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MCS-042

# MASTERS IN COMPUTER <br> APPLICATIONS (MCA) <br> Term-End Examination 

December, 2019

## MCS-042 : DATA COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER NETWORKS

## Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100
Note : Question No. 1 is compulsory. Attempt any three questions from the rest.

1. (a) Find CRC for data polynomial $x^{5}+x^{4}+x^{2}+x+1$ with a generator polynomial $x^{3}+x+1$.
(b) Sketch the Manchester and RZ encoding schemes for the following bit stream :

## 111000110111.

(c) What is count to Infinity problem in distance vector routing algorithm ? Explain it with the help of an example.
(d) Derive the throughput expression for pure ALOHA. Also show the vulnerable time of this protocol. 7
(e) Discuss and show the process of connection establishment and termination in TCP. How does it handle delayed arrival of SYN and ACK packets ?
(f) How does encryption and decryption take place in RSA ? Explain. 6
2. (a) Construct the Hamming Code for the bit sequence 10011101.
(b) Define Shannon's theorem if a binary signal is sent over 3 MHz channel with signal to noise ratio of 30 dB . What is the maximum achievable channel capacity? 7
(c) What is the purpose of a digital signature? Explain the process of generating it. 7
3. (a) Why ethernet frame has both the minimum and maximum length restriction? Explain.
(b) How is silly window syndrome created by the receiver ? What is the proposed solution? Discuss. 7
(c) How does PCM work ? Explain with the help of a diagram. 7
4. (a) For what purpose Leaky Bucket algorithm is used ? Explain the algorithm. 7
(b) Explain the hidden station and exposed station problems in wireless LA.N ?.Why is CSMA/CD protocol not suitable for wireless LAN? 8
(c) Illustrate and compare circuit switching and packet switching techniques.
5. (a) Explain the purpose of the following TCP header fields:
!
(i) SYN flag
(ii) FIN flag
(iii) Window size
(iv) Urgent pointer
(v) Sequence number
(b) Consider the following network with the indicated link cost. Use Bellman-Ford algorithm to find the shortest path from source node A to all the other nodes in the network :


