

### HKUSTx: ELEC1200.3x A System View of Communications: From Signals to...



Pre-course Materials

- ▼ Topic 1: Course Overview
- 1.1 Course Overview
- 1.2 Internet Hierarchy

Week 1 Quiz due Jan 25, 2016 at 15:30 UT @

## 1.3 Packet **Switching**

Week 1 Quiz due Jan 25, 2016 at 15:30 UT 4

### 1.4 Layering Week 1 Quiz due Jan 25, 2016 at 15:30 UT 🗗

- ▶ Topic 2: The Link Layer
- MATLAB download and tutorials

Topic 1: Course Overview > 1.3 Packet Switching > 1.3 Quiz



## 1.3 QUIZ QUESTION 1 (1/1 point)

Which of the following is/are true?

- In circuit switching, links are shared using a technique called statistical multiplexing.
- In packet switching, when a host wants to send a large amount of data to another host, it breaks the data into smaller chunks.
- ✓ In circuit switching, link resources must be reserved in advance before two hosts can communicate.
- In packet switching, since user activity is assumed to be random, there is always a non-zero probability that the link will be overloaded, no matter what the number of users.



Note: Make sure you select all of the correct options—there may be more than one!

### **EXPLANATION**

In circuit switching, links are shared by making a fixed reservation of resources. In packet switching, if the number of users is zero, then there is no possibility that the link will be overloaded.

# 1.3 QUIZ QUESTION 2 (1/1 point)

Consider a packet switching network where 20 users are attempting to access the same link, which can support 9 Megabits per second. Suppose that when active, each user requires 750 kilobits per second, but that

1.3 QUIZ QUESTION 1 | 1.3 Packet Switching | ELEC1200.3x Courseware | edX

users are active only 15% of the time. At any time, what is the numerical probability that the link is overloaded to two significant digits (e.g. 1.3e-2)?

5.3e-7

**Answer:** 5.2951e-07

 $5.3 \times 10^{-7}$ 

#### **EXPLANATION**

Since 9 Megabits/750 kilobits = 12, so if more than 12 users attempt to access the same link at the same time, the link will be overloaded.

Using Matlab code to calculate

n = 20;

p = 0.15;

x=13:20;

 $y=nchoosek(n,x).*p.^x.*(1-p).^(n-x);$ 

sum(y) = 5.2951e-07

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