2011

Session	n:	2010-11	Subject Code	e:	\mathbf{V}		
		3 Hours	Paper		1 / V / 11		
		The horge of the			2/1/2		
			Full Marks	•	80		
10		tods to					
C	andida	ites are required to give their answe	ers in their own wo	ords as far	as practicabl	e.	
		The figure in the margi	in indicates full ma	arks.			
		Answer from both th	e groups as direct	ed.			
		Chor	ID. A				
		GROU					
		(Objective Type Ques	stions - Compuls	sory)			
Q.No.	1. Cho	pose the correct answer of the following	ng:		$2 \times 10 = 20$	1	
1.	The m	nain advantage of PCM is					
1.	a)	Lower B.W					
	b)	Lower Power					
	c)	Lower Noise					
	d)	None of the above					
2.	PCM stands for						
	a)	Pulse code modulation					
	b)	Prime code manipulator					
	c)	Priority censor modulation					
	d)	Priority code modulation .					
2	XX71 '	(302)					
3.		h one is analog					
	a)	PCM		39.			
	b)	Delta					
	c)	Deferential PCM					
	d)	PAM		*			
4	In cor	maling the arom the Nythigt interval is	given by				
4.	In sampling theorem the Nytuist interval is given by						
	a)						
	b)	$T = 1 / \sum_{i} fm$ $T = 1 / \pi_{i} fm$					
		$T = 1 / \pi \text{ fm}$ $T = \pi / \text{ fm}$					
	d)	$T = \pi / fm$					

		GROUP - B					
	u)	Thysical points on a network					
	c) d)	Logical points on a network Physical points on a network					
	b)	Conceptual view on a network					
	a)	Nodes on a network					
10.		A network layer is responsible for the routing of information between					
	d)	WAN					
	c)	Narrow bands technologies					
	b)	Base band access nodes					
9.	The a	access segment of new generation networks will consist of various different Broadband access technologies					
0	771	1 - 11 11 120					
	d)	Packets are not routed properly					
	c)	Packets are not reliable					
	b)	It is impossible to switch LANs with WANs					
	a)	It is difficult to guarantee an end to end quality of service					
8.	A sho	ort coming of packet switched network is that					
	d)	Non granting networks					
3	c)	New generation networks					
	b)	New gaging networks					
	a)	Non going networks					
7.	NGN	NGN stands for					
	d)	The large BW					
	c)	Its incomparability TDM					
	b)	The high error rate which its quantizing noise reduces.					
0.	a)	Its inability to handler analog signals.					
6.	The biggest disadvantage on PCM is						
	d)	In PCM receiver to overcome impulse noise.					
	c)	To protect small signals in PCM from quantizing distortion.					

a)

b)

To overcome quantizing noise in PCM.

To compact the PCM signal.

(Long Answer Type Questions)
Answer any four questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- Q.No. 2. Explain with diagram three states of channel in CSMA / CD. What is Available Bit Rate (ABR) service?
- Q.No. 3. What is the OSI reference model? What are the OSI primitives? How are these used in providing connectionless and connection oriented services?

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- Q.No. 4. Using labeled diagram, explain, slow start procedure in TCP. State the motivating reasons to shift from IPv4 to IPv6.
- Q.No. 5. What are the salient features of ISDN? Discuss the functions of different layers in ISDN.
- Q.No. 6. What is the difference between internet & intranet? List and also explain the various types of security used by internet.
- Q.No. 7. Define the following terms:
 - (i) Multiplexing
 - (ii) Modulation
 - (iii) Transmission media
 - (iv) Network type
- Q.No. 8. Explain the concept of E-mail gateways. What are the functions of AAL in ATM?
- Q.No. 9. How are collisions resolved in multiple accesses using tree-splitting algorithm? Explain using a suitable diagram. Give ISDN frame structure.



