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# PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

## BENGALURU

### Mid - Term Examinations – October 2025

**Date:** 27-10-2025

**Time:** 02.30pm to 04.00pm

<b>School:</b> SOIS-PG	<b>Program:</b> MCA	
<b>Course Code:</b> CSA4203	<b>Course Name:</b> Computer Networks and Security	
<b>Semester:</b> I	<b>Max Marks:</b> 50	<b>Weightage:</b> 25%

<b>CO - Levels</b>	<b>CO1</b>	<b>CO2</b>	<b>CO3</b>	<b>CO4</b>	<b>CO5</b>
<b>Marks</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	-	-	-

#### Instructions:

- (i) *Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
- (ii) *Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.*

#### Part A

**Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.**

**5Q x 2M=10M**

<b>1</b>	List the types of ICMP messages .	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>2</b>	Define Switching.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>3</b>	List any two differences between circuit-switched and packet-switched networks.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>4</b>	Define subnetting.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>5</b>	What is meant by NAT (Network Address Translation) and why is it used?	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>CO2</b>

## Part B

### Answer the Questions.

**Total Marks 40M**

<b>6.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Examine the role of each OSI layer in ensuring reliable end-to-end communication between two devices.	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO1</b>
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**Or**

<b>7.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Explain the process of packet switching and illustrate how data is divided, transmitted, and reassembled at the destination.	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO1</b>
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<b>8.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Explain how ICMP is used for error reporting and network diagnostics with suitable examples.	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
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**Or**

<b>9.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Explain the four levels of addressing in a TCP/IP network and a their role in data delivery from source to destination.	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
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<b>10.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Analyze and describe in detail the essential functionalities of the Network Layer,	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO2</b>
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**Or**

<b>11.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Compare the range and number of hosts available in Class A, Class B, and Class C networks.	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO2</b>
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<b>12.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Describe how IPv6 addresses are represented and analyze how they differ from IPv4 addresses.	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO2</b>
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**Or**

<b>13.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Demonstrate how routers exchange routing information using the Link State Routing algorithm with a suitable example.	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO2</b>
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