

SULIT



BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN  
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK  
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRIK

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI JUN 2015

EP601 DATA COMMUNICATION

TARIKH : 28 OKTOBER 2015

MASA : 2.30 PM - 4.30 PM (2 JAM)

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Kertas ini mengandungi **SEBELAS (11)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A: Struktur (10 soalan)

Bahagian C: Esei (3 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : ASCII Code Table EBCDIC Code Table

**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN**

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

**SECTION A : 40 MARKS**  
**BAHAGIAN A : 40 MARKAH**

**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **TEN (10)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

**ARAHAN:**

*Bahagian ini mengandungi SEPULUH (10) soalan berstruktur. Jawab semua soalan.*

**QUESTION 1**

CLO1  
C1

Every data communication system has 5 basic components. Referring to diagram A1 below;

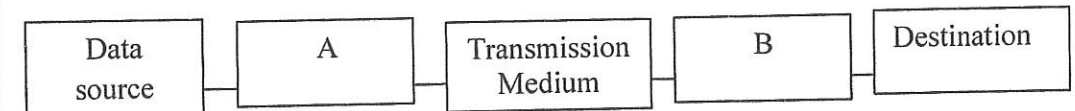


Diagram A1

- Namely A and B components.
- Distinguish between A and B.

**SOALAN 1**

*Setiap sistem perhubungan data mempunyai 5 komponen asas. Merujuk kepada rajah dibawah;*

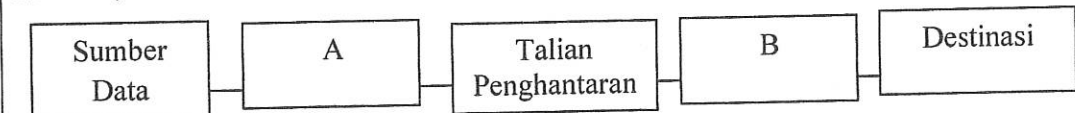


Diagram A1

- Namakan komponen A dan B.
- Bandingkan di antara A dan B

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

**QUESTION 2**

CLO1  
C3

Encoding is converting a digital data into a digital signal. By referring to Appendix 1, sketch a graph of data encoding for a character **T** using line code signal waveform.

- Non Return To Zero (NRZ)
- Manchester

**SOALAN 2**

*Pengkodan ialah proses penukaran data digit kepada isyarat digit. Merujuk kepada Appendix 1, lakarkan graf pengkodan data untuk aksara T menggunakan gelombang isyarat kod garisan.*

- Non Return To Zero (RZ)
- Manchester

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO1  
C2

QUESTION 3

RS-232C and RS-422 are the types of interface used in data communication. Discuss TWO differences between RS-232C and RS-422.

SOALAN 3

RS-232C dan RS-422 adalah jenis antaramuka yang digunakan dalam komunikasi data. Bincangkan DUA perbezaan di antara RS-232C dan RS-422.

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO2  
C2

QUESTION 4

With the aid of diagram, explain a Front End Processor (FEP).

SOALAN 4

Dengan bantuan gambar rajah, terangkan Prosesor Awal Akhir(FEP).

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO2  
C3

QUESTION 5

Determine a compress data using Run Length Encoding (RLE) for original data given.

- i. BBBBBBBBBBAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAANMMMMMMMMMM
- ii. 00000000000001000011000000000000

SOALAN 5

Dapatkan data yang dimampatkan menggunakan kaedah Run Length Encoding (RLE) untuk data asal yang diberikan.

- i. BBBBBBBBBBAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAANMMMMMMMMMM
- ii. 00000000000001000011000000000000

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO2  
C3

QUESTION 6

Local Area Network is the smallest topology among Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) and Wide Area Network. Construct a MESH network topology which is to be used in your institution.

SOALAN 6

Rangkaian Kawasan Tempatan adalah topologi yang paling kecil di antara Rangkaian Kawasan Metropolitan dan Rangkaian Kawasan Lebar. Bina rangkaian topologi MESH yang akan digunakan dalam institusi anda

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO2  
C2

QUESTION 7

A Media Access Control address (MAC address) is a unique identifier assigned to network interfaces for communications on the physical network segment. Rewrite the A, B, C and D with a correct field name for MAC format frame shown in figure A7.

SOALAN 7

Satu alamat kawalan akses media (alamat MAC) adalah pengecam unik yang diberikan kepada antaramuka rangkaian untuk komunikasi pada segmen rangkaian fizikal. Tulis semula label A, B, C dan D dengan nama bidang yang betul untuk format MAC dalam rajah A7.

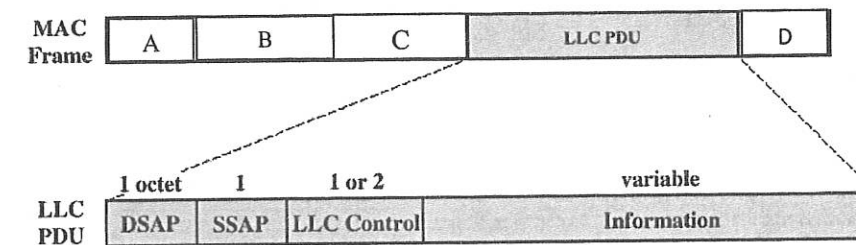


Figure A7/ Rajah A7

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

## QUESTION 8

CLO2  
C2

Primary Rate Interface (PRI) is one of ISDN access mode. Describe the Primary Rate Interface (PRI).

## SOALAN 8

Primary Rate Interface (PRI) adalah salah satu daripada mod akses ISDN. Terangkan Primary Rate Interface (PRI).

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO2  
C1

## QUESTION 9

Digital line of Basic Rate Interface (BRI) consists of B channels and D. Calculate the data rates for BRI including 48kbps needs in operation.

## SOALAN 9

Talian digital untuk "Basic Rate Interface" (BRI) terdiri daripada saluran B dan D. Kirakan kadar data untuk "Basic Rate Interface" (BRI) ditambah 48kbps keperluan untuk beroperasi.

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO2  
C2

## QUESTION 10

Compare between Packet Switching and Circuit Switching.

## SOALAN 10

Bandungkan antara Pensuisan Paket dan Pensuisan Litar.

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

## SECTION B : 60 MARKS

## BAHAGIAN B : 60 MARKAH

## INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **THREE (3)** questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

## ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi **TIGA (3)** soalan esei. Jawab semua soalan.

## QUESTION 1

## SOALAN 1

Every message or data has to be represented by code. Coding is a representative message or data that use another set of symbol before the processing.

Setiap mesej atau data perlu diwakilkan dengan kod. Pengkodan merupakan set simbol bagi mewakili mesej atau data sebelum diproses.

CLO1  
C2

- a. Compare the applications of communications code between ASCII and EBCDIC code.  
Bandungkan penggunaan bagi komunikasi di antara kod ASCII dan EBCDIC;

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO1  
C3

- b. Give code that representative by ' B ' and '@' character using ASCII and EBCDIC code ;  
Berikan kod yang diwakilkan oleh akasara 'B' dengan menggunakan kod ASCII dan EBCDIC;

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO1  
C3

- c. Refer to answer 1(b) above , you are required to send B character using ASCII code and parity checking method, show how will character ' B ' can be transmitted by;

Merujuk kepada jawapan 1b di atas, anda dikehendaki untuk menghantar akasara 'B' " dengan menggunakan kod ASCII dan kaedah pengesanan parity, tunjukkan bagaimana aksara B boleh dihantar ;

- i. Even parity  
Pariti genap  
ii. Odd parity  
Pariti ganjil

[8 marks]

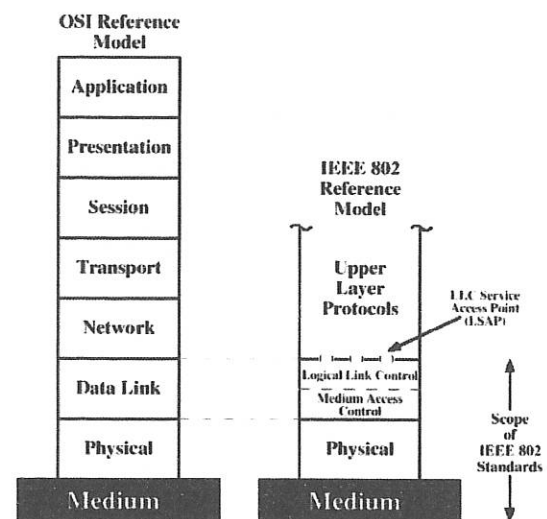
[8 markah]



SULIT  
QUESTION 2  
SOALAN 2

In IEEE 802 OSI TCP/IP reference model below, there are two separate layers i.e MAC (Medium Access control) layer and LLC (logical link control) layer corresponding to data link layer of OSI model as shown in Figure B2.

Di dalam model rujukan IEEE 802 OSI TCP/IP di bawah, terdapat dua lapisan yang terpisah iaitu lapisan MAC (Medium Access control) dan lapisan LLC (logical link control) setara dengan lapisan pautan data di dalam model OSI seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah 2A di bawah;



IEEE 802 protocol layers compared to OSI model

Figure B2

Rajah B2

By referring to Figure B2 ;

Merujuk kepada Rajah B2;

a. List **THREE (3)** functions of ;  
Senaraikan **TIGA (3)** fungsi ;

i. MAC (Medium Access control) layer.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

ii. LLC (logical link control) layer

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO2  
C1

CLO2  
C2

b. What are the differences between a MAC and a LLC address.  
Apakah perbezaan di antara alamat MAC dan alamat LLC ?

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2  
C3

c. Illustrate Logical link control (LLC) protocol data units (PDUs) packet contain addressing information which consist of Destination Service Access Point (DSAP) address field, and the Source Service Access Point (SSAP) address field to show the answer of 2 (a) above.

Lakar dan beri penerangan tentang Logical link control (LLC) protocol data units (PDUs) packet yang mengandungi alamat maklumat yang terdiri daripada alamat medan 'Destination Service Access Point (DSAP) dan alamat medan 'Source Service Access Point (SSAP)' bagi menunjukkan jawapan 2 (a) di atas.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

QUESTION 3  
SOALAN 3

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) is a set of digital transmission protocols defined by the international standards body for telecommunications, the ITU-T (previously called the CCITT). These protocols are accepted as standards by virtually every telecommunications carrier all over the world.

Perkhidmatan Rangkaian Digital Bersepadu (PRDB) merupakan set penghantaran protokol digital diperkenalkan oleh piawaian pertubuhan dunia bagi telekomunikasi iaitu ITU-T (sekarang dikenali sebagai CCITT). Protokol ini merupakan piawaian pembawa telekomunikasi yang diterima di seluruh dunia.

CLO1  
C1

a. Name the two forms in which an ISDN service can be provided to the user.

Namakan dua bentuk perkhidmatan PRDB yang disediakan kepada pengguna.

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

CLO2  
C2

b. (I) Draw end to end digital network of ISDN service.

(I) Lukiskan rangkaian hujung ke hujung perkhidmatan

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2  
C2

- (ii) List and explain each component devices used for ISDN service.
- (ii) Senarai dan terangkan setiap kegunaan komponen yang digunakan untuk perkhidmatan PRDB.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO2  
C2

- (iii) By referring to b ( I ) , show and explain the reference point exist in an ISDN service.
- (iii) Merujuk kepada soalan b ( I ), tunjukkan dan terangkan titik rujukkan yang terdapat di dalam perkhidmatan PRDB.

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

END OF QUESTIONS

SOALAN TAMAT

Appendix 1

| Bit | Bit | Bit | Bit | Bit | Bit | Bit | Bit |     |     |    |   |   |   |   |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 7   | 6   | 5   | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |     |     |     |    |   |   |   |   |     |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | NUL | DLE | SP | 0 | @ | P | \ | p   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | SOH | DC1 | !  | 1 | A | Q | a | q   |
| 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | STX | DC2 | "  | 2 | B | R | b | r   |
| 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ETX | DC3 | #  | 3 | C | S | c | s   |
| 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | EOT | DC4 | \$ | 4 | D | T | d | t   |
| 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ENQ | NAK | %  | 5 | E | U | e | u   |
| 0   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ACK | SYN | &  | 6 | F | V | f | v   |
| 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | BEL | ETB | '  | 7 | G | W | g | w   |
| 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | BS  | CAN | (  | 8 | H | X | h | x   |
| 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | HT  | EM  | )  | 9 | I | Y | i | y   |
| 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | LF  | SUB | *  | : | J | Z | j | z   |
| 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | VT  | ESC | +  | ; | K | [ | k | l   |
| 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | FF  | FS  | ,  | < | L | \ | l | :   |
| 1   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | CR  | GS  | -  | = | M | ] | m | ;   |
| 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | SO  | RS  | .  | > | N | ^ | n | ~   |
| 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | SI  | US  | /  | ? | O | - | o | DEL |

ASCII code table

| Kedudukan bit<br>3 2 1 0 | Kedudukan bit 7 6 5 4 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                          | 0000                  | 0001 | 0010 | 0011 | 0100 | 0101 | 0110 | 0111 | 1000 | 1001 | 1010 | 1011 | 1100 | 1101 | 1110 | 1111 |
| 0000                     | NULL                  | DLE  | DS   |      | SP   | &    | -    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | \    | 0    |
| 0001                     | SOH                   | DC1  | SOS  |      |      | /    |      | a    | j    |      |      |      | A    | J    |      | 1    |
| 0010                     | STX                   | DC2  | FS   | SYN  |      |      |      | b    | k    | s    |      |      | B    | K    | S    | 2    |
| 0011                     | ETX                   | TN   |      |      |      |      |      | c    | l    | t    |      |      | C    | L    | T    | 3    |
| 0100                     | PF                    | RES  | BYP  | PN   |      |      |      | d    | m    | u    |      |      | D    | M    | U    | 4    |
| 0101                     | HT                    | NL   | LF   | RS   |      |      |      | e    | n    | v    |      |      | E    | N    | V    | 5    |
| 0110                     | LC                    | BS   | EOP  | UC   |      |      |      | f    | o    | w    |      |      | F    | O    | W    | 6    |
| 0111                     | DEL                   | IL   | PRE  | EOT  |      |      |      | g    | p    | x    |      |      | G    | P    | X    | 7    |
| 1000                     |                       | CAN  |      |      |      |      |      | h    | q    | y    |      |      | H    | Q    | Y    | 8    |
| 1001                     |                       | EM   |      |      |      |      |      | i    | r    | z    |      |      | I    | R    | Z    | 9    |
| 1010                     | SMM                   | CC   | SM   |      | œ    | !    | :    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 1011                     | VT                    | CU1  | CU2  | CU3  | .    | \$   | ,    | #    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 1100                     | FF                    | IFS  |      | DC4  | <    | *    | %    | @    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 1101                     | CR                    | IGS  | ENQ  | NAK  | ( )  | -    | '    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 1110                     | SO                    | IRS  | ACK  |      | +    | ;    | >    | =    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

EBCDIC Code table