

**Electrical and Computer Engineering**  
**Fall 2023 COMPREHENSIVE/BREADTH EXAM**

Question 2/3/4

Communications, Controls,  
and Signal Processing

ECGR-4187: Data Comm.  
and Networking II

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(1) **(10 points)** Select the **single** choice of correct answer or fill out blanks:

- (a) An IPv4 address consists of \_\_\_\_\_ bits.  
(A) 4                      (B) 8                      (C) 32                      (D) None of the above
- (b) The binary equivalent of the IP address 223.1.3.28 is  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The address class (Class A, B, or C) of the IP address, 165.24.8.127, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) For IP address 165.24.8.127, the network ID is \_\_\_\_\_,  
host ID is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) In IPv4 header, what is the value of the *Total Length* field if the header is 28 bytes and the data is 400 bytes?  
(A) 428                      (B) 407                      (C) 107                      (D) None of the above
- (f) An IPv4 datagram is fragmented into three smaller datagrams. Which of the following is true?  
(A) The *do not fragment* bit is set to 1 for all three datagrams.  
(B) The *more fragment* bit is set to 0 for all three datagrams.  
(C) The *identification* field is the same for all three datagrams.  
(D) The offset field is the same for all three datagrams.
- (g) In IPv4, if the fragment offset has a value of 100, it means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the datagram is 100 bytes in size  
(B) the first byte of the datagram is byte 100  
(C) the first byte of the datagram is byte 800  
(D) None of the above

(h) An **IPv6** address consists of \_\_\_\_\_ bits.  
(A) 32                      (B) 64                      (C) 128                      (D) None of the above

(i) UDP protocol is a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ transport protocol.  
(A) connection-oriented; reliable  
(B) connection-oriented; unreliable  
(C) connectionless; reliable  
(D) connectionless; unreliable

(j) Connection establishment in TCP is called \_\_\_\_\_ handshaking.  
(A) two-way  
(B) four-way  
(C) one-way  
(D) None of the above

(2) **(5 points)** Suppose Host A sends two TCP segments back to back to Host B over a TCP connection. The first segment has sequence number 90; the second has sequence number 110.

(a) How much data is in the first segment? **(1 point) (Indicate unit in your answer)**

(b) Suppose that the first segment is lost but the second segment arrives at B. In the acknowledgment that Host B sends to Host A, what will be the acknowledgment number? **(1 point)**

(c) Assume the round-trip time between Host A and B is 10-msec. Consider the effect of using **slow start** on the TCP connection and NO congestion. The receiver window is 24 KB and the maximum segment is 2 KB. How long does it take **before** the first full window can be sent? **(3 points)**

(3) (5 points) Consider the TCP congestion control protocol. Assume that the maximum segment size is 1 KB. Suppose that the TCP congestion window was initially 10KB, and a timeout occurred at time 0. Then if all next 12 transmissions are successful except that the 5th one has a timeout event. Please draw the size of TCP congestion window for the next 12 transmissions in the following figure.

