements.
A	Integrated NMS
B	QoS
C	Inventory management
D	Customer Relation managemant
Q	In Network Management Dumbell Architecture the message consist of management information data and _____.
A	Mangement controls
B	Mangement status
C	Vendor
D	Type, iD
Q	OSI stands for ?
A	open system interconnection
B	open system interface
C	optical service implementation
D	open service Internet
Q	To Monitor Alarm is a function performed by
A	Manager
B	Agent
C	Network element
D	Network managed object
Q	Who uses Management Information Base (MIB).
A	Agent
B	Manager
C	Network element
D	Agent and management processes

Q	The measured or adminstratively configured value of the elements of the network is associated with
A	Management Information Base (MIB)
B	Management Data Base (MDB)
C	Agent
D	Network element
Q	All managed objects are given an object identifier. Object identifier always starts with
A	1.3.6.1
B	1.3.1.6
C	1.1.3.6
D	1.2.6.1
Q	Which from the following is not the basic attributes of a managed object type form the Internet perspective
A	Name
B	Syntax
C	Access
D	Operations

Q	Consider the following ASN.1 module
	person-namePerson-Name::=
	{
	first "John",
	middle "I",
	last "Smith"
	}
	The module comprises how many assignments?

A	one
B	two
C	three

D	four
	Consider the simple type of data type &
Q	identify the ASN.1 module
A	PageNumber ::= INTEGER
B	BookPageNumber ::= SEQUENCE
	BookPages ::= SEQUENCE OF {
C	BookPageNumber}
	BookPages ::= SEQUENCE
	OF{SEQUENCE{ChapterNumber, Separator,
D	PageNumber}}
	Which from the following defines selection
	of one value from a specified ist of distinct
Q	types
A	SEQUENCE
B	SET OF
C	CHOICE
D	BEGIN
	Select the correct TLV for the string of
	octate 0C4AH, for universal class,primitive
	and data type of tag value 4 with one
Q	octate length field.
	00000100 00000010 00001100
A	01001010
	00001000 00000010 00001100
B	00011011
	10000100 00000010 00001100
C	00011010
	10000100 00000010 00001100
D	00101010

Q	Which model includes the components mentioned below: management application processes , layer managementbetween layers, and layer operation
A	Organization Model
B	Information Model
C	Communication Model
D	Functional Model
Q	For management communication transfer which protocol is used by Internet
A	CMIP
B	CMIS
C	SNMP
D	UDP
Q	In OSI network management organization model Agent
A	Gather information from Objects
B	Houses management agent
C	monitor Alarms
D	provide user interface
Q	The _____ deals with the structure and the organization of management information.
A	Information model
B	Functional model
C	Organization model
D	Communication model
Q	SMI describes how the management information is structured and ___ deals with the relationship and storage of management information.

A	MIB
B	MDB
C	SMI
D	Agent
Q	What are the Network Objects in organization model
A	Manager
B	Network elements
C	MDB
D	Database
Q	In Three-Tier model work of a _____is to collects data from the network elements, processes them, and stores the results in its database.
A	Agent
B	Manaager
C	Object
D	Managed object
Q	The structure defining the syntax and semantics of management information is specified by ,
A	Structure of management Information (SMI)
B	Management Information Base (MIB)
C	agent MIB
D	Mannager MIB
Q	The _____ addresses how management data is communicated between agent and manager processes, as well as between manager processes themselves.
A	Functional model
B	Information model

C	Communication Model
D	Organization model
	_____ counts the amount of traffic sent between each pair of network addresses discovered by the probe in
Q	RMON 2.
A	Application Layer Host Group
B	Application Layer Matrix
C	Network Layer Matrix Group
D	Network Layer Host Group
	An agent is a host that runs SNMP -------
Q	process
A	client
B	server
C	manager
D	main
	SNMP uses two other protocols: ------ and --
Q	------ .
A	MIB,SMTP
B	SMI,MIB
C	FTP,SMI
D	HTTP,SMI
	SMI emphasizes three atributes to handle
Q	an object: ----- , ------ & --------
A	name,data type, size
B	name,size,encoding methos
C	name, datatype,encoding method
D	name,size,encoding rule
	A full duplex mode increases the capacity
Q	of each domain from
A	10 to 20 mbps
B	20 to 30 mbps
C	30 to 40 mbps

D	40 to 50 mbps
Q	In SNMP the server program runnin+B4:B39g on the agent can check the environment and, if it notices something unusual, it can send a warning message (called a trap) to the ____.
A	manager
B	agent
C	object
D	Mnaged object
	Find the unmatched statement --
Q	Management with SNMP is based on,
A	A manager checks an agent by requesting information that reflects the behavior of the agent.
B	A manager checks an agent by requesting information that reflects the behavior of the agent.
C	An agent contributes to the management process by warning the manager of an unusual situation.
D	An manager contributes to the management process by warning the agent of an unusual situation.
Q	In SNMP_____ creates a collection of namedobjects, their types, and theirrelationships to each other in an entityto be managed.
A	SNMP
B	SMI
C	MDB
D	MIB

	In management overview SNMP is responsible for creating a message, called a _____, and
Q	encapsulating the encoded message.
A	GetRequest message
B	SetRequest message
C	Response
D	Trap
	In SNMP each ___ has its own MIB2, which is a collection of all the objects that the
Q	manager can manage.
A	Agent
B	manager
C	object
D	MDB
	Instead of the network manager continously monitoring events and calculating the information an intermediate
	agent called _____ is inserted between the managed object and the network
Q	manager.
A	Remote Monitoring (RMON)
B	SNMP manager
C	Managed objects
D	MDB
	When NMS behave as a Manager and an Agent We can have _____ at the central
	loation that converts data into a set that is SNMP compatible and communicates with
Q	the SNMP manager.

A	Proxy server
B	Rmon
C	HFC
D	SNMP agent
Q	The _____ message is generated by an agent process. It is generated only on receipt of a get-request, get- next-request, or set- request message from a mangement process.
A	get-response
B	SetRequest message
C	set-response
D	next-response
Q	A TMN is intended to support a wide variety of management areas which cover the planning, installation, operations, administration, _____ of telecommunications networks and services.
A	maintenance and provisioning
B	Business objectives
C	functions
D	security
Q	Customer in TMN conceptual model are provided service by,
A	Service provider
B	Customer provider
C	Workstations
D	Server

Q	An ___ TMN reference point is an interface between two operations system function (OSF) blocks belonging to two diferent TMNs
A	x-class
B	f-class
C	q-class
D	a-class
Q	In TMN a _____ can be considered to be a conceptual point of information exchange between function blocks.
A	agent
B	reference point
C	Tracking point
D	Operating point
Q	TMN architecture made up of five function blocks: operations systems function, network element function (NEF), mediation function (MF), workstation function (WSF),and _____
A	data communication function (DCF)
B	managed network elements
C	Q-adapter function (QAF)
D	MIB
Q	Customer in TMN conceptual model are provided service by___
A	Service provider
B	Customer provider
C	Workstation
D	Gateway

Q	Security in network is concerned with preventing --------- to information by unauthorized personnel. It involves not only technical issues, but also establishment of well-defined policies and procedures.
A	illegal access
B	Service in network
C	Data loss
D	Report generation
Q	Mapping the network, and setting up the configuration parameters in management agents and management systems. Network management in the broad sense also includes network provisioning handled by
A	Configuration management
B	Network performance
C	Security in network
D	Circuit provisioning
Q	Network management is based on knowledge of network topology. As a network grows, shrinks, or otherwise changes, the network topology needs to be updated automatically. This is done by the _____ in the NMS .
A	Provisioning
B	Trap
C	Security system
D	discovery application

Q	_____ can be done using the broadcast ping on each segment and following up with further SNMP queries to gather more details on the system.
A	Autodiscovery
B	Trap
C	Maintainance
D	Recovery
Q	_____ play a significance role in network maintainance. They are useful for testing network performance and for gathering packet statistics on all OSI layers.
A	Protocol analyzers
B	Fault finding
C	Recovery
D	Tracing
Q	Fault detection is accomplished using either a polling scheme or by the ------- .
A	ping
B	generation of traps
C	specific application
D	IT manager
Q	What is trap?
A	unsolicited alarms
B	comands
C	get pdu
D	set pdu
Q	After having located where the fault is, the next step is to ------ the fault .
A	solve

B	restore
C	isolate
D	avoid
Q	Which of the following is Popular protocol analyzers ?
A	ping
B	arp
C	NMS
D	Sniffer
Q	Which of the following is Popular protocol analyzers ?
A	NetMetrix
B	ping
C	arp
D	NMS
Q	In ATM network management, which of the following is not a function fault management?
A	Logging failure reports
B	Isolating faults via demand testing
C	Notifying the NMS of a detected failure
D	Event flow control
Q	In ATM network management, which of the following is not a function performance management?
A	Performance monitoring
B	Isolating faults via demand testing
C	Traffic management
D	Network data collection
Q	In ATM network management, network security management deals with _____

A	Confidentiality of stored and transferred information
B	Performance monitoring
C	Configuration of BICIs
D	Network data collection
Q	Which of the following is not a objective of network security management in ATM network?
A	Confidentiality of stored and transferred information
B	Dta integrity of stored and transferred information
C	Availability of correct access to ATM facilities
D	Isolating faults via demand testing
Q	In management of LAN Emulation, _____ enables a network manager to change the configuration of ELANs.
A	elanMIB
B	busMIB
C	UNI
D	BICI
Q	In Emulated LAN MIB, which of the following is not a step neccesary to creating an ELAN?
A	Create a new ELAN in the elanMIB
B	Create a LES entry for that ELAN, using the lesMIB
C	Create BUS entry for that ELAN, using busMIB
D	Isolating faults via demand testing

	ATM and frame relay are_____ in which information is transferred through electric circuit layer as packets. ATM has fixed packet size and frame relay has variable packet size.
Q	
A	Virtual circuit network
B	datagram network
C	virtual private network
D	virtual public network
Q	The _____ is 10-bit virtual circuit identifier. It is used to assign frames to the specified Permanent Virtual Circuits or Switched Virtual Circuits.
A	Framw Relay identifier
B	Data Link Connection Identifier
C	Cell relay identifier
D	Circuit connection identifier
Q	As a cell arrives at a VP switch,___changes
A	only the port
B	only the VPI
C	both its VPI and Port
D	Segment No
	Type of ATM service used for regroup timing requirements?
Q	
A	variable bit rate
B	constant bit rate
C	available bit rate
D	unspecified bit rate

	ATM packets are of fixed size,each being
Q	___long
A	53 Bit
B	53 Bytes
C	48bytes
D	5 Bytes
Q	TNM Architecture has ____ perspective
A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4
	Which of the following is not a applications
Q	of network managment system:
A	configuration management
B	fault management
C	security management
D	Data management
	In TMN terminology, the switching systems, circuits, terminals, etc., which comprise a telecommunications network,
Q	are known as
A	Operations support systems (OSS)
B	Network Elements (NEs)
C	Mediation devices (MDs)
D	Q Adapter (QA)

Q	A MIB object has access defined as read-only in its MIB definition. What, among the following, is the right SNMP access level that should be specified in the SNMP community, so that the manager can write into the object?
A	Read-write
B	Write only
C	Manager cannot write
D	Read-only
Q	What happens when SNMP get next is done on the very last variable in the MIB? Choose the closest answer:
A	The variable does not exist, and the agent cannot create it.
B	Syntax error
C	Variable does not exist OR End of MIB error
D	Sub-id not found
Q	Which SNMP message can be used for doing a MIB walk?
A	SNMP traps
B	SNMP get next
C	SNMP get
D	SNMP get-bulk
Q	The ISO Network Management Forum divided network management into ____ Functional Areas.
A	Four
B	Five
C	Two
D	Seven

Q	Fault Management does not involve following step
A	Detect the Fault
B	Determine the rest of the network from the failure so that it can continue to function
C	Reconfigure or modify the network in such a way as to minimize the impact
D	Configuration audit
Q	This is the common network failure problem.
A	Improper IP address allocation
B	Uniform access control to resources
C	Backups, data security
D	Security logging
Q	Network management functions can be broadly summarized as OPMAP i.e. Operations Administration Maintenance and _____.
A	Power
B	Provisioning
C	Process
D	Performance
Q	_____: It is the administrative part of network management which is used to keep track on all problems in the network management system.(NOC)
A	Trouble ticket administration
B	Configuration Management
C	Performance Management
D	Multimedia service

	TMN is ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunications) standards and is based On,
Q	
A	CIM data model
B	SMTP/FTP Protocol
C	TCP/IP specification
D	OSI, CMIP/CMISE specifications
	In Two-Tier Network Management Organizational Model Management
Q	database can be access by
A	Manager
B	Managed Objects
C	Unmanaged Object
D	Agent
	In Common Management Information Service Elements (CMISEs) M-GET service comprises request and response message.
Q	It require confirmation from the_____.
A	Manager
B	Agent
C	Object
D	Managed Object
	CMIP uses the _____ facilities provided by Remote Operation Service Element (ROSE) for all its request and
Q	responses
A	transaction-oriented services
B	Fault detection
C	Ticketing

D	Detecting error
	management on the Internet is done through the cooperation of three protocols: SNMP, _____.
Q	
A	SMI, and MIB
B	MIB AND MDB
C	IP AND FTP
D	UDP AND IP
	The message _____ is generated by an agent process. It is generated only on receipt of a get-request, get- next-request, or set- request message from a
Q	management process.
A	Trap
B	get-response
C	Alarm
D	Interrupt
	The _____ is the time elapsed between the last initialization or re-initialization of the element and the
Q	generation of the trap.
A	time-stamp trap
B	Specific Trap
C	Generic trap
D	coldStart
Q	A pairing of SNMP MIB views with an SNMP access code is called _____.
A	A Organization Profile
B	a community profile
C	A Network profile
D	Access Profile

Q	TMN architecture made up of five function blocks: operations systems function, network element function (NEF), mediation function (MF), workstation function (WSF),and _____.
A	data communication function (DCF)
B	managed network elements
C	Q-adapter function (QAF)
D	MIB
Q	_____ is a standard monitoring specification developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in 1992 to support monitoring and protocol analysis.
A	Remote Monitoring
B	User based security Model
C	Proxy Server
D	Proxy Agent
Q	The control of users access to network resources through changes are the main responsibilities of
A	Security Management
B	Accounting Management
C	Reactive Fault Management
D	Reconfigured Fault Management
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