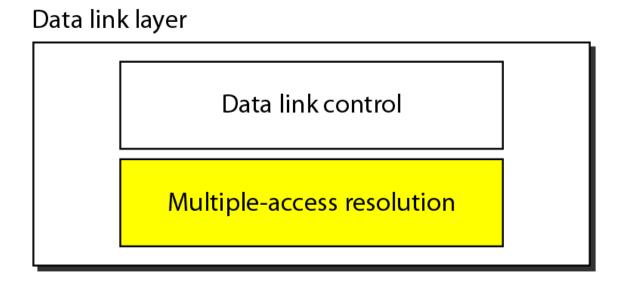


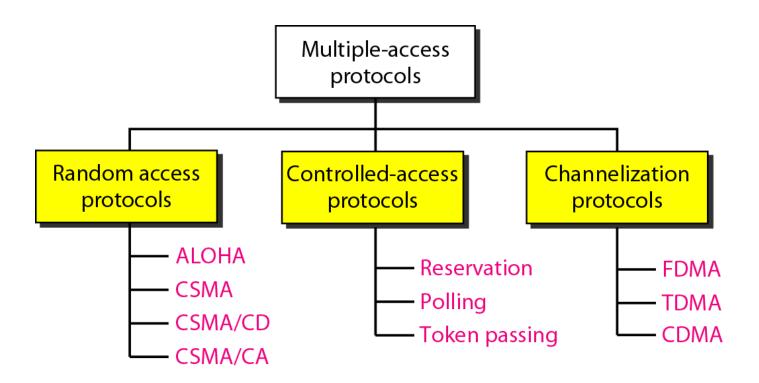


# **Chapter 12**Multiple Access

#### Figure 12.1 Data link layer divided into two functionality-oriented sublayers



#### Figure 12.2 Taxonomy of multiple-access protocols discussed in this chapter



#### 12-1 RANDOM ACCESS

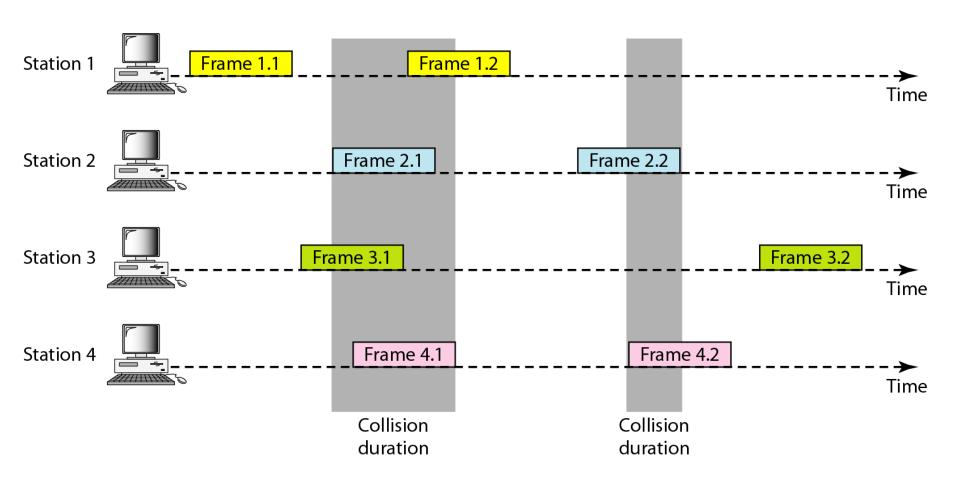
In random access or contention methods, no station is superior to another station and none is assigned the control over another. No station permits, or does not permit, another station to send. At each instance, a station that has data to send uses a procedure defined by the protocol to make a decision on whether or not to send.

#### Topics discussed in this section:

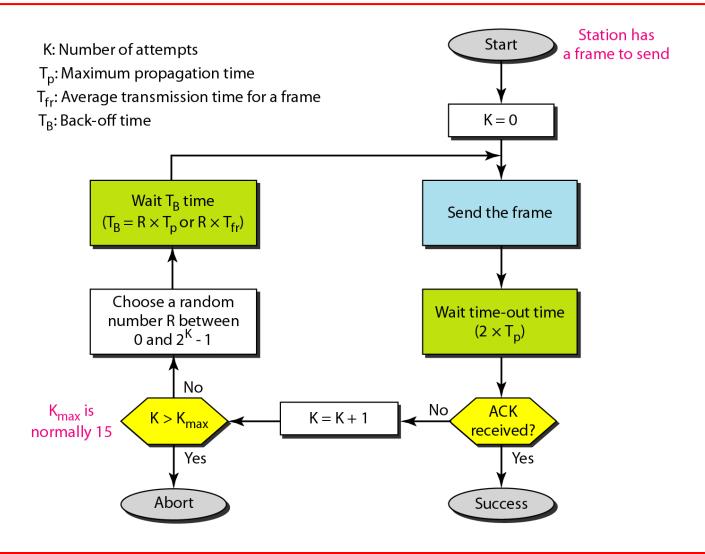
**ALOHA** 

Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection
Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance

#### Figure 12.3 Frames in a pure ALOHA network



#### Figure 12.4 Procedure for pure ALOHA protocol



#### Figure 12.6 Frames in a slotted ALOHA network

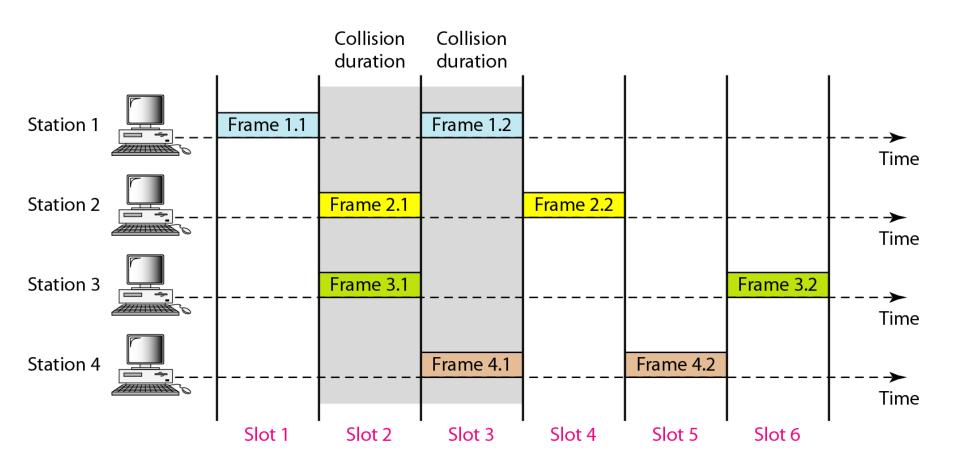
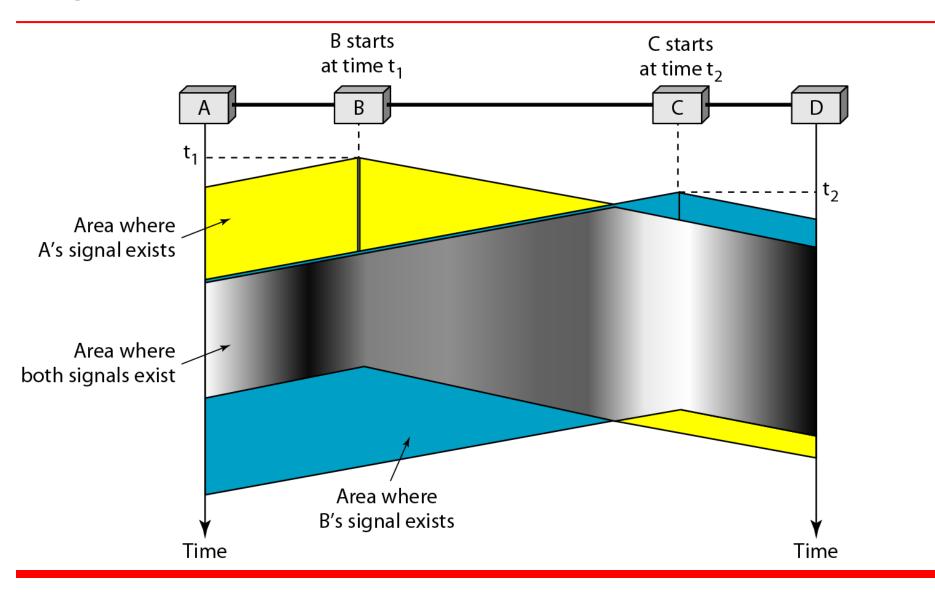
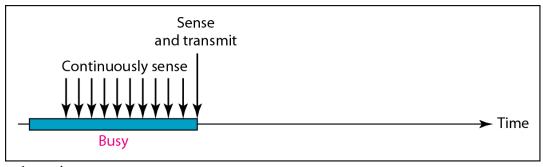


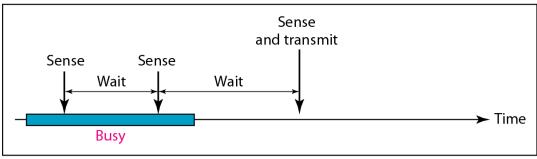
Figure 12.8 Space/time model of the collision in CSMA



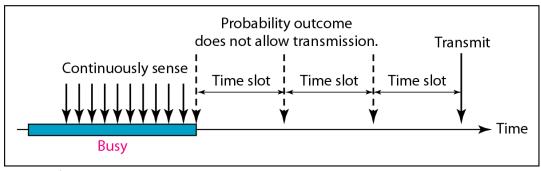
#### Figure 12.10 Behavior of three persistence methods



a. 1-persistent

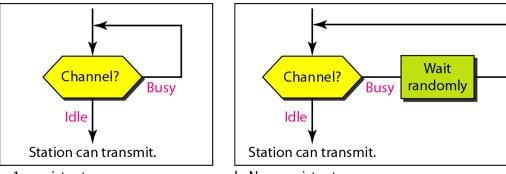


b. Nonpersistent



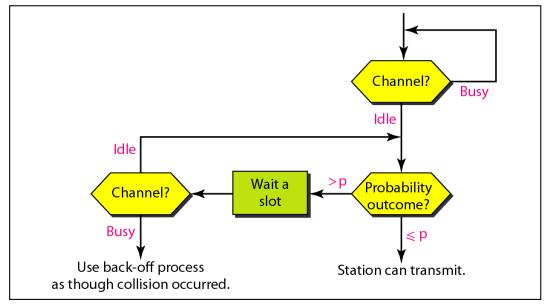
c. p-persistent

#### Figure 12.11 Flow diagram for three persistence methods



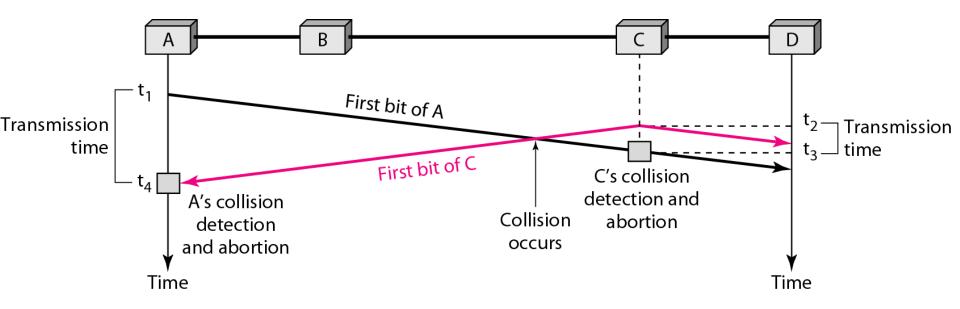
a. 1-persistent

b. Nonpersistent

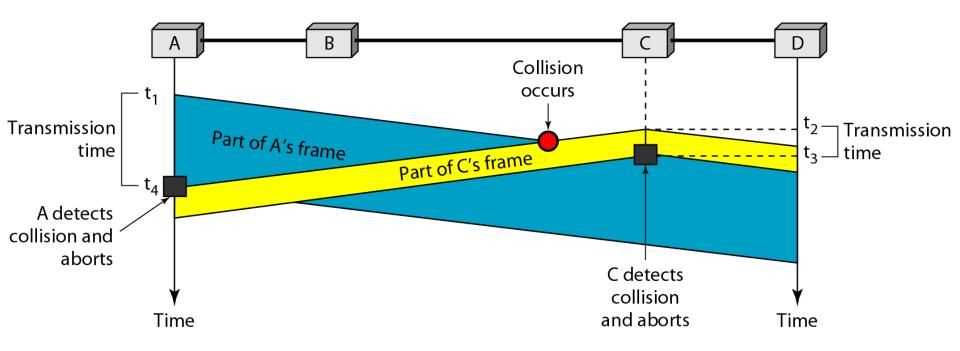


c. p-persistent

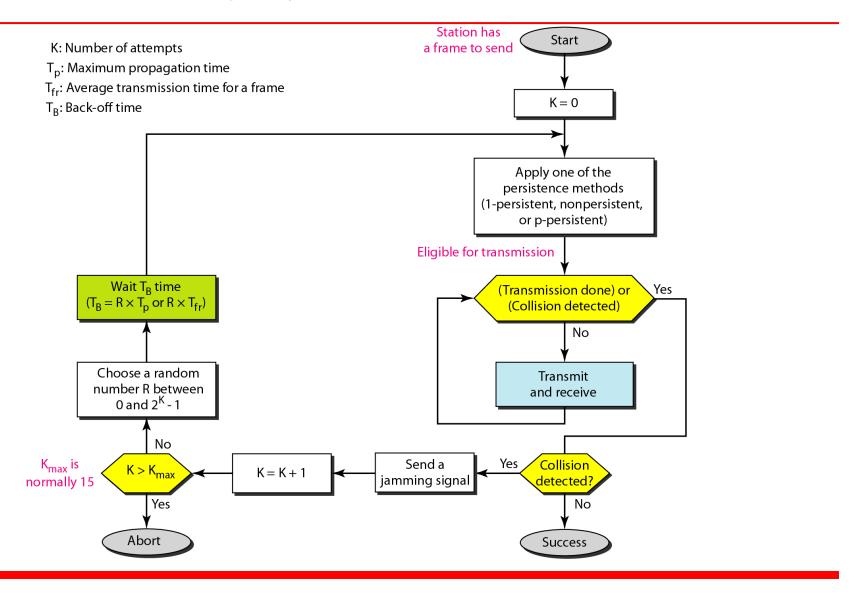
#### Figure 12.12 Collision of the first bit in CSMA/CD



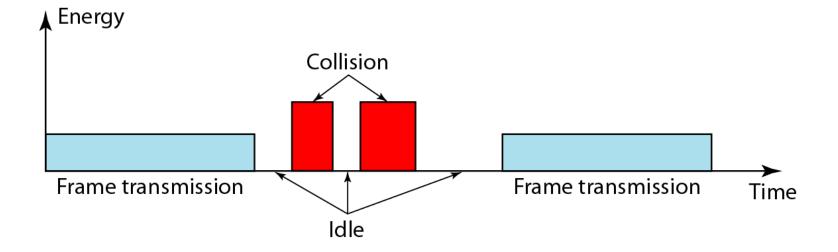
#### Figure 12.13 Collision and abortion in CSMA/CD



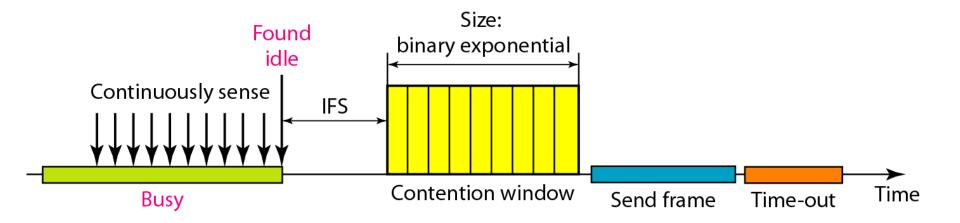
#### Figure 12.14 Flow diagram for the CSMA/CD



#### Figure 12.15 Energy level during transmission, idleness, or collision



#### Figure 12.16 Timing in CSMA/CA



-

Note

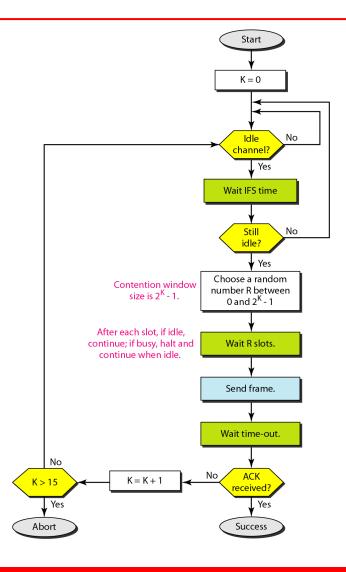
In CSMA/CA, the IFS can also be used to define the priority of a station or a frame.

### -

#### Note

In CSMA/CA, if the station finds the channel busy, it does not restart the timer of the contention window; it stops the timer and restarts it when the channel becomes idle.

#### Figure 12.17 Flow diagram for CSMA/CA



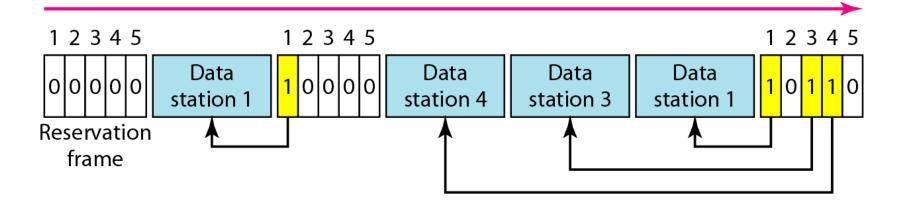
#### 12-2 CONTROLLED ACCESS

In controlled access, the stations consult one another to find which station has the right to send. A station cannot send unless it has been authorized by other stations. We discuss three popular controlled-access methods.

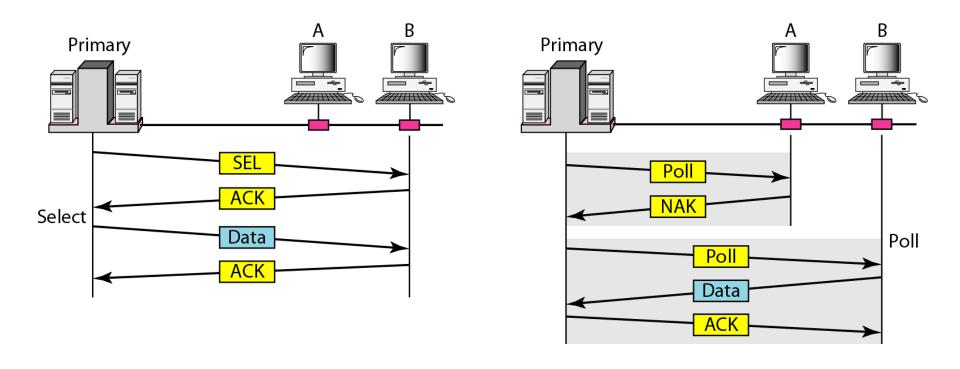
#### Topics discussed in this section:

Reservation
Polling
Token Passing

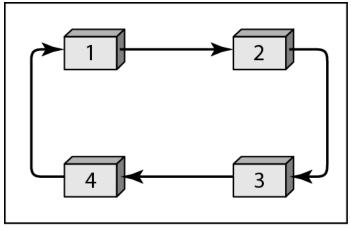
#### Figure 12.18 Reservation access method



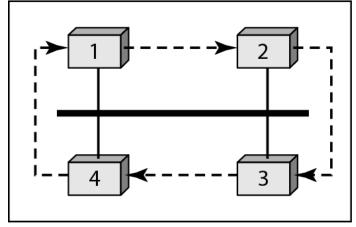
#### Figure 12.19 Select and poll functions in polling access method



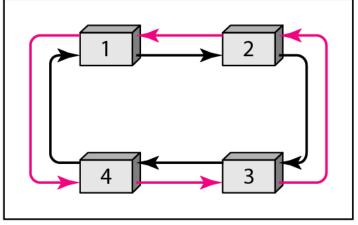
#### Figure 12.20 Logical ring and physical topology in token-passing access method



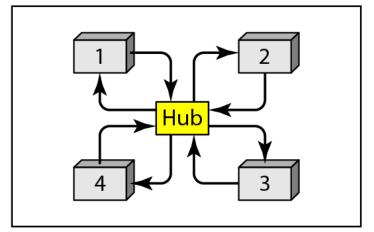
a. Physical ring



c. Bus ring



b. Dual ring



d. Star ring

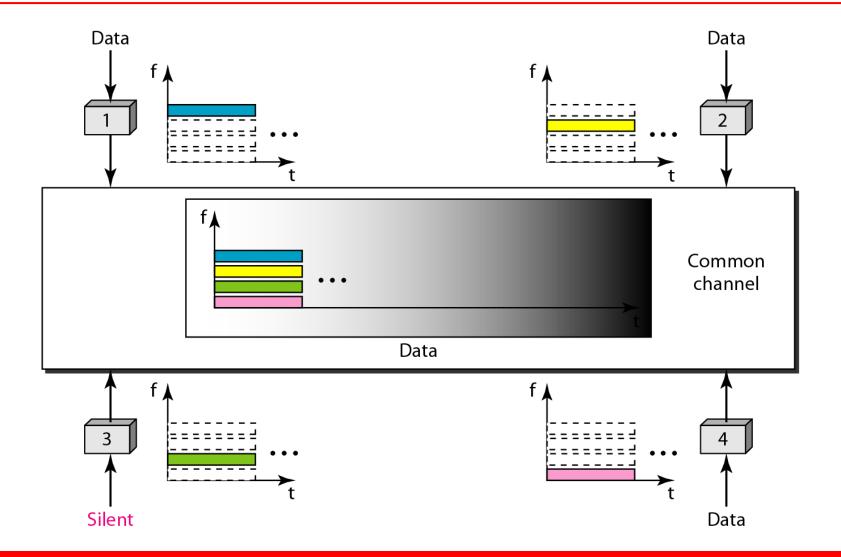
#### 12-3 CHANNELIZATION

Channelization is a multiple-access method in which the available bandwidth of a link is shared in time, frequency, or through code, between different stations. In this section, we discuss three channelization protocols.

#### Topics discussed in this section:

Frequency-Division Multiple Access (FDMA)
Time-Division Multiple Access (TDMA)
Code-Division Multiple Access (CDMA)

Figure 12.21 Frequency-division multiple access (FDMA)

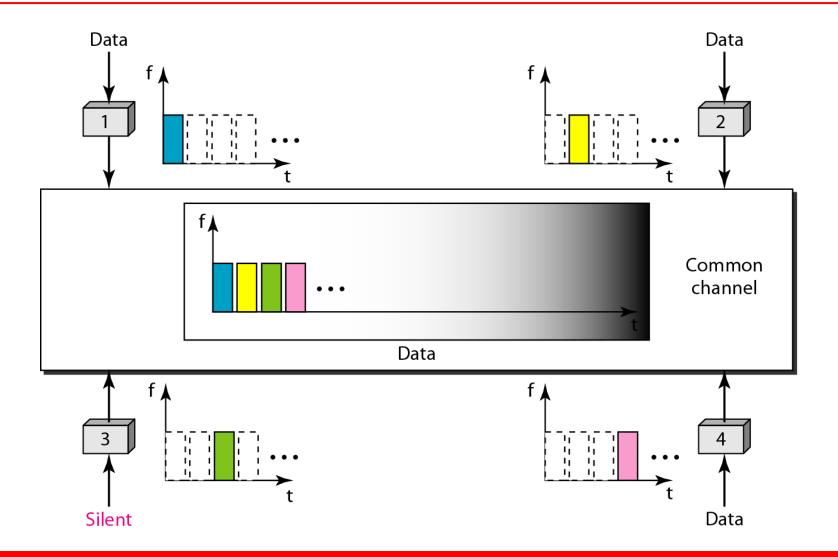


### -

#### Note

In FDMA, the available bandwidth of the common channel is divided into bands that are separated by guard bands.

#### Figure 12.22 Time-division multiple access (TDMA)



Note

## In TDMA, the bandwidth is just one channel that is timeshared between different stations.

### •

Note

### In CDMA, one channel carries all transmissions simultaneously.