1.

- a. Emission time = Frame length/emission rate
- b. Propagation time = Diameter / S

The condition for CSMA/CD to work properly: Te >= 2Tp (any machine in the network needs to detect an incoming signal while sending to detect the collision)

- ⇒ ((Frame_length/emission_rate) / 2) * S >= Diameter
- c. Rule of three to compute the new diameter based on the rate 10 -> D

d. If we maintain the same diameter and increase the emission rate we need then to adjust the minimum frame length

2.

- a. Pt = Diameter/S
- b. Et = Frame_length/emission_rate
- c. Et_ack = 80/emission_rate
 Tt = Et*4 + Pt*2 + 2*1ms + Et_ack*4 + Pt*2

//the transfer time Tt = the emission time of a frame from the client + the propagation time to the switch + the reception time of the frame on the switch + the switching process time + the emission time of the frame from the switch + the propagation time to the server + the reception time of a frame on the server + the emission time of a acknowledgement from the server + the propagation time to the switch + the reception time of the acknowledgement on the switch + the emission time of the acknowledgement from the switch + the propagation time to the client + the reception time of the acknowledgement on the client

- d. How many frame for a message of 15Kbits Nb_frames = message_length / (frame_length 80)Ttotal = Tt * Nb_frames
- e. We send 1000 80 bits (data without headers) in Tt => the usful rate Ur = 1000 80 / Tt
- f. The latency of clients

Part 2

a.

Destination Mac address Source Mac address Protocol type : IP Other bytes are Data : layer 3 packet

FF FF FF FF FF FF D8 00 20 02 45 9E 08 00 00 01 08 00 06 04 00 01 08 00 20 02 45 9E 81 68 FE 06

00 00 00 00 00 00 08 1 68 FE 05 08 00 20 02 45 9E 08 00 20 07 0B 94 08 06 00 01 08 00 06 04 00

02 08 00 20 07 0B 94 81 68 FE 05 08 00 20 02 45 9E 81 68 FE 06

b. The server sends the message because it is a broadcast address