

**KABARAK**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION**

**SCIENCE**

**COURSE CODE: COMP 312**

**COURSE TITLE: COMPUTER NETWORKS**

**STREAM: SESSION VI**

**DAY: THURSDAY**

**TIME: 9.00 – 11.00 A.M.**

**DATE: 13/08/2009**

---

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. This question paper has FIVE questions**
- 2. Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions**

**PLEASE TURN OVER**

### **QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS) COMPULSORY**

- (a) Explain the meaning of following terms
- i. Thin Client
  - ii. BNC
  - iii. Cipher
  - iv. Token
- (8mks)
- (b) Distinguish between
- i. CSMA/CD and CSMA/CA
  - ii. Data and Signal
- (4mks)
- (c) Differentiate between thick coaxial cable and thin coaxial cable
- (5mks)
- (d) What are the conditions that a gateway must meet in order to perform the functions of interpreting network systems?
- (3mks)
- (e) A 56KB document is sent over Ethernet network. How many possible minimum and maximum number of frames can be obtained from this document when broken down into packets by the Ethernet network?
- (2mks)
- (f) Determine the number of networks an host per network for a class 'C' type network
- (3mks)
- (g) State the encoding rules and limitations for Non Return to Zero (NRZ) and Manchester encoding schemes
- (5mks)

### **QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS) ELECTIVE**

- (a) Compare and contrast Switches and Routers
- (5mks)
- (b) Every token ring frame contains control information and follows the same structure. Describe a token ring frame.
- (10mks)
- (c) With the aid of a diagram, explain how CSMA/CD works
- (5mks)

### **QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS) ELECTIVE**

- (a) Compare and contrast Differential Manchester and Non Return to Zero Inverted (NRZ-I) encoding schemes wave formats as a means of converting data to signals to be transmitted over a channel
- (5mks)

