# 第三章 通信网控制与信令

功能目标:用户数据的透明传送 通信资源的合理分配

### 第三章 通信网控制与信令

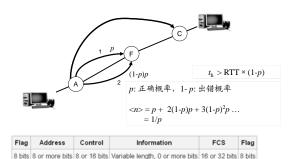
3.1 传输控制 3.2 交换与路由控制

用户声 控制版 质 管 理 AAL 有 对 ATM层

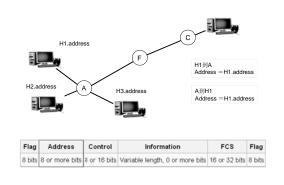
3.3 接入与接纳控制 AAL ATMIE

链路层的传输控制

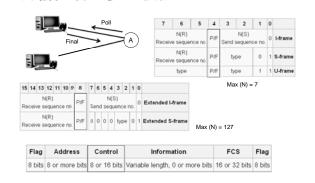
#### SDLC/HDLC帧结构



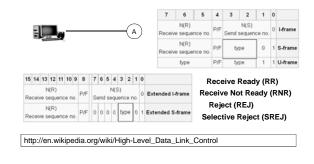
## 传输控制一单点与多点接入



#### 传输控制一多主机接入

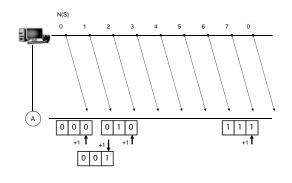


### 传输控制一控制类型

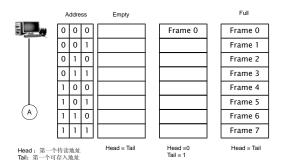


### 传输控制操作流程

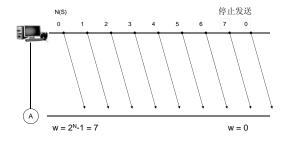
#### 滑窗控制



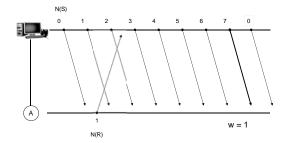
### 接收缓存控制



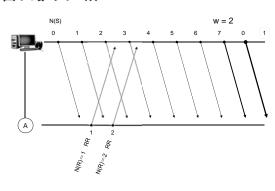
### 窗口大小



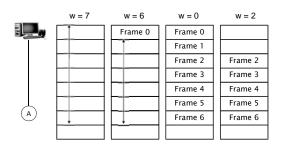
### 窗口扩大1格



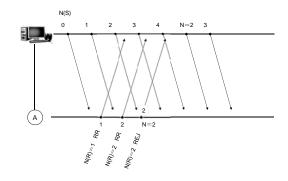
#### 窗口扩大2格



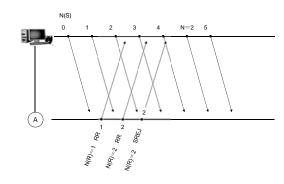
### 窗口滑动



### GBN ARQ差错重传



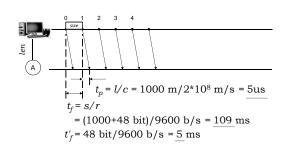
### 传输控制-SR ARQ差错重传



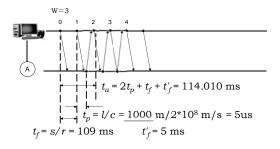
### GBN ARQ窗口设计

目标:分析最大吞吐性能

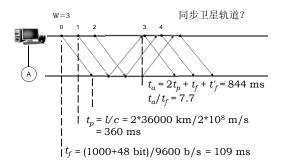
### 技术参数



#### GBN ARQ的窗口,设w=3



### GBN ARQ的长时延场景



### **Sliding Window Utilization**

- Window size W, transmission time = 1, propagation time = a
- Case 1: W >= 2a + 1
- Sender can transmit continuously with no pause and normalized throughput is 1.0
- → Case 2: W < 2a + 1
- Sender exhausts its window at t = W and cannot send additional frames until t = 2a + 1.
- Normalized throughput is W / (2a+1)



### GBN ARQ最佳窗口值

$$W = 2a + 1 \quad a = t_{\rm f}/t_{\rm p}$$

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Re	ceiv		i(R) equ		e n	0.	P/F	S	enc		N(S	S) ienc	e r	10.	0	Extended I-frame
Re	ceiv		i(R) equ	enc	e n	0.	P/F	0	0	0	0	typ	эе	0	1	Extended S-frame

### GBN ARQ有差错时性能 窗口越大,重传帧数越多

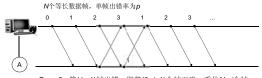
#### GBN ARQ差错场景1



Case 1: N个帧全部正确接收到的概率: (1- p)N

[例] BER=10-4  $p=1-(1-10^{-4})^{1000}=0.095, \text{ 如果帧长为1000 bit}$   $(1-p)^{N}=0.67, N=4$ 

#### GBN ARQ差错场景2



 $q(j) = (1-p)^{j} p$ 

Case 2: 第j (= 1)帧出错,即第(0,j-1)个帧正确,重传N-j个帧

q(0) = p q(1) = (1-p)p  $q(2) = (1-p)^{2}p$  $q(3) = (1-p)^{3}p$ 

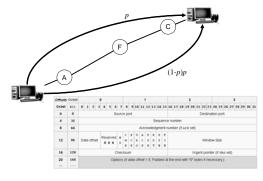
完成M帧传送的时间

 $T(N) = j \times t_i + t_{ack} + (N-j) \times t_i \qquad (1-p)^{N-j}$  $= N \times t_i + t_{ack}$ 

Prob. Case 3, 4, ...?

端到端的传输控制

### 传输层控制一TCP



#### 传输层传输控制-TCP

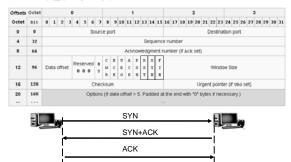




SN->N(S) ACKN->N(R) WIN明示对方,原因是什么?

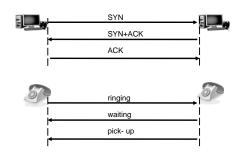
Prob. 与HDLC一致?

#### TCP连接控制

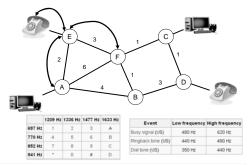


### POTS用户信令

#### POTS信令

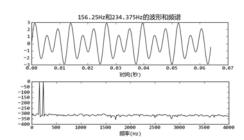


## 用户信令与局间信令



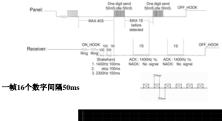
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual-tone\_multi-frequency\_signaling

#### 双音叠加效果

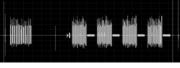


#### 基于DTMF的状态上报

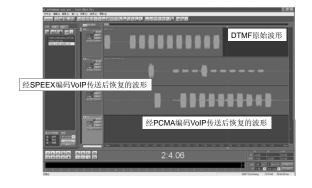




#### 录波结果

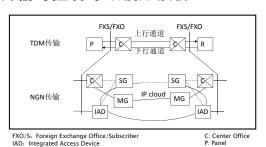


#### VolP编码损伤



#### 传输与控制导致波形损伤

SG: Signaling Gateway MG: Media Gateway

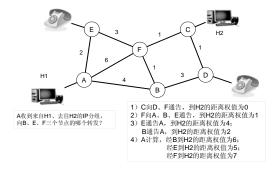


R: Receiver

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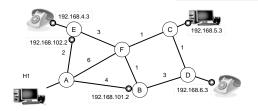
- 3.1 传输控制
- 3.2 交换与路由控制
- 3.3 接入与接纳控制

#### 路由信息协议RIP



#### 路由表及查找

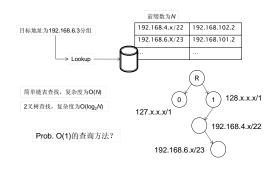
Prob. 目标地址为192.168.6.3



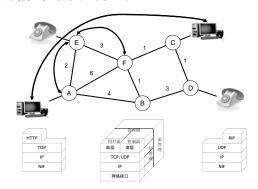
192.168.4.x	192.168.102.2
192.168.5.x	192.168.102.2
192.168.6.x	192.168.101.2

192.168.4.x/22 192.168.102.2 192.168.6.X/24 192.168.101.2

#### 路由表查找方法



#### 传输与路由的关系



### 其他中间节点的控制与信令

→ OSPF/ISIS/BGP/LDP/RSVP

▶ DHCP, 动态IP地址分配

▶ DNS, 域名查找

NAT, 内外网地址转换CDN, 热点信息缓存

► MG/SG, NGN与IP互通转换

▶ MIP, 移动环境的IP寻址

▶ 6to4, HIP/LISP, 路由与寻址分离

▶ BAS/BRAS, DSL接入控制

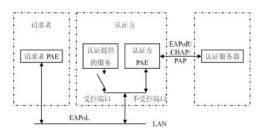
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#### 接纳/接入控制的类型

- ▶目标: 阻止蹭网者(Free Rider)
- ▶ POTS接入控制
- 。终端无计算处理功能,控制极易完成
- ▶ IP接入认证
- 。上网代理(DrCOM)
- BAS/BRAS
- EAP(Extensible Authentication Protocol)
- ▶ VoIP呼叫接纳控制
- 。面向QoS保障

#### IEEE 802.1X: EAPoL

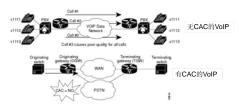


PAE: Port Access Entity CHAP: Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol PAP: Password Authentication Protocol EAPOR: EAP over RADIUS

Prob. 抗攻击能力

#### 呼叫接纳控制(CAC)

- ▶ 仅对VoIP的业务流,不影响普通数据业务
- 对实时性或时延敏感的业务,依据网络负载情况接收到阻止呼叫



http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions\_docs/voip\_solutions/CAC.pdf

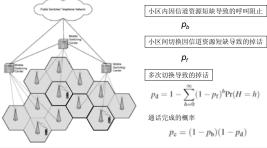
#### CAC方法

- ▶ 本地决策
- 。依据历史经验,设置固定的允许呼叫的上限;
- ▶ 基于测量的决策
- 。发启方通过测量到达目标节点的丢失率和延时,决定呼叫 的接续与否:
- ▶ 基于资源的决策
- 。计算所需与可用的资源,或者执行资源预留操作,再决定 呼叫的接续与否。

Prob. 保障与POTS相同等级的QoS

98%以上的接通率? MOS 4.5语音质量?

### 蜂窝移动网CAC的度量



Ghaderi, Majid, and Raouf Boutaba. "Call admission control in mobile cellular networks: a comprehensive survey." Wireless communications and mobile computing 6.1 (2006): 69-93.

### 第三章 通信网控制与信令

- 3.1 ISO OSI-RM与TCP/IP的协议分层对应关系是什么?
- 3.2 停止等待(SW)ARQ吞吐量与传输时延的关系是什么?
- 3.3 GBN ARQ与SW ARQ在什么条件下性能接近?
- 3.4 TCP慢启动中为何CWIN具有指数增长速度?
- 3.5 VoIP与POTS互通中DTMF信号是如何传送的?