Electrical, Computer, and Systems Engineering ECSE-4670: CCN Fall 1999

Problem Set 2- Due Monday, October 4th 1999

Your Name

Notes:

- 1. Be brief and precise, but complete in your answers
- 2. A part of the homework credit is given to reading. Reading assignments will be quizzed in both informal and formal quizzes
- 3. Please write your answers on separate sheets and staple it along with the questions to facilitate easy grading.

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1	2	3	4	5	Total
20	5	5	10	10	50

TA Signature :_____

1. Reading assignment:

- Read the textbook (Tanenbaum) Chap 2 and 3. Summarize key concepts and issues NOT covered in class. For each concept/issue a one-line *descriptive* summary is what is required, nothing more or less.
- 2. Concepts: (Modulation/Coding) What is/are the functional difference(s) between modulation techniques like ASK, PSK, FSK and signaling/coding schemes like NRZ/Manchester etc ? Given a data rate of 10 Mbps (like Ethernet) and the use of Manchester encoding, what is the resultant baud rate?
- 3. *Problem: (Nyquist/Shannon limits)* A cable operator wants to convert a regular 6 MHz TV channel to carry data using 4-level signals. What is the maximum data rate he can expect from the channel ? Even if he had the luxury of choosing an arbitrary numbers of levels in signaling, given that the S/N ratio is 20 dB, what is the maximum data rate possible ?
- 4. *Problem (Error Detection)*: What is the Hamming distance of the codespace containing the following three code words: 010101, 001111 and 001010 ? What is the maximum Hamming distance possible using 6-bit codewords (assuming at least two codewords) ? Given the CRC polynomial $P(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$ and the message payload, M = 1110001101, find the bit pattern T calculated from the CRC procedure which will be transmitted on the wire.
- Problem (Flow Control/Error Recovery): Complete the missing steps in the derivation of the performance of the Go-back-N ARQ procedures based upon slides 41-44 in the handout. Your goal is to derive an expression for the channel utilization U in terms of the window size, N, loss probability P and the ratio of propagation-to-transmission times, α.