Printed Pages: 1 Roll No.

B.TECH.

THEORY EXAMINATION (SEM-VI) 2016-17 COMPUTER NETWORK

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Be precise in your answer. In case of numerical problem assume data wherever not provided.

SECTION - A

1. Explain the following:

 $10 \times 2 = 20$

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- (a) Write about user access in ISDN.
- (b) List the advantages and disadvantages of star topology.
- (c) Compare ALOHA with slotted ALOHA.
- (d) State the requirements of CRC.
- (e) Provide few reasons for congestion in a network.
- (f) With the given IP-address, how will you extract its net-id and host-id?
- (g) What is piggybacking?
- (h) How does transport layer perform duplication control?
- (i) Mention the use of HTTP.
- (j) List out few email gateways.

SECTION - B

2. Attempt any five of the following questions:

 $5 \times 10 = 50$

- (a) Discuss the issues in the data link layer and about its protocol on the basis of layering principle.
- (b) Explain network topological design with necessary diagram and brief the advantages and disadvantages of various topologies.
- (c) Consider the use of 10 K-bit size frames on a 10 Mbps satellite channel with 270 ms delay. What is the link utilization for stop-and-wait ARQ technique assuming P=10⁻³?
- (d) Brief about how line coding implemented in FDDI and describe its format.
- (e) Enumerate on TCP header and working of TCP and differentiate TCP and UDP with frame format.
- (f) Explain the three way handshaking protocol to establish the transport level connection
- (g) Elaborate about TELNET and its working procedure.
- (h) How does FTP work? Differentiate between passive and active FTP.

SECTION - C

Attempt any two of the following questions:

 $2 \times 15 = 30$

- 3 (i) Explain functionalities of every layer in OSI reference model with neat block diagram.
 - (ii) Illustrate the performance issues for GO-BACK-N data link protocol.
- 4 (i) Describe the problem of count to infinity associated with distance vector routing technique.
 - (ii) Enumerate how the transport layer unsure that the complete message arrives at the destination and in the proper order.
- 5 Explain the SNMP protocols in detail.