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### Assignment #05

12.2 Q. A pure Aloha network transmits 200-bits frames on a shared channel of 200kbps. What is the requirement to make this frame collision free?  
Given data:-

Message = 200 bits  
Bandwidth = 200 kbps

Solution:-

$$\text{Transmission time} = \frac{\text{message}}{\text{Bandwidth}}$$

$$T = \frac{200 \text{ bits}}{200 \text{ kbps}}$$

$$T = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vulnerable time} &= 2 \times \text{Transmission time} \\ &= 2 \times 1 \text{ ms} \\ &= 2 \text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$

Throughput of pure Aloha is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(efficiency)} \eta &= G \times e^{-2G} \\ \eta &= G \times e^{-2G} \quad G=1 \\ &= 1 \times e^{-2(1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{(2.71)^2}$$

$$\eta = 0.136$$

$$\eta = 13.6\%$$



Q- A pure ALOHA network transmits 200-bit frames on a shared channel of 200 kbps. What is the throughput if the system produces

- 1000 frames per second
- 500 frames per second

Sol:-

$$\text{Transmission time} = \frac{\text{Frame bits}}{\text{Bandwidth of channel}}$$

$$= \frac{200 \text{ bits}}{200 \text{ kbps}} = \frac{200}{200 \times 10^3} = 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$= 1 \text{ ms}$$

a) 1000 frames per second:

If the system creates 1000 frames per second then 1 frame per millisecond

$$= 1000 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 10^3 \times 10^{-3} = 1$$

$$\text{So } G = 1$$

$$\text{Efficiency } \eta = G \times e^{-2G}$$

$$\eta = 1 \times e^{-2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{e^2} \Rightarrow 0.135$$

$$S = (2.718)^2 \eta \times \text{no. of frames}$$

$$\text{Throughput } S = 0.135 \times 100 = 13.5\%$$

500 frames per second:  $0.135 \times 1000 = 135$  frames

$$G = 500 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$G = \frac{500}{1000}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Efficiency } \eta = G \times e^{-2G}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times e^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2e} \Rightarrow 0.184$$

$$\eta = 18.4\%$$

$$= 10 \times 10^6 \text{ bytes/sec}$$



$$S = \eta \times \text{frames}$$

$$\text{throughput } (S) = 0.184 \times 500$$

$$S = 91$$

91 frames were probably send out of 500

(c) 250 frames per second.

$$G = 250 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$G = \frac{250}{1000}$$

$$G = 1/4$$

$$\therefore \text{Efficiency } (\eta) = G \times e^{-2G} = \frac{1}{4} \times e^{-2 \times \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times e^{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{-1/2}$$

$$\eta = 0.152$$

$$\eta = 15.2\%$$

$$\text{throughput } S = 0.152 \times 250$$

$$= 37.9$$

$$S = 38$$

38 frames send out of 250.

Example 12.4:-

A slotted Aloha network transmits 200-bit frame on a shared channel of 200kbps. what is the throughput if the system produces

(a) 1000 frames per second (b) 500 frames per second

(c) 250 frames per second.

(9)

Sol:-Transmission Time =  $\frac{\text{message}}{\text{Bandwidth}}$ 

$$T = \frac{200 \text{ bit}}{200 \text{ kbps}} = \frac{200}{200 \times 10^3}$$

$$T = 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$T = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$G = 1000 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$G = \frac{1000}{1000}$$

$$G = 1$$

$$S = G \times e^{-G}$$

$$S = 1 \times e^{-1}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2.71}$$

$$S = 0.368$$

$$\text{Through put } (S) = 0.368 \times \text{frames}$$

$$= 0.368 \times 1000$$

$$= 368 \text{ frames}$$

368 frames out of 1000 and 632 were collide.

2) 500 frames per send:

$$G = 1/2$$

$$S = G \times e^{-G}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2e^{1/2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2(2.71)^{1/2}}$$

$$S = 0.3032$$

$$\text{Throughput } S = 0.3032 \times 500$$

151 frames send out of 500 and 349 were collide with each other.



(c). 250 frames per second:

$$G = 250 \text{ m/s}$$

$$G = 250 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$G = 250/1000 \Rightarrow 1/4$$

$$G = 1/4$$

$$S = G \times e^{-G}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \times e^{-1/4}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \times e^{-1/4}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4(2.71)^{1/4}}$$

$$S = 0.1947$$

$$\text{Throughput (S)} = 0.1947 \times 250$$

$$S = 48.7$$

$S \approx 49$  frames were

send out of 250 and 201 were take  
part in collision.

Question 12.5:-

A network using CSMA/CD has a bandwidth of 10 Mbps. IF the maximum propagation time (including the delays in the devices and ignoring the time needed to send a jamming signal, is 25.6  $\mu$ s. what is the minimum size of the frame?  
solution:-

Given data:-

$$\text{Bandwidth (B)} = 10 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$= 10 \times 10^6 \text{ bytes per s}$$

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$$\text{Propagation delay } T_p = 25.6 \mu\text{s} \\ = 25.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$$

$$\text{Transmission time} = 2 \times T_p \\ TT = 2 \times \text{Propagation delay}$$

$$\text{Transmission time} = \frac{\text{Message}}{\text{Bandwidth}}$$

$$TT = \frac{L}{B}$$

$$\frac{L}{B} = 2 \times T_p$$

$$\text{Message size} = 2 \times T_p \times \text{Bandwidth}$$

Putting values in above formula,

$$= 2 \times 25.6 \mu\text{s} \times 10 \text{ mbps}$$

$$= 512 \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{or} \\ = \frac{512}{8}$$

$$= 64 \text{ bytes}$$

The size of Frame is  
64 bytes