CS 4390: HW 3

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3.1 Data rate

It is desired to send a sequence of computer screen images over optical fiber. The screen is 3840×2160 pixels, each pixel being 24 bits. There are 60 screen images per second. What data rate is needed?

$$Data\ Rate = \frac{Number\ of\ bits}{Bits\ per\ second}$$

There are 24 bits \cdot (3840 \times 2160) = 199,065,600 bits per image. Transmitting 60 images per second gives a data rate of data rate is 60 \cdot 199,065,600 = $\frac{1.194 \cdot 10^{10}}{1.194 \cdot 10^{10}}$ bits per second.

3.2 Minimum bandwidth FDM

Ten signals, each requiring 4000 Hz, are multiplexed onto a single channel using FDM. What is the minimum bandwidth required for the multiplexed channel? Assume that the guard bands are 400 Hz wide.

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The minimum bandwidth required is $[10 \cdot 4000 \text{Hz}] + [(9) \cdot 400 \text{Hz}] = 43,600 \text{ Hz}.$

3.3 Analog sampling

A 3-kHz (analog) signal is sampled every 1 msec. What is the (minimum) data rate of a digital channel required to carry this signal? Assume that the quantization uses 256 levels.

Minimum Data Rate = $2 \times \text{Bandwidth} \times \log_2(\# \text{ of Q-Levels})$

The minimum data rate is $2 \times (3 \cdot 10^3) \times \log_2(256)$ = 48,000 bits per second.

3.4 Network topologies

Three packet-switching networks each contain n nodes. The first network has a star topology with a

central switch, the second is a (bidirectional) ring, and the third is fully interconnected, with a wire from every node to every other node. What are the best-, average-, and worst-case transmission paths in hops?

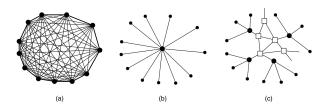


Figure 2-29. (a) Fully interconnected network. (b) Centralized switch.

The best-, average-, and worst-case for star topology with central switch is 2 hops (e.g., the hop from source to central switch, then from central switch to the destination).

The best-, average-, and worst-case for <u>fully-inter-connected network is 1 hop</u> (e.g., the hop from source to destination).

The best-, average-, and worst-case <u>di-directional</u> ring is 1, n/2, and n-1 hops, respectively (e.g., the source and destination nodes are adjacent, the average of 1 hop and n-1 hops is n/2, and at worst the message must travel across all n-1 nodes, respectively).

3.5 Copper wire price

A regional telephone company has 15 million subscribers. Each of their telephones is connected to a central office by a copper twisted pair. The average length of these twisted pairs is 10 km. How much is the copper in the local loops worth? Assume that the cross section of each strand is a circle 1 mm in diameter, the density of copper is 9.0 grams/cm3, and that copper sells for \$6 per kilogram.

Volume =
$$\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$$

Mass = Volume · Density

Price = Mass · Price per kg

The volume of the twisted pair is $\pi \cdot (0.05 \text{ cm})^2 \cdot (1,000,000 \text{ cm}) = 7,854 \text{ cm}^3$. The mass is $9 \cdot (7,854) = 70,686 \text{ grams}$. The price is $6 \cdot (70.686) = \$424,115$.

4 Downstream Bandwidth Problem

A cable company decides to provide Internet access over cable in a neighborhood consisting of 5000 houses. The company uses a coaxial cable and spectrum allocation allowing 100 Mbps downstream bandwidth per cable. To attract customers, the company decides to guarantee at least 2 Mbps downstream bandwidth to each house at any time. Describe what the cable company needs to do to provide this guarantee.