كلية العلوم للبنات بالدمام — قسم الحسب الآلي س ٣١٣ اتصال وشبكات الحاسب

اسم الطالبة: رقم الطالبة:

9 يا الكري و عرفي ال Duplexity Modes الثلاثة التي تم شرحها خلال الدرس مع إعطاء مثال على كل نوع (9 points -3 per mode)

(Simplex Mode: one communication path exists. Example: TV/Radio broadcasting.

(-Half Duplex Mode: two-way communication path exists - however only one direction can be active at any time. Example: Walky-Talky and CB devices

(ε Full Duplex Mode: two-way communication path exists – two directions can be active at the same time. Example: Telephony and modem connections

- LANs (Local Area Networks): 3 points
 - Collection of nodes connected using point-to-point, or multi-access links
 - o Distances limited to few meters to few kilometers
 - o Example: Ethernet, token bus, FDDI, etc
- MANs (Metropolitan Area Networks): 2 points
 - Collection of LANs connected using a BACKBONE fiber
 - Spans a large building, a city, etc.
- WANs (Wide Area Networks): 3 points
 - o Connect nodes over LARGE geographical areas
 - o Use RF, satellite, telephone links
 - o Often exploit public switched telephone/data networks
 - Use protocol translators or gateways to switch across different networks
 - Nodes are classified into intermediate nodes (perform switching) and boundary nodes (perform switching and protocol translations)

۳) فیما یتعلق بنموذج ال OSI

أ) ما هو اسم المنظمة العالمية التي أصدرت المعيار OSI Model ؟ (3 points) (3 nternational Standards Organization (منظمة المعايير الدولية)

Node A

ب) ما هو الإسم المفصل للمعيار OSI باللغة الإنجليزية؟ (Open System Interconnection

 ج) المعيار OSI يقسم العمليات اللازمة لإجراء الاتصال في الشبكات إلى سبعة مستويات أو طبقات. أرسمي مكدس ال OSI موضحة هذه المستويات؟ Points for (points for order)) إذا نظرنا إلى طبيعة عمل مكدس البروتوكو لات للنموذج OSI فإن الإتصالات بين الطبقات المتناظرة يمكن تصنيفها إلى اتصالات طرفية End- to- End و أخرى تعتمد على الوصلة فقط Per hub. عددي الطبقات التي يكون اتصالها طرفى و تلك التي يكون اتصالها من النوع المعتمد على الوصلة فقط Per hub.

Layers performing end-to-end communications (4 points): Application, Presentation, Session, and Transport.

Layers performing per-hub communications (3 points): Network, Data Link, and Physical.

٦) من الوظائف العامة في شبكات الاتصال ما يلي:-

- (5 points) Segmentation/Reassembly.
 - (3 points) Error Control.
 - (3 points) Addressing •

اذكري ما تعرفينه (باختصار) عن كل من هذه الوظائف.

Segmentation/Reassembly: a layer at the sender node may segment or divide incoming information into smaller units or chunks to match its protocol requirement. A header (overhead information) is added to each of these smaller units is – To enable reassembly at the destination node, sequence numbers are inserted into the header indicating the correct order of these smaller units.

Error Control: A function performed by the protocol layer to ensure that exchanged information is error-free. Usually, a code is added to the overhead part of the exchanged units.

Addressing: A function performed by many layers specifying the destination for the information. Typically, an address is added to the overhead part of the exchanged unit. Addressing is mostly required when the links used are multi-access links or the sender and receiver are connected through a network of other nodes.