**Himanshu Ojha**

**Homework 1**

**CS 4457 Computer Networks**

**Spring 2016**

**On my honor, as a UVA student, I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this assignment.**

***Himanshu Ojha***

**CS4457 (SP2016) Computer Networks**

**Homework 1**

**Points: 7**

**Due: February 2, 2016 (3:30 p.m.)**

(1) What advantage does a circuit-switched network have over a packet-switched network?

*Circuit switching allows for a a constant transfer rate once a connection is established.*

(2) What advantage does a packet-switched network have over a circuit-switched network?

*Packet switching is faster because it does not require establishing a dedicated connection. It is also much simpler, more efficient, and less costly to implement.*

(3) Which layers in the Internet protocol stack does a router process? Which layers does a link layer switch process? Which layers does a host process?

*Routers work with the network/internet layer. Link layer switches process the data link layer. A host processes all layers (application, transport, network/internet, and data link).*

(4) Explain why multiplexing/demultiplexing services do not include the application layer.

*Multiplexing/demultiplexing services' job is not to consume the data. The application layer consumes the data and therefore it does not concern itself with which protocol was used internally to transfer the data.*

(5) Assume we have created a packet-switched internet. Using the TCP/IP protocol suite, we need to transfer a huge file. What is the advantage and disadvantage of sending large packets? Answer the question from the perspectives of overhead on extra bytes needed to generate a packet and retransmission due to packet loss/corruption.

*The advantage of sending large packets is that it reduces the overhead of bytes (less generated headers) needed to generate a packet since you can send less packets because each packet holds more information. The disadvantage of having a large number*

(6) Assume a private internet uses three different protocols at the data-link layer (i.e. L1, L2, and L3). Redraw the figure shown in class for multiplexing and demultiplexing with this assumption.

(7) Assume that a private internet requires that the messages at the application layer be encrypted and decrypted for security purposes. If we need to add some information about the encryption/decryption process, does it mean that we are adding one layer to the TCP/IP protocol suite? Redraw the TCP/IP stack if you think so.

*No, the encryption/decryption can be done within the application layer. In the OSI protocol, encryption/decryption is done in the presentation, however, it does not necessarily need to be split out into its own layer.*

Use the following criteria to prepare and turn your homework in.

(1) Your homework can be generated using a word processor or by handwriting (but legible).

(2) Your homework should be submitted in class unless it is turned in late, which should be submitted via **collab** within three days from the due date in order to receive partial credit.

(3) Write down the following information on the first page of your homework: your name, homework number (i.e. homework 1), course number (i.e. CS4457), course title (i.e. Computer Networks), semester of the course (i.e. Spring, 2016), and your honor pledge.