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We dedicate this Publication soulfully and wholeheartedly, in loving memory of our beloved founder director,

Late Shri. Pradeepji Lalchandji Lunawat,

who will always be an inspiration, a positive force and strong support behind us.



"My work is my prayer to God"

- Lt. Shri. Pradeepji L. Lunawat

Soulful Tribute and Gratitude for all Your Sacrifices, Hardwork and 40 years of Strong Vision...

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Syllabus...

Computer Networking & Data Comm. : Sem. VI (Electronics Engineering Group (MSBTE))

Unit-I

Fundamentals of Data Communication and Network Topology:

Data communication and its characteristics, Components of data communication transmitter, Receiver, Medium, Message, protocol, Standards, Standard organizations, Basic block diagram of data communication system, Data transmission: Serial, Parallel synchronous, Asynchronous, Isochronous transmission, Transmission characteristics: Signaling rate, Data rate, Bit rate, Baud rate need of computer networks, Network criteria, Advantages of networking, Network topologies: Mesh, Star, Bus, Tree, Ring and Hybrid topologies schematic diagram, Working, Advantages disadvantages and applications, Network classification: Based on transmission technologies: Point to-point, Multipoint, Broadcast, Based on physical size (scale): PAN, BAN, LAN, MAN, WAN, VPN, Based on architecture: Peer to peer, Client server, Advantages of client sever over peer-to-peer model.

(Refer Chapters 1 and 2)

Unit-II

Network Models:

TCP/IP protocol suite with define protocols in respective layers: Physical layer, Data link layer, Network layer, Transport layer, Application Layer, Addressing in TCP/IP: Physical, Logical, Port and specific, The ISO-OSI model: Physical layer, Data link layer, Network layer, Transport layer, Session layer, Presentation layer, Application layer.

(Refer Chapter 3)

Unit-III

Physical Layer:

Multiplexing: Basic concept, Frequency division multiplexing, Wavelength-division multiplexing, Synchronous time-Division multiplexing, Statistical time-division multiplexing, Transmission medium: Classification based on electromagnetic wave spectrum, Guided media: Twisted pair (UTP, STP) cable connector, Coaxial cable-connector, Fiber-optic cable-connector, Performance and applications, Unguided Media: Radio waves, Microwaves, Infrared and their applications, modems: Classifications: Broadband modem, DSL-ADSL, HDSL, VDSL, Switching: Circuit switched networks, Packet switched networks-datagram approach, Virtual circuit approach.

(Refer Chapters 4, 5 and 6)

Unit-IV

Data Link Layer:

Data link layer: flow and error control, Error control: Types of errors: single bit and burst errors error detection and correction-hamming code, Linear block code, CRC, Checksum, Flow control: Framing, Flow and error control, Noiseless and Noisy channels stop-and-wait protocol, Stop and wait ARQ protocol. Sliding window protocol: One bit sliding window protocol, Go-back-N ARQ selective repeat ARQ. Point to point protocol: Service provided by PPP, Frame format PPP and transition phases of PPP. (Refer Chapter 7)

Unit-V

Network Transport and Application Layer:

Network devices: Repeater, Hub, Bridge, Switches, Router, Gateway, Network layer logical addressing: IPv4 addresses: Address space notations, Classful and classless addressing, Network address translation (NAT), IPv6 addresses, Need for IPv6, Structure and address space, Network layer multicast routing protocols: Unicast, Multicast and broadcast routing and applications transport layer: Process to process delivery, UDP, RTP and SCTP: ports, Format operation and uses, Application layer services: Concept of DNS, FTP Network security: Cryptography: it's components, Block diagram of symmetric and asymmetric cryptography security services: Concepts of message and entity security services, Firewall. (Refer Chapters 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and Appendix-A)



Unit – I

Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Data Communication 1-1 to 1-12

Syllabus: Data communication and its characteristics, Components of data communication: Transmitter, Receiver, Message, Protocol, Standards, organizations, Basic block diagram of data communication system, Data transmission: Serial, Parallel Synchronous, Asynchronous, Isochronous transmission, Transmission characteristics: Signalling rate, Data rate, Bit rate, Baud rate.

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Syllabus: Need of computer networks, Network criteria, Advantages of networking, Network topologies: Mesh, Star, Bus, Tree, Ring and Hybrid topologies - Schematic diagram, Working, Advantages, Disadvantages and applications, Network classification based on transmission technologies : Point to point, Multipoint, Broadcast based on physical size (scale): PAN, BAN, LAN, MAN, WAN, VPN, Based on architecture: Peer to peer, Client server, Advantages of client server over peer to peer model.

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Chapter 3: Network Models

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Syllabus: TCP/IP protocol suite with define protocols in respective layers : Physical layer, Data link layer, Network layer, Transport layer, Application layer, Addressing in TCP/IP: Physical, Logical, Port and specific, The ISO-OSI model : Physical layer, Data link layer, Network layer, Transport layer, Session layer, Presentation layer, Application layer.

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Chapter 5 : Transmission Media 5-1 to 5-18

Syllabus: Transmission medium: Classification based on electromagnetic wave spectrum, Guided media: Twisted pair (UTP, STP) Cable - Connector, Coaxial Cable Connector, Fiber optic cable - Connector, Performance and applications, Unguided Media: Radio waves, Microwaves, Infrared and their applications. Modems: Classifications: Broadband modem, DSL - ADSL, HDSL, VDSL.

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Syllabus: Switching: Circuit switched networks, Packet switched networks, Datagram approach, Virtual circuit approach.

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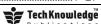
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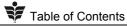
Chapter 7 : Data Link Layer 7-1 to 7-30

Syllabus: Flow and error control, Error control: Types of errors: Single bit and burst errors, Error detection and correction – Hamming code, Linear block code, CRC, Checksum, Flow control: Framing, Flow and error control, Noiseless and noisy channels - Stop and wait protocol, Stop and wait ARQ protocol, Sliding window protocol: One bit sliding window protocol, Go back n ARQ, Selective repeat ARQ, Point to point protocol: Service provided by PPP, Frame format of PPP and transition phases of PPP.

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Chapter 8: Network Devices

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Chapter 9 : Network Layer

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Syllabus: Network layer logical addressing: IPv4 addresses: Address space notations, Classful and classless addressing, Network address translation (NAT), IPv6 addresses, Need of IPv6, Structure and address space, Network layer Multicast routing protocols : Unicast, Multicast and Broadcast routing and applications.

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