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Rôll No

IT-5003 (CBGS)

B.E. V Semester

Examination, December 2017

Choice Based Grading System (CBGS) Computer Network

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

- Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal Note: i) marks.
 - ii) Assume suitable value for missing data, if any.
- Draw the OSI reference model and explain the functions of different layer?
 - Compare and contrast the delay in connectionless and connection oriented services. Which service creates less delay if the message is large? Which service creates less delay if the message is small?
- Write the step to compute the checksum in CRC code. Calculate CRC for the frame 110101011 and generator polynomial is X⁴+X+1 and write the transmitted frame.
 - Draw the frame format of HDLC protocol. Explain the use of control, data checksum and address fields of HDLC protocol?

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What is leaky bucket algorithm? A computer on 6Mbps network is regulated by token bucket. The token bucket is filled at a rate of 1Mbps. It is initially filled to capacity with 8 megabits. How long can be computer transmit at the full 6Mbps.

What are TCP and UDP? Explain how you will choose TCP and UDP? Compare them.

- Prove that the throughput of network using slotted Aloha can be given as S=Ge-G where G is the load and S is throughput.
 - How performance is improved in CSMA/CD protocol compared to CSMA protocol?
- In a token ring LAN, there are 256 stations and the distance between two neighboring station is 10 meters. The data rate is 1Mbps and velocity of signal propagation is 2.5×10⁵km/sec. at a certain time 116 stations are powered off, 0 stations are active and each active station is holding the token for 10 msec. determine the current scan time and channel efficiency.
 - Explain the LLC and MAC in IEEE 802 standard and explain the operation of CSMA/CD as used in LAN.
- An organization has a class network 200.1.1 and wants to form subnets for four departments A, B, C, D will hosts as follows:

A: 72 Hosts B: 35 Hosts C:20 Hosts D:18 Hosts

- Give a possible arrangement of subnet masks to make this possible.
- ii) Suggest what the organization might do if department D grows to 34 hosts.
- Draw and explain the frame format of IP protocol?

IT-5003 (CBGS)



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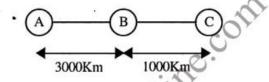
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- 7. a) Define a term silly window syndrome and possible solution to overcome its effect?
 - b) What is the difference between congestion control and flow control?
- 8. a) What are the reasons for breaking a long data transmission up into a number of frames?
 - b) Three stations A, B and C are connected are shown. A is the source and C is the destination



Between A to B T1 trunk is used using Go Back n protocol. Between B to C stop and wait protocol is used with very short acknowledgement. Frame size is 64 byte and propagation speed is 6µsec/Km. What should be the channel capacity of B to C channel so that station B will not overflow?

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Roll No

IT-5003 (CBGS)

B.E. V Semester

Examination, November 2018

Choice Based Grading System (CBGS) Computer Network

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Answer any five questions. Note: i)

- ii) All questions carry equal marks.
- Explain LAN and WAN in brief with suitable example and diagram.
 - Draw TCP/IP header and explain each part of header.
- Write main function and design issues of data link layer.
 - Explain Go back N and selective repeat ARQ mechanisms in sliding window flow control along with example.
- Discuss IEEE 802.5 token ring in detail.
 - Explain FDDI. How FDDI after higher reliability than token ring protocol?
- Discuss Dijkstra algorithm with suitable example. With its applications area.
 - Write a brief notes on classless addressing.

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"TCP is connection oriented, reliable protocol" Justify the statement.

- Differentiate bridges, routers and gateways.
- Explain ISO-OSI model of computer network.
 - What is HDLC (High Level Data Link Control) Protocol? Discuss its important in data communication.
- Explain the difference between ALOHA and slotted ALOHA.
 - b) How Packet delivery and forwarding technique work in Network layer?
- 8. Write short notes on any two:
 - IPv4 a)

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- Point to point protocol
- Arpanet and X.25

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B.Tech. V Semester

Examination, November 2019

Choice Based Grading System (CBGS)

Computer Networks

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Note: i) Answer any five questions. किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए।

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ii) All questions carry equal marks. सभी प्रश्नों के समान अंक हैं।

- iii) In case of any doubt or dispute the English version question should be treated as final. किसी भी प्रकार के संदेह अथवा विवाद की स्थिति में अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रश्न को अंतिम माना जायेगा।
- Draw the OSI network architecture and explain the functionalities of each layer in detail. OSI नेटवर्क आर्किटेक्चर ड्रा करें और प्रत्येक परत की कार्यक्षमता के बारे में विस्तार से बताइए।
 - Discuss in detail about network performance measures. नेटवर्क performance measures के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा करें।
- Differentiate between connection oriented and connectionless services. कनेक्शन उन्मूख और कनेक्शन रहित सेवाओं के बीच अंतर।
 - Explain the working of ARP and RARP. ARP और RARP की कार्यप्रणाली बताइए।

IT-502 (CBGS)

Explain the various design issues of data link layer. डेटा लिंक परत के विभिन्न डिज़ाइन मुद्दों की व्याख्या करें।

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b) Discuss the working of CSMA/CD protocol. CSMA/CD प्रोटोकॉल के कार्य पर चर्चा करें।

- 4. a) Explain the functions of MAC layer present in IEEE802.11 with necessary diagrams. आवश्यक diagrams के साथ IEEE802.11 में मौजूद MAC लेयर के कार्यों को समझाइए।
 - Discuss in detail about any two multicast routing with neat sketches. स्वच्छ स्केच के साथ किसी भी दो मल्टीकास्ट रूटिंग के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा करें।
- Write a detailed note on congestion avoidance mechanism used in TCP. http://www.rgpvonline.com TCP में प्रयुक्त congestion avoidance mechanism पर एक विस्तृत नोट लिखें।
 - Differentiate between IPv4 and IPv6 protocols. IPv4 और IPv6 प्रोटोकॉल के बीच अंतर।
- Discuss in detail about open source shortest path routing with neat diagrams. स्वच्छ आरेखों के साथ open source shortest path routing के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा करें।
 - What is UDP? Write about the operations of UDP. UDP क्या है? यू डी पी के संचालन के बारे में लिखें।
- 7. a) Define ICMP header. Write down its message types. ICMP हैडर को परिभाषित करें। इसके संदेश प्रकार लिखें।
 - b) What is BOOTP? Discuss its operation. BOOTP क्या है? इसके संचालन पर चर्चा करें।

Write short notes: संक्षिप्त नोट लिखें :

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SMTP

b) DHCP

SNMP

d) DNS

IT-502 (CBGS)

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Total No. of Questions: 8] [Total No. of Printed Pages: 2]

Roll No

IT-5003-CBGS

B.E. V Semester

Examination, December 2020

Choice Based Grading System (CBGS) Computer Network

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Note: i) Attempt any five questions.

- ii) All questions carry equal marks.
- 1. a) Explain LAN and WAN in brief with suitable example and diagram.
 - b) Draw TCP/IP header and explain each part of header.
- 2. a) Give the comparison between TCP/IP and ISO-OSI reference model.
 - b) Describe the working of stop and wait protocol with suitable sketch.
- 3. a) What do you mean by CSMA method of MAC? Define persistent and non persistent CSMA.
 - b) What is Pure ALOHA and slotted ALOHA? How the efficiency of slotted ALOHA is twice that of pure ALOHA? Derive it.
- 4. a) Explain ALOHA and slotted ALOHA protocol with suitable example.
 - b) What is CSMA? Compare the persistent and Nonpersistent CSMA protocol.

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- 5. a) "TCP is connection oriented, reliable protocol" Justify the statement.
 - b) Differentiate bridges, routers and gateways.
- 6. Explain Bellman-food rooting algorithm with example.
- 7. a) Explain following with respect to IP address. Give proper example of each.
 - i) Structure of IPv4 address
 - ii) Subnet mask
 - iii) Default gateway
 - b) Draw and explain TCP packet header.
- 8. Write short notes on any two:
 - a) Network connecting device
 - b) Classless addressing
 - c) FDDI
 - d) Point to point protocol

Roll No

IT-502 (GS)

B.Tech. V Semester

Examination, November 2022

Grading System (GS)

Computer Networks

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Note: i) Answer any five questions. किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए।

- ii) All questions carry equal marks. सभी प्रश्नों के समान अंक हैं।
- iii) In case of any doubt or dispute the English version question should be treated as final.

 किसी भी प्रकार के संदेह अथवा विवाद की स्थिति में अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रश्न को अंतिम माना जायेगा।
- a) Describe the OSI model along with functions of each layer? Also give similarities and differences of OSI with TCP/IP protocol suite.

प्रत्येक परत के कार्यों के साथ OSI मॉडल का वर्णन करें। TCP/IP प्रोटोकॉल सूट के साथ OSI की समानताएं और अंतर भी दें।

 Explain LAN Communication standards? Describe all the techniques what should a station will do when the channel is busy or idle.

लैन संचार मानकों की व्याख्या करें। सभी तकनीकों का वर्णन करें कि चैनल व्यस्त या निष्क्रिय होने पर स्टेशन को क्या करना चाहिए? a) The following is a dump of a TCP header in hexadecimal format.

05320017 00000001 00000000 500207FF 00000000

- i) What is the source port number?
- ii) What is the destination port number?
- iii) What is the sequence number?
- iv) What is the acknowledgment number?
- v) What is the length of header?
- vi) What is the type of segment?
- vii) What is the window size?

निनम्नलिखित हेक्साडेसिमल प्रारूप में एक TCP हेडर का डंप है। 05320017 00000001 00000000 500207FF 00000000

- सोर्स पोर्ट नंबर क्या है?
- ii) डेस्टिनेशन पोर्ट नंबर क्या है?
- iii) अनुक्रम संख्या क्या है?
- iv) पावती संख्या क्या है?
- v) हेडर की लंबाई क्या है?
- vi) सेगमेंट का प्रकार क्या है?
- vii) खिड़की का आकार क्या है?
- b) Explain the basics of Line coding in physical layer. Code the binary stream 010011100 in:
 - i) Manchester scheme
 - ii) Differential Manchester scheme भौतिक परत में लाइन कोडिंग की मूल बातें समझाइए। बाइनरी स्ट्रीम 010011100 को इसमें कोड करें।
 - i) मैनचेस्टर योजना
 - ii) डिफरेंशियल मैनचेस्टर योजना

IT-502 (GS)

Contd...

- 3. a) Create 16 subnet for IP address 200.133.175.0, each with 16 host (including all the reserved addresses), also provide the addresses range of each subnet's hosts. . IP पते 200.133.175.0 के लिए 16 सबनेट बनाइए, प्रत्येक में 16 होस्ट (सभी आरक्षित पतों सहित) के साथ, प्रत्येक सबनेट के होस्ट की एड्रेस रेंज भी प्रदान करें।
 - Justify the need of ARP and RARP in data transfer. When it is known that each machine has its own unique IP address? Given class C IP address 200.133,175.0. What will be the default subnet mask for this address? डाटा टांसफर में ARP और RARP की आवश्यकता को सही ठहराएं। जब यह ज्ञात हो कि प्रत्येक मशीन का अपना विशिष्ट IP पता होता है। दिया गया वर्ग C IP पता 200.133.175.0 है। इस पते के लिए डिफॉल्ट सबनेट मास्क होगा?
- 4. Give the comparisons among the following:
 - a) Leaky Bucket and Token Bucket
 - b) Pure and Slated metal निम्नलिखित में से तुलना करें।
 - अ) लीक बकेट और टोकन बकेट
 - ब) शुद्ध और स्लेटेड लोहा
- What are the functionalities of Transport Layer? Give a brief description on TCP and UDP header. ट्रांसपोर्ट लेयर के कार्य क्या है? TCP और UDP हेडर पर संक्षिप्त विवरण दें।
 - Explain Routing Information Protocol (RIP), How RIP table get updated? रूटिंग इंफॉर्मेशन प्रोटोकॉल (RIP) को समझाइए। RIP तालिका कैसे अपडेट होती है?

- 6 a) I xplain the metrics used in determining the best path for a routing protocol. रूटिंग प्रोटोकॉल के लिए सर्वोत्तम पथ का निर्धारण करने में प्रयुक्त मेटिवस की व्याख्या करें।
 - b) Discuss various Network topologies. Differentiate among star and field topologies. विभिन्न नेटवर्के टीपोलॉजी पर चर्चा करें। स्टार और फिश टोपोलॉजी के बीच अंतर करें।
- a) A broadcast LAN that is two kilometers long and uses CSMA/CD has a bandwidth of 107 bps. The speed of the signal along the wire is 2×10⁸ metres per second. What is the smallest size of the packets that are allowed to be sent over this network? एक प्रसारण लैन जो दो किलोमीटर लंबा है और CSMA/CD का उपयोग करता है उसकी बैंडविडथ 107 bps है। तार के साथ सिम्नल की गति 2×10⁸ मीटर प्रति सेकंड है। इस नेटवर्क पर भेजे जाने वाले पैकेटों का सबसे छोटा आकार क्या है?
 - b) Explain any two sliding window strategies. Also discuss the usage of piggy backing in networking. किन्हीं दो स्लाइडिंग विंडो रणनीतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। नेटवर्किंग में पिगी बैंकिंग के उपयोग पर भी चर्चा करें।
- 8. Uxplain the following:
 - Working of DN system
 - ii) HTTP

निम्नलिखित की व्याख्या करें।

- i) DNA प्रणाली का कार्य
- ii) HTTP

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