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# CS/M.Tech (CSE)/SEM-1/CSEM-103/2010-11 2010-11 COMPUTER NETWORKING AND DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM

*Time Allotted* : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

# **GROUP – A**

## (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 
  - i) Bridge is a networking device that works in the ..... layer of the OSI reference model.
    - a) application layer b) transport layer
    - c) network layer d) data link layer.
  - ii) An example of connection-oriented protocol is
    - a) TCP b) UDP
    - c) ICMP d) Datagram.
  - iii) While transmitting even-parity coded symbols the number of 1's in each symbol is
    - a) odd b) even
    - c) both (a) & (b) d) unknown.

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- iv) Intel m/c. uses ..... format.
  - a) Little endian format
  - c) XDR format
  - Ameoba is an example of

b)

d)

any of these.

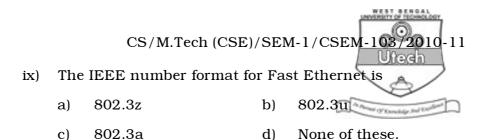
- a) distributed system
- b) distributed operating system
- c) virus

V)

- d) trojan.
- vi) .....overcomes the registered number issued by assigning each organization one network numbers from the IPv4 address space
  - a) Tracking b) Subnetting
  - c) Packeting d) switching.
- vii) ..... blocks are identified using syntax similar to that of IPv4 addresses : a four-dotted-decimal address, followed by a slash then a number from 0 to 32 : A.B.C.D/N
  - a) IPv4 CICR
  - b) IPv4 MIDR
  - c) IPv4 CIMR
  - d) IPv4 CIDR.
- viii) ..... CSMA is less greedy whereas ..... CSMA is selfish.
  - a) Non-persistent, *l*-persistent
  - b) *l*-persistent, *p*-persistent
  - c) *p*-persistent, *l*-persistent
  - d) *l*-persistent, non-persistent.

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x) The founder of RPC is ...... . Consider the following statements : P) The ALOHA protocol is an OSI layer 2 protocol for LAN Q) Pure ALOHA had a maximum throughput of about 18%. Which of the following is correct ?

- a) Intel b) IBM
- c) SUN Microsystems d) None of these.

#### **GROUP – B**

#### (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *five* of the following.  $5 \times 4 = 20$ 

- What is the difference between network protocol and network topology ? What is the difference between OSI reference model and TCP/IP reference model in the context of Transport and Network Layer ?
- 3. What is the difference between connection-oriented and connectionless protocol ? Give example of each type of protocol. Which data link layer protocol is used for wireless networks to avoid collision ? 2 + 1 + 1
- 4. What do you mean by an autonomous system (AS)? What is the difference between Intra-AS and Inter-As routing. Give example of each type of routing. Give an example of a routing protocol which is path vector based. 1 + 2 + 1

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- 5. What are the problems of DVR ? What do you mean by count-to-infinity problem ? What are the possible solutions of count-to-infinity problem ? 2 + 1 + 1
- What do you mean by bit-stuffing ? How is selective repeat ARQ advantageous than Go-back-n ARQ protocol ? Define QoS. 1+2+1
- 7. What do you mean by PoD and DoS attack ? What do you mean by IP masquerading ?2 + 2
- 8. What do you mean by distributed deadlock ? What do you mean by process migration ? 2+2

## **GROUP – C**

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *four* of the following.  $4 \times 10 = 40$ 

- 9. What do you mean by high-speed LAN ? Explain with example. Describe briefly the CSMA/CD protocol. What is the working principle of Gigabit Ethernet ? 3 + 5 + 2
- 10. Explain the private-public key encryption technique. Distinguish between loosely coupled and tightly coupled systems. Distinguish between concurrency and parallelism. Explain the DQDB protocol. 2+2+2+4

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CS/M.Tech (CSE)/SEM-1/CSEM-103/2010-11 11. Define the significance of total internal reflection in the context of FDDI. Explain the working principle of Mobile IP. How is IPv6 advantageous than IPv4 ? 2+5+3

- 12. Suppose you are hired by a company "*XYZ*" India Limited to design their computer network based on the following given criteria and parameters. Draw a schematic diagram to design the network according to your own best feasible choice.
  - a) XYZ has 4 separate offices at 4 separate geographic locations in the same city, viz., L1, L2, L3 and L4 and the approximate distance between L1 and L2 is 500 m, L2 and L3 is 2 km, L3 and L4 is 5 km.
  - b) The network at *L*1 consists of 4 ethernet LANs, each containing 50 stations/computers/PCs.
  - c) The network at L2 consists of 2 Ethernet WLANs, each containing 25 PCs and 2 wired Ethernet LAN each consisting of 20 PCs.
  - d) The network at L3 consists of 1 Ethernet LAN and1 Token Ring network each containing 25 PCs.
  - e) The network at *L*4 consists of only one Ethernet LAN that contains 100 PCs.

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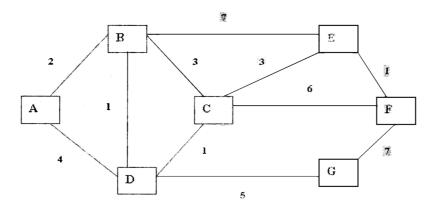


- f) All internal networks are configured using of private IP address scheme.
- g) Each office or location has Internet connectivity of configuration 2 Mbps leased line taken from BSNL, which is shared among all the four offices.
- h) However, each office has its own separate 1 Mbps Broadband connection taken from BSNL, which acts as a backup/emergency Internet line.
- Use Networks components like repeater, AP, Hub, Switch, Bridge or Router and cables according to your own choice.
- j) Any other parameter, which would be suitable and costefficient for the company, can be used to design the network for the company XYZ India Limited.
- 13. What is the difference between a Distributed Operating System ( DOS ) and Distributed System ( DS ) ? What are the major advantages and limitation of a DS ? Show only the 1st octet range for all classes of Classfull IP address scheme.

What do you mean by subnetting ? If the IP address of a machine is 191.168.128.8 and its subnet mask is 255.255.0.0, what would be the net ID and host ID of this machine ? 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

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- 14. For the following network, find out the shortest path from router A to router F. Construct the routing table DVRT for the router 'C' using DVR protocol and show the constructed DVRT that consists of three fields, viz., destination, cost and next-hop. If there is a link failure between routers E and F, will there be any count-to-infinity problem ? In that case, what would be the next feasible shortest path from router A to router F? 2+6+1+1



15. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :  $2 \times 5$ 

- a) HIPPI protocol
- b) ADSL technology
- c) RSA algorithm
- d) NFS
- e) Markov process.

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