MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION Second Semester COMPUTER NETWORKS (MCA-08)

Duration: 3Hrs. Full Marks: 70

(PART-B: Descriptive)

ration: 2 hrs. 40 mins. Marks: 50

I. Answer the following questions: (any five)

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- 1. What is modulating wave?
- 2. Explain serial and parallel communication types.
- 3. Explain any two advantages of cell network.
- 4. What is a router? In which layer of ISO-OSI reference model does it works?
- 5. Give example of any two guided media.
- 6. Give one example each of IPv4 Class B and IPv4 Class C address.
- 7. What is an URL? Give an example.

II. Answer the following questions: (any five)

3×5=15

- 1. Differentiate LAN, MAN and WAN.
- 2. Explain the IEEE 802.3.
- 3. What is a bridge? How do bridges learn?
- 4. Explain the limitations of firewall.
- 5. Explain the TCP Connection establishment.
- 6. Explain the different communication modes with examples.
- 7. What is a peer-to-peer network? Explain with suitable diagram.

III. Answer the following questions: (any five)

5×5=25

- 1. Differentiate baseband and broadband.
- 2. Discuss star topology along with its advantages and disadvantages.
- 3. Explain the frequency division multiplexing.
- 4. Explain coaxial cable in terms of physical make, applications and transmission characteristics.
- 5. What is FDDI? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
- 6. Explain the working of packet switching.
- 7. Explain the ISO/OSI reference model.

Or

Explain TCP/IP model.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

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Duration: 20 minute	es		(PAR	Γ A- Objective)		Marks – 20
All questions are co	mpulsory.					
1. Multimode fibre is a)True	best suited fo b)False	r short distan	ce of tran	smission as in LAN	I and video surveilla	nce.
2. Find the odd one. a)HTTP	b)FTP	c)UDP	d)Go	pher		
3. Being able to heara) Inter-modulatioc) Impulse noise.		rsation while b)Cross-ta d)Thermal	lk.	ephone is called:		
4. LLC is a sub-layera) Physical Layer.c) Datalink layer.		b) Networl d)Transpor				
5. HTTP works in po a) 58.	ort number: b) 85.	c) 80.		d) 88.		
6. Which of the followa) HTTP.	wing uses UD b) Telnet.	P as the trans c) DNS.	port proto	ocol? d)SMTP.		
7. DNS stands for: a) Domain Name S c) Discrete Netwo	•	,	Distribute None.	d Network System.		
8. Attenution means: a) Sudden rise in r c) Gain in signal s	noise.		Loss of sig	gnal strength.		
9. Firewall is a: a) Software.	b) De	vice.	c) Bo	th a and b.	d) None.	
10. In a three way ha a) SYN/ACK.	ndshake, the the		before co		ment is: d) None.	

	11.	A layer-4 firewall can a) Block entire HTTP b) Block all ICMP tra c) Stop incoming traff d) All of above.	traffic. ffic.	cific IP addre	ss but allow o	utgoing traffi	c to the same	IP address.				
	12.	Hub is a	device.									
		a) Layer 2.	b) Layer	3.	c) Layer 4.	d) N	one.					
	13.	The Address Resolution a) Finding the IP address Prinding the IP address Prinding the IP address Prinding the IP address Prinding the MAC and Prinding the M	ess from the less of the defess that corre	DNS. Fault gateway. sponds to a M	AC address.							
	14.	Multicast systems gen a) One destination. c) All destinations.	b	the possibility) Many destin) None of abo	ations.	a packet to:						
	15.	 15. Message Integrity means: a) that the content of a message when transmitted across a network must remain confidential. b) that the entity or user is verified prior to access to the system resources. c) that the receiver needs to be sure of the sender's identity. d) that the data must reach the destination exactly as it was sent. 										
	16.	Broadcasting of multiple a) FDM. b)	ple radio sign ΓDM.	als through th		me time is an d) None.	example of:					
	17.	Internet is an example a) LAN. b) I	of: MAN.	c) PAN		d) WAN.						
	18.	Which layer is also kn a) Data link layer. c) Transport layer.	b	to Host Proto) Network lay) None of abo	er.							
	19.	Which IPv4 class is us a) A. b) I			e? d) E.							
2	20.	Which of the followin a) Internet chat. c) E-mail.	b	ient-server ap) Web browsin) Ping.	•							
