

3. Questions on Delays

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What is the propagation time if the distance between the two points is 12,000 km? Assume the propagation speed to be 2.4×10^8 m/s in cable.

$$T_p = d / s = (12 \times 10^3) / (2.4 \times 10^8) = 50 \text{ms}$$

What are the propagation time and the transmission time for a 2500byte message (an e-mail) if the bandwidth of the network is 1 Gbps? Assume that the distance between the sender and the receiver is 12,000 km and that light travels at 2.4×10^8 m/s.

$$T_l = L/B = 2500 \times 8 / 10^9 = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}$$

How long does it take to send a file of 640,000 bits from host A to host B over a circuit-switched network?

- All links are 1.536 Mb/s
- Each link uses TDM with 24 slots/sec (TDM = Time Division Multiplexing)
- 500 msec to establish end-to-end circuit

Packet switching	Circuit switching

Circuit-switching:

Total time = Setup delay + Transmission delay + Propagation delay + Termination delay

$$= 500 + (640000 / (1536000 / 24)) = 10.500 \text{s}$$

Calculate the total time required to transfer a 1.5-MB file in the following cases, assuming a RTT of 80 ms, a packet size of 1 KB and an initial 2×RTT of "handshaking" before data is sent.

- The bandwidth is 10 Mbps, and data packets can be sent continuously.
- The bandwidth is 100 Mbps, but after we finish sending each data packet, we must wait one RTT before sending the next.

$$\text{Total size} = 1.5 \text{MB} = 1.5 \times 2^{20} \times 8 = 12,582,912 \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{RTT} = 80 \text{ms}$$

$$\text{Size of packet} = 1 \text{KB} = 2^{10} \times 8 = 8,192 \text{ bits}$$

- Packets can be sent continuously

$$T(\text{total}) = 2 * RTT + T_t + T_p$$

$$= (2 * 0.080) + (12,582,912 / (10^7)) + (0.040) = 1.4583s$$

In terms of file size/data size

K	2^{10}
M	2^{20}
G	2^{30}

In terms of time

K	10^3
M	10^6
G	10^9

b. Wait 1RTT after sending every packet

Total number of packets = $(12582912 / 8192) = 1536$
 1535 RTTs required

(b) The bandwidth is 100 Mbps, but after we finish sending each data packet, we must wait one RTT before sending the next.

First, count number of packets needed to send the file:

$$1.5\text{-MB} / 1\text{ KB} = 12,582,912 \text{ bits} / 1024(8) \text{ bits}$$

$$= 12,582,912 \text{ bits} / 8192 \text{ bits}$$

$$= 1536$$

Thus, we need $(1536-1)$ RTTs to be added to the total delay time.

Second, we need to calculate the network delay in this case:

$$\text{Delay} = \text{propagation delay} + \text{transmission delay}$$

$$= 40 \text{ ms} + (1.5\text{-MB} / 100 \text{ Mbps})$$

$$= 40 \text{ ms} + (1.5 * 1,048,576 \text{ B} / 100 * 1,000,000 \text{ bps})$$

$$= 40 \text{ ms} + (1.5 * 1,048,576 * 8 \text{ b} / 100 * 1,000,000 \text{ bps})$$

$$= 40 \text{ ms} + (12,582,912 \text{ bits} / 100,000,000 \text{ bps})$$

$$= 40 \text{ ms} + 0.126 \text{ s}$$

$$= 40 \text{ ms} + 126 \text{ ms}$$

$$= 166 \text{ ms}$$

$$\gg \text{total time} = \text{initial handshaking} + \text{network delay} + 1535 (80 \text{ ms})$$

$$= 160 \text{ ms} + 166 \text{ ms} + 122800 \text{ ms}$$

$$= 123,126 \text{ ms}$$

$$= 123.26 \text{ s}$$

Calculate the total time required to transfer a 1000-KB file in the following cases, assuming an RTT of 100 ms, a packet size of 1 KB and an initial $2 \times$ RTT of "handshaking" before data is sent.

- (a) The bandwidth is 1.5 Mbps, and data packets can be sent continuously.
 (b) The bandwidth is 1.5 Mbps, but after we finish sending each data packet we must wait one RTT before sending the next