

Computer Networks Homework

Link Layer

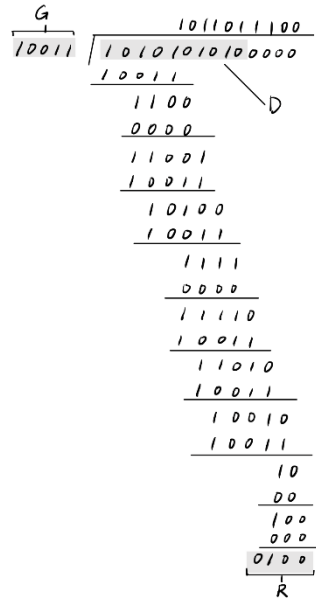
和泳毅 PB19010450

1. In CRC, consider a 5-bit generator, $G=10011$, and suppose that D has the value 1010101010. What is the value of R ?

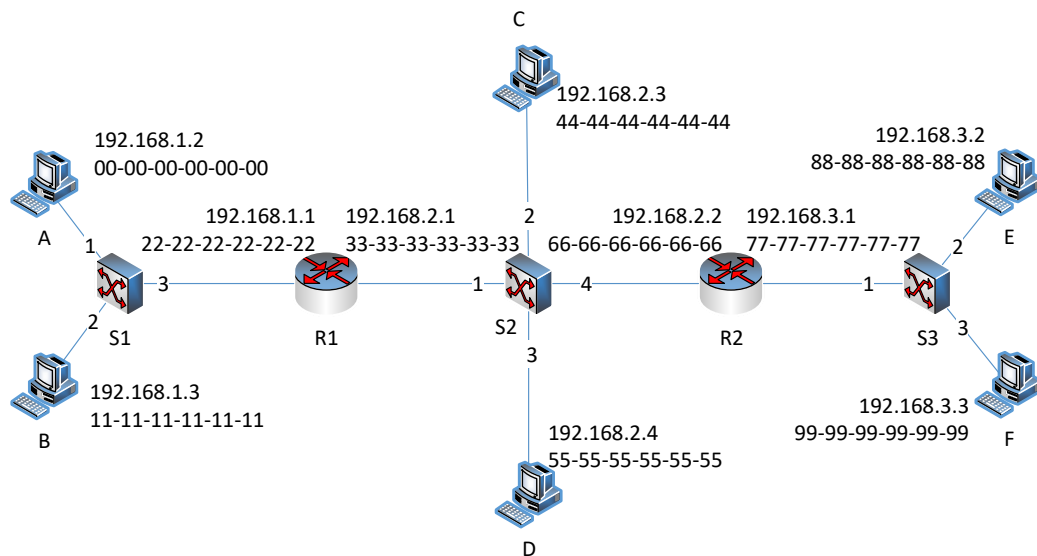
Solution:

$r+1=5 \rightarrow r=4$, 接着做除法运算:

得到 1011011100, 余数 $R=0100$



2. Consider the following network.



- How many LANs are interconnected? List the hosts, switches and router interfaces belonging to each LAN.
- Suppose host A sends an IP datagram to host F, for the three path segments from A to R1, R1 to R2, and R2 to F, list all the source/destination IP addresses and MAC addresses in each path segment.
- Suppose each pair of hosts have successfully pinged each other, list the ARP table for each host (ignore the TTL).
- List the switch tables of the switches (ignore the TTL).

Solution:

- 有三个局域网互联。
 - 主机 A, 主机 B, 交换机 S1, 路由器 R1 的接口 192.168.1.1
 - 主机 C, 主机 D, 交换机 S2, 路由器 R1 的接口 192.168.2.1, 路由器 R2 的接口 192.168.2.2
 - 主机 E, 主机 F, 交换机 S3, 路由器 R2 的接口 192.168.3.1
- A->R1: 源 IP: 192.168.1.2 源 MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00
目的 IP: 192.168.3.3 目的 MAC: 22-22-22-22-22-22
 - R1->R2: 源 IP: 192.168.1.2 源 MAC: 33-33-33-33-33-33
目的 IP: 192.168.3.3 目的 MAC: 66-66-66-66-66-66
 - R2->F: 源 IP: 192.168.1.2 源 MAC: 77-77-77-77-77-77
目的 IP: 192.168.3.3 目的 MAC: 99-99-99-99-99-99

c. 主机 A

IP 地址	MAC 地址
192.168.1.3	11-11-11-11-11-11
192.168.1.1	22-22-22-22-22-22

主机 B

IP 地址	MAC 地址
192.168.1.2	00-00-00-00-00-00
192.168.1.1	22-22-22-22-22-22

主机 C

IP 地址	MAC 地址
192.168.2.4	55-55-55-55-55-55
192.168.2.1	33-33-33-33-33-33
192.168.2.2	66-66-66-66-66-66

主机 D

IP 地址	MAC 地址
192.168.2.3	44-44-44-44-44-44
192.168.2.1	33-33-33-33-33-33
192.168.2.2	66-66-66-66-66-66

主机 E

IP 地址	MAC 地址
192.168.3.3	99-99-99-99-99-99
192.168.3.1	77-77-77-77-77-77

主机 F

IP 地址	MAC 地址
192.168.3.2	88-88-88-88-88-88
192.168.3.1	77-77-77-77-77-77

d. 交换机 S1

地址	接口
00-00-00-00-00-00	1
22-22-22-22-22-22	3
11-11-11-11-11-11	2

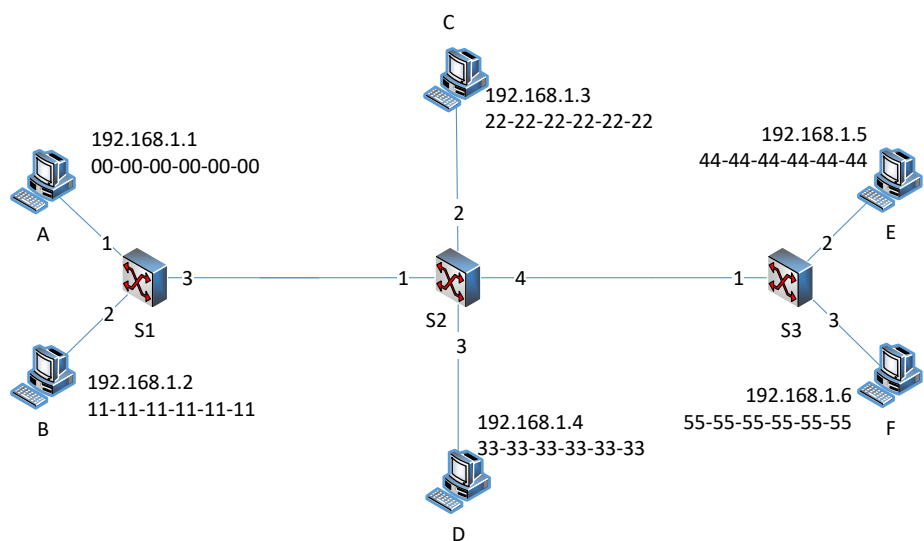
交换机 S2

地址	接口
33-33-33-33-33-33	1
44-44-44-44-44-44	2
55-55-55-55-55-55	3
66-66-66-66-66-66	4

交换机 S3

地址	接口
77-77-77-77-77-77	1
88-88-88-88-88-88	2
99-99-99-99-99-99	3

3. Consider the following network, and suppose each pair of hosts have successfully pinged each other, list the switch table for each of the three switches (ignore the TTL).



Solution:

交换机 S1

地址	接口
00-00-00-00-00-00	1
11-11-11-11-11-11	2
22-22-22-22-22-22	3
33-33-33-33-33-33	3
44-44-44-44-44-44	3
55-55-55-55-55-55	3

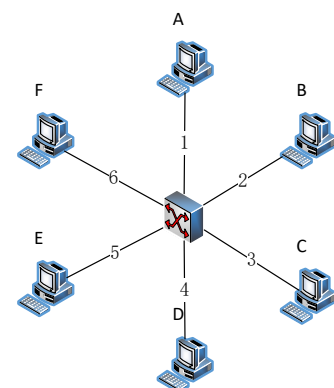
交换机 S2

地址	接口
22-22-22-22-22-22	2
33-33-33-33-33-33	3
00-00-00-00-00-00	1
11-11-11-11-11-11	1
44-44-44-44-44-44	4
55-55-55-55-55-55	4

交换机 S3

地址	接口
44-44-44-44-44-44	2
55-55-55-55-55-55	3
00-00-00-00-00-00	1
11-11-11-11-11-11	1
22-22-22-22-22-22	1
33-33-33-33-33-33	1

4. Let's consider the operation of a learning switch in the context of a network in which 6 nodes labeled A through F are star connected into an Ethernet switch. Suppose that (i) B sends a frame to E, (ii) E replies with a frame to B, (iii) A sends a frame to B, (iv) B replies with a frame to A. The switch table is initially empty. Show the state of the switch forwarding table before and after each of these events. For each of these events, identify the link(s) on which the transmitted frame will be forwarded.

**Solution:**

(i) 前交换机转发表为空

(i) 后

IP 地址	MAC 地址
B	2

链路: 1 3 4 5 6

(ii) 后

IP 地址	MAC 地址
B	2
E	5

链路: 2

(iii) 后

IP 地址	MAC 地址
B	2
E	5
A	1

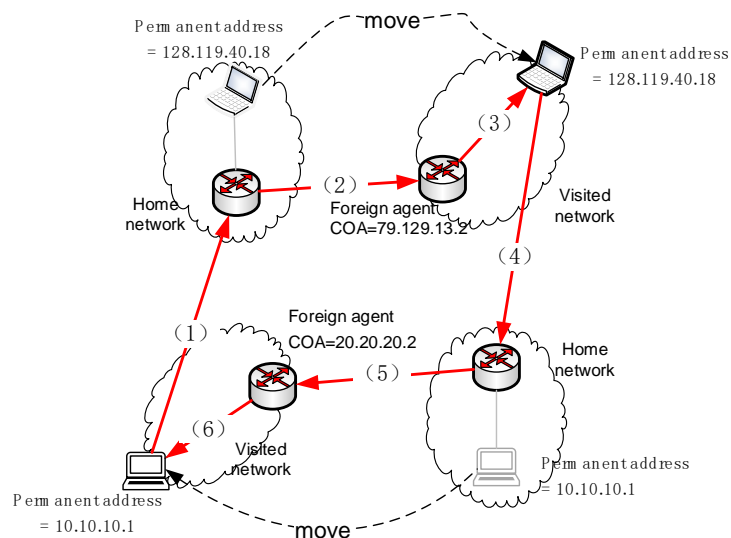
链路: 2

(iv) 后

IP 地址	MAC 地址
B	2
E	5
A	1

链路: 1

5. Suppose two mobile nodes communicate with mobile IP, as shown in the following graph, each has its permanent address and care-of-address, and the visited networks have dedicated mobile agents on the routers. On which paths the IP packets contains encapsulated headers, and give all the destination addresses of the IP headers (including the encapsulated headers) for the packets on each path.



Solution:

包含封装头的路径是: (2) 和 (5)

- (1) 目的: 128.119.40.18
- (2) 外目的: 79.129.13.2——内目的: 128.119.40.18
- (3) 目的: 128.119.40.18
- (4) 目的: 10.10.10.1
- (5) 外目的: 20.20.20.2——内目的: 10.10.10.1
- (6) 目的: 10.10.10.1