CSE 473 – Introduction to Computer Networks

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Quiz 6 Solution

microwave have on the signal from A, after decoding by a receiver that knows A's patterns?

Decoding by a receiver relies on the dot product between the received signal and A's pattern. This dot product yields a value of 10 and -10, respectively, when A transmits 1s and 0s, i.e., $A(1)\otimes(A(1)=10, \text{ and } A(0)\otimes(A(1)=-10.$ Superimposing (adding) the interference pattern from the microwave has actually no impact on the received signal. Specifically, denoting as I the pattern from the microwave, we have $I\otimes(A(1)=0, \text{ so that } (A(1)+I)\otimes(A(1)=A(1)\otimes(A(1)=10, \text{ and similarly when the transmitted pattern is } A(0), (A(0)+I)\otimes(A(1)=A(0)\otimes(A(1)=-10.$

2. **[5 points]** Consider a mobile server S that relies on Mobile IP. On Monday, the server is located in the NY office, which is its home network. While in the NY office, server S is accessed by local host A that resides on the same subnet. Host A caches the MAC address of server S for future communications. On Tuesday, server S is in the Chicago office, where it registers with the local Foreign Agent that subsequently informs the Home Agent in the NY office of server S's new care-of address. What additional steps are required in the NY office to allow host A to successfully communicate with server S in the Chicago office?

Upon receiving S's registration in the Chicago office, the home agent in the NY office needs to issue a gratuitous ARP to flush S's MAC address from the ARP caches of all devices in the NY office, including that of host A, and replace it with its own MAC address.