

# Graded Assessment – Peer-to-Peer Protocols

Quiz, 10 questions

**15/15 points (100%)**

## Congratulations! You passed!

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points

1.

Given 3 bits for sequence numbers, what is the maximum sliding window size at the receiver in Go Back 3 ARQ?

☐ 3☒ 7**Correct**

In go-back-N, the maximum number of frames that can be outstanding is  $2^m - 1$ , where m is the number of bits in sequence number.

☐ 8☐ None of the above2 / 2  
points

2.

Given 3 bits for sequence numbers in Selective Repeat ARQ. If the sender already set the sliding window size to be 4, what is the maximum sliding window size at the receiver?

☐ 3☐ 8☐ 7☒ None of the above**Correct**

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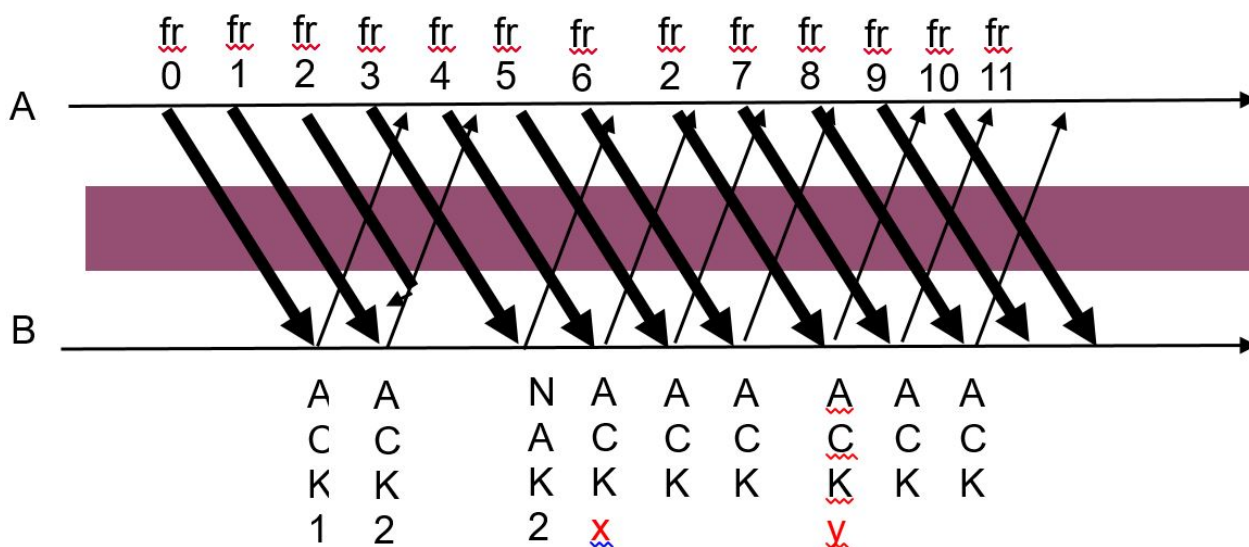
In Selective repeat, the sliding window size at the sender plus the sliding window size at the receiver must be equal to  $2n$ , where  $n$  is the number of bits in sequence number. In this question, the sender has window size 4, which means the receiver has window size  $8 - 4 = 4$ .

**15/15 points (100%)**



3.

Consider Selective Repeat ARQ flow control protocol. In the following scenario, what should be the value of frame number  $x$  at receiver B?



3

2

**Correct**

Even frame 3 is received, the frame 2 is still missing in the receiver buffer. Therefore, receiver acknowledges frame 2, meaning it expects the next frame to be frame 2 in the next sliding window.

4

☐ None of the above



## 4. Graded Assessment - Peer-to-Peer Protocols

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4. In the scenario above, what should be the value of frame number  $y$  at receiver B?

☐ 3

☐ 8

☒ 7

**Correct**

Because Selective Repeat approach buffers those out-of-sequence but correct frames (3, 4, 5, 6), when missing frame 2 is received correctly, the sliding window moves forward and acknowledges the next frame to receive to 7.

☐ None of the above



2 / 2  
points

5.

If the probability of error is very low in a communication link, which of the following statements is true about performance of ARQ protocol?

☐ Stop-and-wait and Go-back-N ARQ protocols have similar performance

☐ Stop-and-wait and Selective Repeat ARQ protocols have similar performance

☒ Go-back-N ARQ and Selective Repeat ARQ protocols have similar performance

**Correct**

When the probability of error is very low, the chance of out-of-order but correct frame is very low as well. Selective repeat performs similarly with go-back-N.

☐ None of the above



1 / 1  
point

6.

In peer-to-peer protocol, the purpose of Automatic Repeat Request is

☒ to ensure a sequence of information packet is delivered in order

**Correct**

Correct. Refer to Stop-and-Wait ARQ lecture

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Un-selected is correct



to ensure a sequence of information packet is delivered without errors or duplication despite transmission errors and losses

Correct

Correct. Refer to Stop-and-Wait ARQ lecture



to ensure a sequence of information packet is delivered out-of-order

Un-selected is correct



1 / 1  
point

7.

Which of the basic elements of ARQ is associated with negative acknowledgement



ACKs



NAKs

Correct

Correct. Refer to Stop-and-Wait ARQ lecture



Timeout mechanism



Error detecting code



1 / 1  
point

8.

In Go-Back-N ARQ, a procedure where transmission of a new frame is begun before the completion of time of the previous frame transmission is called



Transitioning



Pipelining

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Correct. Refer to S&W Performance, and Go-Back-N ARQ lecture

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- ☐ Channeling
  - ☐ None of the above
- 



1 / 1  
point

9.

In Stop-and-Wait protocol, sequence number are not required

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

**Correct**

Correct. Refer to Stop-and-Wait ARQ lecture

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1 / 1  
point

10.

The disadvantage of Stop-and-Wait protocol

- ☐ Error free communication channel does not exist
- ☐ Acknowledgement may get lost
- ☐ Deadlock situation may occur
- ☒ All of the above

**Correct**

Correct. Refer to Stop-and-Wait ARQ lecture

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