


1RV23A1035

		RV COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING® Department of Computer Science and Engineering IMPROVEMENT CIE : Question Paper	
		COMPUTER NETWORKS (CY245AT)	
Course : (Code)		Semester : IV	
Date : June 2025		Duration : 120 minutes	Staff : CSE/ISE/AI-ML
Name :		USN :	Section : CSE/ISE/AI-ML

Answer all questions

Sl.no	Questions	Marks	L1-L6	CO
1. a	What is a potential downside of load shedding in network applications?	1	2	2
2. a	_____ protocol is used by IntServ to reserve resources along the data path	1	2	3
3. a	What are Private IP addresses? Give their ranges for each.	2	2	3
4. a	_____ is the nonprofit corporation, which manages the network number to avoid conflicts.	1	2	3
5. a	The dotted decimal notation of an IP address expressed in hexadecimal as AC101E38 is _____.	1	3	3
6. a	In an IPv4 packet, a value of IHL > 5 implies _____.	1	3	2
7. a	If you need to divide a network into at least 5 subnets, with each subnet supporting a minimum of 16 hosts, which Classful subnet mask would be appropriate to use?	2	4	5
8.	Write the abbreviated address for the following IPv6 address: FE80:0000:0000:0202:B3FF:FE1E:8329	1	4	5

Part B

Part B

Sl.no	Questions	Marks	L1 - L6	CO										
1 a.	Differentiate between Leaky Bucket algorithm and Token Bucket algorithm	5	2	2										
1 b.	<div>A router has the following (CIDR) entries in its routing table:<table><tr><th>Address/mask</th><th>next hop</th></tr><tr><td>135.46.56.0/22</td><td>interface 0</td></tr><tr><td>135.46.60.0/22</td><td>interface 1</td></tr><tr><td>192.53.40.0/23</td><td>router 1</td></tr><tr><td>default</td><td>router 2</td></tr></table></div> <div>For each of the following IP addresses, what does the router do if packet with that address arrives? (i) 135.46.63.10 (ii) 135.46.57.14 (iii) 135.46.52.2 (iv) 192.53.40.7 (v) 192.53.56.7</div>	Address/mask	next hop	135.46.56.0/22	interface 0	135.46.60.0/22	interface 1	192.53.40.0/23	router 1	default	router 2	5	4	5
Address/mask	next hop													
135.46.56.0/22	interface 0													
135.46.60.0/22	interface 1													
192.53.40.0/23	router 1													
default	router 2													
2 a.	For the given network topology, R3 requests bandwidth 2 MBps from S1, R3 requests bandwidth 1 MBps from S2, R4 requests bandwidth 2 MBps from S1, R5 requests bandwidth 1 MBps from S2. What is the bandwidth required to be reserved at Routers A, B, C, E, H, J, K, L ?	6	4	4										

b.	<p>Illustrate the working of NAT for the following scenario, when Local Computer wants to communicate with the Internet.</p>	4	4	4
3/a.	Distinguish between Integrated Services and Differentiated Services. Describe the scheme of Assured Forwarding with the help of relevant diagram.	6	3	3
b.	<p>Identify the class for the following addresses:</p> <p>i. 00000001 00001011 00001011 11101111</p> <p>ii. 11000001 10000011 00011011 11111111</p> <p>iii. 14.23.120.8</p> <p>iv. 252.5.15.111</p>	4	3	4
4 a.	What is Internetworking? How is tunneling used to implement internetworking? Explain.	6	2	2
7/a.	Demonstrate the different types of fragmentation used in Internetworking.	4	3	3
5 a.	Explain the significance of the following fields in the IPv4 header: (i) TOS; (ii) DF and MF; (iii) Fragment offset; (iv) Protocol.	6	3	3
b.	Briefly discuss about UDP and TCP protocols.	4	2	2

Course Outcomes

CO1:	Apply the algorithms/techniques of routing and congestion control to solve problems related to Computer Networks.
CO2:	Analyse the services provided by various layers of TCP/IP model to build effective solutions.
CO3:	Design sustainable networking solutions with societal and environmental concerns by engaging in life long learning for emerging technology.
CO4:	Exhibit network configuration, protocol usage and performance evaluation in networks.
CO5:	Demonstrate the solutions using various algorithms/protocols available to address networking issues using modern tools by exhibiting team work and effective communication.

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	-	20	22	18	-	-	-	17	21	14	8