

1. (10 points)

In a packet switched network with distance vector routing, node 1's table is initialized as follows:

Table 1: Node 1 routing table

Destination Node	Cost	Next Node
1	0	–
2	4	2
3	1	3
4	∞	–
5	∞	–

Node 1 next receives the following cost vector updates from its neighbors:

Table 2: Node Cost Vectors

Distance to Node	Node 2	Node 3
1	4	1
2	0	5
3	3	0
4	1	5
5	5	3

What does Node 1's routing table look like after the update?

Table 3: Node 1 routing table

Destination Node	Cost	Next Node
1	0	–
2		
3		
4		
5		

3. (10 points total)

Suppose a small business network using NAT is connected to a router that has an external WAN IP address of 111.13.89.67. There are three hosts connected to the network, which has an internal address of 19.16.0.0/16. The internal addresses are 19.16.0.1, 19.16.0.2, and 19.16.0.3 for each host. The router internal address is 19.16.0.4. Suppose a host located at 19.16.0.2 requests *two* TCP connections to a web server located at 128.119.40.110. The two connections use the host's local ports 3400 and 3401.

- (a) (10 points) Show valid source and destination IP addresses and port numbers for each of the 2 connection requests on both the LAN and WAN side of the router (start numbering NAT port assignments at port 6000).

LAN		WAN	
Source	Dest.	Source	Dest

- (b) (10 points) Show valid source and destination IP addresses and port numbers for each of the server responses for the 2 connection requests on both the WAN and LAN side of the router.

WAN		LAN	
Source	Dest.	Source	Dest