- R19. Suppose Host A wants to send a large file to Host B. The path from Host A to Host B has three links, of rates R1 = 500 kbps, R2 = 2 Mbps, and R3 = 1 Mbps.
- a. Assuming no other traffic in the network, what is the throughput for the file

transfer?

b. Suppose the file is 4 million bytes. Dividing the file size by the throughput, roughly

how long will it take to transfer the file to Host B?

c. Repeat (a) and (b), but now with R2 reduced to 100 kbps.

Ans:

/\*雲端詳解\*/

a. R2 > R3 > R1

=500Kbps

b.

64sec

c.R3 > R1 > R2

=100kbps

=320sec

Q1:為甚麼輸出量(throughput)是以 links 中的最低 bandwidth 為答案,其實我之前好像有聽您的講解,但現在又有這個問題

ANS: 輸出量(throughput)是來源端每秒鐘送多少資料量到目的端,而全部的輸出量(throughput)受限於全部路徑中最短那段的頻寬

P2. Equation 1.1 gives a formula for the end-to-end delay of sending one packet of length L over N links of transmission rate R. Generalize this formula for sending P such packets back-to-back over the N links. Ans:

/\*雲端詳解\*/

First packet = N \* (L / R)

Second packet = N \* (L / R) + (L / R)

P packet = N \* (L / R) + (P - 1) \* (L / R)

Q2:很明顯每傳送一封包需要 N \* (L / R)的時間,但是我不能了解的是傳送 P 個封包的話,不就是 N \* (L / R) \* P 的時間嗎?

First packet = N \* (L / R)Second packet = N \* (L / R) + (L / R)

在 packet-switching: store-and-forward 如果從來源端送封包到目的端時

## 過程:

來源端一個接著一個送出每個封包,一個接著一個被第一個 router 收到。等一個封包被第一個 router 完全收到後,再被一個接著一個送出,被第二個 router 收到。重複過程,因此第一個封包經過 N 個 link 後被目的地收到,經過的 delay 為 N \* (L / R)。其他封包一個接著一個被目的地收到,每多一個封包,多增加 L/R 的 delay。最後,目的地收到第 P 個封包經過的 delay 為 N \* (L / R) + (P - 1) \* (L / R)。如下圖:

