

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P26**

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**TE/Insem./APR - 30**

**T.E. (E & TC Engineering)**

**304187 : INFORMATION THEORY CODING AND**

**COMMUNICATION NETWORKS**

**(2015 Pattern) (Semester - II)**

*Time : 1 Hour]*

*[Max. Marks : 30*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Answer Q. 1 or Q. 2, Q. 3 or Q. 4, Q. 5 or Q. 6.
- 2) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 3) Figures in brackets indicate marks.
- 4) Use of non programmable calculator is allowed.
- 5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

**Q1) a)** A discrete source transmits message  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  with probabilities 0.6 and 0.4. The source is connected to the channel

$$P(Y/X) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Calculate all entropies.} \quad [5]$$

b) Find the Huffman code for a source alphabet of {A, B, ..... H} with probabilities  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}$ . Also calculate the average code length. [5]

OR

**Q2) a)** Determine the Lempel-Ziv code for the following bit stream: [5]

01001111100101000001010101100110000

Recover the original sequence from the encoded stream.

b) Explain how variable length coding techniques is better than fixed length coding technique with example. [5]

**Q3) a)** Derive the Channel Capacity of Binary Symmetric Channel (BSC)

$C = 1 + p \log_2 p + (1 - p) \log_2 (1 - p)$  where  $p$  is a transition probability. [5]

**P.T.O.**

- b) For a systematic linear block code, the three parity check digits are given by: [5]

$$C_4 = d_1 \oplus d_2 \oplus d_3$$

$$C_5 = d_1 \oplus d_2$$

$$C_6 = d_1 \oplus d_3$$

- i) Construct generator matrix
- ii) Construct all valid set of codewords
- iii) Find weight of all codewords
- iv) Find error detection capability
- v) Find error correction capability

OR

- Q4)** a) Comment whether following code is perfect code or not, with necessary justification. [5]

- i) (7, 4)LBC
- ii) (6, 3)LBC

- b) An ideal communication system with average power limitation and white Gaussian noise has a bandwidth of 1 MHz and S/N ratio of 10. [5]

- i) Determine the channel Capacity.
- ii) If S/N ratio drop to 5, what band-width is required for the same channel capacity?

- Q5)** a) Consider a (7, 4) cyclic code generated by  $g(x) = 1 + x^2 + x^3$  [5]

Design a syndrome circuit and find syndrome of received vector 0010110

- b) Find minimal polynomials for all elements of  $GF(2^3)$ . Given primitive polynomial is  $P(x) = x^3 + x + 1$  [5]

OR

- Q6)** a) Construct the (7, 4) systematic cyclic code using polynomial method for the generator polynomial  $g(x) = 1 + x^2 + x^3$  for the message bits 1001. [5]

- b) Explain [5]
- i) Galois field
  - ii) Primitive polynomial