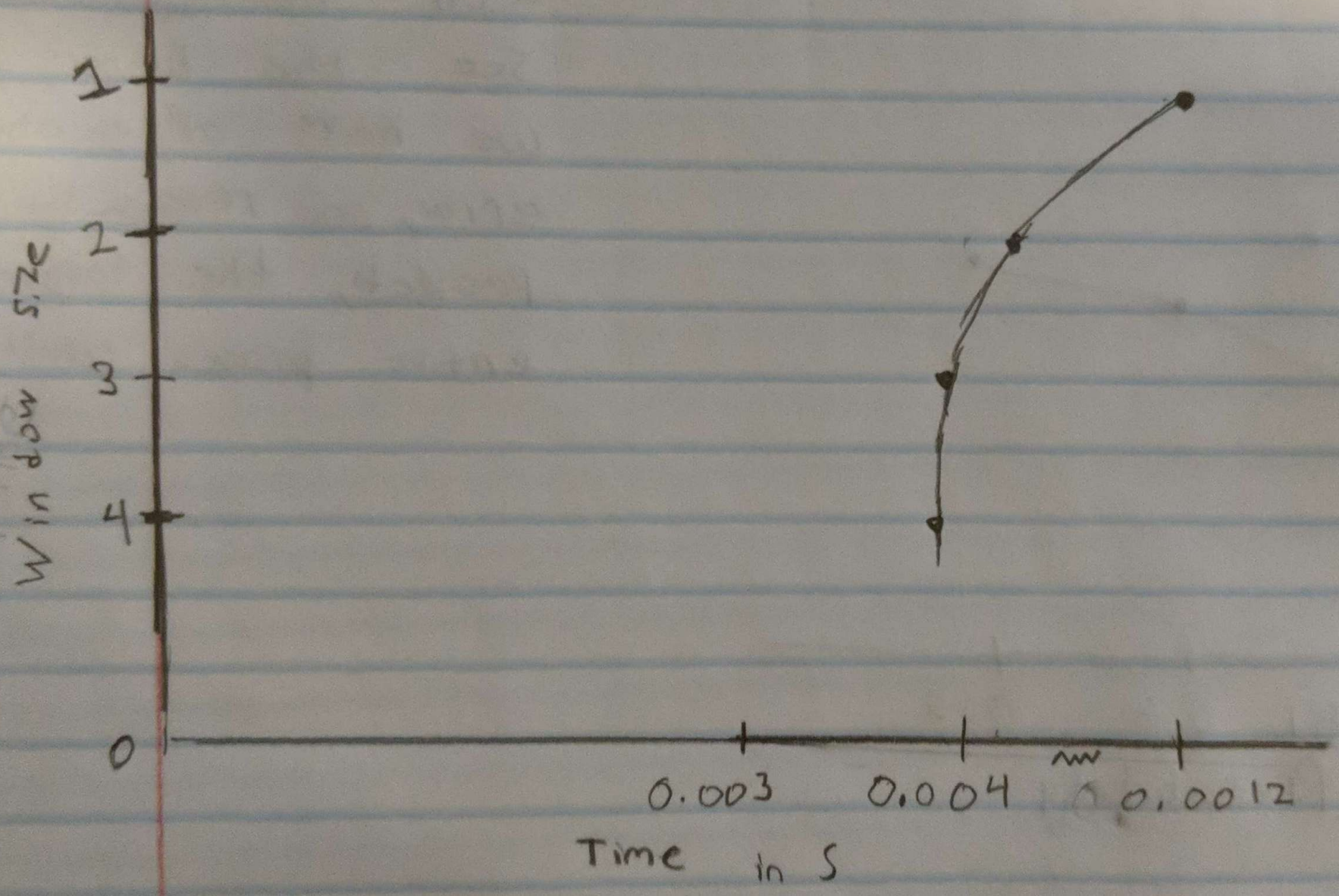
Graph #1

File Size = 27 (BUFFMAX = 5)

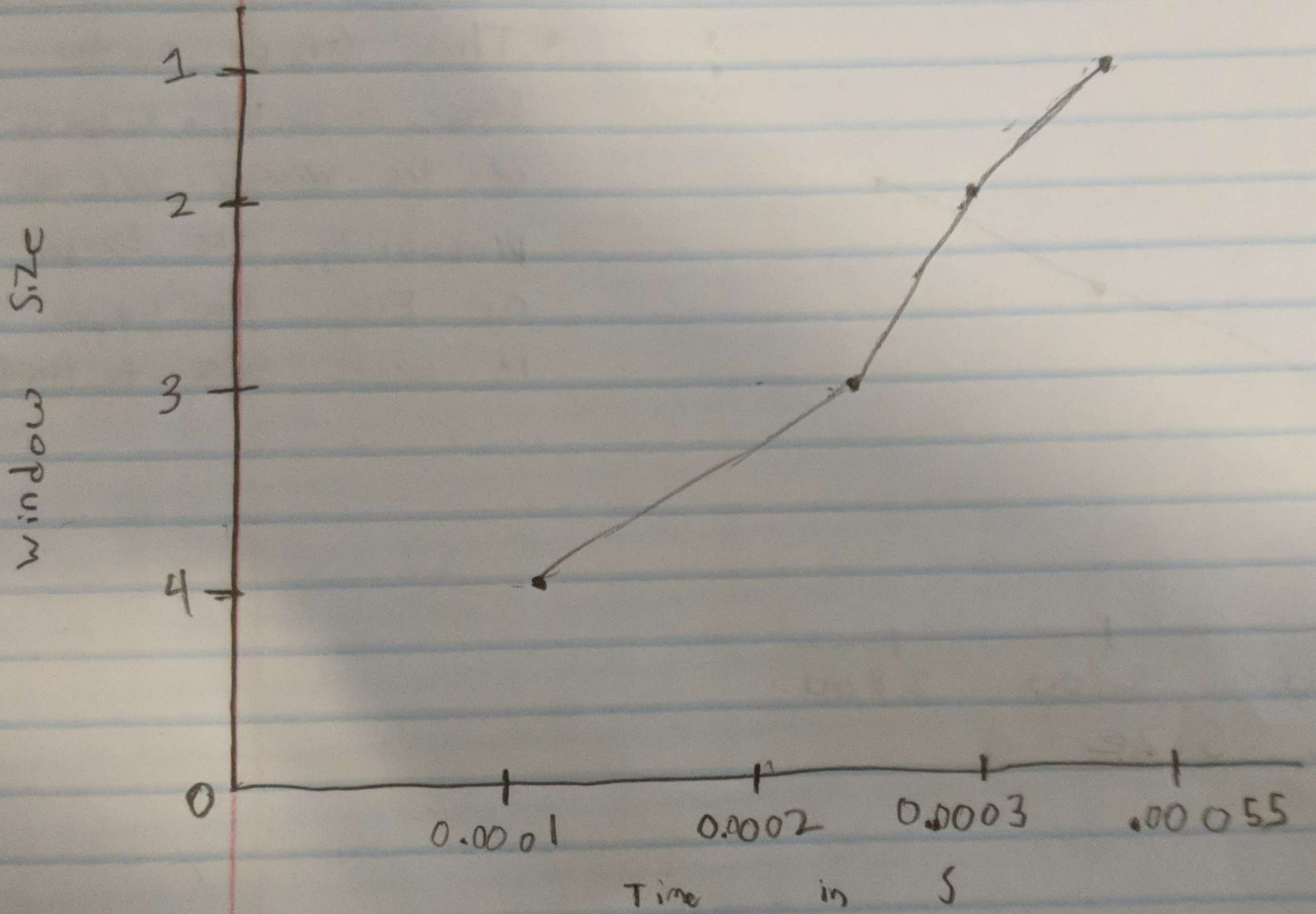
Error probability = .2



Graph #2

File Size = 771 (BOFFMAX =255)

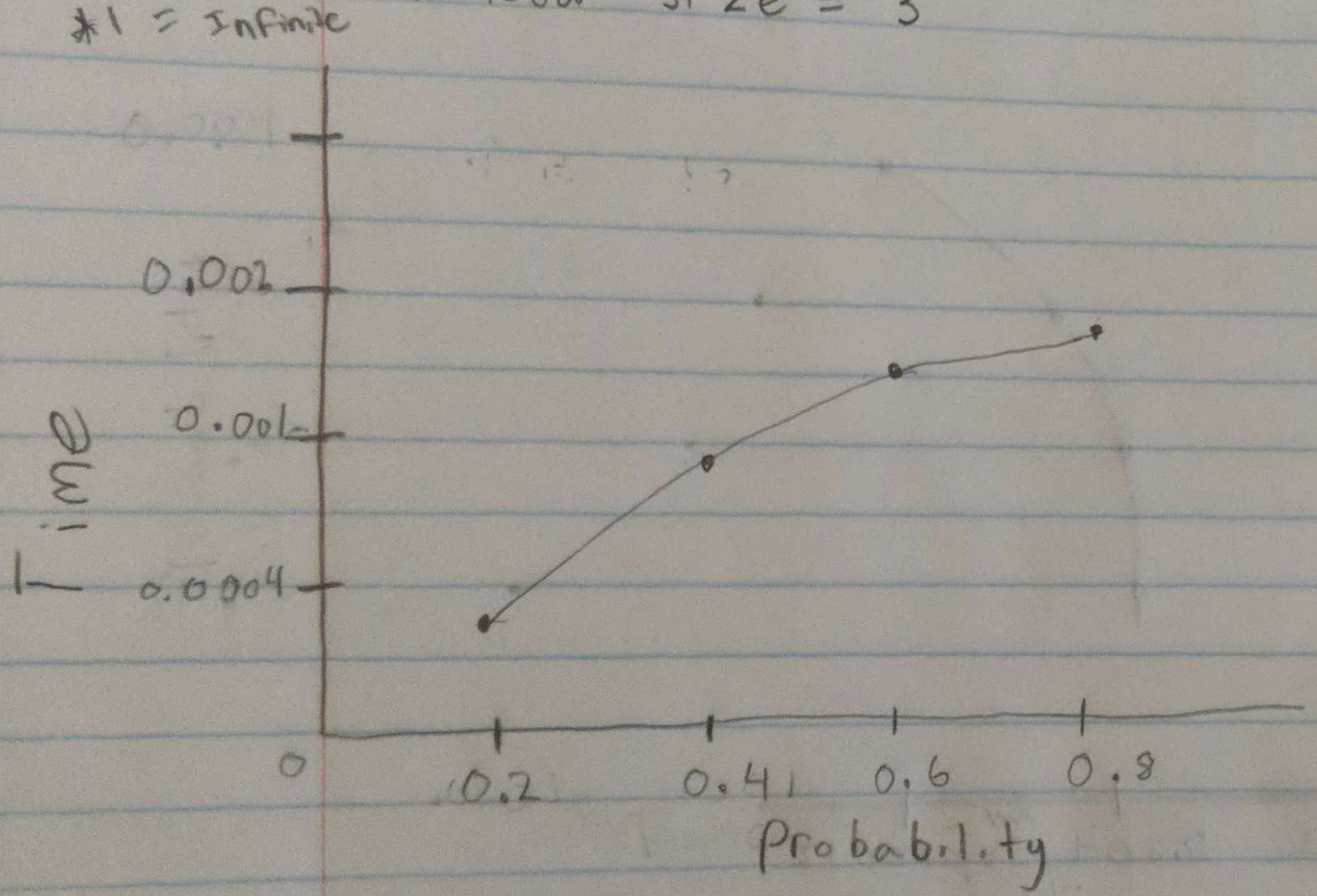
Error probability = .3



Graph #3

File Size = 771 (BOFFMAX = 255)

Window Size = 3

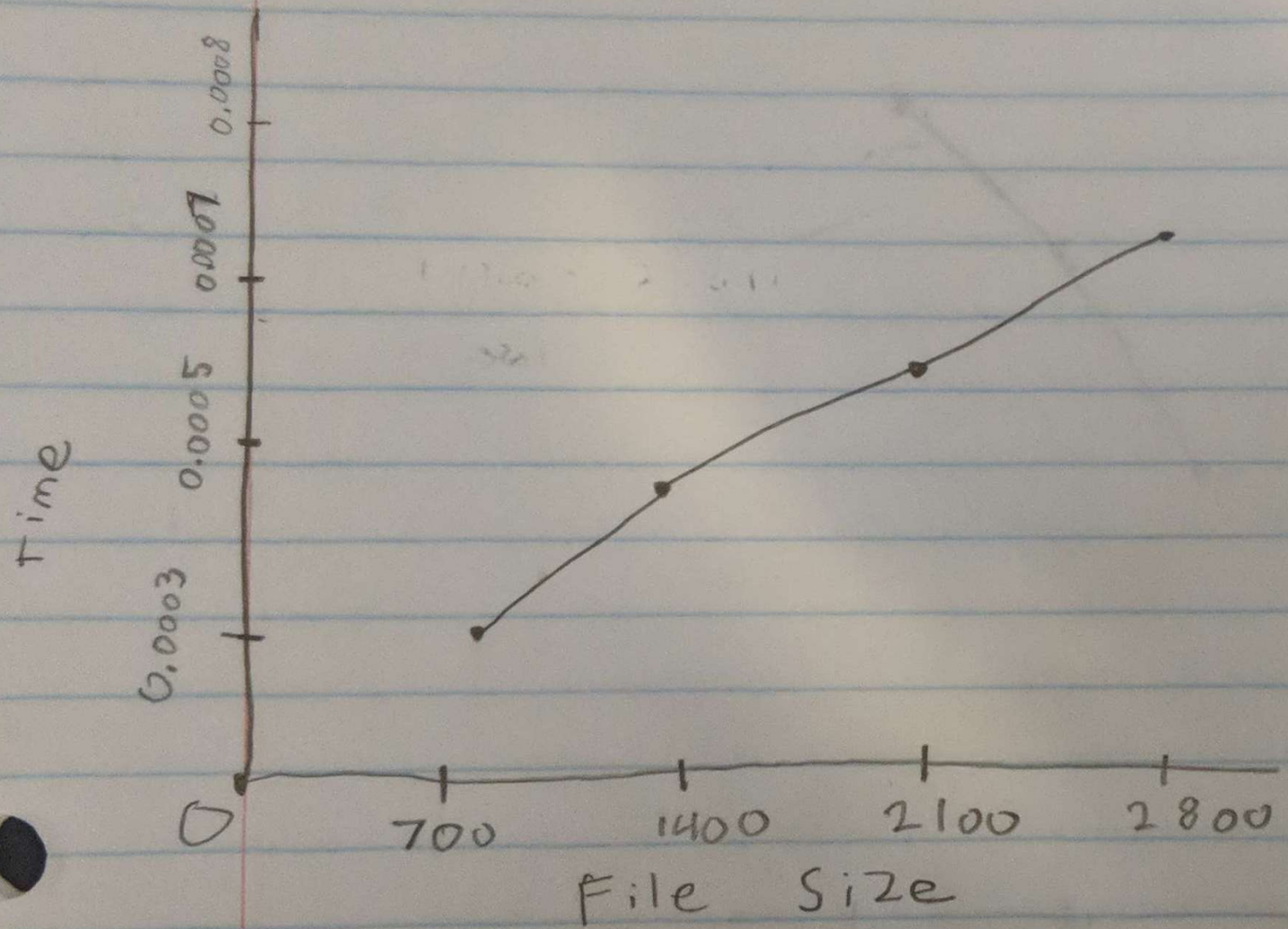


- In this graph we see the higher probability we have of a checksum error, and retransmission of packets, the longer the entire process will take.

Graph #4

Window size = 3

probability = .1



- This Graph makes Sense, naturally. Indepen... of the window size and probability, the Larger or File, the Longer it will take to trans...

Detecting Packet

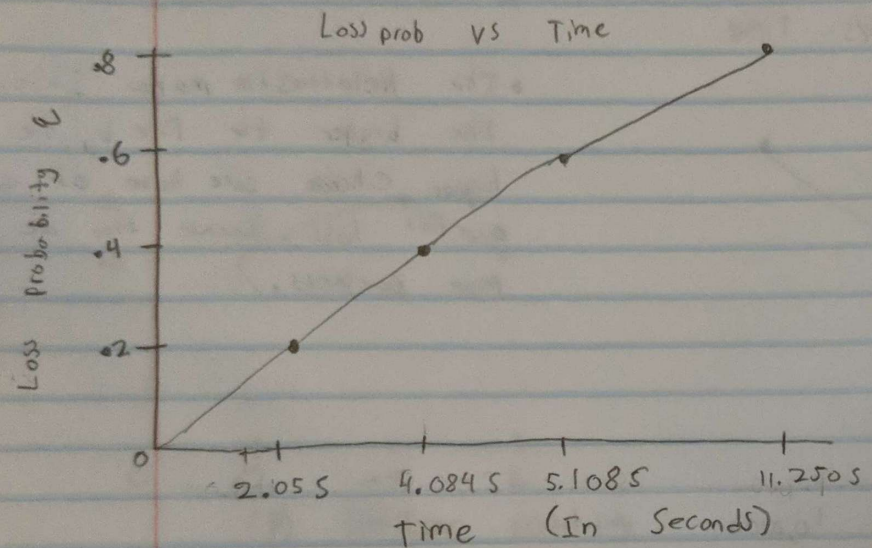
-Assuming P (bitcheck Error = 0 for these)

Graph #1

(F) File Size = 3000

(W) Window Size = 2

(S) Timeout Interval = 1 Second



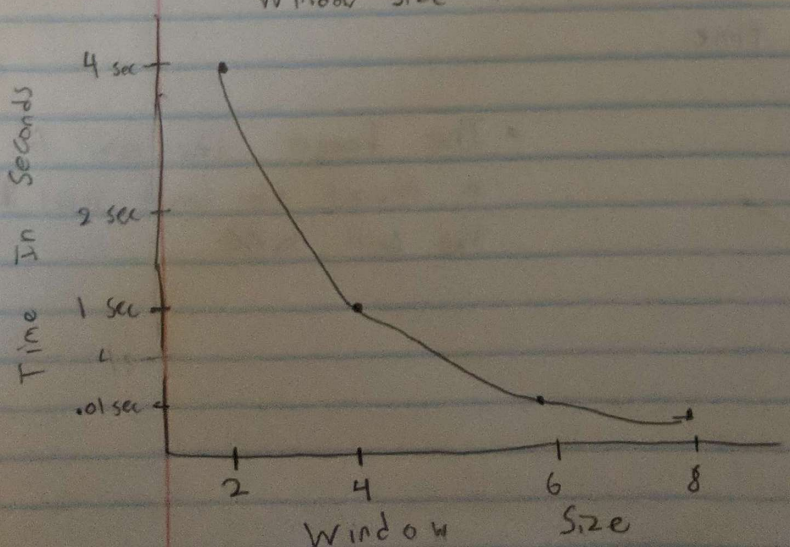
- Relationship is pretty noticable which makes sense, the more packets we lose and have to resend, the more time our file will take to transfer

Graph #2

(Q) Loss probability = .4

(F) File size = 3000

(S) Timeout Interval = 1 Second

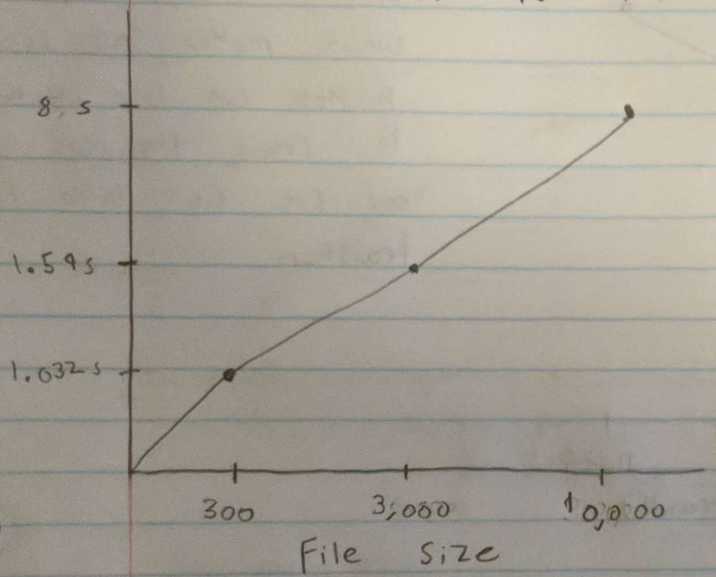


- This Relationship Also makes sense when we lose a packet, we follow the loss / timeout by sending all Available packets. So A large window size mean more to send

Graph #3

(N) Window Size = 2
(T) Timeout Interval = 1 Second
(q) Loss probability = .2

File Size vs Time

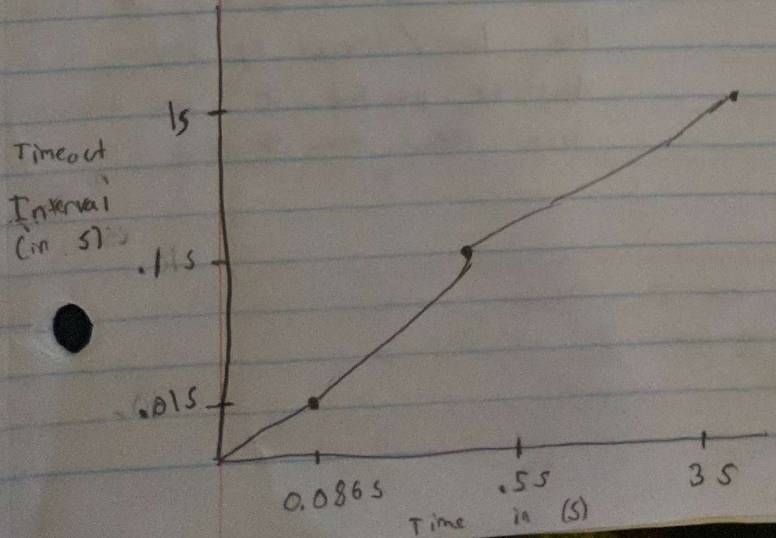


- This Relationship makes Sense, the bigger the file is, the higher chance we have of a packet loss, because there are more packets.

Graph #4

(F) File Size = 3,000
(q) Loss probability = .4
(N) Window Size = 2

Timeout Interval vs Time



- The Longer the wait for a timeout, the longer total the tho will take

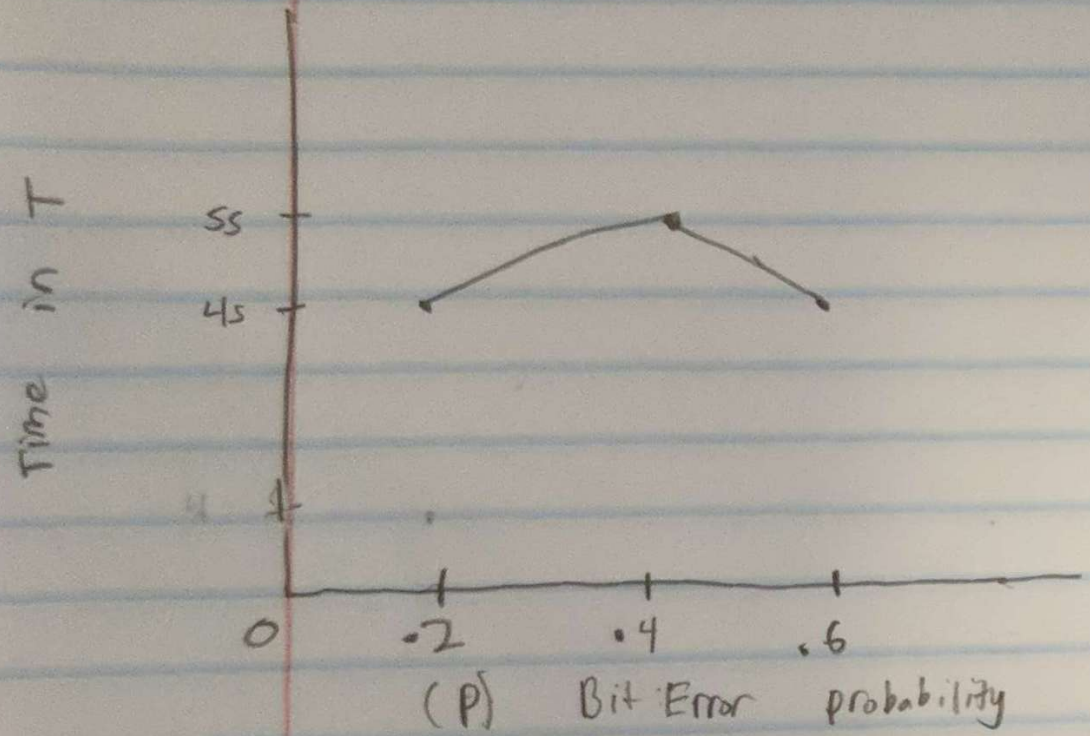
Bonus Graph!

(N) Window Size = 2

(q) Packet Loss probability = .4

(F) File Size = 3,000

(T) Timeout Interval = 1 s



- This makes sense because of the timeout Interval. The Timeout Interval is so large, the Bit Errors really don't make much of a difference