Total No. of	Questions: 6	5
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## Total No. of Printed Pages:2

Branch/Specialisation: All

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Enrollment	No



## Faculty of Engineering End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022

CS3CO28 Data Communication

**Duration: 3 Hrs. Maximum Marks: 60** 

Programme: B.Tech.

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	-	uestions are compulsory. Intended in the should be written in full instance.	ernal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers ead of only a, b, c or d.	О
<b>)</b> .1	i.	and electronic signalling spec	eifications?	1
		(a) ISO (b) ITU-T	(c) ANSI (d) EIA	
	ii.	A communication between a transmission.	computer and a keyboard involves	1
		(a) Automatic	(b) Half duplex	
		(c) Simplex	(d) Full duplex	
	iii.	` ' <b>-</b>	` ' 1	1
		(a) RZ (b) NRZ-L	(c) NRZ-I (d) Manchester	
	iv.	Why spread spectrum technic	que is inefficient for a single user?	1
		(a) Large transmission bandw	vidth	
		(b) Small transmission bandw		
		(c) Fixed transmission bandw	ridth	
		(d) Fixed null bandwidth		
	v. A Virtual-Circuit Network is normally implemented in the			
		(a) Session layer	(b) Data link layer	
		(c) Network layer	(d) Physical layer	
	vi. High-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line (HDSL) uses two twisted			
		to achieve	-	
		(a) Full-duplex transmission	(b) Half-duplex transmission	
		(c) Decoding	(d) Encoding	
	vii.	Which layer is responsible for	r process-to-process delivery?	1
		(a) Network layer	(b) Transport layer	
		(c) Session layer	(d) Data link layer	
	viii.	Which one of the following p	rotocol is not used in internet?	1
		(a) HTTP (b) DHCP	(c) DNS (d) None of these	

[2]

	ix. The frames issued by the secondary station of HDLC, known as?		1	
	х.	(a) Link (b) Command (c) Response (d) None of these In modulo-2 arithmetic, we use only	1	
	Λ.	(a) 1 and 2 (b) 0 and 2 (c) 0 and 1 (d) None of these	1	
Q.2	i.	Differentiate baseband and broadband cables.	2	
	ii.	Why digital communication systems are more resistant to channel noise than analog systems.	3	
	iii.	Classify various types of transmission media explain any two of them in detail.	5	
OR	iv.	List out and explain in brief various types of transmission impairments.		
Q.3	i.	Explain need of multiplexing in data communication systems.	2	
	ii.	What is run length encoding?	2	
ΩD	iii.	Explain direct sequence spread spectrum technique.	6	
OR	iv.	Describe the generation of PN sequence.	6	
Q.4	i.	Define network topology and enlist its type.	2	
	ii.	ii. Differentiate between Packet Switching and Circuit Switching. What kind of networks you will advocate for the PSTN and Internet respectively		
OR	iii.	•		
Q.5		Attempt any two:		
	i.	What are the differences between a port address, a logical address and a physical address?	5	
	ii.	Write a note on TCP/IP Reference model	5	
	iii.	Give a comparative analysis of	5	
		(a) Active hub and Passive hub		
		(b) Bridge and Gateway		
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
	i.	What is the similarity between PPP and HDLC? With a neat diagram	5	
		explain the transition phases in a PPP connection.		
	ii.	Write a note on hamming code with example.	5	
	iii.	What is CRC? Explain CRC with example.	5	

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## Marking Scheme CS3CO28 Data Communication

Q.1	i.	Which agency developed standards for physical coand electronic signalling specifications?  (d) EIA	onnection interfaces	1	
	ii.	A communication between a computer and a keyboard involves transmission.  (c) Simplex			
	iii.	Which of the following encoding methods does synchronization?  (b) NRZ-L	es not provide for	1	
	iv.	Why spread spectrum technique is inefficient for a single user?  (a) Large transmission bandwidth		1	
	v.	A Virtual-Circuit Network is normally implemented in the  (b) Data link layer			
	vi.	High-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line (HDSL) uses two twisted pairs 1 to achieve			
	vii.	<ul><li>(a) Full-duplex transmission</li><li>Which layer is responsible for process-to-process delivery?</li><li>(b) Transport layer</li></ul>		1	
	viii.	Which one of the following protocol is not used in internet?  (d) None of these		1	
	ix.	The frames issued by the secondary station of HDL (c) Response	.C, known as?	1	
	х.	In modulo-2 arithmetic, we use only (c) 0 and 1		1	
Q.2	i.	Difference baseband and broadband cables 1 mark for each difference	(1 mark * 2)	2	
	ii.	Digital communication systems are more resistar than analog systems.  As per the explanation	nt to channel noise	3	
	iii.	Classification various types of transmission media Explanation of each 1 mark (1 mark *2)	3 marks 2 marks	5	
OR	iv.	Various types of transmission impairments List	2 marks	5	
		Explanation with diagram	3 marks		
0.3	i.	. Need of multiplexing in data communication systems.		2	

	ii.	Run length encoding		2
		As per the explanation		
	iii.	Direct sequence spread spectrum technique.		6
		Explanation	4 marks	
		Diagram	2 marks	
OR	iv.	Generation of PN sequence		6
		Explanation	4 marks	
		Diagram	2 marks	
Q.4	i.	Definition network topology	1 mark	2
		Enlist its type	1 mark	
	ii.	Difference between Packet Switching and Circuit S	Switching	8
			6 marks	
		Advocate for the PSTN and Internet	2 marks	
OR	iii.	Enlist different DSL technologies		8
		2 marks for each technology	(2 marks * 4)	
Q.5		Attempt any two:		
		Differences between a port address, a logical add	lress and a physical	5
	1.	address		
		Definition	3 marks	
		2 differences	2 marks	
	ii.	TCP/IP Reference model	2 marks	5
	11.	As per the explanation		
	iii.	Give a comparative analysis of		5
	1111.	(a) Active hub and Passive hub	2.5 marks	
		(b) Bridge and Gateway	2.5 marks	
		(b) Bridge and Gateway	2.5 marks	
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
	i.	Similarity between PPP and HDLC	2 marks	5
		Diagram	2 marks	
		Transition phases in a PPP connection	1 mark	
	ii.	Hamming code	3 marks	5
		Example	2 marks	
	iii.	Explanation of CRC	3 marks	5
	•	Example	2 marks	
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