Program: BE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII

Course Code: ETC803 and Course Name: Internet and Voice Communication

Time: 1hour Max. Marks: 50

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

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Q1.	Which layer provides the services to user?
Option A:	Application layer
Option B:	Session layer
Option C:	Presentation layer
Option D:	Data link layer
Q2.	Which among the below mentioned protocols provides a mechanism of
	acquiring an IP address without manual intervention in addition to plug and play
	type of networking?
Option A:	ВООТР
Option B:	DHCP
Option C:	FTP
Option D:	UDP
Q3.	In FTP, client contacts server using as the transport protocol.
Option A:	Transmission Control Protocol
Option B:	User Datagram Protocol
Option C:	Datagram Congestion Control Protocol
Option D:	Stream Control Transmission Protocol
Q4.	Which of this is not a valid field in UDP datagram
Option A:	Source IP address
Option B:	Source port no
Option C:	Destination port no
Option D:	Total length
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Q5.	Pseudo header added to the UDP datagram for checksum calculation is part of
Option A:	TCP header

Option B:	IP header
Option C:	Application layer protocol
Option D:	Combination of TCP and IP header
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Q6.	Well known port no for HTTP is
Option A:	13
Option B:	17
Option C:	80
Option D:	23
Q7.	The acknowledgment number in TCP is
Option A:	Constant
Option B:	Ever decreasing
Option C:	Cumulative
Option D:	Random no.
Q8.	Sliding window used for
Option A:	Error detection
Option B:	Error correction
Option C:	Flow Control
Option D:	Congestion control
Q9.	Many desktops and operating systems include which protocol
Option A:	IPv6 protocol
Option B:	IPv4 protocol
Option C:	IPv3 protocol
Option D:	IPv2 protocol
Q10.	In IPv6, the field in the base header restricts the lifetime of a datagram.
Option A:	Version
Option B:	Next-header
Option C:	Hop limit
Option D:	Neighbor-advertisement
Q11.	In IPv4 header, an HLEN value of decimal 10 means
Option A:	There are 10 bytes of options
Option B:	There are 40 bytes of options
Option C:	There are 10 bytes in the header
Option D:	There are 40 bytes in the header
Q12.	is the protocol designed to handle real-time traffic on the Internet
Option A:	TCP

Ontion D.	LIDD
Option B:	UDP
Option C:	RTP
Option D:	FTP
Q13.	is a protocol for controlling the flow and quality of data.
Option A:	RTP
Option B:	RTCP
Option C:	UDP
Option D:	SNMP
Q14.	is an application protocol that establishes, manages, and
	terminates a multimedia session
Option A:	RIP
Option B:	SIP
Option C:	DIP
Option D:	RTCP
Q15.	A real-time video performance lasts 10 min. If there is jitter in the system, the
	viewer spends minutes watching the performance
Option A:	Less than 10
Option B:	More than 10
Option C:	Exactly 10
Option D:	More than 5
Q16.	A shows the time a packet was produced relative to the first or
	previous packet.
Option A:	Timestamp
Option B:	Playback buffer
Option C:	Sequence number
Option D:	Source number
Q17.	are used to number the packets of a real-time transmission
Option A:	Timestamp
Option B:	Playback buffer
Option C:	Sequence number
Option D:	Source number
Q18.	In a real-time video conference, data from the server is to the client
220.	sites.
Option A:	Unicast
Option B:	Multicast
Option C:	Broadcast
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Option D:	Point to Point
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Q19.	is a characteristic that a flow needs. Lack of it means losing a packet
Q13.	or acknowledgment, which entails retransmission.
Option A:	Reliability
Option B:	Delay
Option C:	Jitter
Option D:	Bandwidth
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Q20.	is a flow chactrstic that apllicationS can tolerate in different degrees
Option A:	Reliability
Option B:	Delay
Option C:	Jitter
Option D:	Bandwidth
Q21.	is a variation in delay for packets belonging to the same flow.
Option A:	Reliability
Option B:	Delay
Option C:	Jitter
Option D:	Bandwidth
Q22.	In, queuing packets wait in a buffer (queue) until the node (router or
	switch) is ready to process them.
Option A:	FIFO
Option B:	Priority
Option C:	Weighted fair
Option D:	Token
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Q23.	In queuing, packets are first assigned to a priority class. Each class has
Oration A	its own queue.
Option A:	FIFO
Option B:	Priority
Option C:	Weighted fair
Option D:	Token ring
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Q24.	In queuing, the packets are assigned to different classes and admitted to different queues. The queues, however, are weighted based on the
	priority of the queues; higher priority means a higher weight. The system
	processes packets in each queue in a round-robin fashion with the number of
Ontion A:	packets selected from each queue based on the corresponding weight. FIFO
Option A:	
Option B:	Priority

Option C:	Weighted fair
Option D:	Leaky
Q25.	In the bucket algorithm, bursty chunks are stored in the bucket and sent
	out at an average rate.
Option A:	Leaky
Option B:	Token
Option C:	Priority
Option D:	Token ring