

Computer Communication Network

T-NAME: Mansoor Qadir

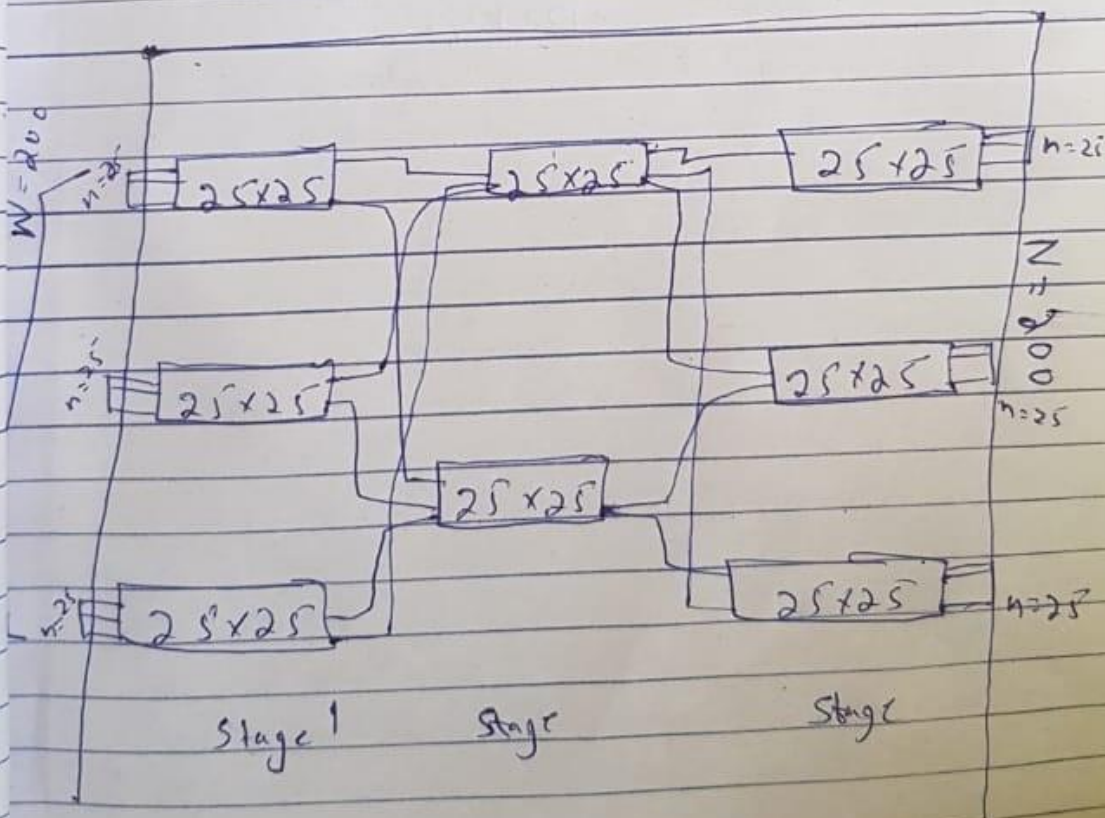
Final TERM SUMMER

S-Name: Taimoor Khan

ID: 13579

Q1

We need three stage space division switch with  $N=200$ . We use 25 crossbars at the first and third stages.



Page 2

Date: 28/6/20

Day 

M	T	W	T	F	S
---	---	---	---	---	---

ID: 13579

Total Numbers of Crosspoints

$$= 25(25 \times 25) + 25(25 \times 25) + 25(25 \times 25)$$

$$= 25^3(025) + 25(625) + 25(625)$$

$$= 15,625^2 + 15,625 + 15,625$$

$$= 46875$$

$$= \quad = \quad =$$



Date: 28/6/20

Page 3

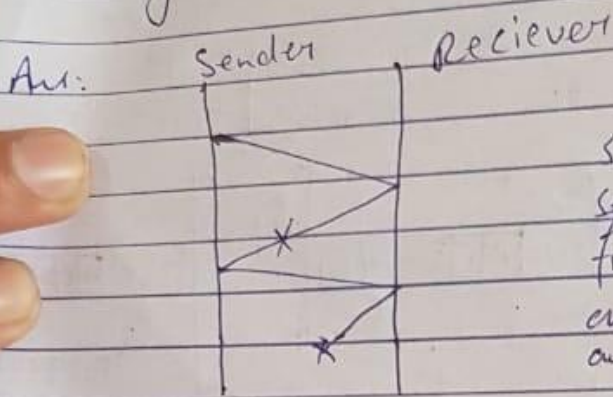
Day 

M	T	W	T	F	S
---	---	---	---	---	---

JD: 13579

Q2

Explain and show graphically what will happen when Frame 1 is lost using Selective ARQ



So the sender will send re transmit frame 1 alone and as usual another frame will transmit

Lets assume frame no is corrupted or lost so the receiver will not send Acknowledgment for frame No 1 either the frame is lost or acknowledgment will lost it, it goes back in ARQ

The receiver will receive frame No but it discarded this frame and the sender will retransmitting all the frames in current window like 0 are repeated. In this case the receiver might have Acknowledge frame 0 but the sender will not send further frame because it knows that

Date: 28/6/20

ID: 13579

Q: 3

A digitized voice channel is made by digitizing a 4kHz bandwidth 8 marks analog voice signal. We need to sample the signal at twice the highest frequency. We assume that each sample requires 16 bits. What is the required bit rate?

Ans:

The bit rate can be calculated as

$$2 \times 4000 \times 16 = 128,000 \text{ bps} \\ = 128 \text{ kbps}$$

Ans



Q4.

An ISP is granted a block of addresses starting with 10.100.10.0/16. The ISP needs to distribute these addresses to three groups of customers as follows:

Ans For this group each customer needs 128 addresses. This means that 7 ( $\log_2 128$ ) bits are needed to define each host. The prefix length is then  $32 - 7 = 25$ . The addresses are:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Customer = 10.100.64.0/25      10.100.64.127/25
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Customer = 10.100.64.0/25      10.100.64.255/25
  - ⋮
  - 64<sup>th</sup> Customer = 10.100.127.128/25      190.100.127.255/25
- Total  $64 \times 128 = 8,192$

Group: 2

For this group, each customer needs 128 addresses. This means that 7 ( $\log_2 128$ ) bits are needed to define each host. The prefix length is then  $32 - 7 = 25$ . The addresses are:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Customer 10.100.64.0/25      10.100.64.127/25
- ⋮
- 14<sup>th</sup> Customer 10.100.127.128/25      10.100.64.255/25

Date: 28/6/20

Page 6

Day  M  T  W  T  F  S

ID: 13579

Group 3

For this group each customer needs 32 addresses. This means that 5 ( $\log_2 32$ ) bit are needed to define each host. The prefix length is then  $32 - 5 = 27$ . The addresses are:

1<sup>st</sup> Customer: 10.100.32.0/27    10.100.32.63/27

2<sup>nd</sup> Customer: 10.100.32.0/27    10.100.32.128/27

⋮

⋮

32<sup>nd</sup> Customer: 10.100.32.64/27    10.100.32.128/27

$$\text{Total} = 32 \times 128 = 40,96$$

Number of granted addresses to the

ISP: 65,536

Number of allocated addresses by the

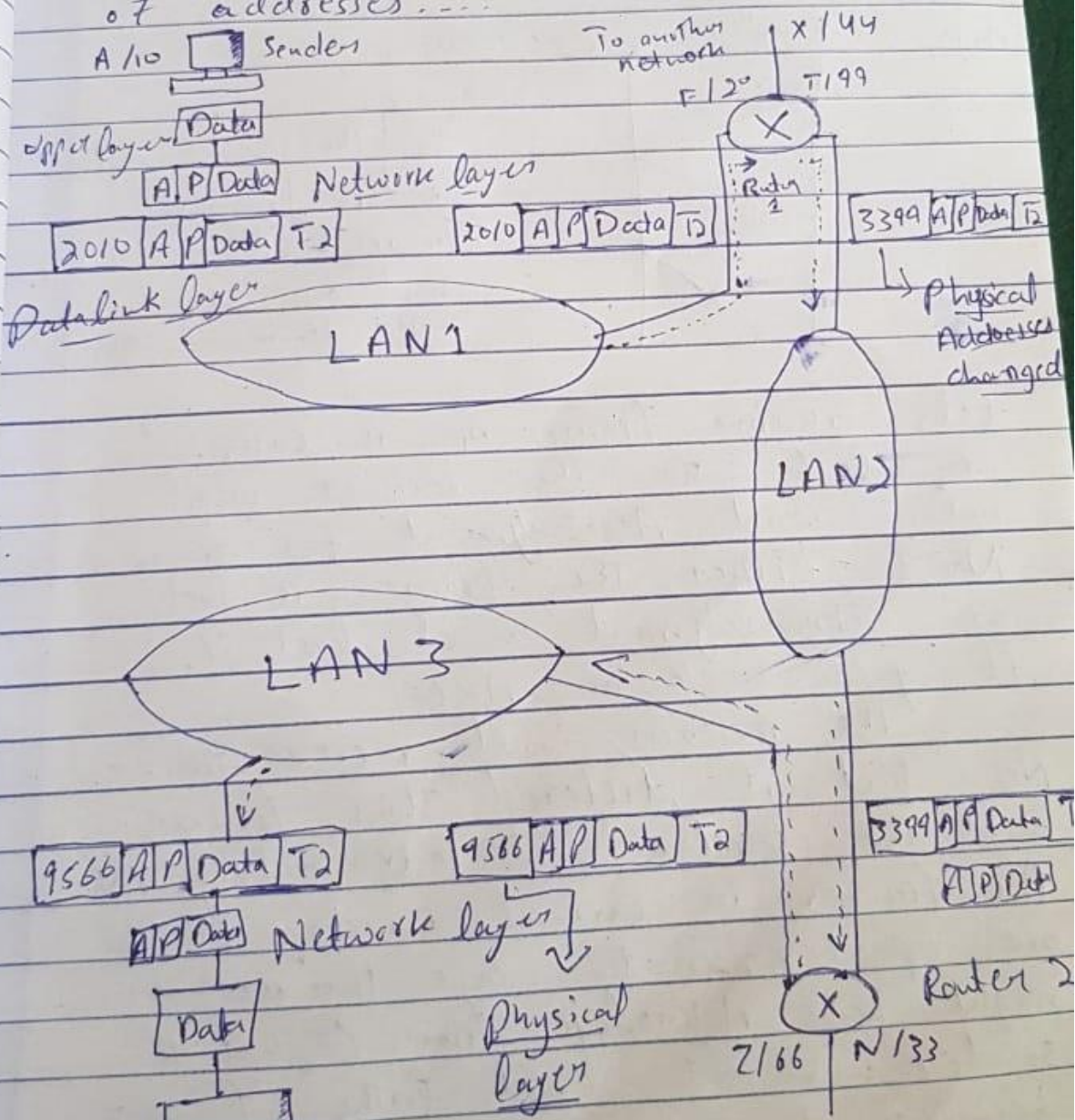
ISP: 28,672

Number of Available addresses: 36,864



Q.5

Below shows a part of an internet with two routers connecting three LANs. Each device (computer or router) has a pair of addresses...



Date: 28/6/20

Page 8

Day 

M	T	W	T	F	S
---	---	---	---	---	---

ID: 13579

Q5

Steps:

Figure shows

A part of an internet with two routers connecting three LANs.

Each device has a pair of addresses for each connection.

In each case, each computer is connected to only one link and therefore has only one pair of addresses.

Each router, however, is connected to 3 networks.

≡ = = =