CST 428/528

Instructor: Anand Seetharam

Homework 6: Link Layer

Problem 1 (30 points)

Suppose that a packet's payload consists of 10 eight-bit values (e.g., representing ten ASCIIencoded characters) shown below. (Here, we have arranged the ten eight-bit values as five sixteen-bit values):

Compute the two-dimensional parity bits for each of the five rows and sixteen columns assuming even parity. Assume that the parity bit in the lower right corner is computed so that the parity of the row parity bits in the last row has even parity.

Problem 2 (20 points)

Now consider the example below that shows both the payload and the two-dimensional parity bits (shown in blue), and where exactly one of the payload or parity bits shown has been corrupted. In this example, even parity is used.

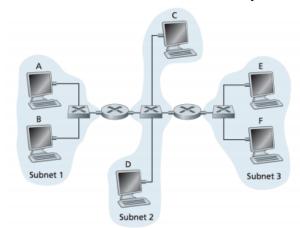
1101	1	110 100001011 101 100111010 101 000010001
1001	1	101 10011101 <mark>0</mark>
1111	0	101 000010001
1001	1	011 1111111111
1111	1	000 010010110
1101	1	101 101001000

Indicate the row and the column location of the bit that has flipped from its original value

```
(row, column) = (4,4)
```

Problem 3 (50 points)

Consider three LANs interconnected by two routers, as shown in the figure below.



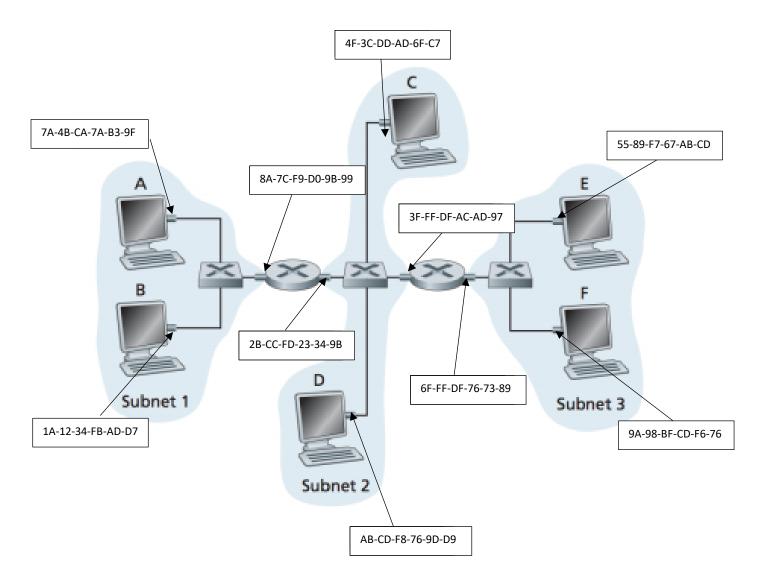
a. Assign IP addresses to all of the interfaces. For Subnet 1 use addresses of the form 192.168.1.xxx; for Subnet 2 uses addresses of the form 192.168.2.xxx; and for Subnet 3 use addresses of the form 192.168.3.xxx.

A: 192.168.1.001 B: 192.168.1.002

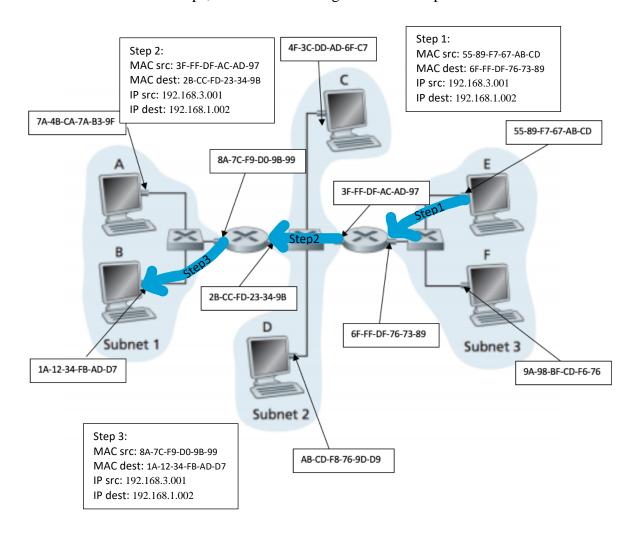
C: 192.168.2.001 D: 192.168.2.002

E: 192.168.3.001 F: 192.168.3.002

b. Assign MAC addresses to all of the adapters.



c. Consider sending an IP datagram from Host E to Host B. Suppose all of the ARP tables are up to date. Enumerate all the steps, as done for the single-router example in Section 5.4.1.



Repeat(c), now assuming that the ARP table in the sending host is empty (and the other tables are up to date).

