

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**NC-101**

November-2022

BCA., Sem.-V

**CC-303 : Computer Network**

[Max. Marks : 70]

Time : 2.30 Hours]

1. Write the following :

- (1) What is Computer Network and Data Communication ? Explain characteristics of Data Communication. 7
- (2) Explain Amplitude Shift Keying and Frequency Shift Keying Modulation Technique. 7

**OR**

- (1) Explain Parallel and Serial Communication. 7
- (2) Explain Simplex, Half Duplex and Full Duplex. 7

2. Write the following :

- (1) What is Multiplexing ? Explain WDM. 7
- (2) Write a note on Go-Back-N method. 7

**OR**

- (1) Explain asynchronous TDM techniques. 7
- (2) Write a note on Sliding Window error recovery method. 7

3. Write the following :

- (1) What is topology ? Explain Star, Bus and Ring Topologies. 7
- (2) Explain Satellite Communication. 7

**OR**

- (1) What is Transmission Media ? Explain Guided transmission media with its types. 7
- (2) What is Switching ? Explain Circuit Switching. 7

4. Write the following :

- (1) Explain OSI Model. 7
- (2) What is Ethernet ? Explain properties of Ethernet. 7

**OR**

- (1) Explain FDDI with its properties and Self-Healing Mechanism. 7
- (2) Write a note on Bridge and Router. 7

5. Answer the following : (Any Seven)

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ defines the structure or format of data.
 

(A) Syntax	(B) Semantics
(C) Standards	(D) None of the above
- (2) BPS stands for
 

(A) Bytes Per Second	(B) Bits Per Second
(C) Bandwidth Per Second	(D) Bitrate Per Second
- (3) The time taken by the signal for the completion of one cycle is called
 

(A) Amplitude	(B) Frequency
(C) Period	(D) Phase
- (4) A checksum also called
 

(A) Fixsum	(B) Functionsum
(C) Doublesum	(D) Hashsum
- (5) CRC stands for
 

(A) Cyclic Redundancy Check	(B) Cyclic Reverse Check
(C) Cyclic Repeater Check	(D) Cyclic Reserve Check
- (6) LED stands for
 

(A) Light Emitting Device	(B) Light Emitting Diode
(C) Light Emitting Decode	(D) Light Emitting Dior
- (7) Wi-Fi stands for
 

(A) Wireless Frequency	(B) Wireless Force
(C) Wireless Fidelity	(D) Wireless Feasibility
- (8) Two frequency bands are used for signals from the earth to the satellite. (T/F)
- (9) Long messages are broken into smaller units called Circuit. (T/F)
- (10) A path is a sequence of links located between nodes called switches. (T/F)
- (11) A router cannot forward packets across different network types. (T/F)
- (12) A repeater, also called a regenerator. (T/F)