

Final Exam

*Open book and notes**Saturday, December 18th*

- ⊕ *Do not forget to write your name on the first page. Initial each subsequent page.*
- ⊕ *Be **neat** and **precise**. I will not grade answers I cannot read.*
- ⊕ *You should draw simple figures if you think it will make your answers clearer.*
- ⊕ *Good luck and remember, brevity is the soul of wit*

- All problems are mandatory
- I cannot stress this point enough: **Be precise**. If you have written something incorrect along with the correct answer, you should **not** expect to get all the points. I will grade based upon what you **wrote**, not what you **meant**.
- Maximum possible points: 50 + bonus.

Name: _____

| Problem | Points |
|---------|--------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| Total | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | 8192 | 16384 | 32768 | 65536 |

1. Nomenclature

(a) Describe the following terms: (2 points each)

- Exposed Node

- Subnet

- MX Resource Record

- Swarm (in BitTorrent)

- Genesis Block

2. Network and Transport

- [illegible]

3. MAC protocols, Error Detection

- (a) What is the minimum Ethernet (IEEE 802.3) payload size? (1 point)
- (b) What would be the maximum segment size in Ethernet if the minimum payload size was 0 bytes? Show your work. (3 points)
- (c) 00 10 01 11 11 00 is received. The original was encoded using Hamming codes as discussed in class. Is this message correct? If not, which bit is in error? Show your work. (3 points)

- (d) Assume a CRC polynomial $x^3 + x + 1$. What should be transmitted for message 00100100. Show your work. (2 points)

4. Applications

- (a) How many simultaneous TCP connections can a NAT device with a single public IP address theoretically sustain? Explain your assumptions and show your work. You should provide an algebraic expression, and not just an integer. (2 points)
- (b) A Bitcoin client has received valid blocks including and up to block 10001. It thereafter receives a different block 10000, which is consistent with blocks 0-9999 but conflicts with the previous block 10000. How should a legal client treat this new block? Explain your assumptions. (3 points)

(c) We want to implement support for a DHT-based *tracker* for BitTorrent. Assume we have a DHT that provides operations such as $\text{Get}(\text{Key}) \rightarrow \text{Value}$ and $\text{Append}(\text{Key}, \text{Value})$. What should change in the torrent file to support this? (2 points)

(d) Show one way such a tracker could be used to initiate downloads in BitTorrent. (3 points)

5. Applications

- (a) Write the polynomial corresponding to a r -bit burst error starting at index i in CRC. (2 points)
- (b) Consider the function $\overline{Q}(P)$ defined over CRC polynomials. If $P = x^b + \dots + x^a$, $\overline{Q}(P) = b - a$, i.e. $\overline{Q}(P)$ is defined as the difference in degree between the highest degree and lowest degree term in P .
- Suppose our CRC polynomial is $G(x) = x^k + \dots + 1$. What is $\overline{Q}(G)$? (1 point)
 - Consider a k bit burst error. What is $\overline{Q}(E)$? (1 point)
 - Suppose $P = x^b + \dots + x^a$. Show that $\overline{Q}(P) = \overline{Q}(P * x^n)$. (2 points).

- We will prove that CRC can detect all k bit burst errors, using the $\overline{Q}(\cdot)$ function. Complete the following proof by contradiction.

Suppose $G|E$. By definition, $\exists C$ such that $E = GC$. Show that $\overline{Q}(GC) \neq \overline{Q}(E)$. (4 points)