Computer Networking Home Exam #01			
Date	Sep. 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2019	Instructor	Yoo, Younghwan
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1. The equation below gives a formula for the end-to-end delay of sending one packet of length L over N links of transmission rate R. Generalize this formula for sending P such packets back-to-back over the N links. (20 pts)

$$d_{end-to-end} = N \frac{L}{R}$$

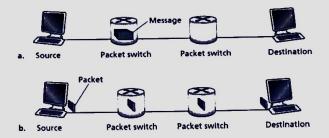
2. A user can directly connect to a server through a twisted-pair cable for transmitting a 1500-bytes file. The transmission rate of the cable is 100 Mbps. Assume that the propagation speed in the twisted pair is 2x10<sup>8</sup> m/s. If the user is located 1 km away from the server, what is the total delay? (20 pts)

- 3. Suppose users share a 3 Mbps link. Also suppose each user requires 100 kbps when transmitting, but each user transmits only 30 percent of the time. (30 pts)
- 1) When circuit switching is used, how many users can be supported?

2) Suppose packet switching is used and there are 100 users. Find the probability that at any given time, users experience congestion.

100명中30명화 만분 생자들이 동시에 액티하게된다면 사용자을 한번 것입니다. 그 확은 건세에서 0~30명이 액티브한 학문 배는 것으로 구각 수 있습니다.
-1. 1- 20 100 (\* (-7/10) = 0.4508764

4. Consider a message that is  $8 \times 10^6$  bits long that is to be sent from source to destination. Suppose each link in the figure is  $2 \times 10^6$  bps and ignore propagation, queuing, and processing delays. (30 pts)



1) What is the total time to move the message from source host to destination host, not segmenting the message (fig. a)?

2) Suppose that the message is segmented into 800 packets, with each packet being 10,000 bits long. How long does it take to move the file from source host to destination host (fig. b)?

첫 페릿이 가는데 걸라는 시간은 페켓기 × hop수 입니다  

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1\times10^4}{2\times10^6} \times 3 = 15 \text{ ms}$$

첫 파이 되는 기에는 기억에 되어나는 파이들이