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| **SESSION** | **JULY- AUGUST 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **III** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DISM303 COMPUTER NETWORK** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Describe the primary function of firewalls and security measures in network architecture.**

**Ans 1**

**Primary Function of Firewalls and Security Measures in Network Architecture**

Firewalls and network security measures are critical components of modern network architecture, playing a significant role in protecting digital environments from unauthorized access and malicious attacks. As cyber threats continue to evolve, maintaining the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data within a network becomes increasingly important. Firewalls, combined with other security measures, serve as the first line of defense for organizations, helping them mitigate risks, safeguard sensitive information, and ensure

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**2. Explain the difference between simplex, half-duplex, and full-duplex transmission modes.**

**Ans 2.**

**Difference Between Simplex, Half-Duplex, and Full-Duplex Transmission Modes**

Transmission modes define the direction of data flow between two communication devices. The three primary transmission modes are simplex, half-duplex, and full-duplex, each with distinct characteristics in terms of how data is transmitted and received. Understanding these modes is crucial for network design and optimizing communication systems.

**Simplex Transmission Mode**

Simplex is a one-way communication mode where data flows in a single direction, from the sender to the receiver. In simplex mode, the receiver has no way of sending data back to the

**3. Describe the structure of an HDLC frame.**

**Ans 3.**

**Structure of an HDLC Frame**

High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) is a protocol used in data communication to ensure reliable data transfer. It provides a mechanism for data encapsulation, error detection, and flow control. The structure of an HDLC frame is composed of several fields, each playing a critical role in managing the flow and integrity of the transmitted data. An HDLC frame is made up of the following key components: Flag, Address, Control, Information, Frame Check Sequence

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. Explain the roles of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in detail.**

**Ans 4.**

**Roles of Internet Service Providers (ISPs)**

Internet Service Providers (ISPs) play a crucial role in providing internet connectivity and associated services to both individual consumers and businesses. As gatekeepers to the internet, ISPs are responsible for ensuring smooth, efficient, and secure access to digital resources. Their responsibilities extend beyond simple connectivity, encompassing infrastructure management, content delivery, customer support, and more. The following sections explain the key roles of

**5. What are the key differences between FDMA and TDMA in handling multiple network users?**

**Ans 5.**

**Key Differences Between FDMA and TDMA in Handling Multiple Network Users**

Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) and Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) are two widely used methods for handling multiple network users in communication systems. Both techniques are used to allocate resources effectively, but they differ significantly in their approach to dividing available bandwidth and managing simultaneous users. Below are the key differences between FDMA and TDMA:

**1. Resource Allocation**

FDMA divides the available frequency spectrum into multiple distinct channels, each assigned

**6. What challenges does multimedia in networking face in terms of bandwidth?**

**Ans 6.**

**Challenges of Multimedia in Networking in Terms of Bandwidth**

Multimedia applications, such as video streaming, online gaming, and video conferencing, have become increasingly prevalent in networking. These applications are bandwidth-intensive and require seamless, real-time data transmission to provide a satisfactory user experience. However, multimedia in networking faces significant challenges in terms of bandwidth, which can impact the quality of service (QoS) and user satisfaction. Below are some of the key