



**SRM Institute of Science and Technology**  
**College of Engineering and Technology**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECE**

SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur – 603203, Chengalpattu District, Tamilnadu

**Academic Year: 2022-23 (EVEN)**

**Batch 2**  
**SET B**

**Test: CLAT-2**

**Date: 05.04.2023**

**Course Code & Title: 18ECC303J & COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORK**

**Time: 08:00 to 09:40 AM**

**Year & Sem: III & VI**

**Max. Marks: 50**

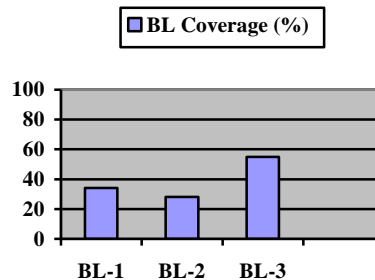
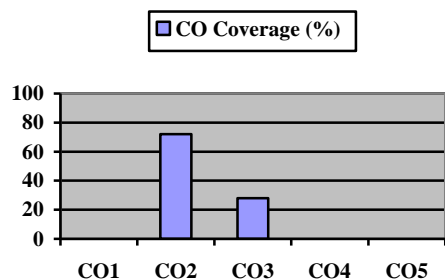
**Course Articulation Matrix:**

CO	18ECC303J - Computer Communication Networks	Program Outcomes (POs)														
		Graduate Attributes												PSO		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
1	Express the basic services and concepts related to internetworking.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
2	Define the basic OSI model architecture and its lower layer functions.	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3	Apply the various Network Layer concepts, mechanisms and protocols.	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Analyze the services and techniques of Transport Layer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
5	Produce the various services and protocols in Application Layer.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6	Evaluate the various Networking concepts and Routing protocols.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3

Q. No	PART – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer all the questions	Mark	BL	CO	PO
1	Which layer is considered as end user layer? a. Application b. Session c. Presentation d. Transport	1	1	2	3
2	The network layer is responsible for the _____ delivery of a packet. a. Source to source b. Source to destination c. Process to process d. Process to source	1	2	3	3
3	In CRC redundancy is used for which purpose? a. High data rate b. Error detection c. blocking message d. Source coding	1	1	2	7
4	Stop and wait protocol is _____ in nature. a. Full-duplex b. Simplex c. Half-duplex d. Multiplex	1	1	2	7
5	What type of acknowledgement is used in Go-Back-n protocol? a. Null frame b. Error centric c. Individual d. Cumulative	1	1	2	7
6	CSMA-CD is used in which type of network?	1	1	2	3

	a. WiFi b. GSM c. Ethernet LAN d. Bluetooth				
7	Which one is not a HDLC frame?  a. I-Frames b. H-Frames c. S-Frames d. U-Frames	1	1	2	3
8	_____ does not actually connect two LANS, it connects two segments of the same LAN  a. Gateways b. Switches c. Repeaters d. Routers	1	1	2	7
9	Change the IP addresses (10000001 00001011 00001011 11101111) from binary notation to hexadecimal notation.  a. 0X810B0BEF or 810B0BEF <sub>16</sub> b. 0XC10B0BFF or B10B0BEF <sub>16</sub> c. 0XB10B0BEF or 810B0BFF <sub>16</sub> d. 0X71BB0BEF or 810B0BBF <sub>16</sub>	1	3	3	7
10	Find the class of the address: 193.14.56.22  a. Class A b. Class B c. Class C d. Class D	1	1	3	7
	<b>PART - B (4 X 4 = 16 Marks)</b> <b>Answer Any Four Questions</b>				
11	Compare Stop and wait protocol with Sliding window?	4	2	2	3
12	What is Hamming distance? Find the Hamming distance between (000) and (011)?	4	3	2	3
13	Discuss different types of modes in HDLC?	4	1	2	3
14	Draw Supervisory frame (S- Frame) diagram and write its different types?	4	1	2	3
15	What is subnetting? What is the subnetwork address if the destination address is 200.45.34.56 and the subnet mask is 255.255.240.0?	4	3	3	3
16	What is packetizing? Why does network layer protocol provide this service to the transport layer?	4	2	3	3
	<b>PART – C (2 X 12 = 12 Marks)</b> <b>Answer Any Two Questions</b>				
17	a. What are the persistence methods in CSMA? Explain all in detail with flow diagram. b. Explain in detail about CSMA/CD protocol.	6 + 6	1	2	3
18	Explain the following error detection methods as per instructions; Explain VRC, Explain LRC, Explain CRC and find CRC for the data blocks 100100 with divisor 1101	12	3	2	3
19	a. Find the Class, the Block, and the Range of the given network address; (1) Network address: 17.0.0.0 (2) Network Address: 132.21.0.0 (3) Network Address: 220.34.76.0  b. Draw the flow diagram to find the class of classful addressing. Explain this for the following address: 10100111 11011011 10001011 01101111	6 + 6	3	3	7
20	In Go-back N protocol, why the size of the sender window must be less than 2 <sup>m</sup> and explain with neat diagram.	12	3	2	3

### Course Outcome (CO) and Bloom's level (BL) Coverage in Questions



Name of the Student:

Approved by the Course Coordinator  
Register No.:

Part- A (10 x 1= 10 Marks)						
Q. No	CO	PO	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Total	
1	CO2	3	1			
2	CO3	3	1			
3	CO2	7	1			
4	CO2	7	1			
5	CO2	7	1			
6	CO2	3	1			
7	CO2	3	1			
8	CO2	7	1			
9	CO3	7	1			
10	CO3	7	1			
Part- B (4 x 4= 16 Marks)						
11	CO2	3	4			
12	CO2	3	4			
13	CO2	3	4			
14	CO2	3	4			
15	CO3	3	4			
16	CO3	3	4			
Part – C (2 X 12 = 24 marks)						
17	CO2	3	12			
18	CO2	3	12			
19	CO3	7	12			
20	CO2	3	12			

CO	Maximum	Marks
2	59	
3	23	
Total	82	

PO	Maximum	Marks
3	64	
7	18	
Total	82	

Signature of the Question paper setter

Academic Advisor