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**Online Mid – Term Examination Summer Semester 2020**

**COMPUTER COMMUNICATION & NETWORK**

*Total Marks :30*

Submitted to :

***Sir. Mansoor Qadir***

Submitted by :

***Muhammad Islam***

***ID = 6844***

***BS (SE) Section B***



Question No 1: →

Answer (a) ⇒

Yes, The Internet model are The network layers -  
And Physical, data link & Network layers are Network Support Layers -

Answer (b) ⇒

There are Three types of transmission impairments -  
(1) Attenuation (2) delay distortion and (3) Noise -

(1) Attenuation: ⇒

The impairment is caused by the strength of signals that degrades with distance over a transmission-link -

(2) Delay distortion: ⇒

The velocity of Propagation of a signal through a guided medium varies with frequencies - it is fast at the center of the frequency -

(3) Noise: ⇒

Impairment occurs when an unwanted signal is inserted between transmission & reception -

There are four types of noises: -

(1) Thermal Noise, (2) Crosstalk, (3) Impulse & crosstalk -

Answer (c) ⇒

In Shannon capacity tells the maximum rate at which information can be transmitted over a communication channel of a specified bandwidth in the presence of capacity of noise -

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Answer (d) :->

The main compare between the contrast flow control & error control is that the flow control observes the proper flow of the data from sender to receiver on the other hand -

The error control observes that the data delivered to the receiver is error free and reliable.

Answer (e) :->

The Piggybacking in a wireless communication context, is the unauthorized access of a wireless LAN -

Piggybacking is useful to improve the efficiency of bidirectional transmission when a frame is carrying data from A to B - also control frames from B. when frames data from B to A -

The Piggybacking used in white OSI layer which provide you with an understanding of each seven layers - including their function & their relationships to each other -

Answer (f) :->

HDLC is a group of protocols of rules for transmitting data between network points sometimes called -

Transfer Modes :->

HDLC supports two types of transfer modes,

In Normal Response mode Here two types of station are there are a primary station that send commands & station that can respond to received commands. it is used for point to point & multipoint communications.

In Asynchronous Balanced mode Here the

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Configuration is balanced. each station can both send commands & respond to commands - it is used for only point-to-point communications.

HDLC Frame :->

is a bit-oriented protocol where each frame contains up to six fields. The structure varies according to types of frame. The fields of a HDLC frame are :-

Flag :->

It is a 8 bit sequence that marks the beginning and the end of the frame. The bit pattern of the flag is 01111110.

Answer (9) :->

Noiseless channels are an ideal channel in which no frames are lost, duplicated or corrupted. If the channel is error free & as a mechanism in the corresponding protocols -

There are two protocols for this type of channel -

(a) Simplest Protocol :->

Simplest Protocol that the receiver can immediately handle any frame it receives with a processing time that is small enough to be negligible -> In other words, the receiver can never be overwhelmed with incoming frames.

(b) Stop & wait Protocol :->

In this protocol the data frames arrive at the receiver site faster than they can be processed, the frames must be stored

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until their use -  
→ Normally the receiver does not have enough storage space -

Answer (h) :->

Differential Encoding :->  
(DE) is the first and the most common approach that has been used to mitigate the cycle slips in optical sub state.

Difference b/w NRZ-L & NRZI :->  
→ The Non return to zero-Level (NRZ-L) is a data encoding scheme in which a negative voltage is used to represent binary one & a positive voltage is used to represent binary zero -

→ The (NRZ-I) maintains a constant voltage pulse for the duration of a bit time - The data item itself are encoding as the presence or absence of a signal transition at the beginning of the bit time.

Name of coding schemes of multilevel binary & Bi phase :->

There are five names of multilevel :->

- (1) Unipolar
- (2) Polar (NRZ-L, NRZ-I, RZ, & Bi Phase)
- (3) Bipolar (AMI, Pseudoternary)
- (4) Multilevel
- (5) Multitransition.



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Question No 2 :-&gt;

Answer (i) :->

As there a problem in a network is that unless the corruptions caused the CRC for the packet to be valid the packet would be discarded. with TCP, the sender would time out on a missing acknowledgement, and retransmit the packet. with UDP, the lost packet would not be detected as missing unless a higher level such as the application spotted the loss.

Answer (j) :-> (j)Solution :->

A device sending rate -

$$1 \text{ Mbps} = 0.8 \text{ seconds} -$$

~~Bit Duration =  $\frac{100 \text{ bits}}{1 \text{ Mbps}} = 0.5 \text{ sec}$~~ 
 ~~$\frac{8 \text{ bits}}{1 \text{ Mbps}} = 0.08 \text{ sec}$~~ 

$$8 \text{ bits} = 8 \times 0.8 = \boxed{6.4 \text{ per seconds} -}$$

Answer (K) :->

we can use the approximate formula

$$C = B (\text{SNR}_{dB} / 3) \text{ or } \text{SNR}_{dB} = (3C) / B$$

we can say that the minimum

$$\text{SNR}_{dB} = 3 \times 100 \text{ kbps} / 4 \text{ kHz} = 75$$

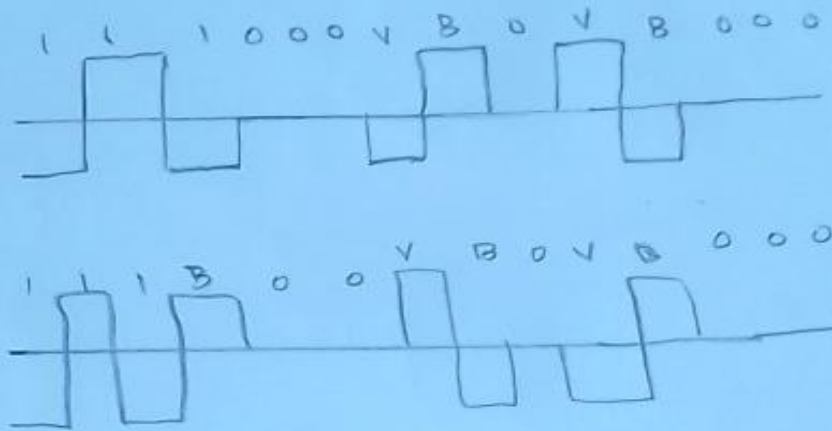
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$$= \text{SNR} = 10^{\text{SNR}/10} = 10^{7.5} \approx 31,622,776$$
$$10^{7.5} = 31,622,776.$$

SNR :->

SNR is a measure of signal strength



Question No3 :->

Answer (L)

A Manchester stream at the given waveform is

a Manchester binary data stream.

- In the Manchester encoded binary stream, a transition occurs in the middle of each bit period. The middle transition in the data stream serves as a data bit & clock period.
- The clock signal transitions do not always occur at the bit boundary, but there is always a transition at the centre of each bit.

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Answer (m) :->

Both, I & S frames contain a receive message N(R), NR Provides a positive acknowledge for the receipt of I-frames from the other side of the link - This is incremented for successive I-frames, modulo 128. Depending on The Number of bits in the Sequence Number up to 7 or 127 I-frame may be waiting at any time.

→ Poll is final a single bit with two names - it is called Poll when part a' command.

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**End of the Paper**

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