

## Bit Errors

- \* Reliable packet delivery.
- \* Forwarding & Routing.

## Reliable Delivery

1. No packets are corrupted.
2. All packets are delivered.
3. In order

## Bit Error Rates.

BER. independent, random errors

- bursty, unpredictable.
- corrupt contiguous bits. during burst.
- greater bit rate.

$10^{-6} / 10^{-7} / 10^{-8}$  BER rate

FER.  $p = 10^{-6}$ .  $L \rightarrow$  length.

$$P_{\text{correct}} = (1-p)^L$$

$$P_{\text{FER}} = 1 - (1-p)^L \quad \text{BER} = 10^{-6}, \quad L = 12,000 \text{ bits.}$$

$$\text{FER} = 1.19\%$$

reduce  $L$  shorter frames  $\rightarrow$  more headers / overhead.

reduce  $p \rightarrow$  error control encoding

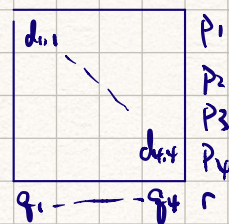
## Strategy.

1. detect error / checksum.
2. respond. to error
  - error correction code.
  - re-send.
  - discard

## Error Detection &amp; Correction Code EDC.

PHY. Parity Bit, even number of bits

Two-Dimension Parity



9/25  
16/25. error  
data. checking  
bits



Hamming (7, 4) Code.

$D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4$   $P_1 P_2 P_3$

L2.

CRC quickly filters corrupted frames

- detects single bit errors  $g(x)$  two non-zero terms
- burst error  $\leq g-1$ .  $g(x)$  start with  $x^{g-1}$  ends 1.
- Only odd number of zeros  $g(x)$  even number of coefficients

L2 detects most errors before applications

L2 with CRC most errors, especially across links

L3 IP checksum.

only check header.

check in a multiple host env.  
right packet, right machine.

Transport checksum.

end-to-end at L4.

right packet  
right destination

from sender  
to receiver

E2E communication

Why?

Intermediate device in the Internet introduce errors, L2, L3 headers can be replaced. / introduce errors

Less frequent, additional checksums

Space efficient: 16-bit all the way.

recalculating fast:  $C' = n(C + n'm + m')$ .

guarantee: single-bit error detectable.



FEC.

Error correction / very expensive to achieve low Frame Loss Rate.

Some Errors are too severe.  
(bursts)

CRC32 + IP + TCP checksums.

Practical, enough FEC to put Loss Rate under  $10^{-3}$ .

## Reliable Transmission.

- corrupt packets.
- Can lose packets
- delays / reorder packets

Design: Stop and wait protocol.

- Send a packet
- wait until ACK or RTT expires

Sequence number should be large.  
32-bit for TCP.