

U.S.N.

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

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

June 2025 Semester End Main Examinations**Programme: B.E.****Semester: VI****Branch: Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering****Duration: 3 hrs.****Course Code: 23ET6PCCCN****Max Marks: 100****Course: Computer Communication Networks**

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

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.			UNIT - I	CO	PO	Marks
	1	a)	What are the four levels of addresses used in a TCP/IP protocol suite? Explain with examples.	CO1	-	10
		b)	With diagram explain bus, mesh and star topology.	CO1	-	10
			OR			
	2	a)	Describe character and bit stuffing framing with an example	CO1	-	08
		b)	Briefly explain the flow and error control mechanism	CO1	-	04
		c)	Describe the functions of different layers of OSI model	CO1	-	08
			UNIT - II			
	3	a)	Explain the selective repeat ARQ protocol for a noisy channel considering the design and algorithm	CO1	-	08
		b)	Explain why collision is an issue in a random access protocol but not in controlled access? List the controlled access protocols and explain with an example.	CO1	-	08
		c)	A network using CSMA/CD has a bandwidth of 10 Mbps. If the maximum propagation time (including the delays in the devices and ignoring the time needed to send a jamming signal) is $25.6\mu\text{s}$, what is the minimum size of the frame	CO2	PO1	04
			OR			
	4	a)	Describe the frame format and frame length of IEEE 802.3 MAC sub layer.	CO1	-	10
		b)	Briefly describe the addressing mechanism of IEEE 802.11 standard	CO1	-	10
			UNIT - III			
	5	a)	An ISP is granted a block of addresses starting with 190.100.0.0/16 (65,536 addresses). The ISP needs to distribute these addresses to three groups of customers as follows:	CO3	PO2	08

		a. The first group has 64 customers; each needs 256 addresses. b. The second group has 128 customers; each needs 128 addresses. c. The third group has 128 customers; each needs 64 addresses. Design the sub blocks and find out how many addresses are still available after these allocations			
	b)	Change the following IPv4 addresses from binary notation to dotted-decimal notation. i. 10000001 00001011 00001011 11101111 ii. 11000001 10000011 00011011 11111111	CO2	PO1	04
	c)	Describe the different types of addresses used in IPV6 with an example	CO2	PO1	08
		OR			
6	a)	Suppose an organization is given the block 17.12.40.0/26, which contains 64 addresses. The organization has three offices and needs to divide the addresses into three sub blocks of 32, 16, and 16 addresses. Find the new masks in each cases and the subnetted address.	CO3	PO2	10
	b)	Change the following IPv4 addresses from dotted-decimal notation to binary notation. i. 111.56.45.78 ii. 221.34.7.82	CO2	PO1	04
	c)	Compare between IPv4 and IPv6 packet headers	CO1	-	06
		UNIT - IV			
7	a)	Compare between a TCP segment and an SCTP packet.	CO1	-	08
	b)	Describe the initialization and sharing of the distance vector routing protocol	CO1	-	08
	c)	Briefly describe the link state routing protocol	CO1	-	04
		OR			
8	a)	Describe the different categories of congestion control	CO1	-	10
	b)	With an example explain path vector routing protocol.	CO1	-	10
		UNIT - V			
9	a)	With diagram explain different domain of DNS.	CO1	-	08
	b)	Describe the flow characteristics of QOS.	CO1	-	06
	c)	How do we create, store and use the cookies in World Wide Web.	CO1	-	06
		OR			
10	a)	With diagram explain different traffic shaping mechanisms	CO1	-	10
	b)	With diagram explain browser structure.	CO1	-	06
	c)	Explain tree structure of DNS.	CO1	-	04
