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## Quiz

- **Q1** . A transport layer protocol implements timer to address the loss problem. The timer cannot expire if there is no loss. True or False?
- **Q2** . A reliable transport protocol must implement both ACK and NAK if it wants to address bit errors as well as packet loss problems. True or False?
- Q3 . Stop-and-Wait:
  - A. receiver buffers packets
  - B. has only 1 bit for the sequence number
  - C. requires a large sequence number space
  - D. requires more than 1 bit for the sequence number
- Q4 . Stop-and-Wait cannot provide reliability. True or False?
- **Q5** . For short distances, Stop-and-Wait is always efficient, but it fails to support high throughput only when the distance between the client and server is large. True or False?
- **Q6**. Pipelining increases throughput (compared to stop-and-wait) linearly with the window size (number packets the sender can have in the pipeline without having to stop and wait for the ACK). True or False?
- Q7 . In Go-Back-N, the sender window cannot be equal to the sequence number space. True or False?
- **Q8** . For a 4-bit sequence number field in the packet header, the maximum possible window size for Selective Repeat is
  - A.15
  - B.16
  - C. 8
  - D. 7
- **Q9** . To speed up file transfers, a Selective Repeat implementation is using a window size of 8. The sequence number field in the packet header must be at least
  - A. 8-bit long
  - B. 4-bit long
  - C. 3-bit long
  - D. 16-bit long

Resource created <u>2 months ago (Wednesday 04 September 2019, 06:45:29 PM)</u>, last modified <u>17 days ago (Thursday 03 October 2019, 09:38:17 PM)</u>.

## Comments

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**Q** (/COMP3331/19T3/forums/resource/31940)

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Nadeem Ahmed (/users/z3003139) <u>5 days ago (Tue Oct 15 2019 18:53:47 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部</u>夏令时间))

## Solution:

- 1: False
- 2: False
- 3: B
- 4: False
- 5: False
- 6: True
- 7: True
- 8: C
- 9: B

Reply



Xiaohao Zhou (/users/z5198368) <u>a day ago (Sat Oct 19 2019 13:43:53 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间))</u>, last modified <u>a day ago (Sat Oct 19 2019 13:45:46 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间))</u>

Q7,

Can N lagerer than 1/2 sequence# and smaller than sequence#?

Reply



Salil Kanhere (/users/z3116703) <u>a day ago (Sat Oct 19 2019 14:47:17 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间))</u>, last modified <u>a day ago (Sat Oct 19 2019 14:47:26 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间))</u>

This is explained in this thread below. Is that explanation not sufficient?

Reply



Jiahui Luo (/users/z5158415) <u>3 days ago (Thu Oct 17 2019 12:30:45 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏</u> <u>令时间))</u>

Can you explain about q8 and q9? I try to use window size <= 1/2 sequence number, but can't get the answer.

Reply



Salil Kanhere (/users/z3116703) <u>3 days ago (Thu Oct 17 2019 16:59:24 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间)</u>), last modified <u>3 days ago (Thu Oct 17 2019 16:59:35 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间)</u>)

Sequence # space = 16 (for 4 bit sequence numbers), if windows size <= 1/2 sequence # space then the answer for Q8 is C. You can use the same logic for Q9.

Reply



Matthew Immanuel (/users/z5187551) <u>about 8 hours ago (Sun Oct 20 2019 14:22:02 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间)</u>)

Can you please explain how did you get 16?

"Sequence # space = 16 (for 4 bit sequence numbers)"

Reply



Salil Kanhere (/users/z3116703) <u>about 6 hours ago (Sun Oct 20 2019 16:38:53</u> GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间))

0000, 0001, .... 1111 -> 16 sequence #s

Reply



Saloni Goda (/users/z5215272) <u>2 days ago (Fri Oct 18 2019 15:13:26 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部夏令时间))</u>, last modified <u>2 days ago (Fri Oct 18 2019 15:13:34 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚东部</u>夏令时间))

For Q8, if its 4 bits then half of 15 is 7.5 so won't the answer be <= 7.5 (ie 7 which is option D)

Reply



Salil Kanhere (/users/z3116703) <u>2 days ago (Fri Oct 18 2019 15:19:45 GMT+1100 (澳</u>大利亚东部夏令时间))

the sequence # space = [0, ... 15] so total 16 #s.

Reply



Chan Kwon Kim (/users/z5204743) <u>4 days ago (Wed Oct 16 2019 16:32:15 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚</u>东部夏令时间))

in go back N, would the minimum allowed seq # be 1 more than the window size?

Reply



Nadeem Ahmed (/users/z3003139) <u>4 days ago (Thu Oct 17 2019 00:06:38 GMT+1100 (澳大利</u>亚东部夏令时间))

In GBN, sender window size should be less than 2<sup>n</sup>, where n is the number of bits in the sequence number space (cannot be equal). Think of a scenario when setting the sender window size = size of the sequence number space would cause an issue.

Reply



Chan Kwon Kim (/users/z5204743) <u>4 days ago (Wed Oct 16 2019 16:17:25 GMT+1100 (澳大利亚</u>东部夏令时间))