


<p align="center"><b>King Saud University</b>  <b>College of Computer and Information Sciences</b>  <b>Computer Science Department</b></p>		 College of Computer & Information Sciences Computer Science Department		
<b>Course Code</b>	CSC 329			
<b>Course Title</b>	Computer Networks			
<b>Section No.</b>				
<b>Semester</b>	Spring 2024			
<b>Exam</b>	Homework 1			
<b>Date</b>	Submit before May 15 <sup>th</sup>			
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<b>Course Learning Outcomes</b>		<b>Relevant question</b>	<b>Full mark</b>	<b>Student mark</b>
<b>CLO 1</b>	The ability to describe major networking terms, topologies, types, protocols, devices, and components.			
<b>CLO2</b>	The ability to explain the main services, type of addressing, and protocols associated with each layer of the OSI model.			
<b>CLO 3</b>	The ability to recognize signal types, characteristics, impairments, encoding methods, transmission media.			
<b>CLO 4</b>	The ability to recognize the functions and protocols of the data link layer (framing, error control, flow control, medium access control.)			
<b>CLO 5</b>	The ability to explain the functions and protocols of the network layer and to describe the different routing approaches: ( datagram , VC , addressing, Routing).			
<b>CLO 6</b>	The ability to compare the features of network components and to measure and analyze the time performances of a network.			
<b>Feedback/Comments:</b>           				

**Q1**

(1 marks )

1. Determine the correct class of the following IP addresses:

Address	Class?
191.107.2.10	Class B
172.16.16.15	Class B
200.200.5.2	Class C
3.3.57.0	Class A
131.107.2.89	Class B

2. Which address class (es) will allow you to have more than 1000 hosts per network?

Both class A and Class B

3. Which address class (es) will allow only 254 hosts per network?

Class C

**Q2.**

(1.5 marks )

A company has a network address of 192.168.1.0 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. The company wants to create 8 subnetworks.

1. Determine the class of this address.

Class C

2. How many bits must be borrowed from the host portion of the address?

We must borrow 3 bits.

3. Determine the new network mask.

255.255.255.224

4. Determine the address of the different subnets?

Subnet 1: 192.168.1.0

Subnet 2: 192.168.1.32

Subnet 3: 192.168.1.64

Subnet 4: 192.168.1.96

Subnet 5: 192.168.1.128

Subnet 6: 192.168.1.160

Subnet 7: 192.168.1.192

Subnet 8: 192.168.1.224

5. How many hosts can be connected to each subnet?

30 useable subnets

**Q3.**

(1 marks )

1. Briefly explain the difference between single-bit errors and burst errors. (3 marks)

**single bit error:**

occurs when only one-bit (0 or 1) flips to the opposite value (1 or 0) during data transmission.

**burst error:**

affects multiple consecutive bits (more than one) in a data stream.

2. Imagine that a noise event causes a burst error to occur that lasts for 1 ms (milli second).
  - a. If data is being transmitted at 10 Mbps. How many data bits will be affected?

Affects 10,000 data bits.

- b. If data is being transmitted at 100Mbps. How many data bits will be affected?

Affects 100,000 data bits.

**Q4.**

(1.5 marks )

1. What is MAC address? how many bits are used to code the MAC address?

a-A MAC address (media access control address) is a 12-digit hexadecimal number assigned to each device connected to the network.

b- MAC addresses are coded with 48 bits.

2. What are ARP and RARP protocols?

ARP: is a protocol or procedure that connects an ever-changing Internet Protocol (IP) address to a fixed physical machine address

RARP: is a networking protocol that is used to map a physical (MAC) address to an Internet Protocol (IP) address.

3. Can frames collide in CSMA and how? What is the problem in CSMA that CSMA/CD is trying to resolve?

a-Yes, Collisions occur when two or more devices transmit data simultaneously.

b- CSMA/CD adds collision detection and backoff to avoid collisions and improve network performance so it resolves the collisions problem in CSMA.

4. How can CSMA/CA avoid collision?

By combining carrier sense with random backoff.