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N	OID	A INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND	TECHN(	OLOGY	GR	EA'	<u> </u>	NOI	<u> </u>	
•	(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)									
MCA										
		SEM: III - THEORY EXAMINA	•	024- 20	25)					
<b></b>	0.11	Subject: Computer	Network				3.7	3.5		100
	e: 3 H						Max	. Ma	arks	: 100
		structions: w that you have received the question paper	with the	correct	cour	so c	ode	hrai	nch	otc
		estion paper comprises of three Sections -A								
	_	(MCQ)'s) & Subjective type questions.	, 2, 60 01.		ors of	1,100	p.c	0	,,,,	
		n marks for each question are indicated on	right -ha	nd side	of ea	ich q	uesti	on.		
		your answers with neat sketches wherever	necessar .	y.						
		suitable data if necessary.								
_		ly, write the answers in sequential order.	a.C	مداد ماده	ا فرر مر کرم	11	4 <b>h</b> a			
		should be left blank. Any written material checked.	ajier a bio	ank snee	et wii	i noi	i be			
evaina	ieu/ci	necked.								
SECT	ION-	<u>-A</u>								20
1. Atte	empt a	all parts:-								
1-a.	_	Vhat is internet? (CO1,K1)								1
	(a)	A network of interconnected local area n	etworks							
	(b)	A collection of unrelated computers								
	(c)	Interconnection of wide area networks	) >							
	(d)	A single network								
1-b.	` /	is an example of a full-duplex system.	em. (CO1	.K2)						1
1 0.	(a)	The keyboard	<b>.</b>	,112)						•
	(b)	CB radio								
	(c)	The telephone network								
	(d)	The repeater								
1-c.	` ,	Which of the following device is a data link	laver dev	rice? (C	O2 I	<i>(</i> 2)				1
1 0.		Router	iayei dev	100. (0	02,1	.X2)				1
	(a)									
	(b)	Switch								
	(c)	Hub								
	(d)	Repeater								
1-d.		Couting is used for transfer from etwork ? (CO2 ,K2)	one devic	e to and	ther	devi	ce th	roug	gh	1
	(a)	Data.								
	(b)	Frame								

	(c)	Bits	
	(d)	Packet.	
1-g.	_	is the main purpose of Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)? (CO4 ,K2)	1
	(a)	To speed up network traffic	
	(b)	To prevent loops in a network	
	(c)	To improve bandwidth	
	(d)	To secure the network	
1-e.	W	Which one of the following is a type of antivirus program? (CO3,K2)	1
	(a)	Quick heal	
	(b)	Mcafee	
	(c)	Kaspersky	
	(d)	All of the above	
1-h.	D	efault OSPF administrative distance value in Cisco routers (CO4 ,K1)	1
	(a)	90	
	(b)	100	
	(c)	110	
	(d)	120	
1-f.		n order to ensure the security of the data/ information, we need to ne data: (CO3,K2)	1
	(a)	Encrypt	
	(b)	Decrypt	
	(c)	Delete	
	(d)	None of the above	
1-i.		he hierarchical network design model divides networks into these main yers.(CO5, K1)	1
	(a)	Access, Distribution, Core	
	(b)	Core, Router, Firewall	
	(c)	Distribution, Application, Transport	
	(d)	Layer 2, Layer 4, Layer 6	
1-j.	T	he IEEE standard for Wi-Fi technology is identified as this. (CO5, K1)	1
	(a)	IEEE 802.15	
	(b)	IEEE 802.3	
	(c)	IEEE 802.11	
	(d)	IEEE 802.16	
2. Att	empt a	all parts:-	
2.a.	N	ame the layers of the OSI model in order, starting from the bottom. (CO1,K2)	2
2.b.	Н	low does a routing table help in packet forwarding? (CO2, K2)	2
2.c.		Define Next Generation Firewall. (CO3 .K1)	2

2.d.	State the primary purpose of BGP in networking. (CO4,K2)	2
2.e.	What does the "Ping" command test in network troubleshooting? (CO5, K2)	2
<b>SECTIO</b>	<u>ON-B</u>	30
3. Answe	er any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	Compare and contrast LAN, MAN, and WAN in terms of their scope, coverage, and typical use cases.(CO1, K4)	6
3-b.	Explain the concept of a network gateway and its role in network communication.(CO1, K2)	6
3-c.	Discuss VLAN and how does it work on a switch? (CO2, K2)	6
3-d.	Define Ether Channel, and what are its primary benefits in a network? (CO2 ,K1)	6
3.e.	Differentiate between Malware and Antivirus. (CO3, K4)	6
3.f.	Differentiate between Leaky Bucket and Token Bucket.[CO4]	6
3.g.	Describe how hierarchical design differs from a flat network structure.[CO5]	6
<b>SECTIO</b>	<u>ON-C</u>	50
4. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Explain the structure of an IPv4 address in detail. What are the different classes of IPv4 addresses? Provide examples for each class.(CO1,K2)	10
4-b.	Explain different types of network topologies. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.(CO1,K2)	10
5. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	Explain the DORA process in DHCP, and how does it facilitate the dynamic assignment of IP addresses to network clients? (CO2 ,K3)	10
5-b.	Explain the basic structure of a Syslog message. What are the key components of a Syslog message? (CO2, K1)	10
6. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
6-a.	Explain the various security threats with examples. (CO3, K2)	10
6-b.	How does network automation differ from traditional network management practices? Discuss its key features and advantages over manual approaches. (CO3, K4)	10
7. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
7-a.	Discuss the various OSPF states and what each state signifies.(CO4, K2)	10
7-b.	Compare OSPF with other protocols like RIP and EIGRP, emphasizing aspects like convergence speed, scalability, and efficiency.(CO4,K4)	10
8. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	How does a hierarchical network design improve scalability and manageability in an enterprise network? (CO5 ,K4)	10
8-b.	Discuss the impact of emerging technologies like IoT and AI on Enterprise Network Architecture.(CO5, K2)	10