## **Answer to Homework 01**

1. A **host** (also known as "network host") is a computer or other device that communicates with other hosts on a network. Hosts on a network include clients and servers -- that send or receive data, services or applications.

**Network Device** is a physical equipment or component that are required for communication and interaction between hardware on a computer network.

**A peripheral device** is an external device that is used to connect to and work with a computer to either put information into it and get information out of it.

Guide Media is a type of transmission media that are using a physical link such as twist pair cable, coaxial cable and optic fibre cable to transmit data.

**Unguided Media** is another type of transmission media that are using non-physical link such as wireless to transmit data.

2. Calculate propagation delay of the link:

Formula : propagation delay = distance / speed Distance =  $36000 \ km = 36 \times 10^6 \ meter$ Speed =  $2.4 \times 10^8 \ meter/sec$ 

So: Propagation delay = 
$$\frac{36 \times 10^6}{2.4 \times 10^8}$$
 =  $\frac{15 \times 10^{-2} \text{ sec}}{15 \times 10^{-2} \text{ sec}}$ 

Calculate Bandwidth delay product:

Formula : Bandwidth delay product = *Propagation delay* × *microwave link capacity* Microwave link capacity = 10 Mbps

So : Bandwidth delay = 
$$15 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{7} = 15 \times 10^{5}$$
 bits =  $1.5$  Mb

Calculate maximum value of x that is denoted the size of photo:

Every minute the satellite takes a digital photo and sends it to the base station

So minimum value of x = transmission rate  $\times$  60 sec =  $10^7 \times 60 = \frac{6 \times 10^8 \ bits}{6 \times 10^8 \ bits}$ 

- 3. **Protocols and standards** make networks work together. Protocols make it possible for the various components of a network to communicate with each other, and standards make it possible for different manufacturers' network components to work together.
- 4. Five layer on the internet protocols and its responsibility:
  - 1. Application: is responsible for providing service to the user.
  - 2. Transport: is responsible for delivery of an entire message from an application program on the source device to a similar application program on the destination device.
  - 3. Network: is responsible for delivery of packets across multiple networks.
  - 4. Data Link: is responsible for the delivery of individual packets from the source host to the destination host.
  - 5. Physical: is responsible for movements of individual bits from on hop(node) to the next.
- 5. **Internet Exchange Point (IX)** is the physical infrastructure through which Internet service providers (ISPs) and content delivery networks (CDNs) exchange Internet traffic between their networks.
- 6. **Wireshark tool** is used to monitor and analysis. And we can captures packets from a network connection, such as from your computer to your home office or the internet.