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15035

(a) Answer Chapter 4 Textbook Review Questions: R5,

R10, R14, R18, R19

R5

Single packet: guaranteed delivery; guaranteed delivery with guaranteed maximum delay. Flow of packets: in-order packet delivery; guaranteed minimal bandwidth; guaranteed maximum jitter. None of these services is provided by the Internet’s network layer. ATM’s CBR service provides both guaranteed delivery and timing. ABR does not provide any of these services.

R10

So the packet loss can occur if the queue size at the output port grows large because of slow outing line- speed. This can’t be prevented.

R14

HOL blocking – a queued packet in an input queue must wait for transfer through the fabric because it is blocked by another packet at the head of the line. It occurs at the input port.

R18

Typically the wireless router includes a DHCP server. DHCP is used to assign IP addresses to the 5 PCs and to the router interface. Yes, the wireless router also uses NAT as it obtains only one IP address from the ISP.

R19

IPv4 is the fourth version of the Internet Protocol (IP). It is used on packet-switched Link Layer networks such as Ethernet. IPv4 uses the best effort delivery method, which does not provide a guarantee of delivery. IPv4 packet is made up of a header and a data section. This header contains fourteen fields. IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6) is the version of IP that followed the IPv4. IPv6 was developed as a solution to the address exhaustion of IPv4. IPv6 packets are also made up of a header and a data section. The IPv6 header is made up of fixed size part that could provide the main functionality and the option to extend the header to include special features.

Made Question

1. We learned that what may need to process millions of flows of packets between different source-destination pairs at the same time ? (Textbook chapter 4 under summary p.g.412)

a>router

b>IP address

c> protocol stack

d>multicast

e>protocol

2. Which is not included as 6 link layer hops between wireless host and server? (Textbook chapter 5 p.g.435)

a>home network

b>company network

c>National or Global ISP

d>Enterprise network

e>Local or Regional ISP

3. The ability of the receiver to both detect and correct errors is known as? (Textbook chapter 5 p.g.442)

a>forward error correction (FEC).

b> forward error message (FEM)

c> backward error detection (BED)

d> backward error correction (BEC)

e> A or D