

**University of Mumbai**  
**Examination 2020 under cluster APSIT**

Program: Computer Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: CSDLO5011 and Course Name: Multimedia System

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	Printer which uses temperature variations to achieve different colors is
Option A:	Dye Sublimation printer
Option B:	Dot matrix printer
Option C:	Laser printer
Option D:	Ink jet printer
Q2.	In which type of multimedia, the sequence and timing of media elements can be controlled by the user?
Option A:	interactive
Option B:	non-interactive
Option C:	hypermedia
Option D:	linear multimedia
Q3.	A peripheral device in which many optical disks (usually in cartridges) are stored in slots in a storage rack.
Option A:	Bluray Disc
Option B:	Solid State Drives
Option C:	Jukebox
Option D:	Data Center
Q4.	Total number of bits required for encoding the message 'mississippi' using Huffman coding
Option A:	20
Option B:	21
Option C:	22
Option D:	11
Q5.	Vector graphics are:
Option A:	resolution-dependent.
Option B:	made up of pixels.
Option C:	not able to be resized without losing quality.
Option D:	made up of mathematical equations.
Q6.	Which raster image format produces a large file size that does not lose quality, and is best used when saving photographs for print?
Option A:	png
Option B:	psd
Option C:	tiff
Option D:	bmp

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Q7.	If the gray levels of an image are coded in a way that uses more code symbols than absolutely necessary to represent each gray level then the resulting image is said to contain
Option A:	Inter-pixel redundancy
Option B:	Coding redundancy
Option C:	Psycho visual redundancy
Option D:	Intra-pixel redundancy
Q8.	Which of the following is not used in standard JPEG image compression?
Option A:	Huffman coding
Option B:	Run length encoding
Option C:	Zig-zag scan
Option D:	K-L Transform
Q9.	Which statement about WAV and MP3 audio format is NOT correct.
Option A:	MP3 is used in more professional studio recordings because it has higher quality than WAV.
Option B:	WAV is a lossless format.
Option C:	Microsoft developed WAV in 1991.
Option D:	MP3 is better for portable listening devices and streaming because the file size is smaller than WAV.
Q10.	Which filter eliminates the high frequency components present in the input analog signal which is greater than the highest frequency of the message signal?
Option A:	High pass filter
Option B:	Low pass filter
Option C:	Regenerative filter
Option D:	Reconstruction filter
Q11.	The digital modulation technique in which the step size is varied according to the variation in the slope of the input is called
Option A:	Delta modulation
Option B:	PCM
Option C:	Adaptive delta modulation
Option D:	PAM
Q12.	The process of converting discrete-time continuous valued signal into discrete-time discrete valued(digital) signal is known as:
Option A:	Sampling
Option B:	Quantization
Option C:	Coding
Option D:	Analog to Digital Conversion
Q13.	Which of the following is not a Block Matching Algorithm?
Option A:	Full Search Block Matching
Option B:	Three step search
Option C:	2D Logarithmic search
Option D:	Two step search

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Q14.	“Temporal redundancy” refers to the fact that
Option A:	Neighboring pixels in a frame have varying intensities.
Option B:	Neighboring pixels in a frame have similar intensities.
Option C:	Pixels in the same location across successive frames have varying intensities.
Option D:	Pixels in the same location across successive frames have similar intensities
Q15.	Number of Frames per second in NTSC is
Option A:	25
Option B:	30
Option C:	40
Option D:	50
Q16.	The H.261 bit-stream follows a hierarchical structure having the following layers in order:
Option A:	Picture Layer, GOB Layer, Block Layer, MB Layer
Option B:	GOB Layer, MB Layer, Picture Layer, Block Layer
Option C:	Picture Layer, GOB Layer, MB Layer, Block Layer
Option D:	Picture Layer, MB Layer, Block Layer, GOB Layer
Q17.	Variation in delay for packets belonging to the same flow is called:
Option A:	Reliability
Option B:	Delay
Option C:	Jitter
Option D:	Bandwidth
Q18.	In which authoring tool, the elements are organized as objects in a structural framework or process?
Option A:	Time based tools
Option B:	icon or event-based tools
Option C:	card or page tools
Option D:	action based tools
Q19.	Where should QoS marking be performed?
Option A:	Closest to the source of the traffic
Option B:	Closest to the Internet router
Option C:	On every device in the network
Option D:	On the core router in the network
Q20.	In a particular approach to QoS, packets contain a field that specifies a priority for the packet. Network routers check this field and forward high-priority packets before lower-priority ones. This scheme would be an example of:
Option A:	Resource Reservation-type QoS
Option B:	Differentiated Services-type QoS
Option C:	Admission Control and (possibly) Policing
Option D:	Best Effort Service

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Q21.	Which of the following is an application protocol that establishes, manages, and terminates multiple sessions.
Option A:	RIP
Option B:	SIP
Option C:	DIP
Option D:	UDP
Q22.	Creating a Message Digest (MD) by using Hash Function on Plaintext is called as
Option A:	Digital Certificate
Option B:	Digital Signature
Option C:	Watermarking
Option D:	Steganography
Q23.	Which of the following statement is false?
Option A:	Availability means that the data must arrive at the receiver exactly as sent.
Option B:	Authentication means that the receiver is ensured that the message is coming from the intended sender, not an imposter.
Option C:	Confidentiality means that the sender and the receiver expect privacy.
Option D:	Non-repudiation means that a sender must not be able to deny sending a message that he sent.
Q24.	A steganography technique in which the rightmost bit in the binary notation is substituted with a bit from the embedded message.
Option A:	LSB Method
Option B:	Static Parsing Steganography
Option C:	Linguistic Steganography
Option D:	Masking and Filtering
Q25.	Which of the following statement is wrong.
Option A:	Plain old telephone service (POTS) is an example for symmetrical communication service.
Option B:	GSM, if end-to-end communication is considered is an example for symmetrical communication service.
Option C:	DAB (Digital Audio Broadcast) is an example for symmetrical communication service.
Option D:	DVB (Digital Video Broadcast) is an example for asymmetrical communication service.