

U.S.N.								
--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

## January / February 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

**Programme: B.E.**

**Semester: III**

**Branch: Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning**

**Duration: 3 hrs.**

**Course Code: 22AM3PCCNS**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Course: COMPUTER NETWORKS**

**Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

			UNIT - I			CO	PO	Marks
			1	a)	Illustrate OSI Model in detail.			
				b)	Write a socket program to transfer text from client to the server.	CO1	PO1	10
			<b>OR</b>					
			2	a)	Compare OSI and TCP/IP layered Architectures.	CO1	PO1	10
				b)	Illustrate various network devices that are required for designing a network.	CO1	PO1	10
			UNIT - II			CO2	PO1	6
			3	a)	Analyse the following diagram and convert the signals in to corresponding bits that uses various encoding techniques.			
				b)	Illustrate stop and wait protocol with timeline diagrams for the following four scenarios. (i) The ACK is received before the timer expires (ii) The original frame is lost (iii) The ACK is lost (iv) The timeout fires too soon.	CO2	PO2	8
				c)	Describe 802.15.1 Standard protocol.	CO1	PO1	6
<b>OR</b>								

**Important Note:** Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

	4	a)	Illustrate the mechanism of checksum error method. Apply the same for the following data bit stream  <table border="1"><tr><td>10011001</td><td>11100010</td><td>00100100</td><td>10000100</td></tr></table>	10011001	11100010	00100100	10000100	CO2	PO2	<b>6</b>
10011001	11100010	00100100	10000100							
		b)	Describe character stuffing and bit stuffing mechanism with an example.	CO2	PO1	<b>8</b>				
		c)	Outline what factors contribute for successful and reliable transmission.	CO2	PO1	<b>6</b>				
			<b>UNIT - III</b>							
5	a)		A block of addresses is granted to a small organization. We know that one of the addresses is 201.12.33.37/28. What is the first address in the block? Find the last address for the block? Find the number of addresses?	CO3	PO2	<b>10</b>				
	b)		In a network with ten hosts, the 6 <sup>th</sup> host's IP address is 192.10.15.40. Identify the network id to which this host belongs to.	CO3	PO2	<b>10</b>				
			<b>OR</b>							
6	a)		Illustrate Classful addressing Scheme in detail.	CO3	PO1	<b>10</b>				
	b)		Given the CIDR representation 100.1.2.35 / 20. Find the range of IP Addresses in the CIDR block.	CO3	PO3	<b>10</b>				
			<b>UNIT - IV</b>							
7	a)		Differentiate TCP and UDP Protocols including header formats.	CO1	PO1	<b>10</b>				
	b)		What problem do Nagle's and Clarks algorithm solve?	CO2	PO1	<b>10</b>				
			<b>OR</b>							
8	a)		How do TCP protocol handle congestion?	CO1	PO1	<b>10</b>				
	b)		Provide solution for the following two scenarios: i. when the sender receives three duplicate acknowledgments (ACKs) from the receiver. ii. Re-transmission timer of the sender expires.	CO2	PO2	<b>10</b>				
			<b>UNIT- V</b>							
9	a)		Write in detail about session initiation protocol.	CO3	PO1	<b>10</b>				
	b)		Justify why both symmetric key cryptography and asymmetric key cryptography techniques are required for data protection.	CO3	PO1	<b>10</b>				
			<b>OR</b>							
10	a)		In what way RSA protocol different from Diffie Helman protocol	CO3	PO1	<b>10</b>				
	b)		In a RSA cryptosystem, a participant A uses two prime numbers $p = 13$ and $q = 17$ to generate public and private keys. If the public key of A is 35, compute the private key of A.	CO3	PO1	<b>10</b>				

\*\*\*\*\*