		(ii) What is the frame rate?		
		(iii) What is the duration of a frame ?		
		(iv) What is the data rate?	7	
	(b)	Explain Digital subscriber line in detail.	7	
9.	(a)	Differentiate between with characteristics JPEG a	and	
		MPEG technique.	5	
	(b)	Explain comparison of various methods	of	
		compression.	6	
	(c)	Explain Quantization Method.	2	
		OR		
10.	(a)	How the compression of audio and video can	be	
		done?	4	
	(b)	Describe the block diagram of JPEG encoder		
			6	
	(c)	Define digital video and compare all types digital video.	of 3	
11.	(a)	Write short note on Huffman Coding.	6	
	(b)	How the image compression can be done?	3	,
	(c)	<u>c</u>	om	
		Run-length Encoding ?	4	
		OR		
12.	(a)	Explain in detail Lempel-Ziv Encoding technic	que	
		for data compression.	7	
	(b)	Construct a variable length coding for the str	ing	
		of data 50, 25, 15, 40, 75. Explain its advantage	ges	
		in detail.	6	

NTK/KW/15/7437

Faculty of Engineering and Technology

Fifth Semester B.E. (Computer Science Engg.) (C.B.S.) Examination

DATA COMMUNICATION

Time: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 80

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (1) All questions carry marks as indicated.
- (2) Solve SIX questions as follows:

Que. No. 1 OR Que. No. 2

Que. No. 3 OR Que. No. 4

Que. No. 5 OR Que. No. 6

Que. No. 7 OR Que. No. 8

Que. No. 9 OR Que. No. 10

Que. No. 11 OR Que. No. 12

- (3) Due credit will be given to neatness and adequate dimensions.
- (4) Illustrate the answers with necessary figures/drawings wherever necessary.
- (5) Use of Drawing instruments is permitted.
- (6) Use of Non programmable Calculator is permitted.
- (7) Assume suitable data wherever necessary.
- 1. (a) Distinguish between a low-pass channel and a band-pass channel in detail. 6
 - (b) A TV channel has a bandwidth of 6 MHz. If we send a digital signal using one channel, what are the data rates if we use one harmonics, three harmonics and five harmonics?

OR

2.	(a)	How many bits can fit on a link with a 2 ms delay if the bandwidth of the link is :	(c) How does sky propagation?	opagation differ from line of sight 3
		(i) 1 Mbps		OR
		(ii) 10 Mbps	6. (a) Explain Cellular 7	Telephony in detail. 4
		(iii) 100 Mbps ?	(b) What is the differe	ence between omnidirectional waves
	(b)	Is the frequency domain plot of a voice signal discrete	and unidirectional	1 waves ? 4
		or continuous? Why?	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	noves from one medium to another
3.	(a)	Compare and contrast PCM and DM. 6		ss density. Critical angle is 60°.
(b	(b)	In a digital transmission, the sender clock is 0.2		raction or reflection for each of
		percent faster than the receiver clock. How many	the light ray in e	dent angles? Show the bending of ach case:
		extra bits per second does the sender send if the data rate is 1 Mbps?	(i) 40°	den ease.
		OR	(ii) 60°	
4.	(a)	What is the result of the scrambling the sequence	(ii) 80°.	6
+. (a)	(u)	11100000000000 using one of the following		tween link and channel in
		scrambling techniques ? Assume that the last non	multiplexing.	3
		zero signal level has been positive:		explain how it achieves bandwidth
		(i) B8ZS	spreading.	4
		(ii) HDB3 (The number of non zero pulse is odd after last substitution).	(c) Assume that a vo	pice channel occupies a bandwidth
	(h)	Define carrier signal and its role in analog transmission.		ed to multiplex 10 voice channels
	(b)	betine carrier signal and its role in analog transmission.		of 500 Hz using FDM. Calculate
5.	(a)	What is the position of the transmission media in the	the required ban	
	(u)	OSI or the Internet model?		OR
	(b)	A light signal is travelling through a fiber. What is the		one with a bit rate of 190 kpps
(-)	` /	delay in the signal if the length of the		180 kpps are to be multiplexed ng TDM with no synchronization
		fiber-optic cable is 10 m, 100 m, and 1 km (assume	bits. Answer the	-
		propagation speed of 2×10^8 m)?		size of a frame in bit ?
1 4 1 7 7 7 <i>1</i>		(0.11)	· ·	
MVM	.—4°,	7097 2 (Contd.)	MVM—47097	3 (Contd.)