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## EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER /OCTOBER 2021 SUPPLEMENTARY SEMESTER / GRADE IMPROVEMENT/ RE -REGISTERED CANDIDATES

: IV

Course Name : **Data Communication** Max. Marks : 100 Course Code : **CS44(0)** Duration : 3 Hrs

## Instructions to the Candidates:

• Answer any five full questions.

1.	a)	Explain the encapsulation/decapsulation at the source host, router and	CO1	(80)
		destination host.		

- b) The power of a signal is 10 mW and the power of the noise is CO1 (04) 1microwatt; Find the values of SNR and SNR<sub>db</sub>.
- c) Compare and contrast the following: CO1 (08)
  - i) point to point and multipoint connection
  - ii) Simplex and full duplex mode
  - iii) star and bus topology
  - iv) physical address and ip address.
- 2. a) Name the four basic network topologies, and mention advantages of CO1 (08) each type.
  - b) Identify the causes of transmission impairment and explain each with CO1 (06) an example.
  - c) With a block diagram, explain the five components of data CO1 (06) communication.
- 3. a) The signal waveform when 10011010 is transmitted in the signal. CO2 (08) Draw the graph of the following.
  - i) Unipolar NRZ ii) Polar NRZ-I
  - iii) Differential Manchester iv) Pseudo ternary.
  - b) Explain frequency hopping spread spectrum with diagram. CO2 (06)
  - c) Two channels, one with a bit rate of 190 kbps and another with a bit CO2 (06) rate of 180 kbps, are to be multiplexed using pulse-stuffing TDM with no synchronization bits. Answer the following questions:
    - i) What is the size of a frame in bits?
    - ii) What is the frame rate?
    - iii) What is the duration of a frame?
    - iv) What is the data rate?
- 4. a) Define DSSS and explain how it achieves bandwidth spreading. CO2 (06) b) Explain Delta modulation technique with block diagrams. CO2 (08)
  - c) What is the result of scrambling the sequence 1110000000000 using CO2
    - each of the following scrambling techniques? Assume that the last non-zero signal level has been positive.
      - i) B8ZS
      - ii) HDB3 (The number of nonzero pulses is odd after the last substitution.)

(06)

## CS44(0)

5.	a) b)	Explain the three phases of circuit-switched network.  With a block diagram, explain the encoder and decoder for simple	CO3	(08) (06)
	c)	<ul> <li>parity check code.</li> <li>We need a three-stage space-division switch with N = 100. We use 10 crossbars at the first and third stages and 4 crossbars at the middle stage.</li> <li>i) Draw the configuration diagram.</li> <li>ii) Calculate the total number of crosspoints.</li> <li>iii) Find the possible number of simultaneous connections.</li> <li>iv) Find the possible number of simultaneous connections if we use a single crossbar (100 X 100).</li> <li>v) Find the blocking factor, the ratio of the number of connections in part iii) and in part iv).</li> </ul>	CO3	(06)
6.	a) b) c)	Explain hamming distance technique with suitable example. Explain the procedure and algorithm for calculating Internet checksum. Generate the codeword for the data stream 1001110 using the divisor 1011 on sender side and show the checking for error on receiver side (assume no error).	CO3 CO3	(06) (06) (08)
7.	a) b) c)	Explain the transition phases of PPP with a neat block diagram.  Define channelization and briefly explain FDMA.  Explain Token Passing in Controlled Access method with example.	CO4 CO4 CO4	(08) (06) (06)
8.	a)	A pure ALOHA network transmits 200-bit frames using a shared channel with a 200-kbps bandwidth. Find the throughput if the system (all stations together) produces  i. 1000 frames per second.  ii. 500 frames per second.  iii. 250 frames per second	CO4	(06)
	b) c)	Differentiate between Bit stuffing and byte stuffing. With a neat flow diagram explain the working of CSMA/CA.	CO4 CO4	(06) (08)
9.	a) b)	Differentiate between piconet and scatternet Bluetooth architecture. Explain hidden station problem? Discuss how this problem can be solved?	CO5 CO5	(06) (06)
	c)	Explain distributed coordination function in detail with block diagrams.	CO5	(80)
10.	a) b) c)	Explain L2CAP data packet format with block diagram. Explain Spanning tree algorithm with an example. Explain the addressing mechanism used by wireless LAN's.	CO5 CO5 CO5	(08) (06) (06)

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