



[Any examinee found adopting unfair means will be expelled from the trimester/program as per UIU disciplinary rules.]

There are **4 (Four)** questions. Answer **all 4 (Four)** questions.

- Q.1** a) What is HTTP? Describe the two types of HTTP connections. [4]
b) For FTP, what do you mean by “*separate control, data connections*”? Explain with a diagram. [3]
c) Can an authoritative DNS server be a Local DNS server? Provide your rationale, why or why not. [3]
- Q.2** a) With a neat and clean diagram, show a sample *premature timeout/delayed ACK* scenario for **rdt 3.0**. [4]
b) Explain with diagram, *multiplexing* at the transport layer of OSI reference model. [3]
c) Which of the pipelined protocols is better: GBN or SR? Why? Justify your answer. [3]
- Q.3** a) Consider the diagram in **Fig. 1** to answer the questions: [1+3=4]
(i) What type of diagram is this?
(ii) Which **rdt** does it depict? What are the assumptions for such **rdt** mechanism? Describe your understanding of the diagram.

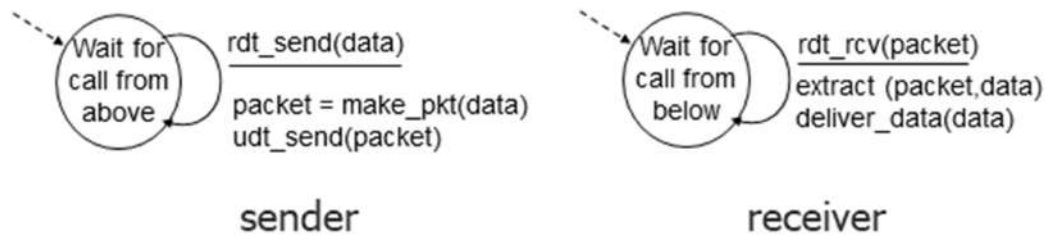


Fig. 1.

- b) Explain the concepts of **Data Plane** and **Control Plane** for Network Layer of OSI reference model. [3]
c) What is the key difference between **link state** routing algorithm and **distance vector** routing algorithm? [3]
- Q.4** a) A datagram of **6000 bytes** arrives at a router that should be forwarded to a link with an **MTU of 1,820 bytes**. Suppose the original datagram is stamped with an **identification number of 666**. Assume that the size of the **IP header is 20 bytes**. With a diagram, show different fragments including the *length, ID, fragflag* and *offset* values. [4]
b) Given a network diagram (**Fig. 2**) as a graph $G = (N, E)$, where N is the set of routers and E is the set of links, use **Dijkstra's link-state routing algorithm** to compute the least cost path from **node 0** to all other nodes. Also, show the resulting **least-cost-path tree** from 0. Show all calculations to get full credit. [5 + 1 = 6]

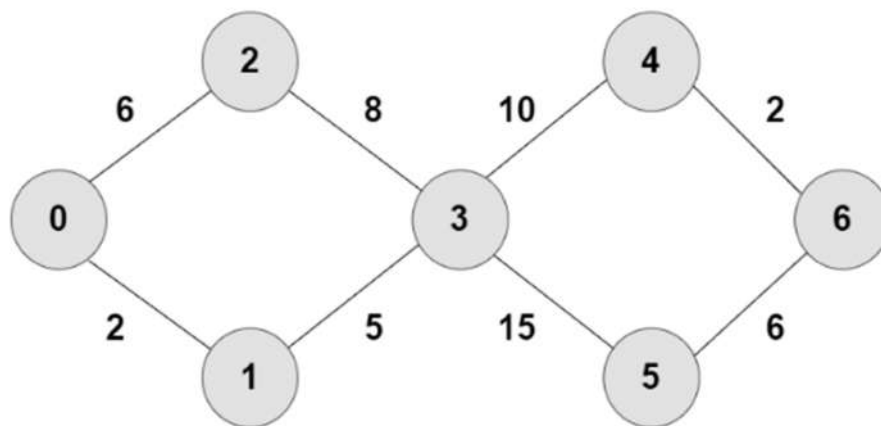


Fig. 2.