

Network Architectures 3329
Spring 2018
02/21/18

Name: _____

Quiz 6-1

Time Limit: 5 minutes

- **Print your name.**
- Close-book policy: You may not use the text, my class notes and/or any notes and study guides you have created. You may use a calculator. You may not use a cell phone or computer.

Problem	Points	Score
1	1	
2	1	
3	1	
4	1	
5	1	
Total:	5	

1. (1 point) Which of the following mechanism(s) address(es) packet loss?
 - A. sequence number
 - B. retransmission
 - C. timer**
 - D. all of the above

2. (1 point) Neither GNB nor SR accommodates packet re-ordering
 - A. True**
 - B. False

3. (1 point) Which of the following is (are) a stop-and-wait protocol (s)?
 - A. Go-Back-N
 - B. Selective Repeat
 - C. Pipelined
 - D. none of the above**

4. (1 point) In Selective Repeat (SR) protocol with a window size N , define `rcv_base` to be the sequence number equal to the base of the window. When the receiver receives a packet (p) with sequence number in `[rcv_base-N, rcv_base+1]`:
 - A. p must be a retransmitted packet
 - B. the receiver must generate an ACK for p
 - C. the receiver must have generated an acknowledgment for p before
 - D. all of the above**

5. (1 point) In Go-Back-N (GBN) protocol, define N to be the maximum allowable number of packets that can be transmitted without waiting for an acknowledgment, `base` to be the sequence number of the oldest unacknowledged packet, and `nextseqnum` to be the smallest unused sequence number. The sequence number of in-flight packets falls into:
 - A. `[0, base-1]`
 - B. `[base, nextseqnum-1]`**
 - C. `[nextseqnum, base+N-1]`
 - D. `>base+N`