

Exercises in ETSF10

Jens Andersson, EIT
 Dimitrios Vlastaras, EIT

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1 Network diameter

What is the diameter of the network in Figure 1? What is the smallest value that can be used as infinity? RIP is assumed, thus hop count is the cost metric.

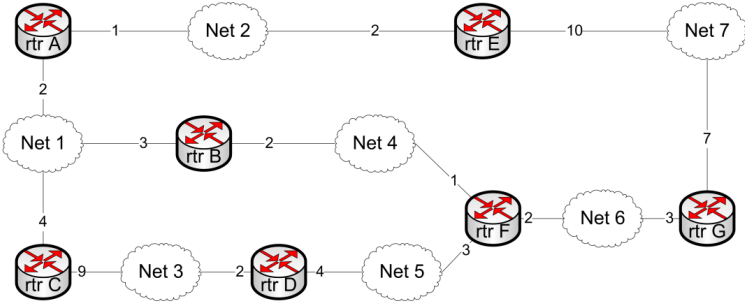


Figure 1: A network.

2 Three node count to infinity

Show that Split Horizon does not eliminate the Count to Infinity problem in a three node network shown in Figure 2. RIP is assumed.

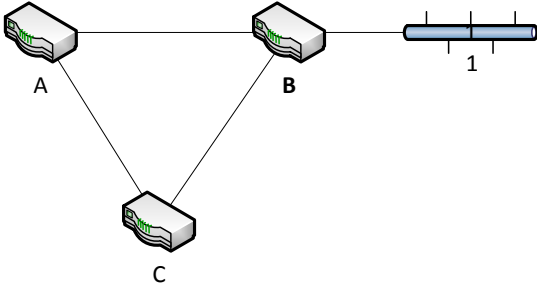


Figure 2: A 3 node network.

3 Route aggregation

It is good practice to perform route aggregation whenever possible. Given these routes in a routing table aggregate as much as possible.

```
10.10.2.0/23
192.168.1.192/26
10.10.0.0/23
192.168.1.0/25
10.10.4.0/22
192.168.2.0/24
10.10.8.0/22
```

4 Route aggregation

In classless routing you can aggregate network ids, often called prefixes, into bigger prefixes. Consider parts of a routing table (not all columns are shown):

Network id	Net mask
10.0.4.192	255.255.255.192
10.0.0.128	255.255.255.128
10.0.0.0	255.255.255.128
10.0.1.0	255.255.255.0
10.0.5.0	255.255.255.0
10.0.6.0	255.255.255.0
10.0.4.0	255.255.255.0
10.0.10.0	255.255.255.0
10.0.2.0	255.255.254.0
10.0.8.0	255.255.254.0

Which prefixes will this router announce after applying maximal possible prefix aggregation?

5 Routing table

Given the following routing table:

Network id	Net mask	Interface
10.0.1.0	255.255.255.0	eth0
10.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	eth1
10.1.0.0	255.255.248.0	eth2
10.1.0.0	255.255.254.0	eth3
10.2.0.0	255.255.255.0	eth4
10.3.0.0	255.255.248.0	eth5

For the interfaces, specify the destination address space for packets sent out from each interface. The answer shall be in the form a.b.c.d - x.y.z.w. Hint: Consider overlapping routes and "longest netmask match".

6 Routing table

In a fictive routing table these two entries are found among others:

Network id	Net mask	Interface
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	f1/0
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.192	f1/3

Explain why these entries are valid. How many host addresses are possible on each LAN connected to the two interfaces?

7 RIP update

Consider the following routing table at router X:

Network id	Hops	Next hop
N2	5	A
N3	3	C
N4	5	A
N6	1	C
N7	2	B

The following RIP update is received from neighbor router C:

Network id	Hops
N2	1
N3	2
N4	16
N5	3
N6	3
N7	3

What is the new routing table at router X after the update?

8 Shortest Path First (SPF)

Given the SPF tree in figure 3 (next page), create a routing table for router 1.

9 Link-State Advertisement (LSA)

Consider figure 1 from problem 1. It shows a network with routers, networks and links. OSPF is used as routing protocol. Names and link costs can be found in the figure. Which neighbors will router F advertise in a link-state advertisement?

10 Network Address Translation (NAT)

A network device performing pure NAT has two global addresses assigned on its outside interface. How many of the hosts connected to the inside interface can connect to the same remote host at the same time? Motivate.

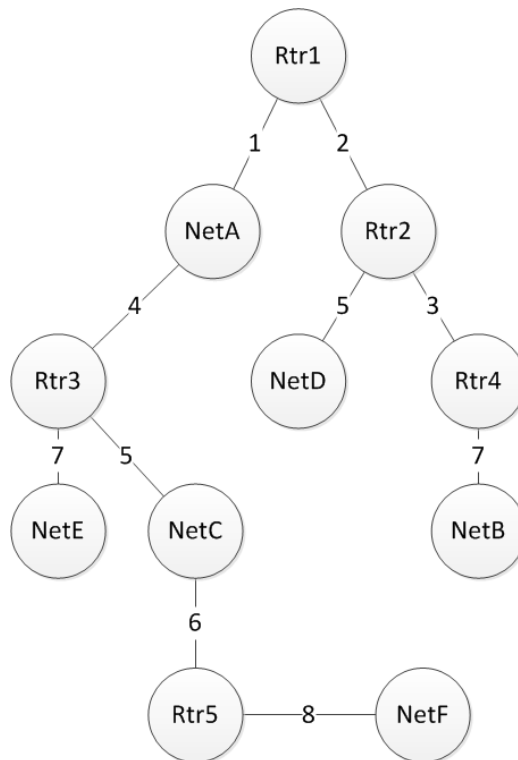


Figure 3: An SPF tree.

11 Network Address Translation (NAT)

A LAN is connected to the Internet via a NAT device. On the LAN you find two servers, one hosting a web service on port 80 and the other hosting an SMTP service on port 25. Both servers also host ssh on port 22. The outside interface of the NAT performing device only has one global address assigned to it. Assign entries to a port forwarding table so that all services are reachable from the Internet.

12 Bandwidth-delay product

Given a 100 km long fibre optic link. Maximum bit-rate on the link is 1 Tbps. What is the bandwidth-delay product for the link. Approximate the speed of light in an optic fibre to be 200 000 km/sec.

13 Bandwidth-delay product

How much data is actually on the fly on a link from Europe to US east coast given the link maximum capacity is 1 Gbps and the delay approximately 100 ms? If we try to send TCP segments in 1500 byte IP datagrams, what would the minimum sender window size be if we want to utilise the link to the fullest?

14 Bandwidth-delay product

A 4GB USB memory stick weighs about 10 grams. We load 10^4 kg of these memory sticks on an airplane with a maximum speed of 1000 km/h. What is the bandwidth-delay product for this constellation if the airplane has to transport the memory sticks over a distance of 5000 km?