浙江大学《计算机网络》课程课后作业二

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- 1. "Fast" Ethernet operates 10x faster (100Mbps) than regular ethernet. Explain why the following changes were made.
- (a) Encoding changed to 4B/5B.

4B/5B 使得每 4 个比特被映射成 5 个比特模式,使得永远不会出现连续 3 个 0,虽然增加了 25%带宽开销但是比曼彻斯特编码增加 100%带宽开销要快得多。

(b) CAT-5 cable has more twists.

使用了具有更多双绞线的 CAT-5 光纤能够进行多路传输, 提高传输速率。

2. If a binary signal is sent over a 3-kHz channel whose signal-tonoise radio is 20dB, what is the maximum achievable data rate?

根据曼彻斯特定理 $v_1 = 2Blog_2V = 6kbps$

根据分贝和信噪比的转换关系20dB = $10\log_{10}\left(\frac{s}{N}\right)$ 即 S/N = 100

根据香农定理 $v_2 = Blog_2 \left(1 + \frac{s}{N}\right) = 19.974 kbps$

因此最大数据率 $v_{max} = min(v1, v2) = 6kbps$

3. What are the advantages of fiber optics over copper as a transmission medium? Is there any downside of using fiber optics over copper?

光纤的优点:

- 比起铜线能够处理更高的带宽
- 具有较低的衰减,而铜线衰减更厉害,每隔5千米就需要一个中继器
- 能够适应恶劣工业环境,不受电源浪涌(power surges)、电磁干扰 (electromagnetic interference)或者电源故障(power failures)等影响,也不受空 气中化学物质的腐蚀
- 细小而重量轻
- 不会漏光且不易被接入

光纤的缺点:

- 要求较高的操作技能
- 当光纤过度弯曲时容易被折断
- 光纤接口的成本远高于电子接口的成本
- 4. Is the Nyquist theorem true for high-quality single-mode optical fiber or only for copper wire?

Nyquist 定理对单模光纤仍然成立,因为它揭示的是最大数据速率与带宽、数据离散等级之间的关系,而与具体采用的通讯技术无关。

5. What is the minimum bandwidth needed to achieve a data rate of B bits/sec if the signal is transmitted using NRZ and Manchester encoding? Explain your answer.

NRZ: 由 Nyquist 定律,比特率为 Bbps 的最小带宽应该为 B/2 Hz Manchester:由于通过曼彻斯特编码传输一个比特需要 2 个周期,因此需要的最小带宽应该是 B Hz

6. Is an oil pipeline a simplex system, a half-duplex system, a fullduplex system, or none of the above? What about a river or a walkietalkie-style communication?

石油管道是半双工系统(a half-duplex system)因为石油可以向两端流,但一次只能向一端流。一个河流是单工管道因为河流只能从高处向低处流。对讲机是半双工系统,两个人都可以相互通讯,但是一个人说话的时候另外一个人不能说话。

7. A modem constellation diagram similar to Fig. 2-23 has data points at the following coordinates: (1,1), (1,-1), (-1,-1). How many bps can a modem with these parameters achieve at 1200 symbols/sec?

每个符号可以传输的比特数为 $log_24 = 2bits$ 比特率R = 1200 * 2 = 2.4kbps

8. What is the difference, if any, between the demodulator part of a modem and the coder part of codec? (After all, both convert analog signals to digital ones.)

编码器可以接受任意的模拟信号(如声波、光波等等)并转换成数字信号,而解调器 仅仅只能够将具有周期性关系(如三角函数)的信号转换成数字信号

9. What is the available user bandwidth in an OC-12c connection?

OC-12c 由 12 个 OC-1 组成, 因此一共有 12*90 列, 9 行

而每个 OC-1 的前 3 列被用于传输管理信息(段开销/线路开销),而 SPE 的第一列又被用作路径开销,因此传输的带宽为:

$$R = [12 * (90 - 3) - 1] * 9 * 8 * 8000 = 600.768Mbps$$

10. Suppose that A, B, and C are simultaneously transmitting 0 bits, using a CDMA system with the chip sequences of Fig. 2-28(a). What is the resulting chip sequence?

$$S = \overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C} = (+3 + 1 + 1 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 1 + 1)$$