

Ping

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C:\Users\AsrielMao>ping 10.129.7.213

正在 Ping 10.129.7.213 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 10.129.7.213 的回复: 字节=32 时间=812ms TTL=63
来自 10.129.7.213 的回复: 字节=32 时间=387ms TTL=63
请求超时。
请求超时。

10.129.7.213 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 2, 丢失 = 2 (50% 丢失),
往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):
    最短 = 387ms, 最长 = 812ms, 平均 = 599ms
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Tracert

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C:\Users\AsrielMao>tracert 10.129.0.1

通过最多 30 个跃点跟踪到 10.129.0.1 的路由

 1          3 ms          1 ms          1 ms  10.129.255.254
 2         104 ms         17 ms         18 ms  10.129.0.1

跟踪完成。
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- 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.
- Express the propagation delay, d_{prop} , in terms of m and s .
 - Determine the transmission time of the packet, d_{trans} , in terms of L and R .
 - Ignoring processing and queuing delays, obtain an expression for the end-to-end delay.
 - Suppose Host A begins to transmit the packet at time $t = 0$. At time $t = d_{\text{trans}}$, where is the last bit of the packet?
 - Suppose d_{prop} is greater than d_{trans} . At time $t = d_{\text{trans}}$, where is the first bit of the packet?
 - Suppose d_{prop} is less than d_{trans} . At time $t = d_{\text{trans}}$, where is the first bit of the packet?
 - Suppose $s = 2.5 \cdot 10^8$, $L = 120$ bits, and $R = 56$ kbps. Find the distance m so that d_{prop} equals d_{trans} .

Answers:

- $d_{\text{prop}} = m/s$

- b. $d\text{-trans} = L/R$
- c. $d\text{-end-to-end} = d\text{-prop} + d\text{-trans} = m/s + L/R$
- d. It just leaves Host A.
- e. It's on the link.
- f. It has arrived Host B.
- g. $d\text{-prop} = d\text{-trans} \Rightarrow L/R = m/s \Rightarrow m = Ls/R = 5.36 \times 10^5 \text{m}$

P7. In this problem, we consider sending real-time voice from Host A to Host B over a packet-switched network (VoIP). Host A converts analog voice to a digital 64 kbps bit stream on the fly. Host A then groups the bits into 56-byte packets. There is one link between Hosts A and B; its transmission rate is 2 Mbps and its propagation delay is 10 msec. As soon as Host A gathers a packet, it sends it to Host B. As soon as Host B receives an entire packet, it converts the packet's bits to an analog signal. How much time elapses from the time a bit is created (from the original analog signal at Host A) until the bit is decoded (as part of the analog signal at Host B)?

Answers:

$$t\text{-A} = 56 \times 8 \text{b} / 64 \text{kbps} = 7 \text{ms}$$

$$t\text{-trans} = 56 \times 8 \text{b} / 2 \text{Mbps} = 0.224 \text{ms}$$

$$t\text{-total} = t\text{-A} + t\text{-trans} + t\text{-prop} = 17.224 \text{ms}$$

P8. Suppose users share a 3 Mbps link. Also suppose each user requires 150 kbps when transmitting, but each user transmits only 10 percent of the time. (See the discussion of packet switching versus circuit switching in Section 1.3.)

- a. When circuit switching is used, how many users can be supported?
- b. For the remainder of this problem, suppose packet switching is used. Find the probability that a given user is transmitting.
- c. Suppose there are 120 users. Find the probability that at any given time, exactly n users are transmitting simultaneously. (*Hint:* Use the binomial distribution.)
- d. Find the probability that there are 21 or more users transmitting simultaneously.

Answers:

a. $\text{users-num} = 3\text{Mbps}/150\text{kbps} = 20$

b. $P = 0.1$

c. $C_n^{120} p^n p^{120-n}$

d. $1 - \sum_0^{20} C_n^{120} p^n p^{120-n}$