Wikipedia Page Titled: Alternating bit protocol

Below is the text of the Wikipedia page

`en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alternating_bit_protocol`

fetched on 7 September 2015. The page's *See also* section and one reference have been omitted. Text that was a link to another page is colored like this.

> **Alternating bit protocol** (ABP) is a simple network protocol operating at the data link layer that retransmits lost or corrupted messages. It can be seen as a special case of the Sliding window protocol where a simple timer restricts the order of messages to ensure receivers send messages in turn while using a window of 1 bit.
>
> Messages are sent from transmitter A to receiver B. Assume that the channel from A to B is initialized and that there are no messages in transit. Each message from A to B contains a data part and a one-bit sequence number, i.e., a value that is 0 or 1. B has two acknowledge characters that it can send to A: ACK0 and ACK1.
>
> When A sends a message, it resends it continuously, with the same sequence number, until it receives an acknowledgment from B that contains the same sequence number. When that happens, A complements (flips) the sequence number and starts transmitting the next message.
>
> When B receives a message that is not corrupted and has sequence number 0, it starts sending ACK0 and keeps doing so until it receives a valid message with number 1. Then it starts sending ACK1, etc.
>
> This means that A may still receive ACK0 when it is already transmitting messages with sequence number one. (And vice versa.) It treats such messages as negative-acknowledge characters (NAKs). The simplest behaviour is to ignore them all and continue transmitting.
>
> The protocol may be initialized by sending bogus messages and acks with sequence number 1. The first message with sequence number 0 is a real message.

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