

UNIT-3

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The PHY layer is responsible for:

- a) Data routing
- b) Physical transmission of signals
- c) Application services
- d) Data storage

Answer: b

2. MAC stands for:

- a) Media Access Control
- b) Machine Access Communication
- c) Mobile Access Controller
- d) Memory Access Control

Answer: a

3. Which standard is commonly used for Wi-Fi?

- a) IEEE 802.11
- b) IEEE 802.15
- c) IEEE 802.3
- d) IEEE 801.11

Answer: a

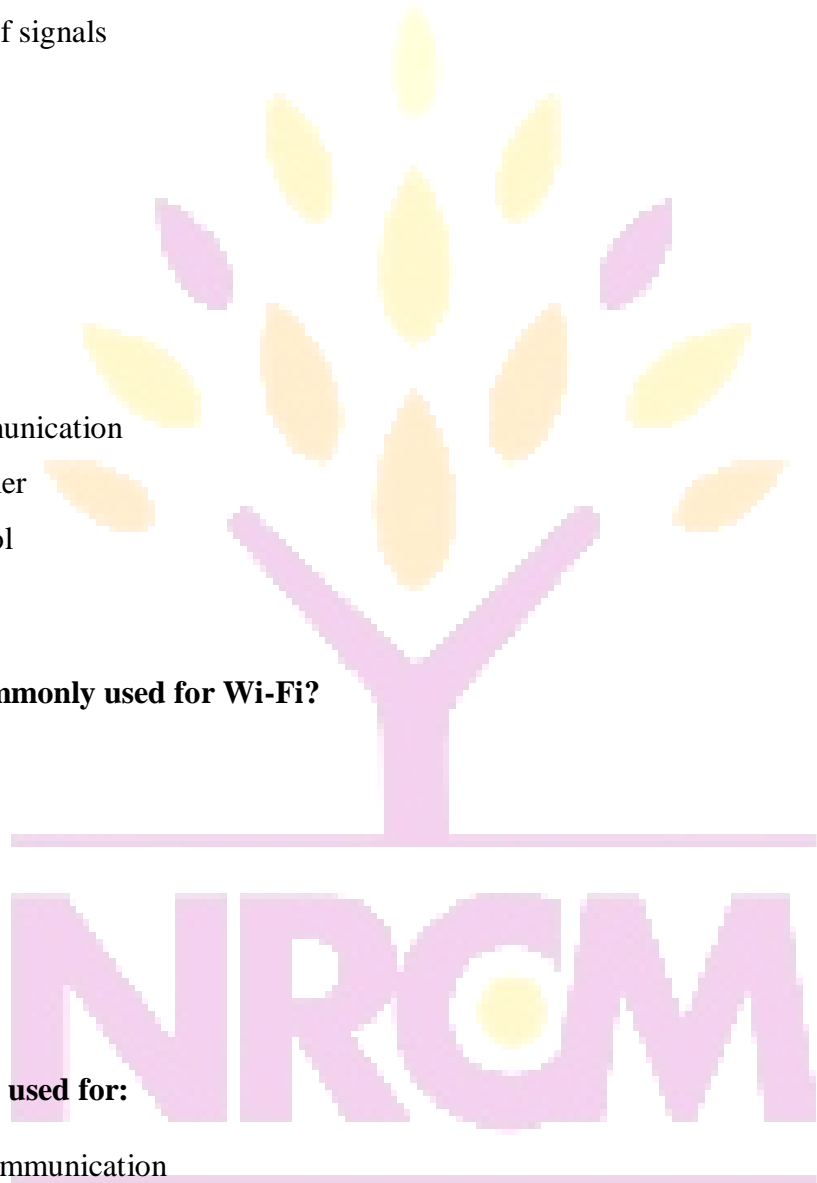
4. IEEE 802.15 is mainly used for:

- a) Short-range wireless communication
- b) Long-distance communication
- c) Satellite communication
- d) Optical communication

Answer: a

5. 3GPP MTC stands for:

- a) Machine Type Communication
- b) Mobile Transfer Control



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- c) Multi Terminal Communication
- d) Machine Technology Control

Answer: a

6. WirelessHART is mainly used in:

- a) Industrial automation
- b) Gaming
- c) Printing
- d) Broadcasting

Answer: a

7. Z-Wave is mainly designed for:

- a) Smart homes
- b) Video streaming
- c) Web browsing
- d) Cloud storage

Answer: a

8. BLE stands for:

- a) Bluetooth Low Energy
- b) Binary Low Exchange
- c) Broadband Local Ethernet
- d) Bluetooth Link Extension

Answer: a

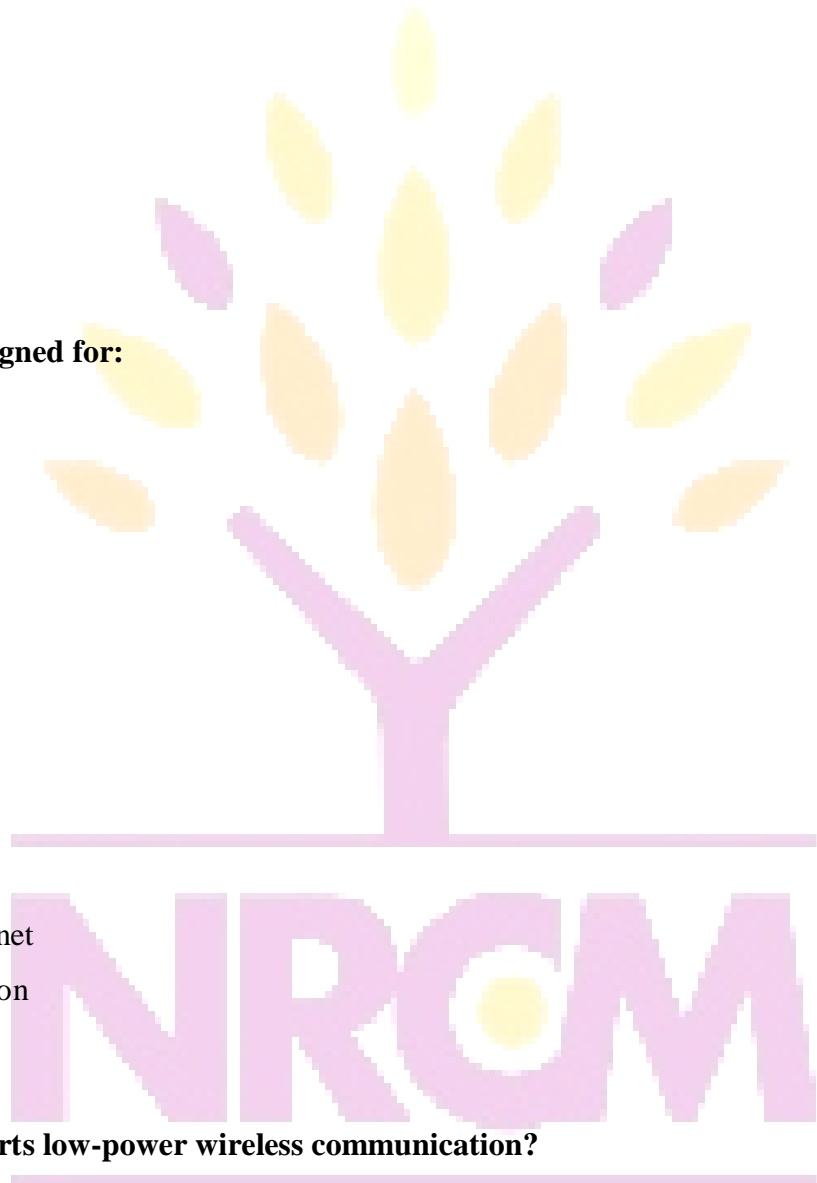
9. Which protocol supports low-power wireless communication?

- a) BLE
- b) SMTP
- c) FTP
- d) HTTP

Answer: a

10. Zigbee Smart Energy is mainly used for:

- a) Energy management



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- b) Gaming
- c) Email
- d) Programming

Answer: a

11. DASH7 operates mainly in:

- a) Low-power wireless networks
- b) Wired networks
- c) Satellite systems
- d) Optical systems

Answer: a

12. Which protocol provides a larger address space?

- a) IPv6
- b) IPv4
- c) ICMP
- d) DHCP

Answer: a

13. IPv4 uses:

- a) 32-bit addressing
- b) 64-bit addressing
- c) 128-bit addressing
- d) 256-bit addressing

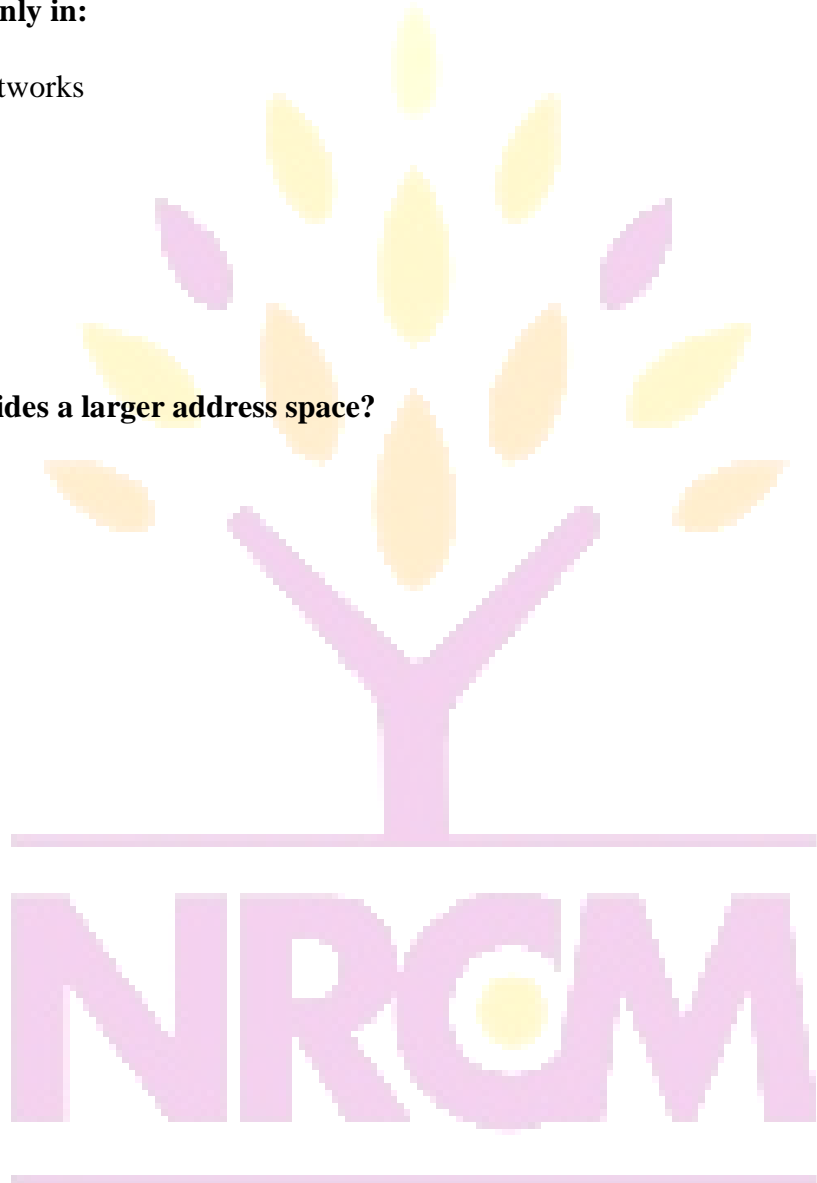
Answer: a

14. IPv6 uses:

- a) 128-bit addressing
- b) 64-bit addressing
- c) 32-bit addressing
- d) 16-bit addressing

Answer: a

15. 6LoWPAN stands for:



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- a) IPv6 over Low Power Wireless Personal Area Networks
- b) Six Layer Wireless Protocol
- c) Low Power Network Access
- d) Wireless IPv4

Answer: a

16. DHCP is used for:

- a) Automatic IP allocation
- b) Data encryption
- c) Routing
- d) Compression

Answer: a

17. ICMP is mainly used for:

- a) Error reporting
- b) Web browsing
- c) Storage
- d) Security

Answer: a

18. ND protocol in IPv6 stands for:

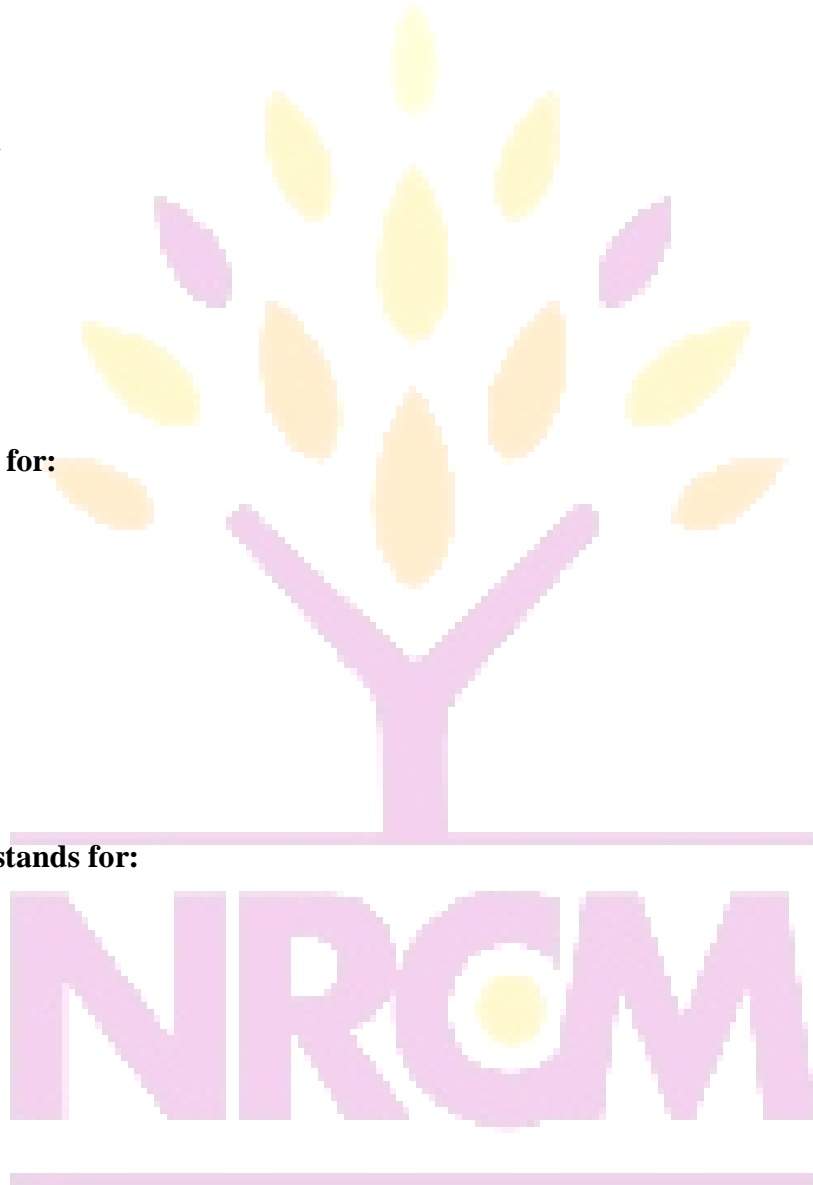
- a) Neighbor Discovery
- b) Network Discovery
- c) Node Distribution
- d) New Device

Answer: a

19. RPL is designed for:

- a) Low-power and lossy networks
- b) Optical communication
- c) Satellite networks
- d) LAN only

Answer: a



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20. CORPL and CARP are:

- a) Routing protocols
- b) Security protocols
- c) Compression methods
- d) Database protocols

Answer: a

Fill in the Blanks

1. PHY layer handles _____ transmission.

Answer: Physical

2. MAC stands for _____ Access Control.

Answer: Media

3. IEEE 802.11 is commonly known as _____.

Answer: Wi-Fi

4. IEEE 802.15 supports _____ wireless communication.

Answer: Short-range

5. WirelessHART is widely used in _____ automation.

Answer: Industrial

6. Z-Wave is commonly used in _____ homes.

Answer: Smart

7. BLE stands for Bluetooth Low _____.

Answer: Energy

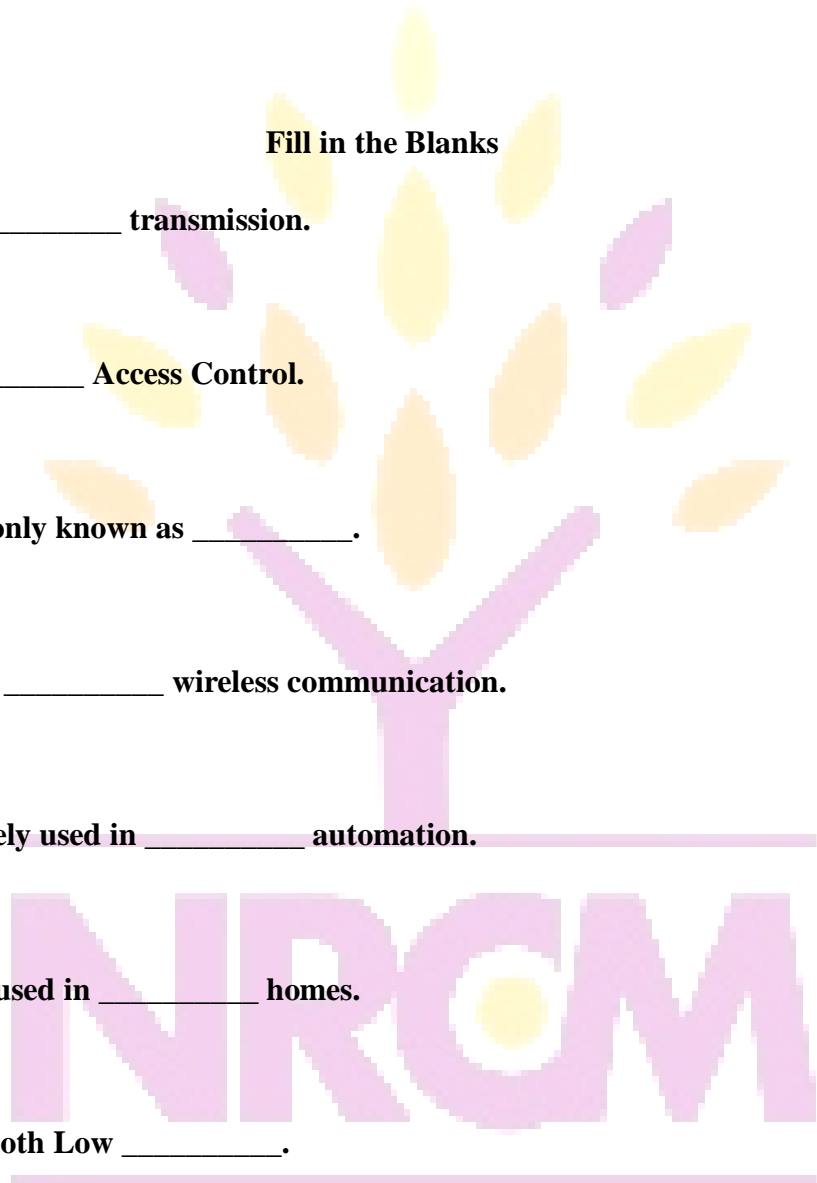
8. Zigbee Smart Energy supports _____ management.

Answer: Energy

9. DASH7 is designed for low _____ communication.

Answer: Power

10. IPv4 uses _____ bit addressing.



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Answer: 32

11. IPv6 uses _____ bit addressing.

Answer: 128

12. 6LoWPAN enables IPv6 over low-power _____ networks.

Answer: Wireless

13. 6TiSCH integrates IPv6 with _____ scheduling.

Answer: Time

14. DHCP automatically assigns _____ addresses.

Answer: IP

15. ICMP reports network _____.

Answer: Errors

16. ND stands for Neighbor _____.

Answer: Discovery

17. RPL is designed for low-power and _____ networks.

Answer: Lossy

18. CORPL improves routing in _____ networks.

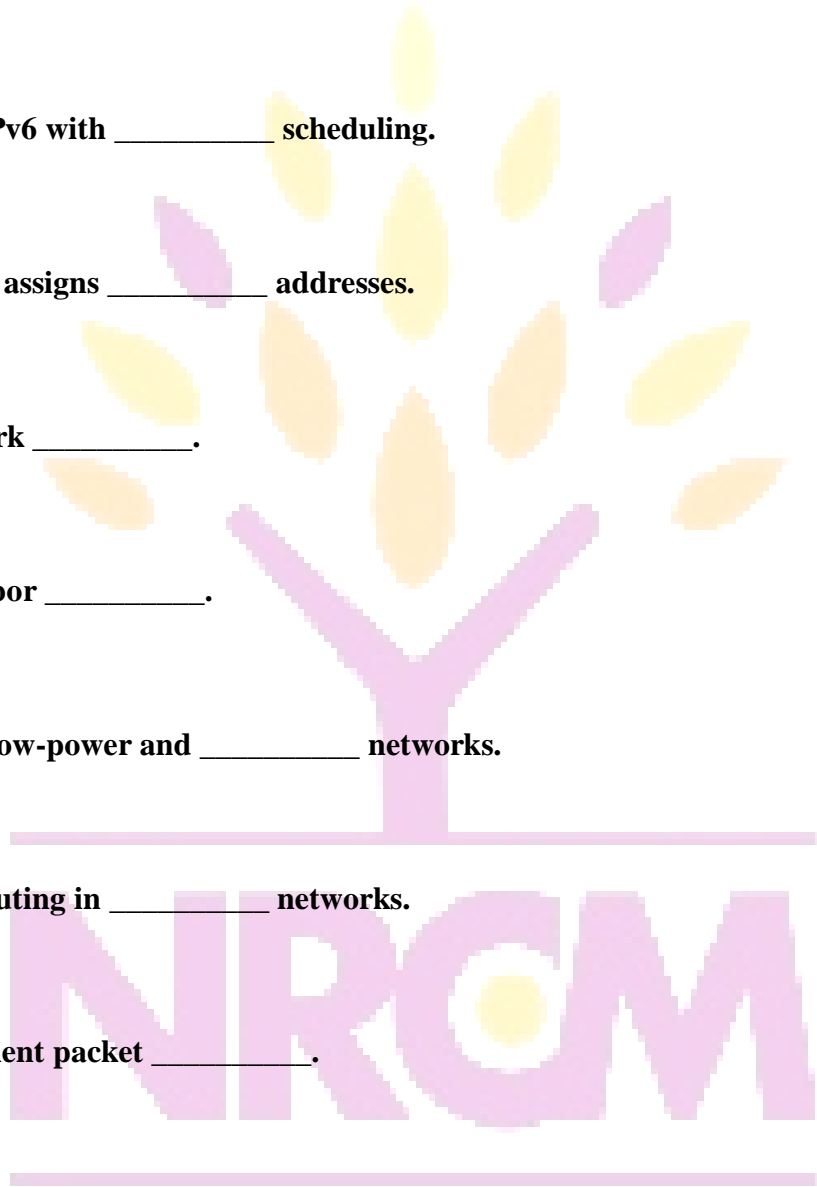
Answer: Cognitive

19. CARP supports efficient packet _____.

Answer: Routing

20. Network layer protocols enable device _____.

Answer: Communication



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