| Reg. | | | | | |
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| No | | | | | |

Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology University, Odisha, Gunupur (GIET University)



B. Tech (Sixth Semester - Regular) Examinations, April 2025

22BCMPC36001 – Computer Networks

(CSE-AIML)

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 70 Marks

Answer ALL questions (The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks) PART – A Q.1. Answer ALL questions What is the extends for dividing the nature do 102 168 1.0 into 8 extends? (2 x 5 = 10 Marks) CO # Blooms Level Level

| a. | What is the subnet mask for dividing the network 192.168.1.0 into 8 subnets? | CO1 | K1 |
|----|---|-----|----|
| b. | Differentiate between noiseless and noisy channel protocols with examples. | CO2 | K2 |
| c. | Write a short note on Pure aloha and Slotted aloha. | CO2 | K3 |
| d. | If an organisation is having 200 hosts to connect with internet then which class of I | | КЗ |
| | address should be assigned and why? | CO3 | NO |
| e. | What is the port number used by HTTP in TCP? | CO3 | K1 |

PART – B

different DNS servers.

(15 x 4 = 60 Marks)

| Answ | Marks | CO# | Blooms Level | |
|-------|--|-----|-----------------|----|
| 2. a. | Compare and contrast the OSI and TCP/IP reference models. | 8 | CO2 | K2 |
| b. | Why Multiplexing is required in data communication? Explain different types of multiplexing techniques. | | | К2 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| c. | By using Polar NRZ-L, NRZ-I, Manchester encoding and differential Manchester encoding techniques convert the following binary data to digital signal. 11000110 | 8 | CO1 | К2 |
| d. | Explain the various types of transmission media used in computer networks. | 7 | CO1 | К2 |
| 3.a. | If sender sends 110011 but receiver receives 110111 data then using Hamming code techniques find out error and correct the error. | 8 | CO2 | К3 |
| b. | What is the HDLC frame format? Explain different types of frame. | 7 | CO2 | К1 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| c. | Write the classification of flow control mechanism. Discuss Selective Repeat ARQ protocol in detail. | 8 | CO3 | K1 |
| d. | Show that there is no error in data if data is 1010100 and the divisor polynomial is X^4+X+1 using CRC method. | 7 | CO2 | К3 |
| 4.a. | Discuss different fields of IPv4 header in detail. | 8 | CO3 | К1 |
| b. | Explain the concept of IP addressing and subnetting with relevant examples. | 7 | CO2 | K1 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| c. | Find the starting address, subnet mask, last address and number of hosts in the given IP address blocks: (i) 228.35.45.54/26 (ii) 168.224.40.34/27 | 8 | CO3 | К3 |
| d. | How CSMA technique is used for multiple access control ? | 7 | CO3 | К2 |
| 5.a. | Describe DNS resolution with recursive and iterative queries and the role of different DNS servers | 8 | CO4 | К2 |

| b. | Describe FTP role in application layer. | 7 | CO4 | К1 |
|----|--|---|-----|------------|
| | (OR) | | | |
| c. | A TCP connection is established over a network with the following parameters: | | | |
| | Bandwidth = 10 Mbps | | | |
| | Round Trip Time $(RTT) = 100 \text{ ms}$ | | | |
| | Maximum Segment Size (MSS) = 1000 bytes | 8 | CO4 | K1 |
| | (i) Calculate the Bandwidth-Delay Product (BDP). | | | |
| | (ii) Calculate the optimal TCP window size to fully utilize the bandwidth. | | | |
| | (iii) How many segments can be sent before waiting for an acknowledgment? | | | |
| d. | Explain congestion control in TCP using Slow Start, Congestion Avoidance, Fast | 7 | CO4 | K 2 |
| | Retransmit and Fast Recovery. | / | 04 | ĸΖ |

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