

**CS 3516 (A18) – Quiz 2 –  
Friday, August 31, 2018**

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

WPI Username: \_\_\_\_\_

Please answer the following questions using only the front side of this sheet of paper. **This quiz is closed book/notes. One page cheat-sheet is allowed.** We will not grade the backside or any additional sheets of paper. We will scan the quiz and return it electronically. To ensure it is properly scanned, please avoid wrinkling, folding, or otherwise distorting the paper. You can use the back of the paper for any calculations you might have to perform. Please mark exactly which question/sub-question you are answering. (8 Points in total.)

1. Suppose two hosts A and B are separated by 20,000km and are connected by a direct link of  $R = 200\text{Mbps}$ . Suppose the propagation speed over the link is  $2.5 \times 10^8$  meters/sec, then:

- Calculate the metric “bandwidth-delay product”? (2 points) [Hint: delay =  $T_{\text{prop}}$  (i.e., propagation delay)]
- Provide an interpretation for a metric “bandwidth-delay product”? (1 point)
- Consider the traffic flow from A to B. If the package size is  $L=1\text{kbits}$  and average package arrival rate  $a=2\text{k}$  packages per second, what is the traffic intensity? Will there be significant queuing delay (3 points)

Note that in the questions, we consider  $1\text{k}=10^3$ ,  $1\text{M}=10^6$ .

- $R * T_{\text{prop}} = 200\text{Mbps} * 20,000\text{km} / 2.5 \times 10^8 \text{ meters/sec} = (200 * 10^6 \text{ bits/sec}) * (80 * 10^{-3} \text{ sec}) = 16,000,000 \text{ bits} = 16\text{Mbits}$  (2 points total; 1point for showing calculation, 1point for correct answer.)
- The bandwidth-delay product of a link is the **maximum number of bits that can be in the link at any given time** (1 point.)
- $L_a/R = 1\text{kbits} * 2\text{k packets/s} / 200\text{Mbps} = 2\text{Mbps} / 200\text{Mbps} = 0.01$ . Since  $L_a/R \sim 0$ , the queuing delay is small. (3 points; 1 point for showing calculation, 1 point for correct answer, 1point for small queuing delay.)

2. Consider 1 client and 1 server with  $M$  paths between them. No two paths intersect anywhere. Each path  $k$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ) consists of  $N$  links with transmission rates  $R_1^k, R_2^k, \dots, R_N^k$ . If the server can use only one path to send data to the client, what is the maximum throughput the server can achieve? (2 points)

If only use one path, the max throughput is given by:

$$\max \{ \min \{ R_1^1, R_2^1, \dots, R_N^1 \}, \min \{ R_1^2, R_2^2, \dots, R_N^2 \}, \dots, \min \{ R_1^M, R_2^M, \dots, R_N^M \} \}$$

[2 points total. 1 point for all the ‘min’ expressions. 1 point for ‘max’ in the beginning]

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