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- 6. What is the length of a contention slot in CSMA/CD for
- (a) a 2-km twin-lead cable (signal propagation speed is 82% of the signal propagation speed in vacuum)?
- (b) a 40-km multimode fiber optic cable (signal propagation speed is 65% of the signal propagation speed in vacuum)?

解答:

(a) 由题可知,信号线长度 $l = 2 \times 10^3$ m,信号传播速度 v = 0.82c,其中真空光速 c = 299792458 m·s⁻¹,传播时延

$$\tau = \frac{l}{v}$$

从而竞争时隙

$$2 \cdot \tau = 2 \cdot \frac{l}{v} = 2 \times \frac{2 \times 10^3 \text{ m}}{0.82 \times 299792458 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} \approx 16.27 \text{ µs}.$$

(b) 由题可知,信号线长度 $l = 40 \times 10^3$ m,信号传播速度 v = 0.65c,其中真空光速 c = 299792458 m·s⁻¹,传播时延

$$\tau = \frac{l}{v}$$

从而竞争时隙

$$2 \cdot \tau = 2 \cdot \frac{l}{v} = 2 \times \frac{40 \times 10^3 \text{ m}}{0.65 \times 299792458 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} \approx 410.54 \text{ µs}.$$

13. What is the baud rate of classic 10-Mbps Ethernet?

解答:

经典 10-Mbps 以太网采取 Manchester 编码,每个码元的信息量为 $\frac{1}{2}$ bit,又比特率 b=10 Mbps 和波特率 B 满足

$$b = B \cdot \log_2 V$$

其中 $\log_2 V = \frac{1}{2}$ bit · (Baud · s)⁻¹,从而可解得波特率

$$B = \frac{b}{\log_2 V} = \frac{10 \text{ Mbps}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ bit} \cdot (\text{Baud} \cdot \text{s})^{-1}} = 2 \times 10^7 \text{ Baud.}$$

16. Consider building a CSMA/CD network running at 1 Gbps over a 1-km cable with no repeaters. The signal speed in the cable is 200,000 km/sec. What is the minimum frame size?

解答:

由题可知,信道速率 b=1 Gbps,信号线长度 $l=1\times 10^3$ m,信号传播速度 $v=2\times 10^8$ m·s⁻¹,传播时延 $\tau=\frac{l}{v}$,从而竞争时隙为 $2\cdot\tau$ 。

因为发送方需要在发送过程结束前检测到冲突, 所以有

$$t_{\rm trans} \ge 2 \cdot \tau$$
,

其中 $t_{\text{trans}} = \frac{n}{b}$, n 表示帧的大小,b 表示信道速率,带入数据解得

$$n \ge 2 \cdot \tau \cdot b = 10000$$
 bit.

即帧的最小大小为 10000 个 bit, 即 1250 个字节。

17. An IP packet to be transmitted by Ethernet is 60 bytes long, including all its headers. If LLC is not in use, is padding needed in the Ethernet frame, and if so, how many bytes?

解答:

以太网的最短帧长为64字节,其中数据部分最少为46字节,不够才需填充,题中的IP数据包有60字节,无需填充。

18. Ethernet frames must be at least 64 bytes long to ensure that the transmitter is still going in the event of a collision at the far end of the cable. Fast Ethernet has the same 64-byte minimum frame size but can get the bits out ten times faster. How is it possible to maintain the same minimum frame size?

解答:

以太网最小帧尺寸n满足

$$\frac{n}{b} = 2 \cdot \tau = 2 \cdot \frac{l}{v} \quad \Rightarrow \quad n = \frac{2 \cdot l \cdot b}{v},$$

其中l为信号线长度,b为信道速率,v为信号传播速率(介质相关)。

从上面的式子可以看出,快速以太网为保持最小帧尺寸不变,速率 v,需要通过限制信号线长度 l 实现。由于速率变成原来的十倍,因此快速以太网的最大信号线长度需要是传统以太网的 $\frac{1}{10}$ 。

20. How many frames per second can gigabit Ethernet handle? Think carefully and take into account all the relevant cases. Hint: the fact that it is gigabit Ethernet matters.

解答:

设帧的大小为 n (单位为 bit · Frame⁻¹),则

512 bit · Frame⁻¹
$$\leq n \leq 12144$$
 bit · Frame⁻¹.

考虑到千兆以太网的两大特性: carrier extension 和 frame bursting, 帧的不同产生速率和大小会对需处理的帧的数量产生影响。

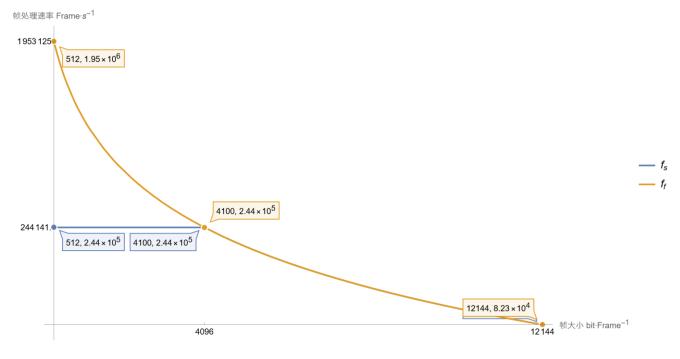
当帧平缓产生时, frame bursting 特性不生效, 从而帧的处理速率

$$f_s = \frac{b}{\max\{n, 512 \times 8 \text{ bit} \cdot \text{Frame}^{-1}\}}$$

当帧快速产生时, frame bursting 特性生效, 从而帧的处理速率

$$f_f = \frac{b}{n} \times \max \left\{ 1, \frac{n \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{512 \times 8 \text{ bit} \cdot \text{Frame}^{-1}}{n} \right\rfloor}{512 \times 8 \text{ bit} \cdot \text{Frame}^{-1}} \right\}$$

计算结果如下:



22. In Fig. 4-27, four stations, A, B, C, and D, are shown. Which of the last two stations do you think is closest to A and why?

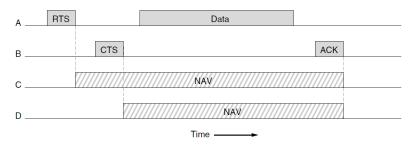


Figure 4-27. Virtual channel sensing using CSMA/CA.

解答:

C站点距离 A 点更近。这是因为 C站点能够对 A 站点的 RTS 做出响应,而 D站点没有。

- 24. A wireless LAN with one AP has 10 client stations. Four stations have data rates of 6 Mbps, four stations have data rates of 18 Mbps, and the last two stations have data rates of 54 Mbps. What is the data rate experienced by each station when all ten stations are sending data together, and
 - (a) TXOP is not used?
 - (b) TXOP is used?

解答:

(a) 不使用 TXOP 时,每个站点在占用信道时只发送一个数据帧,因此每个站点得到的速率为

$$b = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6 \text{ Mbps}} \times 4 + \frac{1}{18 \text{ Mbps}} \times 4 + \frac{1}{54 \text{ Mbps}} \times 2} = 1.08 \text{ Mbps}.$$

(b) 使用 TXOP 时,每个站点按照时间平均分配信道,因此每个站点的速率为原来的 $\frac{1}{10}$,即原速率为 6 Mbps 的站点得到的速率为 0.6 Mbps,原速率为 18 Mbps 的站点得到的速率为 1.8 Mbps,原速率为 54 Mbps 的站点得到的速率为 5.4 Mbps。

- 38. Consider the extended LAN connected using bridges B1 and B2 in Fig. 4-41(b). Suppose the hash tables in the two bridges are empty. List all ports on which a packet will be forwarded for the following sequence of data transmissions:
 - (a) A sends a packet to C.
 - (b) E sends a packet to F.
 - (c) F sends a packet to E.
 - (d) G sends a packet to E.
 - (e) D sends a packet to A.
 - (f) B sends a packet to F.

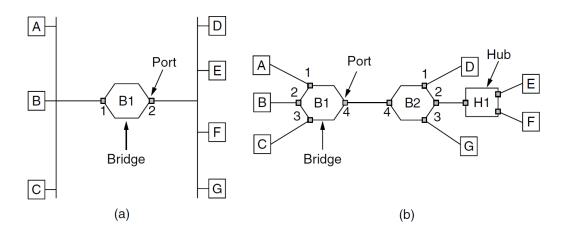


Figure 4-41. (a) Bridge connecting two multidrop LANs. (b) Bridges (and a hub) connecting seven point-to-point stations.

解答:

- (a) 当 A 发送数据包给 C 时,B1 将其转发到端口 2, 3, 4, 并在转发表中记录 A 和端口 1 的对应关系,B2 将其转发到端口 1, 2, 3, 并在转发表中记录 A 和端口 4 的对应关系。
- (b) 当 E 发送数据包给 F 时,B2 将其转发到端口 1, 3, 4, 并在转发表中记录 E 和端口 2 的对应关系,B1 将其转发给端口 1, 2, 3, 并在转发表中记录 E 和端口 4 的对应关系。
- (c) 当 F 发送数据包给 E 时,B2 在转发表中查找到了 E 对应端口 2,与输入端口相同,故其不转发,并在转发表中记录 F 和端口 2 的对应关系,B1 无法收到该数据包。

- (d) 当 G 发送数据包给 E 时,B2 在转发表中查找到了 E 对应端口 2,与输入端口不同,故其转发到端口 2,并在转发表中记录 G 和端口 3 的对应关系,B1 无法收到该数据包。
- (e) 当 D 发送数据包给 A 时,B2 在转发表中查找到了 A 对应端口 4,与输入端口不同,故其转发到端口 4,并在转发表中记 D 和端口 1 的对应关系,B1 在转发表中查找到了 A 对应端口 1,与输入端口不同,故其转发到端口 1,并在转发表中记 D 和端口 4 的对应关系。
- (f) 当 B 发送数据包给 F 时,B1 将其转发到端口 1, 3, 4, 并在转发表中记 B 和端口 2 的对应关系,B2 在转发表中查找到了 F 对应端口 2, 与输入端口不同,故其转发到端口 2, 并在转发表中记 B 和端口 4 的对应关系。

39. Store-and-forward switches have an advantage over cut-through switches with respect to damaged frames. Explain what it is.

解答:

存储转发式交换机首先需要接受完整的数据帧,经过校验后再转发。如果校验出错,则错误的帧将被丢弃。然而,直通式交换机在读取目的地址后就开始转发帧,即使检查出了错误,也无法丢弃该帧(已经发出),使得错误的帧依旧在网络中传输。

因此,从题目选取的角度来看,存储转发式交换机有效地减少 了错误的帧在网络中的传播次数,在此方面具有显著的优势。 41. To make VLANs work, configuration tables are needed in the bridges. What if the VLANs of Fig. 4-47 used hubs rather than switches? Do the hubs need configuration tables, too? Why or why not?

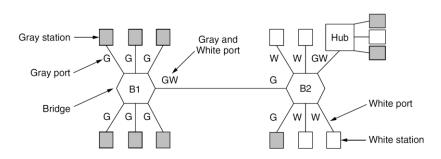


Figure 4-47. Two VLANs, gray and white, on a bridged LAN.

解答:

集线器是物理层设备。它不可能也绝不会需要配置表,因为它只是将多条物理信道连接起来的设备,也无法识别 LAN 帧中的 VLAN ID 并进行相应操作,只能将帧从一个端口转发到其他所有端口。

42. In Fig. 4-48, the switch in the legacy end domain on the right is a VLAN-aware switch. Would it be possible to use a legacy switch there? If so, how would that work? If not, why not?

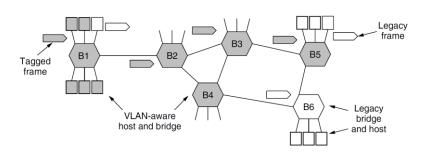


Figure 4-48. Bridged LAN that is only partly VLAN aware. The shaded symbols are VLAN aware. The empty ones are not.

解答:

可以将 B5 换成一个传统交换机。此时,B5 发送的传统帧进入 VLAN 域时,增加标签的工作将由 B3 完成,VLAN 域内的帧转发给 B5 时,去除标签的工作同样由 B3 完成。

补充题 1、A 1-km-long, 10-Mbps CSMA/CD LAN (not 802.3) has a propagation speed of 200 m/µsec. Repeaters are not allowed in this system. Data frames are 256 bits long, including 32 bits of header, checksum, and other overhead. The first opportunity after a successful transmission is reserved for the receiver to send a 32-bit acknowledgement frame. What is the effective data rate, excluding overhead, assuming there are no collisions?

解答:

由题可知,信号线长度 $l=1\times 10^3$ m,信号传播速度 $v=2\times 10^8$ m·s⁻¹,传输时延 $t_{\rm trans}=\frac{256\,{\rm bit}}{10\,{\rm Mbps}}=25.6\,{\rm \mu s}$,传播时延 $\tau=t_{\rm prop}=\frac{l}{v}$

竞争时隙

$$2 \cdot \tau = 2 \cdot \frac{l}{v} = 2 \times \frac{1 \times 10^3 \text{ m}}{2 \times 10^8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{s}.$$

从而有效负载比例

$$\eta = \frac{t_{\text{trans}}}{t_{\text{trans}} + 2 \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot t_{\text{prop}}} \times \frac{(256 - 32) \text{ bit}}{256 \text{ bit}} \times 100\%$$
$$= 49.122807017543859649122807017544\%.$$

有效数据传输速率

$$b_{\mathrm{effective}} = \eta \cdot b \approx 4.91 \,\mathrm{Mbps}.$$