



## Unit 2/Chapter - Data Link Layer And Medium Access Sub Layer

Multiple Choice Questions:

1.	In the sliding window method of flow control, the receiver windows when an ACK is sent		
	A. increases in C. doubles in	B. decreases in D. remains its original	
2.	In a Go-Back-N ARQ, if the window size is 63, what is the range of seq numbers?		
	A.0 to 63 C.1 to 63	B.0 to 64 D.1 to 64	
3.	ARQ stands for  A. Automatic repeat Quantization  C. Automatic retransmission request	B. Automatic repeat request D. Acknowledge repeat request	
4.	In Go-Back-N ARQ, if 5 is the number of bits for the sequence number, then the maximum size of the receive window must be		
	A.1 C.16	B.15 D.31	
5.	In Selective Repeat ARQ, if 5 is the number of bits for the sequence number then the maximum size of the receive window must be		
	A.1 C.16	B.15 D.31	
6.	The range of the possible sequence numbers of Go-Back-N Protocol which is the concern of the receiver is called the		
	A. sender sliding window C. pipeling at the receiver	B. pipeling at the sender D. receiver sliding window	
7	. The Protocol has both flow control and error control.		
	A. Stop-and-Wait C. Go-Back-N ARQ	B. Selective-Repeat ARQ D. both (b) and (c)	
8.	In, the chance of collision can be reduced if a station senses the		





	medium before trying to use it. A.MA C.FDMA	B.CSMA D.CDMA		
9.	requires that each station first A. MA C. FDMA	listen to the medium before sending. B. CSMA D. CDMA		
10	In, a station monitors the mediur the transmission was successful. If so, th a collision, the frame is sent again.  A.CSMA/CA  C. Either (a) or (b)			
11	In each station sends frame wh A. pure ALOHA C. both (a) and (b)	nenever it has a frame to send.  B. slotted ALOHA  D. neither (a) nor (b)		
12	In slotted ALOHA, the vulnerable time is A. the same as C. three times	B. two times D. none of the above		
13	The vulnerable time for CSMA is the A. the same as C. three times	propagation time. B. two times D. none of the above		
Fill in the Blanks				
<ol> <li>3.</li> </ol>	The data link layer needs to packi At data Link Layer, two types of protocols oriented protocol No of Bits in MAC address	s are used 1 2		
	The Frameconsist of source and information regarding flow control.  The Frameconsist of error detect			
	The Frameconsist of error detecting and error correcting codes to ensure correct delivery of data to next node augments the CSMA algorithm to detect collision.			
7. 8. 9.	To avoid collisions on wireless networks, was invented.  In pure ALOHA, the vulnerable time is the frame transmission time.  Both Go-Back-N and Selective-Repeat Protocols use a  Control refers to methods of error detection and correction.			
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## **Short Questions**

1. What is the function of data link layer?

Keywords: Framing.

2. What is Byte oriented and Bit stuffing?

Keywords: Using ASCII CODE and avoid conflicts.

3. Which are different types of error during data transmission?

Keywords: single-bit error, Burst error

4. What is Redundancy?

Keywords: Pure ALOHA, Slotted ALOHA, CSMA/CD, CSMA/CA

## **Long Questions**

What are different Framing Methods?
 Keywords: Character Oriented, Character stuffing

2. Explain the error control and flow control. Keywords: Block coding, Parity checking

3. Explain CRC with example.

Keywords: Cyclic Redundancy Check and Example

4. Explain noiseless channel protocol in brief. Keywords: Simplex protocol, stop and wait

5. Explain Sliding Window Protocol. Keywords: Go Back N ARQ, Selective Repeat ARQ etc.

- 6. List out Multiple access protocol and discuss any one multiple access protocol in detail.
- a. Keywords: Pure ALOHA, Slotted ALOHA, CSMA/CD, CSMA/CA etc.