

Please answer all questions. Take a copy of your answers with you and enter them on the web. Your marks should be ready by 05 May 2010. Q.1-10 : 2 marks each ; Q.11-15 carry four marks ; Q.16 carries 10 marks (Abbrev:NOTA = None of the above)

- Existence of a VCI:VPI in ATM means (a) bandwidth is booked (b) service time is bounded (c) HOL blocking is guaranteed not to happen (d) NOTA
- To evaluate congestion, one the data rate (a) must know (b) need not know (c) should first estimate (d) should normalize against the
- A work conserving protocol is observed in 802.__(a) .15.4 (b) .11 (c) .16 (d) NOTA
- The term SAAS is most used in (a) SNMP (b) elastic computing (c) network storage (d) NOTA
- GCRA (a) does not work for data transfer (b) does not achieve (c) does not do flow control (d) cause decrease of throughput
- RIP is a based algorithm (a) DV (b) LS (c) SPF (d) none of the above
- If a router thrashes, it will most likely cause (a) tandem tripping (b) domino tripping (c) isometric congestion increase (d) nothing at all
- Controlled flooding (a) decreases throughput (b) increases routing decisions (c) decreases routing table size (d) has no effect
- By the time a DHCP client succeeds in getting a IP address, it has made DNS calls (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) NOTA
- Source routing happens in the TCP layer (a) true (b) false (c) except under congestion (d) none of the above
- A communication line capable of transmitting at a rate of 6 Kbits/sec with arrival follows Poisson process with rate 180 packets/min. Packet lengths are exponentially distributed with mean 1000 bits. Then, the average number of packets in queue is (a) 0.5 (b) 0.6 (c) 0.7 (d) 0.4
- Consider a buffer that receives messages to be sent. The transmission is made by means of two modem lines that operates at a same rate. Assume that message arrival process is Poisson with mean rate λ . Also, assume that the message transmission time is exponentially distributed with mean value 1. Then the probability that the buffer empty, in long run, is
 (a) $\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda}$ (b) $\frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}$
 (c) $\frac{\lambda}{2+\lambda}$ (d) $\frac{2-\lambda}{2+\lambda}$

- Consider leaky bucket flow control scheme. Packets arrive at a network entry point and must wait in a queue to obtain a permit before entering the network. Assume that packets arrive according to a Poisson process with rate λ . Also assume that a permit arrives every 1.5 seconds, but if the permits pool contains W permits, the arriving permit is discarded. Let $X(t)$ be the number of available permits at any time t . The above queueing model is (a) M/G/1/W (b) G/M/1/W (c) G/M/1/ ∞ with W population source (d) M/G/1/ ∞ with W population source
- Consider the queueing network depicted in the following Fig 1. The average number of packets in the network is (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 3

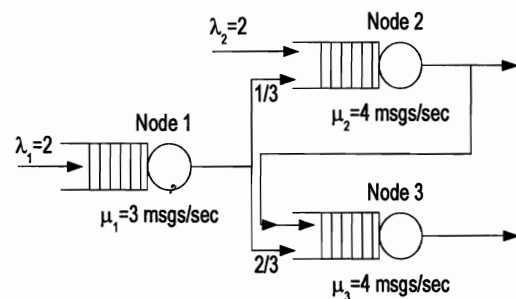


Fig 1:

- Consider a closed queueing network with one customer as shown in the following Fig.2.

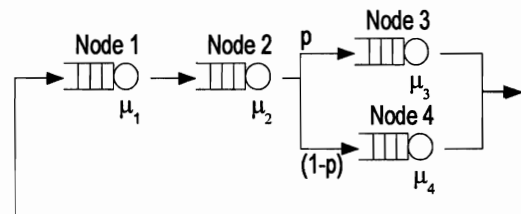


Fig 2:

When $p = \frac{1}{2}$, $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = 2$ and $\mu_4 = 1$, the probability $P(0,0,1,0)$ is
 (a) 1/7 (b) 2/7 (c) 4/7 (d) 3/7

- Defend or refute (you must take a stand either for or against, write in the remaining space) the idea: "IP at the core network is a good idea". Don't be stingy with diagrams and colors – a picture is worth a thousand words.

OR

Write a client server program which can : (a) take any numerical expression (any length) such as $(2 * 3)^2$ using the operators +, -, /, *, ^ from any number of clients and (b) evaluate it numerically at the server and return the result to the client.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15