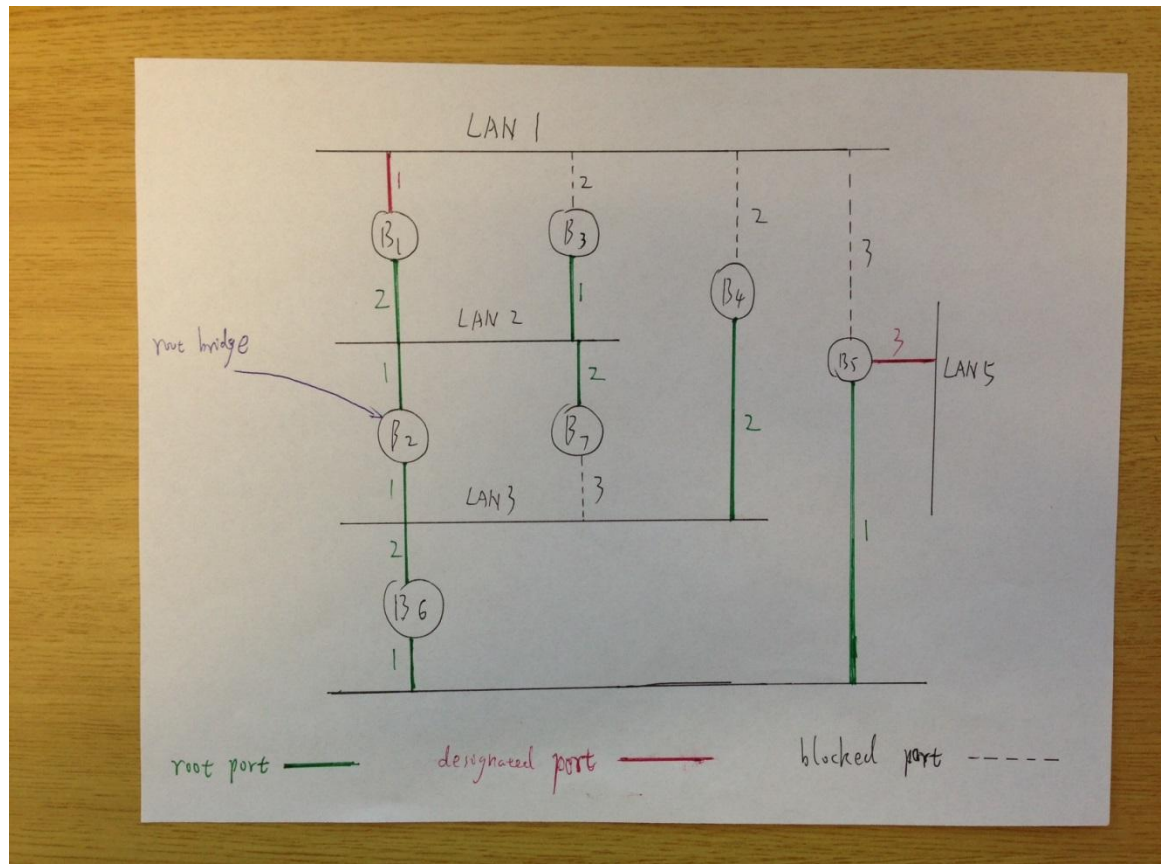


### HW5 solutions

1. The B1 and B2 Tables are as follows:

B1		B2	
G	2	G	1
D	4	D	3
A	1	A	1
P	4	P	2
J	4	J	4
C	3	C	1

2. The spanning tree is as follows:



3.  $d_{\text{trans\_frame}} = 1500 \times 8 \text{ bits} / 1 \text{ Mbps} = 12 \text{ ms}$   
 $d_R = d_{\text{prop}} + N \times d_{\text{proc}} = 1 \text{ Km} / 5 \text{ (Km/ms)} + 100 \times 1 \text{ bit} / 1 \text{ Mbps} = 0.3 \text{ ms} < 12 \text{ ms}$

Therefore, we can not use Model II, but we can use Model I.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Throughput} &= \text{Data\_length} / (d_R + d_{\text{trans\_frame}} + d_{\text{trans\_token}} + d_R / N) \\ &= 1500 \times 8 \text{ bits} / (0.3 \text{ ms} + 12 \text{ ms} + 0 \text{ ms} + 0.3 \text{ ms} / 100) \\ &= 975.4 \text{ Kbps} \end{aligned}$$

4.  $d_{\text{trans\_data}} = 1500 \times 8 \text{ bits} / 11 \text{ Mbps} = 1.09 \text{ ms}$   
 $d_{\text{trans\_control}} = 256 \text{ bits} / 11 \text{ Mbps} = 0.023 \text{ ms}$   
 $d_{\text{total}} = d_{\text{DIFS}} + 3 \times d_{\text{SIFS}} + 4 \times d_{\text{prop}} + d_{\text{trans\_data}} + 3 \times d_{\text{trans\_control}}$   
 $= 10.9 \times d_{\text{prop}} + 1.16 \text{ ms}$

5.

### 5) Checksum Error Detection:

Data Message  $\rightarrow$  (013A, 58BE, ABCD, E45D)

a)

#### Checksum calculation

	013A
	58BE
	ABCD
	E45D
	0000
	-----
	EA15
	→ 1

wrapped sum

EA16

↓ 1's complement

Checksum

15E9

#### b) Checksum Validation

	013A
	58BE
	ABCD
	E45D
	15E9
	-----
	FFFF
	→ 1

Checksum

partial sum

sum

FFFF

↓ 1's complement

0000

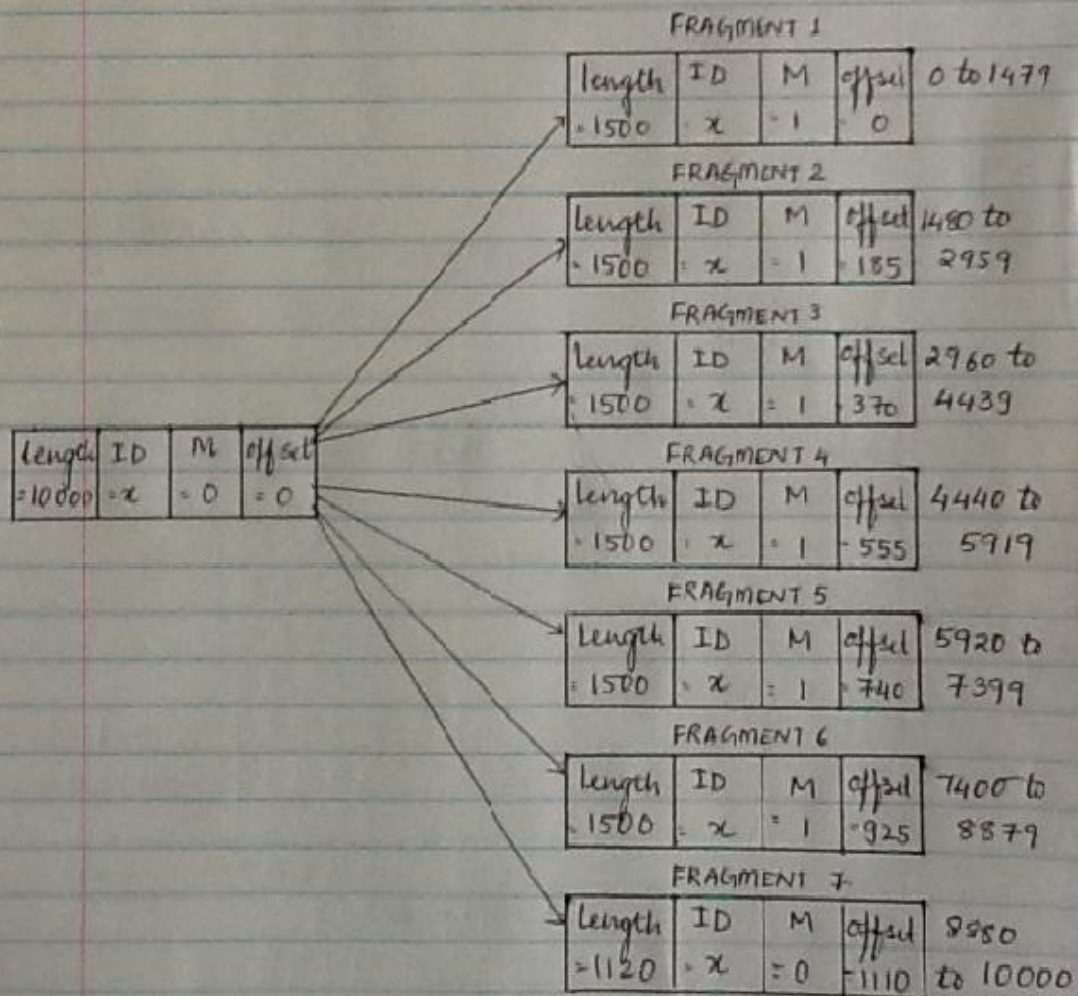
As the new checksum is 0000 validation @ B is positive.

6.

### ⑥ Packet Fragmentation:

Given: Packet Size  $\rightarrow$  10,000 bytes  
MTU  $\rightarrow$  1500 bytes

Each Fragment  $\rightarrow$  1480 + 20 bytes (header)  
last fragment  $\rightarrow$  1120 bytes





7. a)

The correct solution to part a) is as follows:

Network address: 200:150:122:64

Direct broadcast address: 200:150:122:127

IP range: 200:150:122:64 to 200:150:122:127

host IP range: 200:150:122:65 to 200:150:122:126

7. a) 200.150.122.64/26

The first 26 bits represent the network address and the next 6 bits represent the host ID.

<u>The network address is</u>	<u>Range of IP Addresses</u>
200.150.122.01000000	200.150.122.192
→ 200.150.122.192	to 200.150.122.255

<u>Direct broadcast address</u>	<u>Range of host IP Addresses</u>
200.150.122.255	200.150.122.193
	to 200.150.122.254

b) 250.87.10.254/16

The first 16 bits are the network address and the last 16 are the host ID.

<u>Network address</u>	<u>Range of IP Address</u>
250.87.0.0	250.87.0.0 to 250.87.255.255

<u>Direct Broadcast address</u>	<u>Range of host IP Addresses</u>
250.87.255.255	250.87.0.1 to 250.87.255.254

8..

8. There are 2048 subnets. So, number of bits for subnets = 11.

The subnets are as follows —

Subnet 0 : 128.125.0.0

Subnet 1 : 128.125.0.32

Subnet 2 : 128.125.0.64

⋮

⋮

Subnet 2046 : 128.125.255.192

Subnet 2047 : 128.125.255.224

For each subnet, there will be 32 IP addresses including the network address and the broadcast address.

Subnet 30

Network address : 128.125.4.96

Broadcast address : 128.125.4.127

Range of IP addresses : 128.125.4.96 to 128.125.4.127

Host Addresses : 128.125.4.97 to 128.125.4.126

Subnet 798

Network address : 128.125.99.192

Broadcast address : 128.125.99.223

Range of IP address : 128.125.99.192 to 128.125.99.223

Host IDs : 128.125.99.193 to 128.125.99.222

Subnet 2031

Network address : 128.125.253.224

Broadcast address : 128.125.253.255

Range of IP address : 128.125.253.224 to 128.125.253.255

Host IDs : 128.125.253.225 to 128.125.253.254