



VIT[®]

Vellore Institute of Technology

(Approved by the University Grants Commission, UGC, Act 1956)

School of Computer Science Engineering and Information Systems

Fall Semester 2024-2025

Continuous Assessment Test – I

Programme Name & Branch: MCA

SLOT: D2+TD2

Course Name: Data Communication and Networking

Course code: PMCA505L

Class Number (s): VL2024250103209, 3149, 3248

Exam Duration: 90 Min.

Faculty Name (s): Prof. Jayalakshmi P, Prof. Thandeeswaran R,
Prof. Asis Kumar Tripathy

Maximum Marks: 50

Q.No.	Question	Max Marks
1.	Enumerate the services provided by layer N to layer N+1 in layered architecture. Explain with service model. Identify and mention the functions of the protocol for each layer of the model.	10
2.	A network topology is a layout pattern and connectivity scheme between the devices in a network. Discuss the topology types with a neat sketch with its advantages and disadvantages.	10
3.	<p>A) Four channels are multiplexed using TDM. If each channel sends 100 bytes/s and we multiplex 1 byte per channel, show the frame traveling on the link, the size of the frame, the duration of a frame, the frame rate, and the bit rate for the link. (2.5 Marks)</p> <p>B) If a periodic signal is decomposed into five sine waves with frequencies of 100, 300, 500, 700, and 900 Hz, what is its bandwidth? Draw the spectrum, assuming all components have a maximum amplitude of 10 V. (2.5 Marks)</p> <p>C) A nonperiodic composite signal has a bandwidth of 200 kHz, with a middle frequency of 140 kHz and peak amplitude of 20 V. The two extreme frequencies have an amplitude of 0. Draw the frequency domain of the signal. (2.5 Marks)</p> <p>D) A signal travels from point A to point B. At point A, the signal power is 100 W. At point B, the power is 90 W. What is the attenuation in decibels? (2.5 Marks)</p>	10

4.	<p>Five equal-size datagrams belonging to the same message leave for the destination one after another. However, they travel through different paths as shown in the Table.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Datagram</i></th><th><i>Path Length</i></th><th><i>Visited Switches</i></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>3200Km</td><td>1,3,5</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>11.700 Km</td><td>1,2,5</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>12.200 Km</td><td>1,2,3,5</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>10.200 Km</td><td>1,4,5</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>10.700 Km</td><td>1,4,3,5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>We assume that the delay for each switch (including waiting and processing) is 3, 10, 20, 7, and 20 ms respectively. Assuming that the propagation speed is 2×10^8 m/s, find the order, the datagrams arrive at the destination and the delay for each. Ignore any other delays in transmission.</p>	<i>Datagram</i>	<i>Path Length</i>	<i>Visited Switches</i>	1	3200Km	1,3,5	2	11.700 Km	1,2,5	3	12.200 Km	1,2,3,5	4	10.200 Km	1,4,5	5	10.700 Km	1,4,3,5	10
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5.	<p>Do WAN technologies (Frame Relay and ATM) need any switching technique for its data travel? Identify the type of switching technique used and elaborate the working of it in detail.</p>	10																		