Register Number															

SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Set - C

SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur – 603203, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu

College of Engineering and Technology

School of Computing

Academic Year: 2021-22 (Even)

Test	**:** CLA-T3	**Date**	**:** 24-06-2022
Course Code & Title	**:** 18CSS202J - Computer Communications	**Duration**	**:** 100 Minutes (2 Periods)
Year & Sem	**:** II Year / IV Sem	**Max Marks**	**:** 50

Course Articulation Matrix:

S.No.	Course Outcome	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
1	CO1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2	CO2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3	CO3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	CO4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
5	CO5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6	CO6	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Part – A (20 x 1 = 20 Marks)

Instructions: 1) Answer ALL questions. 2) The duration for answering the part A is 30 minutes (this sheet will be collected after 30 minutes). 3) Encircle the correct answer 4) # denotes the type of the question is "fill in the blank"

Q. No	Question	Marks	BL	CO	PO	PI Code
1	_____ in the data link layer separates a message from one source to a destination, or from other messages going from other sources to other destinations. A. Digitizing B. Controlling C. Framing D. Blocking	1	1	4	1	1.7.1
2	The receiver's window in a sliding window protocol expands when _____. A. an ACK is received B. an ACK is sent C. a frame is sent D. a frame is received	1	1	4	1	1.7.1
3	A sender has a sliding window of size 15. The first 15 frames are sent. The receiver sends an ACK 10. How many spaces does the receiver window expand? A. 5 B. 9 C. 10 D. 15	1	3	4	2	2.6.3
4	Flow control is mainly a function of the _____ layer. A. application B. presentation C. session D. data link	1	1	4	1	1.7.1
5	For Stop-and-Wait ARQ, for 10 data packets sent, _____ acknowledgments are needed A. exactly 10 B. less than 10 C. more than 10 D. exactly 10	1	3	4	2	2.6.3
6	In the _____ protocol we avoid unnecessary transmission by sending only frames that are corrupted A. Stop-and-Wait ARQ B. Go-Back-N ARQ C. Selective-Repeat ARQ D. Both A & C	1	1	4	1	1.7.1

7	Adding *r* redundant bits to each block to make the length $n = k + r$. The resulting n-bit blocks are called _____ A. datawords B. blockwords C. codewords D. stringwords	1	3	4	2	2.6.3
8	The Hamming distance between 100 and 001 is _____ A. 2 B. 0 C. 1 D. 4	1	2	4	2	2.6.3
9	To avoid collisions on wireless networks, _____ was invented. A. CSMA/CA B. CSMA/CD C. CSMA/AD D. both (A) and (B)	1	1	4	1	1.7.1
10	The _____ is the basis for all bit-oriented protocols in use today A. SDLC B. HDLC C. PPP D. LAP	1	1	4	1	1.7.1
11#	EIGRP is an acronym for_____	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
12	In _____ forwarding, the destination address is a network address in the routing table A. next-hop B. network-specific C. host-specific D. default	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
13	The routing processor of a router performs the _____ layer functions of the router A. physical and data link B. network C. transport D. session	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
14	In distance vector routing, each node periodically shares its routing table with _____ and whenever there is a change. A. every other node B. its immediate neighbors C. one neighbor D. two neighbors	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
15	A one-to-many communication between one source and a specific group of hosts is classified as a _____ communication. A. unicast B. multicast C. broadcast D. local cast	1	1	6	2	2.6.3
16	Which protocol gives a full route table update every 30 seconds? A. IEGRP B. RIP C. ICMP D. IP	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
17	In EIGRP best path is known as the successor, where as backup path is known as _____ A. Feasible successor B. Back-up route C. Default route D. There is no backup route in EIGRP	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
18	Which BGP message is sent when an error condition is detected? A. BGP update message B. BGP keepalive message C. BGP open message D. BGP notification message	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
19	In which routing method do all the routers have a common database? A. Distance Vector B. Link Vector C. Shortest path D. Link State	1	1	6	1	1.7.1
20	The outcome of Dijkstra's calculation is used to populate the ____ A. Topology table B. Routing table C. Neighbor table D. Adjacency table	1	1	6	1	1.7.1

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Part – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Instructions: Answer ALL questions

Q. No	Question	Marks	BL	CO	PO	PI Code
21	Compare and contrast the Stop-and-Wait ARQ Protocol with the Go-Back-NARQ Protocol.	5	2	4	1	1.7.1
22	Compare and contrast two different routing tables.	5	2	4	1	1.7.1

Part – C (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Instructions: Answer ALL questions

Q. No	Question	Marks	BL	CO	PO	PI Code
23. A	Explain Go-Back-N Automatic Repeat Request protocol with example.	10	2	4	1	1.7.1
	Or					
23. B.i.	Assuming even parity, find the parity bit for the data unit 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	2	3	4	2	2.6.3
23. B.ii.	Given the codeword 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 and the divisor 1 0 1 1 1, Show the generation of the dataword at the sender site (using binary division and assume no error).	8	3	4	2	2.6.3
24. A	With suitable example, explain the Link State Routing Protocol.	10	1	6	1	1.7.1
	Or					
24. B	Explain in detail about the Routing Information Protocol with proper example.	10	2	6	1	1.7.1

Course Outcome (CO) and Bloom's level (BL) Coverage in Questions