

# National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences (Lahore Campus)

## Quiz 1: Computer Networks and the Internet (Chapter 1)

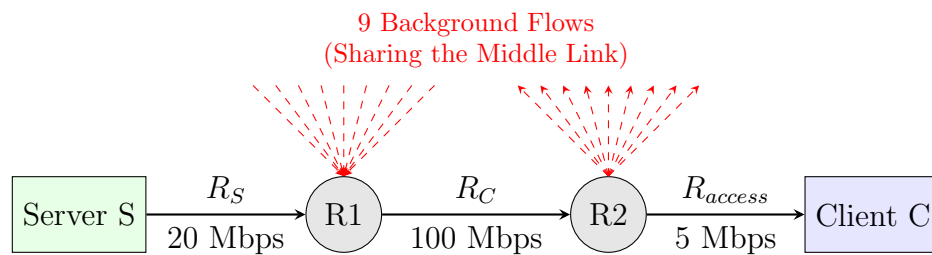
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: BSE-6B1 (Spring 2026)

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### 1. (5 points) Throughput and Bottleneck Analysis

Consider the file transfer scenario shown below. Server  $S$  sends a file to Client  $C$  through two intermediate routers  $R1$  and  $R2$ .

- Link  $S \rightarrow R1$ : Rate  $R_S = 20$  Mbps.
- Link  $R1 \rightarrow R2$ : Shared link, Rate  $R_C = 100$  Mbps. This link is shared by 9 other background traffic flows (assume all are working at full capacity).
- Link  $R2 \rightarrow C$ : Rate  $R_{access} = 5$  Mbps.
- The 9 background flows consume exactly 10 Mbps each of the middle link ( $R1 \rightarrow R2$ ).

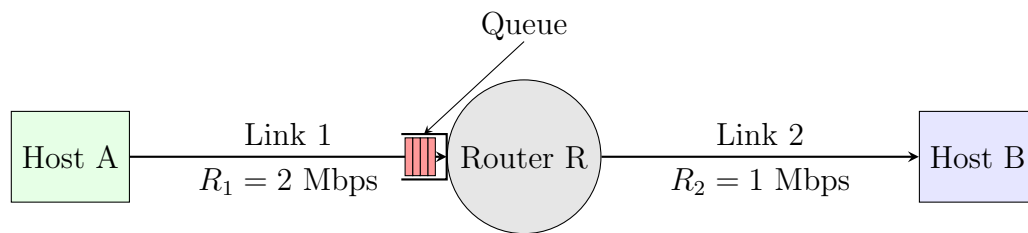


Calculate the throughput for the file transfer from  $S$  to  $C$ . Show the available bandwidth for each link and identify the bottleneck link.

## 2. (10 points) Nodal Delays and Queuing Dynamics

Consider a packet-switched network where Host A sends a burst of  $N = 10$  packets back-to-back to Host B via a single Router R.

- **Link 1 (A  $\rightarrow$  R):** Transmission Rate  $R_1 = 2$  Mbps. Propagation Delay  $d_{prop1} = 10$  ms.
- **Link 2 (R  $\rightarrow$  B):** Transmission Rate  $R_2 = 1$  Mbps. Propagation Delay  $d_{prop2} = 10$  ms.
- **Packet Size:** All packets have a length  $L = 2000$  bits.
- **Processing Delay:** Negligible at Router R ( $d_{proc} \approx 0$ ).
- **Queuing:** Router R has a buffer. Since  $R_1 > R_2$ , packets arrive at R faster than they can be transmitted to B, causing a queue to build up.



- (a) (4 points) Calculate the **Transmission Delay** per packet for Link 1 ( $d_{trans1}$ ) and Link 2 ( $d_{trans2}$ ). Notice that a queue builds up at Router R.
- (b) (6 points) Calculate the **Queuing Delay** experienced specifically by the **10th packet** at Router R.