



## TCP/IP Networking 2016 Test 5

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**Grading:**

For each question, exactly one of the four proposed answers is correct. If the good answer and only the good answer box is crossed  $\Rightarrow +1$  point. If one bad answer box is crossed and no other box is crossed  $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} = -0.333$  point. If 0 or more than 1 answer box is crossed  $\Rightarrow +0$  point.

← Please encode your SCIPER number here and write your full name in the box below. ↓

Name, First Name:

.....

**Question 1** “Redistribution of BGP into the IGP” means :

- ☐ All routes learnt by BGP are repeated inside the internal BGP mesh as long as they are allowed by import and export policies.
- ☐ All routes learnt by E-BGP are repeated inside the internal BGP mesh as long as they are allowed by import and export policies.
- ☐ All routes learnt by I-BGP are repeated inside the internal BGP mesh as long as they are allowed by import and export policies.
- ☐ All network prefixes learnt by BGP are propagated by the interior routing protocol inside the autonomous system.

**Question 2** A TCP-friendly application is...

- ☐ A TCP application that fully exploits the congestion control features of TCP.
- ☐ A UDP application that sends at a rate similar to what it would obtain if it were using TCP.
- ☐ A TCP application that fully exploits the streaming oriented nature of TCP.
- ☐ A UDP application that gives priority to TCP flows.

**Question 3** Say which of the following statements are true:

1. when a BGP router  $R$  receives a route from a BGP peer  $R'$ ,  $R$  knows that  $R'$  has selected this route as best route
2. I-BGP peers must be on-link

☐ 1 and not 2.      ☐ 2 and not 1.      ☐ 1 and 2.      ☐ Neither 1 nor 2.

**Question 4** Say what is true:

1. The goal of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) is to avoid packet losses due to congestion in routers, when combined with TCP congestion control.
2. When a router implements Random Early Detection (RED) it may discard packets even when buffers are not full.

☐ Neither 1 nor 2.      ☐ Both 1 and 2.      ☐ 1 and not 2.      ☐ 2 and not 1.



**Question 5** A BGP router  $R$  learnt a route from an I-BGP peer and accepts it as a new best route. The import and export policies allow the route. Say which of the following statements are true

1.  $R$  can export the route to any I-BGP peer
2.  $R$  can export the route to any E-BGP peer if this creates no AS path loop

☐ 1 and 2. ☐ 1 and not 2. ☐ Neither 1 nor 2. ☐ 2 and not 1.

**Question 6** Say which of the following statements are true:

1. a BGP router periodically sends all its best routes to its BGP neighbours as long as the export policy allows
2. a BGP router periodically sends all the routes it knows of to its BGP neighbours as long as the import and export policies allow

☐ 2 and not 1. ☐ 1 and 2. ☐ Neither 1 nor 2 ☐ 1 and not 2.

**Question 7** When a TCP source detects by timeout that a packet is lost...

- ☐ it goes into slow start. ☐ it goes into fast recovery.  
☐ it goes into congestion avoidance. ☐ it divides the congestion window by 2.

**Question 8** The BGP router  $R$  receives the following updates, which are both accepted by the import policy.

DEST = 9.9.8/23 AS-PATH= 666 555 444 NEXT-HOP = 1.2.3.4

DEST = 9.9.9/24 AS-PATH= 333 222 111 999 NEXT-HOP = 4.3.2.1

$R$  has no other route to these destinations. Which routes will the decision process select ?

☐ The first and not the second. ☐ Both. ☐ The second and not the first. ☐ None.

**Question 9** Which of the formulas below gives the throughput  $\theta$  of a non-ECN long-lived TCP connection with round trip time  $T$  and constant segment size  $L$  that experiences loss probability  $q$  (where  $C$  is some numerical constant) ?

☐  $\theta = \frac{CL}{T\sqrt{q}}$ . ☐  $\theta = \frac{CT}{L\sqrt{q}}$ . ☐  $\theta = \frac{C}{LT\sqrt{q}}$ . ☐  $\theta = \frac{C\sqrt{q}}{TL}$

**Question 10** For long lived TCP connections, the rate they obtain is according to...

- ☐ a concave utility function that has a bias in favour of connections with small RTT. ☐ a utility function that expresses maxmin fairness but with a bias in favour of connections with large RTT.  
☐ a utility function that expresses maxmin fairness but with a bias in favour of connections with small RTT. ☐ a concave utility function that has a bias in favour of connections with large RTT.