# **Chapter 4**

1. A group of N stations share 56-kbps pure ALOHA channel1. Each station outputs a 1000-bit frame on an average of once every 100 sec, even if the previous one has not yet been sent (e.g. the stations can buffer outgoing frames). What is the maximum value of N?

## Solution:

对于纯的 ALOHA, 信道的最好利用率为 0.184

可用的带宽 bandwidth = 0.184 \* 56kb/s = 10.304kb/s

每个站所需要的带宽 bw = 1000b/s ÷ 100 = 10b/s

故最多可有的站数 N = bandwidth ÷ bw = 10.304kb/s ÷

 $10b/s = 1030.4 \approx 1030$ 

综上所述, N 的最大值为 1030

2. Sketch the Manchester encoding for the bit stream: 0001110101

## Solution:

我们设高电压为 H, 低电压为 L, 则 O 可以表示为 LH, 1 可以表示为 HL。

则曼彻斯特编码为: LHLHLHHLLHHLLHHLLHHL

3. Consider building a CSMA/CD network running at 1 Gbps over 1-km cable with no repeaters. The signal speed in the cable is 200,000 km/sec. What is the minimum frame size?

## Solution:

有题目可得 v = 200000km/s

对于1km的电缆,令其单程传播时间为t。

则单程传播时间为:  $t = 1/v = 1/200000 = 5 \times 10^{-6} s = 5 \,\mu s$ ,往 返传播时间为10  $\mu$  s

最小帧的长度为length = 1Gb/s \* 2 \* t = 10000 bit

4. An IP packet to be transmitted by Ethernet is 60 bytes long, including all its headers. If LLC is not in use, is padding needed in the Ethernet frame, and if so, how many bytes?

## Solution:

最小的以太帧为64bytes,但是头部占用了18bytes,数据包占用60bytes,60+18=78bytes > 64bytes,所以不需要进行填补。

5. Store-and-forward switches have an advantage over cut-through switches with respect to damaged frames. Explain what it is.

## Solution:

直通转发(cut-through switches)在转发的过程中没有接受到完整的数据包就进行转发了,因此无法进行 CRC 校验,也就无法进行错误检查,虽然加快了速度,减少了延迟,但是失去了错误检查的能力。

存储转发(store-and-forward switches)在转发过程中转发帧的时候先存储,然后进行处理之后才能放到转发队列中,这样繁琐的过程会影响响应速度,但是由于只有当收取了整个帧之后才开始转发进程,当收取到 CRC 字段的时候,可以进行错误的校验,确保了对错误帧的处理。