Program: BE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII

Course Code: ETE802

Course Name: Telecomm Network Management

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

 **SAMPLE PAPER**

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| Q1. | For a 1-byte length field, what is the maximum value for the data length? |
| Option A: | 127 |
| Option B: | 128 |
| Option C: | 255 |
| Option D: | 256 |
|  |  |
| Q2. | The model that specifies the relationship between network element, agent, and manager is Information Model  |
| Option A: |  Organization Model  |
| Option B: |  Communication Model  |
| Option C: |  Centralized Model |
| Option D: | The model that specifies the relationship between network element, agent, and manager is Information Model  |
|  |  |
| Q3. | Traffic monitoring tools include  |
| Option A: | host and dig tools  |
| Option B: | netstat and arp |
| Option C: | traceroute  |
| Option D: | route |
|  |  |
| Q4. | Which tool is best suitable for measuring connectivity?  |
| Option A: | ifconfig.  |
| Option B: | wireshark  |
| Option C: | ping  |
| Option D: | sniff |
|  |  |
| Q5. | The OBJECT-TYPE macro is used to define  |
| Option A: | manager  |
| Option B: | managed object  |
| Option C: | service  |
| Option D: | MIB |
|  |  |
| Q6. | In Telecommunication management Network (TMN) system, the role of the manager is to issue commands and requests to the agent. These commands and requests are known as  |
| Option A: |  notifications  |
| Option B: |  feedbacks  |
| Option C: |  operations  |
| Option D: |  Acknowledgements |
|  |  |
| Q7. | In TMN terminology, the switching systems, circuits, terminals, etc., which comprise a telecommunications network, are known as  |
| Option A: | Operations support systems (OSS)  |
| Option B: | Network Elements (NEs) |
| Option C: | Mediation devices (MDs)  |
| Option D: | Q Adapter (Q ) |
|  |  |
| Q8. | NMP is the framework for managing devices in an internet using the \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  TCP/IP protocol |
| Option B: |  UDP |
| Option C: |  SMTP |
| Option D: |  OSI |
|  |  |
| Q9. | Rearrange in proper order, according to how a NMS interacts with NE |
| Option A: | NE, Agent, MIB, Management Interface, Management Applications |
| Option B: | NE, MIB, Management Interface, Agent, Management Applications |
| Option C: | NE, MIB, Agent, Management Interface, Management Applications |
| Option D: | NE, Agent, Management Interface, MIB, Management Applications |
|  |  |
| Q10. | A transmission path may have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ virtual path(s). |
| Option A: | no  |
| Option B: | exactly one  |
| Option C: | exactly two  |
| Option D: | Several |
|  |  |
| Q11. | A virtual connection is identified by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| Option A: | a TPI and a VCI |
| Option B: | a VCI and a VPI |
| Option C: | a TPI and a VPI |
| Option D: | 2 VPIs |
|  |  |
| Q12. | In a virtual connection identifier, the VPI is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bits in an UNI and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bits in an NNI. |
| Option A: | 8; 12 |
| Option B: | 12; 8 |
| Option C: | 8; 8 |
| Option D: | 12; 12 |
|  |  |
| Q13. | In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ switch, the VCI doesn't change but the VPI does. |
| Option A: | VPC |
| Option B: | VPI |
| Option C: | PVC |
| Option D: | VP |
|  |  |
| Q14. | The simplest ATM switch is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ switch. |
| Option A: | Crossbar |
| Option B: | Knockout |
| Option C: | Banyan |
| Option D: | Batcher-banyan |
|  |  |
| Q15. | The VPI identifies a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| Option A: | Cell |
| Option B: | Station |
| Option C: | virtual path |
| Option D: | virtual packet  |
|  |  |
| Q16. | An ATM cell consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bytes. |
| Option A: | 48 |
| Option B: | 53 |
| Option C: | 256 |
| Option D: | a variable number of |
|  |  |
| Q17. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer adds a 5-byte header to a 48-byte segment. |
| Option A: | AAL |
| Option B: | ATM |
| Option C: | Physical |
| Option D: | SAR |
|  |  |
| Q18. | A virtual path may have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ virtual circuit(s). |
| Option A: | No |
| Option B: | exactly one |
| Option C: | exactly two |
| Option D: | Several |
|  |  |
| Q19. | Performance management is closely related to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Proactive Fault Management |
| Option B: |  Fault management |
| Option C: |  Reactive Fault Management |
| Option D: |  Preventive Fault Management |
|  |  |
| Q20. | Configuration management can be divided into two subsystems: reconfiguration and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Documentation |
| Option B: |  Information |
| Option C: |  Servers |
| Option D: |  Entity |
|  |  |
| Q21. | In Network Management System, the term that is responsible for controlling access to network based on predefined policy is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Fault Management |
| Option B: |  Secured Management |
| Option C: |  Active Management |
| Option D: |  Security Management |
|  |  |
| Q22. | In Network Management System, maps track each piece of hardware and its connection to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  IP Server |
| Option B: |  Domain |
| Option C: |  Network |
| Option D: |  Data |
|  |  |
| Q23. | MIB is a collection of groups of objects that can be managed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  SMTP |
| Option B: |  UDP |
| Option C: |  SNMP |
| Option D: |  TCP/IP |
|  |  |
| Q24. | A network management system can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  three categories |
| Option B: |  five broad categories |
| Option C: |  seven broad categories |
| Option D: |  ten broad categories |
|  |  |
| Q25. | Ping sweep is a part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: |  Traceroute |
| Option B: |  Nmap |
| Option C: |  Route |
| Option D: |  Ipconfig |