

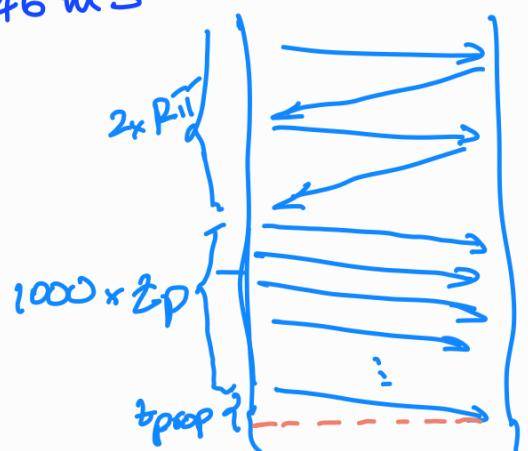
$$1. \quad 1KB \left| \frac{1024B}{1KB} \right| \frac{8 \text{ bits}}{1B} = 8,192 \text{ bits.}$$

### 1.1 time-per-packet

$$t_p = \frac{8,192 \text{ bits}}{1.5 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{bits}}{\text{sec}}} = 5.46 \text{ ms}$$

propagation time.

$$t_{\text{prop}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ RTT}$$



Total time

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2 \times \text{RTT} + 1000 \times t_p + t_{\text{prop}} \\ &= 2.5(100) + 1000(5.46) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 250 + 5460$$

$$= 5710 \text{ ms}$$

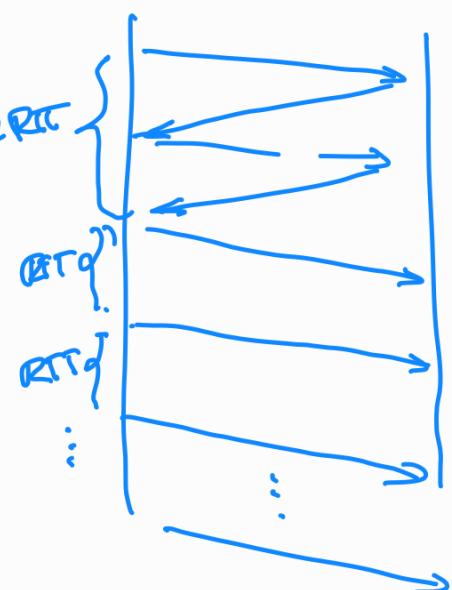
$$= 5.71 \text{ sec.}$$

1.2.

$$T = 2 \times \text{RTT} + 1000 \times t_p + t_{\text{prop}} + 999 \times \text{RTT}$$

$$= 5.71 + 99.9$$

$$= 105.61 \text{ sec.}$$

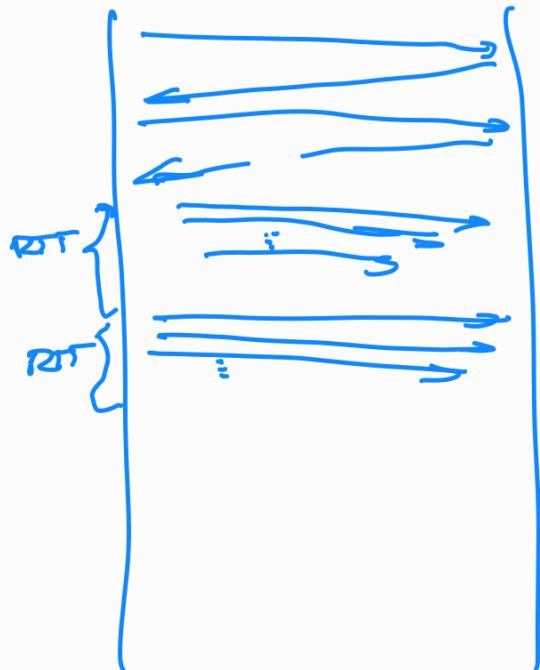


1.3

$$\frac{1000}{20} = 50.$$

For the last group of 20  
we need only  $1/2$  RTT of  
propagation

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2 \times \text{RTT} + 4^9 \text{RTT} + \frac{1}{2} \text{RTT} \\ &= 51.5 \text{ (100)} \\ &= 8.15 \text{ sec.} \end{aligned}$$



1.4

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 512. = 1023. \quad (489)$$

$$\log_2 512 = 9.$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2 \times \text{RTT} + 9 \times \text{RTT} + \frac{1}{2} \text{RTT} \\ &= 11.5 \text{ RTT} \\ &= 1.15 \text{ sec.} \end{aligned}$$

- 2.
- > Each address should have a component that allows for grouping of several addresses close to each other. For example, the postal code in a mailing address. This helps letters to be routed faster.
  - > If we want to send a message to all or a group of devices, we should have special addresses that allow us to do this

- 3.
1. Open a file : delay sensitive, only opening -
  2. Read contents: BW sensitive -
  3. List the contents of a directory - delay sensitive
  4. Display the attributes of a file - delay sensitive.

4.

$$\# \text{ packets} = \frac{1 \times 10^6}{\text{packet data size}}$$

$$\text{lost bytes} = \frac{\text{packet data size}}{\text{packet size}}$$

packet size	<u>total overhead + lost bytes</u>
1,000	$100 \times \frac{10^6}{1,000} + 1,000 = 101,000$
5,000	$100 \times \frac{10^6}{5,000} + 5,000 = 25,000$
10,000	$100 \times \frac{10^6}{10,000} + 10,000 = 20,000$ <span style="color:red">optimal</span>
20,000	$100 \times \frac{10^6}{20,000} + 20,000 = 25,000$

$$5. \cdot \quad 11001001 \quad x^3 + 1$$

5.1

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11001001000 \quad | \quad 11001 \\
 \underline{1001} \\
 01011 \\
 1001 \\
 \hline 001000 \\
 1001 \\
 \hline 0001100 \\
 1001 \\
 \hline 01010 \\
 1001 \\
 \hline 0011
 \end{array}$$

.

$\nearrow$  remainder

Message: 1101001011

5.2

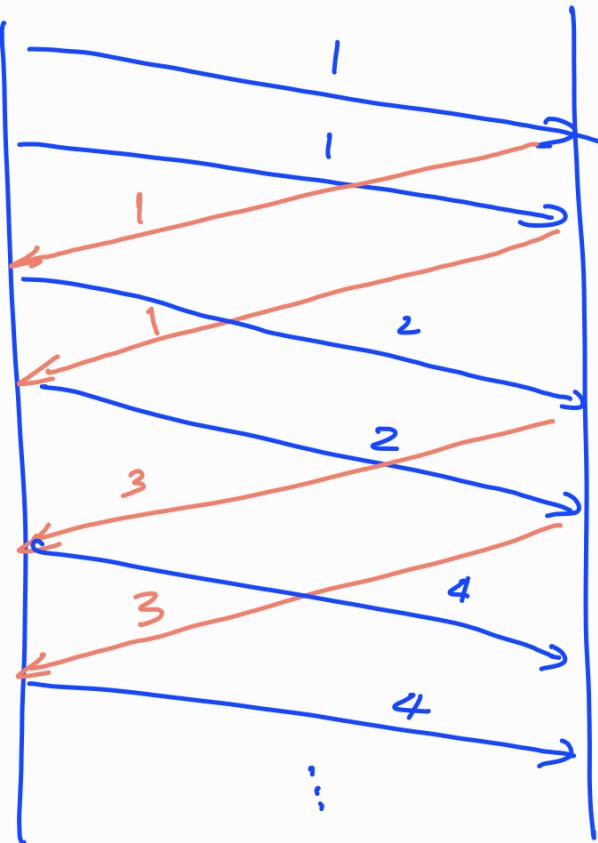
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1001001011 \quad | \quad 1001 \\
 \underline{1001} \\
 001011 \\
 1001 \\
 \hline 0010
 \end{array}$$

$\nearrow$

remainder  $\neq 0 \rightarrow$  error.

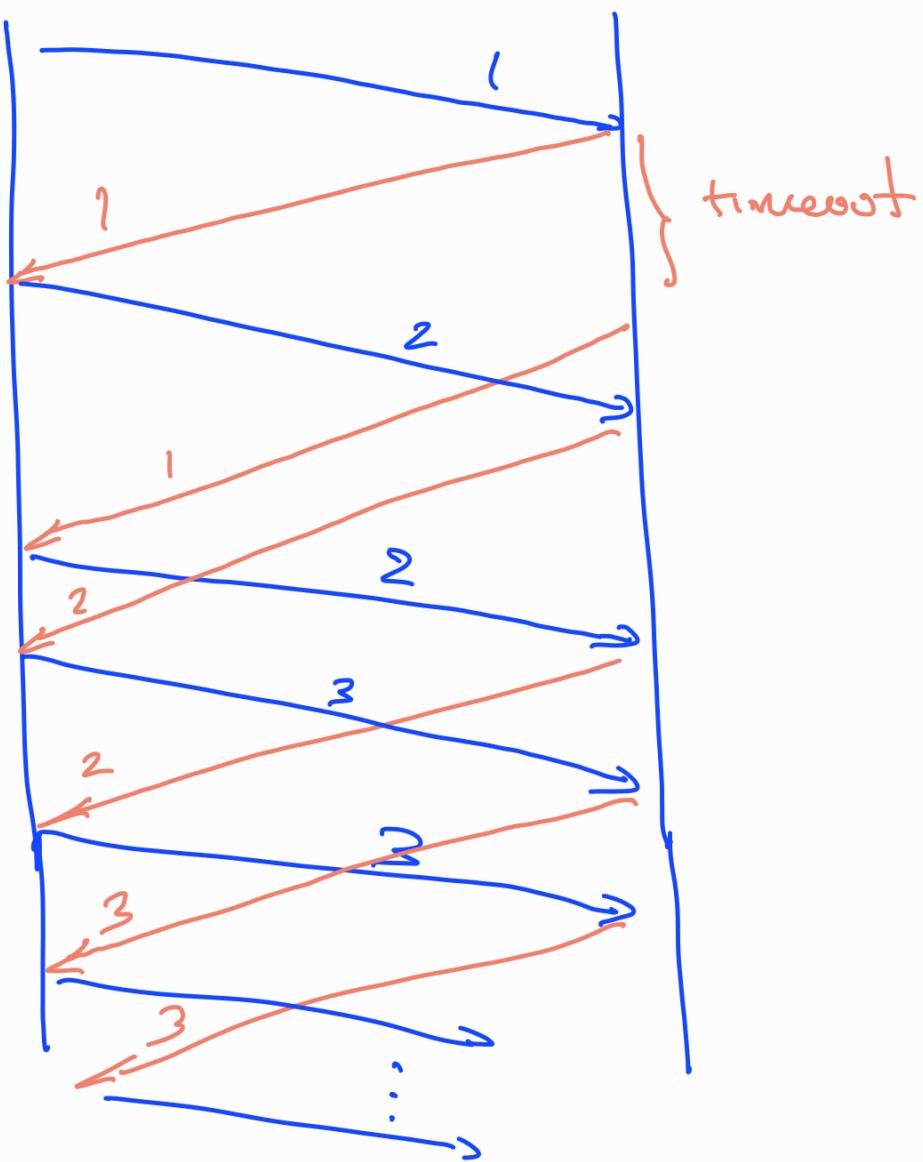
6.

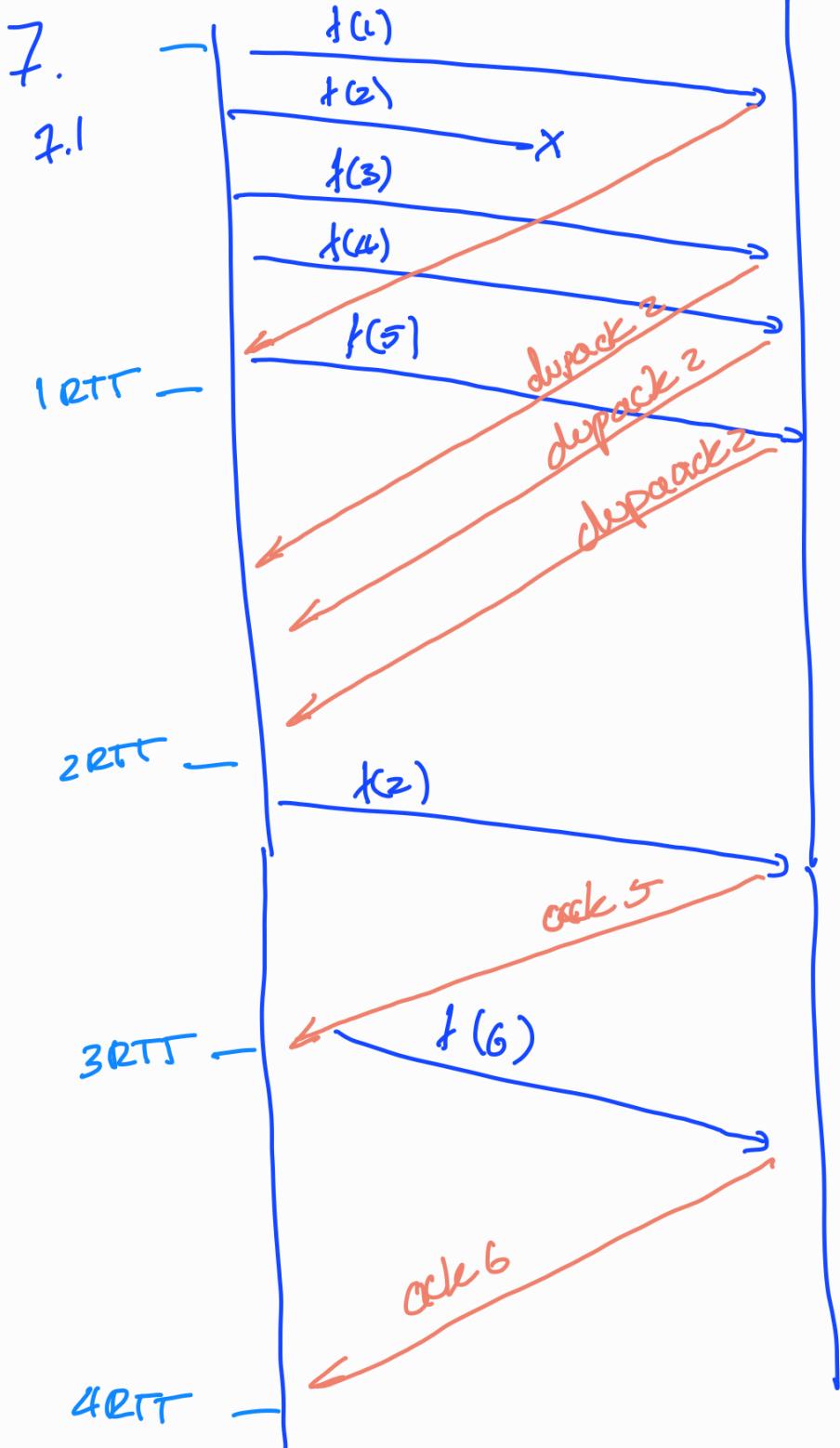
6.1



it doesn't stop.

6.2





7.2

