计算机网络部分课后题参考答案

2019年12月

教材: "Computer networking: a top-down approach", by Jim Kurose, Keith Ross, Pearson, 7th Edition, global Edition.

Chapter 1

R16. Consider sending a packet from a source host to a destination host over a fixed route. List the delay components in the end-to-end delay. Which of these delays are constant and which are variable?

答:延迟包括处理延迟、传输延迟、传播延迟和排队延迟。其中排队延迟是变化的,随着网络中业务量而变化;其它的延迟都不变。

R23. What are the five layers in the Internet protocol stack? What are the principal responsibilities of each of these layers?

答:IP 协议栈中的五个层从上到下分别是应用层、传输层、网络层、链路层和物理层。

每一层的作用分别是:

(1) 应用层:面向用户提供端到端的网络服务。

(2) 传输层:为应用层提供端到端的数据传输服务。

(3) 网络层:转发和路由。为数据包找到一条从源地址到目的地址的路径。

(4) 链路层:为共享同一条链路的多个用户分配链路资源,以便把数据包传输到网络层指定的相邻节点上。

(5) 物理层:负责把数字信号转换成模拟信号(光/电等),在物理介质上传输。

R25. Which layers in the Internet protocol stack does a router process? Which layers does a link-layer switch process? Which layers does a host process?

答:路由器处理网络层、链路层和物理层(第1层至第3层);交换机处理链路层和物理层(第1层至第2层)。主机处理应用层、传输层、网络层、链路层和物理层。

- **P6.** This elementary problem begins to explore propagation delay and transmission delay, two central concepts in data networking. Consider two hosts, A and B, connected by a single link of rate R bps. Suppose that the two hosts are separated by m meters, and suppose the propagation speed along the link is s meters/sec. Host A is to send a packet of size L bits to Host B.
- a. Express the propagation delay, d_{prop} , in terms of m and s.
- b. Determine the transmission time of the packet, d_{trans} , in terms of L and R.
- c. Ignoring processing and queuing delays, obtain an expression for the end-to-end delay.
- d. Suppose Host A begins to transmit the packet at time t = 0. At time $t = d_{trans}$, where is the last bit of the packet?
- e. Suppose d_{prop} is greater than d_{trans} . At time $t = d_{trans}$, where is the first bit of the packet?
- f. Suppose d_{prop} is less than d_{trans} . At time $t = d_{trans}$, where is the first bit of the packet?
- g. Suppose s = 2.5×10^8 , L = 120 bits, and R = 56 kbps. Find the distance m so that d_{prop} equals d_{trans} .

答:

- (a) $d_{prop} = m/s$ seconds
- (b) $d_{trans} = L/R$ seconds
- (c) $d_{end-to-end} = (m/s + L/R)$ seconds

- (d) 最后的 bit 刚离开主机 A
- (e) 第一个 bit 在链路中还未到达主机 B
- (f) 第一个 bit 已经到达主机 B

(g)

$$m = \frac{L}{R}s = \frac{120}{56 \times 10^3} (2.5 * 10^8) = 536km$$

P10. Consider the network illustrated in Figure 1.16. Assume the two hosts on the left of the figure start transmitting packets of 1500 bytes at the same time towards Router B. Suppose the link rates between the hosts and Router A is 4-Mbps. One link has a 6-ms propagation delay and the other has a 2-ms propagation delay. Will gueuing delay occur at Router A?

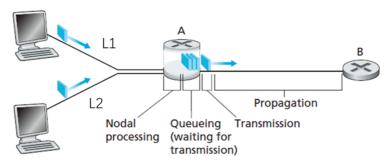


Figure 1.16

答:如图,记 L1 为传播时延 6ms 的链路,L2 为传播时延 2ms 的链路。在 4Mbps 的链路上传输 1500 字节的数据包需要 $1500 \times 8bit/4Mbps = 3ms$,所以链路 L2 的数据包在 2ms 时到达,在 5ms 时传输完毕,而链路 L1 的数据在 6ms 时才到达,因此不需要排队,所以发生在路由器 A 的排队时延为 0。

Chapter 2

P10. Assume you request a webpage consisting of one document and five images. The document size is 1 kbyte, all images have the same size of 50 kbytes, the download rate is 1 Mbps, and the RTT is 100 ms. How long does it take to obtain the whole webpage under the following conditions? (Assume no DNS name query is needed and the impact of the request line and the headers in the HTTP messages is negligible).

- a. Nonpersistent HTTP with serial connections.
- b. Nonpersistent HTTP with two parallel connections.
- c. Nonpersistent HTTP with six parallel connections.
- d. Persistent HTTP with one connection

答:

题中所说的文档不是 HTML base file,和图片一样都是 base file 里包含的 objects;

题目中的持久(persistent)HTTP 采用流水线(pipelining)方式。

对于 N 个并行连接,认为每个连接分配到的带宽为总带宽的 1/N,并且每个连接分配到的带宽在整个传输过程中保持不变。

Ta: 文档的传输时间。

Tpk: 第 k 个图片的传输时间。

每种情况的用时如下:

(a) 如图 a 所示,

$$t_1 = 6 \times 2RTT + t_d + \sum_{k=1}^{5} t_{pk}$$

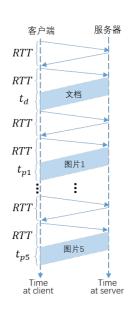
$$= 6 \times 2 \times 100 \text{ms} + \frac{1 \times 10^3 \times 8}{1 \times 10^6} \times 10^3 \text{ms} + 5 \times \frac{50 \times 10^3 \times 8}{1 \times 10^6} \times 10^3 \text{ms}$$

$$= 1200 \text{ms} + 2008 \text{ms}$$

$$= 3208 \text{ms}$$

(b) 如图 b 所示,

$$\begin{split} &t_2 \! = \! 3 \! \times \! 2RTT \! + max \! \left\{ t_d \! + \! t_{p2} \! + \! t_{p4}, \; t_{p1} \! + \! t_{p3} \! + \! t_{p5} \right\} \\ &= \! 3 \! \times \! 2 \! \times \! 100 \text{ms} \! + max \left\{ \frac{1 \! \times \! 10^3 \! \times \! 8 \! + \! 2 \! \times \! 50 \! \times \! 10^3 \! \times \! 8}{\frac{1}{2} \! \times \! 1 \! \times \! 10^6} \! \times \! 10^3 \text{ms}, \; \frac{3 \! \times \! 50 \! \times \! 10^3 \! \times \! 8}{\frac{1}{2} \! \times \! 1 \! \times \! 10^6} \! \times \! 10^3 \text{ms} \right\} \\ &= \! 600 \text{ms} \! + \! 2400 \text{ms} \\ &= \! 3000 \text{ms} \end{split}$$



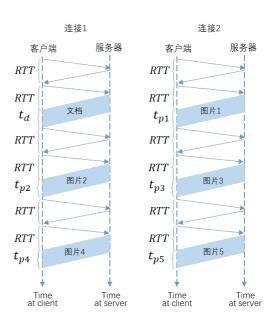


图 a Nonpersistent HTTP with serial connections 图 b Nonpersistent HTTP with two parallel connections

(c) 如图 c 所示,

$$\begin{split} &t_{3} \!=\! 2RTT \!+\! \max \! \big\{ t_{d}, \! t_{p_{1}}, \! t_{p_{2}}, \! t_{p_{3}}, \! t_{p_{4}}, \! t_{p_{5}} \big\} \\ &= \! 2 \!\times\! 100 \text{ms} \!+\! \max \! \left\{ \! \frac{1 \!\times\! 10^{3} \!\times\! 8}{\frac{1}{6} \!\times\! 1 \!\times\! 10^{6}} \!\times\! 10^{3} \text{ms}, \; \frac{50 \!\times\! 10^{3} \!\times\! 8}{\frac{1}{6} \!\times\! 1 \!\times\! 10^{6}} \text{ms} \right\} \\ &= \! 200 \text{ms} \!+\! 2400 \text{ms} \\ &= \! 2600 \text{ms} \end{split}$$

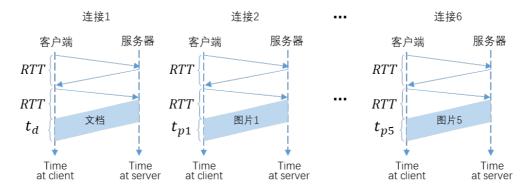


图 c Nonpersistent HTTP with six parallel connections

(d) 如图 d 所示,

$$\begin{split} &t_4 = 2RTT + t_d + \sum_{k=1}^5 t_{pk} \\ &= 2 \times 100 \text{ms} + \frac{1 \times 10^3 \times 8 + 5 \times 50 \times 10^3 \times 8}{1 \times 10^6} \times 10^3 \text{ms} \\ &= 200 \text{ms} + 2008 \text{ms} \\ &= 2208 \text{ms} \end{split}$$

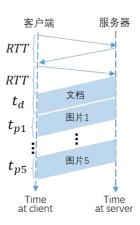


图 d Persistent HTTP with one connection

R9. In our rdt protocols, why did we need to introduce sequence numbers?

答:接收方使用序列号来判别接收到的数据包是否是按顺序的:是一个新的数据包,还是重复的数据包。

R10. In our rdt protocols, why did we need to introduce timers?

答:用于处理数据包/ACK/NAK 的丢失问题,使用计时器来实现超时重传。如果在数据包的计时器结束时没有收到它的 ACK/NAK,则判定该数据包丢失,重传该数据包。

R13. How are Selective Repeat and Go-Back-N different?

答: 当有数据包丢失时, GBN(Go-Back-N)需要重传该数据包之后发出的所有数据包, 而 Selective Repeat(SR)只需重传丢失的数据包。GBN 接收端不缓存接收到的数据包,SR 接收端需要缓存接收到的数据包。

P15. Consider the cross-country example shown in Figure 3.17. How big would the window size have to be for the channel utilization to be greater than 98 percent? Suppose that the size of a packet is 1,500 bytes, including both header fields and data.

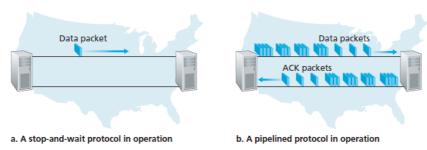


Figure 3.17

答:已知数据包长度 L=1500bytes, 链路速率 R= 10° bps. 则一个数据包的传输时间 t=L/R = 1500×8 bit / 10° bps=0.012ms. 设窗口大小为 n,则信道利用率 u= $n\times t/(RTT+t)=(0.012n)/(30.012)$. 令 u > 0.98,得到窗口大小至少应该为 2451。(取整)

P31. Suppose that the five measured SampleRTT values (see Section 3.5.3) are 106 ms, 120 ms, 140 ms, 90 ms, and 115 ms. Compute the EstimatedRTT after each of these SampleRTT values is obtained, using a value of α = 0.125 and assuming that the value of EstimatedRTT was 100 ms just before the first of these five samples were obtained. Compute also the DevRTT after each sample is obtained, assuming a value of β = 0.25 and assuming the value of DevRTT was 5 ms just before the first of these five samples was obtained. Last, compute the TCP TimeoutInterval after each of these samples is obtained.

答:根据下面的公式迭代计算每一轮的 DevRTT、EstimatedRTT 与 TimeoutInterval 值:

DevRTT= $(1-\beta)*$ DevRTT+ $\beta*$ |SampleRTT-EstimatedRTT| EstimatedRTT= $(1-\alpha)*$ EstimatedRTT+ $\alpha*$ SampleRTT TimeoutInterval= EstimatedRTT+4*DevRTT

得到样本 106ms 后:

DevRTT = 0.75*5 + 0.25* | 106 - 100 | = 5.25ms EstimatedRTT = 0.875*100 + 0.125*106 = 100.75 ms TimeoutInterval = 100.75+4*5.25 = 121.75 ms

得到样本 120ms 后:

DevRTT = 0.75*5.25 + 0.25* | 120 - 100.75 | = 8.75 msEstimatedRTT = 0.875*100.75 + 0.125*120 = 103.16 msTimeoutInterval = 103.16+4*8.75 = 138.16 ms

得到样本 140ms 后:

DevRTT = 0.75*8.75 + 0.25* | 140 - 103.16 | = 15.77 msEstimatedRTT = 0.875*103.16 + 0.125*140 = 107.76 msTimeoutInterval = 107.76+4*15.77 = 170.84 ms

得到样本 90ms 后:

DevRTT = 0.75*15.77 + 0.25*|90 - 107.76| = 16.27 ms EstimatedRTT = 0.875*107.76 + 0.125*90 = 105.54 ms TimeoutInterval = 105.54+4*16.27 = 170.62 ms

得到样本 115ms 后:

DevRTT = 0.75*16.27 + 0.25* | 115 - 105.54 | = 14.57 msEstimatedRTT = 0.875*105.54 + 0.125*115 = 106.72 msTimeoutInterval = 106.72+4*14.57=165 ms

P40. Consider Figure 3.58. Assuming TCP Reno is the protocol experiencing the behavior shown above, answer the following questions. In all cases, you should provide a short discussion justifying your answer.

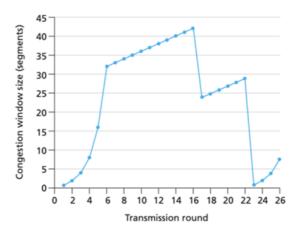


Figure 3.58 + TCP window size as a function of time

- a. Identify the intervals of time when TCP slow start is operating.
- b. Identify the intervals of time when TCP congestion avoidance is operating.
- c. After the 16th transmission round, is segment loss detected by a triple duplicate ACK or by a timeout?
- d. After the 22nd transmission round, is segment loss detected by a triple duplicate ACK or by a timeout?
- e. What is the initial value of ssthresh at the first transmission round?
- f. What is the value of ssthresh at the 18th transmission round?
- g. What is the value of ssthresh at the 24th transmission round?
- h. During what transmission round is the 70th segment sent?
- i. Assuming a packet loss is detected after the 26th round by the receipt of a triple duplicate ACK, what will be the values of the congestion window size and of ssthresh?

j. Suppose TCP Tahoe is used (instead of TCP Reno), and assume that triple duplicate ACKs are received at the 16th round. What are the ssthresh and the congestion window size at the 19th round?

k. Again suppose TCP Tahoe is used, and there is a timeout event at 22nd round. How many packets have been sent out from 17th round till 22nd round, inclusive?

答:

- (a) [1,6], [23,26];
- (b) [6,16], [17,22];
- (c) 三个重复(duplicate) ACK。

解释:因为收到三个重复 ACK 后拥塞窗口的大小降至当前窗口的一半再加 3;从图上看第 16 轮拥塞窗口为 42,第 17 轮第拥塞窗口为 24 (=42/2+3)。

- (d) 超时。解释:因为拥塞窗口大小被设置为1;
- (e) 32.

解释:因为在第 16 轮,拥塞窗口的大小从指数增长转变为线性增长,即慢启动阶段(slow start)结束,进入拥塞避免(congestion avoidance)阶段。转变的条件是拥塞窗口大于拥塞阈值,16 轮时拥塞窗口为 32,所以拥塞阈值也是 32.

(f) 21.

解释:第16轮时检测到3个重复ACK,拥塞阈值下降为当前拥塞窗口的一半,拥塞窗口下降为当前拥塞窗口的一半再加3,进入拥塞避免阶段。因此,第17轮开始,拥塞阈值为21=(42/2).在第16-18轮间没有发生任何能够让阈值改变的事件,因此拥塞阈值ssthresh保持为21;

(g) 14.

解释: 当发生超时后, 拥塞阈值被设置为当前拥塞窗口的一半, 拥塞窗口置为 1, 进入慢启动阶段。第 22 轮发生了超时, 当前拥塞窗口大小为 29, 因此拥塞阈值被置为 14 (=29/2), 拥塞窗口置为 1, 进入了慢启动阶段。第 24 轮依然在慢启动阶段,因此拥塞阈值仍为 14;

(h) 第7轮。

解释:在第一轮发送中,发送分组1;在第二轮发送分组2-3;在第三轮发送分组4-7;在第四轮发送分组8-15;在第五轮发送分组16-31;在第六轮发送分组32-63;数据包64-96在第7轮传输中发送。因此,分组70在第7轮中被发送;

(i) 拥塞阈值为 4, 拥塞窗口为 7。

解释:当收到三个重复 ACK 时,拥塞阈值被设置为当前拥塞窗口值的一半,并且拥塞窗口被设置为当前拥塞窗口到一半再加 3。第 26 轮时,拥塞窗口为 8,因此,阈值和窗口的新值将分别为 4 和 7,进入拥塞避免阶段。

(j) 阈值为 21, 拥塞窗口大小为 4;

解释: TCP Tahoe 不区分丢包的原因。不管是收到三个重复 ACK, 还是超时, 都把拥塞阈值设置为当前拥塞窗口的一半, 拥塞窗口置为 1, 进入慢启动阶段。因此在第 16 轮收到 3 个重复 ACK 后, 在第 17 轮拥塞阈值会降为 21 (=42/2), 拥塞窗口降为 1, 进入慢启动阶段。在第 19 轮时, 拥塞窗口增长到 4.

(k) 52.第17轮到第22轮,共1+2+4+8+16+21=52个包。

解释:从第17轮到第21轮,TCP Tahoe 处于慢启动阶段,拥塞窗口从1开始指数增加。在第22轮,拥塞窗口增加到21时,和阈值相等,不再指数增加,转为线性增加,进入拥塞避免阶段。此时发生超时,拥塞窗口在下一轮(第23轮)降到1.因此在第22轮时拥塞窗口为21.

P6. Consider a datagram network using 8-bit host addresses. Suppose a router uses longest prefix matching and has the following forwarding table:

Prefix Match	Interface
00	0
01	1
100	2
otherwise	3

For each of the four interfaces, give the associated range of destination host addresses and the number of addresses in the range.

答:

接口 0:地址范围:00000000-00111111, 地址数:64接口 1:地址范围:01000000-01111111, 地址数:64接口 2:地址范围:10000000-10011111, 地址数:32接口 3:地址范围:10100000-11100000, 地址数:96

P8. Consider a router that interconnects three subnets: Subnet 1, Subnet 2, and Subnet 3. Suppose all of the interfaces in each of these three subnets are required to have the prefix 223.1.17/24. Also suppose that Subnet 1 is required to support up to 62 interfaces, Subnet 2 is to support up to 106 interfaces, and Subnet 3 is to support up to 15 interfaces. Provide three network addresses (of the form a.b.c.d/x) that satisfy these constraints.

答: Subnet1: 223.1.17.128/26

Subnet2: : 223.1.17.0/25 Subnet3 : 223.1.17.192/27

答案不唯一。注意两点:(1) 不同子网的 IP 地址范围不能重叠(2) 每个子网都需要保留一个网络地址和一个广播地址,这两个 IP 地址不能分配给接口,所以每个子网实际能用的 IP 地址数目需要减 2。

P10. What is the problem of NAT in P2P applications? How can it be avoided? Is there a special name for this solution?

答: P2P 需要实现两台主机间端到端的对等连接与通信,即参与通信的两台主机都可以是服务器,等待对方的连接。而使用 NAT 技术后,NAT 设备后面的主机使用的是内部 IP 地址,不能直接被外部的设备访问,因此部署在 NAT 设备之后的主机不能作为服务器,因而无法实现 P2P 通信。可以通过事先配置 NAT 转换表来解决这一问题,即在表中增加内部主机的内部 IP,内部端口号和外部 IP,外部端口号的对应表项。这一技术有 NAT 穿越(traversal)技术,UPnP(Universal Plug and Play)协议。详见教材图 4.25 Network address translation.

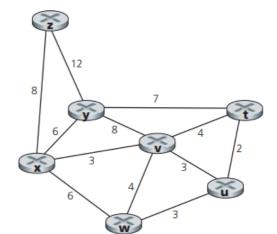
P4. Consider the network shown in Problem P3. Using Dijkstra's algorithm, and showing your work using

a table similar to Table 5.1, do the following:

- a. Compute the shortest path from t to all network nodes.
- b. Compute the shortest path from u to all network nodes.
- c. Compute the shortest path from v to all network nodes.
- d. Compute the shortest path from w to all network nodes.
- e. Compute the shortest path from y to all network nodes.
- f. Compute the shortest path from z to all network nodes.

答:

a) 从t到x:tvx; t->u: tu; t->v: tv; t->w: tuw; t->y: ty; t->z: tvxz



Step	N'	D(x), p(x)	<i>D(u),p(u)</i>	D(v),p(v)	D(w),p(w)	D(y),p(y)	D(z),p(z)
0	t	∞	2,t	4,t	∞	7,t	∞
1	tu	∞	2,t	4,t	5,u	7,t	∞
2	tuv	7,v	2,t	4,t	5,u	7,t	∞
3	tuvw	7,v	2,t	4,t	5,u	7,t	8
4	tuvwx	7,v	2,t	4,t	5,u	7,t	15,x
5	tuvwxy	7,v	2,t	4,t	5,u	7,t	15,x
6	tuvwxyz	7,v	2,t	4,t	5,u	7,t	15,x

h	١
N	٠,
	/

Step	N'	D(x), p(x)	D(t),p(t)	D(v),p(v)	D(w),p(w)	D(y),p(y)	D(z),p(z)
0	u	∞	2,u	3,u	3,u	∞	∞
1	ut	8	2,u	3,u	3,u	9,t	∞
2	utv	6,v	2,u	3,u	3,u	9,t	∞
3	utvw	6,v	2,u	3,u	3,u	9,t	∞
4	utvwx	6,v	2,u	3,u	3,u	9,t	14,x
5	utvwxy	6,v	2,u	3,u	3,u	9,t	14,x
6	utvwxyz	6,v	2,u	3,u	3,u	9,t	14,x

c)

Step	N'	D(x), p(x)	<i>D(u),p(u)</i>	D(t),pt)	D(w),p(w)	D(y),p(y)	D(z),p(z)
0	٧	3,v	3,v	4,v	4,v	8,v	∞
1	VX	3,v	3,v	4,v	4,v	8,v	11,x
2	vxu	3,v	3,v	4,v	4,v	8,v	11,x
3	vxut	3,v	3,v	4,v	4,v	8,v	11,x
4	vxutw	3,v	3,v	4,v	4,v	8,v	11,x
5	vxutwy	3,v	3,v	4,v	4,v	8,v	11,x
6	vxutwyz	3,v	3,v	4,v	4,v	8,v	11,x

- 1	ı١
\cap	ı١
\sim	,

Step	N'	D(x), p(x)	<i>D(u),p(u)</i>	D(v),p(v)	<i>D(t),p(t)</i>	D(y),p(y)	D(z), p(z)
0	W	6,w	3,w	4,w	∞	∞	∞
1	wu	6,w	3,w	4,w	5,u	∞	∞
2	wuv	6,w	3,w	4,w	5,u	12,v	∞
3	wuvt	6,w	3,w	4,w	5,u	12,v	∞
4	wuvtx	6,w	3,w	4,w	5,u	12,v	14,x
5	wuvtxy	6,w	3,w	4,w	5,u	12,v	14,x
6	wuvtxyz	6,w	3,w	4,w	5,u	12,v	14,x

e)

-)							
Step	N'	D(x), p(x)	D(u),p(u)	D(v),p(v)	D(w),p(w)	<i>D(t),p(t)</i>	D(z),p(z)
0	у	6,y	∞	8,y	∞	7,y	12,y
1	yx	6,y	8	8,y	12,x	7,y	12,y
2	yxt	6,y	9,t	8,y	12,x	7,y	12,y
3	yxtv	6,y	9,t	8,y	12,x	7,y	12,y
4	yxtvu	6,y	9,t	8,y	12,x	7,y	12,y
5	yxtvuw	6,y	9,t	8,y	12,x	7,y	12,y
6	yxtvuwz	6,y	9,t	8,y	12,x	7,y	12,y

Step	N'	D(x), p(x)	<i>D(u),p(u)</i>	D(v),p(v)	D(w),p(w)	D(y),p(y)	D(t),p(t)
0	Z	8,z	∞	∞	∞	12,z	∞
1	ZX	8,z	∞	11,x	14,x	12,z	∞
2	ZXV	8,z	14,v	11,x	14,x	12,z	15,v
3	zxvy	8,z	14,v	11,x	14,x	12,z	15,v
4	zxvyu	8,z	14,v	11,x	14,x	12,z	15,v
5	zxvyuw	8,z	14,v	11,x	14,x	12,z	15,v
6	zxvyuwt	8,z	14,v	11,x	14,x	12,z	15,v

P8. Consider the three-node topology shown in Figure 5.6. Rather than having the link costs shown in Figure 5.6, the link costs are c(x,y) = 3, c(y,z) = 6, c(z,x) = 4. Compute the distance tables after the initialization step and after each iteration of a synchronous version of the distance-vector algorithm (as we did in our earlier discussion of Figure 5.6).

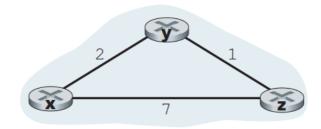
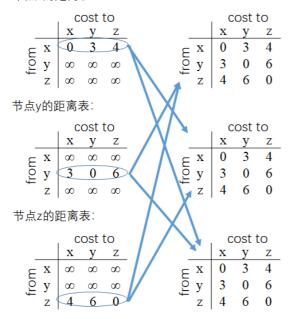


Figure 5.6

答:三个节点都只需要一次迭代,其迭代步骤如下:

节点x的距离表:



Chapter 6

R6. In CSMA/CD, after the fifth collision, what is the probability that a node chooses K = 4? The result K = 4 corresponds to a delay of how many seconds on a 10 Mbps Ethernet?

答 发生第 5 次冲突后,节点将从 $\{0,1,2,...,2^5-1\}$ 中随机选择一个值作为 K 的值,所以 K=4 的概率为 1/32。若 K=4,对于 10 Mbps 的以太网,其等待时间为:

$$K \cdot \frac{512bits}{10 \times 10^6 bps} = 4 \times \frac{512bits}{10 \times 10^6 bps} = 204.8us$$

R11. Why is an ARP query sent within a broadcast frame? Why is an ARP response sent within a frame with a specific destination MAC address?

答:发送 ARP 查询(query)时,发送查询的主机还不知道要查询的 IP 地址对应的 MAC 地址,所以必须使用广播。而发送 ARP 响应 (response) 时,目标 MAC 地址已经可以从 ARP 查询报文的源地址字段获取,所以不再需要使用广播。

P14. Consider three LANs interconnected by two routers, as shown in Figure 6.33.

- a. Assign IP addresses to all of the interfaces. For Subnet 1 use addresses of the form 192.168.1.xxx; for Subnet 2 uses addresses of the form 192.168.2.xxx; and for Subnet 3 use addresses of the form 192.168.3.xxx. b. Assign MAC addresses to all of the adapters.
- c. Consider sending an IP datagram from Host E to Host B. Suppose all of the ARP tables are up to date. Enumerate all the steps, as done for the single-router example in Section 6.4.1.
- d. Repeat (c), now assuming that the ARP table in the sending host is empty (and the other tables are up to date).

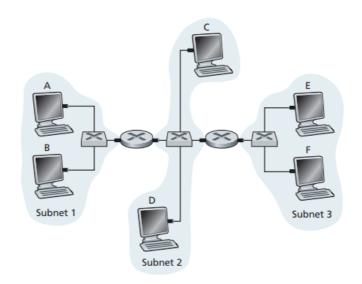
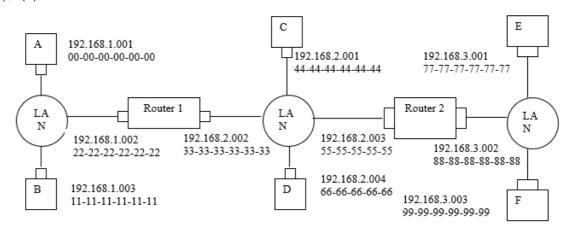


Figure 6.33 + Three subnets, interconnected by routers

答:(a),(b)如下图:



(c) 步骤如下:

- 1. E产生数据包 (packet),源IP地址为192.168.3.001,目的IP地址为192.168.1.003.
- 2. E 按目的 IP 地址 192.168.1.003 查看自己的转发表,确定数据包的下一跳节点是 Router2 接口 192.168.3.002。把数据包下传到数据链路层。
- 3. E 运行 ARP 协议,从 ARP 表里查到 Router2 接口 192.168.3.002 所对应的 MAC 地址为 88-88-88-88。
- 5. E 运行 MAC 协议,竞争到信道,发送该数据帧到物理层,由物理层把该数据包发送到 Router2 的接口 192.168.3.002。
- 6. Router2 的数据链路层收到 E 发的数据帧,查看它的目标 MAC 地址是自己,就把数据帧头部解封装,然后传给网络层。
- 7. Router2 的网络层根据数据包的目的 IP 地址 192.168.1.003 查询自己的转发表,确定该数据包应该被发送到下一跳节点 192.168.2.002。就把数据包从接口 192.168.3.002 转发到接口 192.168.2.003. 把数据包下传到数据链路层。
- 8. Router2 的数据链路层运行 ARP 协议, 查看 ARP 表, 确定下一跳节点 192.168.2.002 的 MAC 地址 为 33-33-33-33-33。于是封装数据帧, 源 MAC 地址填入 55-55-55-55-55, 目的 MAC 地

址填入 33-33-33-33-33。运行 MAC 协议,竞争到信道,把数据帧发送到物理层,由物理层发送到下一跳节点。

- 9. 类似的,接下来数据包经过 Router1 进行转发,最终数据包由 Router1 交付至主机 B。 (d) 如果 E 的 ARP 表为空,则 E 首先需要运行 ARP 协议查询 192.168.3.002 的 MAC 地址。ARP 查询时,E 发出一个目标 MAC 地址为广播地址的 ARP 查询数据包,Router2 收到查询包时会向 E 发送一个 ARP 响应数据包,ARP 响应数据包的目标 MAC 地址为 77-77-77-77-77、源 MAC 地址为 88-88-88-88-88, 然后 E 通过 ARP 响应数据包的源 MAC 地址得到 192.168.3.002 对应的 MAC 地址。其余步骤与(c)相同。
- **P17.** Recall that with the CSMA/CD protocol, the adapter waits 536K bit times after a collision, where K is drawn randomly. For K=115, how long does the adapter wait until returning to Step 2 for a 10 Mbps broadcast channel? For a 100 Mbps broadcast channel?

答: 需等待 536×115=61640 的比特时间 对于 10Mbps 广播信道, 等待时间为:

$$\frac{61640 \text{bits}}{10 \times 10^6 bps} = 6.164 ms$$

对于 100Mbps 广播信道, 等待时间为:

$$\frac{61640 \text{bits}}{100 \times 10^6 bps} = 616.4 us$$

R7. Why are acknowledgments used in 802.11 but not in wired Ethernet?

答:在无线网络中信号衰落、多径传播和干扰等问题比较严重,导致无线网络的误码率较高,因此 802.11 网络使用了确认机制。而有线的以太网信道非常稳定,误码率非常低,所以没有使用确认机制。

R9. What are the two main purposes of a CTS frame?

答:(1)对发送方的发送请求进行确认。

(2) 要求其他站点(station)在随后的一段时间内保持沉默。

P6. In step 4 of the CSMA/CA protocol, a station that successfully transmits a frame begins the CSMA/CA protocol for a second frame at step 2, rather than at step 1. What rationale might the designers of CSMA/CA have had in mind by having such a station not transmit the second frame immediately (if the channel is sensed idle)?

答:出于公平性的考虑。假设无线站点 A 要发送 1000 个长帧,并且在 A 发送第一个帧的期间,无线站点 B 也希望发送一个帧(假设不存在隐藏的终端),此时由于信道被 A 占据,所以 B 选择一个随机的退避值进行退避。这时如果 A 发送完第一个帧后返回步骤 1,那么 A 只需要等待一小段时间(DIFS)就可以立即发送下一个帧,而 B 还将停留在退避状态,如此一来,在 A 发送完所有的 1000 帧之前,B 很难得到访问信道的机会。但是如果 A 发送完第一个帧后进入步骤 2,也选择随机退避值进行退避,B 就可以与 A 公平地竞争信道。因此,公平是选择该设计的主要理由。

Chapter 9

R9. What mechanisms are used at the receiver side to eliminate packet jitter?

答:在客户端增加缓冲区 (client buffer), 以增加播放延迟为代价换取平滑的播放效果。

R10. What are the two types of loss anticipation schemes used in VoIP?

答:(1) 前向纠错 FEC (Forward Error Correction)。向原始的数据包中加入冗余信息,在接收端通过冗余信息可以恢复出部分丢失的数据包。

(2) 交织编码 (interleaving)。把待传输的数据包分成若干小的数据包,然后把多个相邻数据包的小数据包交织在一起,组合成新的数据包。新的数据包含所有原始数据包的一部分数据。新数据包的丢失,对原始数据包而言只是丢失了其中一小部分数据,很容易恢复出来。

R11. Section 9.3 describes two FEC schemes. Briefly summarize them. Both schemes increase the transmission rate of the stream by adding overhead. Does interleaving also increase the transmission rate? 答:第一种方案:在每 n 个块后面增加一个冗余编码块,冗余块通过对 n 个原始块做异或运算获得。

第二种方案:与原始流一起发送低分辨率、低比特率的流。

交织(interleaving)不增加流的带宽,但是需要更多延迟,用于等待做交织的多个数据包都产生了,才能执行交织的操作。