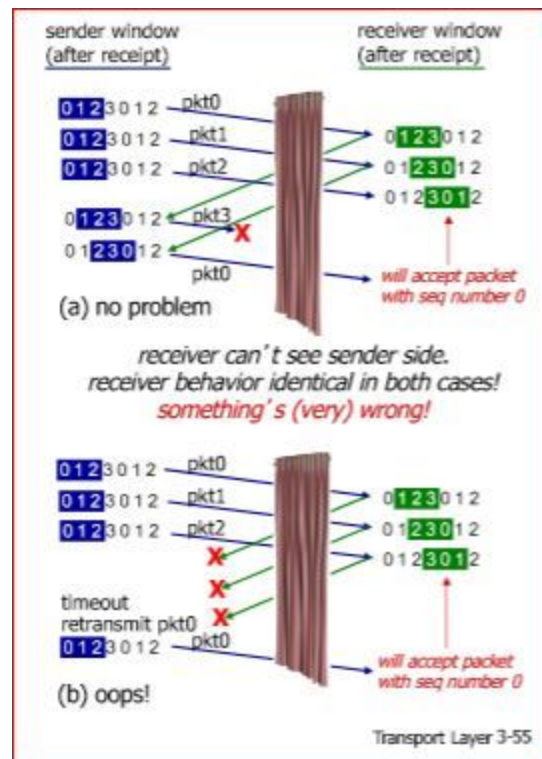


Assignment 6 - Sequence Numbers for Selective Repeat

Consider the slide on page 55 for Chapter 3. For both questions, justify your thinking.



Q1. If the window size is 3, how many sequence numbers are needed such that the problem in (b) does not happen?

Solution :

In order to overcome this problem, available sequence numbers must be greater than or equal to the sum of sender's window size and receiver's window size.

Hence, 6 or above sequence numbers are needed to overcome the problem in b.

Q2. If the window size is n , how many sequence numbers are needed such that the problem in (b) does not happen?

Solution :

If the window size is n , then the available sequence numbers must be greater than or equal to $2n$.