

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Choose correct answer

1. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is.....
 A).k/n B). n/k C). 1-k/n D).none []
2. The minimum distance in hamming code is
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none []
3. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^TH$ D). none []
4. Properties of cyclic codes
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A & B D). none []
5. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none []
6. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none []
7. Multiplier followed by integrator is called.....
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none []
8. Code trellis is the compact representation of
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none []
9. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=.....
 A). n-k B).n+k C). n D). none []
- 10.Bit error rate (BER) for all systems.....monotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none []

11. To detect ‘s’ errors per word d_{min}
12. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal & decoded signal is called.....
13. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
14. Bandwidth of QPSK= B_T =.....
- 15.Error probability of BPSK = P_e =.....
16. Bandwidth of BFSK = B_T =.....
17. The quadrature and M-ary systems increase the bandwidth T/F
18. Gram-schmidt orthogonalization procedure finds the orthonormal basis functions T/F
19. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F
20. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur . T/F

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Choose correct answer

1. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is.....
 A).k/n B). n/k C). 1-k/n D).none []
2. The minimum distance in hamming code is
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none []
3. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^TH$ D). none []
4. Properties of cyclic codes
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A & B D). none []
5. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none []
6. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none []
7. Multiplier followed by integrator is called.....
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none []
8. Code trellis is the compact representation of
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none []
9. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=.....
 A). n-k B).n+k C). n D). none []
- 10.Bit error rate (BER) for all systems.....monotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none []

11. To detect ‘s’ errors per word d_{min}
12. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal & decoded signal is called.....
13. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
14. Bandwidth of QPSK= B_T =.....
- 15.Error probability of BPSK = P_e =.....
16. Bandwidth of BFSK = B_T =.....
17. The quadrature and M-ary systems increase the bandwidth T/F
18. Gram-schmidt orthogonalization procedure finds the orthonormal basis functions T/F
19. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F
20. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur . T/F

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Choose correct answer

1. The minimum distance for hamming code is []
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none
2. Properties of cyclic codes []
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A and B D). none
3. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK []
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none
4. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none
5. The bit error rate(BER) for all systems...monotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none
6. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is.....[]
 A).k/n B). n/k C). 1-k/n D).none
7. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern []
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^TH$ D). none
8. Multiplier followed by integrator is called.....[]
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none
9. Code trellis is the compact representation of[]
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none
10. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=.....[]
 A). n-k B).n+k C). n D). none

11. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal & decoded signal is called.....
12. Bandwidth of QPSK = B_T =.....
13. Bandwidth of BFSK = B_T =.....
14. To detect 's' errors per word $d_{min} \geq$
15. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
16. Error probability of BPSK= P_e =.....
17. Gram-schmitt orthogonalization procedure finds orthonormal basis functions. T/F
18. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur. T/F
- 19.The quadrature and M-ary systems increases the bandwidth . T/F
20. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Choose correct answer

1. The minimum distance for hamming code is []
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none
2. Properties of cyclic codes []
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A and B D). none
3. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK []
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none
4. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none
5. The bit error rate(BER) for all systems...monotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none
6. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is.....[]
 A).k/n B). n/k C). 1-k/n D).none
7. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern []
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^TH$ D). none
8. Multiplier followed by integrator is called.....[]
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none
9. Code trellis is the compact representation of[]
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none
10. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=.....[]
 A). n-k B).n+k C). n D). none

11. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal & decoded signal is called.....
12. Bandwidth of QPSK = B_T =.....
13. Bandwidth of BFSK = B_T =.....
14. To detect 's' errors per word $d_{min} \geq$
15. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
16. Error probability of BPSK= P_e =.....
17. Gram-schmitt orthogonalization procedure finds orthonormal basis functions. T/F
18. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur. T/F
- 19.The quadrature and M-ary systems increases the bandwidth . T/F
20. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Mid: II (OBJECTIVE)

Date: 08-11-2017

Time: 20 min

SET-3

Choose correct answer

1. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern []
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^T H$ D). none
2. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none
3. Multiplier followed by integrator is called..... []
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none
4. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=..... []
 A). $n-k$ B). $n+k$ C). n D). none
5. The bit error rate(BER) for all systems...monotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none
6. The minimum distance for hamming code is []
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none
7. Properties of cyclic codes []
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A and B D). none
8. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK []
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none
9. Code trellis is the compact representation of []
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none
10. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is..... []
 A). k/n B). n/k C). $1-k/n$ D).none

11. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
12. Bandwidth of QPSK = B_T =.....
13. To detect 's' errors per word d_{\min}
14. Error probability of BPSK= P_e =.....
15. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal and decoded signal is called.....
16. Bandwidth of BFSK= B_T =.....
17. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur. T/F
18. Gram-schmidt orthogonalization procedure finds orthonormal basis functions. T/F
19. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F
20. The quadrature and M-ary systems increases the bandwidth . T/F

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Mid: II (OBJECTIVE)

Date: 08-11-2017

Time: 20 min

SET-3

Choose correct answer

1. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern []
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^T H$ D). none
2. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none
3. Multiplier followed by integrator is called..... []
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none
4. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=..... []
 A). $n-k$ B). $n+k$ C). n D). none
5. The bit error rate(BER) for all systems...monotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none
6. The minimum distance for hamming code is []
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none
7. Properties of cyclic codes []
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A and B D). none
8. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK []
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none
9. Code trellis is the compact representation of []
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none
10. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is..... []
 A). k/n B). n/k C). $1-k/n$ D).none

11. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
12. Bandwidth of QPSK = B_T =.....
13. To detect 's' errors per word d_{\min}
14. Error probability of BPSK= P_e =.....
15. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal and decoded signal is called.....
16. Bandwidth of BFSK= B_T =.....
17. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur. T/F
18. Gram-schmidt orthogonalization procedure finds orthonormal basis functions. T/F
19. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F
20. The quadrature and M-ary systems increases the bandwidth . T/F

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Choose correct answer

1. Properties of cyclic codes []
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A and B D). none
2. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK []
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none
3. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none
4. The bit error rate(BER) for all systems...onotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none
5. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is.....[]
 A).k/n B). n/k C). 1-k/n D).none
6. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern []
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^TH$ D). none
7. The minimum distance for hamming code is []
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none
8. Multiplier followed by integrator is called.....[]
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none
9. Code trellis is the compact representation of[]
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none
10. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=.....[]
 A). n-k B).n+k C). n D). none

11. Bandwidth of QPSK= B_T =.....
12. Error probability of BPSK= P_e =.....

13. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal & decoded signal is called.....
14. To detect 's' errors per word d_{\min}

15. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
16. Bandwidth of BFSK = B_T =.....

17. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F
18. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur. T/F
19. The quadrature and M-ary systems increases the bandwidth . T/F
20. Gram-schmidt orthogonalization procedure finds orthonormal basis functions. T/F

Class: III-B.Tech I Sem

Branch: ECE

Subject: Digital Communication Systems

Invigilator Signature _____ Max. Marks: 10 Roll No.: _____

Choose correct answer

1. Properties of cyclic codes []
 A).linearity B). cyclic shift C).both A and B D). none
2. The relation between symbol energy and bit energy for M-ary PSK []
 A). $E_s=NE_b$ B). $E_b=NE_s$ C). $E_s=E_b$ D). none
3. Geometric representation of signals is the representation of signals in terms of []
 A). points B). lines C). both A and B D).none
4. The bit error rate(BER) for all systems...onotonically with increase in E_b/N_0 []
 A). increases B).decreases C). constant D). none
5. The code rate of an (n, k) block code is.....[]
 A).k/n B). n/k C). 1-k/n D).none
6. The relation between syndrome vector and error pattern []
 A). $S=EH^T$ B). $S=EH$ C). $S=E^TH$ D). none
7. The minimum distance for hamming code is []
 A).3 B).2 C). 1 D).none
8. Multiplier followed by integrator is called.....[]
 A).correlator B). matched filter C). both A & B D). none
9. Code trellis is the compact representation of[]
 A). code tree B). state diagram C). both A & B D).none
10. In (n, k) block code the number of redundant bits=.....[]
 A). n-k B).n+k C). n D). none

11. Bandwidth of QPSK= B_T =.....
12. Error probability of BPSK= P_e =.....

13. In Viterbi algorithm discrepancy b/w received signal & decoded signal is called.....
14. To detect 's' errors per word d_{\min}

15. The number of surviving paths in viterbi algorithm =.....
16. Bandwidth of BFSK = B_T =.....

17. In systematic block code message bits appear at the beginning of the code word. T/F
18. Due to white gaussian noise random errors occur. T/F
19. The quadrature and M-ary systems increases the bandwidth . T/F
20. Gram-schmidt orthogonalization procedure finds orthonormal basis functions. T/F