Reg. No.

B.Tech/ M.Tech (Integrated) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

Fifth Semester

21CSC302J - COMPUTER NETWORKS

(For the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

Note:

(i) (ii)	ove	rt - A should be answered in OMR or to hall invigilator at the end of 40^{t} ct - B and Part - C should be answered.	ninut		et shoul	d be	handed
Time: 3	Hou	rs			Max.	Ma	rks: 75
		$PART - A (20 \times 1)$	= 201	Marks)	Marks	BL	CO =
		Answer ALL	Questi	ons			
1.	LA	N interconnects hosts; a WAN is	ntercon	nnects connecting	1	1	1
		Networking devices	` '	LANs			
	(C)	PCs	(D)	PANs			
2.	. A is always available between the two end systems which becomes active or inactive based on the switch					1	1
	(A)	Packet switched network.	(B)	point-to-point WANs			
	(C)	circuit-switched network	(D)	Networking devices			
3.		process-to-process delivery of the layer.	he ent	ire message is the responsibility			
	(A)	Network	(B)	Transport			
	(C)	Application	(D)	Physical			
4.	Which of the following primarily uses guided media?					1	1
		Cellular telephone system	-				
	(C)	-		Radio Broadcasting			
5.		is the multiport repeater.			1	2	2
٥,		Hub	(B)	Bridge			
	(C)	Switch		Router			
6.		en the IP address 201.14.78.65 what is the subnet address?	and th	ne subnet mask 255.255.255.224	1	2	2
	(A)	201.14.78.32	(B)	201.14.78.65			
	(C)	201.14.78.64	(D)	201.14.78.12			
7	Clas	has the greatest number	r of ho	osts per given network address	1	2	2
	(A)	A	(B)	В			
	(C)	C	(D)	D			
8.	On_	a network that uses NAT has translation table.	(Netw	ork Address Translation), the	1	1	2
	(A)	Switch	(B)	Bridge			
	(C)	Server	(D)	Router			
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9.	In distance vector routing each router receives information directly from					3
	(A) Every router on the network	(B)	Every router less than two units away			
	(C) A table stored by the network hosts	ork (D)	•			
10.	Router B receives an update from away. The next update from A sagentered in B's routing table for Net	ys Netl tl? Assu	is five hops away. What value is me the basic RIP is being used	1	2	3
	(A) 2 (C) 6	(B) (D)				
11.	Dijkstra's algorithm is used to	·		1	1	3
	(A) Create LSAs	(B)	Flood an internet with information			
	(C) Calculate the routing tables	(D)	Create a link state database			
12.	is not a multicasting app	olication		1	2	3
	(A) Teleconferencing	(B)	Distance learning			
	(C) Information dissemination	(D)	Train announcements			
13.	In the Random access met			1	1	4
	(A) Aloha	(B)	Csma/ca			
	(C) Csma/cd	(D)	Token passing			
14.	Flow control is needed to prevent	(75)	-· - 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	1	1	4
	(A) Bit errors		Overflow of the sender buffer			
	(C) Overflow of the receiver buff	er (D)	receiver			
15,	For a sliding window of size n	-1 (n se	quence numbers), there can be	1	¥.	4
	maximum of frames sent					
	(A) 0	(B)				
	(C) n	(D)	n+1			
16.	HDLC is an acronym for			1	1	4
	(A) High-duplex line communication	(B)	High-level data link control			
	(C) Half-duplex digital link	(D)	Host double-level circuit combination			
17.	UDP needs the address to application program	delive	the user datagram to the correct	1	1	5
	(A) Application	(B)	Max			
	(C) IP		Port			
18.	The defines the server pro	ogram		1	1	5
	(A) Ephemeral Port number		IP Address			
	(C) Well known port number					

19.	To prevent silly window syndrome created by a receiver that processes data	1	1	5
	at a very slow rate can be used			
	(A) Clark's solution (B) Nagle's algorithm			
	(C) Delayed acknowledgement (D) Zero timer			
20.	The host with the domain name srm.sco.ktr.univ is on the level of the DNS hierarchical tree (The root is level 1) (A) 4 th (B) 5 th	I	2	5
	$(C) 6^{th}$ $(D) 7^{th}$			
			15.7	
	PART – B ($5 \times 8 = 40$ Marks) Answer ALL Questions	Marks	BL	CO
	Answer ALL Questions			
21. a.	Using the internet in Figure shown, show the layers of the TCP/IP protocol suite and the flow of data when two hosts, one on the west coast and the other on the east coast, exchange messages.	8	2	1
	LAN ROBEI RICHEI LAN			
	West coast office East coast office			
1. 1	(OR)	4	2	1
D.1.	Why does a circuit-switched network need end-to-end addressing during the setup and teardown phases? Why are no addresses needed during the data transfer phase for this type of network?	•	4	1
ii.	Why does a packet switching network need only end-to-end addressing during the data transfer phase, but no addressing during the setup and teardown phases?	4	2	1
22. a.	In contemporary routing and addressing, the notation commonly used is called classless interdomain routing or CIDR. With CIDR, the number	8	2	2
	of bits in the mask is indicated in the following fashion: 192.168.100.0/24. This corresponds to a mask of 255.255.255.0. If this example would provide for 256 host addresses on the network, how			
	many addresses are provided with the following?			
	(i) 192.168.100.0/23 (ii) 192.168.100.0/25			
1.	(OR)	8	2	2
о.	A switch uses a filtering table; a router uses a routing table. Can you explain the difference considering their functionalities and features?	0	2	2
23. a.	Brief about the process of classful and classless subnetting with examples.	8	I	3
	(OR)			
b.	Explain the EIGRP Protocol with required diagrams.	8	1	3
24. a.	List some strategies in CSMA/CA that are used to avoid collision.	8	1_	3
	(OR)			
b.	Explain Error Detection strategies in Data Link Layer.	8	1	3

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25. a. Compare the working of TCP and UDP.

8 1 5

(OR)

b. Write about Application layer protocols: HTTP and DNS.

3 1 5

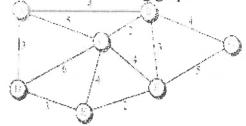
CO

$$PART - C (1 \times 15 = 15 Marks)$$

Answer ANY ONE Question

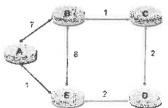
26. Use Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path tree and the forwarding table for node A in the following graph.



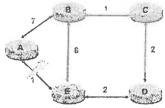


Write the advantages of this protocol in comparison to distance vector routing.

27. Find the final convergence table for the following network using Bellman- 15 1 ford algorithm.



Assume the link between A and E is broken as shown below. Explain the count to infinity problem that occurs due this broken link asnd also prove split horizon with poison reverse is the solution.



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