Student Registration Number

C

COURSE CODE: **DCAP406**COURSE TITLE: **COMPUTER NETWORKS**

Date: 25-Sep-2013 Time: 09:30-12:30

Time Allowed: 3 hours Max. Marks: 80

- 1. This paper contains 10 questions divided in two parts on 1 page.
- 2. Part A is compulsory.
- 3. In Part B (Questions 2 to 10), attempt any 6 questions out of 9. Attempt all parts of the selected question.
- 4. The marks assigned to each question are shown at the end of each question in square brackets.
- 5. Answer all questions in serial order.
- 6. The student is required to attempt the question paper in English medium only.

Part A	
Q1.	
a) Match the following to a topology type	
1) New devices can be added easily 2) Control is through a central device	[2]
b) What Is the Difference Between Bits and Bytes?	[2]
c) When is frequency- division multiplexing used?	[2]
d) How attenuation effects the transmission?	[2]
e) What is the use of switching?	[2]
f) List the functions of data link layer.	[2]
g) Compare circuit switching & packet switching?	[2]
h) Write the advantages of optical fiber over twisted pair and coaxial cable?	[2]
i) Discuss the role of IP protocol.	[2]
j) Differentiate between Bit rate and baud rate?	[2]
Part B	
Q2. There are various ways to layout a network. Which one you would use and why?	[10]
Q3. How telephone networks works? Which switching technique is used in this type of networks?	[10]
Q4. Data link layer provides different Types of services to the Network Layer. Explain.	[10]
Q5. Explain with a neat sketch, the functions of the protocols in each of the layer of the OSI millustrate how communication is taking place between two end systems	nodel and [10]
Q6. Explain error detection and error correction techniques.	[10]
Q7. What is framing? Why it is done? What are the different issues involved in frame designing?	[10]
Q8. Draw and briefly explain the Flow chart of CSMA/CD.	[10]
Q9. Discuss different networking devices with the appropriate layer they fall in OSI Model. Also limitations.	give their [10]
Q10. Differentiate between guided and unguided transmission media .Explain one guided transmission detail.	nsmission [10]