

The background of the slide features a dense, abstract network graph. It consists of numerous small, dark grey dots representing nodes, connected by a web of thin, dark grey lines representing edges. Some edges are thicker than others, suggesting stronger connections between specific nodes. The overall effect is one of complexity and interconnectedness, fitting for a presentation on a network team project.

Spring, 2021

Team 5  
Network Team Project

Lee Jaemin, Jeong Dongwon, Seok Eunju

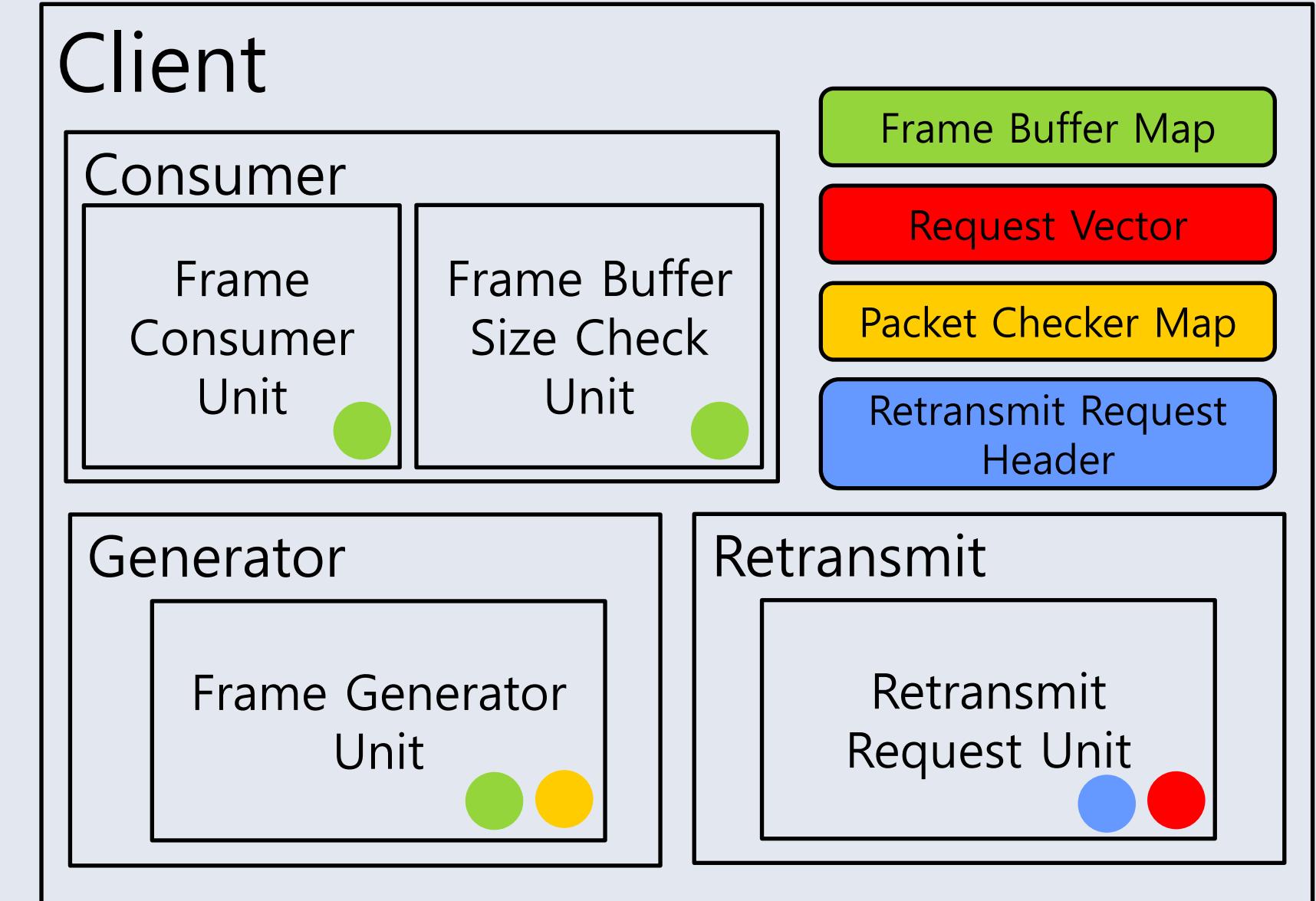
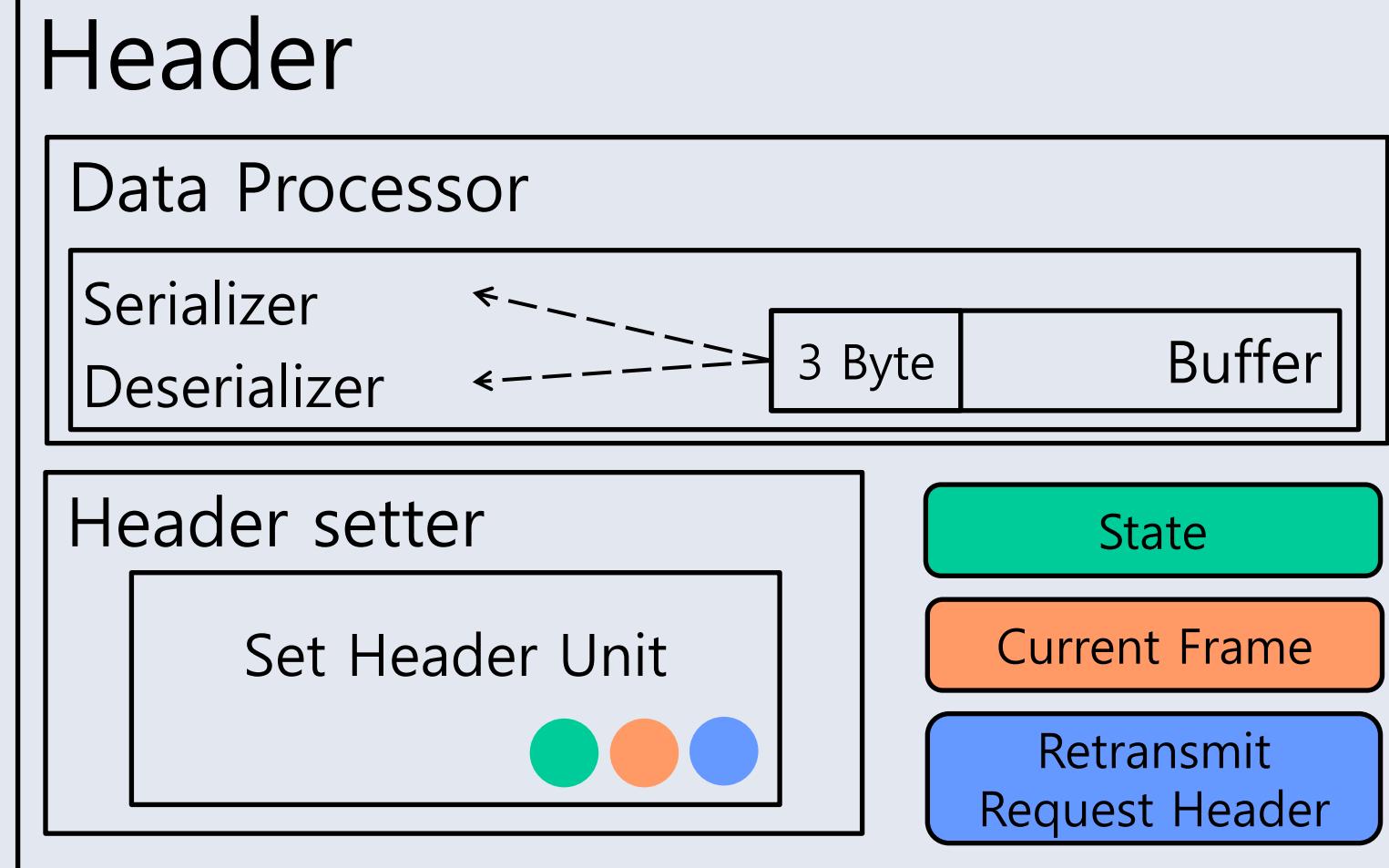


# CONTENTS

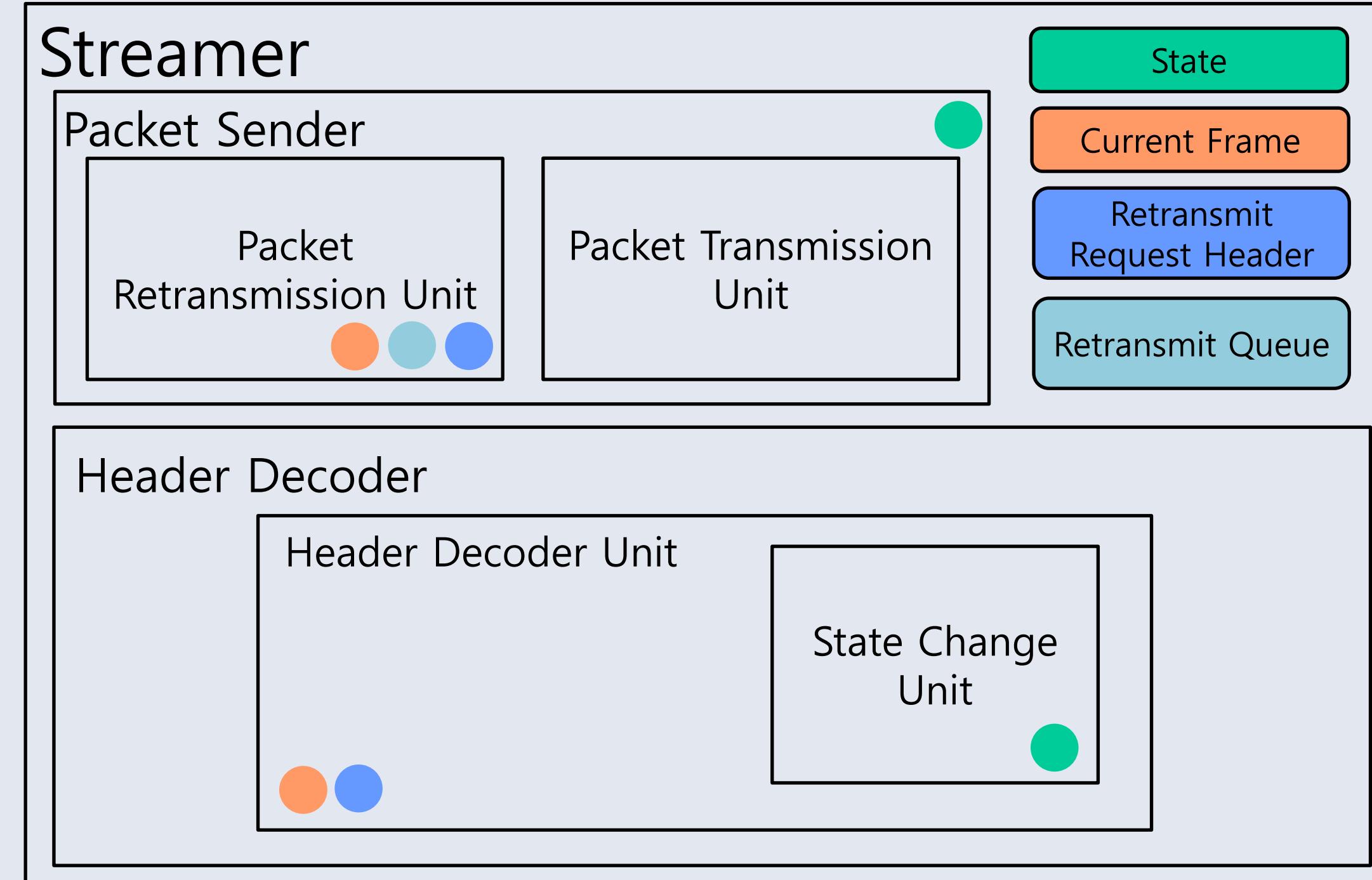
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1. Overview
2. Header
3. Client
4. Streamer
5. Additional Features
6. Result

# Overview



# Overview



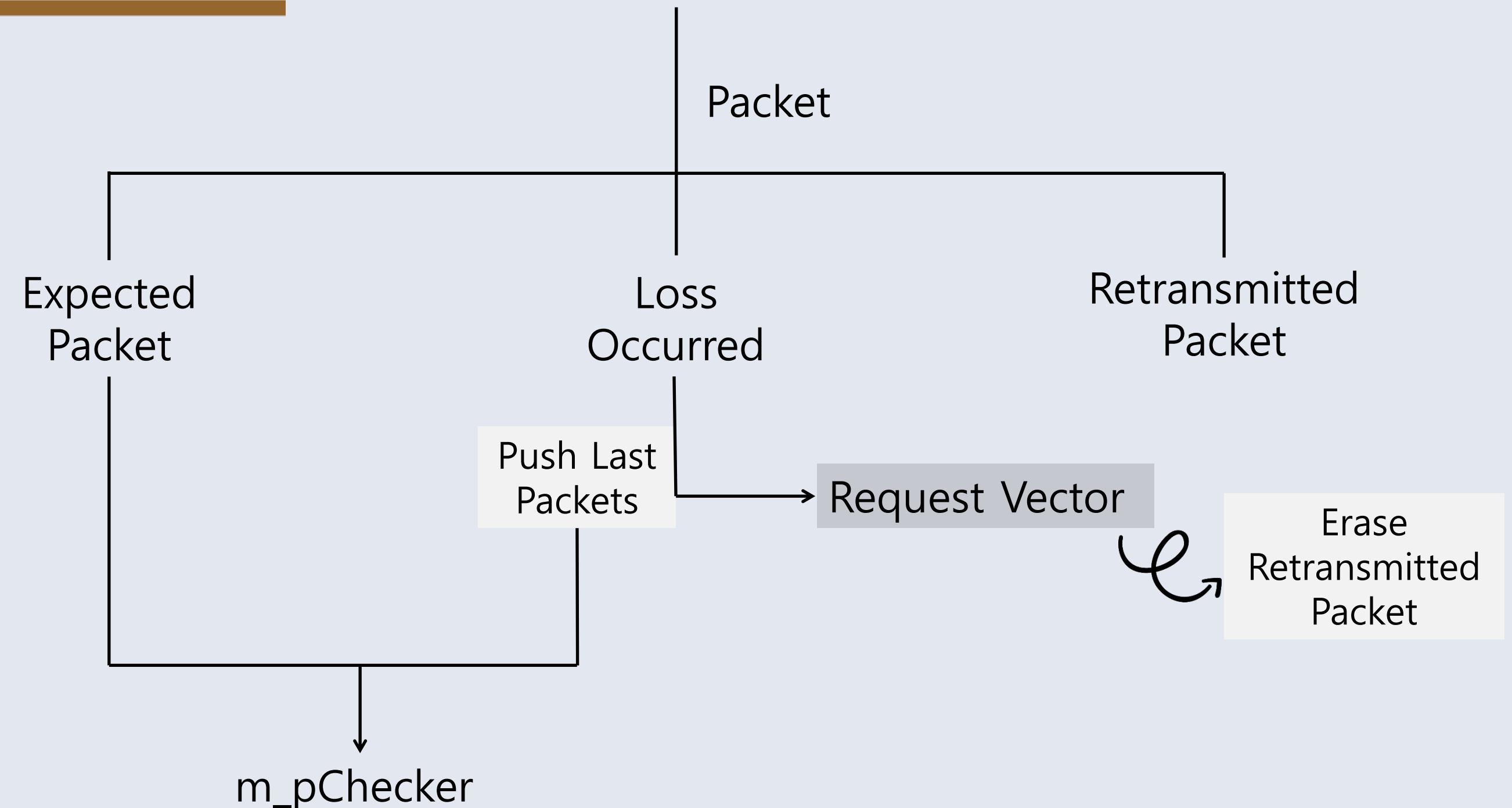
# Header

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Variables	Uint8_t	state	0: retransmit request 1: pause 2: resume
	Uint16_t	currentFrame	Frame number consumed by the current client
	Uint32_t	retransmitRequest[100]	Packet numbers requesting retransmit to steamer

# Client

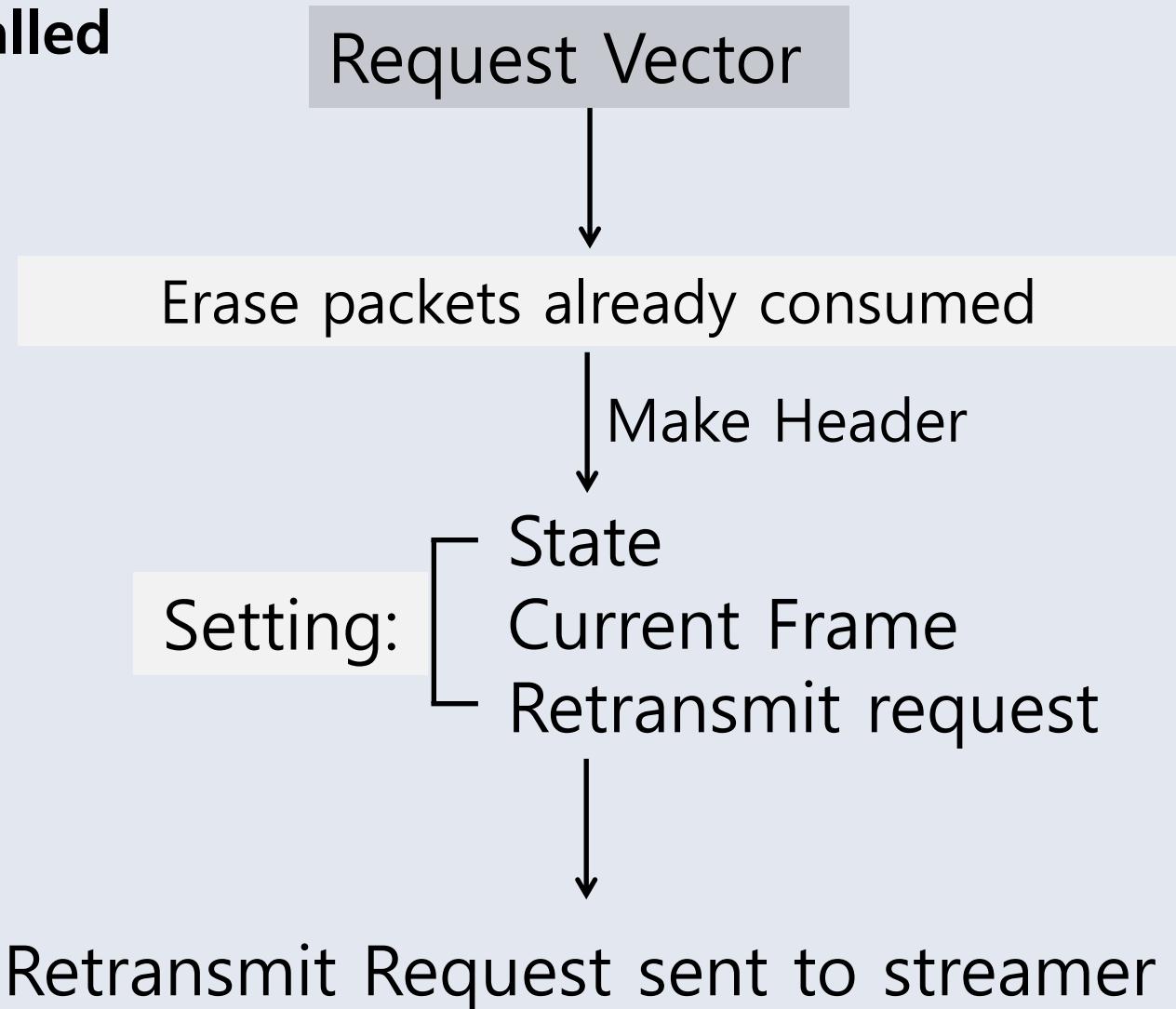
Receiver



# Client

Request Retransmit

**Executed when Frame Generator is called**



# Streamer

Header Decoder

Client-header

Mode

Retransmit request

Pause

Resume

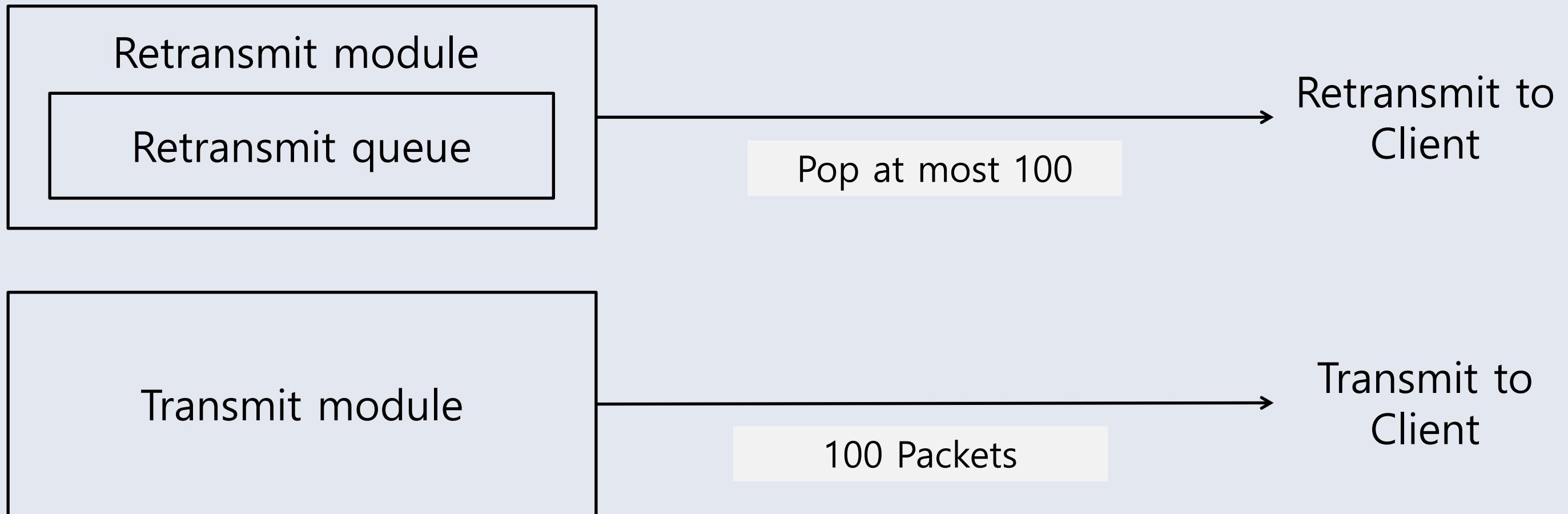
Retransmit request[100]



Erase packets lower than current frame

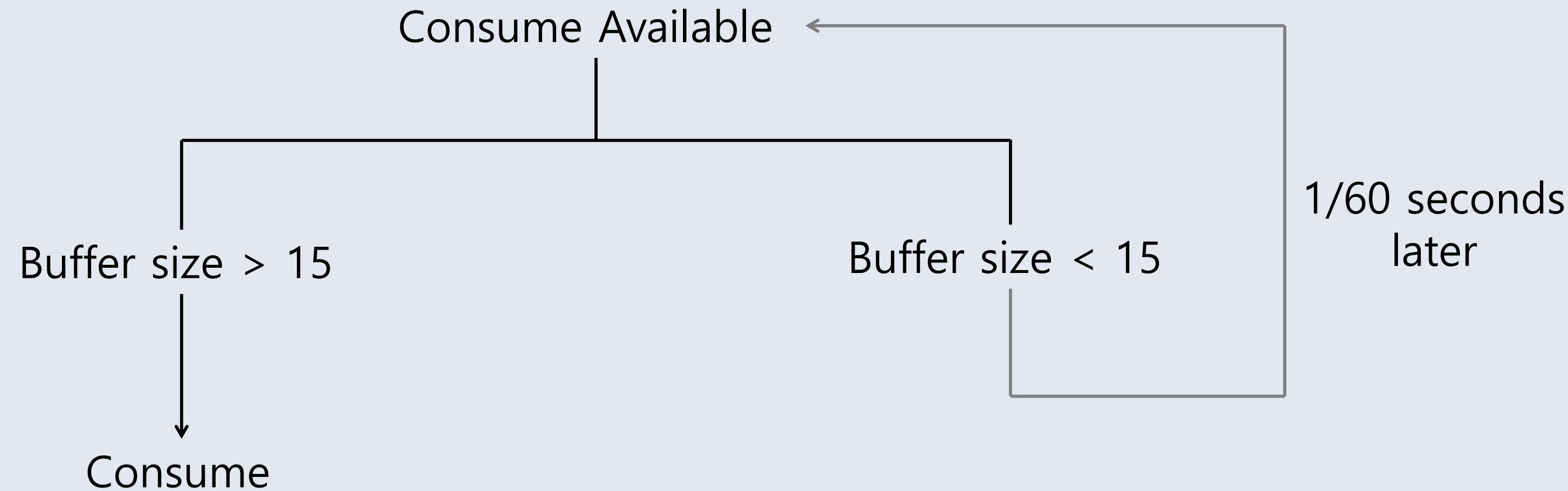
# Streamer

Packet Sender



# Additional Features

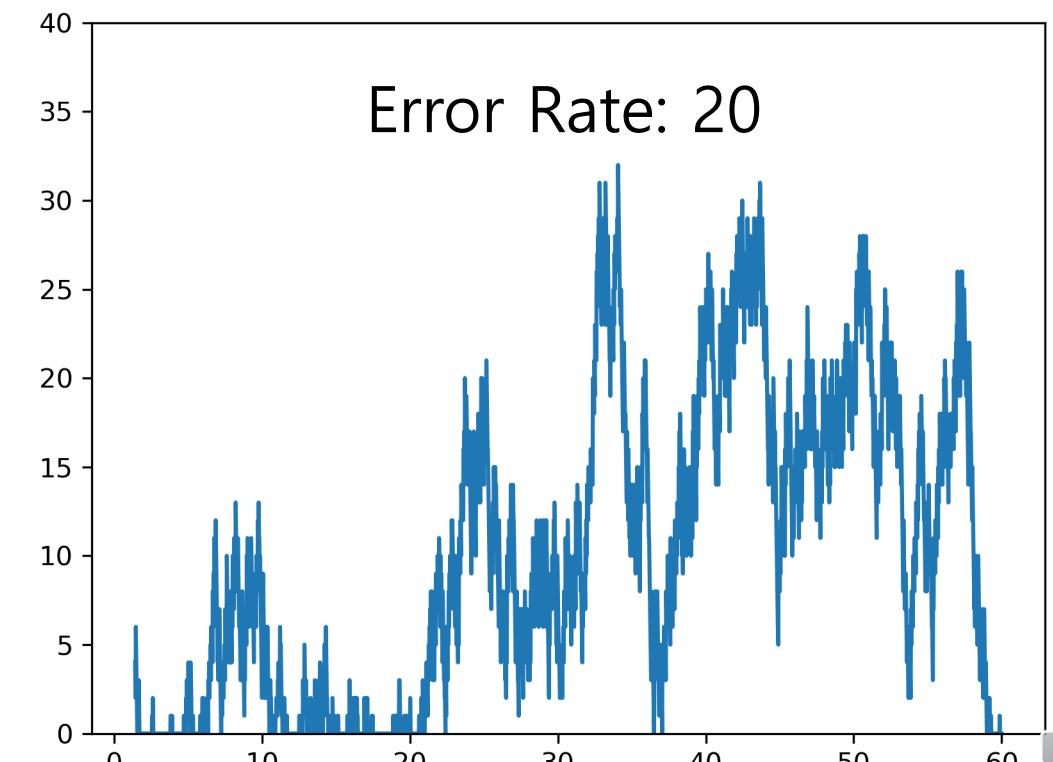
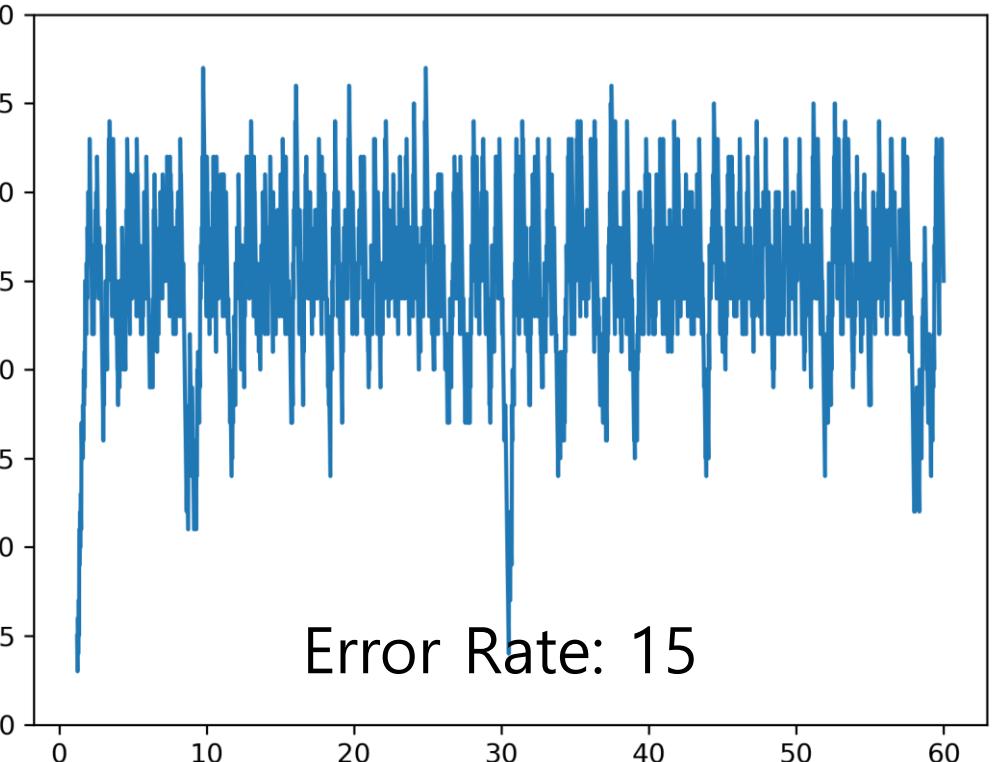
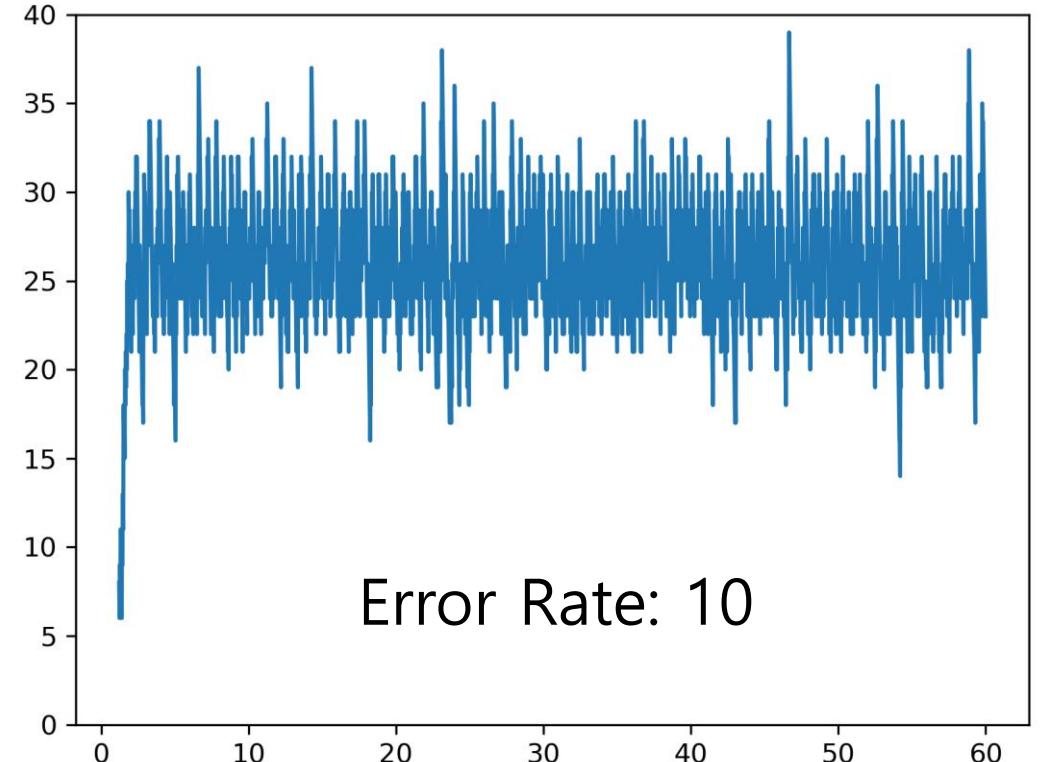
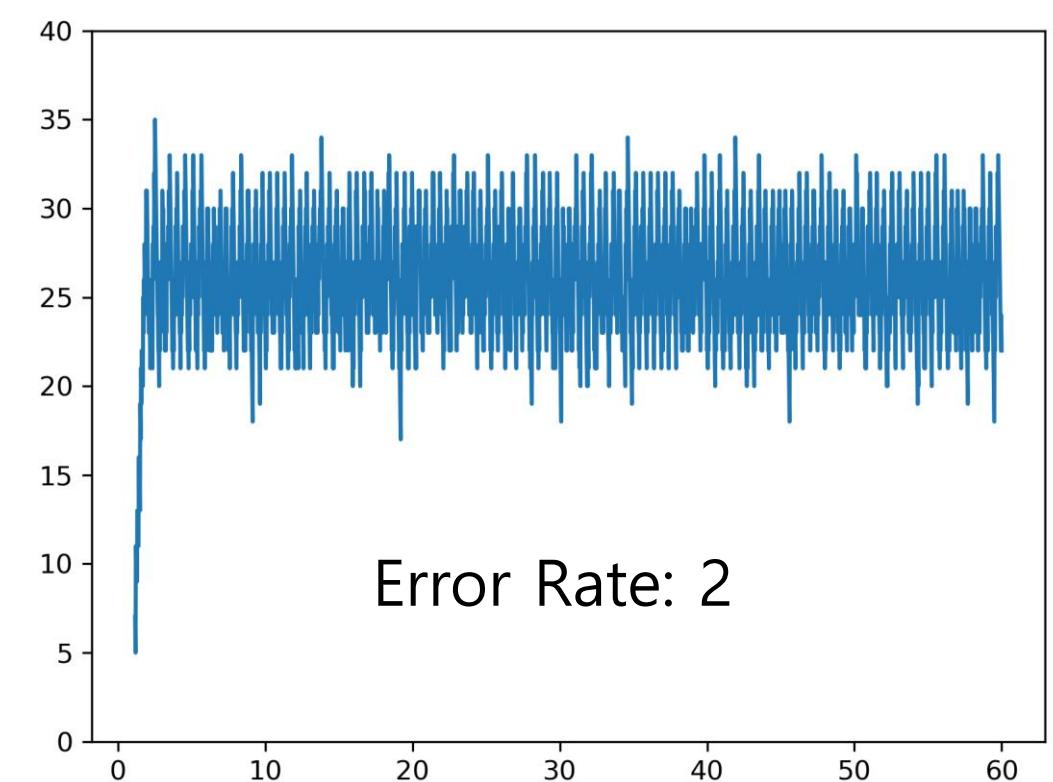
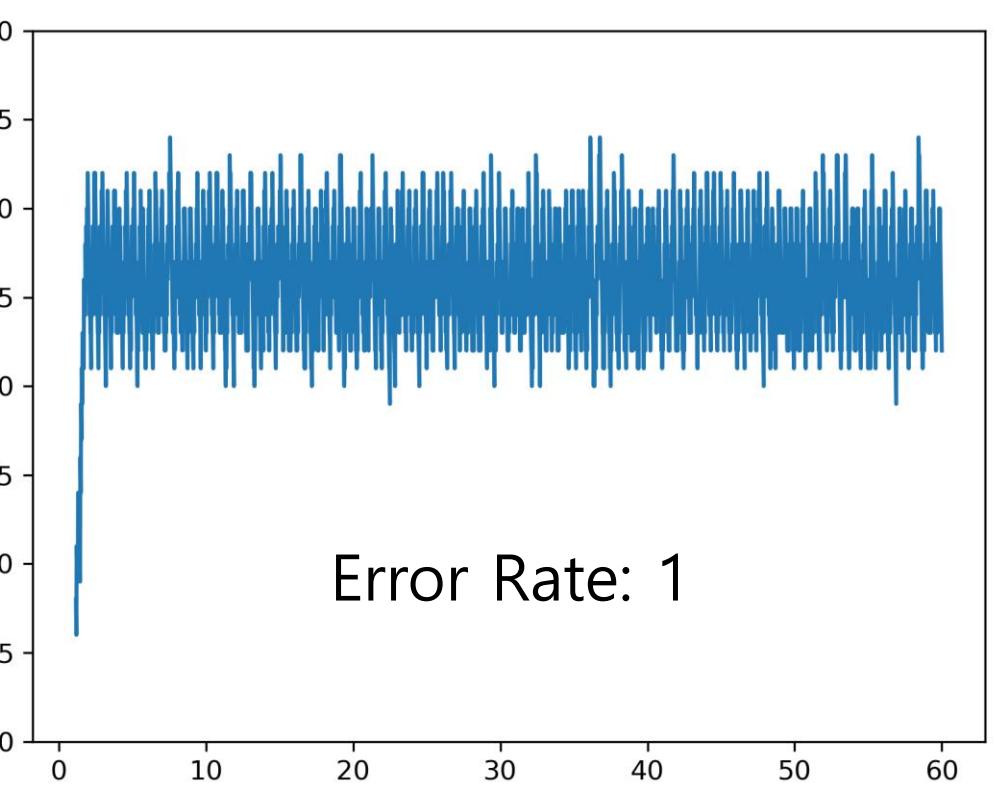
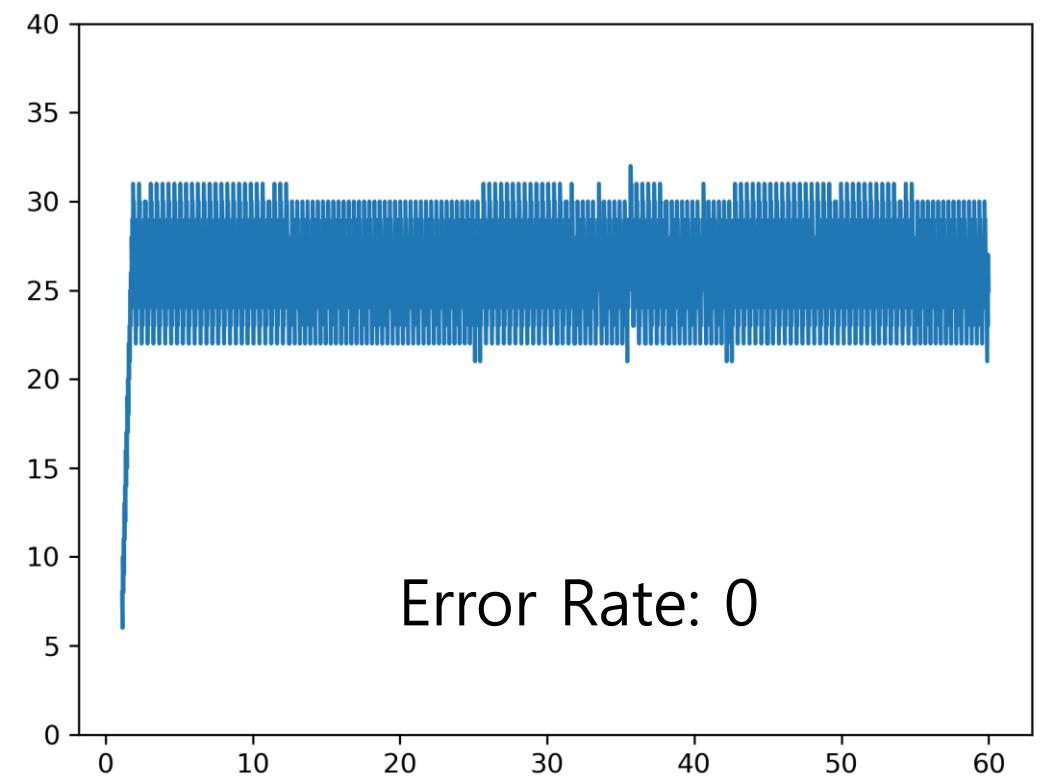
## Client Buffering



To increase buffer holding rate, client don't consume frames until the frame buffer is full to some degree.

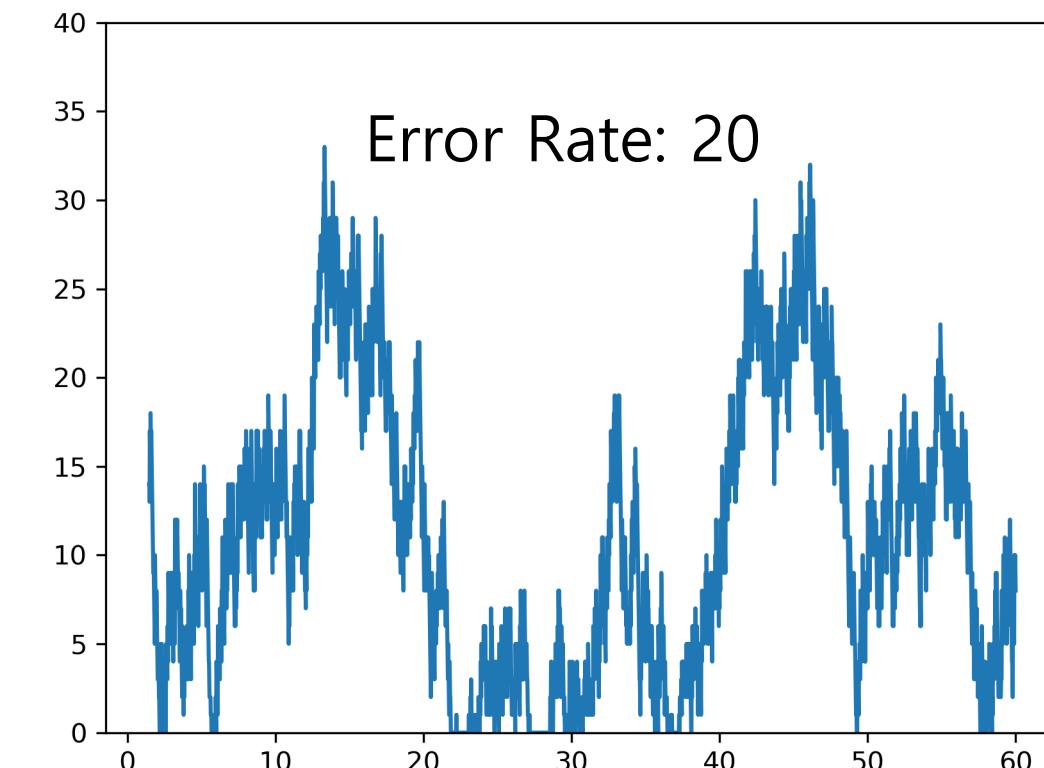
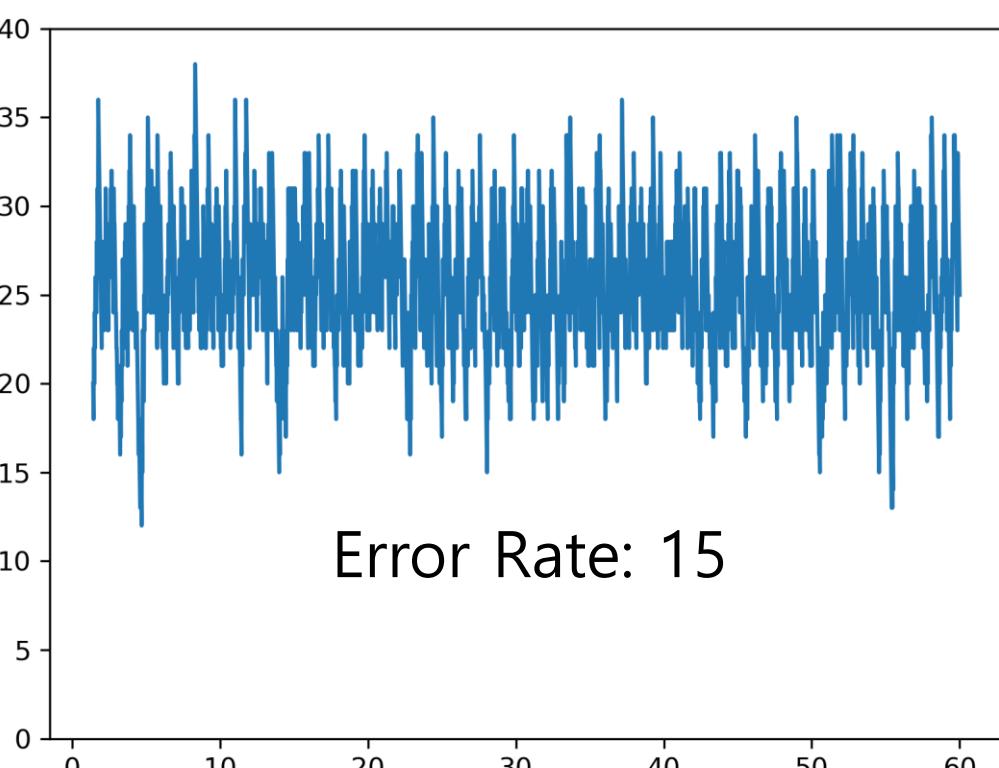
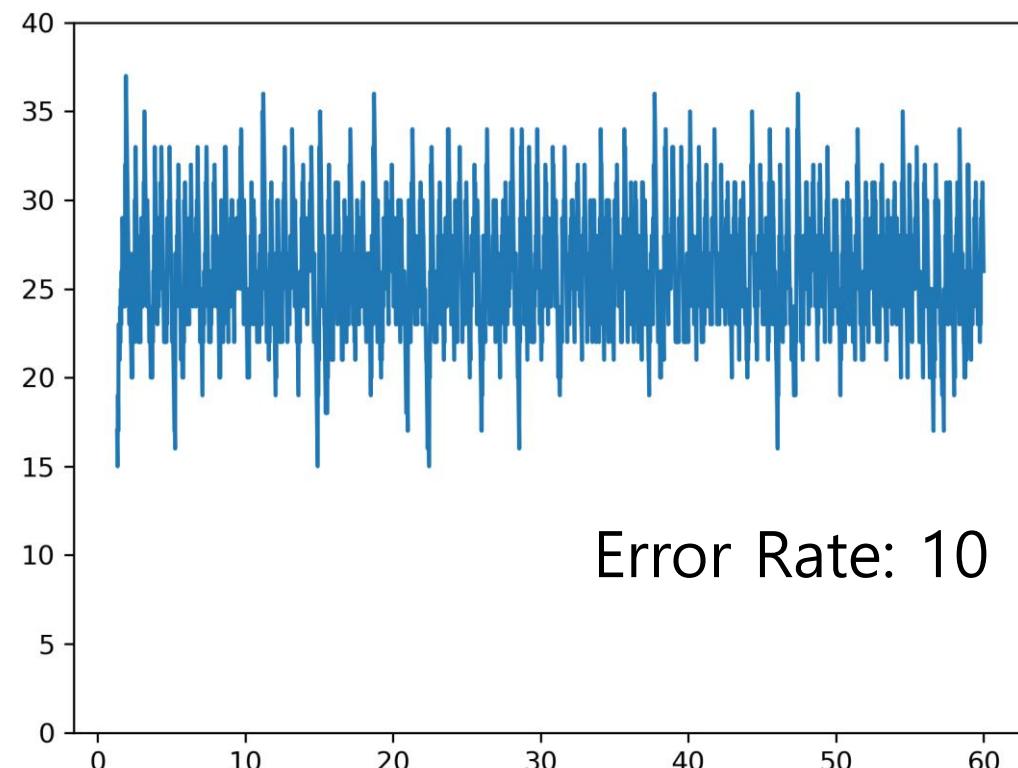
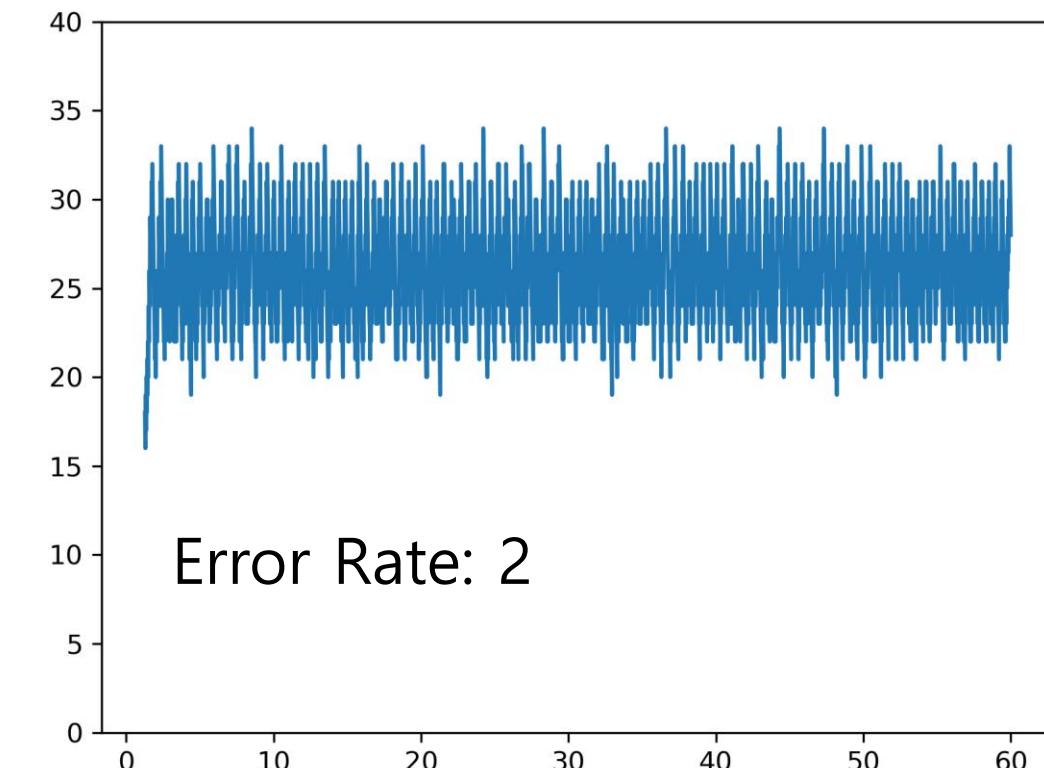
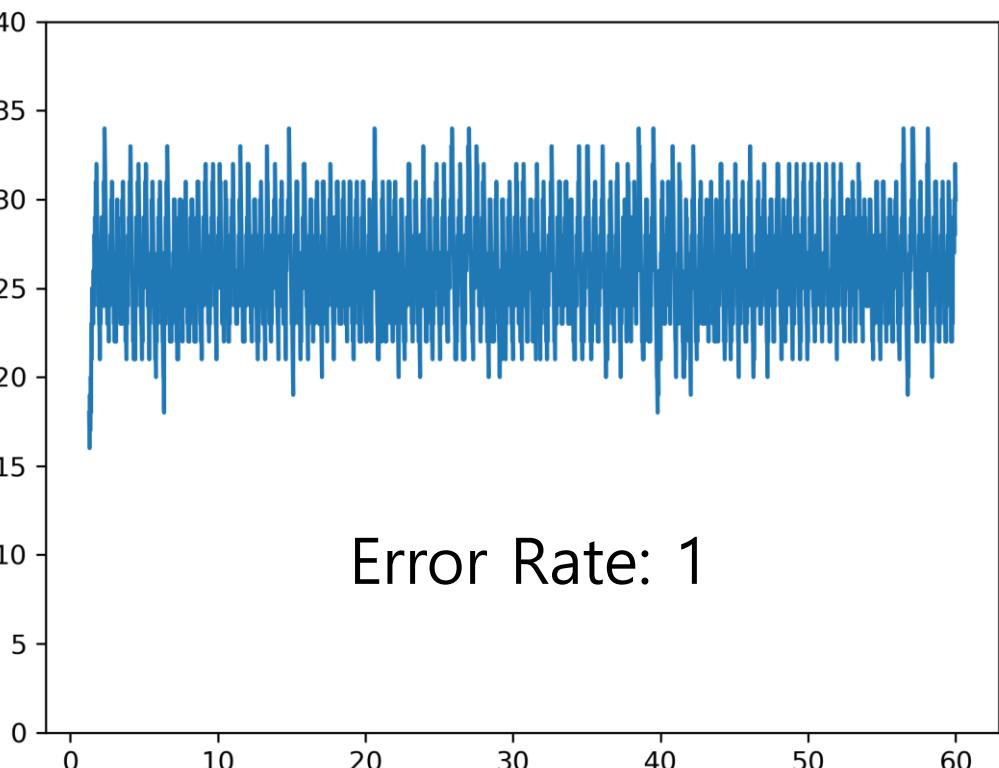
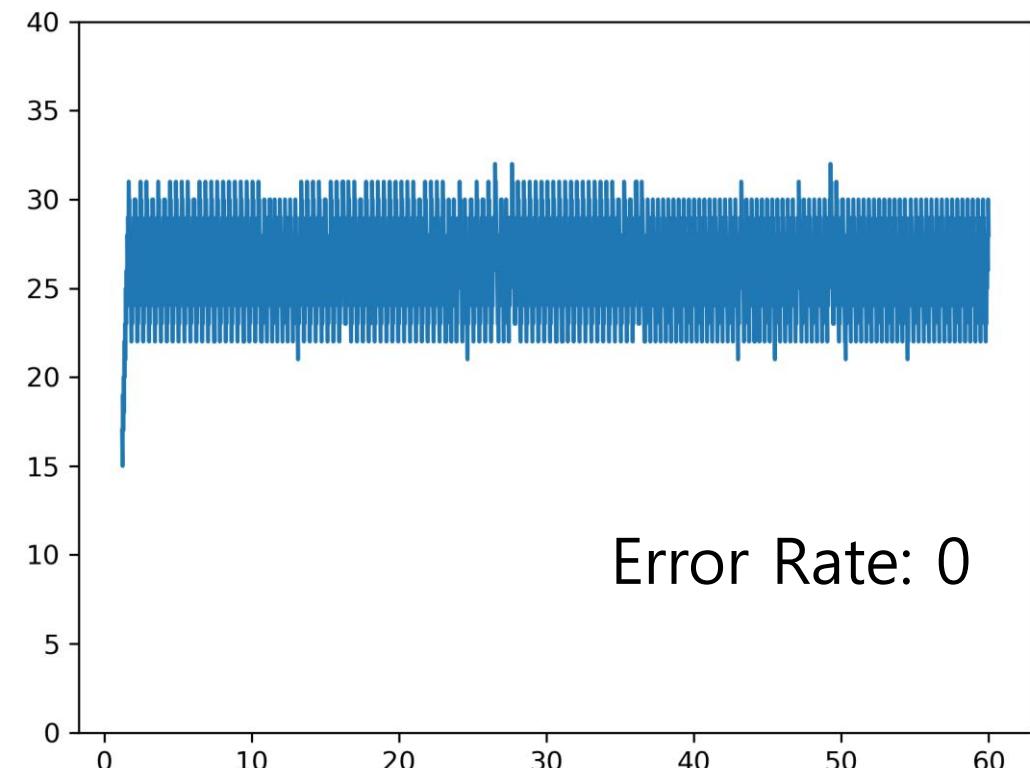
# Result

Frame (Buffering: 5)



# Result

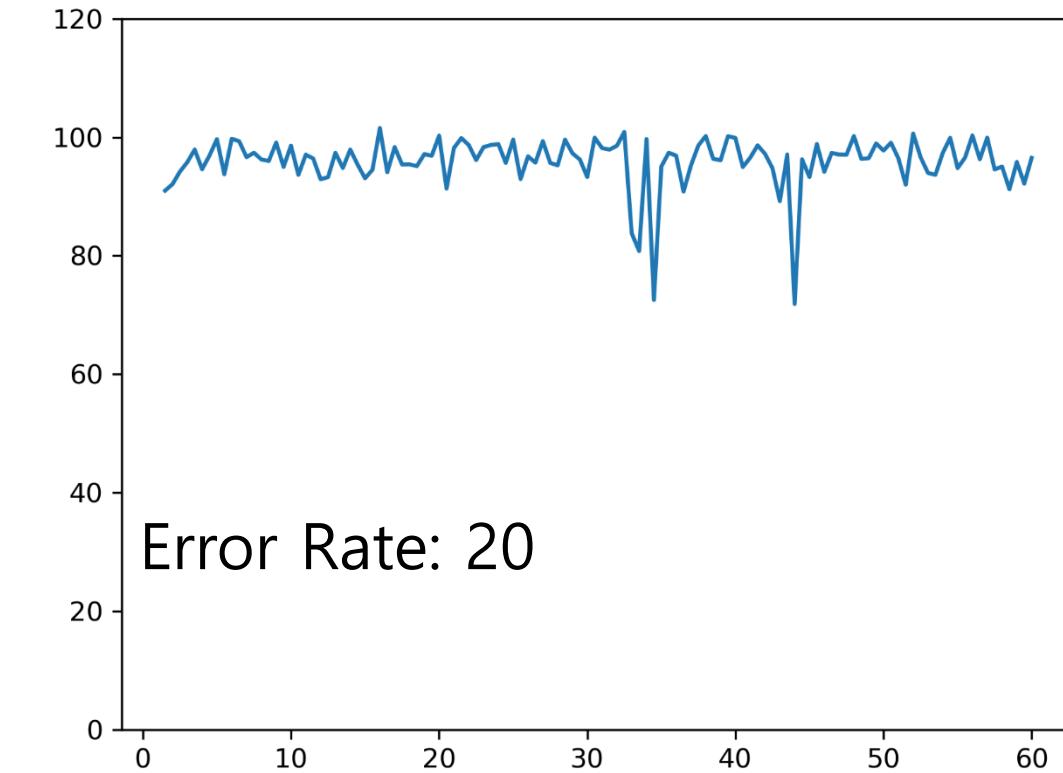
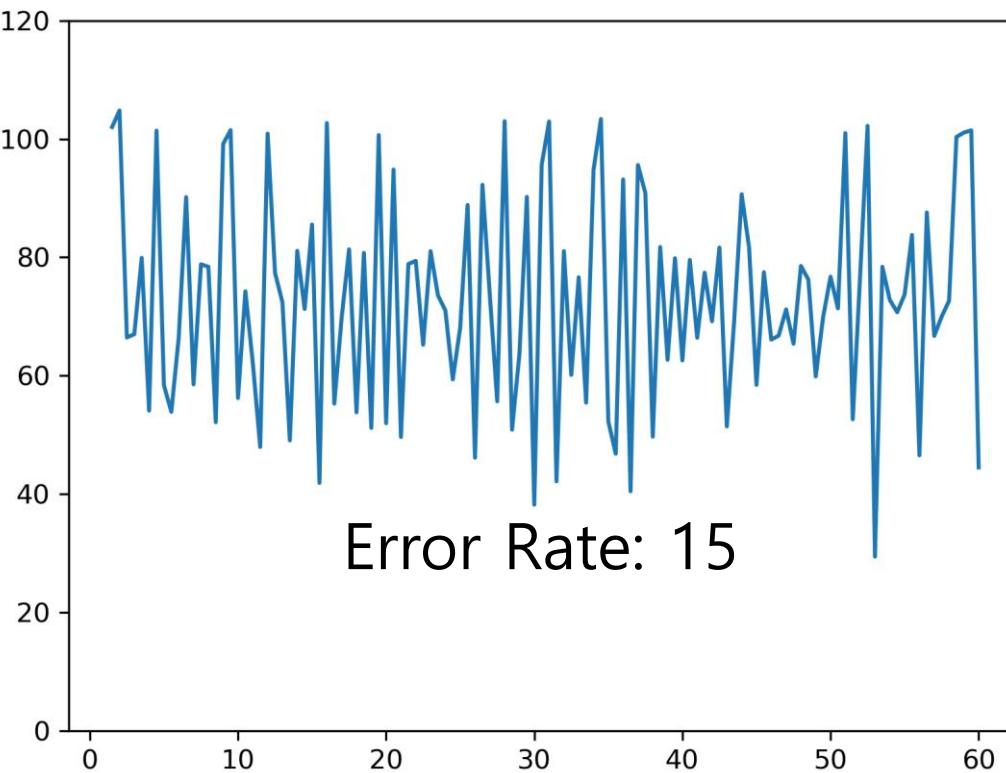
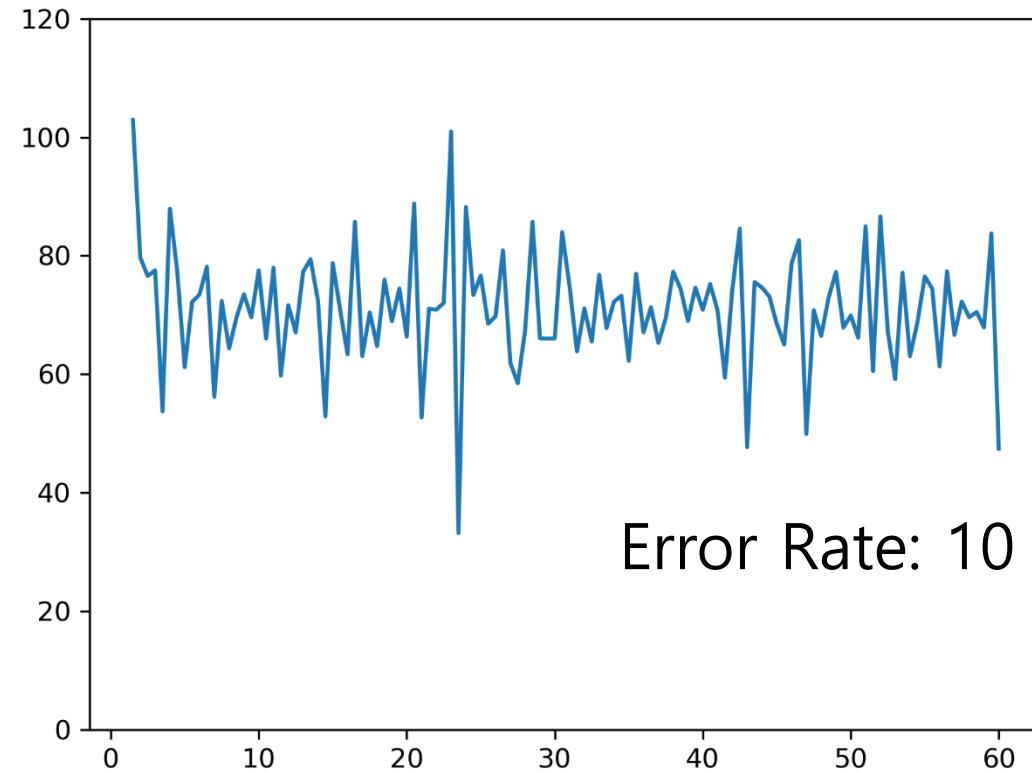
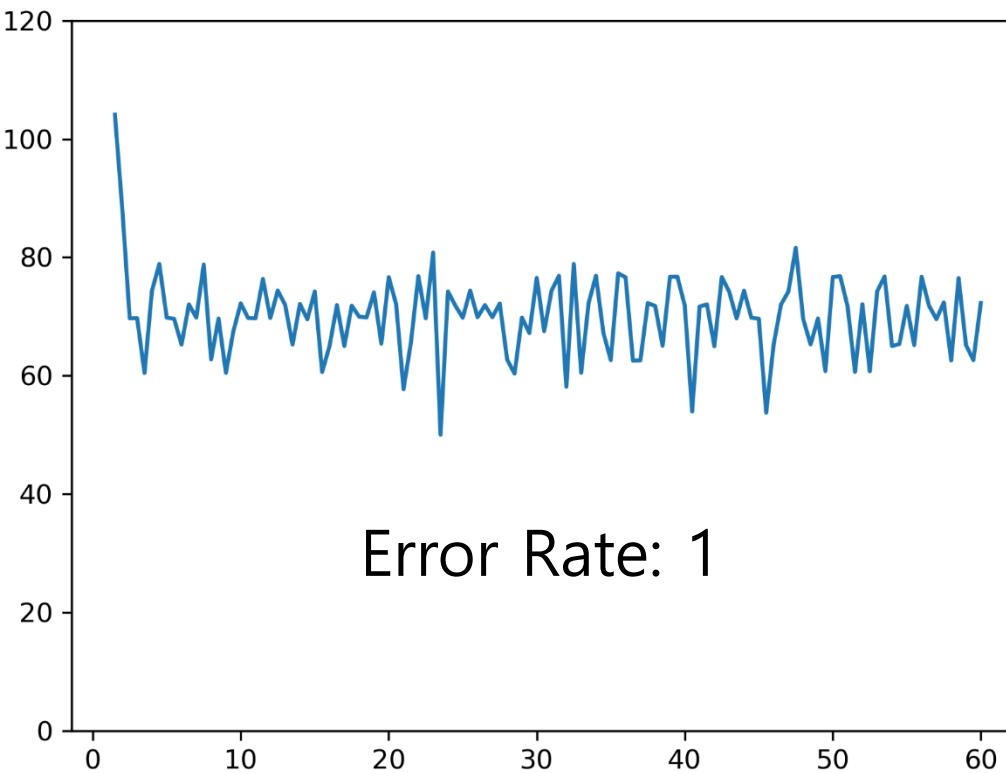
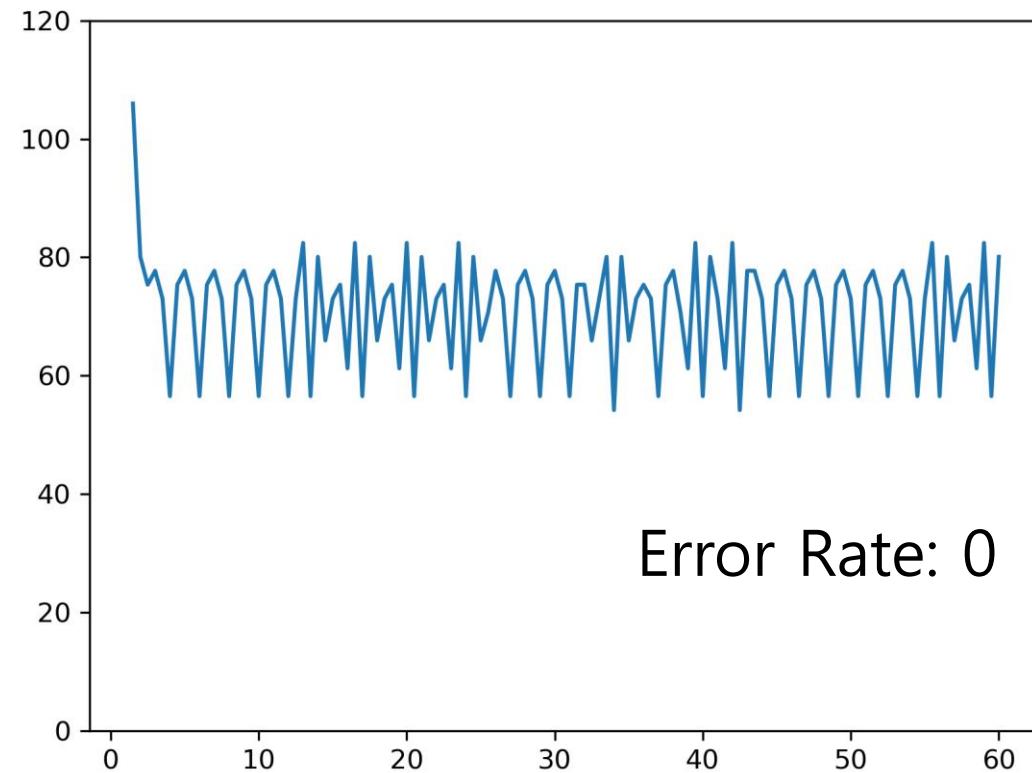
Frame (Buffering: 15)



# Result

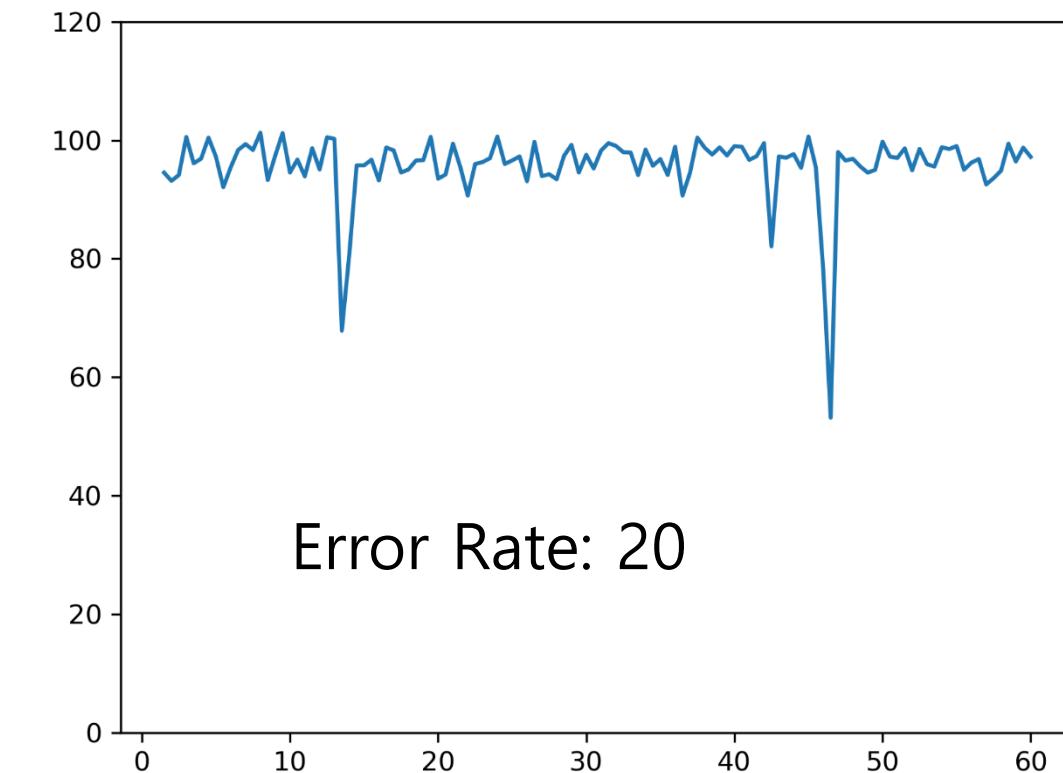
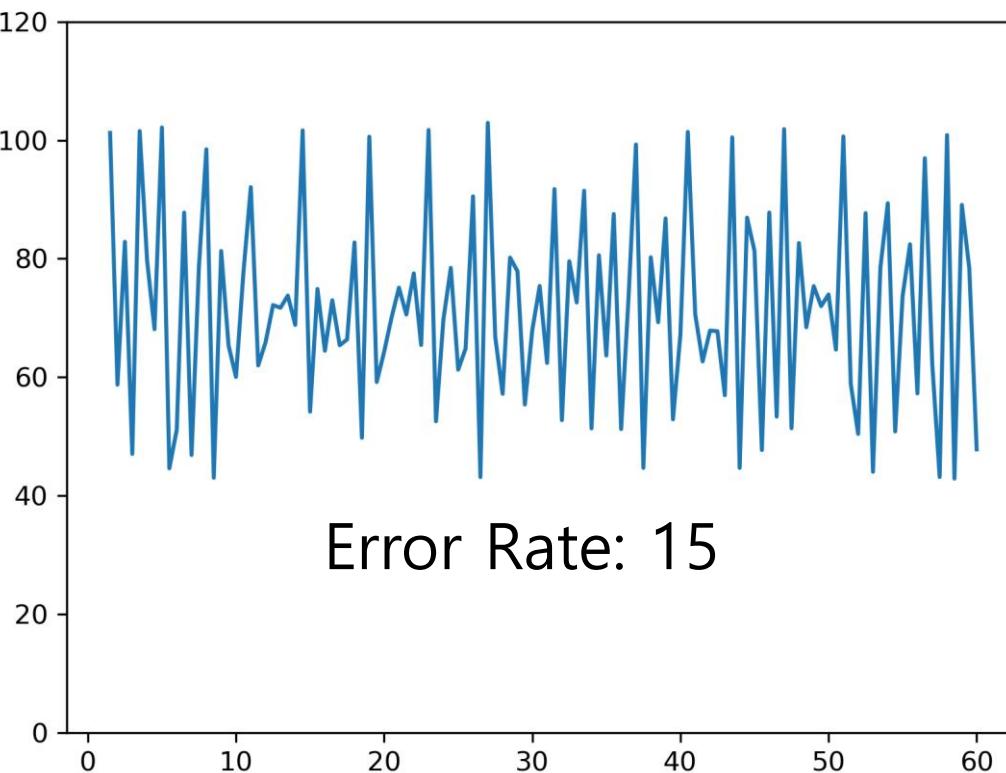
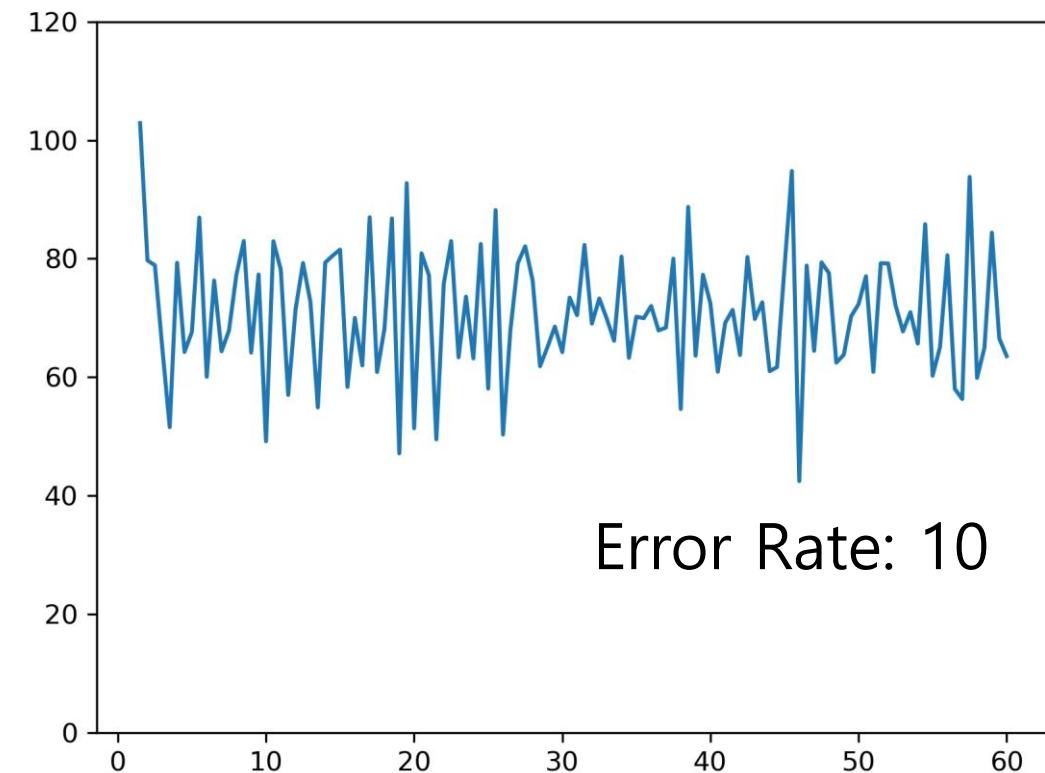
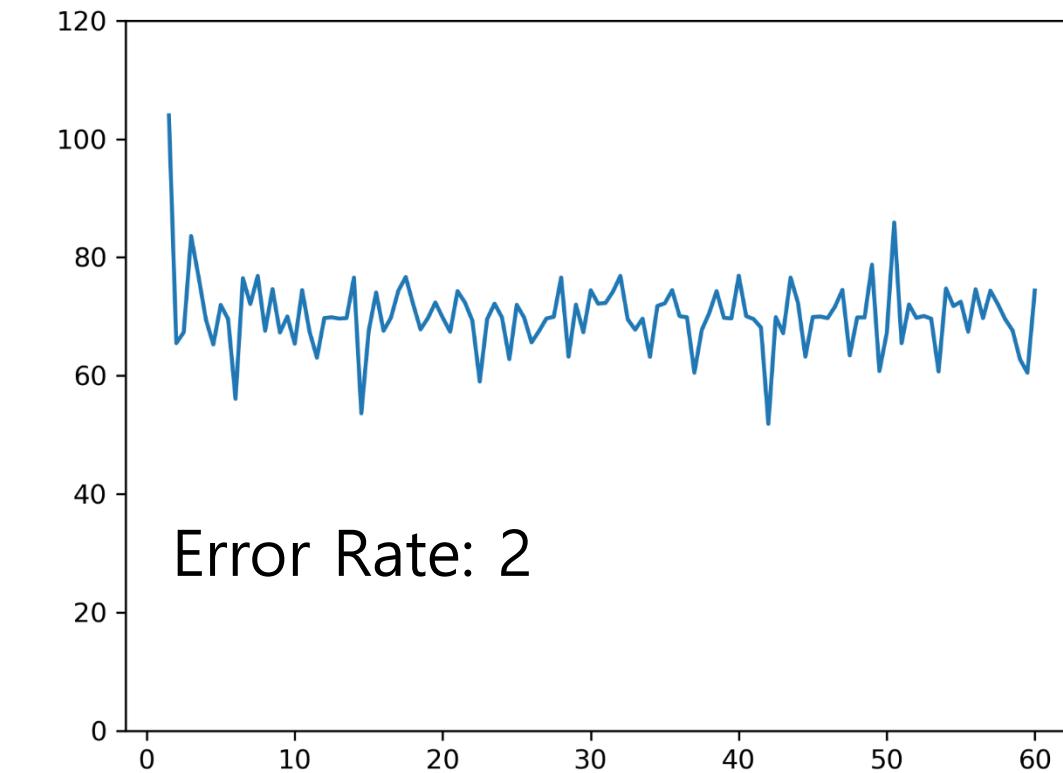
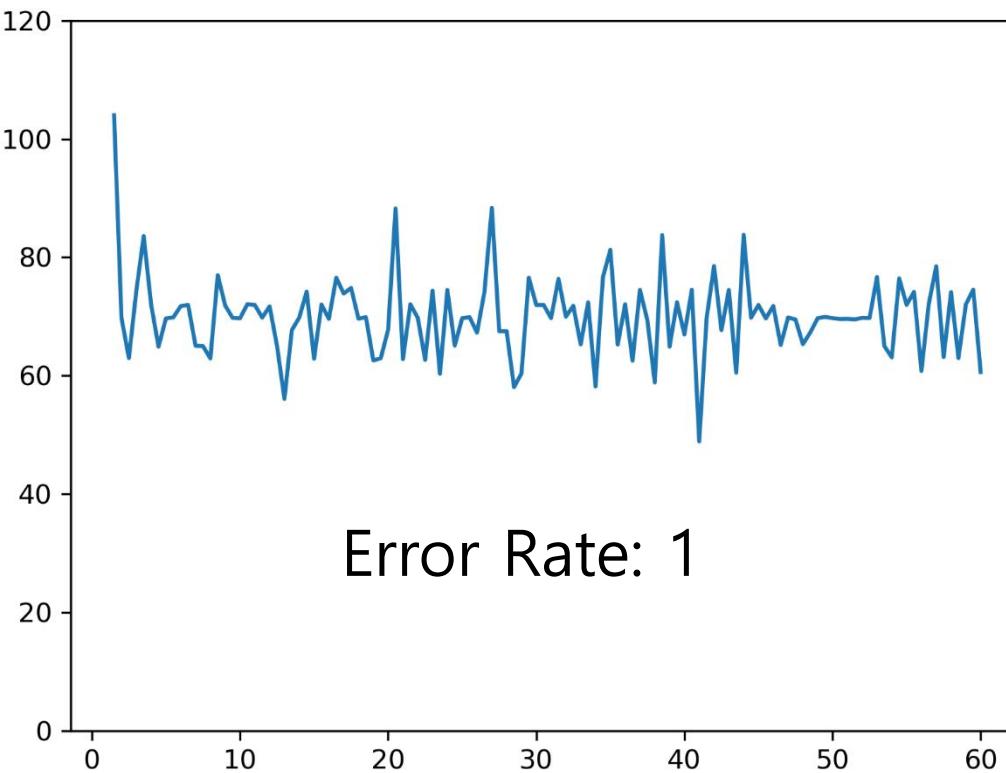
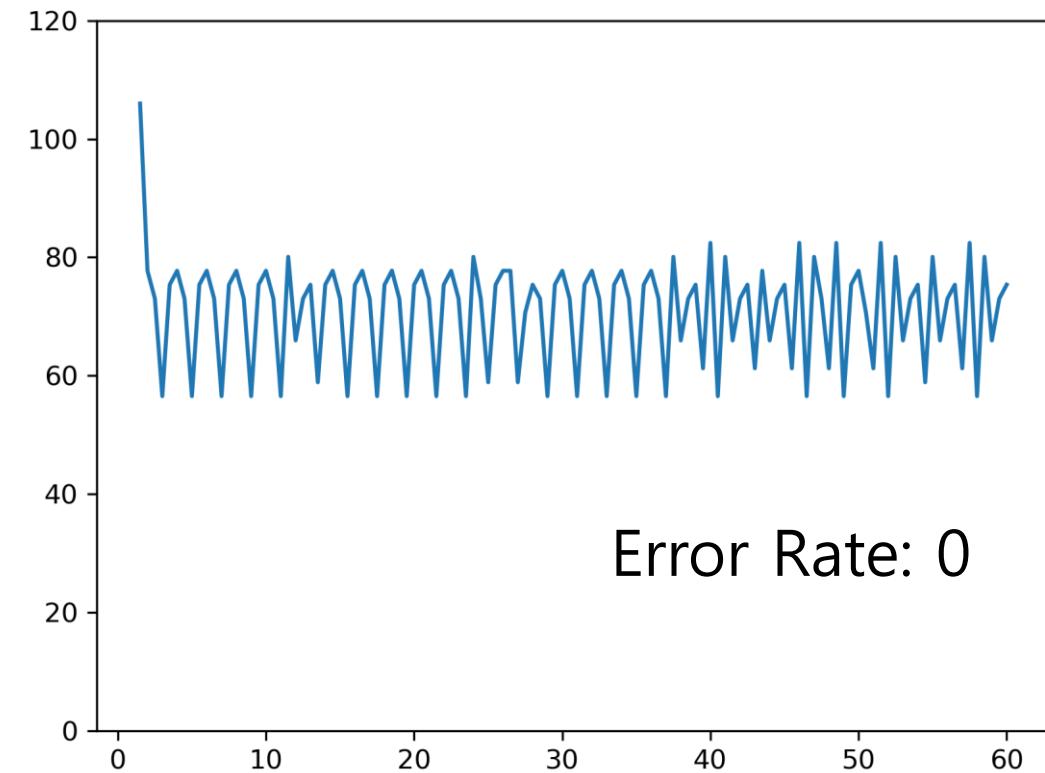
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Throughput (Buffering: 5)



# Result

Throughput (Buffering: 15)

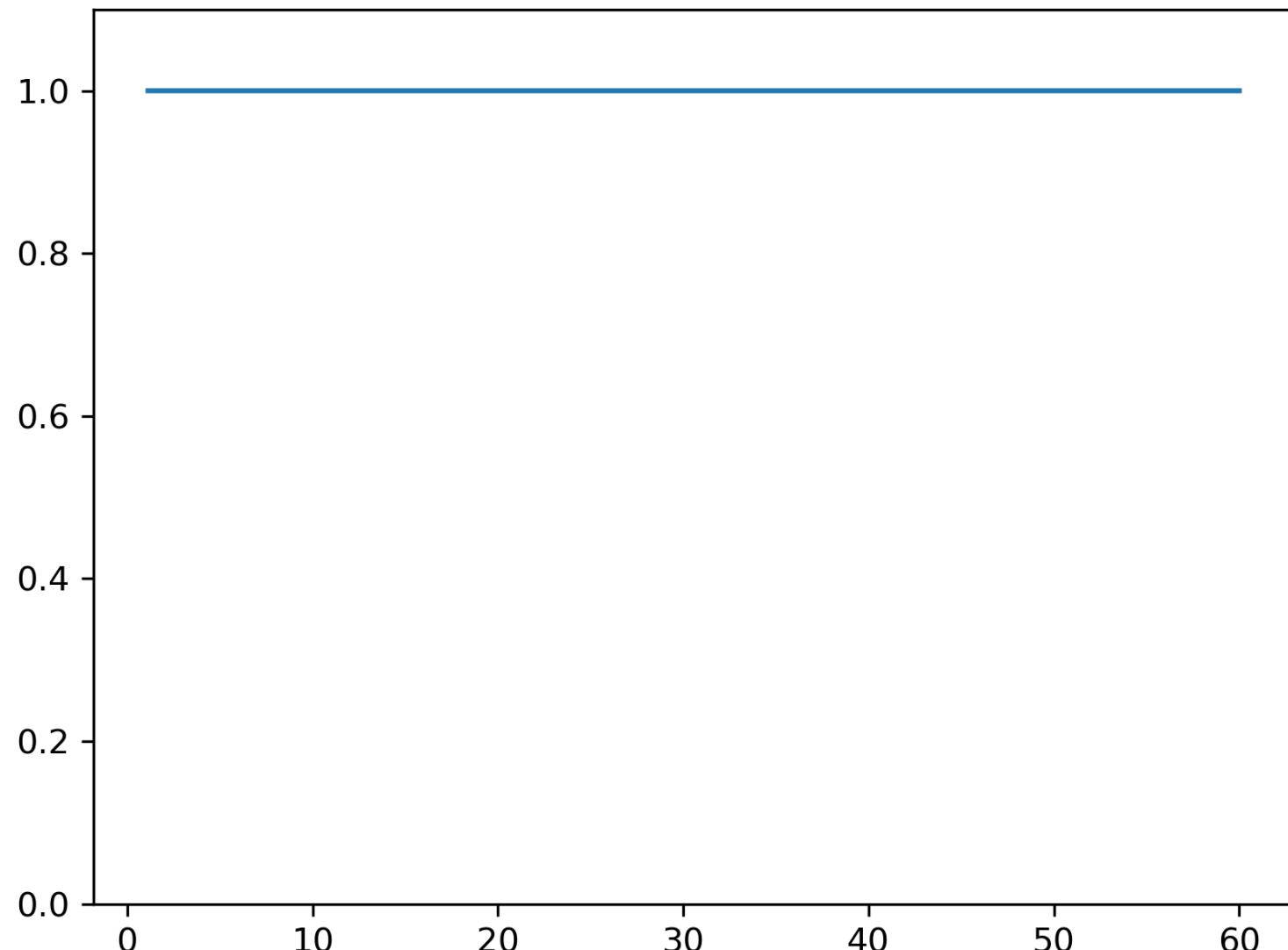


Error Rate: 0, 1, 2, 10, 15

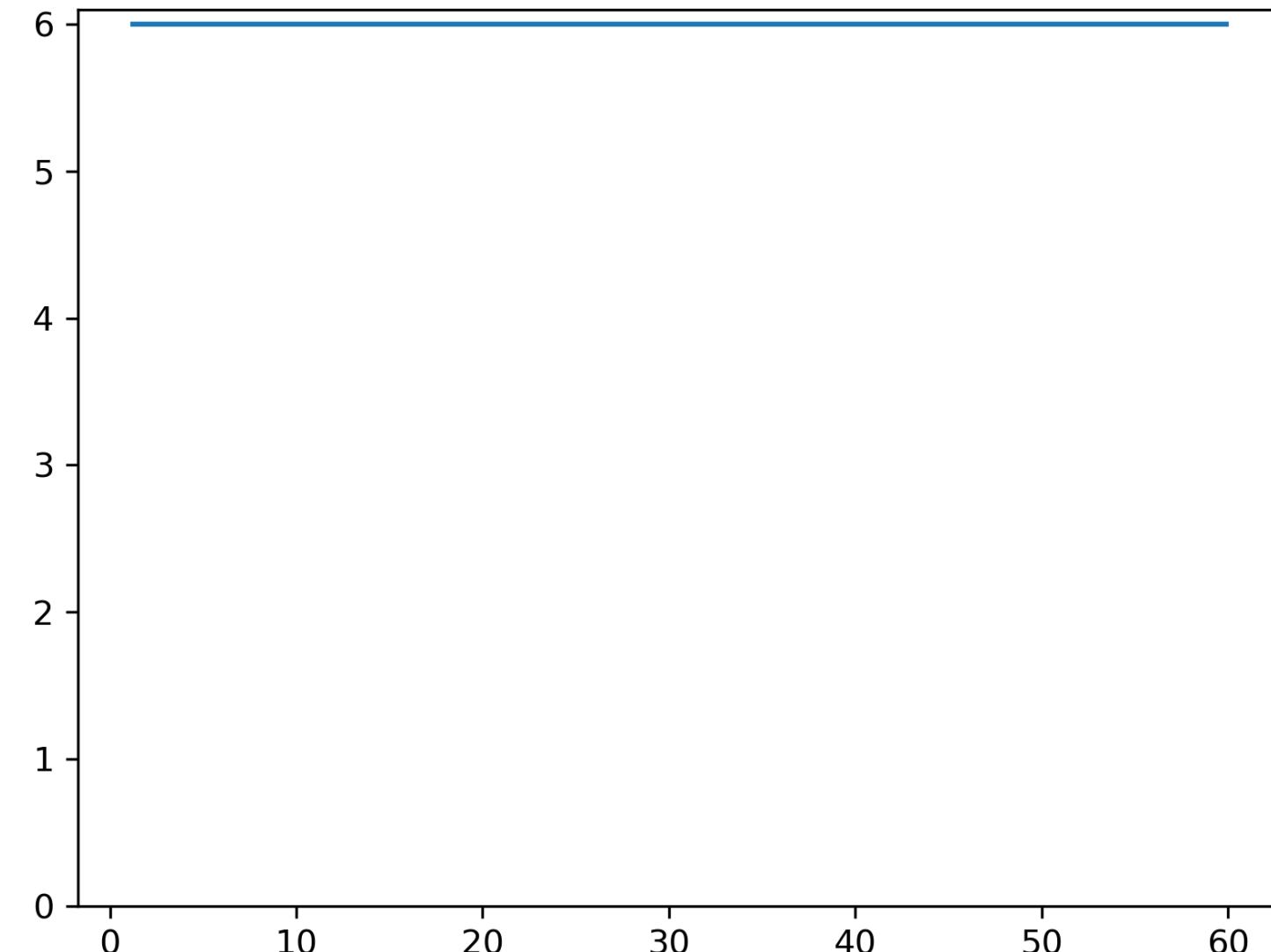
# Result

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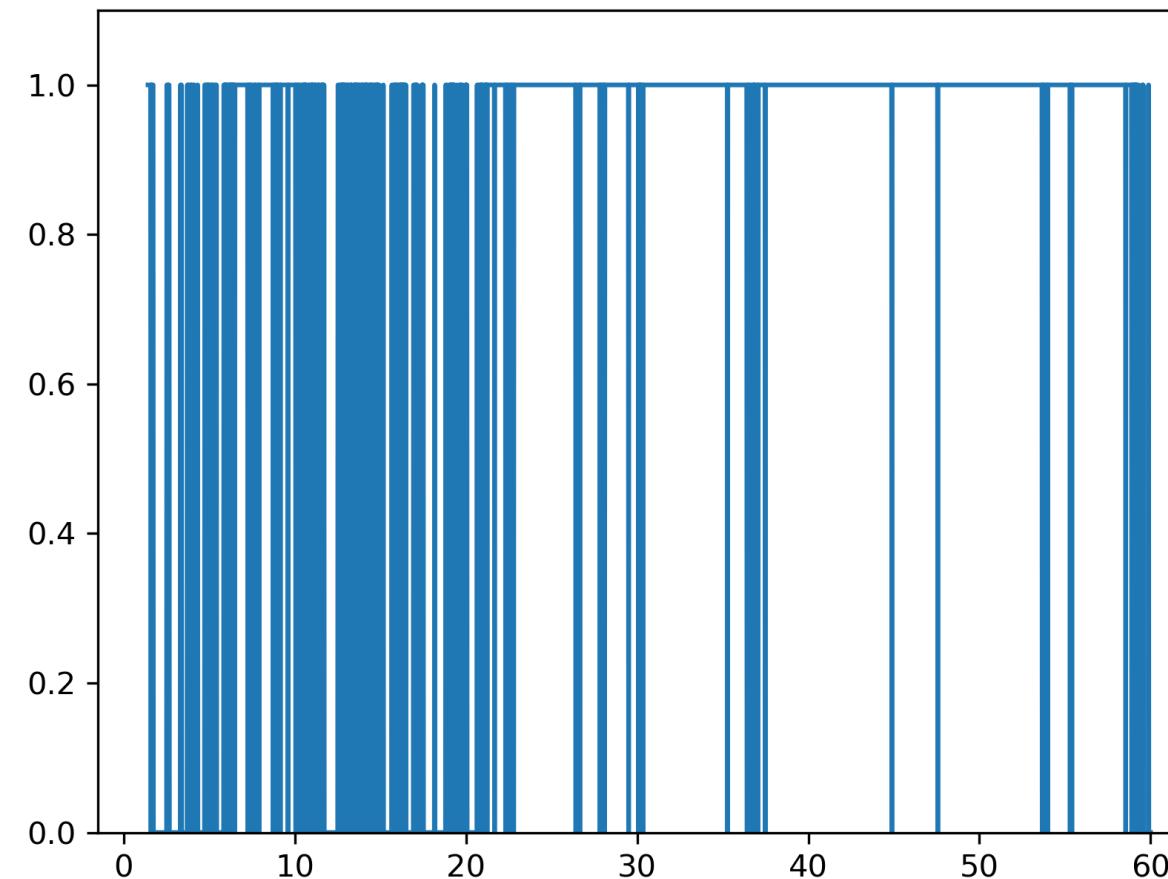
Consume Frame(0, 1)



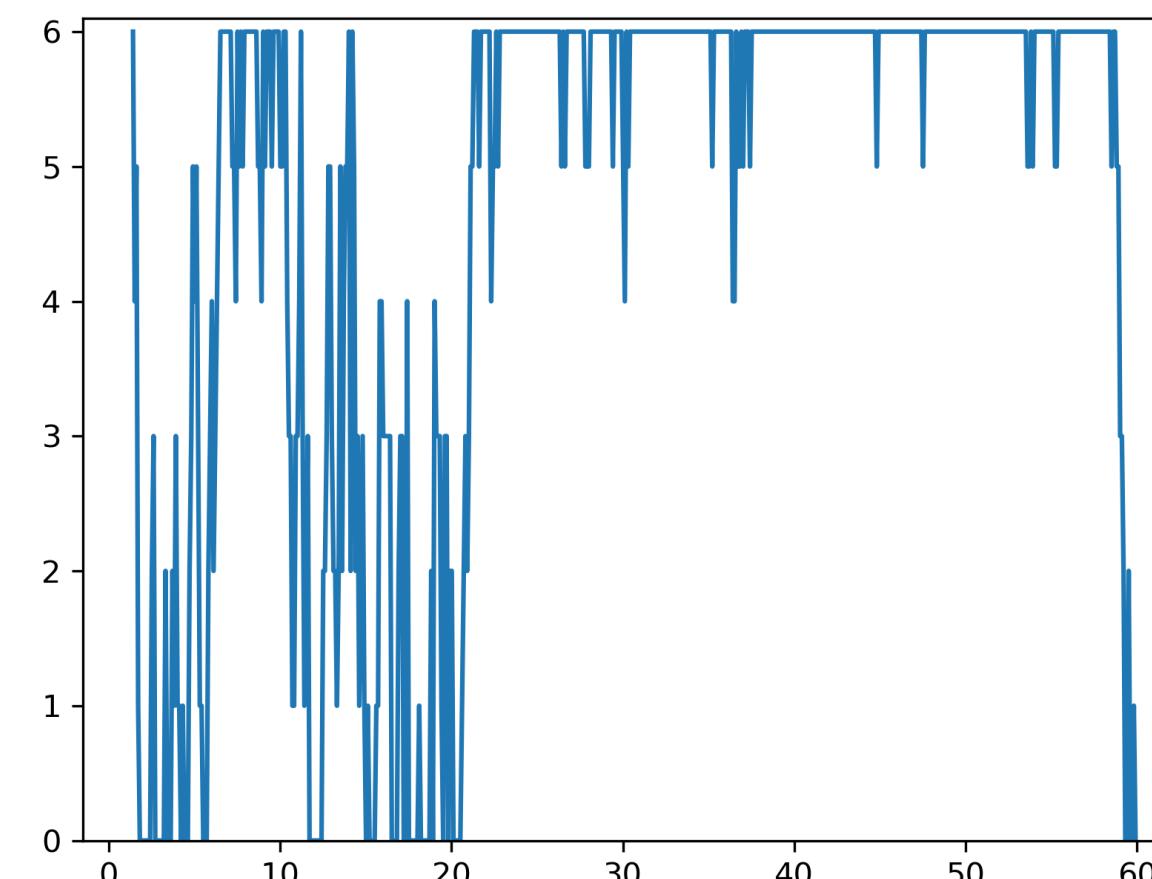
Consume Frame / Sec (Buffering: 5, 15)



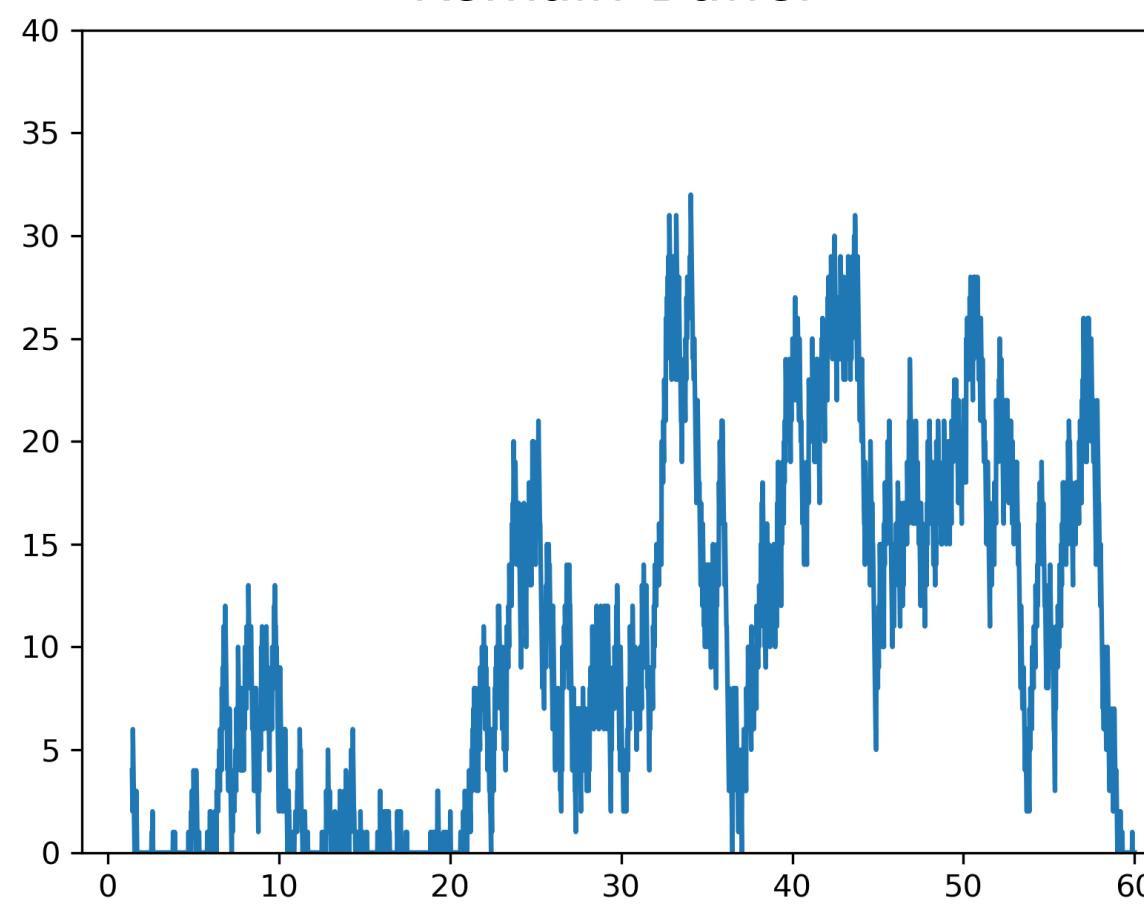
Consume (0, 1)



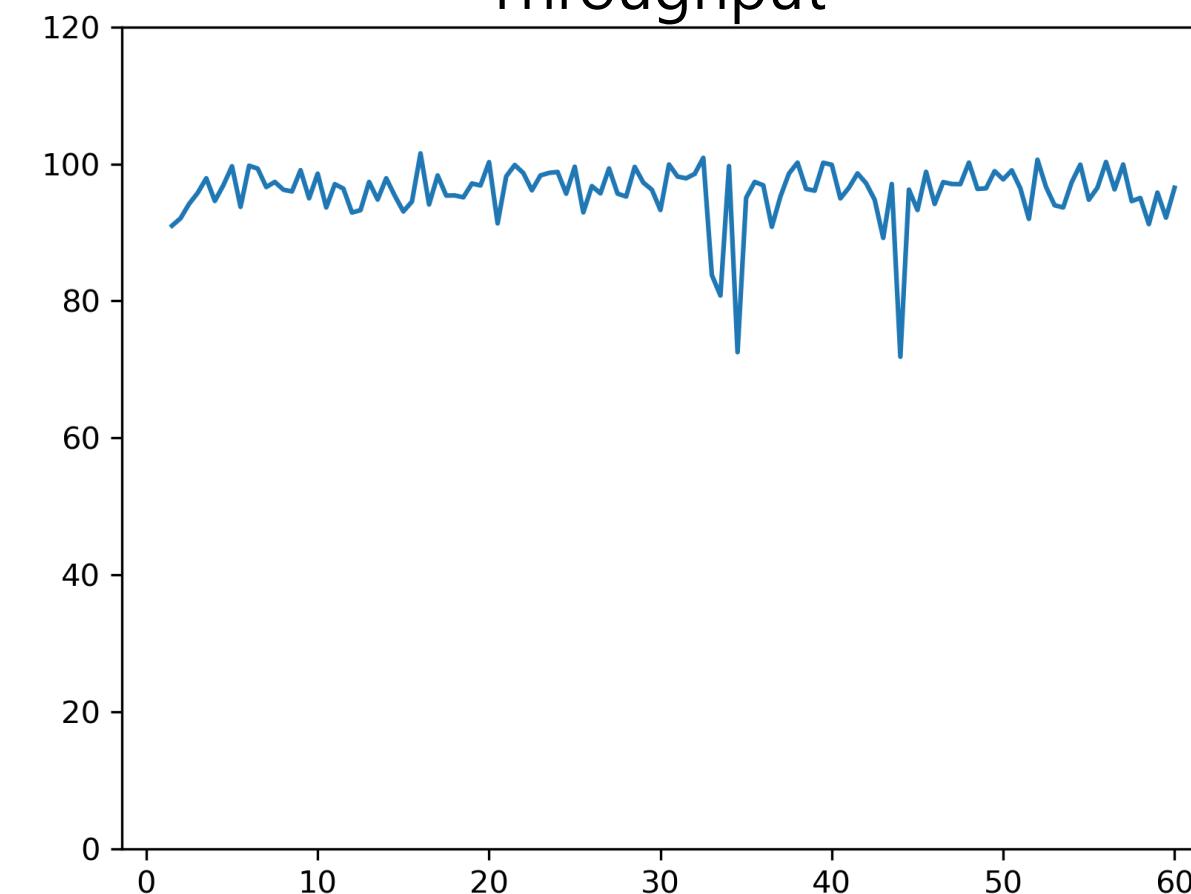
Consume Frame / sec



Remain Buffer

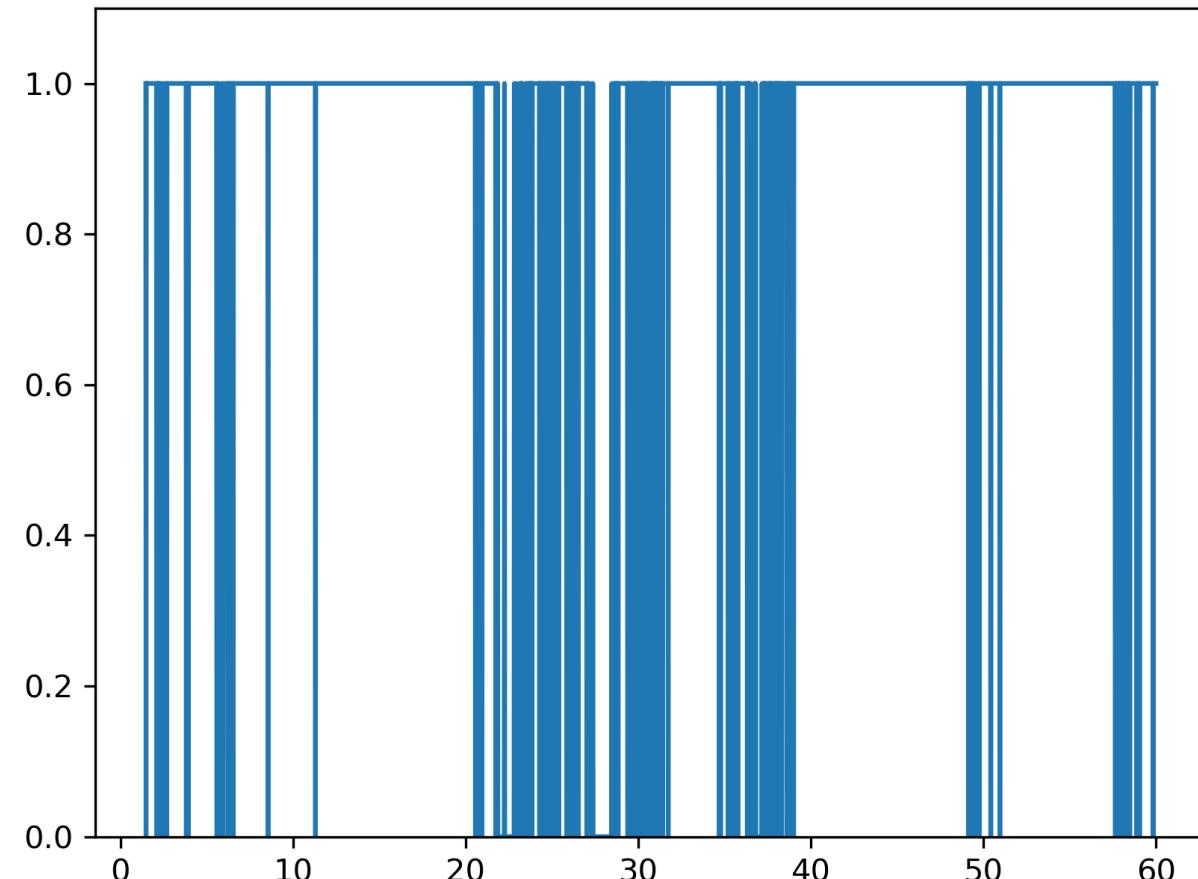


Throughput

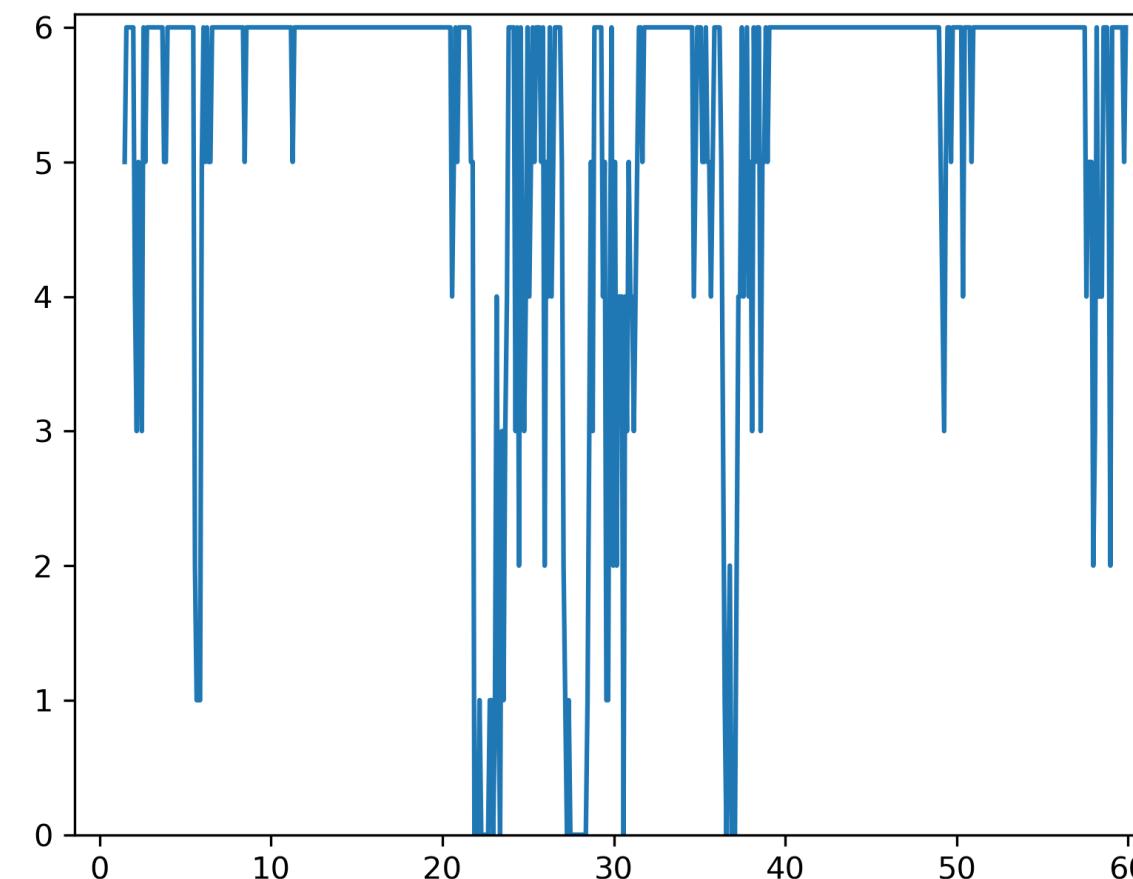


Error Rate: 20  
Buffering: 5

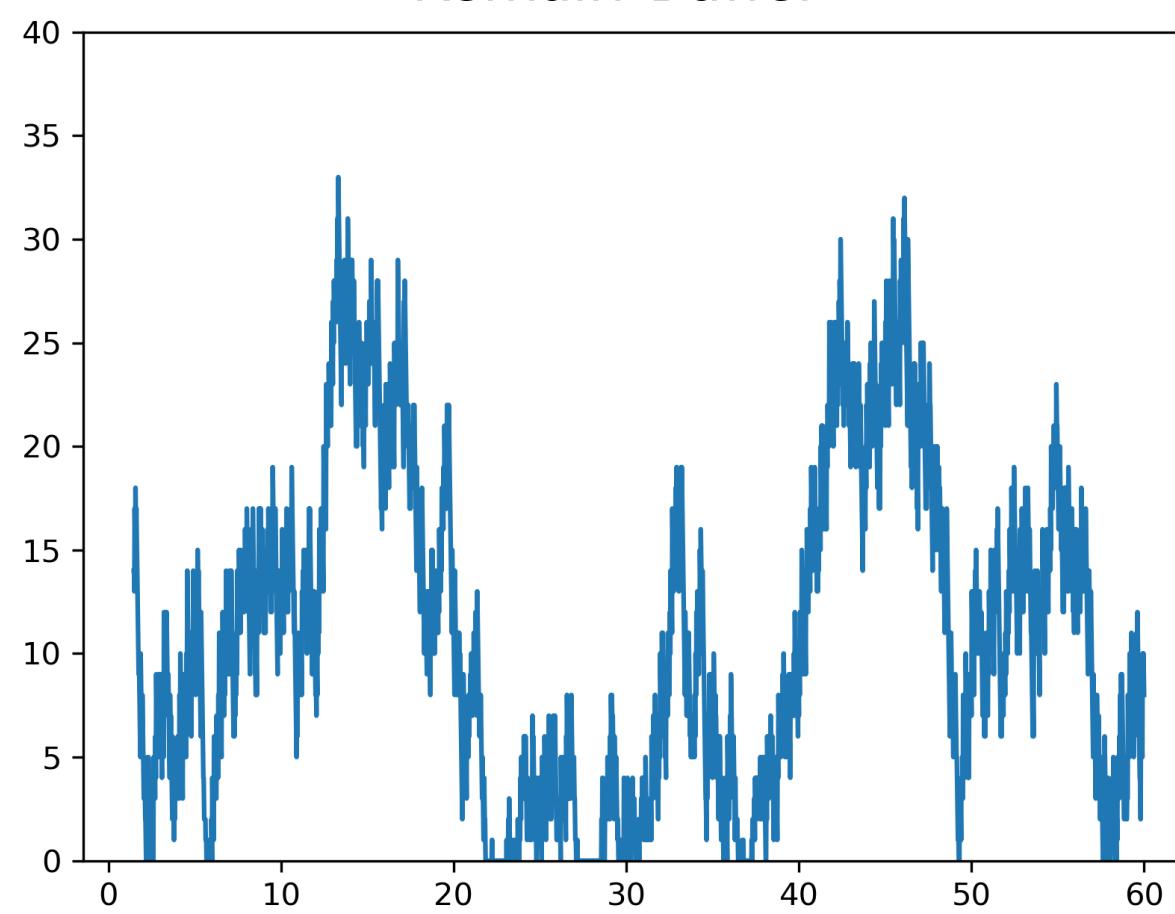
Consume (0, 1)



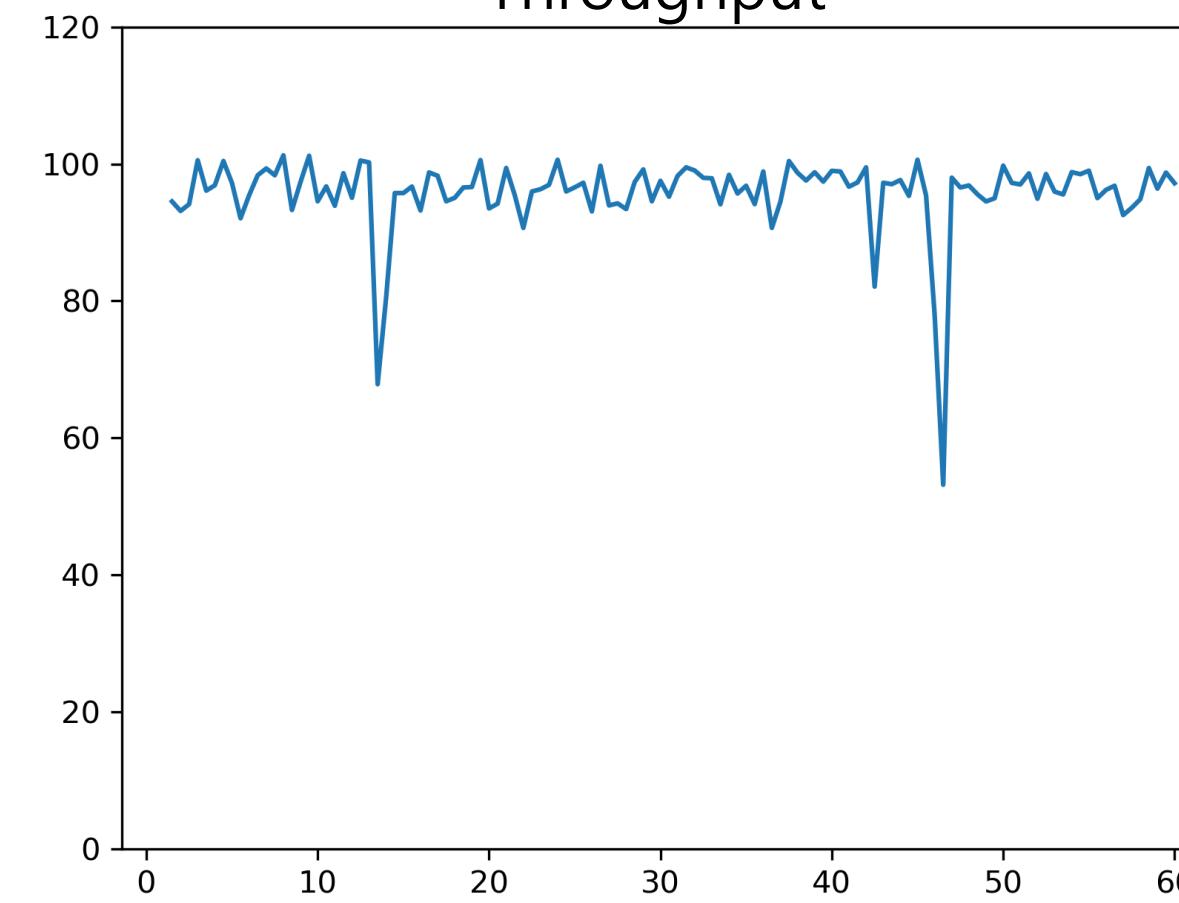
Consume Frame / sec



Remain Buffer



Throughput

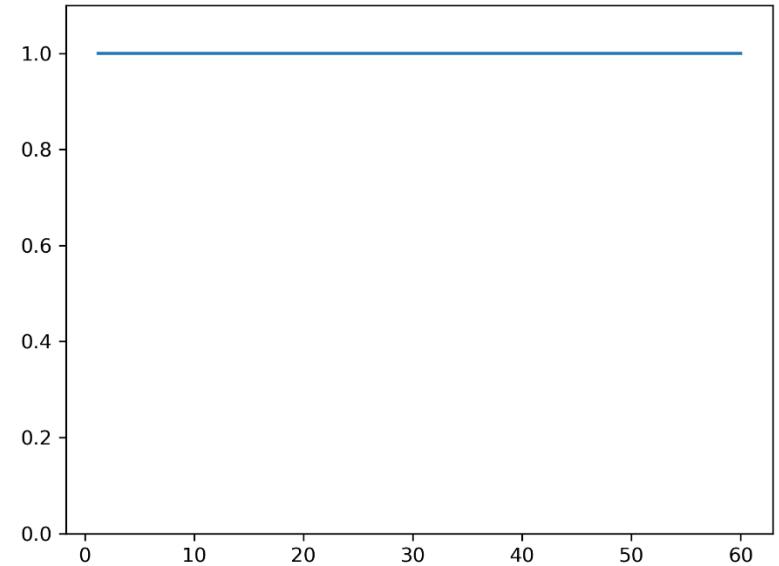


Error Rate: 20  
Buffering: 15

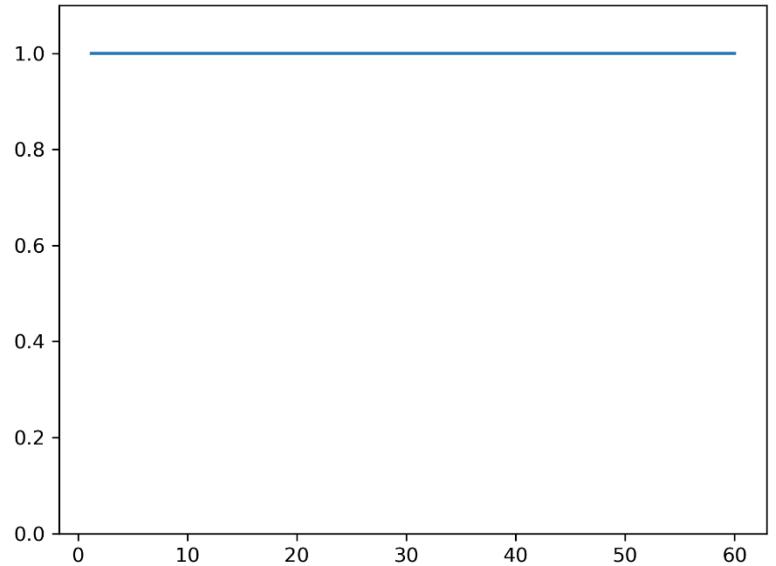
# Result

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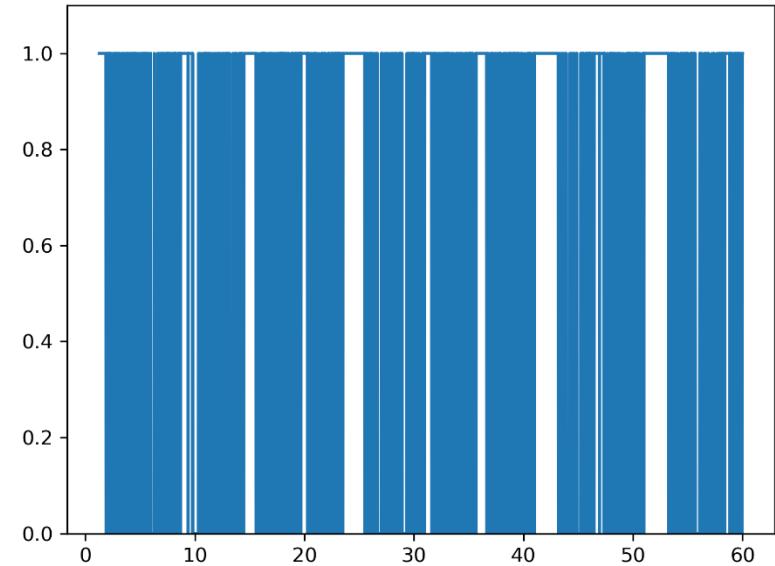
Noise: 45.2



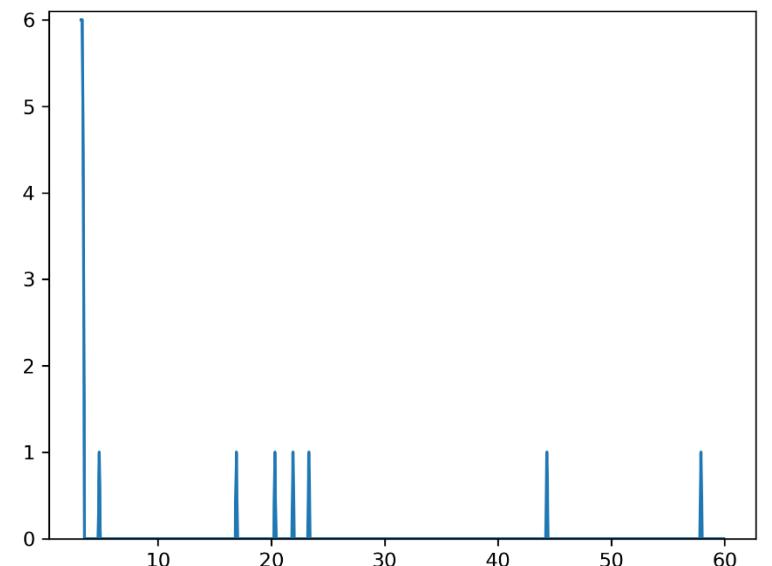
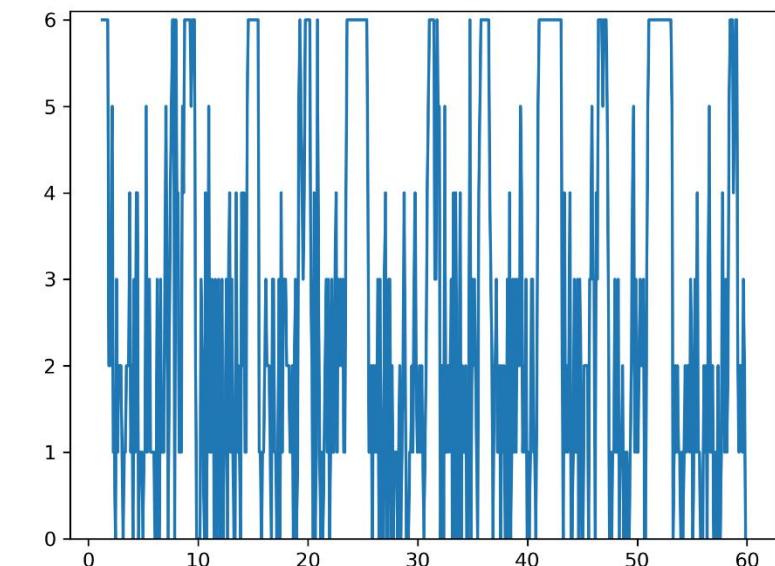
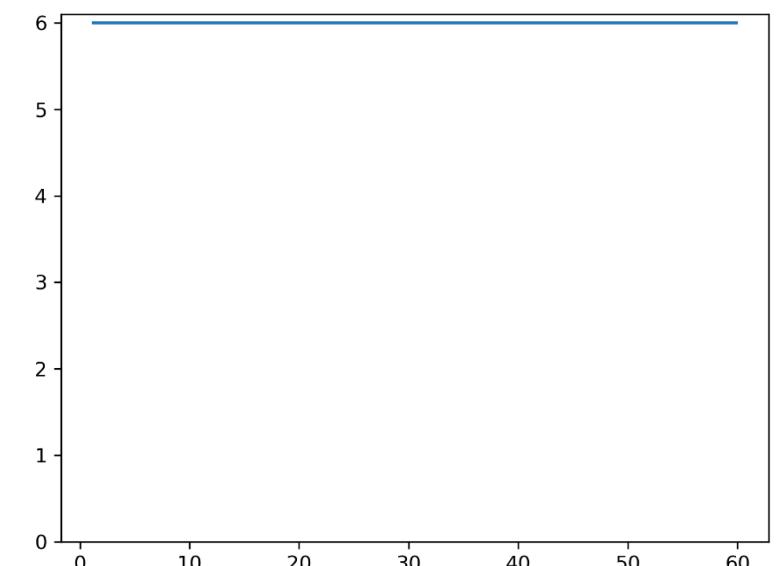
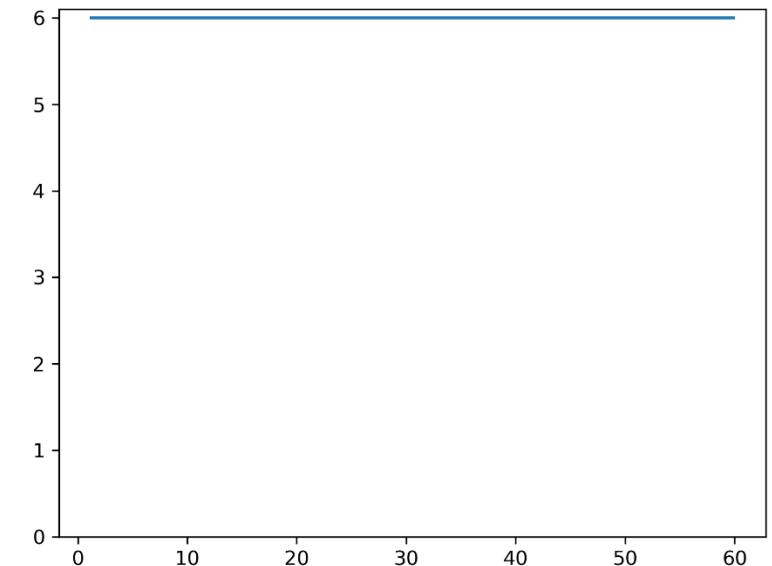
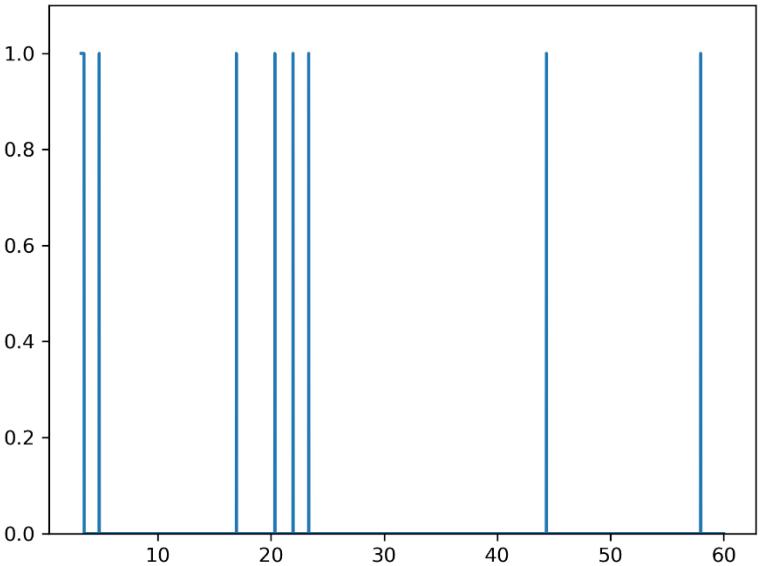
Noise: 45.3



Noise: 45.4



Noise: 45.5

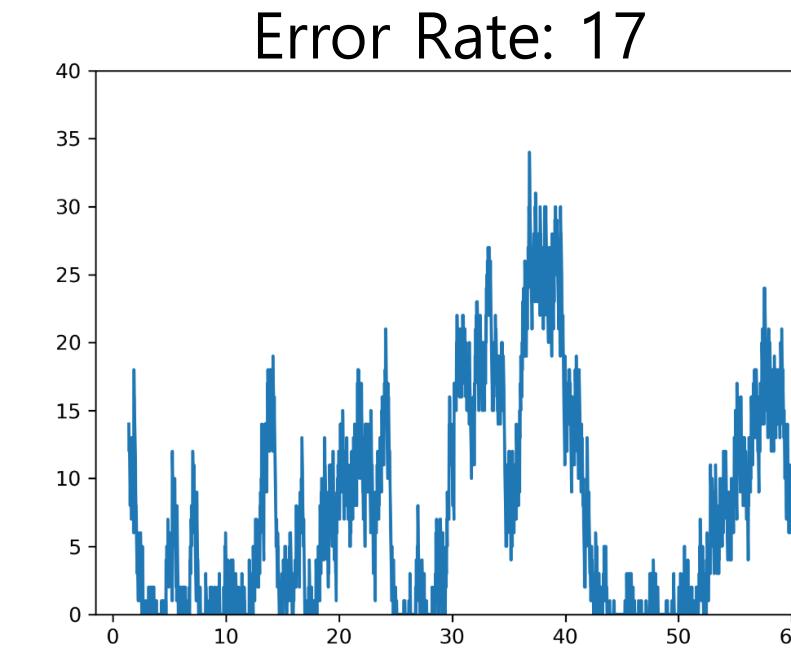
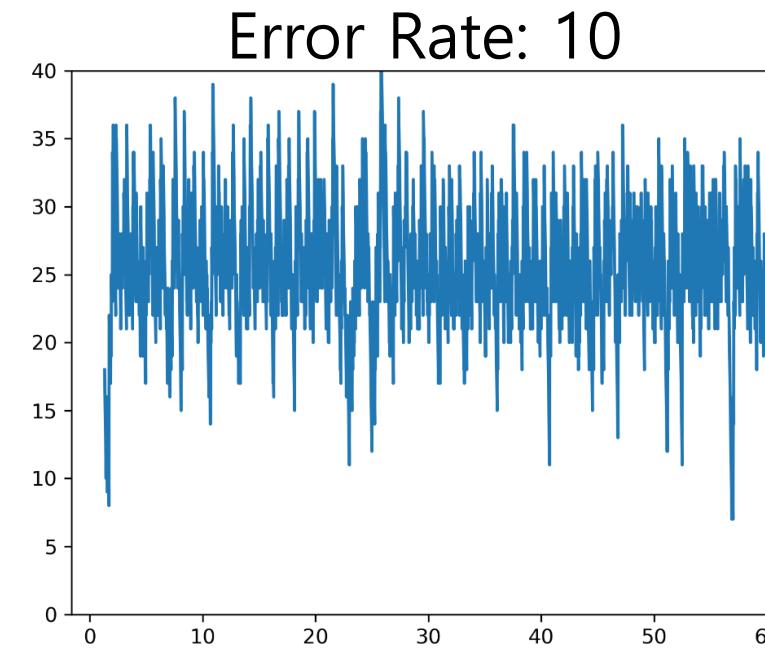
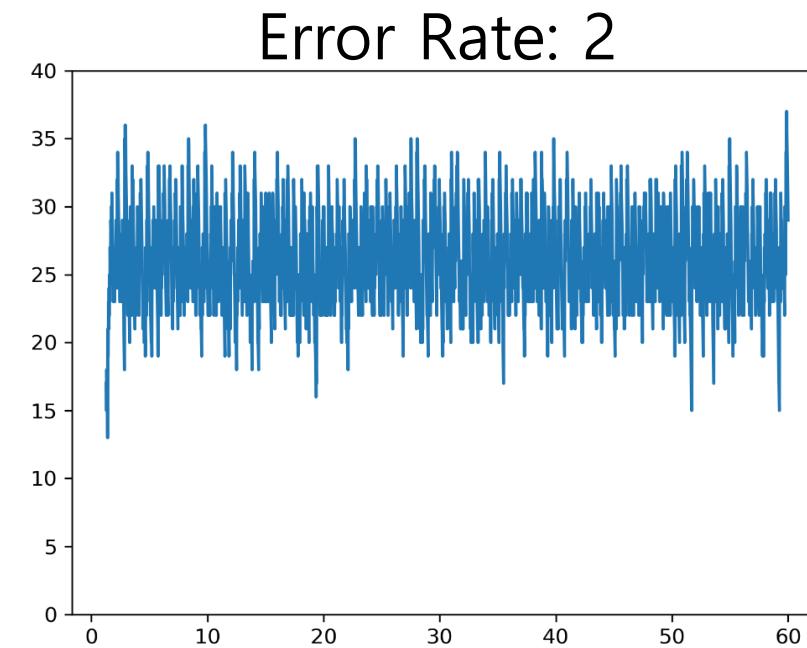
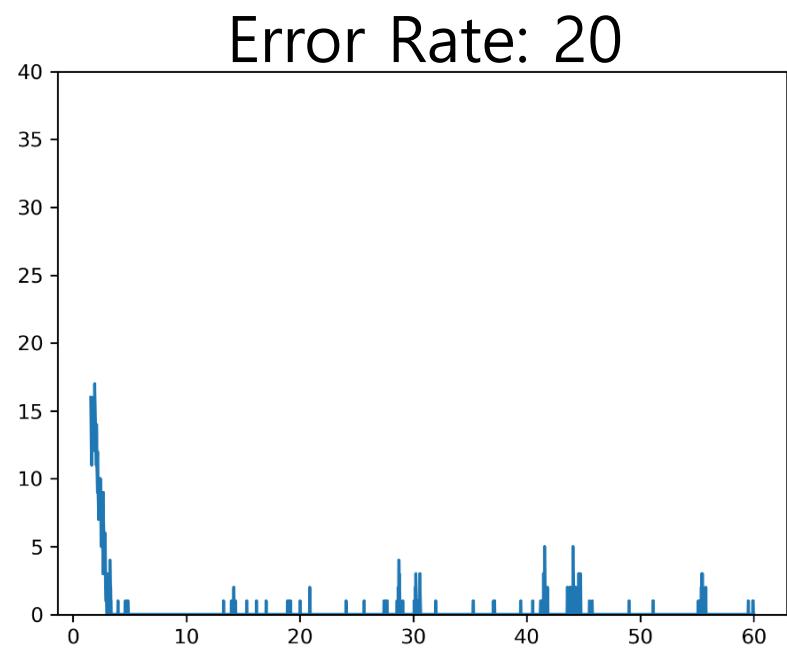
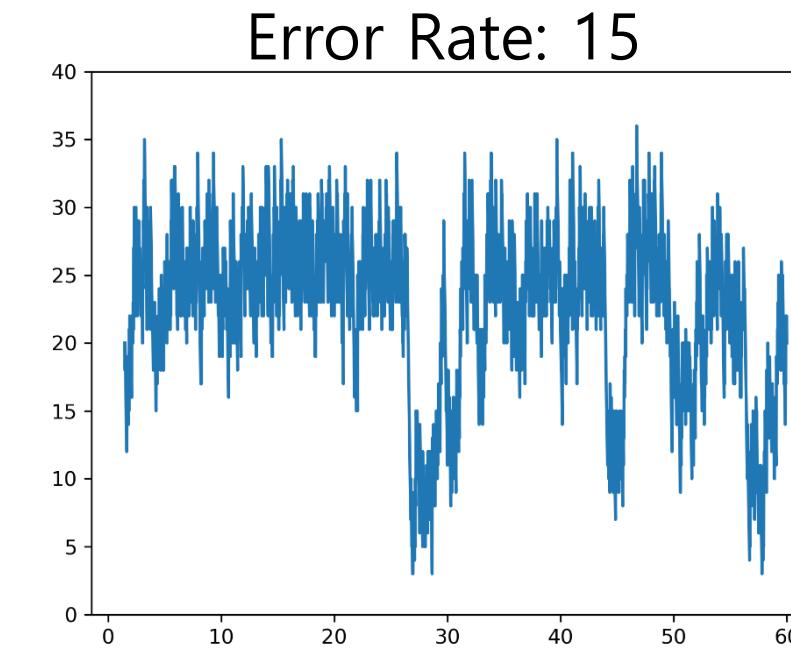
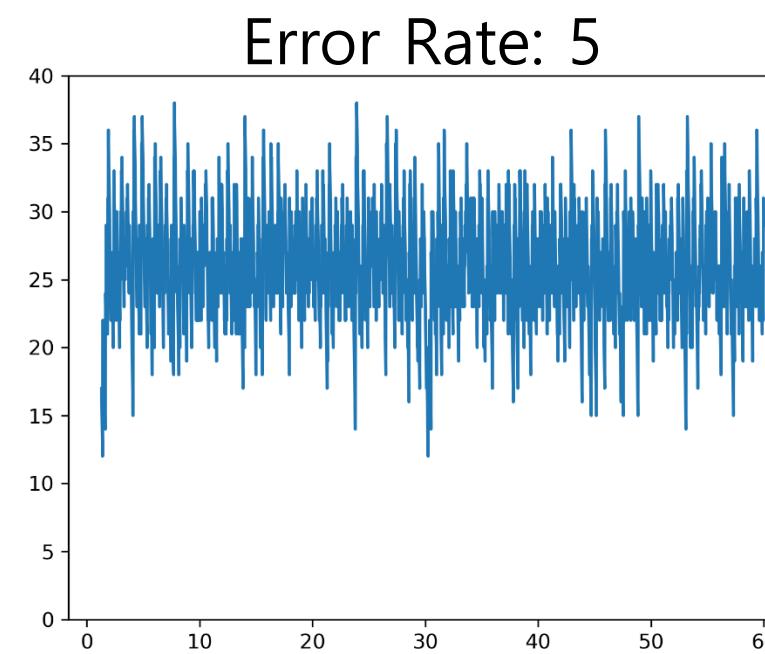
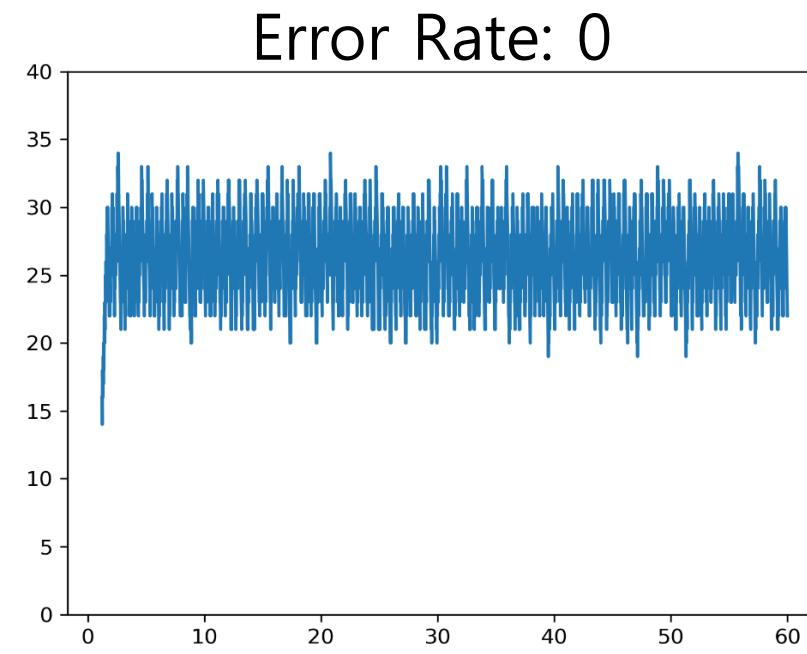


Change Noise 45.2, 45.3, 45.4, 45.5  
Error Rate: 0

위: Consume Frame  
아래: Consume Frame / Sec

# Result

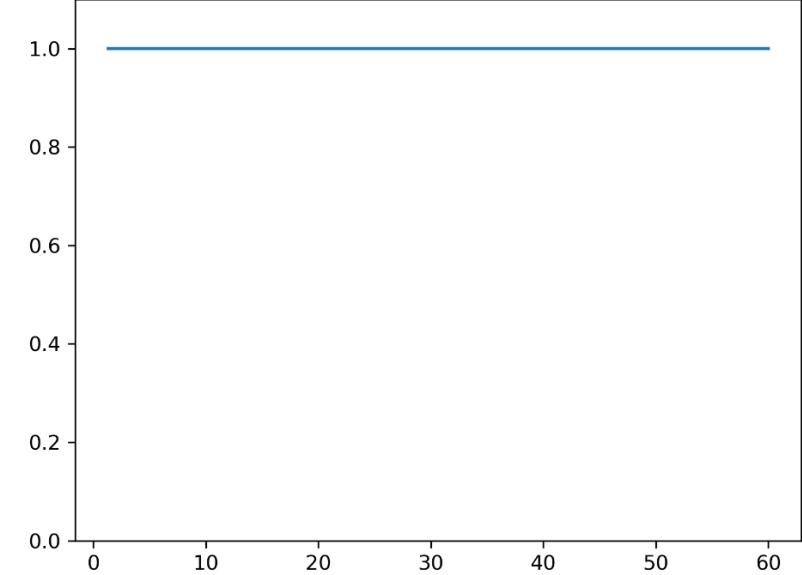
Change Noise 45.3  
Remain frame



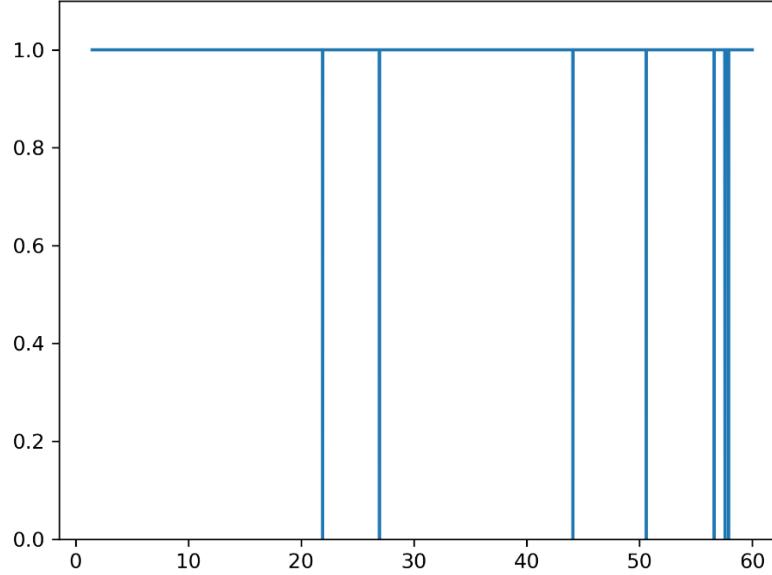
# Result

Change Noise 45.3  
위: Consume Frame(0, 1)  
아래: Consume Frame / Sec

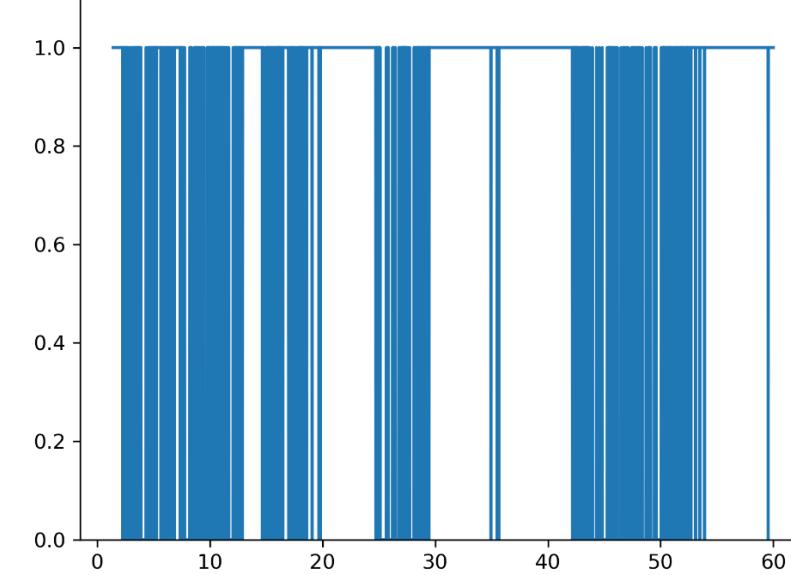
Error Rate: 0, 2, 5, 10



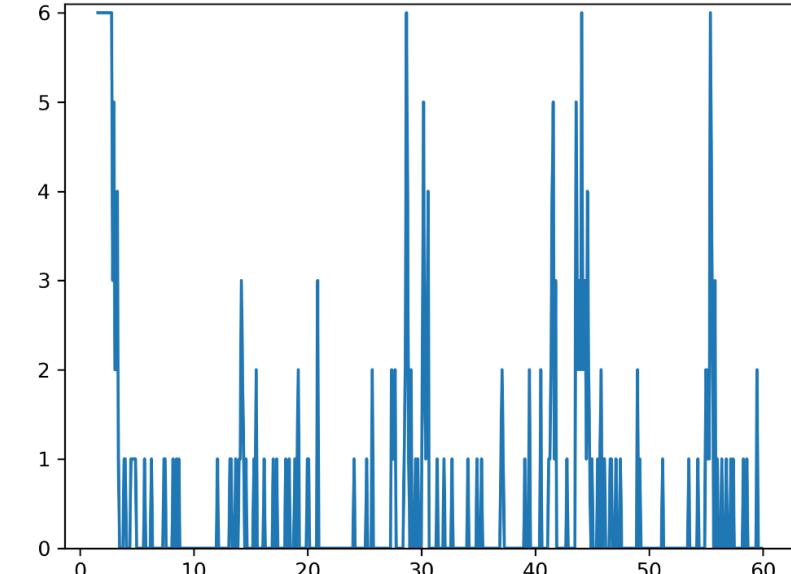
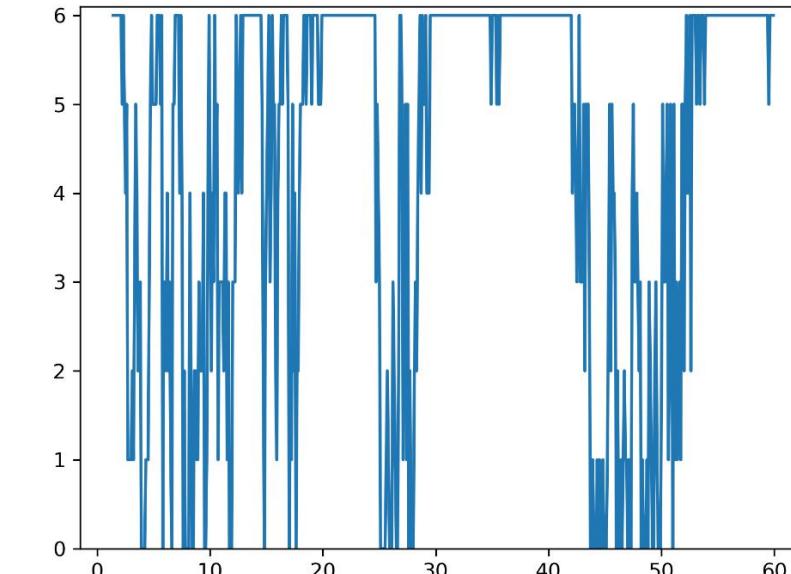
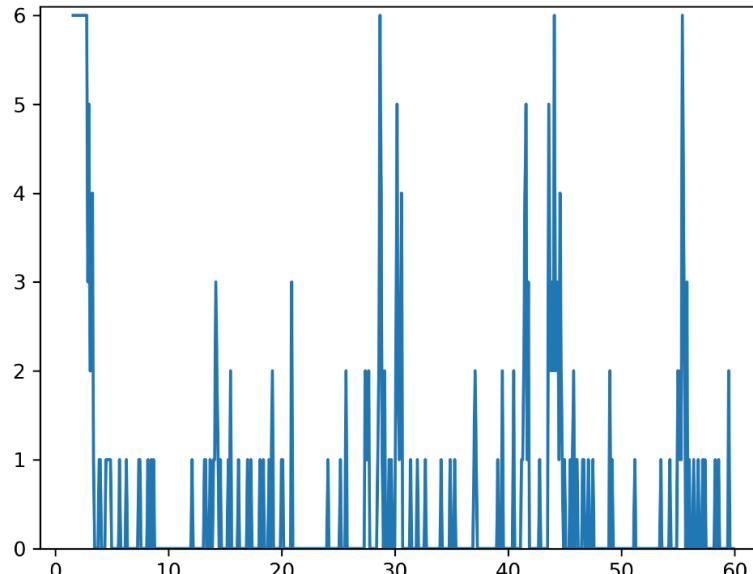
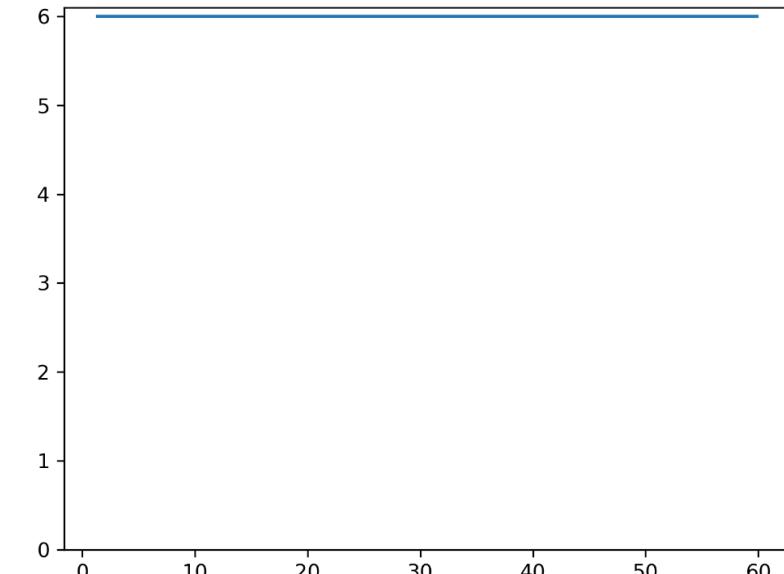
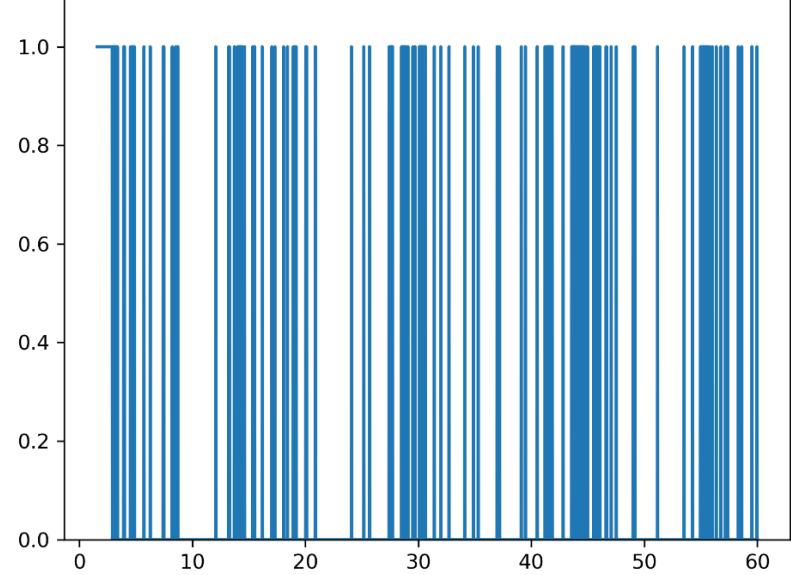
Error Rate: 15



Error Rate: 17



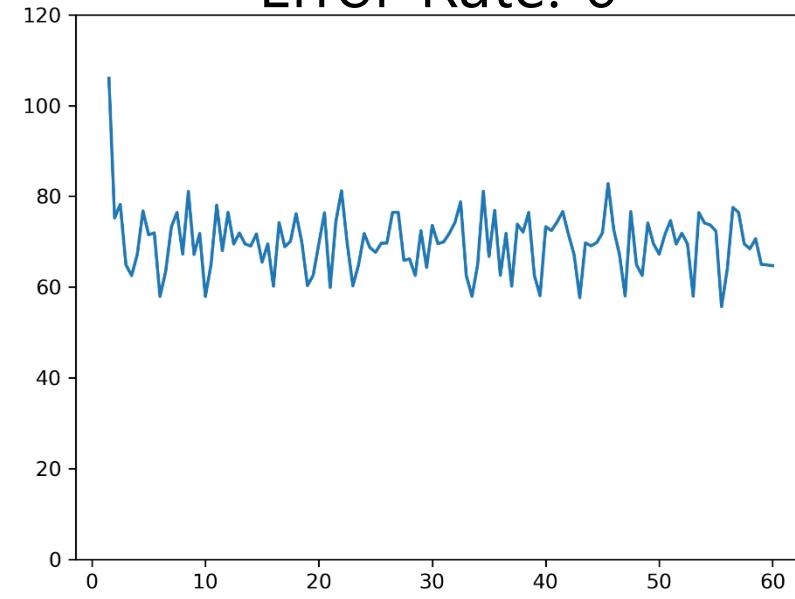
Error Rate: 20



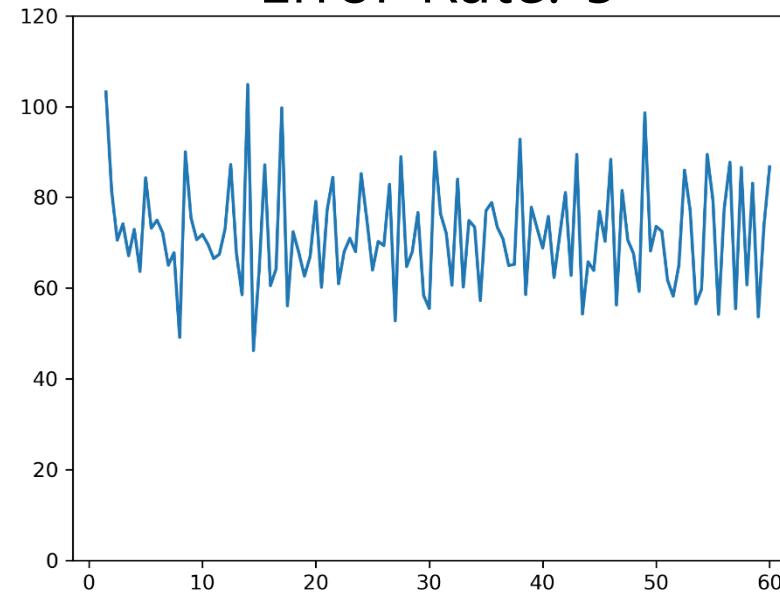
# Result

Change Noise 45.3  
Throughput

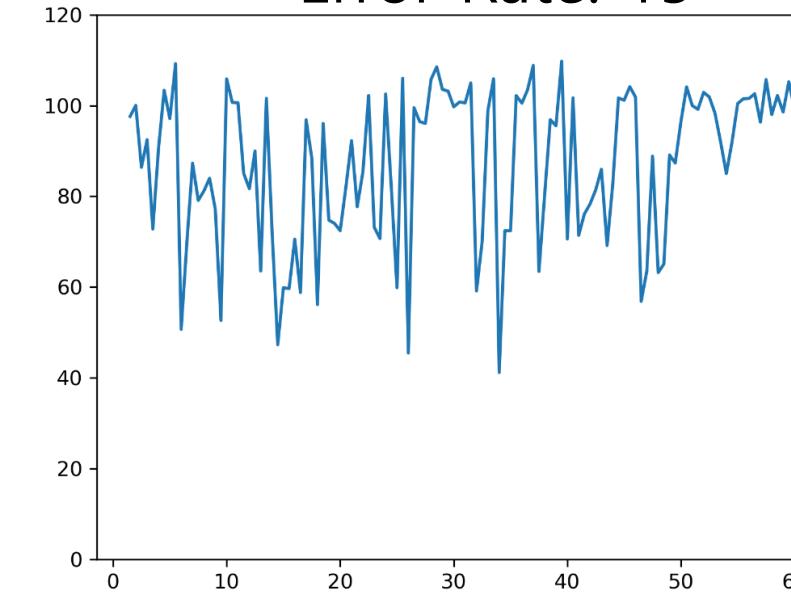
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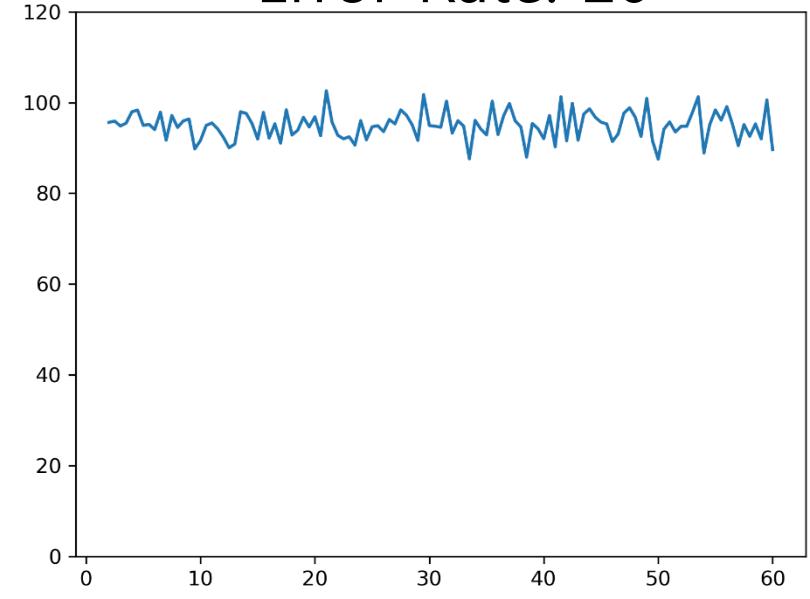
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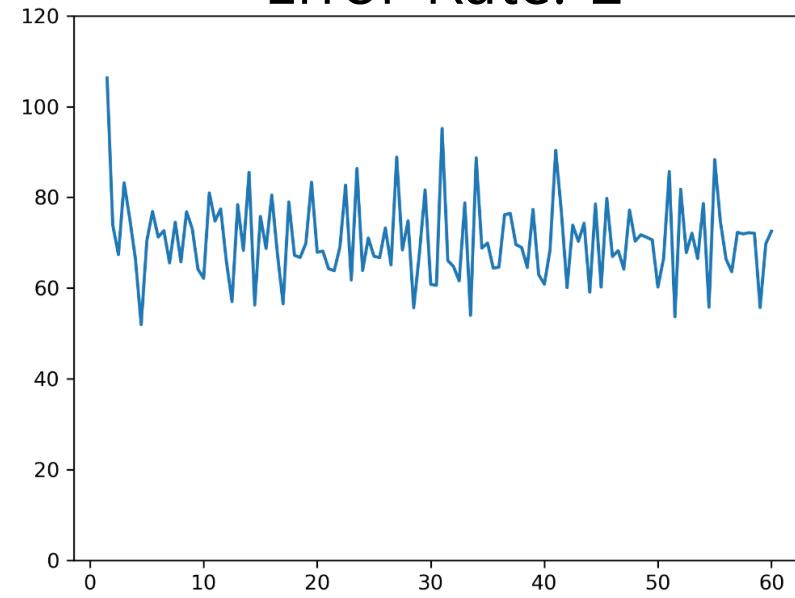
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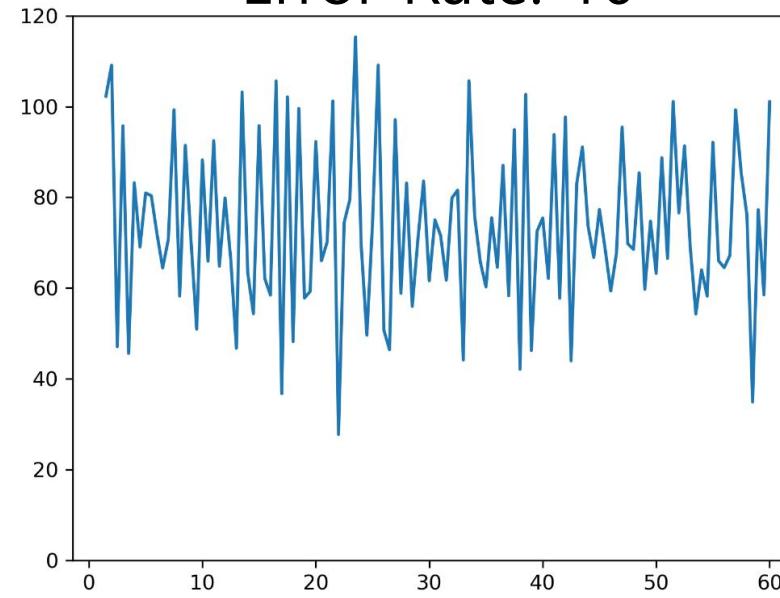
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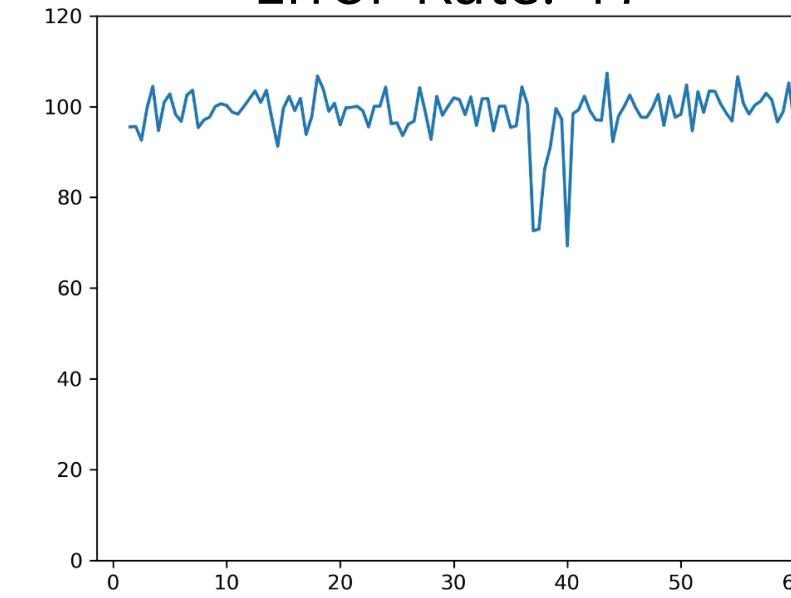
Error Rate: 2



Error Rate: 10



Error Rate: 17



# 감사합니다