



6/6/2014

EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA

THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE – 2010/2011

(MARCH, 2014)

**CS 302 – COMPUTER NETWORKS**

(SPECIAL REPEAT)

Answer all questions

Time: 2 Hours

1)

- a) List five usages of *computer networks* in your day-to-day activities.
- b) Define *guided media* and *unguided media*. List three examples for each of them.
- c) Write short notes on the following:
  - i. *Local Area Network*;
  - ii. *Wide Area Network*.
- d) What do you understand by *Routing* in the field of data communication?
- e) Compare *circuit switching* and *message switching* techniques.

2)

- a) Briefly describe the functions of *Data link layer*, *Network layer* and *Session layer* of OSI reference model.
- b) Briefly describe the process of data transmission through the layers of OSI reference model.
- c) What do you understand by *framing* in terms of data transmission in computer networks?
- d) An eight character data frame '**A B ESC ESC A C FLAG FLAG**' needs to be transmitted at data link layer. Assume the following character encoding were used in data link layer protocol: A:01000111, B:11100011, C:11100010, ESC:11100000 and FLAG:01111110.

Find the bit sequence transmitted if the following framing methods are used:

- i. Flag bytes with byte stuffing;
- ii. Starting and ending flag bytes, with bit stuffing.

3)

- a) Briefly describe the following analog modulation techniques:
  - i. Amplitude Modulation (AM);
  - ii. Frequency Modulation (FM).
- b) Given the following digital data: **110100011011**. Assuming this binary data is been transmitted across a communication channel, draw the modulated signal if the communication system uses the following digital modulation techniques:
  - i. ASK;
  - ii. FSK;
  - iii. 2-PSK;
  - iv. 4-PSK.
- c) Explain briefly the different types of *multiplexing* techniques.
- d) Compare and contrast the *TCP* and *UDP*.

4)

- a) What do you understand by *piggybacking* in data transmission?
- b) Analyse the transmission of a data packets for a system that uses *Stop and Wait protocol* for the following situations: (Use appropriate figures to support your answer.)
  - i. Normal operation;
  - ii. Lost or damaged frame;
  - iii. Lost acknowledgement;
  - iv. Delayed acknowledgement.
- c) One of the most popular methods of error detection for digital signals is the Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC).
  - i. Suppose a short message **1010101101** to be sent across a data link using the CRC with the generator polynomial  $G(x) = x^3 + x + 1$ . Find the CRC code appended with the message.
  - ii. If the receiver receives the data as **1010101101111**, comment on the reliability of the communication link.