**CSC017 Fall 2024 Final Exam Sample Questions**

**Student Name： ID：**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Total Points** |  |

Each multiple choice question has exactly one correct choice as answer. If there are multile choices that are correct, please seChapt the choice “All of the above”. If there are no choice that is correct, please seChapt the choice “None of the above”.

Chap 3.

Consider the figure below in which a TCP sender and receiver communicate over a connection in which the sender->receiver segments may be lost. The TCP sender sends an initial window of 5 segments. Suppose the initial value of the sender->receiver sequence number is 397 and the first 5 segments each contain 296 bytes. The delay between the sender and receiver is 7 time units, and so the first segment arrives at the receiver at t=8. As shown in the figure below, 2 of the 5 segment(s) are lost between the segment and receiver.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

a) Give the sequence numbers associated with each of the 5 segments sent by the sender. Format your answer as: a,b,c,... (Hint: Sequence numbers are equal to the sum of the previous bytes sent and the old sequence number)

ANS: 397,693,989,1285,1581

b) Give the ACK numbers the receiver sends in response to each of the segments. If a segment never arrives use 'x' to denote it, and format your answer as: a,b,c,... (Hint: ACKs cumulatively add the bytes received to the sequence number.)

ANS: 693,989,x,x, 989

Chap 4.

Consider the pattern of red and green packet arrivals to a router’s output port queue, shown below. Suppose each packet takes one time slot to be transmitted, and can only begin transmission at the beginning of a time slot after its arrival. Give your answer as 7 ordered digits (each corresponding to the packet number of a departing packet), with a single space between each digit, and no spaces before the first or after the last digit, e.g., in a form like 7 6 5 4 3 2 1.

A diagram of numbers and question marks

Description automatically generated

a) Indicate the sequence of departing packet numbers (at t = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8) under FCFS scheduling.

ANS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

b) Indicate the sequence of departing packet numbers (at t = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8) under priority scheduling, where red packets have higher priority.

ANS: 1 4 5 2 3 7 6

c) Indicate the sequence of departing packet numbers (at t = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8) under round robin scheduling, where red starts a round if there are both red and green packets ready to transmit after an empty slot.

ANS: 1 2 4 3 5 6 7

Chap 4. Subnetting.

a) What is the maximum # of interfaces in the 223.1.2/25 network?

b) What is the maximum # of interfaces in the 223.1.3/28 network?

Including the network address (all host bits in the IP address equal to 0) and broadcast address (all host bits in the IP address equal to 1).

c) Which of the following addresses can NOT be used by an interface in the 223.1.3/28 network? Check all that apply.

223.1.3.6, 223.1.3.2, 223.1.3.16, 223.1.2.6, 223.1.3.28

ANS:

a) In 223.1.2/24 Network, since 32-25=7 bits for host address, hence maximum # of Interfaces = 2^7=128

b) In 223.1.3/28 Network, since 32-28=4 bits for host address, hence maximum # of Interfaces = 2^4=16

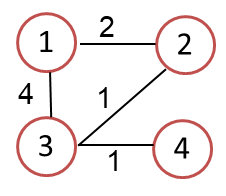
c) In 223.1.3/28 Network, since 32-28=4 bits for host address, hence maximum # of Interfaces = 2^4=16, ranging from 0 to 15. Hence

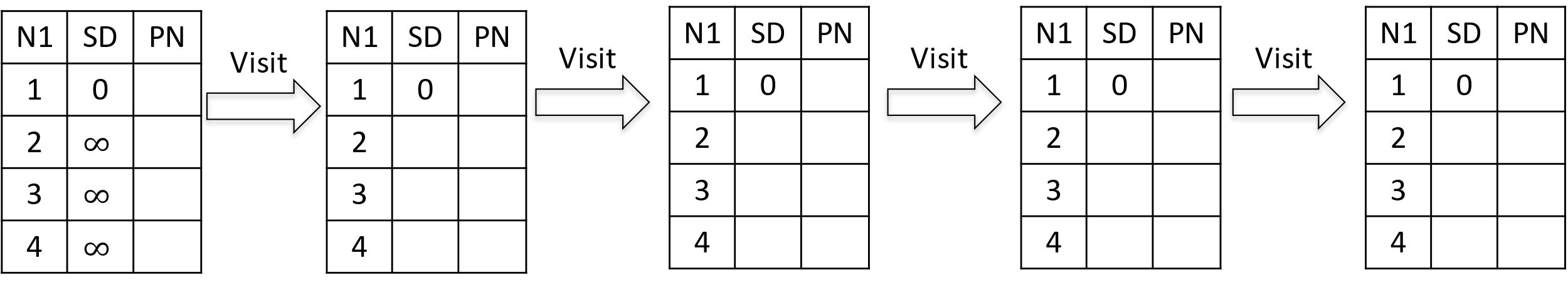
223.1.3.6, 223.1.3.2 are OK

223.1.3.16, 223.1.3.28 are not OK since the host ID exceeds 15

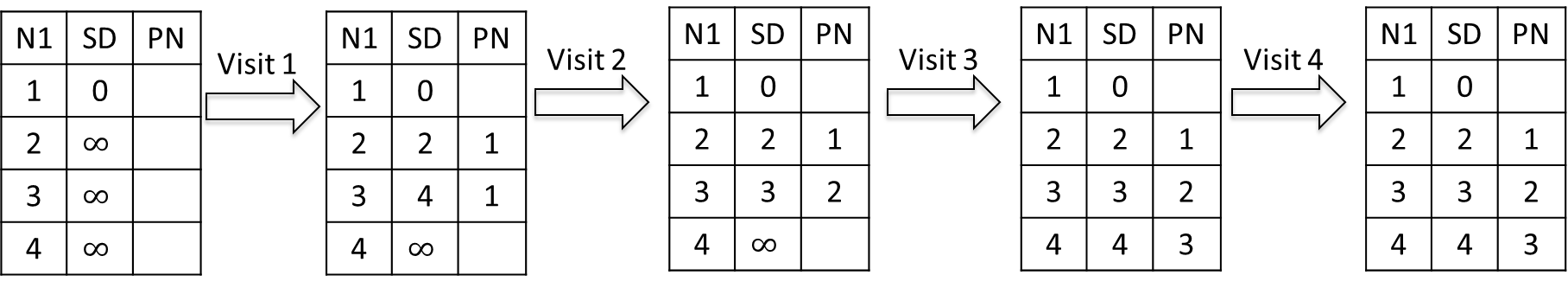
223.1.2.6 is not OK since network address 223.1.2 does not match 223.1.3

Chap. 5.0. Use Dijkstra’s algorithm to find shortest paths starting from source vertex 1 for the following undirected graph. SD: Shortest Distance. PN: Previous Node



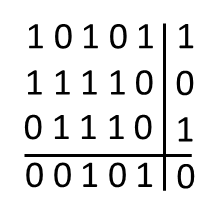


ANS:



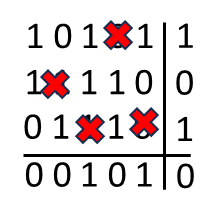
Chap 6.1 6.2

Consider multiple parity bits for a two-dimensional array of data bits: Transmit data as a block of i rows of j bits per row and add parity bit to each row and each column. For i rows and j columns, compute j column parity bits (last row), i row bits (last column), and one corner parity bit computed by the row and column parity bits. Suppose i=j=4, and the error-free data block and the parity bits are shown below.



Consider the following bit error patterns. Give the number of row parity errors, column parity errors, and corner parity errors.

a)



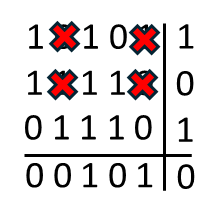
ANS: 4-bit error causes

\_2\_row parity errors

\_4\_column parity errors

\_0\_corner parity errors

b)



ANS: 4-bit error causes

\_0\_row parity errors

\_0\_column parity errors

\_0\_corner parity errors

Chap. 6.1 6.2

Suppose that a packet 1001 1100 1010 0011 is transmitted using Internet checksum (N=4-bit integer). What is the value of the checksum? Show your calculation process.

ANS: One’s complement sum for 4-bit integers is defined as sum modulo 2N, N=4, and adding any overflow of high order bits back into low-order bits, then taking one’s complement.

0011+1010 = 1101

1101+1100 = 1001+1 = 1010

1010+1001 = 0011+1 = 0100.

So, the Internet checksum is 1011, the one’s complement of 0100.

You can also do it in one step as shown below. (This can be cumbersome if the numbers are large and you have large carries at each step, so adding each number one step at a time may be easier.) A number and a number with red and black numbers

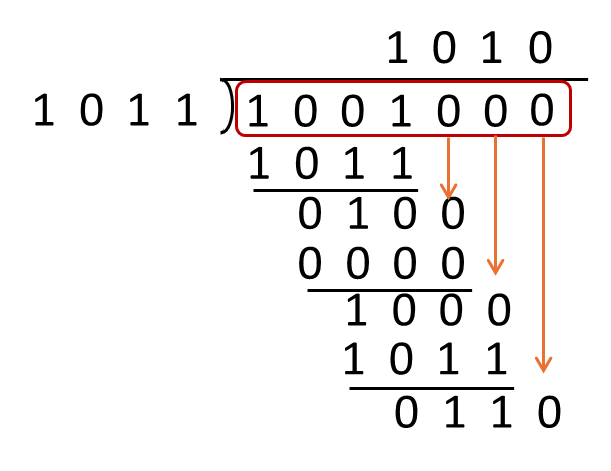
Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Chap. 6.1 6.2

A bit stream 1001 is transmitted using the standard CRC method. The generator is 1011. Show the actual bit string transmitted. Show the modulo 2 division process.

ANS: D=1001, G=1011, r=3. Compute R

The message after appending three zeros is 1001000. The remainder on dividing 1001000 by 1011 is 110. So, the actual bits transmitted are 1001110.



Chap 7.1

Q1: Consider the codes for two senders: Sender 1 Code: (1,-1,-1,-1,1,-1,-1,-1), Sender 2 Code: (1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1). Are they orthogonal?

ANS: Inner product (1,-1,-1,-1,1,-1,-1,-1) ⋅ (1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1) = 4, so not orthogonal

Q2: Consider the codes for two senders: Sender 1 Code: (1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,-1,-1), Sender 2 Code: (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,-1). Are they orthogonal?

ANS: inner product (1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,-1,-1)⋅ (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,-1) = 0, so they are orthogonal

Q3: With the codes in Q2, suppose Sender 1 sends data bit 1 and Sender 2 sends data bit -1 simultaneously, compute the encoded data.

ANS: 1\* (1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,-1,-1) + (-1)\* (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,-1)=(0,-2,0,-2,0,-2,-2,0)

Q4: Compute the decoded data bit for Sender 1 and decoded data bit Sender 2.

A: Decoded bit for Sender 1: (1/8)\*(0,-2,0,-2,0,-2,-2,0)⋅(1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,-1,-1) = 1

Decoded bit for Sender 2: (1/8)\*(0,-2,0,-2,0,-2,-2,0)⋅(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,-1) = -1

Chap 7.1

A CDMA receiver receives the following encoded data:

(-1 +1 -3 +1 -1 -3 +1 +1).

Assuming the following codes used by four sending stations (they are pairwise orthogonal to each other),

A=(-1,-1,-1,+1,+1,-1,+1,+1)

B=(-1,-1,+1,-1,+1,+1,+1,-1)

C=(-1,+1,-1,+1,+1,+1,-1,-1)

D=(-1,+1,-1,-1,-1,-1,+1,-1)

which stations transmitted, and which bits did each one send?

A: Compute the normalized inner products with each code:

A’s data:(1/8)\*(-1 +1 -3 +1 -1 -3 +1 +1) ⋅ (-1,-1,-1,+1,+1,-1,+1,+1) = 1

B’s data:(1/8)\*(-1 +1 -3 +1 -1 -3 +1 +1) ⋅ (-1-1+1-1+1+1+1-1) =-1

C’s data:(1/8)\*(-1 +1 -3 +1 -1 -3 +1 +1) ⋅ (-1+1-1+1+1+1-1-1) =0

D’s data:(1/8)\* (-1 +1 -3 +1 -1 -3 +1 +1) ⋅ (-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1) = 1

Stations A, B, and D transmitted bits 1, -1, 1 respectively while station C did not transmit.

(Transmitted bits 1, -1, 1 correspond to application bits 1, 0, 1.)

Chap 8.1 Consider the 3-bit block cipher in the Table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Plain | 000 | 001 | 010 | 011 | 100 | 101 | 110 | 111 |
| Cipher | 110 | 111 | 101 | 100 | 011 | 010 | 000 | 001 |

Suppose the plaintext is 100101100. Suppose that Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) is used with Initialization Vector (IV)=111. What is the resulting ciphertext? Show you calculation process.

ANS: (You do not need to write so much text, but only need to write out the formulas for each intermediate step.)

The first step is to XOR the first plaintext block with IV = 111

First plaintext block: 100, so 100⊕111=011

Now we encrypt this result (011) using our cipher table: 011 maps to 100.

Second Block: Now we XOR the second plaintext block with the first ciphertext block:

Second plaintext block: 101, so 101⊕100=001

Now we encrypt this result (001) using our cipher table: 001 maps to 111.

Third Block: Finally, we XOR the third plaintext block with the second ciphertext block:

Third plaintext block: 100, so 100⊕111=011

Now we encrypt this result (011) using our cipher table: 011 maps to 100.

Resulting ciphertext for plaintext 100101100 is 100111100.

Chap. 8.1. Suppose Alice and Bob wish to do Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Alice and Bob have agreed upon a prime p = 13, and a generator g = 2. Alice has chosen her secret number (private exponent) to be a = 5, while Bob has chosen his private exponent to be b = 4.

(a) Show the intermediate quantities that both Alice and Bob calculate, as well as the final (shared) secret that Diffie-Hellman produces.

ANS: Alice sends 2^5 mod 13 = 32 mod 13 = 6 to Bob. Bob calculates 2^(5\*4) mod 13 = 6^4 mod 13 = 9.

Bob sends 2^4 mod 13 = 16 mod 13 = 3 to Alice. Alice calculates 2^(4\*5) mod 13 = 3^5 mod 13 = 243 mod 13 = 9.

(You can stop at the step 2^(5\*4) mod 13 and 2^(4\*5) mod 13, no need to compute the final result of 9.)