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Roll No. : 18CS30042

Answer 1:

Roll no. :18CS30042

ASCII-ENCODED = 18CS42

18CS42

1: 0000000000011111

8:0000000000100110

C: 0000000000101011

S: 0000000000110101

4: 0000000000100010

2: 0000000000100000

At the sender end,

Sum : 000000000011011

Check sum : 111111111100100

Receiver

Answer 2:

a.

Source IP = 10.0.0.1

Destination IP = 10.0.1.1

Source MAC = 00:01:95:9d:68:16

Destination MAC = 00:b7:91:8d:12:0a

b.

Source IP = 10.0.1.2

Destination IP = 10.0.1.1

Source MAC = 00:A0:C9:14:C8:29

Destination MAC = 00:1B:44:11:3A:B7

c. Since, R1 uses the ARP protocol to find the destination MAC address of the packet.
so the ARP Request is broadcasted in the network with broadcast IP address 255.255.255.255 and
broadcast MAC address FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF

Now, Once the destination device receives the ARP Request message where the target protocol
address matches with its own IP address if this happens then it sends back an ARP reply with its MAC
address at the target hardware address.

Answer 3:

Roll no. :18CS30042

Therefore, $(42\%4)+1 = 3$

⇒ 3 Gbps cable

Length of cable = 1km

Signal speed = 200000 km/sec

Since in CSMA/CD for a station to get successful transmission the contention interval should have
atleast $2 \cdot a$ slot width where a is the time for the signal to propagate between 2 farthestmost
stations .

That means that there must be enough time for the front of the frame to reach the end of cable and
thus the error message to be sent back to the start before the entire frame is transmitted.

Therefore, for 1 km cable the one way propagation time = $1/200000 = 5 \cdot (10)^{-6} = 5$ micro second

⇒ for both ways it would be $2 \cdot 5 = 10$ micro second

Now , to make CSMA/CD work, it will be impossible to transmit an entire frame in this
interval.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Minimum frame size for cable} &= 3 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ &= 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ bits}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now the frame size for cable in bytes} &= (3 \cdot 10^4) / 8 \\ &= 3750 \text{ bytes.}\end{aligned}$$

So, the conclusion is at 3 Gbps all frames shorter than $(3 \cdot 10^4)$ bits can be completely
transmitted in under 10 micro seconds so the minimum frame is $(3 \cdot 10^4)$ bits or 3750 bytes.