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and Networks

Semester : 10th

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Question No 1 :-

In a block of addresses, we know the IP address of one host is $101.10.11.x / 10_{4+5}$. What are the first address (network address) and the last address (limited broadcast address) in this block?

Answer :-

$$IP = 101.10.11.12511$$

- 1) $= 101.10.11.12511$
- 2) $= 101.10.11.12512$
- 3) $= 101.10.11.12513$
- 4) $= 101.10.11.12514$
- 5) $= 101.10.11.12515$
- 6) $= 101.10.11.12516$
- 7) $= 101.10.11.12517$
- 8) $= 101.10.11.12518$
- 9) $= 101.10.11.12519$
- 10) $= 101.10.11.12520$
- 11) $= 101.10.11.12521$
- 12) $= 101.10.11.12522$
- 13) $= 101.10.11.12523$
- 14) $= 101.10.11.12524$
- 15) $= 101.10.11.12525$

Sum of 4th and 8th
 $12514 + 12515$
~~200~~ 25029

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performing and operation

101.10.11.27

255.0.0.0

101.0.0.0

IP address = 101.0.0.0

$$\begin{array}{r} 01100101 \\ 11111111 \\ \hline 01100101 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 = 00001010 \\ 0 = 00000000 \\ \hline 00001010 = 0 \end{array}$$

Limited broadcast address

As limited broadcast does not change from router to another and send message to limited people of an organization so it is always either "All one's or all zero's"

Limited broadcast address = 255.255.255.255

or

" " " " = 0.0.0.0

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Question no 2:-

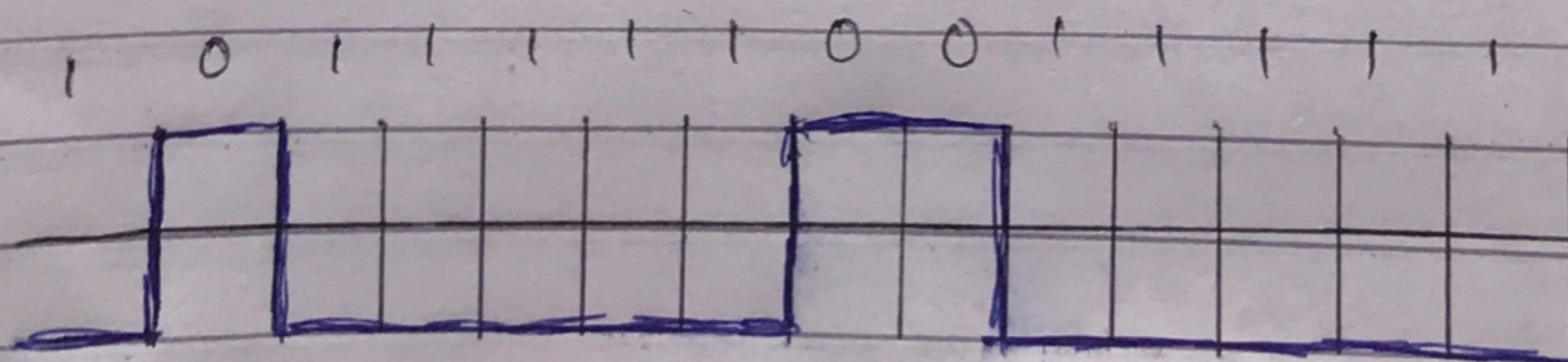
Take your Roll no as decimal notation, now convert it to Binary notation. Draw the graph of the NRZ-L scheme using the binary notation of your roll no as data stream, assuming that the last signal level has been positive.

Answer:- 12511 (change into Binary form)

2	12511	
2	6255	— ①
2	3127	— ①
2	1563	— ①
2	761	— ①
2	380	— ①
2	190	— ①
2	95	— ①
2	47	— ①
2	23	— ①
2	11	— ①
2	5	— ①
2	2	— ①
	1	— ①

$$(12511)_{10} = (10111110011111)_2$$

NRZ-L Scheme Graph



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Question No 3 :-

Two neighboring nodes (A and B) use a sliding-window protocol with a 3-bit sequence number -----

Answer :-

(a) Sender :- 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11

Receiver has received all data hence the window remains 4 bit size

Before A sends any frames

Sender 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11

Window of PDU that may be transmitted
= 4 bit

Receiver :- 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11

(b)

After A sends 0, 1, 2, 5, 11 and receives acknowledgment from B for 0, 1, 2

0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11

Acknowledgment received for two bits

(c) Sender :-

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 11

Receiver :-

Ack received for one bit

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 11

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Question No 4 :-

An ISP is granted a block of addresses with 160. (x). (10₃₊₄) - 0/16
The ISP needs -----

answer :-

(a) First Group 16 customer 64 address

$$(2^6 = 64)$$

$$32 - 6 = 26$$

usable address

total number of address : 64

$$\text{Mask id} = 190.100.28.0$$

$$\text{Network id} = 190.100.125.11$$

$$\text{First} = 190.100.126.12$$

$$\text{last} = 190.100.127.13 / 25$$

$$\text{total } 16 \times 64 = 1024$$

$$(b) \quad 5 (2^5 = 32)$$

$$32 - 5 = 27$$

usable address

total number of address = 32

$$\text{Mask id} = 160.21.7.0 / 16$$

$$\text{First network} = 160.21.7.2 / 27$$

$$\text{Last} = 160.21.7.31 / 26$$

$$\text{Total} : 16 \times 64$$

$$= 1088 \text{ available}$$

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(c) 64 customer
16 addresses

Total number of addresses
Mask 160.21.7.0 /32

Network 160.21.7.5 /24

Last Network 160.21.7.31 /15

total 16 x 64

= 1088 available.

END of Paper