Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - - Advance Communication Engineering Course Code - DECE602

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| M.SC.CS) |
| M.SC.(ANCS) |
| M.SC.(MM) |
| B.A.(Eng) |
| |
| Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark. |
| . 1.Whole world can be covered with |
| Mark only one oval. |
| 3 Geo-stationary satellites |
| 2 Geo-stationary satellites |
| 5 Geo-stationary satellites |
| 4 Geo-stationary satellites |

| 10. | 2.The key electronic component in a communication satellite is |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Telemetry |
| | Command and control system |
| | On board computer |
| | Transponder |
| 11. | 3.A satellite is low circular orbit than a geostationary orbit is known as |
| | Mark only one aval |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Passive satellite |
| | Active satellite |
| | Fast moving satellite |
| | Slow moving satellite |
| | |
| | |
| 12. | 4.Energy sources for satellite is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Battery |
| | Solar cell |
| | |
| | Fuel |
| | Magneto hydro dynamic generator |
| | |

| 13. | 5.Most commercial satellite activity occurs in |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | X band |
| | S and P band |
| | L band |
| | C and Ku band |
| | |
| | |
| 14. | 6.The speed of a satellite depends on |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Height of the satellite |
| | Frequency used in the satellite |
| | Weight of the satellite |
| | Earth station control |
| | |
| | |
| 15. | 7.The earth area covered by a satellite radio beam is known as |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Beam width |
| | Bandwidth |
| | Footprint |
| | Zone |
| | |

| 1 | 6. | 8.What band does very small aperture terminal (VSAT) first operate? |
|---|----|---|
| | | Mark only one oval. |
| | | L-band X-band C-band Ku-band |
| 1 | 7. | 9.A geosynchronous satellite |
| | | Mark only one oval. |
| | | Has the same period that of the earth Has a circular orbit Rotates in the equatorial plane All of these |
| 1 | 8. | 10.Kepler's first law states Mark only one oval. |
| | | The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an ellipse The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an circle The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an sphere None of these |
| | | |

| 19. | II.Perigee is |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | The point farthest from earth The point longest from earth The point closest approach to earth None of these |
| 20. | 12.The carrier to noise ratio for a satellite depends upon |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Effective Isotropic Radiated power Bandwidth Free space path losses All of these |
| 21. | 13.Low-Earth-orbit (LEO) satellites have orbits. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | equatorial polar inclined None of these |
| | |

| 22. | 14.VSAT stands for |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Very small aperture terminal |
| | Vast small aperture terminal |
| | Virtual small aperture terminal |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 23. | 15.Iridium satellites aresatellites |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | GEO |
| | LEO |
| | MEO |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 24. | 16.Two light sources are said to be coherent if |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | They vibrate in same phase |
| | They vibrate with constant phase difference |
| | Both (a) and (b) |
| | Either (a) or (b) |

| 25. | 1/.Which of the following is not classified as a photoconductive device? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | PN photodiode |
| | PIN photodiode |
| | Photo voltaic cell |
| | Phototransistor |
| | |
| 26. | 18.The operation of fiber optic cable is based on principle of |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Refraction |
| | Dispersion |
| | Total internal reflection |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 27. | 19.The most important property of LASER light is |
| ۷1. | 17. The most important property of LASEK light is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | It is a coherent source |
| | It is a non-coherent source |
| | Its beam width is large |
| | Its speed is very high |
| | |

| 28. | 20.Population inversion is a property found in |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | LED |
| | Photodiode |
| | APD |
| | LASER |
| | |
| 29. | 21.Removable joints which allow easy, fast, manual coupling and decoupling of fiber are called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Fiber splices |
| | Fiber connector |
| | Fiber coupler |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 30. | 22.Which one of the following multiplexing technique involves signal composed of light waves? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | WDM |
| | TDM |
| | FDM |
| | CDM |
| | |

| 31. | 23.In Optical fiber communication, the second window is centered at around |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 1310 nm 850 nm 1550 nm 3300 nm |
| 32. | 24.In an ideal multimode step index fiber Mark only one oval. |
| | Optical power launched into a particular mode shifts to other mode No mode coupling Properties of cladding has significant effect on power transfer Relative index difference is proportional to distance |
| 33. | 25.Pulse broadening in graded index fiber is due to Mark only one oval. Intermodal dispersion Intramodal dispersion Both (a) and (b) None of these |
| | |

| 34. | 26.Light output of a laser is related with increase in drive current, as |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Below threshold current it increases sharply |
| | Above threshold current it increases sharply |
| | Below threshold current it decreases sharply |
| | The slope remains same for below and above threshold current |
| | |
| 35. | 27.Optical bandwidth is always |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Greater than the electrical bandwidth |
| | Less than the electrical bandwidth |
| | Equal to the electrical bandwidth |
| | Square of the electrical bandwidth |
| | |
| | |
| 36. | 28.Function of receiver in optical fiber communication is to |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Reshape the degraded signal |
| | Amplify the degraded signal |
| | Both amplify and reshape degraded signal |
| | None of these |
| | |

| 37. | 29.In purely single mode operation pulse broadening is due to |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Intermodal dispersion Intramodal dispersion Large bandwidth None of these |
| 38. | 30.Photo detector used in optical fiber is Mark only one oval. Environmental noise Background noise Shot noise None of these |
| 39. | 31.Pulse broadening in multimode fiber is due to Mark only one oval. Intermodal dispersion Intramodal dispersion Both (a) and (b) None of these |

| 40 | 32.Which optical source-detector combination is suitable for high bandwidth long haul communication? |
|----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | LED – Pin diode |
| | LASER diode - APO |
| | LED – LASER diode |
| | LED - APO |
| | |
| | |
| 41 | . 33.For short haul optical communication the suitable optical fiber is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Single mode step index fiber |
| | Multimode step index fiber |
| | Graded index single mode fiber |
| | Graded index multimode fiber |
| | |
| 40 | |
| 42 | 34.A step index fiber has a core with refractive index 1.57 and a cladding with refractive index 1.41. Its numerical aperture is |
| | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 0.69 |
| | 0.75 |
| | 0.57 |
| | 0.65 |
| | |
| | |

| 43. | 35.Total internal reflection (TIR) is associated with |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Brewster angle |
| | Critical angle |
| | Normal incidence |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 44. | 36.Intramodal dispersion occurs in a fiber because of |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Different time taken by different rays to pass through the fiber |
| | Power attenuation in the fiber |
| | Different frequency components passing through the fiber undergo different amounts of delay |
| | All of these |
| | |
| 45. | 37.A non-coherent light source for optical communications system is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | LED |
| | ☐ ILD |
| | PIN Diode |
| | APD |
| | |

| 40. | decreasing till a certain BER value is reached after which BER goes on increasing This increase in BER is observed because of |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Non-linear effects |
| | Dispersion |
| | Attenuation |
| | Thermal Noise |
| | |
| | |
| 47. | 39. For obtaining maximum source to fiber coupling efficiency, the parameter of |
| | the fiber which should be matched with that of the source is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Spot size |
| | Geometric aperture |
| | Both (a) and (b) |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 40 | 40 Far agreement in a finformation that file are agreedly according |
| 48. | 40.For communication of information, the fiber generally employed is |
| | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Single-mode fiber |
| | Dual mode fiber |
| | Multimode fiber |
| | None of these |
| | |

| 49. | 41.Optical nonlinearity is responsible for |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Broadening of pulses |
| | Compression of pulses |
| | Both a and b |
| | Long repeater spacing communication |
| | |
| 50. | 42.The efficiency of an LED for generating light is directly proportional to the |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Temperature |
| | Level of doping |
| | Applied voltage |
| | Current injected |
| | |
| | |
| 51. | 43.The wavelength of emitted light in LED depends on |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | The type of the material |
| | Temperature of the surrounding |
| | The energy gap of the material |
| | All of these |
| | |

| 52. | 44.Which one of the following is not LED material? |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Si02 |
| | GaAs |
| | GaP |
| | SiC |
| | |
| 53. | 45.If two optical fibers with different diameters are to be spliced, which of the following mechanical splices will be most suitable? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Sung tube splice |
| | Loose tube splice |
| | Spring groove splice |
| | V- groove splice |
| | |
| 54. | 46.LEDs operate correctly when it is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Reversed biased |
| | Forward biased |
| | Both (a) and (b) |
| | None of these |
| | |

| 55. | 4/.Electromagnetic wave travel at |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 3*10^8 km/sec |
| | 3*10^8 meter/sec |
| | 8*10^3 km/sec |
| | 3*10^8 meter/hour |
| | |
| 56. | 48.Techniques that uses M different carrier frequencies that are modulated by source signal is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Multiplexing |
| | Spreading |
| | FHSS |
| | DSSS |
| | |
| 57. | 49.In frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS), the sender and receiver can have privacy if the hopping period is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Long |
| | Short |
| | Infinity |
| | Zero |
| | |

| 58. | 50.To increase error probability, the processing gain should be |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Increased |
| | Decreased |
| | Exponentially increased |
| | Exponentially decreased |
| | |
| | |
| 59. | 51.Which system allows larger processing gain? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Direct sequence spread spectrum |
| | Frequency hopping spread spectrum |
| | Time hopping spread spectrum |
| | None of the mentioned |
| | |
| | |
| 60. | 52.A linear feedback shift register consists of |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Feedback path |
| | Modulo 2 adder |
| | Shift registers |
| | All of these |
| | |

| 61. | 53.A URL is an |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Internet e-mail address Router code |
| | Web address |
| | File name |
| | |
| 62. | 54.Which of the following is a regenerator? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Bridge |
| | Router |
| | Repeater |
| | Gateway |
| | |
| 63. | 55.IEEE standard for standard Ethernet is |
| | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | IEEE 802.11 |
| | IEEE 805.11 |
| | IEEE 802.3 |
| | IEEE 802.5 |
| | |

| 64. | 56.The connectivity from exchange to customer premises is termed as |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Data network |
| | Access network |
| | Bridge network |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 65. | 57.Physical or logical arrangement of network is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Topology |
| | Networking |
| | Routing |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 66. | 58.The Hamming code is used for |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Error detection |
| | Error correction |
| | Error encapsulation |
| | (a) and (b) both |
| | |

| 67. | 59. Which of the following is an inter-domain routing protocol? |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | RIP OSPF |
| | BGP |
| | Both (a) and (b) |
| | |
| 68. | 60.The two parameters used for measuring the performance of a network are |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Delay and throughput |
| | Power and delay |
| | Power and throughput |
| | Throughput and buffer size |
| | |
| 69. | 61.The function of a modem is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Multiplexing and Demultiplexing |
| | Modulation and Demodulation |
| | Demultiplexing and Multiplexing |
| | Demodulation and Modulation |
| | |

| 70. | 62.In which topology there is a central controller or hub? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Star |
| | Mesh |
| | Ring |
| | Bus |
| | |
| | |
| 71. | 63.A topology that involves Tokens |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Star |
| | Ring |
| | Bus |
| | Daisy chaining |
| | |
| | |
| 72. | 64.In TDM, slots are further divided into |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Seconds |
| | Frames |
| | Packets |
| | None of these |
| | |

| 73. | 65.The participating computers in a network are referred to as |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Clients |
| | Servers |
| | Nodes |
| | CPUs |
| | |
| | |
| 74. | 66. Which one is the second generation mobile communication system? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | AMPS |
| | IMT-2000 |
| | GSM |
| | None of these |
| | |
| | |
| 75. | 67.Cellular telephone use |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Simplex |
| | Half duplex |
| | Full duplex |
| | Triplex |
| | |

| 76. | 68.What is the responsibility of MSC in cellular telephone system? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Connection of mobile to base stations |
| | Connection of mobile to PSTN |
| | Connection of base station to PSTN |
| | Connection of base station to MSC |
| 77. | 69.What is handoff? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Forward channel |
| | Switching technique |
| | Roamer |
| | Guard channel |
| 78. | 70.The technique adopted to increase the system capacity and reduce co-channel interference is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | High power BTS |
| | By installing omnidirectional antenna |
| | Sectorisation |
| | None of these |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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