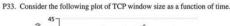
سوالات عموما، عينا از كتاب Computer Networks : Kuros & Ross انتخاب مي شوند و فقط ترجمه مي شوند.

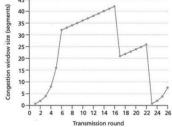
- P18. In this problem you will derive the efficiency of a CSMA/CD-like multiple access protocol. In this protocol, time is slotted and all adapters are synchronized to the slots. Unlike slotted ALOHA, however, the length of a slot (in seconds) is much less than a frame time (the time to transmit a frame). Let S be the length of a slot. Suppose all frames are of constant length L = kRS, where R is the transmission rate of the channel and k is a large integer. Suppose there are N nodes, each with an infinite number of frames to send. We also assume that $d_{prop} < S$, so that all nodes can detect a collision before the end of a slot time. The protocol is as follows:
 - If, for a given slot, no node has possession of the channel, all nodes
 contend for the channel; in particular, each node transmits in the slot with
 probability p. If exactly one node transmits in the slot, that node takes
 possession of the channel for the subsequent k 1 slots and transmits its
 entire frame.
 - If some node has possession of the channel, all other nodes refrain from transmitting until the node that possesses the channel has finished transmitting its frame. Once this node has transmitted its frame, all nodes contend for the channel.

Note that the channel alternates between two states: the productive state, which lasts exactly k slots, and the nonproductive state, which lasts for a random number of slots. Clearly, the channel efficiency is the ratio of k/(k+x), where x is the expected number of consecutive unproductive slots.

- a. For fixed N and p, determine the efficiency of this protocol.
- b. For fixed N, determine the p that maximizes the efficiency.
- c. Using the p (which is a function of N) found in (b), determine the efficiency as N approaches infinity.
- d. Show that this efficiency approaches 1 as the frame length becomes large.

۲- سوال بسیار مشابه از فصل چهار:





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.

- 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 Threshold at the first transmission round?
- f. What is the value of Threshold at the 18th transmission round?
- g. What is the value of Threshold 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 Threshold?

$$-$$
 سوال از فصل سه ، که به یکباره گفته بود فرمول قسمت ب را ثابت کنید:

- P38. Recall the macroscopic description of TCP throughput. In the period of time from when the connection's rate varies from $W/(2 \cdot RTT)$ to W/RTT, only one packet is lost (at the very end of the period).
 - a. Show that the loss rate (fraction of packets lost) is equal to

$$L = \text{loss rate} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{8}W^2 + \frac{3}{4}W}$$

 Use the result above to show that if a connection has loss rate L, then its average rate is approximately given by

$$\approx \frac{1.22 \cdot MSS}{RTT\sqrt{L}}$$

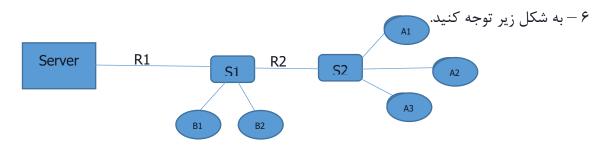
4 – درخواست یک صفحه وب، بدون ۲ Cache Server ثانیه طول می کشد و بعد از گذاشتن احتمال برخود 4 درصد می باشد و 1,7 ثانیه طول می کشد. متوسط زمان مورد نیاز برای آوردن یک صفحه وب را در حالت وجود Cache Server محاسبه کنید.

0 – دو کامپیوتر می خواهند به یکدیگر بسته ارسال کنند. در بین راه آن ها ۹ سوییچ به طور متوالی وجود دارد. فاصله و سرعت انتقال (R) بین سوییچ ها با یکدیگر ، و با کامپیوتر ها یکسان است. سرعت نور هم داده شده است. (برای محاسبه 0 (فاصله و 0 هم عددی داده شده بود)

الف) اگر سوییچ ها CutThrough باشند، محاسبه کنید یک بسته ۲۰۰ مگابایتی چه مدتی طول می کشد تا به مقصد برسد.

ب) اگر بسته ها را با روش Sliding Windows با ۱۰ پنجره و هر پنجره ۲ بسته ارسال کنیم آیا زمان انتقال بسته تغییر می یابد ؟

ج) اگر سوییچ ها Store and Forward شوند و هزینه ای برای پردازش بسته ها داشته باشند، طول بسته چقدر باشد تا زمان بهینه شود.



کلاینت های A با احتمال ۵۰ درصد اکتیو هستند و در صورت اکتیو بودن با سرعت 10Mbps با سوییچ ۱ در ارتباط هستند. کلاینت های B نیز با احتمال بیست درصد و با سرعت 1Mbps با سوییچ ۲ در ارتباط هستند.

کم ترین سرعت خط های R1 و R2 را طوری تعیین کنید که در سوییچ ها صف پیش نیاید.

V – سوالی در مورد تفاوت های انواع روش های DNS داده شده بود.