



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BSc CS [2015-2018]

Semester V

Core: Computer Networks - 512B

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Network of networks is known as _____

- A. intranet.
- B. internet.
- C. Local Area Network
- D. WAN.

ANSWER: B

2. An interconnection of _____ computers is called an Internet

- A. Distributed.
- B. Co-Ordinated.
- C. Autonomous.
- D. Integrated.

ANSWER: C

3. When a packet with the code is transmitted, it is received and processed by every machine on the network. This mode of operation is called

- A. broadcasting.
- B. multi casting.
- C. unicasting.
- D. point-to-point.

ANSWER: A

4. The entities comprising the corresponding layers on different machine are called _____

- A. protocol.
- B. peers.
- C. interface.
- D. flow control.

ANSWER: B

5. When the packets are small and all the same size, they are often called _____

- A. packet switched.
- B. cells.
- C. circuit switched.
- D. virtual circuit.

ANSWER: B

6. ----- is one of the Underwater Networking Application.

- A. Nutrition
- B. Pollution Monitoring
- C. Toursim
- D. Teaching

ANSWER: B

7. -----is used as a medium of communication under water.

- A. Wave
- B. Light
- C. Sound
- D. Music

ANSWER: C

8. AUV is meant for -----

- A. Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
- B. Automatic Underwater Vehicle
- C. Automatic Underground Vehicle
- D. Autonomous Underground Vehicle

ANSWER: A

9. Each end office has a number of outgoing lines to one or more nearby switching canters called _____

- A. toll connecting trunks.
- B. toll office.
- C. local loop.
- D. end office.

ANSWER: B

10. Sending packets to a group of stations is known as _____

- A. broadcasting.
- B. multicasting.
- C. unicasting.
- D. point-to-point.

ANSWER: D

11. Each area has a _____ agent which keeps track of all mobile hosts visiting the area.

- A. mobile.
- B. home.
- C. visitor.
- D. foreign.

ANSWER: B

12. Ad-hoc networks are also called as _____

- A. MAN.
- B. MANET.
- C. LAN.

D. LANET.
ANSWER: B

13. An example for dynamic routing algorithm is _____.

- A. Shortest path.
- B. Flooding.
- C. Dijkstra.
- D. Distance vector.

ANSWER: D

14. ISO stands for _____

- A. International Standard Organization.
- B. International Student Organization.
- C. Integrated Services Organization.
- D. Integrated standard organization.

ANSWER: A

15. If a computer on the network shares resources for others to use, it is called _____

- A. server.
- B. client.
- C. mainframe.
- D. microcomputer.

ANSWER: A

16. For large networks _____ topology is used.

- A. bus.
- B. ring.
- C. star.
- D. irregular.

ANSWER: C

17. X.25 is an example of _____ network.

- A. packet switched.
- B. circuit switched.
- C. frame relay.
- D. ring based.

ANSWER: A

18. What is the maximum length of STP?

- A. 100 ft.
- B. 200ft .
- C. 100m.
- D. 200m.

ANSWER: D

19. ISDN is an example of _____ network.

- A. packet switched.
- B. circuit switched.

- C. frame relay.
- D. ring based.

ANSWER: B

20. Terminators are used in _____ topology.

- A. bus
- B. ring.
- C. star.
- D. irregular.

ANSWER: A

21. _____ layer decides which physical path the data should take.

- A. Network.
- B. Transport.
- C. Physical.
- D. Data Link.

ANSWER: C

22. FDDI is a _____ network.

- A. ring.
- B. star.
- C. mesh.
- D. bus.

ANSWER: A

23. The internet is divided into over 200 top level _____

- A. domain.
- B. websites.
- C. webpages.
- D. crawlers.

ANSWER: A

24. Every domain can have a set of _____ records associated with it.

- A. DNS.
- B. mail.
- C. resource.
- D. websites.

ANSWER: C

25. GIF stands for _____

- A. Group Interchange Format.
- B. Graphical Interchange Format.
- C. Group Information Format.
- D. Graphical Information Format.

ANSWER: B

26. _____ bursting allows a sender to transmit a concatenated sequence of multiple frames in a single transmission.

- A. Frame.
- B. Packet.
- C. Quantum.
- D. Stream.

ANSWER: A

27. Protocols in which the sender sends one frame and then waits for an acknowledgement before proceeding are called _____

- A. sliding window.
- B. stop and wait.
- C. frame buffer.
- D. analog.

ANSWER: B

28. The data link layer takes the packet it gets from the network layer and encapsulates them into _____

- A. cells.
- B. frames.
- C. packet.
- D. trailer.

ANSWER: B

29. The data link layer takes the packets from _____ and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.

- A. network layer
- B. physical layer
- C. transport layer
- D. application layer

ANSWER: A

30. Which one of the following task is not done by data link layer?

- A. framing
- B. error control
- C. flow control
- D. channel coding

ANSWER: D

31. GPS is mean for-----

- A. Global Pointing System
- B. Global Positioning System
- C. Great Pointing System
- D. Great Positioning System

ANSWER: B

32. The commonly used protocol for webpage transfer is _____

- A. HTML.
- B. HTTP.
- C. WML.
- D. WTP.

ANSWER: B

33. The frames which are intimated for receiving are called _____

- A. sending window.
- B. receiving window.
- C. sender.
- D. receiver.

ANSWER: B

34. The IP address of a system can be known using the DOS command _____

- A. ipconfir.
- B. ipconfig.
- C. ipconf .
- D. ipnum.

ANSWER: B

35. Datagrams using header extension are called _____

- A. payload.
- B. trailer.
- C. datagram packets.
- D. jumbograms.

ANSWER: D

36. Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network via _____

- A. file server.
- B. printer server.
- C. utility server.
- D. gateway.

ANSWER: D

37. A network that requires human intervention of route signals is called a _____

- A. bus network.
- B. ring network.
- C. star network.
- D. T- switched network.

ANSWER: D

38. Expand the MAC layer-----

- A. Model Access Control
- B. Model Access Context
- C. Medium Access Control
- D. Medium Access Context

ANSWER: C

39. The most flexibility in how devices are _____ together is provided by bus topology.

- A. wired.
- B. ring.
- C. star.

D. switched.

ANSWER: A

40. _____ is a ring network.

- A. ADI.
- B. ADDI.
- C. FDI.
- D. FDDI.

ANSWER: D

41. How many pairs of stations can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. Multiple

ANSWER: A

42. A modem that is attached to the telephone system by jamming the phone,s handset into two flexible receptacles in the coupler

- A. gateway.
- B. time - division multiplexer.
- C. acoustic coupler.
- D. bridge.

ANSWER: C

43. Gateway allows devices on one network to _____ with devices on another network?

- A. Decode.
- B. Communicate.
- C. Convert.
- D. Seperate.

ANSWER: B

44. Which one of the following is a data link protocol?

- A. ethernet
- B. point to point protocol
- C. HDLC
- D. all the above

ANSWER: D

45. Which of the following is used for modulation and demodulation?

- A. Modem.
- B. Protocols.
- C. Gateway.
- D. Multiplexer.

ANSWER: A

46. A software that allows a personal computer to pretend it as a terminal is _____

- A. auto dialing.

- B. bulletin board.
- C. modem.
- D. terminal emulation.

ANSWER: A

47. UW-A is meant for-----

- A. UnderWater Acoustic
- B. Underwave Acoustic
- C. Unified Wave Acoustic
- D. None of the Above

ANSWER: A

48. Which layer of OSI model is responsible for creating and recognizing frame boundaries?

- A. Physical layer.
- B. Data link layer.
- C. Transport layer.
- D. Network layer.

ANSWER: B

49. If digital data rate of 9600 bps is encoded using 8 - level phase shift keying (PSK) method, the modulation rate is _____

- A. 1200 bands.
- B. 3200 bands.
- C. 4800 bands.
- D. 9600 bands.

ANSWER: C

50. Header of a frame generally contains

- A. synchronization bytes
- B. addresses
- C. frame identifier
- D. all the above

ANSWER: D

51. The OSI model consists of _____ layers.

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 8

ANSWER: C

52. The physical layer is concerned with the transmission of _____ over the physical medium.

- A. programs.
- B. dialogs.
- C. protocols.
- D. bits.

ANSWER: D

53. As a data packet moves from the lower to the upper layers, headers are _____

- A. added.
- B. subtracted.
- C. rearranged.
- D. modified.

ANSWER: B

54. Which layer functions as a liaison between user support layers and network support layers?

- A. Physical.
- B. Network.
- C. Transport.
- D. Session.

ANSWER: C

55. When data is transmitted from device A to device B, the header from A's layer 5 is read by B's _____ layer.

- A. physical.
- B. network.
- C. transport.
- D. session.

ANSWER: D

56. CRC stands for

- A. cyclic redundancy check
- B. code repeat check
- C. code redundancy check
- D. cyclic repeat check

ANSWER: A

57. To connect a computer with a device in the same room user will likely to use _____

- A. coaxial cable.
- B. ground station.
- C. dedicated line.
- D. fibre optic cable.

ANSWER: A

58. Which of the following divides the high speed signal into frequency bands?

- A. T switch.
- B. Time division multiplexer.
- C. Frequency Division Multiplexer.
- D. Code Division Multiplexer.

ANSWER: C

59. The Primary part of the network built under water using sensor nodes is referred as

- A. Underwater Sensor Networks
- B. Underwater Node Networks
- C. Water Networks
- D. Sensor Networks

ANSWER: A

60. In OSI network architecture the dialogue control and token management are responsibilities of

-
- A. session layer.
 - B. network layer.
 - C. transport layer.
 - D. data link layer.

ANSWER: A

61. Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?

- A. routing
- B. inter-networking
- C. congestion control
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: D

62. How many OSI layers are covered in the X.25 standard?

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 7
- D. 6

ANSWER: A

63. The third layer of OSI model is _____

- A. physical layer.
- B. data link layer.
- C. network layer.
- D. transport layer.

ANSWER: C

64. In wireless ad-hoc network

- A. access point is must
- B. access point is not required
- C. nodes are not required
- D. none of the mentioned

ANSWER: B

65. Which of the following signals is not standard RS-232-C signal?

- A. VDR.
- B. CTS.
- C. RTS.
- D. DSR.

ANSWER: A

66. What is the minimum number of wires needed to send data over a serial communication link layer?

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 4

D. 6

ANSWER: B

67. How much power a light emitting diode can couple into an optical fiber?

A. 100 microwatts.

B. 440 microwatts.

C. 10 milliwatts.

D. 100 picowatts.

ANSWER: A

68. The transmission signal coding method of TI carrier is called _____

A. bipolar.

B. machester.

C. nrz.

D. binary.

ANSWER: A

69. Which data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link?

A. Simplex.

B. Full duplex.

C. Half duplex.

D. Bi flex.

ANSWER: B

70. The receive equalizer reduces delay distortions using _____

A. tapped delay lines.

B. gearshift.

C. descrambler.

D. difference edging.

ANSWER: B

71. In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as

A. detector.

B. modulator.

C. stations.

D. transponders.

ANSWER: D

72. In a synchronous modem, the receive equalizer is known as _____ analyzer.

A. adaptive.

B. statistical.

C. impairment.

D. compromise.

ANSWER: A

73. A significant challenge of the Underwater Sensor Network is

A. Rain

- B. Lightning
- C. Thunder
- D. Limited Battery Power

ANSWER: D

74. While transmitting odd -parity coded symbols, the number of zero in each symbol is _____

- A. odd.
- B. one.
- C. even.
- D. unknown.

ANSWER: D

75. Which multiple access technique is used by standard for wireless LAN?

- A. CDMA
- B. CSMA/CA
- C. ALOHA
- D. none of the mentioned

ANSWER: B

76. To deliver a message to the correct application program running on a host , the _____ address must be consulted.

- A. port.
- B. IP.
- C. physical.
- D. tunnel.

ANSWER: A

77. When a host on network A sends a message to a host on network B, which address does the router look at?

- A. Port.
- B. Physical.
- C. IP.
- D. Tunnel.

ANSWER: C

78. Which of the following is not a standard synchronous communication protocol?

- A. SDLC.
- B. SLIP.
- C. SMTP.
- D. PAS.

ANSWER: D

79. IPV6 has _____ bit addresses.

- A. 32
- B. 4
- C. 128
- D. variable

ANSWER: C

80. In fiber optics, the signal source is _____ waves.

- A. light.
- B. infrared.
- C. radio.
- D. very low frequency.

ANSWER: A

81. _____ cable consists of an inner copper core and a second conducting outer sheath.

- A. Twisted pair.
- B. Fiber-optic.
- C. Radio.
- D. Shielded twisted pair.

ANSWER: C

82. Which of the following is not a guided medium?

- A. Twisted - pair.
- B. Coaxial cable.
- C. Fiber-optic.
- D. Atmosphere.

ANSWER: D

83. Which of the following primarily uses guided media?

- A. Cellular telephone system.
- B. Local telephone system.
- C. Satellite Communications.
- D. Radio broadcasting.

ANSWER: B

84. The amount of uncertainty in a system of symbol is called _____

- A. bandwidth.
- B. entropy.
- C. loss.
- D. Quantum

ANSWER: B

85. A device that converts digital signals into analog signals is _____

- A. a packet.
- B. gateway.
- C. modem.
- D. repeater.

ANSWER: C

86. All of the parts in a computer talk to each other by sending _____

- A. digital signals.
- B. smoothly varying signal waves.
- C. analog signals.
- D. light.

ANSWER: A

87. What protects the coaxial cable from noise?

- A. Inner conductor.
- B. Outer conductor.
- C. Diameter of cable.
- D. Insulating material.

ANSWER: B

88. In an optical fiber the inner core is _____ the cladding.

- A. more dense than.
- B. the same density as.
- C. less than dense.
- D. another name for.

ANSWER: A

89. The inner core of an optical fiber is _____ in composition.

- A. glass or plastic.
- B. bimetallic.
- C. copper.
- D. liquid.

ANSWER: A

90. Low Radio Frequency requires a very large

- A. Base Station
- B. Antenna
- C. Receiver
- D. Transmitter

ANSWER: B

91. In a noisy environment, the best transmission medium would be _____

- A. twisted pair.
- B. optical fiber.
- C. coaxial cable.
- D. the atmosphere.

ANSWER: B

92. The Two-dimensional Underwater Sensor Networks are commonly used for

- A. Pollution Monitoring
- B. Fisheries Monitoring
- C. Ocean Bottom Monitoring
- D. Ocean Surface Monitoring

ANSWER: C

93. End-to-end connectivity is provided from host-to-host in _____

- A. session layer.
- B. presentation layer.
- C. transport layer.

D. network layer.

ANSWER: C

94. The Three-dimensional Underwater Sensor Networks are commonly used for

- A. Ocean Surface Monitoring
- B. Ocean Bottom Monitoring
- C. Ocean Row Monitoring
- D. Ocean Column Monitoring

ANSWER: D

95. The _____ houses the switches in token ring.

- A. NIC.
- B. 9-pin connector.
- C. MAU.
- D. transceiver.

ANSWER: C

96. _____ specifies a star topology featuring a central hub and unshielded twisted-pair wire as the medium.

- A. 10 Base 2.
- B. 10 Base 5.
- C. 10 Base T.
- D. 10 Base 8.

ANSWER: C

97. uw-sink is a node referred as a

- A. Sensor Node
- B. Data Collection Node
- C. Dumb Node
- D. Super Node

ANSWER: B

98. The most efficient medium for ATM is _____

- A. twisted pair.
- B. optical fiber.
- C. coaxial cable.
- D. the atmosphere.

ANSWER: B

99. When a light beam moves to a less dense medium, the angle of refraction is _____ the angle of incidence.

- A. greater than.
- B. equal to.
- C. less than.
- D. less than equal to.

ANSWER: A

100. Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?

- A. coaxial cable
- B. twisted pair cable
- C. optical fiber
- D. electrical cable

ANSWER: C

101. 10 Base 5 uses the _____ cable.

- A. thick coaxial.
- B. thin coaxial.
- C. twisted pair.
- D. fiber optic.

ANSWER: A

102. When talking about unguided media, usually it is referred to

- A. metallic wires.
- B. metals.
- C. the atmosphere.
- D. nonmetallic wires.

ANSWER: C

103. A surface station in a UWSN is a collection node on

- A. the top surface of the ocean
- B. bottom portion of the ocean
- C. middle portion of the ocean
- D. at sea shore

ANSWER: A

104. In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides

- A. start and stop signalling
- B. flow control
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of the mentioned

ANSWER: C

105. Which type of switching uses the entire capacity of a dedicated link?

- A. Circuit switching.
- B. Datagram.
- C. Virtual Circuit.
- D. Message switching.

ANSWER: A

106. In OSI reference model, which of the following layer provides error-free delivery of data?

- A. Session layer.
- B. Presentation layer.
- C. Transport layer.
- D. Network layer.

ANSWER: C

107. Expand the GPS

- A. Geo Positioning System
- B. Global Positioning System
- C. Geographical Positioning System
- D. Global Pointing System

ANSWER: B

108. In OSI model, which of the following layer transforms information from machine format into that understandable by user?

- A. Application.
- B. Session.
- C. Presentation.
- D. Physical.

ANSWER: C

109. RF signal is meant for

- A. Relay Frequency
- B. Radio Frequency
- C. Relative Frequency
- D. Range Frequency

ANSWER: B

110. A medium access control technique for multiple access transmission media is _____

- A. attenuation.
- B. aloha.
- C. amplitude.
- D. carrier.

ANSWER: B

111. A device that links two homogenous packet-broadcast local networks is _____

- A. hub.
- B. gateway.
- C. repeater.
- D. bridge.

ANSWER: D

112. Expand the MAC Layer

- A. Medium Access Control Layer
- B. Medium Active Control Layer
- C. Mobility Access Control Layer
- D. Medium Access Connectivity Layer

ANSWER: A

113. The simultaneous transmission of data to a number of stations is known as _____

- A. broadcast.
- B. bandwidth.
- C. analog transmission.
- D. aloha.

ANSWER: A

114. Which layer of OSI determines the interface of the system with the user?

- A. Network.
- B. Application.
- C. Data link.
- D. Physical.

ANSWER: B

115. CDMA is meant for

- A. Console Division Multiple Access
- B. Connection Division Multiple Access
- C. Code Detach Multiple Access
- D. Code Division Multiple Access

ANSWER: D

116. Repeaters function in the _____ layers

- A. application, presentation.
- B. session, transport.
- C. physical, data link.
- D. data link, network.

ANSWER: C

117. Which of the following is not a connecting device?

- A. Bridge.
- B. Gateway.
- C. Transceiver.
- D. Hub.

ANSWER: C

118. Which layer in the network supports Gateways?

- A. Lower 3.
- B. Upper 4.
- C. All 7 Layers.
- D. All but the physical layer.

ANSWER: C

119. Frequency of the Acoustic Pressure waves is measured in

- A. Decibel
- B. Watts
- C. Hertz(Hz)
- D. Miles

ANSWER: C

120. A bridge functions in a _____ layer.

- A. application, presentation.
- B. session, transport.
- C. physical, data link.

D. data link, network.

ANSWER: C

121. Identify the following IP address: 192.5.0.0 _____

- A. host ip address.
- B. limited broadcast address.
- C. direct broadcast address.
- D. network address.

ANSWER: A

122. What is the host IP of a system having the IP address 192.0.0.10?

- A. 192
- B. 0.10
- C. 0.0.10
- D. 192.0

ANSWER: C

123. Which of the following TCP/IP protocol is used for remote terminal connection service?

- A. TELNET.
- B. RARP.
- C. FTP.
- D. UDP.

ANSWER: A

124. The TCP/IP protocol used for file transfer with minimal capability and minimal overhead _____

- A. RARP.
- B. FTP.
- C. TFTP.
- D. TELNET.

ANSWER: C

125. AOSN is an acronym for

- A. Autonomous Ocean Sampling Network
- B. Active Ocean Sampling Network
- C. Autonomous Octal Sampling Network
- D. Autonomous Ocean Sensor Network

ANSWER: A

126. To assimilate the data into numerical models in real or near-real time, and predict future conditions with minimal error from the sea is referred as

- A. Underwater Sampling
- B. Sea Sampling
- C. Ocean Study
- D. Ocean Sampling

ANSWER: D

127. A machine that connects to two or more electronic mail systems and transfers mail messages among them is known as _____

- A. gateways.
- B. mail gateway.
- C. bridges.
- D. user agent.

ANSWER: B

128. In _____ delivery, packets of a message are logically connected to one another.

- A. a connectionless.
- B. a direct.
- C. a connection oriented.
- D. an indirect.

ANSWER: C

129. When was Modem invented and in which country?

- A. 1963, USA.
- B. 1965, Germany.
- C. 1950, USA.
- D. 1950, Japan.

ANSWER: C

130. A modem is connected in between a telephone line and a _____

- A. network.
- B. computer.
- C. communication adapter.
- D. serial port.

ANSWER: C

131. The world largest ocean cleaning foundation is

- A. www.oceanclean.com
- B. www.oceanpure.com
- C. www.oceanography.com
- D. www.oceancleanup.com

ANSWER: D

132. In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as

- A. Detector
- B. Modulator
- C. Stations
- D. Transponders

ANSWER: D

133. For a direct delivery, the _____ flag is on.

- A. Up.
- B. host specific.
- C. Gateway.
- D. added by redirection.

ANSWER: C

134. What can cause a tsunami?

- A. Landslide
- B. Underwater earthquake
- C. Volcanic eruption
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

135. Videotex is a combination of _____

- A. computer technology.
- B. television.
- C. computers.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

136. Do all under sea earthquakes trigger a tsunami?

- A. yes
- B. no
- C. not known
- D. may not be able to decide

ANSWER: B

137. How fast can a tsunami travel?

- A. Up to 100 miles an hour (160 kilometers an hour)
- B. Up to 200 miles an hour (320 kilometers an hour)
- C. Up to 500 miles an hour (800 kilometers an hour)
- D. Up to 1,000 miles an hour (1,600 kilometers an hour)

ANSWER: C

138. The core of a fiber optic is surrounded by

- A. Wire braid shield
- B. Kevlar
- C. Cladding
- D. Plastic insulation

ANSWER: C

139. In radio transmission, the medium of transmission ----- is

- A. Space
- B. An antenna
- C. Cable
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

140. The seabed also known as?

- A. seafloor
- B. mean sea level
- C. seiches
- D. sea level rise

ANSWER: A

141. The hadal zone which includes the oceanic trenches, lies between ?

- A. 5000 to 6000
- B. 6000 to 10000
- C. 7000 to 5000
- D. 3000 to 5000

ANSWER: B

142. Sea level is generally used to refer to?

- A. global warming
- B. mean sea level (MSL)
- C. periodic sea level
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

143. Identify the Odd term among the following group.

- A. Optical Fiber.
- B. Twisted Pair.
- C. Coaxial Cable.
- D. Microwaves.

ANSWER: D

144. Dendritik Drainage is related to

- A. Glacier
- B. Wind
- C. River
- D. Underground water

ANSWER: C

145. Hypertext documents are linked through _____

- A. DNS.
- B. TELNET.
- C. pointers.
- D. hyperlinks.

ANSWER: D

146. Which one of the following is a version of UDP with congestion control?

- A. datagram congestion control protocol
- B. stream control transmission protocol
- C. structured stream transport
- D. none of the mentioned

ANSWER: A

147. The lower most layer of atmosphere is

- A. Ionosphere
- B. Tropopause
- C. Stratosphere
- D. Troposphere

ANSWER: D

148. Network cable lies on _____ layer.

- A. physical.
- B. data link
- C. network
- D. transport.

ANSWER: A

149. Temperature of the surface layer of ocean water at Equator is

- A. 32 degree C
- B. 27 degree C
- C. 21 degree C
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

150. Most saline lake or sea in the world is

- A. Van lake
- B. Caspian sea
- C. Dead sea
- D. Black sea

ANSWER: C

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