

**Mode of Examination: Online**  
**M Sc. Semester – I Examination, 2020 2020**

**Subject: Computer Science**

**Paper Code & Name: CSM 104 Data Communication**

Full Marks: 70 Date: 22.03.2021

Time and Duration: 12 pm to 3 pm

**Please note the following instructions carefully:**

Promise not to commit any academic dishonesty.

Marks will be deducted if the same/similar answers are found in different answer-scripts.

Candidates are required to answer in their own words as far as applicable.

Each page of the answer scripts should have your University Roll # on the right-top corner.

**The name of the scanned copy of the answer script will be of the following format: Paper code-Paper Name-My Roll number.pdf**

**(Example: CSM-104-DC-C91-CSC-201001.pdf)**

**The subject of the mail should be the file name only.**

The scanned answer-script is to be sent to **cucse2020@gmail.com**

The report should have the top page (Page #1) as an index page; mention page number(s) against the answer of each question number.

The answer-script may not be accepted after the scheduled time.

**Answer Question No. 1, 2, and any four from the rest.**

1. Answer any five questions

$5 \times 2 = 10$

- (a) Consider communication between  $A$  and  $B$  over a channel using GO-BACK N protocol where the round trip propagation delay is  $D$ , data rate is  $b$  bps, data frame size is  $M$  bits, and acknowledgement frames are very short. what is the minimum number of bits for the sequence number that maximizes utilization?
- (b) If bit stuffing is used for framing with flag 01111110, find out the received message if the transmitted frame is 01111011010011111001011111010.
- (c) Draw the signal waveform for NRZI and Manchester encoding if bits transmitted are 011100110101110
- (d) If a code is of distance 10, what is the maximum number of errors it can correct.
- (e) Give the expression of the signals to encode 00,01,11 and 10 using QAM when the carrier frequency is  $f$ ,
- (f) Give an example of a binary code consisting of 4 codewords of length 2,3,3 and 4 respectively which is uniquely decipherable but not a prefix code.

2. Answer any 5 questions

$5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Explain the problem with selective repeat protocol if the sequence number varies from 0 to 6 and the size of buffer in sender and receiver is equal to 3.
- (b) Explain the role of acknowledgement timer when piggybacking is used.
- (c) Critically comment “If the generator polynomial  $G(x) = x^2 + x + 1$  in a CRC, then it will detect all even number of errors”.
- (d) Consider the hexagonal cell pattern for cellular phone systems. If the co-channel distance is equal to 2, show the channel allocation in a rectangular area with at least 20 Base stations.
- (e) Consider the bit sequence 010010 being repeated over a channel which cuts off all frequencies above 2500Hz. If the bit rate of the channel is 3 Kbps, determine the harmonics with positive amplitude (and their frequencies) which will be present in the received signal.
- (f) We need to use synchronous TDM and combine 30 digital sources, each of 80 Kbps. Each output slot carries 8 bits from each digital source, but one extra bit is added to each frame for synchronization. Answer the following questions:
  - i. What is the size of an output frame in bits?
  - ii. What is the duration of an output frame?
  - iii. What data rate the channel carrying the TDM signal must support?

3. Let a node **A** have to send a message of **M** bytes to another node **B** and there are **d** intermediate nodes. The message is sent by packet switching. Each packet have a payload of **p** bytes and a header of **h** bytes. If  $M \% p = y$  and  $M/p = x$ , then first **x** packets are of size **p + h**. If **y > 0**, then one more packet of size **y + h** is to be sent. If the data rate is **b** bps, and there is no queuing delay at nodes, show that time to complete transmission of the message is equal to  $T = \frac{8}{b}((p + h)d + M + h \lceil \frac{M}{p} \rceil)$ .

Give an example with suitable values for **M**, **d** and **h**, such that the optimal packet size is  $\lceil \sqrt{\frac{Mh}{d}} \rceil$ . 6+4

4. 4B/5B code in combination with NRZI can help synchronization but not with NRZ. Explain why?

What is the need for a balanced code?

How do you define disparity of a code?

Explain how a 4B/5B code can maintain a disparity of  $\pm 1$ ?

What kind of framing will be suitable for 8B/10B code?

2+1+2+4+1

5. Differentiate the attenuation with distance for optical fiber and wireless communication.

Give an example of radix-3 code which is a prefix code and have 1 codeword of length 1, 5 codewords of length 2, and 2 codewords of length 3. Show that it satisfies Kraft's inequality.

4+4+2

6. a) Consider two nodes **A** and **B** communicating over a channel with data rate 40 Kbps and one way propagation delay of 100 ms. If **A** sends data frames using GO-BACK-N protocol with a 3-bit sequence number and **B** only sends back acknowledgement frames of size 40 bits, determine the size of data frames to achieve an utilization of 50%. The channel is being utilized whenever data or acknowledgement frames are transmitted over it.

b) Suppose that data are transmitted in blocks of sizes  $M$  bits. You have to find the maximum error rate  $r$  (for every  $K$  bits transmitted  $Kr$  bits are in error on average) under which error detection and retransmission mechanism ( $f(m)$  parity bit per block) is better than using an error correcting code requiring  $g(M)$  parity bits. Assume  $g(M) > f(M)$ , bit errors are independent of one another, and no bit error occurs during retransmission.

Show that  $r < \frac{g(m)-f(m)}{M(M+f(m))}$

5+5

7. Write the code for protocol GO-BACK-N when there is a separate acknowledgement timer. Also, explain the necessity of using acknowledgement timer.

7+3

8. What protocols in the data link layer are used to support ADSL? Describe those protocols in your own words.

2+8