Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
If x,y,z be words of length n over the set A then which of the following is correct?	d(x,y) = 0 iff x = y	d(x,y) = 3	d(x,y) = 1	d(x,y) = 0
Let A = {0,1} amd let x = 01010 and y = 01101. Choose the correct option from the following	d(x,y) = 0	d(x,y) = 3	d(x,y) = 1	d(x,y) = 4
For a BSC with crossover probability less than 0.5, the maximum likelihood decoding rule is same as ——	Hamming Distance	Nearest Neighbour Decoding Rule	Communication Channel	Distance of a code
If C = {00000, 00111, 11111} be a binary code then d(C) is equal to —	2	3	5	0
A code C is u-error detecting code if and only if d(C) is greater than or equal to	u	u+2	u+1	u-1

Consider the memory less binary channel with channel probabilities, P(0 received 0 sent) = 0.7 and P(1 received 1 sent) = 0.8. If code word from C = {000,100,111} are sent over this channel then using MLD rule 001 will decode to	10	11	111	1000
The ternary code C = { 000000, 000111, 111222} is	Exactly 2 error detecting code	2 error detecting code	3 error detecting code	5 error detecting code
The characteristic of a Field is	Either zero or prime number	Neither zero nor prime number	Zero	Composite number
Let C = {0000, 0011, 0010, 0001} be a binary linear code then wt(0011) is_	1	3	4	2
For any prime P and integer n which is greater than or equal to 1, there exist a unique finite field of —	P elements	P - n elements	n elements	

Every finite Field has	At most one Primitive element	At least one Primitive element	Only one Primitive element	No Primitive element
If (R, +, .) be a ring then R is called an Integral Domain if and only if R is a commutative ring with unity and	Without zero divisors	With zero divisors	Only one zero divisor	More than one zero divisor
Every Field is	An Integral Domain	Communication Channel	Prime Number	Composite Number
Every finite Integral Domain is	Field	Empty Set	Group	Infinite ring
In a commutative ring with unity, every Maximal ideal is	Prime ideal	Field	An Integral Domain	Linear Code
The characteristic of R (the set of realnumbers) is	Zero	One	Negative Integer	Infinity

Let V be a vector space. If a non empty subset C of V is itself a vector space under same vector addition and scalar multiplication as defined on V then C is know as	Subgroup	Subspace	Subring	Subfield
Any set S which contains zero is	An empty set	Linearly Independent set	Linearly Dependent set	An Universal set
Let V be a vector spaceover a field F. A non empty linearly independent subset B of V which spans V is called as	Basis of V	Linear span of V	Subgroup of V	Subring of V
If v and w be two vectors such that v.w = 0 then they are said to be	Zero vectors	Orthogonal vectors	Equal vectors	Orthonormal vectors