



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/M.Tech (ECE)/SEM-2/MCE-202/2013
2013
ERROR CONTROL CODING

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

1. Answer any *ten* of the following briefly : $10 \times 2 = 20$

- i) What is Bit Error Rate (BER) ?
- ii) What is Message Error Rate (MER) ?
- iii) What is Undetected Message Error Rate (UMER) ?
- iv) What is encryption ?
- v) What is decryption ?
- vi) What is formatting ?



- vii) What is source coding ?
- viii) What is channel coding ?
- ix) What is coding gain ?
- x) What is modulation and demodulation ?
- xi) What is a linear block code ? Why is it called as linear ?
- xii) For a (n, k) block code what are n and k ? What is the length of a code word of a $(7, 4)$ Linear Block Code ?
- xiii) What is n, k, m of a (n, k, m) convolution code ?
- xiv) What are the code polynomials of binary cyclic code if the code words are $[1111111]$, $[1101111]$, $[1100000]$.

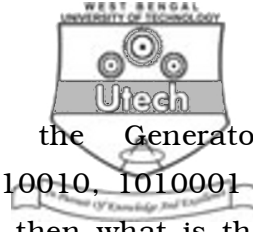
GROUP – B

Answer any *five* of the following. $5 \times 10 = 50$

- 2. a) Draw the block diagram of a digital communication system and explain any two blocks of it.
- b) Write down the advantages and disadvantages of digital communication.



3. a) Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
- i) Universe of discourse or domain of discourse
 - ii) Frequency spread
 - iii) Formatting.
- b) Explain either Forward Error Correction or Hybrid ARQ.
4. a) What is proposition ? Derive the truth table for Negation, Conjunction and Bi-conditional operators.
- b) What is Tautology, Contradiction and Contingency ? Prove that $\neg (P \vee Q)$ and $(\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$ are logically equivalent.
5. a) What is Existential and Universal Quantifier ? What is the condition of logical equivalence with EX-OR and Bi-conditional operation ? Explain it with an example (truth-table).
- b) What is uniqueness quantifier ? Prove that the existential quantifiers and the universal quantifiers are inclusive OR (\vee) and Conjunction (\wedge) operations respectively.
6. a) What is Generator matrix ? Why is it called as generator ? For a (7, 4) block code write down the number of bits in message sequence, parity check sequence, code word with example.



- b) For a (7, 4) block code the Generator Matrix $G = [1101000, 0110100, 1110010, 1010001]$ and message sequence $U = [1101]$ then what is the corresponding code word ?
7. a) For a (7, 4) block code parity check matrix
- $$H = [100, 010, 001, 110, 011, 111, 101],$$
- the transmitted code word $V = [1001011]$ and $r = [1001001]$ then find out Syndrome (S).
- b) Let $U = (1010)$ for a binary cyclic code and the generator polynomial $g(x) = 1 + X + X^2$; then find out the code vector.
8. a) For a (2, 1, 3) binary convolution code $g^{(1)} = [1011]$ and $g^{(2)} = [1111]$. For the message sequence of [1011] find out the code word.
- b) For a (2, 1, 3) binary convolution code the generator polynomials are $g^{(1)} D = 1 + D^2 + D^3$, $g^{(2)} D = 1 + D + D^2 + D^3$ and message polynomial $U(D) = 1 + D^2 + D^3 + D^4$; then find out the code word.
9. a) Find the (7, 4) cyclic code generated by $g(X) = 1 + X + X^3$. Let $u(X) = 1 + X^3$ be the message to be encoded and also find the Generator matrix for the aforesaid generator polynomial.
- b) Find the generator matrix in systematic form where the last four columns make a 4×4 identity matrix I_4 .