

CS 655: Introduction to Computer Networks

Fall 2022

Homework 3

To be completed individually. Please review the academic conduct rules mentioned in the syllabus. Answer all questions. Submit on Gradescope.

This assignment is part of BU CS 655 material and is provided for educational purposes. Please do NOT share or post this assignment handout or solution, on any public site, e.g. github. Of course, you are not allowed to share your solution with classmates.

- Suppose that you are using an extended version of TCP Reno that allows window sizes much larger than 64K bytes¹. Suppose you are using it over a 1Gbps link with a round-trip time of 100ms. The sender's buffer is 10MB and the TCP receiver's buffer is 5MB. Assume the sender's buffer is initially empty and the receiver's buffer is initially full.
(a) How many segments can the sender transmit before the window reaches size of a single segment, assuming the receiver's buffer is full?
(b) How many segments can the sender transmit before the window reaches a value higher than the receiver's buffer size?
(c) If the sender's buffer is initially empty and the receiver's buffer is initially full, how many segments can the sender transmit before the window reaches a value higher than the receiver's buffer size?
(d) If the sender's buffer is initially empty and the receiver's buffer is initially full, how many segments can the sender transmit before the window reaches a value higher than the receiver's buffer size?
- Consider the network diagram below. The links are labeled with their costs. Assume the network is initially empty. Give the shortest (least cost) route from node A to node B, and from node C to node D.



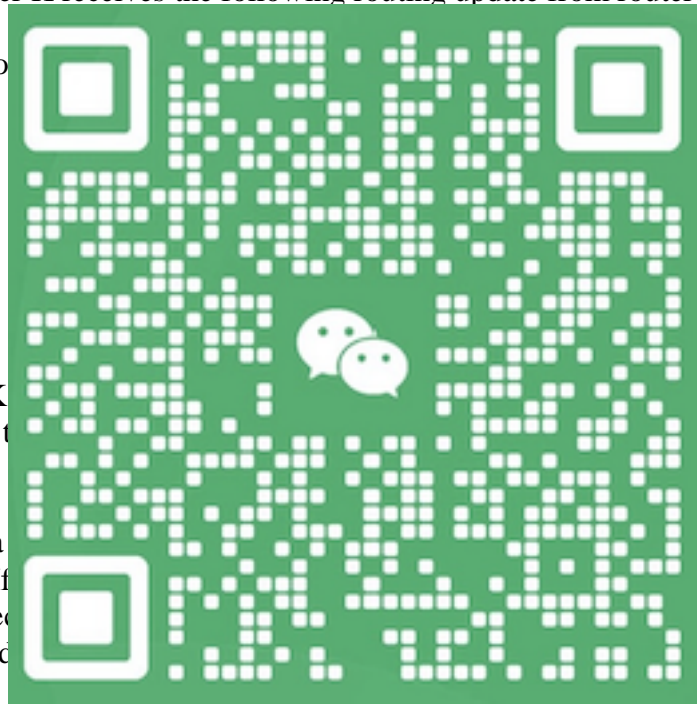
¹ A 16-bit receiver's advertised window in the TCP segment means that $2^{16} = 64K$ bytes is traditionally a maximum limit on the send window.

- Consider a campus-area network that runs the distance-vector routing protocol RIP (Routing Information Protocol), where router K has the following routing table.

Destination	Distance	Next-Hop
Net 1	0	direct
Net 2	0	direct
Net 5	8	Router L
Net 17	6	Router M
Net 24	6	Router J
Net 30	2	Router Q
Net 42	2	Router J

Suppose router K receives the following routing update from router J.

Destination
Net 1
Net 5
Net 17
Net 22
Net 24
Net 30
Net 42



Give router K the routing update from router J. Note that RIP assumes the metric is 1.

- Assume a network with 60 switches (nodes). If each switch is connected to twice as many other switches as it is connected to, how many links are exchanged between the switches? How many links are up by the switches to other nodes.

- Solve the exercise given in the [GENI lab on “Designing subnets”](#).
- What are the CIDR addresses for a network if all its addresses start with 145.98? And if this network has exactly two subnets, what are the CIDR addresses for each of its subnets?