ROLL NO.	

Subject: DATA COMMUNICATIONS & NETWORKS Code: AC12/AT10

AMIETE - CS/IT (OLD SCHEME)

JUNE 2012 Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

• Ouestion 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to 0.1 must be written

 in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else. The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 minutes of the commencement of the examination. Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks. Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated. 					
Q.1	Cl	100se	the correct or best	alternative in the following:	(2×10)
	a.		ich protocol working vice between hosts?	g at the Transport layer provides a connectionless	
		(A)	IP	(B) TCP	
		, ,	ARP	(D) UDP	
	b.		o or more computers or and share informat	connected so that they can communicate with each ion is called a.	
		(A)	Network	(B) Satellite	
		. ,	Broadcast	(D) Protocol	
	c.		OSI network architect onsibility of	ture, the dialogue control and token management are	
		(A)	Network Layer	(B) Transport Layer	
			Session Layer	(D) Data Link Layer	
	d.		ch of the following one direction	communication modes support two-way traffic but i	n
		(A)	Simplex	(B) Half Duplex	
		(~)		(T) == 0 = 1	

- (C) Full Duplex **(D)** Three Quarter Duplex
- e. A Router
 - (A) determines on which outgoing link a packet is to be forwarded.
 - **(B)** forwards a packet to all outgoing links.
 - (C) forwards a packet to the next free outgoing link
 - (**D**) forwards a packet to all outgoing links, except the link upon which the packet originated

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	f.	Manchester Encoding is primarily	used to			
		 (A) ensure that the line remains u (B) increase the bandwidth of a st (C) ensure that a transition occurs (D) have more than one symbol p 	ignal transmitted on the medium. s in the centre of each bit period			
	g.	The Internet is an example of				
		(A) Circuit Switched Network(C) Cell Switched Network	(B) Packet Switched Network(D) None of the above			
	h. The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called					
		(A) Propagation(C) Interruption	(B) Scattering(D) Attenuation			
	i.	i. The process of converting analog signals into digital signals so they can be processed by a receiving computer is referred to as:				
		(A) Modulation(C) Synchronizing	(B) Demodulation(D) Digitizing			
	j.	Which of the following connection methods would not be used to connect devices between two different offices?				
		(A) Twisted Pair(C) Coaxial Cable	(B) Fibre Optics(D) Infrared			
		Answer any FIVE Questions Each question car				
Q.2	a.	Explain with the help of a diareference model.	agram the layered architecture of OSI (8)			
	b.	Discuss signaling and traffic contra	rol in telephone network. (8)			
Q.3	a.	Explain error detection and concentration Redundancy Check Code in detail	orrection mechanisms. Discuss Cyclic with suitable example. (8)			
	b.	Describe various types of ur communication.	nguided transmission media for data (8)			
Q.4	a.		oint protocol. Mention the features of ocol (PAP) and Challenge-Handshake			

(8)

b. Explain how ARQ can be used for error correction? How does Go back N

Authentication Protocol (CHAP) in PPP Protocol.

ARQ differ from selective repeat ARQ.

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Q.5	a.	Explain FDDI and its frame structure with the help of a suitable diagram.	(8)
	b.	Compare the scheduling approaches in medium access control.	(4)
	c.	Give the CSMA-CD equations for	
		(i) Maximum throughput(ii) Maximum probability of successful transmissions.	(4)
Q.6	a.	Discuss any two shortest path routing protocols. Why adaptive routing techniques are superior than non adaptive routing techniques.	g (8)
	b.	Compare virtual circuit and datagram packet switching.	(8)
Q.7	a.	Describe any two internet routing protocols in detail	(8)
	b.	What are the major differences between IPv4 and IPv6? Discuss heade format and Network addressing with reference to IPv6.	er (8)
Q.8	a.	Discuss the Real time transport protocol and its architecture in detail.	(8)
	b.	How does ATM differ from frame relay? List and briefly define the ATM service categories.	A (8)
Q.9		Write Short Note on the following:	
		 (i) SONET Multiplexing (ii) B-ISDN Reference Model (iii) Multiprotocol Label Switching (iv) HDLC Data Link Control 	1×4)