

**POLITECNICO DI MILANO**  
**MULTIMEDIA INTERNET (part 1)**  
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### Exercise 1.

Consider a network of three schedulers.

Scheduler 1 is a GPS scheduler, with three service categories, numbered 1, 2, and 3. The input traffic flows in categories 1, 2, and 3 are  $X_1(t)$ ,  $X_2(t)$ , and  $X_3(t)$ , respectively. The weights of the service categories 1, 2, and 3 are  $w_1$ ,  $w_2$ , and  $w_3$ , respectively.

Scheduler 2 is a Strict Priority scheduler with three service priorities numbered 1, 2, and 3. The input traffic flows in categories 1, 2, and 3 are  $Y_1(t)$ ,  $Y_2(t)$ , and  $Y_3(t)$ , respectively.

The flow  $X_3(t)$ , at the output of scheduler 1, is denoted as  $Z_1(t)$ .

The flow  $Y_3(t)$ , at the output of scheduler 2, is denoted as  $Z_2(t)$ .

The traffic flows  $Z_1(t)$  and  $Z_2(t)$  are offered to the third scheduler (scheduler 3).

Scheduler 3 is a Strict Priority scheduler with 2 service priorities, numbered 1 and 2. The traffic flow  $Z_1(t)$  is served with priority 1, and the traffic flow  $Z_2(t)$  is served with priority 2.

The capacity of scheduler 3 is  $C$ .

Calculate the probability that the delay of the traffic flow  $Z_2(t)$  is larger than  $d$  in scheduler 2.

$$X_1(t): r_1, b_1, H_1$$

$$X_2(t): r_2, b_2, H_2$$

$$X_3(t): r_3, b_3, H_3$$

$$Y_1(t): r_4, b_4, H_4$$

$$Y_2(t): r_5, b_5, H_5$$

$$Y_3(t): r_6, b_6, H_6$$

$$r_1 = 1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

$$b_1 = 0.5 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit)}$$

$$H_1 = 0.8$$

$$r_2 = 0.8 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

$$b_2 = 0.5 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit)}$$

$$H_2 = 0.75$$

$$r_3 = 1.3 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

$$b_3 = 1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit)}$$

$$H_3 = 0.79$$

$$r_4 = 1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

$$b_4 = 0.5 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit)}$$

$$H_4 = 0.8$$

$$r_5 = 1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

$$b_5 = 0.5 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit)}$$

$$H_5 = 0.9$$

$$r_6 = 1.3 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

$$b_6 = 0.5 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit)}$$

$$H_6 = 0.85$$

$$w_1 = 0.3$$

$$w_2 = 0.5$$

$$w_3 = 0.2$$

$$C = 8 \times 10^6 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

$$d = 0.05 \text{ (s)}$$







**Exercise 2.**

A IPTV provider must transmit simultaneously to 100 customers the same content (a film). The provider does not use multicasting, meaning that it sends a separate copy of the film to each customer. Therefore, at the main video server, the network link must transport 100 traffic flows, one for each customer.

The characterization of the traffic flow associated to one customer is:  $r=1 \times 10^6$  (bit/s),  $b=0.5 \times 10^6$  (bit),  $H=0.85$ .

Calculate the capacity that must be allocated for the transport of the 100 flows, such that the probability that delay is larger than 0.05 (s) is about equal to  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ .



**Exercise 3.**

With reference to the IP Diffserv architecture, suggest how could be a mapping between different types of applications and network Per Hop Behaviors.



**POLITECNICO DI MILANO**  
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**Exercise 1.**

1. Explain the role of the three main types of signaling that occur in a H.323 network.
2. How do these different types of signaling interact?

**Exercise 2.**

Explain how the IETF P4P ALTO architecture can be used to improve the performance of P2P systems.

**Exercise 3.**

Assume that two H.323 networks communicate through a SIP network in an interworked architecture. Try hypotizing the possible exchange of messages to setup a call between two H.323 terminals, across the SIP network providing the interworking service.

**Exercise 4.**

Compare the procedures for the negotiation of media in SIP and H.323.