

## EXAM - EXAMPLE 2

① L2 refers to the Data Link Layer of the OSI model, which is responsible for providing reliable link between two directly connected nodes. L2 address can be MAC addresses, or other link-layer protocol addresses.

L3 refers to the Network Layer of the OSI model, which is responsible for routing packets between different networks. L3 addresses can be IP addresses or other network layer protocol addresses.

L4 refers to the Transport Layer of the OSI model, which is responsible for end-to-end communication between applications running on different hosts. L4 addresses can be port numbers or other transport layer protocol addresses.

In this case, L2 is an IPv6 address, L3 is a MAC address and L4 is a port number.

R: D)

- ②
- $P_t = 1000 \cdot P_r$
  - $N = 1 \text{ mW} = 0,001 \text{ W}$
  - $C = 2 \cdot A \text{ bit/s}$

$$C = A \cdot \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P_r}{N} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= A \cdot \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P_r}{N} \right) \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{C}{A}} = 1 + \frac{P_r}{N} \\ \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{P_r}{0,001} &= 2^2 \Leftrightarrow P_r = 0,003 \text{ W} \rightarrow P_t = 1000 \cdot P_r \\ &= 1000 \times 0,003 \\ &= \boxed{3 \text{ W}} \end{aligned}$$

R: A)

- ③
- Go-Back-N ARQ
  - $W = 7$

R: B)

$$④ \quad T_w = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cdot \mu^2 \cdot (1 - \rho)} = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cdot \mu^2 \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= N_s + N_w = \lambda \cdot T_s + \lambda \cdot T_w \\ &= \lambda \cdot T_w + \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} \\ &= \boxed{\lambda \cdot T_w + \lambda / \mu} \end{aligned}$$

R: D)

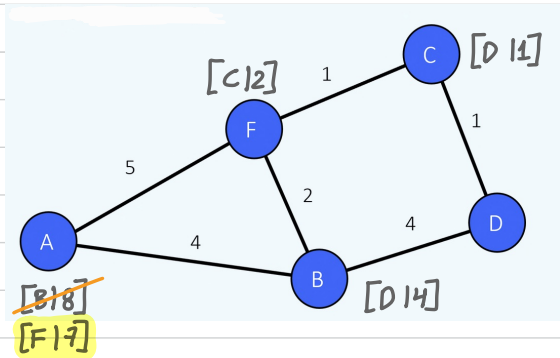
- ⑤
- $T_p = 10 \mu s$
  - $T_f = 100 \mu s$
  - vulnerable time = ?

$$\text{vulnerable time} = 2 \cdot T_p = 2 \cdot 10 = 20 \mu s$$

R: C)

⑥ B)

⑦



Algoritmo de Dijkstra a partir do destino!

R: C)

- ⑧
- /30 - 2 bit  $\rightarrow 2^2 - 2 = 2$  endereços
  - /24 - 8 bit  $\rightarrow 2^8 - 2 = 254$  endereços

1) Fazer match das masks

Começando pelo que tem mais endereços:

- eth 1: 8bits  $\rightarrow N_{\text{hosts}} = 256 - 2 = 254$  hosts (193.35.246.254)

R: D)

⑨ D)

⑩ D)

⑪ Selective Repeat ARQ

◦  $C = R = 300 \text{ Kbit/s}$

◦  $T_p = 12 \text{ ms} = 0,012 \text{ s}$

◦ fixed length  $L = 150 \text{ Bytes} = 150 \times 8 = 1200 \text{ bits}$

→  $K = ?$

$$1 + 2a = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{T_p}{T_f} = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{0,012}{1200 / (300 \times 10^3)} = 7$$

$$S = \frac{W}{1 + 2a} = 1 \Rightarrow W = 1 + 2a = 7 \rightarrow 2^{K-1} = 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K - 1 = \log_2(7)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K = 3,807$$

$$\boxed{\approx 4}$$

⑫  $W = 2^{K-1} = 2^{2-1} = 2$  e  $1 + 2a = 7$

Como  $W < 1 + 2a$ , então

$$S = \frac{W \cdot (1 - P_e)}{1 + 2a} = \frac{2 \cdot (1 - 0,69899)}{7} = 0,09 \rightarrow \boxed{9\%}$$

$\rightarrow \text{FER} = 1 - (1 - 10^{-3})^{1200} = 0,69899$

⑬ Stop and Wait ARQ

→  $P[\text{Success}] = ?$

$$P_e = 1 - (1 - p)^n$$

$\rightarrow$  probability of a bit having an error

$$= 1 - (1 - 10^{-3})^{1200}$$
$$= 0,69899 \rightarrow \text{probability of a frame to be received in error}$$

$1 - 0,69899 = 0,301013 \rightarrow 30\%$  das vezes a trama está certa.  $70\%$  das tramas vão ser retransmitidas, e desses  $70\%$ ,  $30\%$  das vezes vão estar certas.

$$P[\text{Success}] = 0,3 + 0,7 \times 0,3 = 0,51 \rightarrow \boxed{51\%}$$

⑭ M/M/1

◦  $\lambda = 900 \text{ pac/s}$

◦  $E[L] = 10^3 \text{ Bytes} = 10^3 \times 8 = 8000 \text{ bits}$

◦  $\rho = 90\% = 0,90$

→  $C \text{ ou } R = ?$

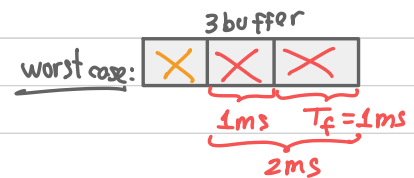
$$C = \mu \cdot L = \frac{\lambda}{\rho} \cdot L = \frac{900}{0,90} \times 8000 = \boxed{8,0 \text{ Mbit/s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (15) \quad P[2 \text{ or more packets}] &= 1 - P(0) - P(1) \\
 &= 1 - [\cancel{p^0} \cdot (1-p)] - [p^1 \cdot (1-p)] \\
 &= 1 - 0,10 - [0,90 \times 0,10] \\
 &= 0,90 - 0,09 \\
 &= 0,81 \\
 &\quad \rightarrow \boxed{81\%}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (16)
- o  $M/D/1/3$
  - o  $B=3$
  - o  $L$  (constant length) =  $10^3$  Bytes = 8000 bits

$$T_f = \frac{L}{C} = \frac{8000 \text{ bits}}{8,0 \times 10^6 \text{ bit/s}} = 0,001 \text{ s} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

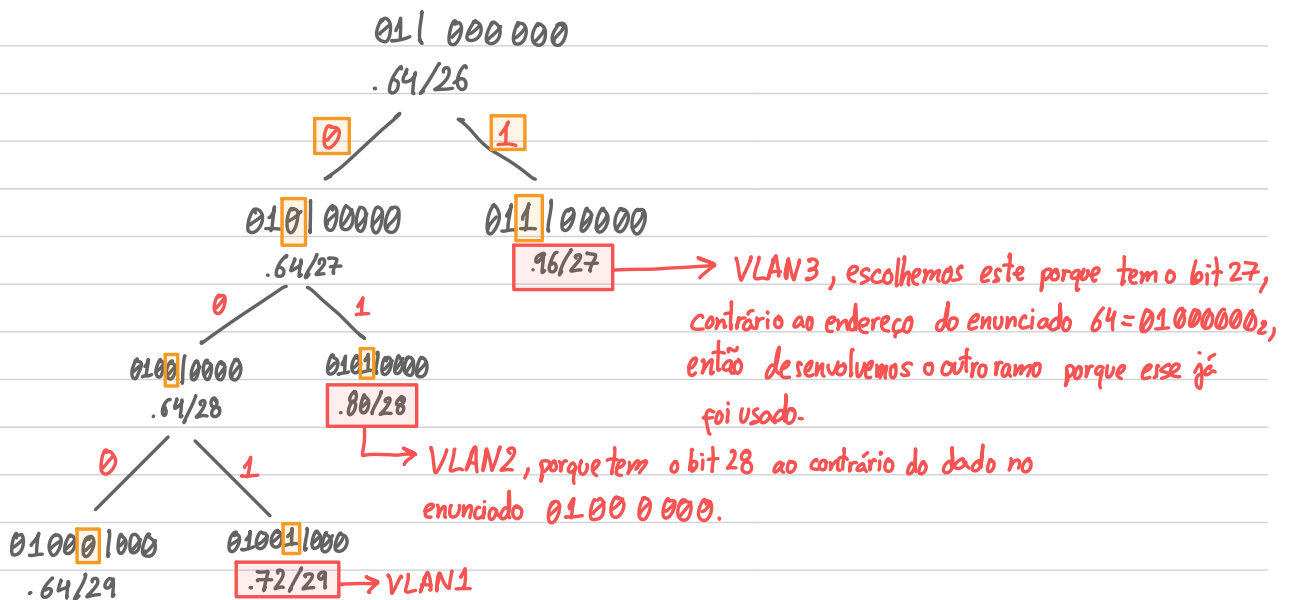
$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\lambda}{\rho} = \frac{900}{0,90} = 1000 \text{ pac/s}$$



Então,  $T_{w\max} = 1 + 1 = \boxed{2 \text{ ms}}$

(17)  $256 \text{ hosts} = 2^9 \rightarrow 9 \text{ bits}$  (mas  $K = 32 - 9 = 23$ )  $\rightarrow (\dots) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (\dots) / 23 \checkmark$

- (18)
- o IP da empresa 77.77.77.64/26 (Começamos por aqui)
  - o Como já nos dão um dos endereços  $\rightarrow 77.77.77.64/30$ , temos de ter o cuidado de não o escolher na criação da árvore.
  - o Na análise, vamos escolher o que tiver o bit de máscara contrário ao do endereço  $64_{10} = 01000000_2$ .



**VLAN3**  $\rightarrow 77.77.77.96$

$\rightarrow$  porque tem 24 computadores e  $2^{32-\text{mask}} - 2 =$  interfaces disponíveis

$$2^{32-27} - 2 = 30$$

VLAN2 → 77.77.77.80/28

→ Broadcast : Todos os bits da máscara a 1 : 01011111 → 77.77.77.95

(19) o R1.eth2 : O mais alto possível é o mais próximo do broadcast, ou seja, broadcast - 1

R1.eth2 → 77.77.77.78

(20) o R2 default gateway : Tem a ligação direta ao outro router.

o Endereço dado no enunciado : 77.77.77.64/30 passa a ser R2 eth0 : 77.77.77.65.