• Disclaimer: My current computer is owned by my employer. No matter what I tried, I couldn't manage to make Wireshark work on it. I'm out of time to try something different. I'm sorry about the first exercise.

1 Based on the following python implementation:

```
import heapq

def calculate_distances(graph, starting_vertex):
    distances = {vertex: float('infinity') for vertex in graph}
    distances[starting_vertex] = 0

    pg = [(0, starting_vertex)]
    while len(pq) > 0:
        current_distance, current_vertex = heapq.heappop(pq)

    if current_distance > distances[current_vertex]:
        continue

    for neighbor, weight in graph[current_vertex].items():
        distance = current_distance + weight

        if distance < distances[neighbor]:
        distances[neighbor] = distance
        heapq.heappush(pq, (distance, neighbor))

return distances

graph = {
    'A': {'B': 5, 'D': 2},
    'B': {'A': 5, 'D': 2},
    'E': {'D': 5, 'B': 2, 'C': 4},
    'C': {'B': 4, 'E': 1},
    'D': {'A': 2, 'B': 2, 'C': 1}
}

distances_from_A = calculate_distances(graph, 'A')
    distances_from_B = calculate_distances(graph, 'B')
    distances_from_E = calculate_distances(graph, 'E')

print("Nortest distances from node A:")
    for node, distance in distances_from_B.items():
        print("Nortest distances from node B:")

for node, distance in distances_from_B.items():
        print("Nortest distances from node E:")

for node, distance in distances_from_B.items():
        print("Nortest distances from node E:")

for node, distance in distances_from_B.items():
        print("Nortest distances from node E:")

for node, distance in distances_from_B.items():
        print("Nortest distances from node E:")

for node, distance in distances_from_E.items():
        print("Node (node): {distance}")</pre>
```

```
Shortest distances from node A:
Node A: 0
Node B: 4
Node C: 7
Node D: 2
Node E: 6
Shortest distances from node B:
Node A: 4
Node B: 0
Node C: 3
Node D: 2
Node E: 2
Shortest distances from node E:
Node A: 6
Node B: 2
Node C: 1
Node D: 4
Node E: 0
```

• Con TCP no hay manera exacta de determinar si un paquete llegó al primer intento o se tuvo que volver a enviar porque se perdió. Si el recibidor responde con un eco apenas le llega el paquete, eso podría ayudar a saber si es que se consiguió. Muchas implementaciones derivadas del método Berkeley miden timeouts con una granularidad de 0.5 segundos y RTTs para un solo enlace sin pérdida serían hasta dos ordenes de magnitud más pequeños pero su implementación es realmente compleja.

```
a) Empieza cundi 1; con el ACK: cundi cundi / cund con timeout: cund = min C1, cund/2)
```

b) Basado en la asurción proporcionada, el algoritmo operaria así:

Empieza aund : 1; Por cada ACK cund = cund + / rund
Por rudu timeout cund = rund + cun1/2

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

0

10

11

12

