or Vepil Shamp

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT TEST -2 EXAMINATION- October-2019 M.Tech./VII Semester

COURSE CODE: 10M11CI112

MAX. MARKS:25

[2]

COURSE NAME: Advance Computer Network

COURSE CREDITS: 03

MAX. TIME: 1:30 Hours

Note: All questions are compulsory. Carrying of mobile phone during examinations will be treated as case of unfair means.

1. Compare circuit switching and packet switching in terms of congestion, delay, fault tolerance and resource utilization?

2. Discuss the purpose of VCI in virtual circuit switching? Also explain connection setup and data transfer phase in virtual circuit switching? [1+2]

3. Discuss the various components of input and output ports? Why components of input ports are in reverse order in output port? [2+1]

4. Design a 8-port Banyan multi stage switch with suitable diagram? Also highlight the path (in fig.) for packet arriving at input port 7 to output port 2. [3]

5. Assume 4 bit addresses are used in a network. The forwarding table of a router is given below. Reduce the table using trie tree data structure? If the router receive a packet with destination address as 0111 than the packet is forwarded to which port? [4]

	17. 976.
Address	Port
0000	Point 4
0101	3
1010	4
1010 1001 1101	3
1101	2
1101 1101 101	4
* 1000	1
1100	2
0011 0110	4
0110	3

6. Explain Head of Line blocking problem with suitable example? Suggest some solution of this problem? [2+1]

7. Compare Inter domain and Intra domain routing?

8. Consider a situation where a source S and destination are apart from each other (fig.). Source S is in network 1 and destination D is in network 4. Suppose router R1 connect network 1 and network 2, similarly router R2 connect network 2 and network 3 and router R3 connect network 3 and network 4. If MTU of network 1 and network 4 is same (260 bytes) and MTU of network 2 and network 3 is 100 bytes and 68 bytes respectively. When source S sends a IP datagram of size 260 bytes (20 byte header and 240 byte of data) with identification number 19. Then calculate the number of packets (fragments) reached at destination D with transparent and non transparent fragmentation scheme. Also write down the value of identification number, fragment offset, total length and more fragments fields of IP header of every fragment.

Network 1 Network 4

