| Networks and Distributed Systems | Homework 3: IP |
| :--- | ---: |
| CS3700 Fall 2017 | September 25, 2017 |

This homework is due at the beginning of class on October 2, 2017 and is worth $1.5 \%$ of your grade.

Name: $\qquad$

CCIS Username: $\qquad$

| Problem | Possible | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 15 |  |
| 2 | 20 |  |
| 3 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 15 |  |
| 5 | 10 |  |
| Total | 65 |  |

1a. For the following IP addresses, give their class (A, B, or C) and their representation in binary: 129.10.115.10, 4.3.2.129, 220.33.9.21.
(5 pts)
$\mathbf{1 b}$. The binary representation of 128.42 .5 .4 is shown below.

$$
10000000001010100000010100000100
$$

If the subnet mask is 255.255 .248 .0 , label the bits that correspond to the (a) class prefix, (b) the network number, (c) the subnet number, and (d) the host number.
(10 pts)

2a. Convert the following IP/subnet representations of networks to the equivalent CIDR representation. If the network cannot be represented in CIDR, briefly explain why.
(i) 128.42.0.0/255.255.0.0
(ii) 192.168.0.0/255.255.224.0
(iii) 172.10.12.0/255.255.253.0
(iv) 64.0.0.0/192.0.0.0
(10 pts)

2b. Suppose that you have been allocated 173.98.112.0/20, and you wish to divide your address space equally into four parts. What are the CIDR (Classless Interdomain Routing) representations of these four parts?
(10 pts)
3. Why does the Offset field in the IP header measure the offset in 8-byte units? (Hint: Recall that the Offset field is 13 bits long.)
4. Suppose you receive the following series of IP packets at a destination host (be sure to remember that the length field in the packet includes the header, and the offset is specified as the number of 8 -byte blocks from the beginning of the data in the original IP datagram):

| \# | ID | Flags | Offset | Total Length |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | $0 \times d b 7 a$ | - | 370 | 300 |
| 2 | $0 \times 7823$ | MF | 370 | 1500 |
| 3 | $0 \times 992 \mathrm{a}$ | MF | 185 | 300 |
| 4 | $0 \times 45 \mathrm{a} 9$ | - | 0 | 1500 |
| 5 | $0 \times 7823$ | MF | 0 | 1500 |
| 6 | $0 \times 992 \mathrm{a}$ | MF | 0 | 1500 |
| 7 | $0 \times d b 7 a$ | MF | 185 | 1500 |
| 8 | $0 \times 9 \mathrm{ffb}$ | - | 200 | 1500 |
| 9 | 0xdb7a | MF | 0 | 1500 |
| 10 | 0x33aa | - | 0 | 1500 |

What packet IDs have you completely received, and how many total data bytes are in each of the completely received packets? For this problem, you can assume that all IP packets have no options.
5. You are a router, and one of your outgoing links has an MTU of 1000 bytes (ignore layer 2 headers). You receive the following packets that all need to be sent out over this link:

| $\#$ | ID | Flags | Offset | Total Length |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | $0 \times 1930$ | - | 0 | 1000 |
| 1 | $0 \times 92 \mathrm{ad}$ | - | 0 | 3000 |
| 2 | $0 \times 944 \mathrm{f}$ | DF | 0 | 1000 |
| 3 | $0 \times a 222$ | - | 185 | 1001 |
| 4 | $0 \times 78 \mathrm{a} 1$ | MF | 370 | 1500 |
| 5 | $0 \times 3 \mathrm{ac} 8$ | DF | 0 | 1500 |

Fill in the table below with the header fields of the packets that you send out (you may not need all of the rows). The first packet has been completed for you.
(10 pts)

| $\#$ | ID | Flags | Offset | Total Length |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0 \times 1930$ | - | 0 | 1000 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

