

Program: Electronics & Telecommunication

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII

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

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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1		What is solution to fix problem of creation of duplicate IP address?
	a	Configuration of new network
	b	Follow the procedure properly and find new IP address
	c	Use network tools to localize the network faults
	d	Optimization of network processes
2		Procedural fault can result into ____.
	a	Slowing down the network speed
	b	Cross talk
	c	Creation of duplicate IP address
	d	Loss of connectivity
3		The cause behind intermittent problem is ____.
	a	Switch failure
	b	Node failure
	c	Router failure
	d	Change in configuration, new equipment or facility
4		What is solution to fix intermittent problem?

	a	Get intuitive knowledge and expertise of manager
	b	Implementation of high speed network
	c	Use network tools to localize the network faults
	d	Optimization of network processes
5		Unknown change in configuration of network can result into ____.
	a	Slowing down the network speed
	b	Intermittent problems
	c	Losing customers
	d	Loss of connectivity
6		The cause behind sudden network configuration issues is ____.
	a	Switch failure
	b	Node failure
	c	Resets due to power hits
	d	Change in configuration, new equipment or facility
7		What is solution to fix sudden network configuration issues?
	a	Get intuitive knowledge and expertise of manager
	b	Implementation of high speed network
	c	Use network tools to localize the network faults
	d	Use of power stabilizers
8		Which one of the following is not the challenge for IT managers?

	a	Being always on call
	b	Managing converged networks
	c	Management of information
	d	Management of single and simple network system
9		What is the responsibility of Operations group?
	a	To provide network services
	b	To establish and administer overall goals, policies and procedure of network management
	c	Installation and repairing of equipment and facilities
	d	Network planning and service provisioning
10		What is the responsibility of Administration group?
	a	To provide network services
	b	To establish and administer overall goals, policies and procedure of network management
	c	Installation and repairing of equipment and facilities
	d	Network planning and service provisioning
11		What is the responsibility Maintenance group?
	a	To provide network services
	b	To establish and administer overall goals, policies and procedure of network management
	c	Installation and repairing of equipment and facilities
	d	Network planning and service provisioning
12		What is the responsibility of Provisioning group?

	a	To provide network services
	b	To establish and administer overall goals, policies and procedure of network management
	c	Installation and repairing of equipment and facilities
	d	Network planning and service provisioning
13		Which one of following concerns with daily operations of the network and providing network services?
	a	Network Administrator group
	b	Network Maintenance group
	c	Network Provisioning group
	d	Network Operations group
14		Which one of the following helps engineering group for installation of network?
	a	Network Maintenance group
	b	Network Administrator group
	c	Network Provisioning group
	d	Network Operations group
15		Which one of the following helps in fixing problems causing network failure?
	a	Network Administrator group
	b	Network Maintenance group
	c	Network Provisioning group
	d	Network Operations group
16		Which of the following is not the component of network management?

	a	Network Agents
	b	Network Management Systems
	c	Management Information System
	d	Network Objects
17		Data gathering and analysis is done by ____.
	a	Network Administrator group
	b	Network Maintenance group
	c	Network Provisioning group
	d	Network Operations group
18		OSI network Model includes
	a	Functional Model
	b	Community Model
	c	Connection Model
	d	Object based Model
19		OSI network Model includes
	a	Community Model
	b	Organization Model
	c	Connection Model
	d	Object based Model
20		Function model under OSI model includes

	a	Performance management
	b	Preferred management
	c	Priority management
	d	Protocol management
21		Function model under OSI model includes
	a	Parameters management
	b	Security management
	c	Measurement management
	d	Protocol management
22		ASN.1 stands for
	a	Asynchronous Syntax Notation one
	b	Accounting Syntax Notation one
	c	Abstract Symbolic Notation one
	d	Abstract Syntax Notation one
23		In OSI information model MDB stands for:
	a	Management data base
	b	Management download Base
	c	Management of distributed Base
	d	Managed data base
24		In managed Object perspective, one of the following is not a basic attribute

	a	Name
	b	Number
	c	Access
	d	Definition
25		One of the following is not an OSI managed object.
	a	Object Class
	b	Attributes
	c	Operations
	d	Access
26		One of the following is not an OSI managed object.
	a	Object Class
	b	Status
	c	Operations
	d	Notification
27		The ASN.1 syntax containing the management information is encoded using the BER defined for the transfer syntax, one of the following is not a class in encoding table:
	a	Universal
	b	Value
	c	Application
	d	Context specific
28		TLV encoding structure refers to:

	a	Type, Length and Value
	b	Type, Long and Value
	c	Type, Length and Version
	d	Test, Length and Value
29		In ASN.1 Symbols , symbol stands for
	a	Or, alternative, options of list
	b	Following the symbol are comments
	c	Start and end of tag
	d	Range
30		In ASN.1 Symbols , symbol .. stands for
	a	Defined as or assignment
	b	Following the symbol are comments
	c	Start and end of subtype
	d	Range
31		In ASN.1 Symbols , symbol + stands for
	a	Defined as or assignment
	b	Following the symbol are comments
	c	Start and end of subtype
	d	Above symbol is not used in ASN.1
32		In ASN.1 one of the following is not a Keyword.

	a	Begin
	b	Boolean
	c	Definitions
	d	End
33		In ASN.1 one of the following is not a Keyword.
	a	Begin
	b	Choice
	c	Definitions
	d	Bit String
34		In ASN.1 one of the following is not a Keyword.
	a	Integer
	b	Choice
	c	Definitions
	d	End
35		In ASN.1 Symbols , symbol -- stands for
	a	Defined as or assignment
	b	Following the symbol are comments
	c	Start and end of list
	d	Range
36		Structure of Management information(SMI) is the guideline of.....

	a	SNMP
	b	HTTP
	c	URL
	d	MIB
37		A pairing of an SNMP community with a community profile is defined as SNMP.....policy.
	a	Peer-to-peer
	b	match
	c	access
	d	authentication
38		SNMP engine comprises
	a	Dispatcher ,and access control sub system
	b	Dispatcher ,security sub system and access control sub system
	c	Dispatcher and security sub system
	d	Security sub system and access control sub system
39		SNMP protocol means
	a	Collecting and organizing information
	b	Collecting and organizing information about managed devices on non IP networks
	c	Collecting and organizing information about managed devices on IP networks
	d	Collecting and organizing information about non IP networks
40		RMON vs SNMP

	a	Flow based vs device based
	b	Protocols vs monitoring
	c	Network appliances vs device
	d	Flow based vs appliances
41		BER stands for.....
	a	Basic encoding router
	b	Basic encoding rules
	c	Basic encoding resolver
	d	Basic encoding rotator
42		What is the application level protocol in case the control of set of agents is done with fewer managers?
	a	HTML
	b	TCP
	c	SNMP
	d	SNMP/IP
43		What Kind of messages are sent by SNMP agent?
	a	Response
	b	GetRequest
	c	SetRequest
	d	Trap
44		The security by SSL to SMTP Connections are ?

	a	a) SMTPS
	b	b) SSMTP
	c	c) SNMP
	d	d) STARTTLS
45		If the network has many say hundreds or thousands of component then the network is ?
	a	Complex Networks
	b	Hybrid Networks
	c	Component Networks
	d	Complex Networks, Hybrid Networks and Component Networks
46		Whose task is to control access to the network in case pre-defined policy of Network management exists?
	a	Fault Management
	b	Performance Management
	c	Activity Management System
	d	Security Application
47		The control of users, access to network resources through charges are the main responsibilities of?
	a	Reactive Management
	b	Configuration Management
	c	Accounting Management System
	d	Security Application
48		What are the main two sets involved for documentation of Hardware?

	a	Reconciliation
	b	Documentation
	c	Restoration
	d	Reconfiguration
49		Who amongst the following describes those who are involved in sponsoring and funding the project to develop, operate, and maintain the information system in functional model?
	a	information worker
	b	internal system user
	c	systems owner
	d	external system user
50		Who amongst the following will take responsibility that systems are developed on time, within allotted budget and with an acceptable quality in an organisational model?
	a	systems designer
	b	project manager
	c	systems owner
	d	external system user
51		Which amongst the following policies can not be treated as a generalised principle in case of output design in a functional model?
	a	The distribution of (or access to) computer outputs must be sufficient to assist all relevant users.
	b	The computer outputs should be designed with automated tools.
	c	The computer outputs must be acceptable to the system users.
	d	Computer outputs should be simple to read and interpret.
52		What amongst the following is/are the step(s) involved for output design in order for an organisational model to function?

	a	specify physical output requirements
	b	identify system outputs and review logical requirements
	c	design, validate, and test outputs
	d	specify physical output requirements, identify system outputs and review logical requirements and design, validate, and test outputs
53		The architectural perspectives of TMN are
	a	Functional and physical
	b	Functional and information
	c	Functional, developmental and information
	d	Functional, physical, and information
54		The TMN architecture is made up of
	a	two function blocks
	b	three function blocks
	c	four function blocks
	d	five function blocks
55		In TMN the OSF
	a	Provides the means to interpret TMN information
	b	Acts on information passing between NEFs
	c	Processes information related to telecommunications management to support and/or control the realization of various telecommunication management functions
	d	Used to connect to the TMN those NEFs which do not support standardized TMN reference points
56		In TMN the functional blocks are interconnected by a number of

	a	Standardized reference points
	b	Non standardized reference points
	c	Standardized functional points
	d	Non standardized functional points
57		The TMN information architecture initially adopted
	a	IEEE
	b	OSI/CMIP
	c	ITU-T
	d	SNMP/Internet
58		Which of the following will NOT be a component of a home network?
	a	ATU-R
	b	Cable Modem or wireless modem
	c	ATM switch
	d	Residential gateway
59		-----is one among the route monitoring tool
	a	Trace route
	b	ping
	c	ifconfig
	d	config
60		RMON1 specifically performs numerous functions in ----- layer.

	a	data link
	b	blue tooth
	c	network
	d	router
61		The organization model describes the components of network management and their -----
	a	relationships
	b	friendship
	c	connection
	d	deals
62		The access characteristic of the Internet is a function of the ----- function of the OSI functional model.
	a	security
	b	accounting
	c	finance
	d	None of the above
63		For----- protocol, all packets take the same path and arrive in the same sequence in virtual circuit.
	a	Functional
	b	ATM
	c	data link
	d	accounting
64		OSGi is a platform for ----- gateway

	a	great
	b	confused
	c	residential
	d	small
65		A kind of propagation transmit in all directions uniformly is called -----
	a	Isotropic
	b	directionless
	c	Unidirectional Plug and Play
	d	None of the above
66		The ----- is the network element layer comprising network elements such as switches, routers, bridges and transmission facilities.
	a	lowest layer
	b	highest layer
	c	middle layer
	d	None of the above
67		The SNMP Engine ID is made up of -----String.
	a	OCTATE
	b	DECIMAL
	c	BCD
	d	None of the above
69		The -----is a tool that monitors traffic load on network links.

	a	MRTG
	b	ping
	c	config
	d	OSGi
70		Connectionless mode network service (CLNS) communicates with a -----manager over the UDP transport layer.
	a	SNMPv2
	b	SNMPv1
	c	SNMPv7
	d	none of the above
71		Which one of the following network status monitoring tool helps to display information on internet hosts/domains?
	a	Ping
	b	Host
	c	nslookup
	d	Dig
72		The command “dig” is more powerful replacement for ____.
	a	Ping
	b	Host
	c	nslookup
	d	Dig
73		Which command tool can help to find all the hosts on LAN?

	a	Ping
	b	Host
	c	Ipconfig
	d	Dig
74		Which one of the following is also a traffic monitoring tool?
	a	Ping
	b	Host
	c	nslookup
	d	Dig
75		“ping”, the traffic monitoring tool helps to _____.
	a	Acquire all host addresses of an Ethernet LAN segment
	b	Measure round-trip packet loss
	c	Measure point-to-point bandwidth of link
	d	Dump traffic on network
76		“bing”, the traffic monitoring tool helps to _____.
	a	Acquire all host addresses of an Ethernet LAN segment
	b	Measure round-trip packet loss
	c	Measure point-to-point bandwidth of link
	d	Dump traffic on network
77		“tcpdump”, the traffic monitoring tool helps to _____.

	a	Acquire all host addresses of an Ethernet LAN segment
	b	Measure round-trip packet loss
	c	Measure point-to-point bandwidth of link
	d	Dump traffic on network
78		Which one of the following traffic monitoring tool can be used for capturing, inspecting and saving Ethernet packets?
	a	Bing
	b	Tcpdump
	c	Getothers
	d	wireshark
79		“netstat”, the network routing tool, helps to ____.
	a	Display the contents of various network related data structures
	b	Display and modify the internet-to-ethernet address translation on tables
	c	Traces the route to a destination with routing delays
	d	Capture ethernet packets
80		“arp/rarp”, the network routing tool, helps to ____.
	a	Display the contents of various network related data structures
	b	Display and modify the internet-to-ethernet address translation on tables
	c	Traces the route to a destination with routing delays
	d	Capture ethernet packets
81		“traceroute/tracert”, the network routing tool, helps to ____.

	a	Display the contents of various network related data structures
	b	Display and modify the internet-to-ethernet address translation on tables
	c	Traces the route to a destination with routing delays
	d	Capture ethernet packets
82		Which one of the following network routing tool used to display the contents of various network related data structures?
	a	Arp/rarp
	b	Traceroute/trcert
	c	ping
	d	netstat
83		Measuring IP packets at the network level gives us ____.
	a	Error statistics
	b	Data statistics
	c	Protocol statistics
	d	Load statistics
84		The discovery module of NMS server architecture is responsible for ____.
	a	Detecting the presence of new NEs in network.
	b	Receive notifications of events in NEs.
	c	Collection of data
	d	Maintain the communication between different NEs in network
85		The Fault Manager of NMS server architecture is responsible to ____.

	a	Detecting the presence of new NEs in network.
	b	Receive notifications of events in NEs.
	c	Collection of data
	d	Maintain the communication between different NEs in network
86		The Performance Manager of NMS server architecture is responsible for ____.
	a	Detecting the presence of new NEs in network.
	b	Receive notifications of events in NEs.
	c	Collection of data
	d	Maintain the communication between different NEs in network
87		Which one of the following report does not come under service level agreement category?
	a	Network availability
	b	System availability
	c	Traffic load
	d	User-defined reports
88		In ILMI communication two public carrier networks interface with each other via a _____.
	a	Broadband Internet Carrier Interface (BICI)
	b	Buffered Inter Carrier Interface (BICI)
	c	Broadband Inter Carrier Interface (BICI)
	d	Backend Internet Carrier Interface (BICI)
89		The two major branches of the Internet MIB tree associated with the ATM are _____.

	a	interfaces and transmission
	b	mib-2 and atmForum
	c	system and atmMIB
	d	interfaces and ifMIB
90		In Internet ATM MIB documents, RFC _____ deals with System and Transmission.
	a	1695
	b	1595
	c	1406
	d	1213
91		A _____ that resides in an ATM device does the translation between ILMI MIB and SNMP MIB.
	a	proxy agent
	b	ILMI interface
	c	M1 Interface
	d	M2 Interface
92		In ifMIBObjects 2, the ifStackTable deals with _____.
	a	Additional objects for the interface table
	b	Information on relationship between sublayers
	c	Tests that NMS instructs the agent to perform
	d	Information on type of packets/frames accepted on an interface
93		The ATM MIB objects group consists of _____ entities.

	a	4
	b	6
	c	9
	d	12
94		In ATM Managed Objects Group, OID “atmMIBObjects 7” relates to the entity _____.
	a	atmVplTable
	b	atmInterfaceTCTable
	c	atmVclTable
	d	atmVpCrossConnectTable
95		In ATM UNI MIB Object Group, OID “ atmForumUni1” relates to the entity _____.
	a	atmfPhysicalGroup
	b	atmfAtmLayerGroup
	c	atmfAtmStatsGroup
	d	atmfVpcGroup
96		M3 Interface, Class I service is offered only for _____.
	a	Switched Virtual Circuit configuration
	b	Permanent Virtual Circuit configuration
	c	Switched Circuit configuration
	d	Switched Packet configuration
97		In the ATM relationship to TMN-layered architecture the top two layers not addressed by the ATM Forum are _____.

	a	the business management layer and the element management layer
	b	the business management layer and the network management layer
	c	the business management layer and the element layer
	d	the business management layer and the service management layer
98		The ATM Forum Management Interfaces between Managing System Environment and Managed System Environment use _____ logic.
	a	nor/or
	b	and/or
	c	and/nor
	d	and/nand
99		In the NE-level management architecture there is a _____ M4 interface between ATM NE and the NMS environment.
	a	single
	b	two
	c	three
	d	more than three
100		In ATM, Configuration Management provides the following list of functions to manage NEs _____.
	a	Logging failure reports
	b	Isolating faults via demand testing
	c	Event flow control—event forwarding discriminator function
	d	Network data collection
101		In ATM, Performance Management provides the following performance monitoring for an ATM network _____.

	a	Notifying the NMS of a detected failure
	b	Network data collection
	c	Logging failure reports
	d	Event flow control—event forwarding discriminator function
102		In ATM, the transport network provisioning includes _____.
	a	subnetwork provisioning
	b	security provisioning
	c	fault provisioning
	d	accounting provisioning
103		The security framework for ATM networks is described in the ATM Forum document _____.
	a	af-sec-0066.000
	b	af-sec-0076.000
	c	af-sec-0086.000
	d	af-sec-0096.000
104		In ATM Network Security Management not all threats affect all security objectives. For example eavesdropping only affect _____.
	a	data integrity
	b	accountability
	c	confidentiality of information
	d	availability