## **CS 655: Computer Networks**

## **Fall 2024**

## Homework 1

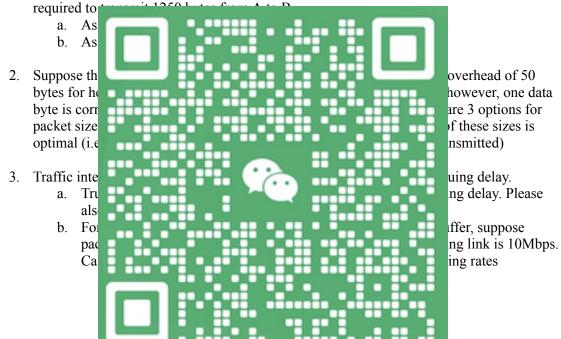
To be completed individually or in group size of two. Please review the academic conduct rules mentioned in the syllabus.

Answer all questions. Submit on Gradescope.

1. Hosts A and B are each connected to a router R via 100Mbps links as shown.



The propagation delay on each link is 20 µs. R is a store-and-forward device; it begins relaying a received packet 35 µs after it has finished receiving it. Calculate the total time



4. There are 3 ing 100Mbps, 20Mbps and 50Mbps. We define **throughput** as the measurement of all data transferring (whether that be useful or not), **goodput** measures useful data only. (For simplicity, only consider retransmissions as overhead)



- a. Suppose both routers R1 and R2 have infinite buffers. What are the throughputs and goodputs when A sends at rate 5Mbps, 10Mbps, 20Mbps, 50Mbps and 100Mbps?
- b. Suppose R1's buffer is infinite while R2's buffer can only hold one packet. What's the answer for a) now?
- c. Suppose both R1 and R2's buffer is finite, what will happen if A keeps sending at rate 50Mbps? What's the throughput? What will happen to goodput?

- 5. The Unix utility ping can be used to find the RTT to various Internet hosts. Read the man page for ping, and use it to find the RTT to <a href="www.google.com">www.google.com</a>. Measure the RTT values at different times of day and compare the results. What do you think accounts for the differences?
- 6. The Unix utility traceroute, or its Windows equivalent tracert, can be used to find the sequence of routers through which a message is routed. Use this to find the path from your site to <a href="www.google.com">www.google.com</a>. How well does the number of hops correlate with the measured RTTs (is the RTT measured for router i always less than that for router i + 1)? Have you observed any packet loss?

