EECS 489 - WN 22

Discussion 7

Announcements

Assignment 2

Due date: 02/24 2023, II:59 PM

Midterm

02/22, 9:00 am

No discussion next week. OH in regular discussion period.

QI IP True or False

IPv6 packet headers have fixed size and thus are more efficient to process. However, because an IPv6 header uses 128-bit source and destination addresses instead of 32-bit ones, it is larger than any IPv4 header.

Q2 IP MCQ

Which is **NOT** the four basic processes used in the IP to accomplish end-to-end transport?

- I. Addressing packets with an IP address
- 2. Encapsulation
- 3. Guaranteed delivery
- 4. Routing
- 5. Decapsulation

Q3 IP Fragmentation

Suppose a TCP message containing 2048 bytes of data and 20 bytes of TCP header is passed to IP for delivery across two networks of the Internet. The first network has an MTU of 1024 bytes; the second has an MTU of 512 bytes.

Give the sizes and offsets of the fragments delivered to the network layer at the destination host.

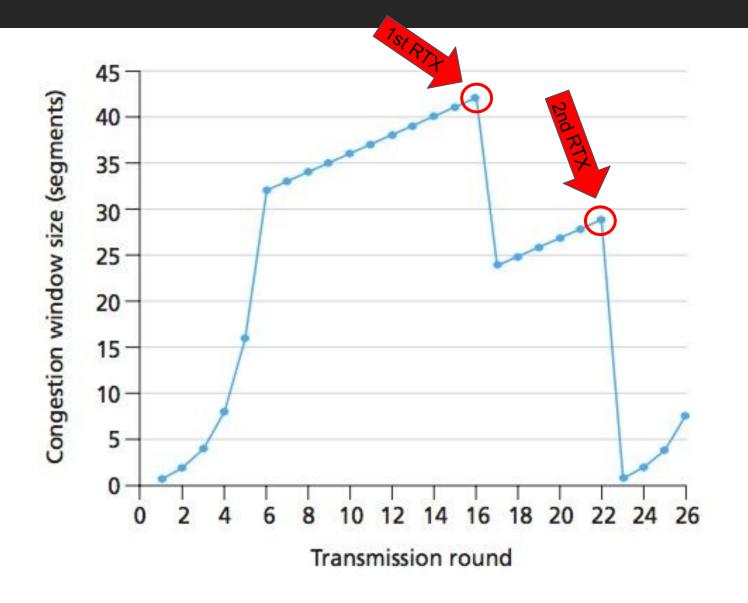
Assume all IP headers are 20 bytes. Assume we send out the largest fragments whenever we can.

Identify:

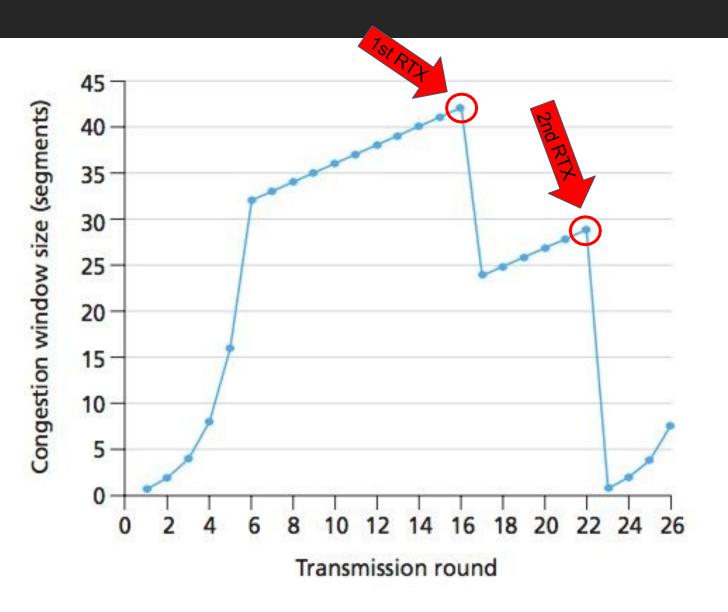
- Slow Start (SS)
- Congestion Avoidance (CA)
- Fast Recovery (FR)
- Retransmission (RTX)



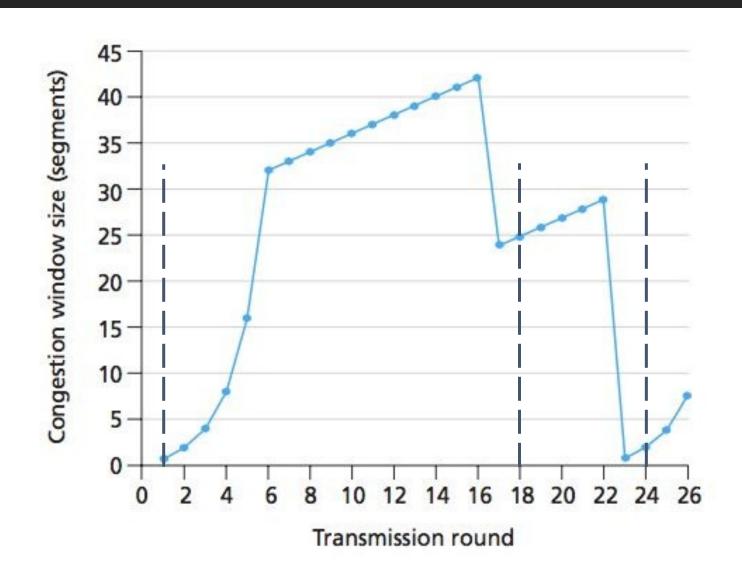
What triggers the first retransmission? How about the second?



What is the size of CWND at 17th round?



What is the ssthresh at the 1st round, 18th round, 24th round?



Q5 Forwarding Table

Consider a datagram network using 32-bit addressing. Suppose a router has 4 links, and packets are to be forwarded as follows:

Destination Address Range				Interface
11100000	0000000	00000000	00000000	0
11100000	00111111	11111111	11111111	
11100000	01000000	00000000	00000000	1
11100000	01000000	11111111	11111111	
11100000	01000001	00000000	00000000	2
11100001	01111111	11111111	11111111	
otherwise				3

Provide a forwarding table using longest prefix matching.

Thanks

Good Luck on your Midterm!