HELSINKI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY Networking Laboratory S-38.145 Introduction to Teletraffic Theory, Spring 2005

Problems 3–4 are homework exercises. Mark the problems you have solved in the beginning of the exercise class.

1. Demo

Consider telephone traffic carried by a 5-channel link in the telephone network. Use a pure loss system model. New calls arrive according to a Poisson process at rate 2 calls per minute, and call holding times are independently and identically distributed with mean 3 minutes. Compute

- (a) the traffic offered,
- (b) the traffic carried, and
- (c) the traffic lost.
- 2. Demo

Consider the processor of a packet router in a packet switched data network. Traffic consists of data packets to be processed. Use a pure waiting system model with a single server. New packets arrive according to a Poisson process at rate 2 packets per ms, and packet processing times are independently and exponentially distributed with mean 0.4 ms.

- (a) What is the traffic load?
- (b) What is the probability that an arriving packet will be processed immediately after the arrival (without any waiting)?
- (c) What is the probability that a packet has to wait longer than 2 ms?

3. Homework exercise (1 point)

Consider elastic data traffic carried by a 100-Mbps link in a packet switched network. Use a pure sharing system model with a single server. New flows arrive according to a Poisson process at rate 8 flows per second, and the average size of the files to be transferred is 10 Mbit.

- (a) What is the traffic load?
- (b) What is the throughput of a flow?
- (c) What is the avearge file transfer time?
- 4. Homework exercise (1 point)

Consider telephone traffic carried by a link in a packet switched network. A single call is modelled as a streaming CBR flow with a fixed transmission rate of 64 kbps. The link speed is 20 * 64 kbps. Use the infinite system model. New calls arrive according to a Poisson process at rate 2 calls per minute, and the averate flow duration is 5 minutes. Compute

- (a) offered traffic and
- (b) loss ratio.