## Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

## Sample Paper

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016
Examination: Third Year Semester V

## Course Code: ECC502 and Course Name: Digital Communication

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

| Q1. | What is the value of an area under the conditional PDF? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | Greater than "0" but less than " 1 ". |
| Option B: | Greater than "1" |
| Option C: | Equal to "1" |
| Option D: | Infinite |
|  |  |
| Q2. | Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) is a combination of |
| Option A: | PSK and FSK |
| Option B: | ASK and FSK |
| Option C: | ASK and PSK |
| Option D: | ASK and AM |
|  |  |
| Q3. | The sequence of operations in which PCM is done is |
| Option A: | Sampling, quantizing, encoding |
| Option B: | Quantizing, encoding, sampling |
| Option C: | Quantizing, sampling, encoding |
| Option D: | encoding Quantizing, sampling |
|  |  |
| Q4. | For a stationary process, autocorrelation function depends on |
| Option A: | Time |
| Option B: | Time difference |
| Option C: | Number of outcomes |
| Option D: | Does not depend on time |
|  |  |
| Q5. | Which of the following codeword is having even parity |
| Option A: | O110010 |
| Option B: | 1001001 |
| Option C: | 1101110 |
| Option D: | 0011011 |
|  |  |
| Q6. | For a systematic linear block code of (7,4) the message bits and parity bits |
| respectively are |  |


| Option A: | 7,4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option B: | 4,7 |
| Option C: | 4,3 |
| Option D: | 3,4 |
| Q7. | In digital communication system, smaller the code rate,-------are the redundant bits. |
| Option A: | Less |
| Option B: | More |
| Option C: | Equal |
| Option D: | Unpredictable |
| Q8. | The interference caused by the adjacent pulses in digital transmission is called |
| Option A: | Inter symbol interference |
| Option B: | White noise |
| Option C: | Image frequency interference |
| Option D: | Transit time noise |
|  |  |
| Q9. | The method of converting a word to stream of bits is called as |
| Option A: | Binary coding |
| Option B: | Source coding |
| Option C: | Bit coding |
| Option D: | Cipher coding |
|  |  |
| Q10. | $\qquad$ is used to maximize Signal to noise ratio even for non -Gaussian noise. |
| Option A: | Optimum filter |
| Option B: | Matched Filter |
| Option C: | Coherent receiver |
| Option D: | Baseband receiver |
| Q11. | The hamming weight of code word 11010100 |
| Option A: | 4 |
| Option B: | 3 |
| Option C: | 2 |
| Option D: | 1 |
|  |  |
| Q12. | If $A$ and $B$ are independent events, then $P(A \cap B)=$ |
| Option A: | $2 \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A})$ |
| Option B: | $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A}) / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{B})$ |
| Option C: | $P(A)+P(B)$ |
| Option D: | $P(B) . P(A)$ |
|  |  |
| Q13. | Syndrome is calculated by |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{T}} / \mathrm{r}$ |


| Option B: | $\mathrm{r} \mathrm{H}^{\top}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option C: | rH |
| Option D: | $r+\mathrm{H}^{\top}$ |
| Q14. | In MSK, the difference between the higher and lower frequency is |
| Option A: | Same as the bit rate |
| Option B: | Four time the bit rate |
| Option C: | Twice of the bit rate |
| Option D: | Half of the bit rate |
| Q15. | The linear block code for a given message 110 and coefficient matrix $[P]=[011,101,110]$ |
| Option A: | 001110 |
| Option B: | 011011 |
| Option C: | 110110 |
| Option D: | 1110000 |
| Q16. | In Cumulative distribution function (CDF), if $X$ is a continuous variable then it's CDF is defined as probability of random variable $X$ which takes the value |
| Option A: | 2 X |
| Option B: | $X+Y$ |
| Option C: | $\leq X$ |
| Option D: | $\geq \mathrm{X}$ |
| Q17. | If the minimum hamming distance is 3 the number errors that can be detected of a hamming code |
| Option A: | 2 |
| Option B: | 1 |
| Option C: | 3 |
| Option D: | 0 |
| Q18. | In Baseband receiver dump refers to abrupt ___ after each sampling. |
| Option A: | charging of capacitor |
| Option B: | discharge of capacitor |
| Option C: | charging of inductor |
| Option D: | discharge of inductor |
| Q19. | In Binary Phase Shift Keying system, the binary symbols 1 and 0 are represented by carrier with phase shift of |
| Option A: | $\pi / 2$ |
| Option B: | $\pi$ |
| Option C: | $2 \pi$ |
| Option D: | 0 |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Q20. | For a source transmitting M messages with equal probabilities the average <br> information is given by |
| Option A: | $\log _{10} M$ |
| Option B: | $\log _{e} M$ |
| Option C: | $\log _{2} M$ |
| Option D: | $\log _{2} 1 / M$ |
|  |  |
| Q21. | For correlator if input is sine wave then output is __ |
| Option A: | Square wave |
| Option B: | Sine wave |
| Option C: | Impulse |
| Option D: | Linear Ramp |
|  |  |
| Q22. | In mathematical operation of Matched filter, signal is convolved with |
| Option A: | Impulse |
| Option B: | Ramp |
| Option C: | Unit |
| Option D: | Steady State |
|  |  |
| Q23. | QPSK is a modulation scheme where each symbol consists of |
| Option A: | 4 bits |
| Option B: | 2 bits |
| Option C: | 1 bits |
| Option D: | M number of bits, depending upon the requirement |
|  |  |
| Q24. | The main drawback of M-ary FSK is |
| Option A: | bandwidth required is more |
| Option B: | power required is more |
| Option C: | probability of error is more |
| Option D: | coherent detection is required |
|  |  |
| Q25. | The bandwidth of BFSK is |
| Option A: | Lower |
| Option B: | Same |
| Option C: | Higher |
| Option D: | Not predictable |

