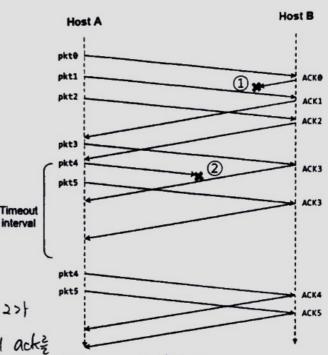
Computer Networking Home Exam #03			
Date	Sep. 30 th , 2019	Instructor	Yoo, Younghwan
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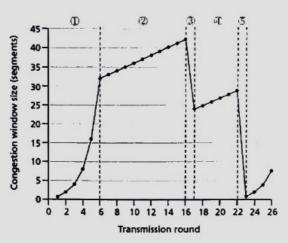
1. UDP and TCP use the 1's complement for their checksums. Suppose you have the following three 8-bit bytes: 01010011, 01100110, 01110100. What will be the checksum of these 8-bit bytes? (Note that although UDP and TCP use 16-bit words in computing the checksum, for this problem you are being asked to consider 8-bit sums.) (20 pts)

2. Suppose Host A and Host B use a Go-Back-N protocol with window size N=3 and a long-enough range of sequence numbers. Explain how host A handled the situation of packet errors ① and ② in the right figure. (20 pts)



①) 場の Windowの packet 0.1.2> STAM 전容. 이후 receiver 라타 ack 받게 되면 Window은 品水に데、cummulative ack 방생이으로 act 0 이 도착하시 않았지만 ack 1은 받게되면 phto도 잘 받았다고 각주한다. 그러서 Window는 두 한 옮겨서 다는 퍼킷도 전용한다

②) 패킷 즉 뱃보에 광에 이에가 나서 Host B가지 되어지 못했다. 야 패킷 두 똑밤 잼이 되겠지만 Host B는 다음 숙세에 를 때깃 4가 없음 안간 차단에 때짓은 꺼때요 받은 3에 대한 으로는 계속에서 보면다. 그리고 패킷 4에 대한 타닐 이분이 다신나면 다시 패킷 4는 전송하여 숙세를 바고 잡는다. 이때 그건에 받은 Pkt 등는 버린다. 3. The right figure shows the change in the size of the congestion window every RTT round in a system using TCP Reno. Explain each situation ①~⑤ and its cause. (30 pts)



- ①) 시작은 slow start old the window size 13 시작的M congestion ol 변생하게 않으면 제本的M 두배씩 window size = 는 나는
- 2) SSthresh on इंप्रेम्न इपि IMSS & अग्रिमध्येत ये गर्स अधिका संग
- ③) congestion을 한块은때 fast retransmit 및 라멘 화한 것이 아니라 세만은 건반으로만 감시키다.
- 母) 강의 사이스부터 디시 IMSS씩 공가시계으면서 사이트 참았다.
- ⑤) 포 다시 congestion은 안난 경우인데, altel fast retronsmits of of the time aut 으로 인한 것이기 때문에 window size를 참가한 하고 다시 slow start를 권행한다.

- 4. Consider that only a single TCP (Reno) connection uses one 10Mbps link. Suppose that this link is the only congested link between the sending and receiving hosts. Assume that the TCP sender has a huge file to send to the receiver, and the receiver's receive buffer is much larger than the congestion window. We also make the following assumptions: each TCP segment size is 1,500 bytes; the two-way propagation delay of this connection is 150 msec; and this TCP connection is always in the congestion avoidance phase, that is, ignore the slow start. (30 pts)
 - 1) What is the maximum window size (in segments) that this TCP connection can

2) What is the average window size (in segments) and average throughput (in bps) of this TCP connection?