

Tab 1

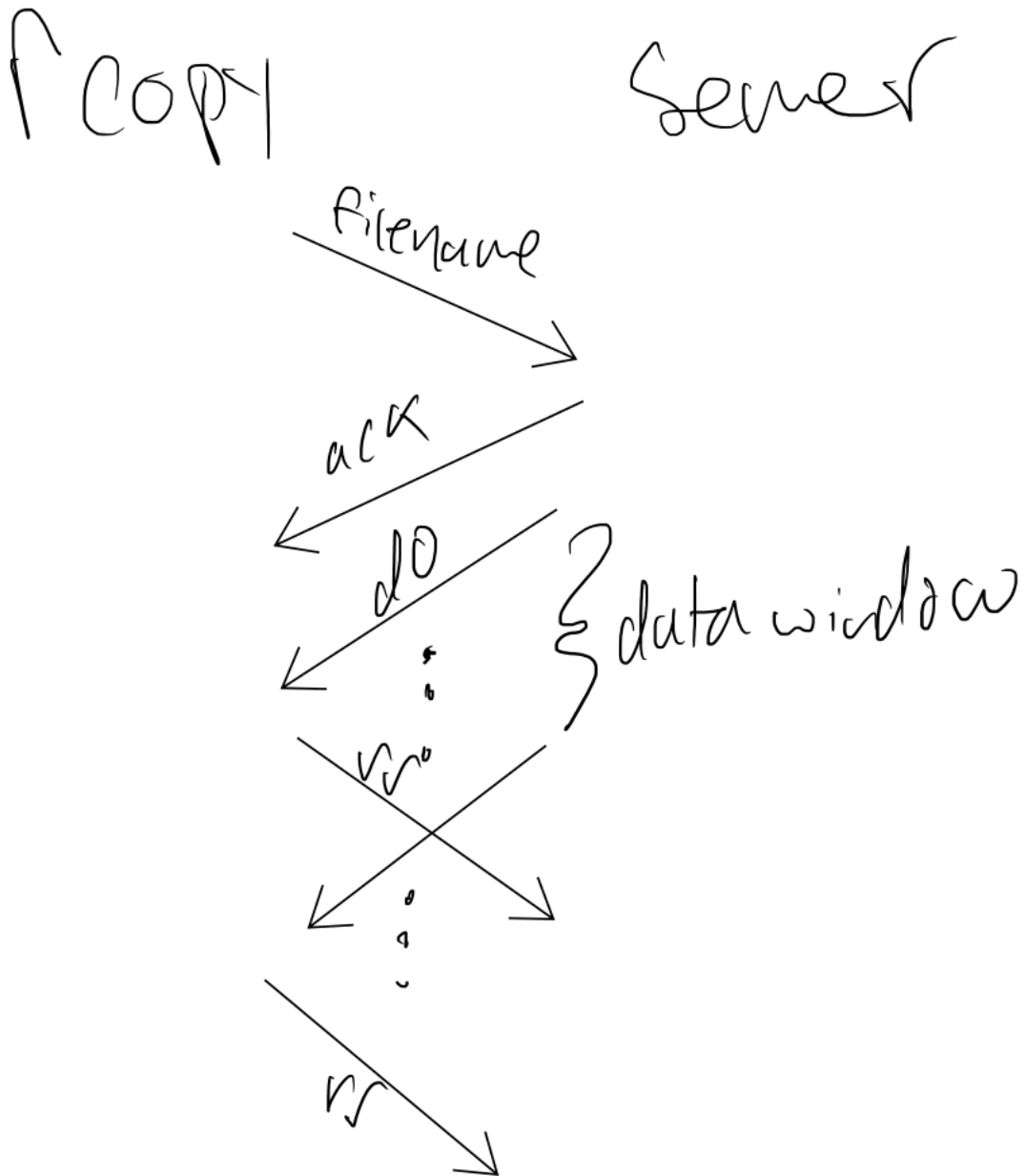
Cooper Mattern
Armaan Oberai

Program 3 - SREJ Design Assignment

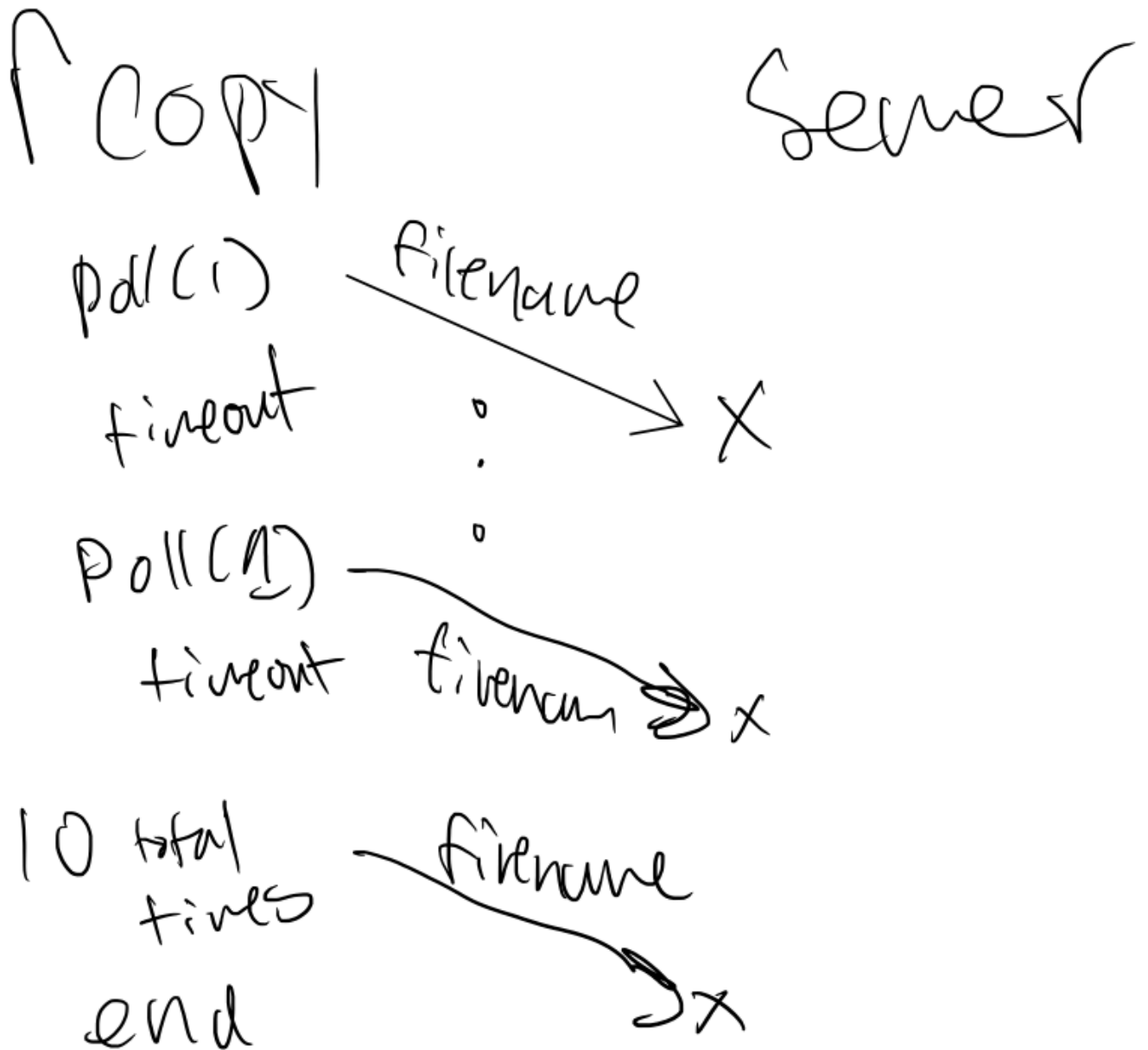


PART I - DESIGN

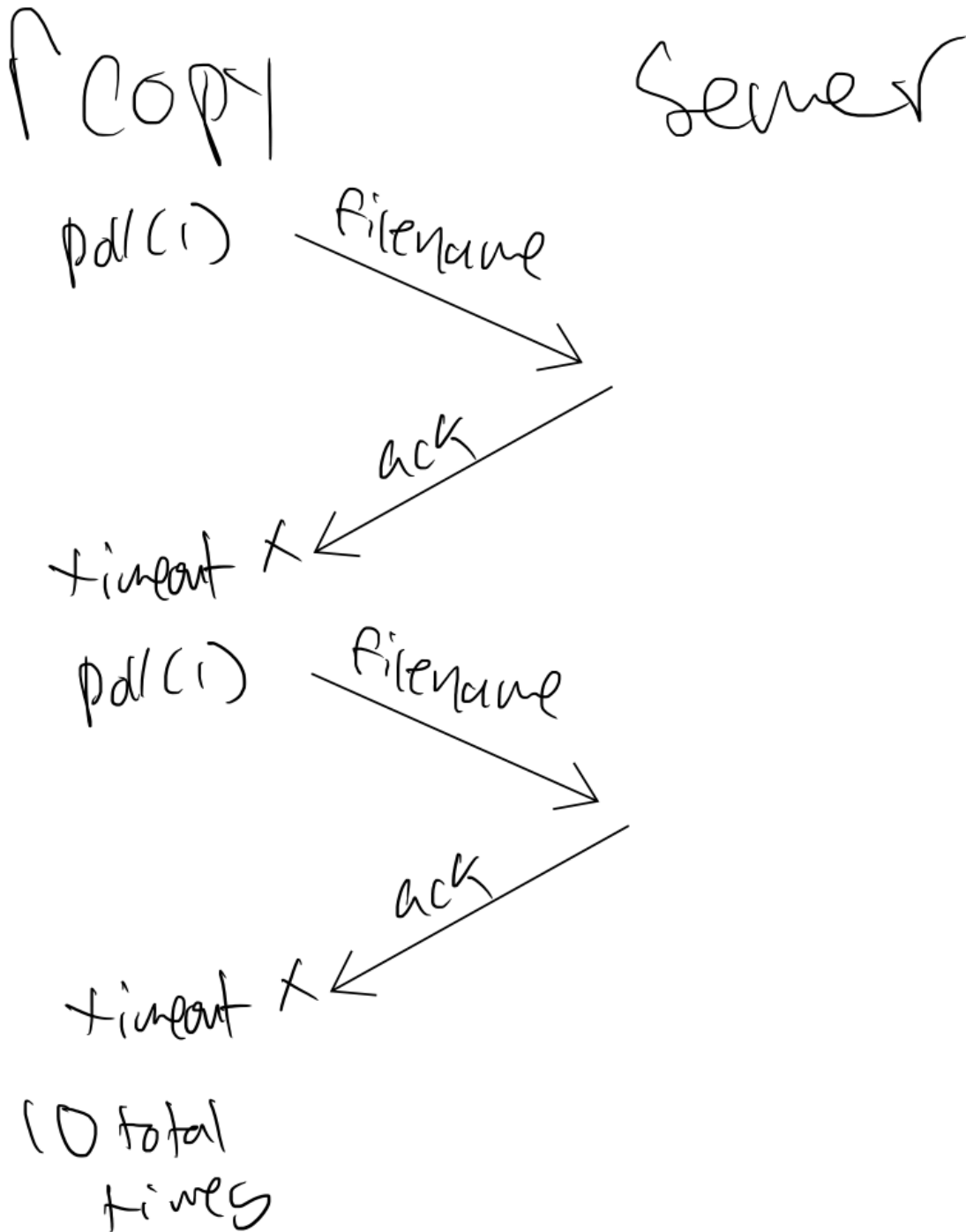
3a. No packets lost



3b. Filename transmission from rcopy gets lost everytime

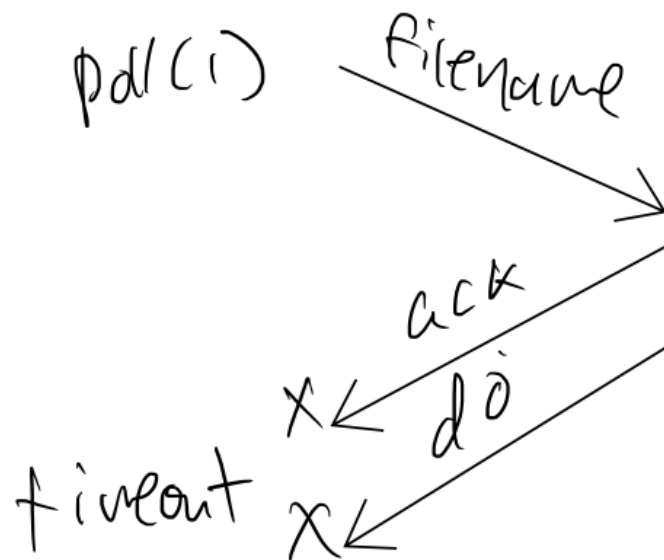
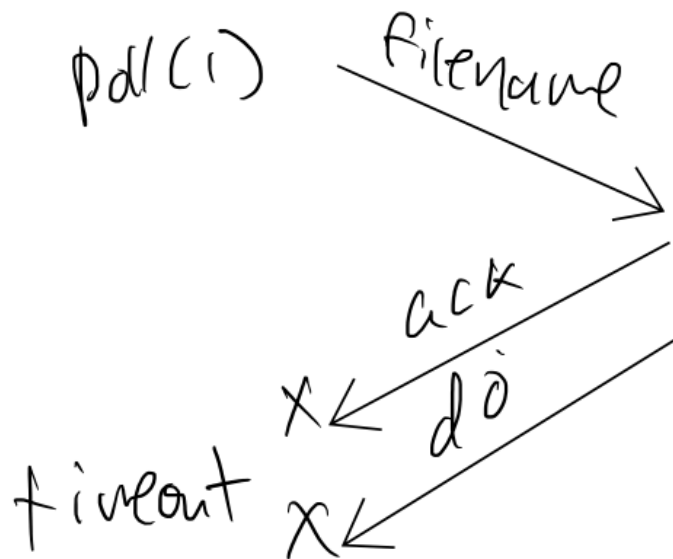


3c. Filename ack from server gets lost everytime



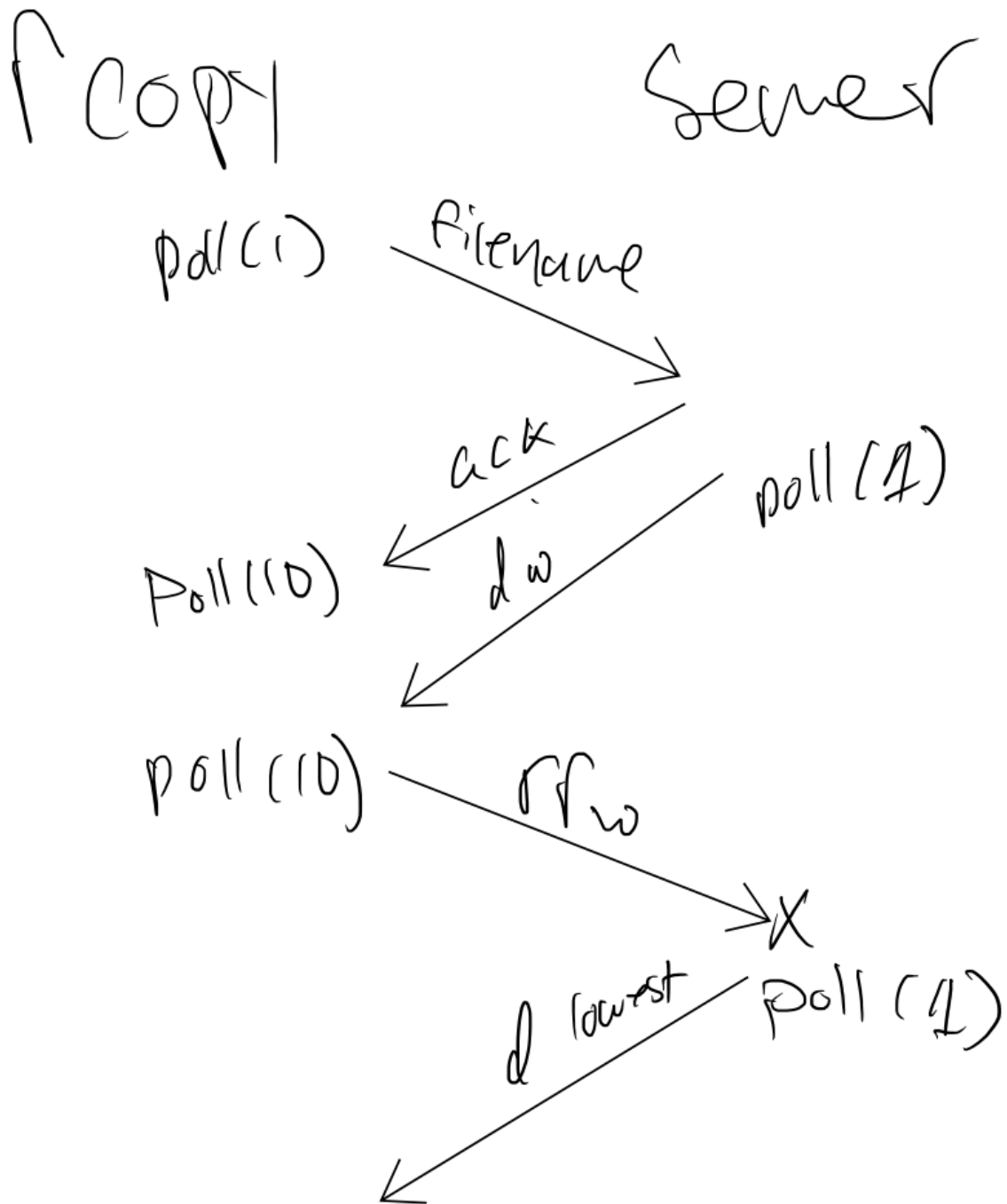
3d. Filename ack and data packet from server is lost

Copy Server

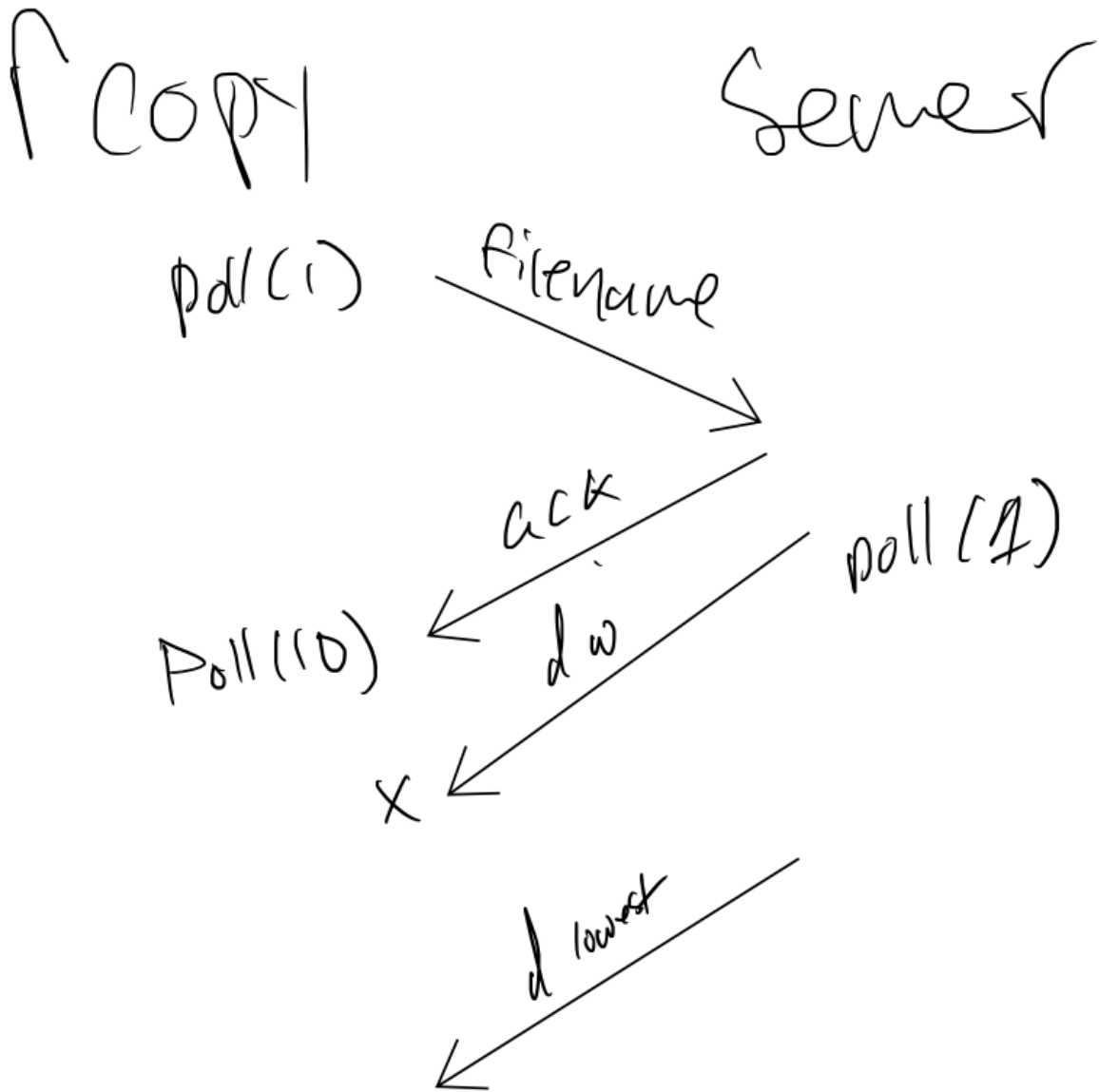


10 total times

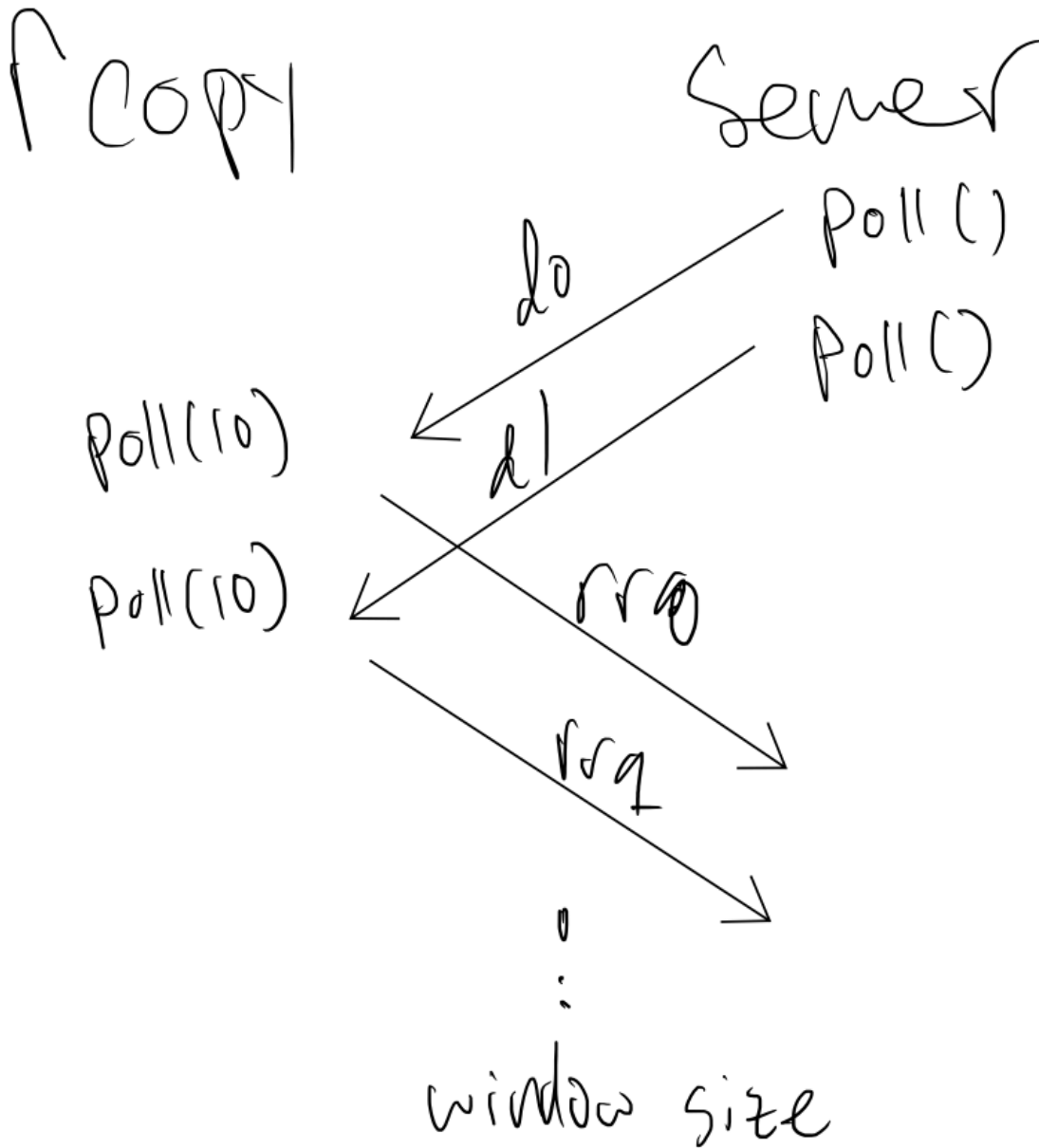
3e. First data window is lost from server



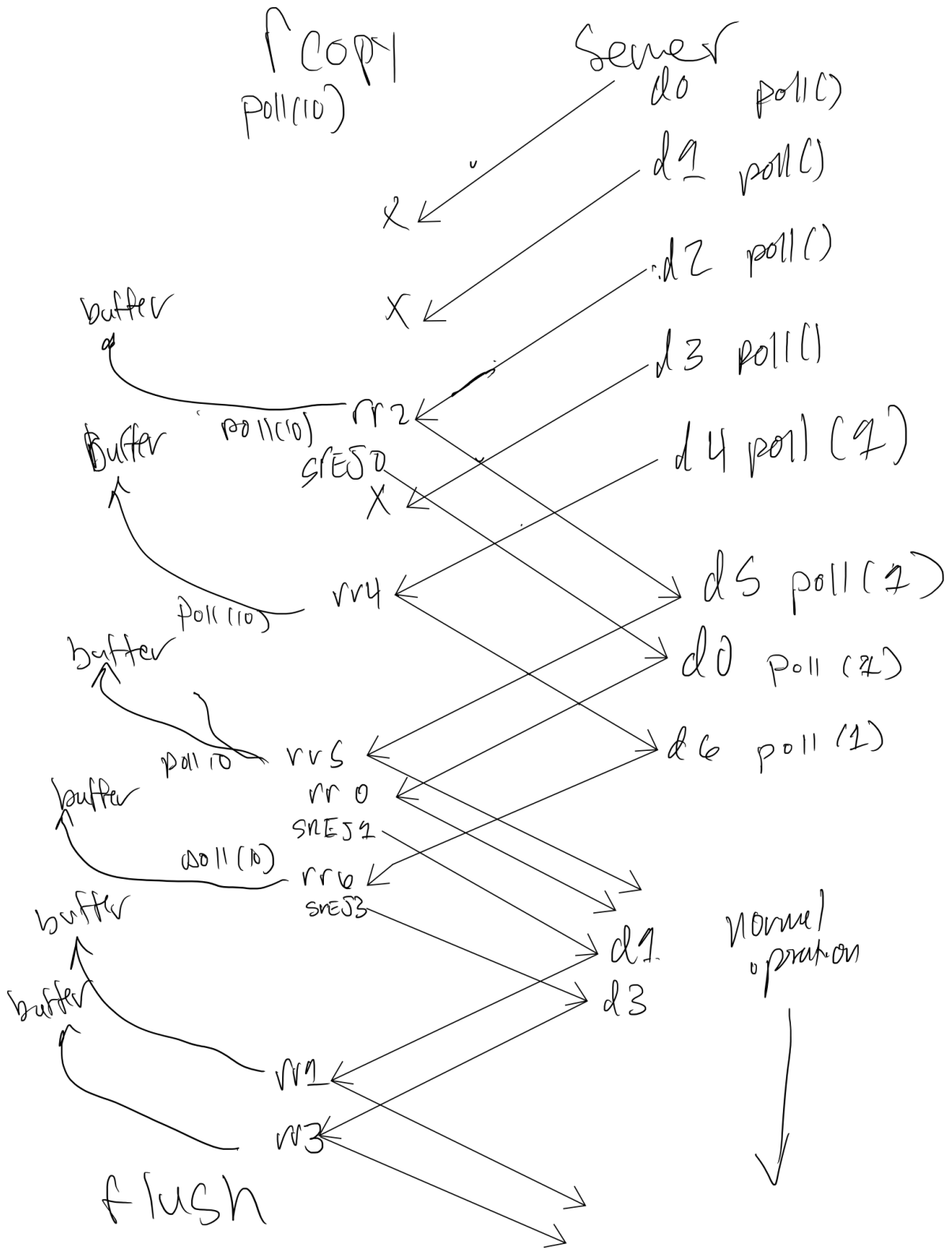
3f. First RR window from rcopy is lost



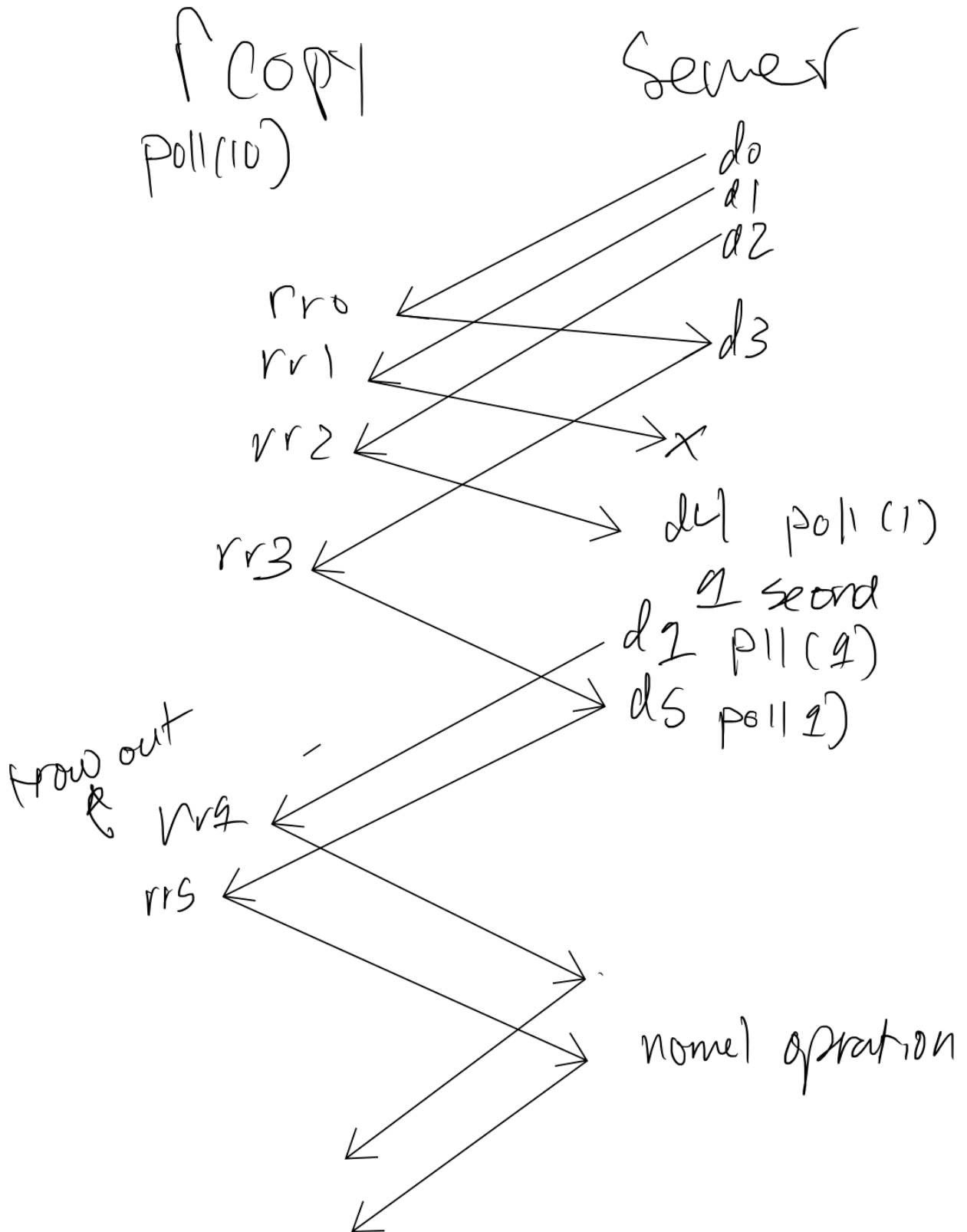
4a. Normal data window flow - no data or RRs lost



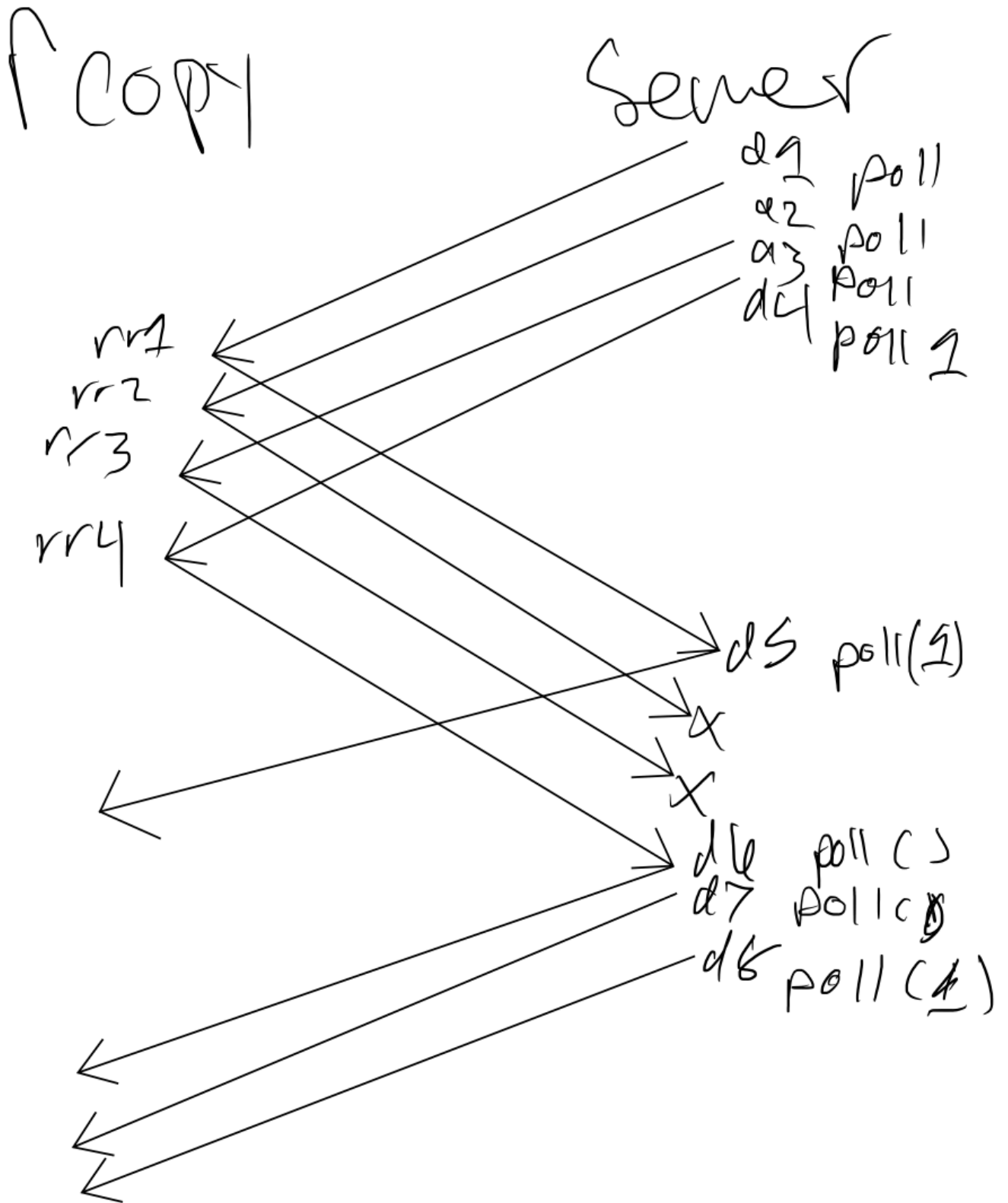
4c. Sequential and non-sequential data packets get lost in a window



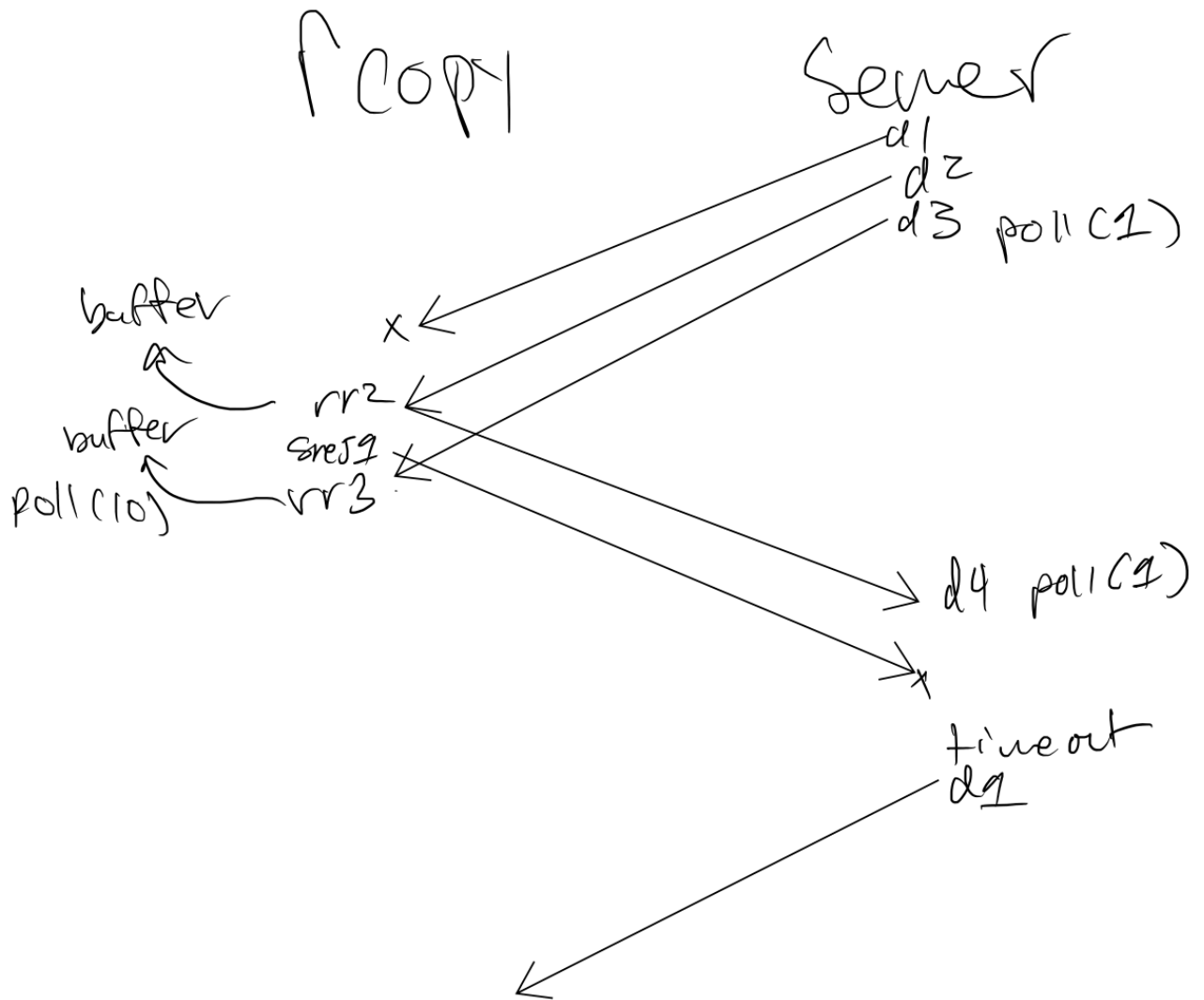
4d. RR lost for data packet 2



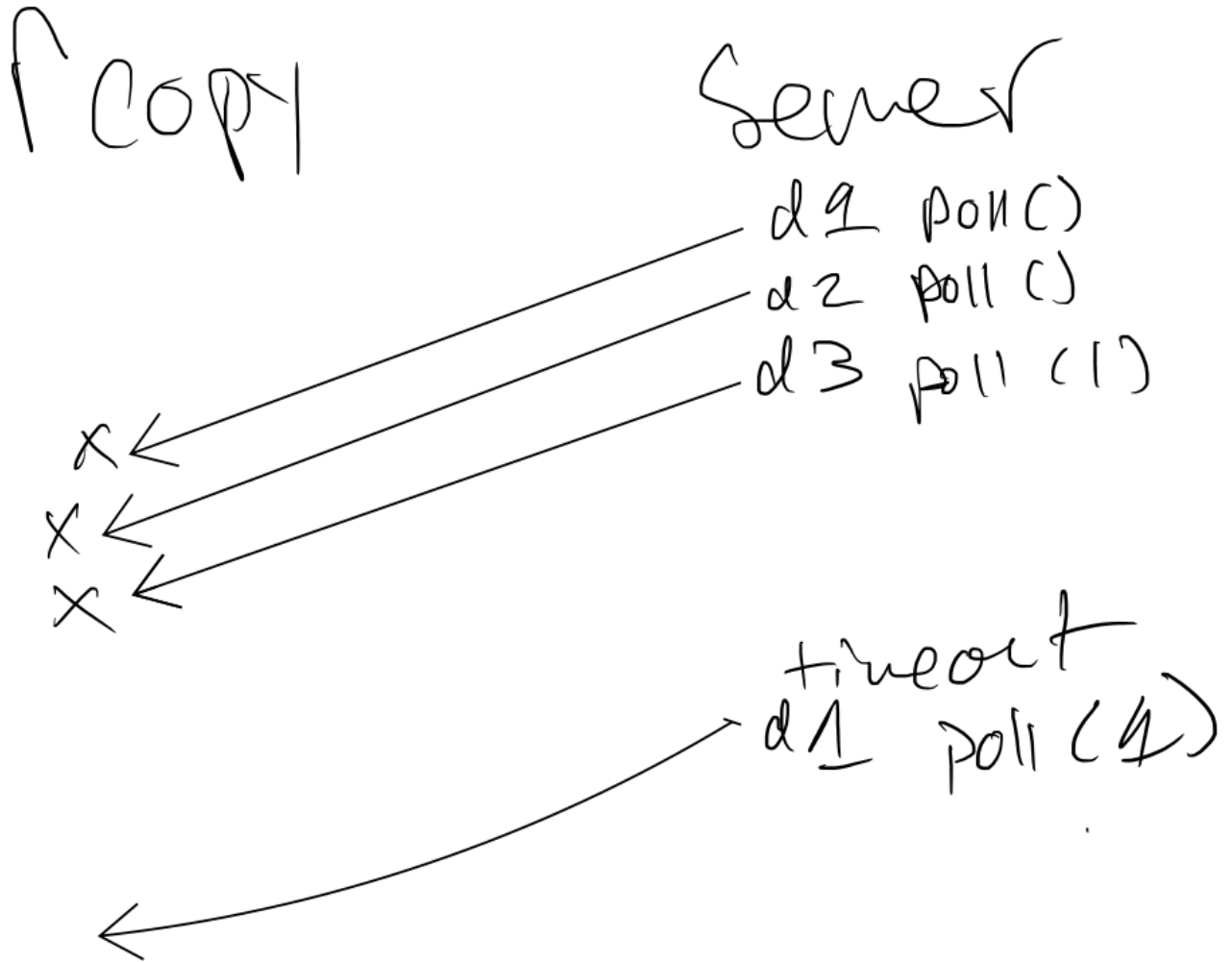
4e. Multiple RR's lost (RR2 and RR3)



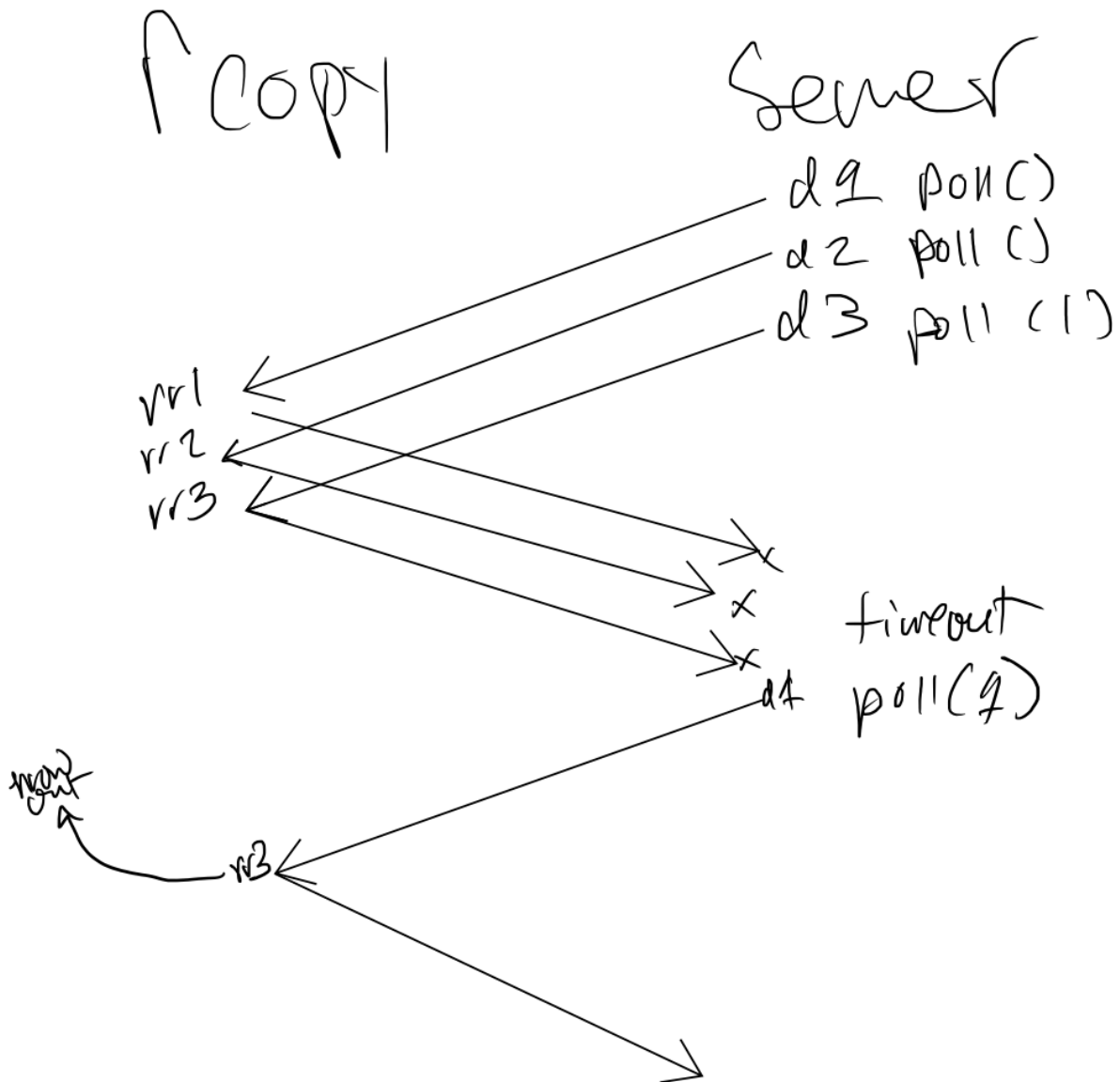
4f. SREJ lost



4g. Entire window of data is lost



4h. Entire window or RRs is lost



5. The scenarios presented in parts (f), (g), and (h) always necessarily lead to the window closing and leading to a timeout to send the lowest un-ACK'd packet. If the recovered data packet from a SREJ is lost, that should also lead to the window being closed and timing out. For scenario (d) and (e), the window will stay open as long as a higher RR gets sent to the server.

6a. If duplicate data is received, simply reply to it by sending the the lowest un-ACK'd RR (e.g. if data packet #2 is received but we are ready for data packet #6 → reply with RR6)

6b. Put the data in a circular buffer and reply to the server by sending RR_expected

6c. Write the payload to the disk of the expected data frame packet, then flush the buffer and reply to the server for the next lowest RR missing based on the contents of the buffer

7a. Sliding window with win_size = 3 w/o SREJ

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
✓	✓		✓	✓		0	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C		

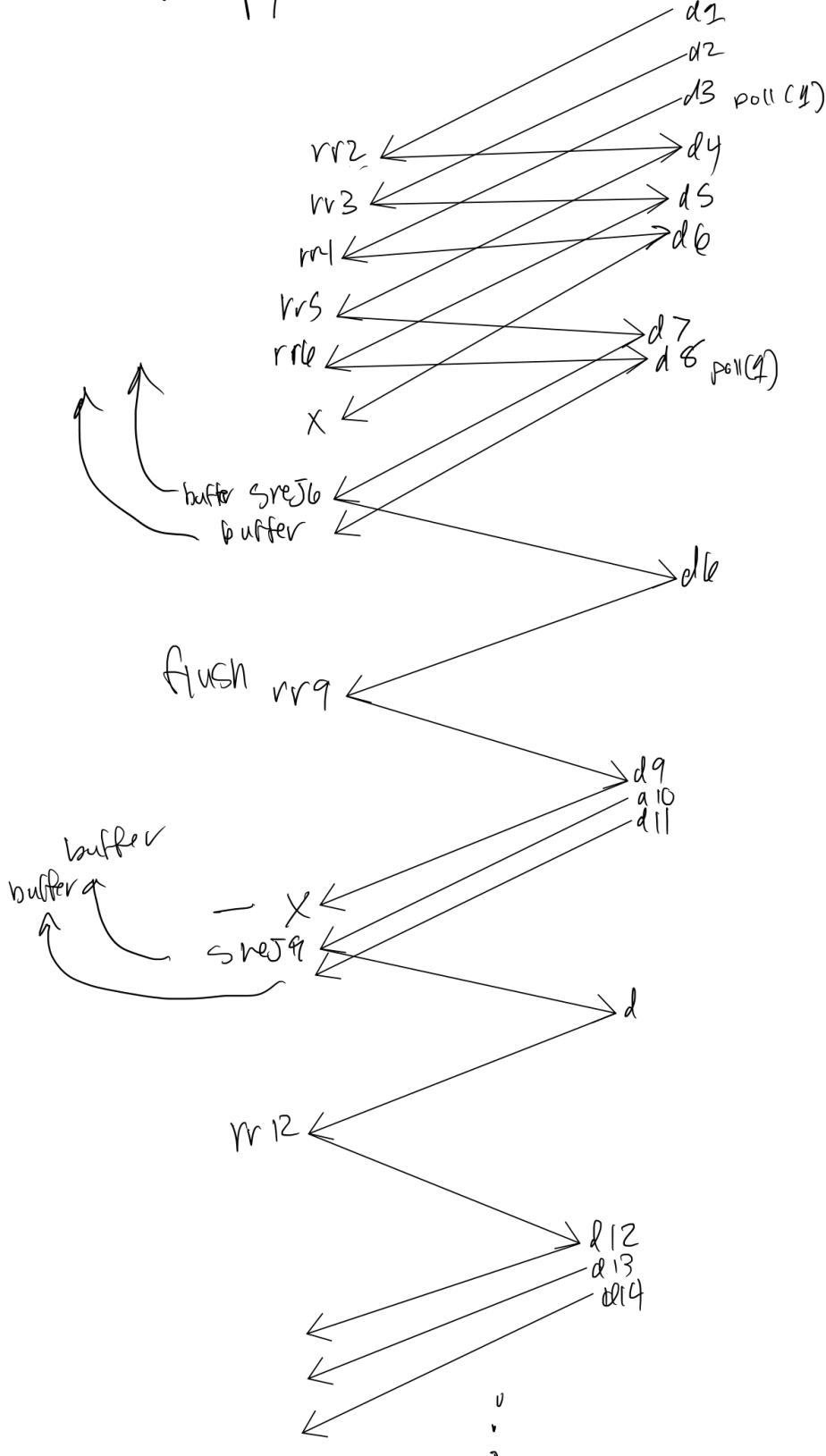
7b. Sliding window with win_size = 3 with SREJ

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
✓	✓		✓	✓		0	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C		

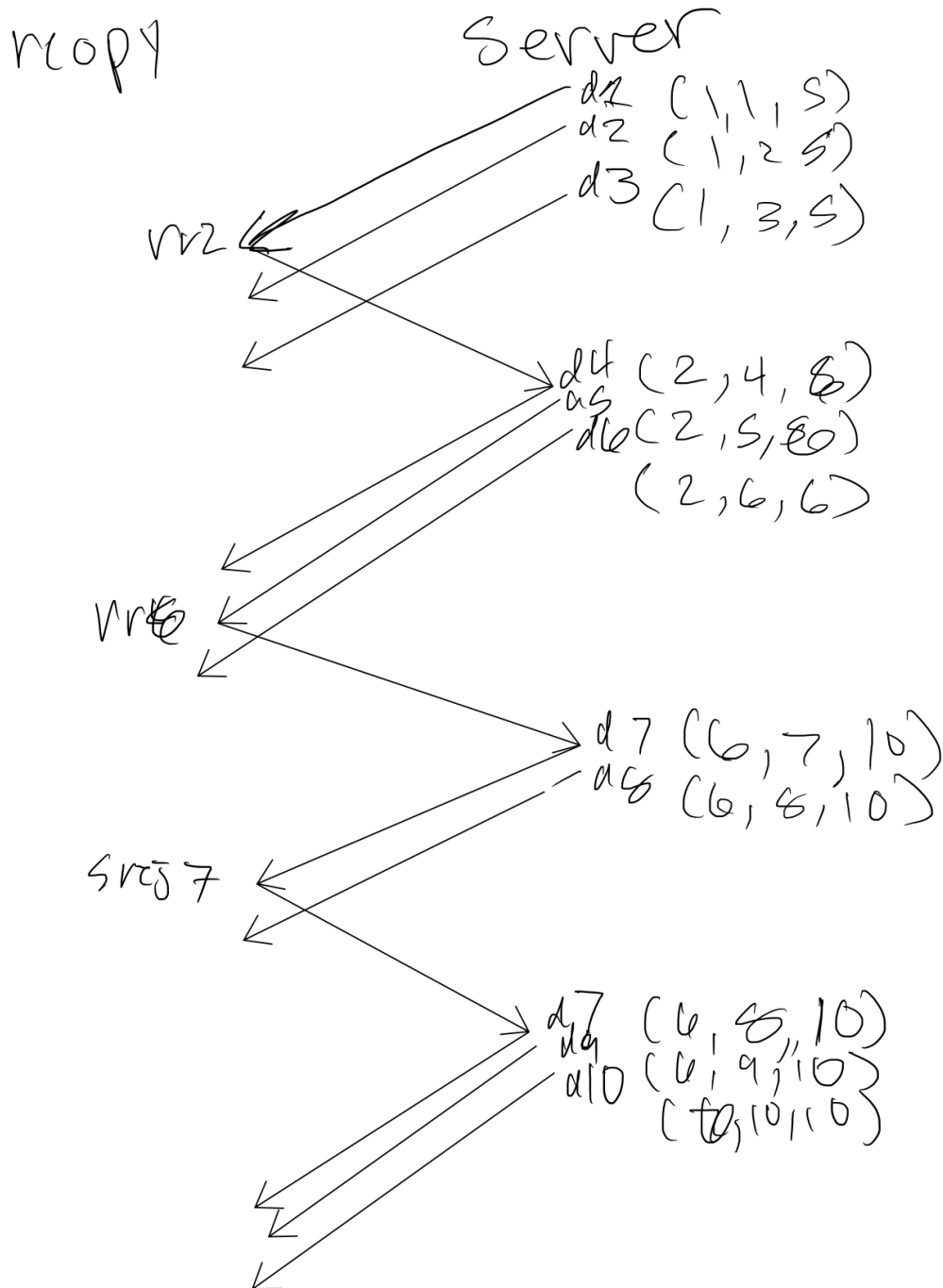
8. The SREJs are sent as soon as the client notices an out of order data packet and will send an SREJ and RR for that sequence number. Any other data packet the client sees it will simply buffer it for later. Once the requested data packet is retransmitted and received, the client will write this to the disk with the buffer and now expect a data packet from the next lowest sequence number not seen in the buffer. The only packets that are resent are those after a timeout or a data packet after an explicit SREJ request.

vcopy

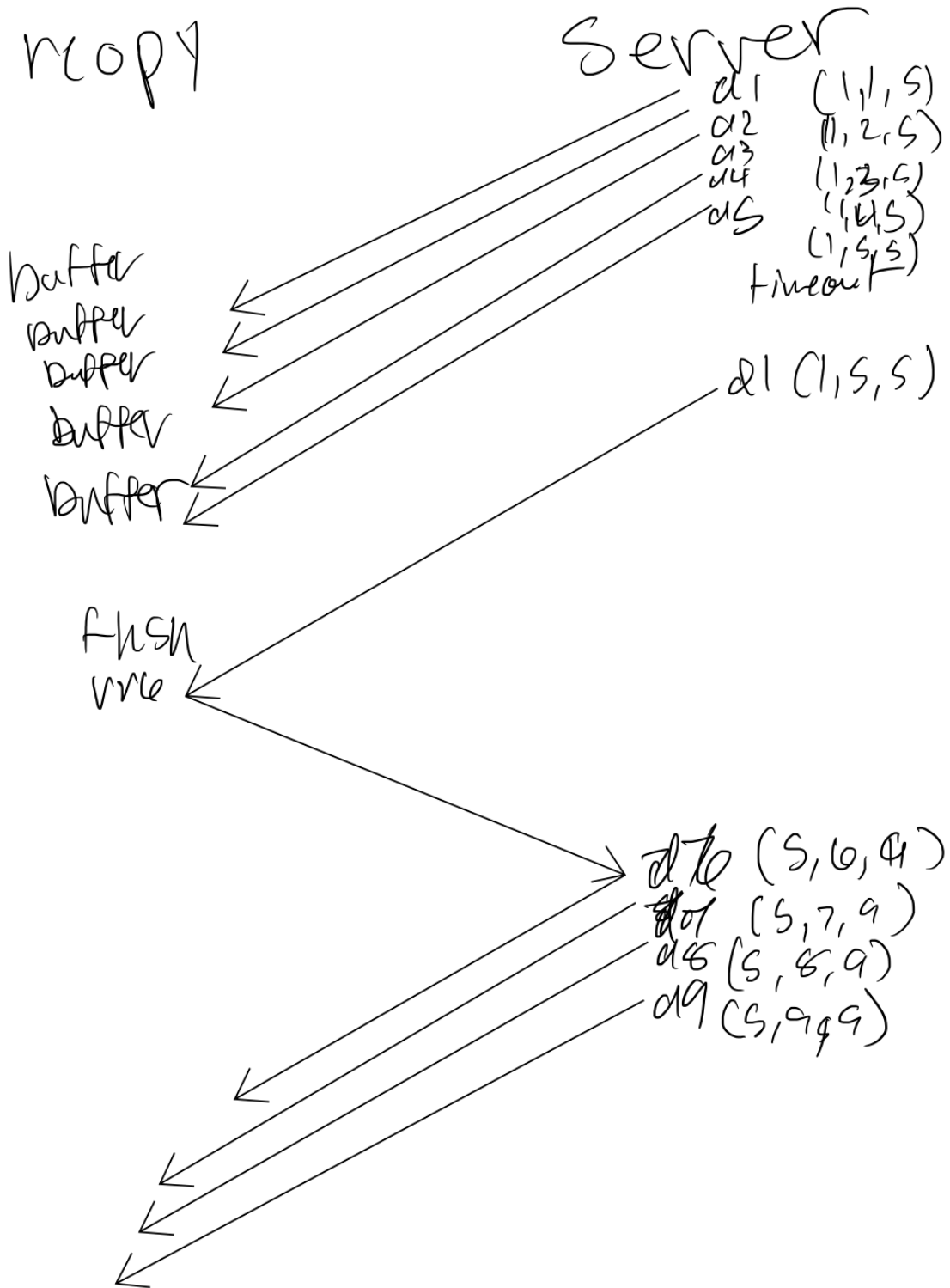
server



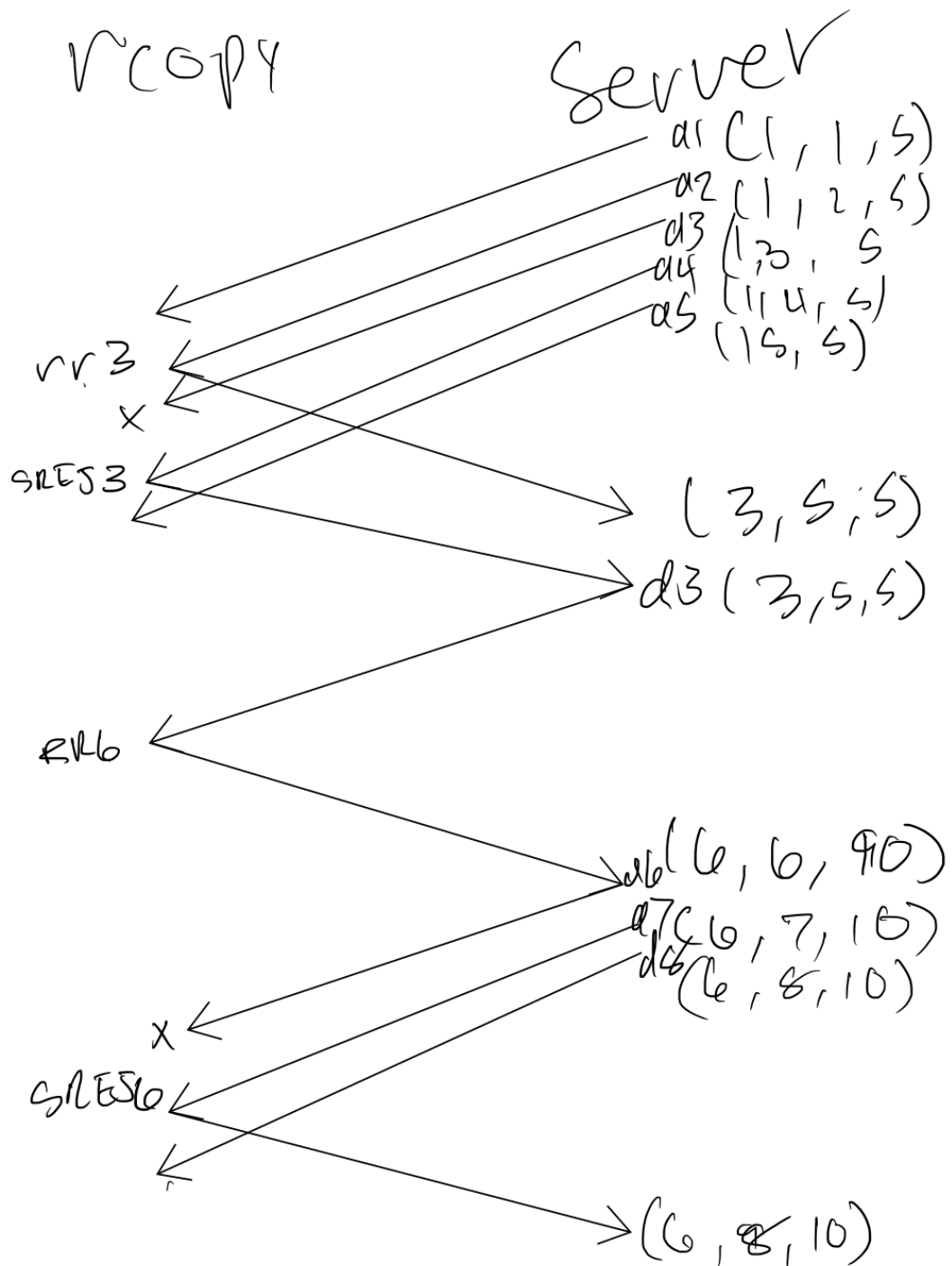
9a. With a window size of 5: sender sends data packets 1-3, sender receives RR 2, sender sends packets 4,5,6, sender receives RR 6, sender sends packets 7 and 8, sender receives SREJ 7, sender sends 9 and 10



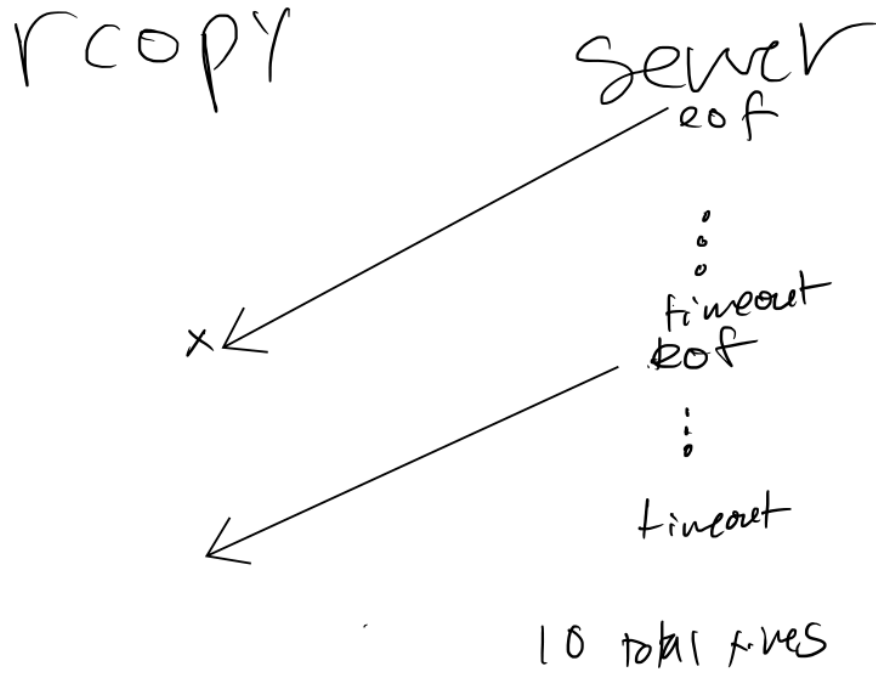
9b. With a window size of 5: sender sends data packets 1-5, sender receives nothing and timeouts, sender resends packet 1, sender receives RR 6, sender sends 6, 7, 8, 9



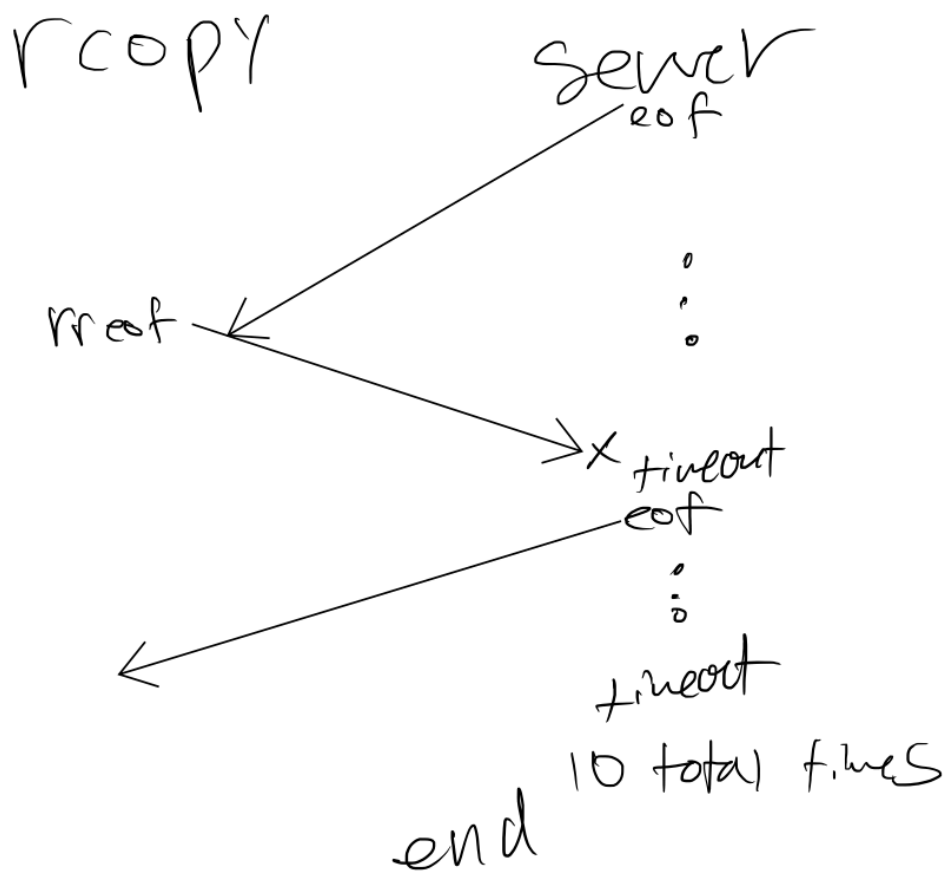
9c. With a window size of 5: sender sends data packets 1-5, sender receives RR 3, sender receives SREJ 3, sender resends packet 3, sender receives RR 6, sender sends 6, 7, 8, sender receives SREJ 6



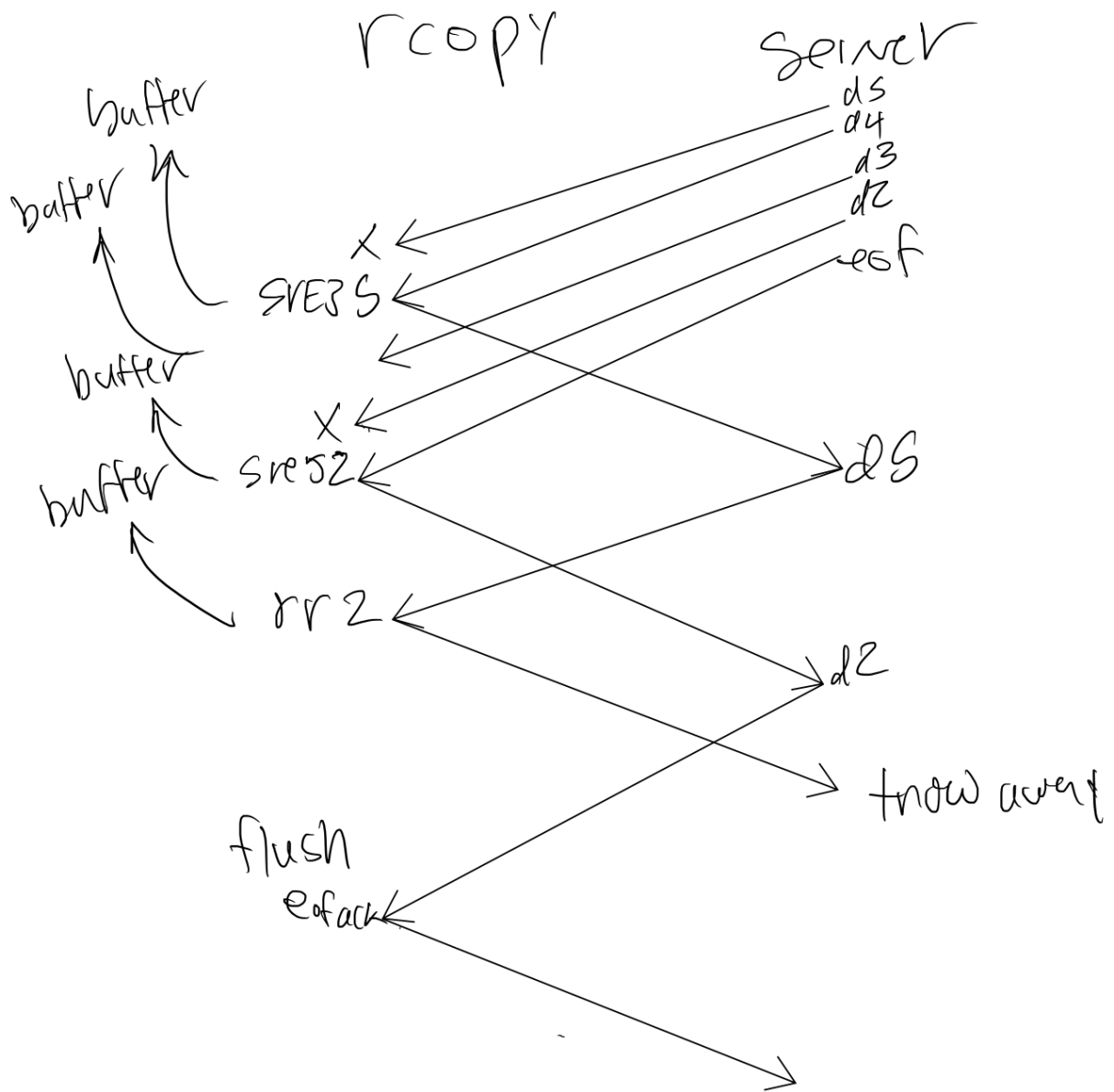
10a and 10b. Last data packet/end of transmission packet is lost



10c. RR for last packet is lost



10d. 2nd and 5th packet from last are lost



PART II - STATE DIAGRAMS

