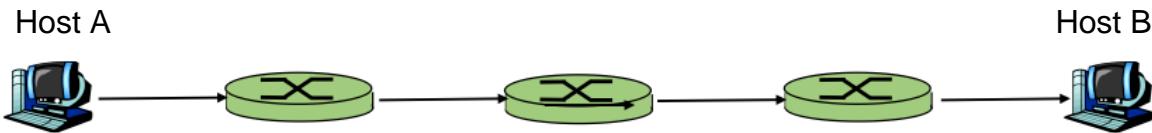


Assignment 1: Network Overview¹

Please submit your answers with the title page in a single PDF file.

1. (2 points) What are the five layers in the Internet protocol stack? Which layers does a router process?
2. (2 points) How long does it take a packet of length 2300 bytes to be sent over a link of distance 2500 km, propagation speed 2.5×10^8 m/s, and transmission rate 100 Mbps? Consider the total of the propagation delay d_{prop} and the transmission delay d_{trans} . More generally, how long does it take a packet of length L to be sent over a link of distance d , propagation speed s , and transmission rate R bps?
3. (3 points) Suppose end system A wants to send a large file to end system B. The path from host A to Host B has three links, of rates $R_1=10$ Mbps, $R_2=25$ Mbps, and $R_3=20$ Mbps.
 - a. Assuming no further traffic in the network, what is the throughput for the file transfer?
 - b. Suppose the file is 200 MB. Dividing the file size by the throughput, roughly how long will it take to transfer the file to Host B?
 - c. Repeat (a) and (b), but now with R_1 reduced to 5 Mbps.
4. (4 points) Assume processing delay and propagation delay are very small and negligible. An end-to-end path in the following figure are *only* used by a pair of hosts A and B. Suppose A is sending 100 packets to B over this path. Each packet contains 2000 bytes. Suppose the data rate of each link is $R = 100$ Mbps. Calculate the total **end-to-end delay** (d_{e2e}) for sending all the packets from Host A to Host B.



5. (4 points) Consider 2 hosts, A and B, connected by a **single link** of R bps. Suppose that the two hosts are separated by m meters, and the propagation speed along the link is s meters/sec. Host A is sending a number of packets **sequentially** to Host B. Each packet contains L bits. Consider only the transmission delay d_{trans} and the propagation delay d_{prop} .

¹ Some questions are adapted from textbooks "Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach" by James Kurose & Keith Ross and resources provided with the textbooks. They can only be used by students who registered for this course. Reproduction outside of this course use is prohibited.

- a. Suppose host A begins to transmit the first packet at time $t = 0$. At time $t = d_{trans}$, where is the last bit of the packet: still at host A (including just sent out); in the middle of the link between A and B; or have arrived at host B?
- b. Suppose that d_{prop} is greater than d_{trans} . At time $t = d_{trans}$, where is first bit of the first packet: still at host A (including just sent out); in the middle of the link between A and B; or have arrived at host B?
- c. Suppose $s = 2.5 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$, $m = 500 \text{ meters}$, $L = 2 \text{ kB}$, and $R = 10 \text{ Mbps}$. When will the first bit of the second packet arrive at Host B? (Hint: Host A only begins to send the second packet after the first packet has been transmitted onto the link.)

Appendix

Table of Units for Data Size.

Unit	Abbreviation	Value
kilobyte	kB	10^3 bytes
megabyte	MB	10^6 bytes
gigabyte	GB	10^9 bytes
terabyte	TB	10^{12} bytes

Table of Units for Data Rate.

Unit	Abbreviation	Value
kilobits/s	kbps, kbit/s	10^3 bits/s
megabits/s	Mbps, Mbit/s	10^6 bits/s
gigabits/s	Gbps, Gbit/s	10^9 bits/s