

Code No: **R1641043**

R16

Set No. 1

IV B.Tech I Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, March - 2021

COMPUTER NETWORKS

(Common to Electronics & Communication Engineering and Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B

Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A

Answer any FOUR questions from Part-B

PART-A (14 Marks)

1. a) Define Network Topology. What is its significance. [2]
b) Where do the Coaxial Cables are widely used? [2]
c) List out the available detection methods. [2]
d) Define pure ALOHA & Slotter ALOHA. [3]
e) What are the responsibilities of network layer? [2]
f) What is the sub network address if the destination address is 200.45.34.56 and the subnet mask is 255.255.240.0? [3]

PART-B (4x14 = 56 Marks)

2. a) Do stack of layers reduce the design complexity of network. Explain with any one reference model. [7]
b) Is distance an important scale to classify the network? Compare different types of networks. [7]
3. a) With neat a sketch explain the principle of Twisted pair cables. [7]
b) Explain the Nyquist and Shannon Limits. [7]
4. a) State and explain Datalink protocols for noiseless and noisy channels. [7]
b) What is Piggybacking? Explain one Bit sliding window protocol with an example. [7]
5. a) Explain the differences between Persistent and Nonpersistent CSMA protocols of MAC sub layer. [7]
b) What are the key differences between Fast Ethernet ,Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet? [7]
6. a) Explain how network layer controls the operation of the subnet. Discuss the design issues of the network layer. [7]
b) Discuss about Traffic Throttling and Load Shedding. [7]
7. a) With a neat sketch, explain the UDP header format. [7]
b) Discuss about Message Transfer and Final Delivery. [7]

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Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B

Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A

Answer any FOUR questions from Part-B

PART-A (14 Marks)

1. a) For 'n' devices in a network, what is the number of cable links required for a mesh and ring topology? [3]
- b) Mention the advantages of Sliding window protocol. [3]
- c) List the farming methods. [2]
- d) What are the advantages of Wireless LAN? [2]
- e) What is meant by switched virtual circuit? [2]
- f) Why is an application such as POP needed for electronic messaging? [2]

PART-B (4x14 = 56 Marks)

2. a) With a comparison, explain the reasons that TCP/IP internet layer is similar in functionality to the OSI network layer. [7]
- b) Which layer defines network topology? Explain different network topologies with a neat sketch. [7]
3. a) What are the different error detection techniques? How errors are detected using CRC. [7]
- b) What are the different classifications of Twisted pair cables? Explain. [7]
4. a) Explain about Simplex Stop-and-Wait Protocol. [7]
- b) Discuss about the 802.11 Physical Layer with neat sketch. [7]
5. a) Explain the concepts of Pure ALOHA and Slotted ALOHA. [7]
- b) What are the different Channel Allocation techniques? Explain. [7]
6. a) With an example explain Shortest path routing Algorithm in detail. [7]
- b) What is meant by congestion and explain the principles and Congestion prevention policies. [7]
7. a) What are the services provided by DNS server? Explain in detail. [7]
- b) Explain the differences between TCP and UDP. [7]

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Set No. 3

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Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B

Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A

Answer any FOUR questions from Part-B

PART-A (14 Marks)

1. a) What do you mean by OSI? [3]
- b) What is the significance of Multiplexing? What are the different types of Multiplexing techniques? [2]
- c) Consider a 32 bit block of data 11100111 11011101 00111001 10101001 that has to be transmitted. If Longitudinal Redundancy Check is used what is the transmitted bit stream? [2]
- d) What are the Wireless LAN Protocols? [2]
- e) What are the network support layers and the user support layers? [2]
- f) What is the difference between a user agent (UA) and a mail transfer agent (MTA)? [3]

PART-B (4x14 = 56 Marks)

2. a) Why OSI is called an open system inter connection? Explain the design issues of each layer in OSI model. [7]
- b) "LANs are distinguished from other kinds of networks by three characteristics" list and explain. [7]
3. a) Give brief explanation about twisted pair cables. [7]
- b) Differentiate between Frequency Division Multiplexing and Time Division Multiplexing. [7]
4. a) List the error detection techniques. Illustrate how to error detect for a frame 1101011011 with the generator $G(x) = x^4 + x + 1$ using CRC. [7]
- b) Discuss about A Simplex Stop and Wait Protocol for a Noisy Channel. [7]
5. a) What is Carrier Sense Multiple Access? What are the different approaches? [7]
- b) Discuss about the 805.11 Frame Structure-Services. [7]
6. a) Define the term Datagram. Compare and contrast virtual circuit and datagram subnets. [7]
- b) Discuss about Traffic Aware Routing. [7]
7. a) Is Transport layer an End – to – End layer? What are the services provided by the transport layer to the upper layers? [7]
- b) What are system daemons? Write about the architecture and services of Electronic Mail. [7]

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1. a) Which layers of OSI are called chained layers? [2]
- b) What are the responsibilities of physical layer? [2]
- c) Mention the types of error correcting methods. [2]
- d) What are the assumptions for Dynamic Channel Allocation? [2]
- e) Compare connectionless service & connection oriented service. [3]
- f) Why TCP services are called Stream delivery services? [3]

PART-B (4x14 = 56 Marks)

2. a) "Services, interfaces and protocols are three central concepts of the OSI model". [7]
Explain the statement with a comparison of the OSI and TCP/IP reference models.
- b) Define a subnet? Discuss what principles are used to organize a subnet in WAN's. [7]
3. a) Differentiate between Frequency Division Multiplexing and Code Division Multiplexing [7]
- b) What is framing? Explain the design issues of Data link layer. [7]
4. a) Discuss sliding window protocol using Go Back N. [7]
- b) What kinds of errors can Vertical Redundancy check determine? What kinds of errors it cannot determine? [7]
5. a) Explain the Services of 805.11 Frame Structure. [7]
- b) What are carrier sense protocols? Discuss collision – Free protocols implemented in MAC layer. [7]
6. a) Compare Open loop Congestion Control & Closed loop congestion control. [7]
- b) Which layers of OSI deals with packet? Explain store and forward packet switching in detail. [7]
7. a) Explain about User Datagram Protocol (UDP). [7]
- b) What is DNS? List and discuss Resource record entries in DNS. [7]