<u>Dashboard</u> / My courses / <u>CS301 2023</u> / <u>General</u> / <u>Mid-Semester Exam CS301 (GNR+Diu) 06-11-2023 9.30 AM to 11.30 AM</u>

State Fi Completed on M Time taken 1 Question 1 Complete Marked out of 1.00 The length of the transmission onto the a. Propagation del b. Transmission de	of a specific packet will depend on the number of earlier-arriving packets that are queued and waiting for link.
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The length of thetransmission onto the a. Propagation del b. Transmission de	link.
The length of thetransmission onto the a. Propagation del b. Transmission de	link.
a. Propagation del	link.
a. Propagation del	link.
O b. Transmission de	lay
_	alay
o c. None of these	
d. Queuing delay	
Question 2	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Assuming that each f	link has a propagation delay of 500 ms. The transmitter employs the "Go Back 8 ARQ" scheme. rame is 5 Megabytes long, what is the maximum data rate possible?
a. 500 Kbps	
a. 500 Kbps	
a. 500 Kbpsb. 592 Mbps	
 a. 500 Kbps b. 592 Mbps c. 296 Kbps d. 296 Mbps 	
a. 500 Kbpsb. 592 Mbpsc. 296 Kbps	

	Wild-Germester Exam 50001 (GNTV Bid) 500-11-2020 5.00 Aivi to 11.00 Aivi. Attempt review
Question 4	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
How many hexadecimal char	racters are present in a MAC address?
O a. 4	
O b. 8	
© c. 6	
O d. 12	
Question 5	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Which one of the following is	s the start frame delimiter (SDF) flag in Ethernet frame
a. 10101010	
○ b. 00000000	
D. 00000000	
O c. 11111111	
od. 10101011	
Question 6 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	

- a. (a) 0.01 secs, (b) 50 msecs, (c) 625 msecs
- b. (a) 0.1 msecs, (b) 6.25 msecs, (c) 6.25 msecs
- o. (a) 0.01 secs, (b) 6.25 secs, (c) 25 msecs
- Od. (a) 0.1 secs, (b) 6.25 secs, (c) 6.25 secs

Question 7	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
The time required to examine the packet's header and determine where to direct the packet is part of	
a. Queuing delay	
O b. Processing delay	
c. Transmission delay	
O d. Propagation delay	
Question 8	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
An Ethernet MAC sublayer receives 1501 bytes from the network layer. How many frames need to be transmitted size of the data in each frame?	
a. None of these	
○ b. Two frames, Frame 1 data size 1500 bytes, Frame 2 data size 1 byte	
c. Two frames, Frame 1 data size 750 bytes, Frame 2 data size 751 bytes	
d. Two frames, Frame 1 data size 1500 bytes, Frame 2 data size 1500 bytes	
Question 9	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Marked Out Of 1.00	
Which of the following protocols is the bit-oriented protocol?	
 a. All of the these 	
○ b. HTTP	
- D. III	
○ c. SSL	

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Question 10 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
140	
	me and the transmission time for a 5Mbyte message (an image) if the transmission rate of the network is stance between the sender and the receiver is 8000 km and that light travels at 4×10^9 m/s.
a. 2msecs, 40secs	
○ b. 50msecs, 40secs	
oc. 2msecs, 40msecs	
Od. 50msecs, 40msecs	
Question 11	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
a. None of these are con	nit the message 11001001 and protect it from errors using CRC polynomial x³+1. If polynomial ed than determine the message that should be transmitted.
 a. None of these are con b. 11001001001 c. 11001001011 	ed than determine the message that should be transmitted.
a. None of these are conb. 11001001001	ed than determine the message that should be transmitted.
long division method is us a. None of these are con b. 11001001001 c. 11001001011 d. 11001001000	ed than determine the message that should be transmitted.
 a. None of these are con b. 11001001001 c. 11001001011 d. 11001001000 Question 12 Complete	ed than determine the message that should be transmitted.
long division method is us a. None of these are con b. 11001001001 c. 11001001011 d. 11001001000	ed than determine the message that should be transmitted.
 a. None of these are continuous. b. 11001001001 c. 11001001011 d. 11001001000 Question 12 Complete Marked out of 1.00	transmission time is T_f and the average time to the next frame arrival is $2T_f$, what is the maximum channel
a. None of these are con b. 11001001001 c. 11001001011 d. 11001001000 Question 12 Complete Marked out of 1.00 In Pure ALOHA, if the frame	transmission time is T_f and the average time to the next frame arrival is $2T_f$, what is the maximum channel
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a. None of these are con b. 11001001001 c. 11001001011 d. 11001001000 Question 12 Complete Marked out of 1.00 In Pure ALOHA, if the frame utilization that can be achieved a. 25% b. 50%	transmission time is T_f and the average time to the next frame arrival is $2T_f$, what is the maximum channel

Complete Marked out of 1.00 What are not the responsibilities of the Data link Layer? a. IP addressing b. Framing c. MAC addressing d. Error detection Question 14 Complete Marked out of 1.00 A shared broadcast medium of transmission rate 5 Mbps is being shared by 10 users (U1, U2,U10). Calculate the maximum transmission rate of each of the users if the channel access scheme used is FDMA. If instead of FDMA the scheme being used is CDMA then what will be the maximum transmission rate of each of the users?
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transmission rate of each of the users if the channel access scheme used is FDMA. If instead of FDMA the scheme being used is
 a. None of these
○ b. 5000 Kbps, 5000 Kbps
od. 50 Mbps, 5 Mbps
Question 15
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Marked out of 1.00

puestion 16 complete	
arked out of 1.00	
In Carrier Sense Multiple Access, which CSMA scheme senses the channel, if idle it sends the data, otherwise it continuously keeps checking the medium for being idle and transmits unconditionally as soon as the channel gets idle.	on
a. P-persistent	
○ b. Non-persistent	
○ c. 1-persistent	
O d. O-persistent	
persion 17 complete	
arked out of 1.00	
What technique does the Data Link Layer use to manage flow control and avoid overwhelming the receiver?	
a. Sliding Window Protocol	
○ b. Error Correction Codes	
○ d. Buffering	
pestion 18 complete	
arked out of 1.00	
What is the total vulnerable time value of pure Aloha?	
what is the total vulnerable time value of pure Alona:	
□ 2 2 × T.	
 a. 2×T_{fr} b. 1/√T	
○ b. ½ T _{fr}	
O c. T _{fr}	
O d. None of these	

	- (,
Question 19 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
In the OSI model, the MAC addresses are used as the address	ing mode in which layers?
a. Layer 3 (Network) and Layer 4 (Transport)	
○ b. Layer 2 (Data Link) and Layer 3 (Network)	
© c. Layer 1 (Physical) and Layer 2 (Data Link)	
O d. Layer 4 (Transport) and Layer 5 (Session)	
Question 20 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
A three-layer switch can be called as	
○ a. Bridge	
b. Router	
O c. None of these	
O d. Repeater	
Question 21	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
IVIAINEU UUL UI 1.UU	
In what unit does the Data Link Layer encapsulate data for tra	insmission?
a. Segments	
O b. Bits	
○ c. Packets	
d. Frames	

Question 22 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
What is the purpose	of MAC addresses in communication networks?
	ing between networks
	network interface card (NIC) of a device
c. To assign IP ac	
od. To establish a	secure VPN connection
Question 23	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Which of the following	g is a valid MAC address format?
a. 00:1A:2B:3C:4[):5E
o b. 1234:5678:AB0	:D:EFGH
c. 256.128.64.32	
O d. 192.168.1.1	
Question 24	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Marked out of 1.00	
Which is of the follow 500 users then,	ving statement is incorrect, if the transmission bandwidth of a shared broadcast media of 50 Mbps is shared by
a. Using FDMA s	cheme, each of the users have an access to 100 Kbps of bandwidth
○ b. Using CDMA s	cheme, each of the users have an access to 50 Mbps of bandwidth
	cheme, each of the users have an access to 100 Kbps of bandwidth
oc. Using TDMA s	

Question 25 Complete Marked out of 1.00	
What is the primary responsib	sility of the Physical Layer in the OSI model?
a. Establishing end-to-en	d connections
 b. Providing logical address 	essing
oc. Ensuring error-free train	ısmission
d. Transmitting raw bits c	ver a physical medium
Question 26 Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Which technique does CSMA	CA primarily use to avoid collisions in wireless networks?
a. Continuous monitoring	of the channel before transmitting
b. Splitting data into sma	ller segments
c. Increasing the transmis	sion speed
O d. Implementing collision	detection algorithms
Question 27	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
receiver is at 2000 km distance	Back 10 ARQ" scheme. A 50 Kbps link has a propagation speed of 2×10 ⁸ m/s. The transmitter and e from each other. Each frame is 100 bytes long, assuming no transmission delay what will be the ay for transmission of 1 million bits?
o c. 50 ms	

Question 28	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Layer that translate	es between physical (MAC) and logical addresses is
a. Datalink	
O b. Physical	
o c. Transport	
O d. Network	
Question 29 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
The maximum size o	of payload field in Ethernet frame is
a. 1200 bytes	The payroad field in Editerrice name is
b. 1300 bytes	
o c. 1500 bytes	
Od. 1000 bytes	
Question 30	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Which multiplexing	technique combines multiple signals for transmission over a single channel?
a. SDM (Space I	Division Multiplexing)
o b. TDM (Time D	ivision Multiplexing)
	vivision Multiplexing)
c. CDM (Code D	

	Mid-Semester Exam_CS301 (GNR+Diu)_06-11-2023_9.30 AM to 11.30 AM: Attempt review
Question 31	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Which of the following sta	atement is correct for Slotted Aloha
a. divide time into dis	screte time intervals and also requires global time synchronization
O b. None of these	
o c. divide time into dis	screte time intervals
O d. require global time	esynchronization
Question 32	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Which are end system de	vices
a. web servers	
b. smartphones	
c. mail servers	
d. All of these	
Question 33	
Complete	

O d. N = ∞

Question 34	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
viarked out of 1.00	
What is the dotted decimal not	ation of this binary IPV4 address 10010001 00001110 00000110 00001000 ?
a. 145.12.6.8	
b. 145.14.6.8	
o c. None of these	
od. 225.14.6.8	
Question 35	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
b. Coaxial cablesc. Wireless transmission	
o c. Wireless transmission	
c. Wireless transmission d. Fiber optics Question 36 Complete	
c. Wireless transmission d. Fiber optics Question 36 Complete Marked out of 1.00	ne process to process delivery in a general network model?
c. Wireless transmission d. Fiber optics Question 36 Complete Marked out of 1.00	ne process to process delivery in a general network model?
c. Wireless transmission d. Fiber optics Question 36 Complete Marked out of 1.00 Which layer is responsible for the	ne process to process delivery in a general network model?
c. Wireless transmission d. Fiber optics Question 36 Complete Marked out of 1.00 Which layer is responsible for th a. Transport layer	ne process to process delivery in a general network model?
c. Wireless transmission d. Fiber optics Question 36 Complete Marked out of 1.00 Which layer is responsible for th a. Transport layer b. Network layer	ne process to process delivery in a general network model?

Question 37	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Define the type of this Ethernet frame destination address FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	
a. None of these	
b. Broadcast	
c. Unicast	
d. Multicast	
U. Multicast	
Question 38 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
What is the role of logical link control sublayer in layer 2?	
a. Error detection	
○ b. Acknowledgment	
© C. Sequencing	
d. Connection Establishment	
Question 39 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
What is the Hexadecimal equivalent of the following Ethernet address	
0101101000010001010101010001100010101010	
○ a. 5A1155189A0E	
○ b. 5A115514AA0F	
⊚ c. 5A115518AA0F	
O d. None of these	

Question 40	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
viarked out of 1.00	
What are not the responsib	ilities of the Network Layer?
a. Framing	
b. IP addressing	
o c. Routing	
Od. Path determination	
Question 41 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
between A and B is 75ms	ckets to transmit messages to Station B using a sliding window protocol. The round trip time delay and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size ler the round trip time delay is a combination of propagation delay and transmission delay.
between A and B is 75ms	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27 b. 21 c. None of these d. 29	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27 b. 21 c. None of these d. 29 Question 42 Complete	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider that A should use? Consider a. 27 b. 21 c. None of these d. 29 Question 42 Complete	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27 b. 21 c. None of these d. 29 Complete Marked out of 1.00	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27 b. 21 c. None of these d. 29 Complete Marked out of 1.00	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size ler the round trip time delay is a combination of propagation delay and transmission delay.
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27 b. 21 c. None of these d. 29 Duestion 42 Complete Marked out of 1.00	and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path A and B is 150 kbps. What is the optimal window size ler the round trip time delay is a combination of propagation delay and transmission delay. Perable time is the frame transmission time.
between A and B is 75ms that A should use? Consider a. 27 b. 21 c. None of these d. 29 Question 42 Complete Marked out of 1.00 In slotted ALOHA, the vulne a. None of these	erable time is the frame transmission time.

Question 43 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Error detection and correction a	re offered by both
a. Data link layer and Transp	ort Layer
b. Network Layer and Trans	port Layer
c. Data link layer and Netwo	rk Layer
O d. Physical Layer and Data li	nk Layer
Question 44	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
vialities dut of 1.00	
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet	bits travels from one router R1 to another router R2 located at 200 kms distance through Ethernet ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and to reaches from R1 to R2 is
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and
cable. The transmission rate of the transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and to reaches from R1 to R2 is
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs Duestion 45 Complete Marked out of 1.00 How many bits are required for	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and to reaches from R1 to R2 is
cable. The transmission rate of t transmission delay of the packet a. 1200 secs, 2.56 secs b. 1000 secs, 2.56 secs c. 1000 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs d. 1200 secs, 20 secs Ascomplete Marked out of 1.00 How many bits are required for a. 32 bits	ne cable is 100 bps and the propagation speed of the cable is 10kms/min. Then the propagation and to reaches from R1 to R2 is

t is the type of the destination address of these Ethernet address 4A:30:10:21:10:1A	
^{a.} Multicast	
b. Unicast	
C. Not a valid address	
d. Broadcast	
47	
te out of 1.00	
a. Transport layer b. Application layer	
c. Physical layer	
d. Session layer	
n 48	
te	
out of 1.00	
e transfer of files between four pairs of client-servers through a common transmission channel of transmission rate 1 Mbps server access links have a transmission rate of 2 Mbps and all the client access links have a transmission rate of 2.5 Mbps, th ughput of this network will be	
a. 2 Mbps	
b. 0.25 Mbps	
c. None of these	
d. 2.5 Mbps	

duestion 49	
omplete	
1arked out of 1.00	
	n time for a 500kbyte message (an email) if the transmission rate of the network is
1Gbps? Assume that the distance between the send	der and the receiver is 14000 km and that light travels at 2×10^9 m/s.
a. 7ms, 4ms	
○ b. 8ms, 7ms	
o c. 7ms, 8ms	
O d. 8ms, 4ms	
Question 50	
omplete	
flarked out of 1.00	
Fragmentation is done in layer.	
a. Physical layer	
O b. Transport Layer	
o c. Network Layer	
d. Data link Layer	
Question 51	
omplete	
flarked out of 1.00	
Which of the following option is correct?	
In wireless distribution system	
a. only one access point exits	
b. multiple access points are inter-connected w	vith each other
o c. there is no access point	
d. access points are not required	

Question 52 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Which characteristic d	efines the Physical Layer in the OSI model?
a. Data framing ar	nd addressing
b. Switching and r	routing
c. Packet reorderii	ng and retransmission
d. Bit synchroniza	tion and transmission
Question 53	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
and Go-Back-N ARQ in the queue that A t of frames that A will	needs to send a message consisting of 11 frames to receiver B using a sliding window (window size 4) flow control strategy. All packets are ready and immediately available for transmission. If the 5th frame ransmits gets lost at the first attempt (but no ACKs from B ever get lost), then what is the total number transmit for sending the entire message to B?
and Go-Back-N ARQ in the queue that A t of frames that A will	flow control strategy. All packets are ready and immediately available for transmission. If the 5th frame ransmits gets lost at the first attempt (but no ACKs from B ever get lost), then what is the total number transmit for sending the entire message to B?
and Go-Back-N ARQ in the queue that A t	flow control strategy. All packets are ready and immediately available for transmission. If the 5th frame ransmits gets lost at the first attempt (but no ACKs from B ever get lost), then what is the total number transmit for sending the entire message to B?
and Go-Back-N ARQ in the queue that A t of frames that A will a. None of these a	flow control strategy. All packets are ready and immediately available for transmission. If the 5th frame ransmits gets lost at the first attempt (but no ACKs from B ever get lost), then what is the total number transmit for sending the entire message to B?
and Go-Back-N ARQ in the queue that A t of frames that A will a. None of these a b. 13	flow control strategy. All packets are ready and immediately available for transmission. If the 5th frame ransmits gets lost at the first attempt (but no ACKs from B ever get lost), then what is the total number transmit for sending the entire message to B?
and Go-Back-N ARQ in the queue that A t of frames that A will a. None of these a b. 13 c. 15 d. 18	flow control strategy. All packets are ready and immediately available for transmission. If the 5th frame ransmits gets lost at the first attempt (but no ACKs from B ever get lost), then what is the total number transmit for sending the entire message to B?
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Question 55	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
In, each station is forced to send only at the beginning of the time slot.	
○ a. Pure Aloha	
○ b. CSMA/CA	
c. Slotted Aloha	
O d. CSMA/CD	
Question 56	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
The first out of the second of	
○ a. 145.6.14.8	
O c. 145.6.14.1	
O d. 192.168.2.1	
Question 57	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Warked out of 1.00	
What action does CSMA/CD take when a collision is detected?	
a. Stop transmitting and wait a random amount of time	
b. Request retransmission from the receiver	
o c. Split the frame into smaller segments	
d. Increase transmission power to overcome the collision	

Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Marked Out of Thin	
mulico dul di 1.00	
What is the default minimum and maximum frame size in Ethernet?	
a. 512 bytes and 8192 bytes	
O b. 256 bytes and 4096 bytes	
od. 128 bytes and 2048 bytes	
Question 59	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Which of the following devices forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the pack	et?
a. Router	
○ b. Firewall	
○ c. Bridge	
○ d. Hub	
Question 60	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
A sender-receiver employs even parity for error correction scheme, what will be the parity bit for 1001011?	
O a. 2	
○ c. 1	
○ d. None of these	
→ Announcements	