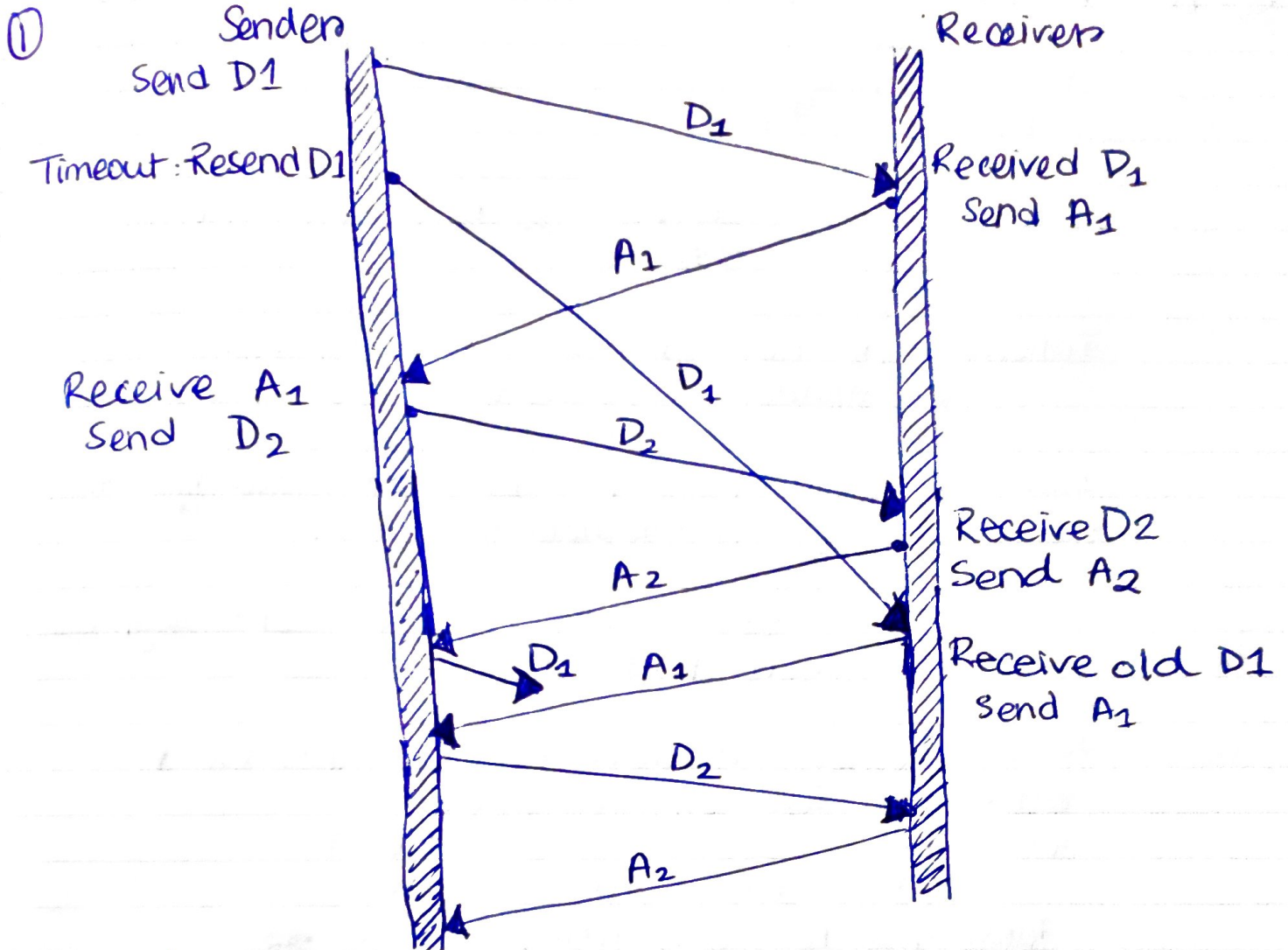


Assignment 2 - Part 1 Mehezabin Ahamed 8524484

In the diagram, D_1 & D_2 are data with sequence no. 1 & 2 and same for A_1 & A_2 acknowledgements.

②. a Bandwidth = 1 Gbps , segment size = 576 octets.

$$1 \text{ octet} = 8 \text{ bits.}$$

$$60 \text{ ms} = 0.06 \text{ s}$$

$$1 \text{ Gb} = 10^9 \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{Window Size} = \frac{10^9 \times 0.06}{576 \times 8} \approx 13,000 \text{ segments.}$$

Following timeout, window size halves.

$$\Rightarrow \text{window size} \approx 6500 \text{ segments}$$

From this point, there will be exponential growth before the congestion threshold is passed.

Window size increases to $2^{13} = 8192$ segments, where $\text{RTT} = 13$.

Now, it follows additive increase until we reach the full window size.

This takes $13000 - 8192 = 4808 \text{ RTT}$.

$$\text{Total RTT} = 4808 + 13 = 4821$$

Total time to reach full window = ~~4821~~

$$\Rightarrow 4821 \times 0.06$$

$$= 289.26 \text{ seconds.}$$

⑥ Window size = $\frac{10^9 \times 0.06}{16 \times 10^3 \times 8} \approx 460 \text{ segments.}$

Threshold when halved after timeout = 230 seg

$$2^8 = 256 \text{ segments, where RTT} = 8$$

For additive increase, $460 - 256 = 204 \text{ RTT}$

$$\text{Total RTT} = 212 \text{ RTT}$$

Total time to reach full window size,

$$\Rightarrow 212 \times 0.06$$

$$= 12.72 \text{ seconds.}$$

③

Arrival rate = 300 packets/sec = λ

Packet length = 500 bytes = 4000 bits.

Link Capacity = 1.5 Mbps = 1.5×10^6 bits/sec

$$\mu = \frac{1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ bits/s}}{4000} = 375 \text{ packets/sec}$$

$$\text{Utilization, } f = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{300}{375} = 0.8$$

mean \times of packets in queue,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f}{1-f} = \frac{0.8}{1-0.8} = 4$$

Probability that queue has

① packet

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-f)(f^2) \\ &= (1-0.8)(0.8^2) \\ &= 0.128 \end{aligned}$$

one packet
is being
served at
all times

② packets

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-f)(f^3) \\ &= (1-0.8)(0.8^3) \\ &= 0.102 \end{aligned}$$

⑩ packets

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-f)(f^{10}) \\ &= (1-0.8)(0.8^{10}) \\ &= 0.017 \end{aligned}$$

④

The input rate per(second) = $\frac{50 \text{ gal}}{60 \text{ sec}} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ gal/sec}$

The output rate (second) = $\frac{8}{60} = \frac{2}{15} \text{ gal/sec}$

Hence, capacity = $(\frac{5}{6} \times 10) - (\frac{2}{15} \times 10)$

$$= 7 \text{ gal}$$