

# lec-7 Protocol Verification

13-03-24

Techniques to verify  
Models

- \* i) Finite state machine
- ✓ ii) Petrinet Model - କାମାର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ କାମରୁ କାମରୁ  
→ fire motions କାମରୁ ।

○ → state.

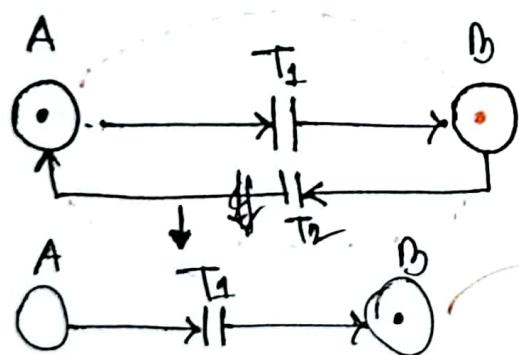
● → a token within a state

• → token

|| → Transition

→ Arcs

complete example

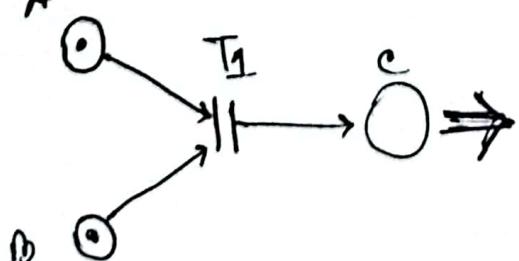


A କାମରୁ T1 ମେତେ ଥିଲା  $T_1$  transit/execute  
କାମରୁ ମେତେ ଥିଲେ, ଏବେଳାଜ୍ସ୍ୟ ଅବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ  
token ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେବାରୁ ପାଇଁ

B କାମରୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ  
ଏଥାବଦୀ ଥିଲୁ ଥିଲୁ ।

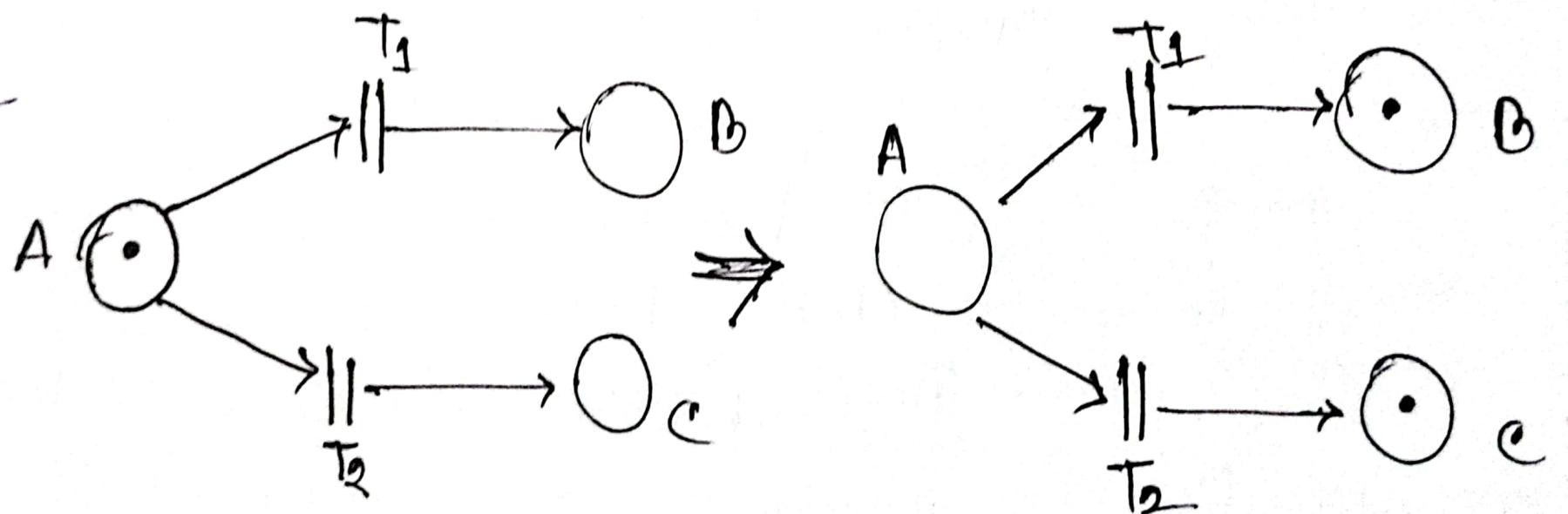
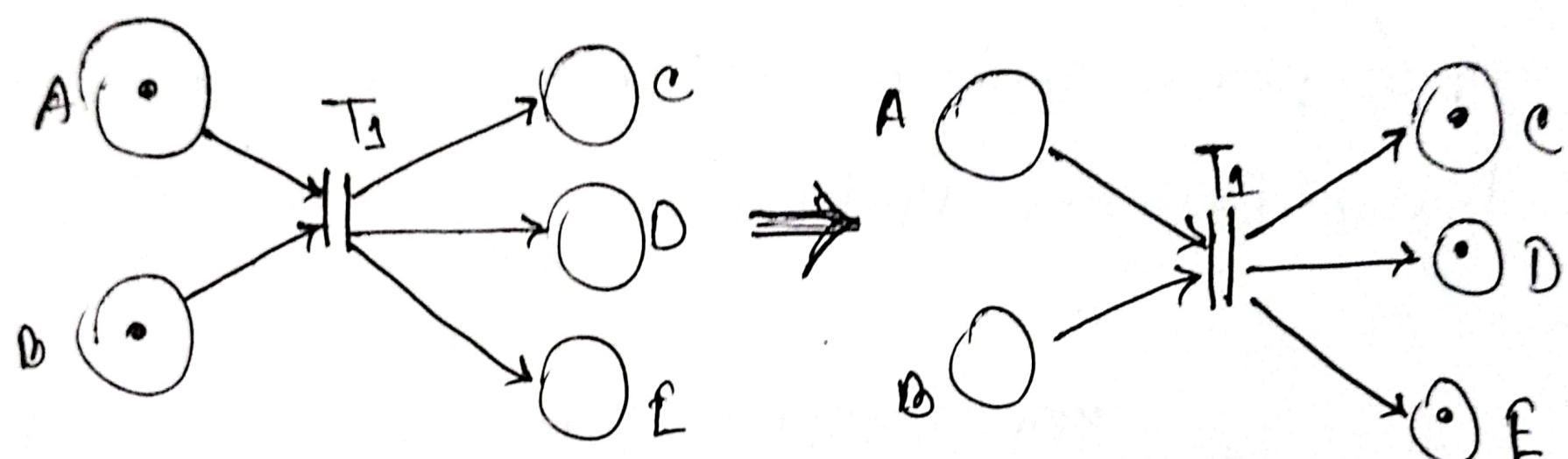
ଯେତେ A କାମରୁ execute  
କାମରୁ କାମରୁ କାମରୁ  
ଓହି token ନାହିଁ,

Rules:



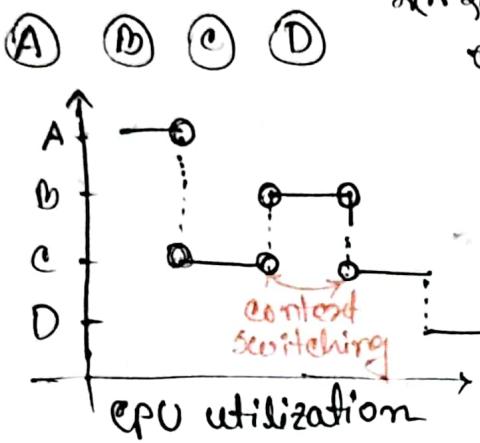
ଯେତେ  $T_1$  execute ଥିବାରୁ ଲାଗୁ ହାଏନ୍ତି  
token ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ, A, B ରୁଠିବା  
କାମରୁ  $T_1$  execute ଥିଲେ ।

ରାଜୀତକେ ଏହି  
ରାଜୀତକେ  
ଥିଲା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।



~~lec-12~~ By the help of petri net model we will verify a protocol named 'Mutual Exclusion Protocol' -   
 very simple, mutually ২টি process exclude কৰি, ২টি process  
 একজনকে exclude কৰি

### ~~process~~



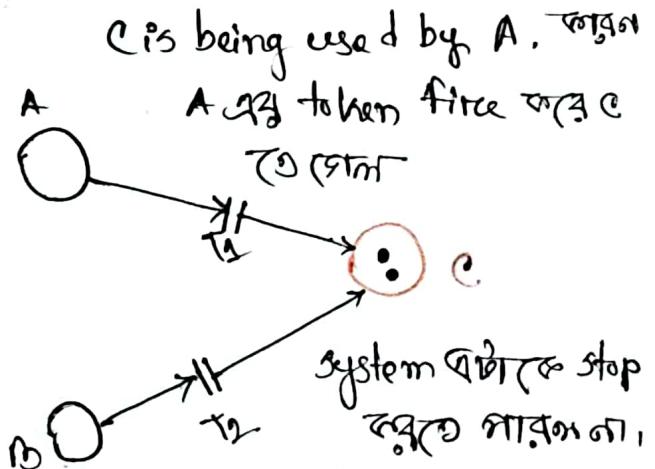
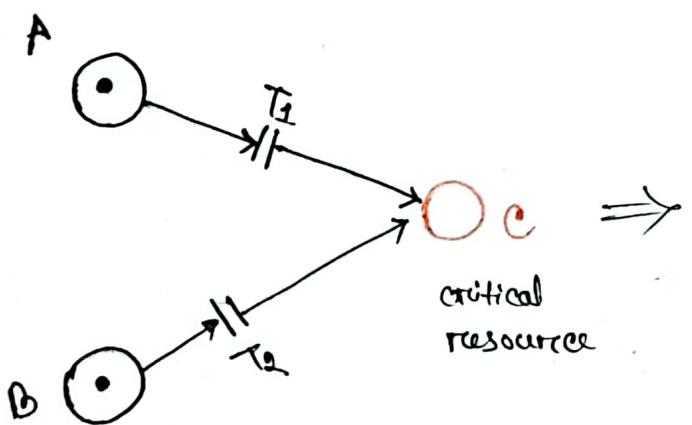
মনে রেখ ৪টি process parallelly কৰি ক্ষেত্রে ফিল্ড  
 অন্তরে গ থাকলো। CPU utilization ক্ষেত্রত

overlap কৰি না, context switching  
 Go fast কৃত্য user ক্ষেত্রত মাছি না,  
 (back & forth কৰি switch হয়)

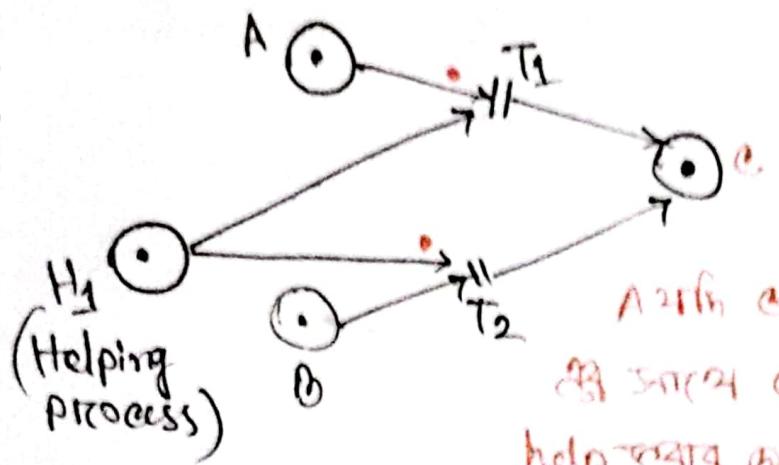
Printer: ২টি printer ক্ষেত্রত command ফিল্ড  
 overlap কৰি না ক্ষেত্রত job command  
 ক্ষেত্রত ইন্সেক্ষন নন shareable resource  
 শান্দোকে বলো critical resource.

\* all the hardwares & softwares  
 are resource

\* mutual exclusion কু ভাবিচ্ছে critical resource কো ক্ষেত্রত কৰি আছে  
 } ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত  
 \* A ক্ষেত্রত use কৰি command ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত

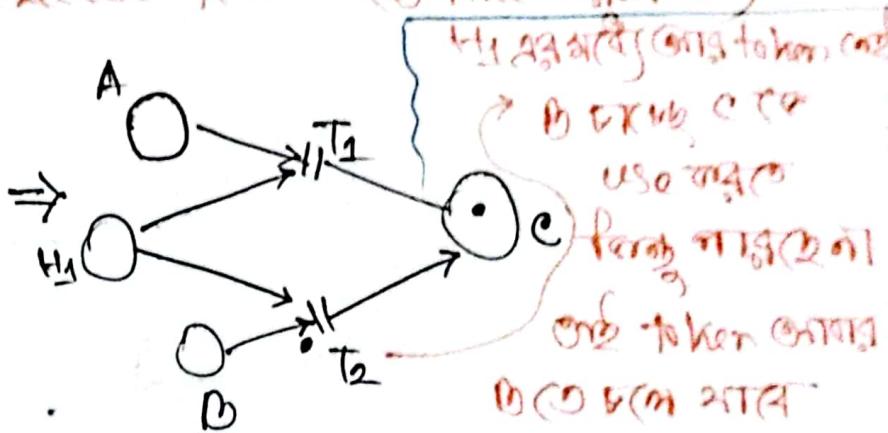
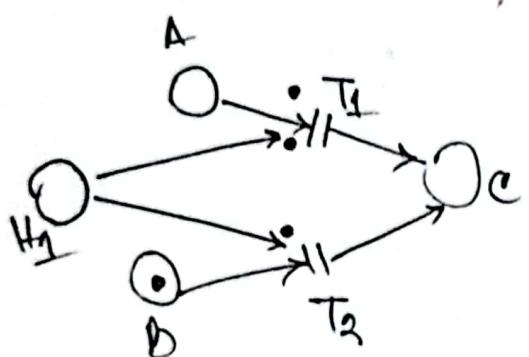


C is being used by A, ক্ষেত্রত  
 A এক ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত  
 ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত  
 system একজনকে stop  
 ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত  
 অন্ত একজন শাখা, এই model useful  
 না। A ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত  
 access ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত ক্ষেত্রত  
 malfunction হবে।

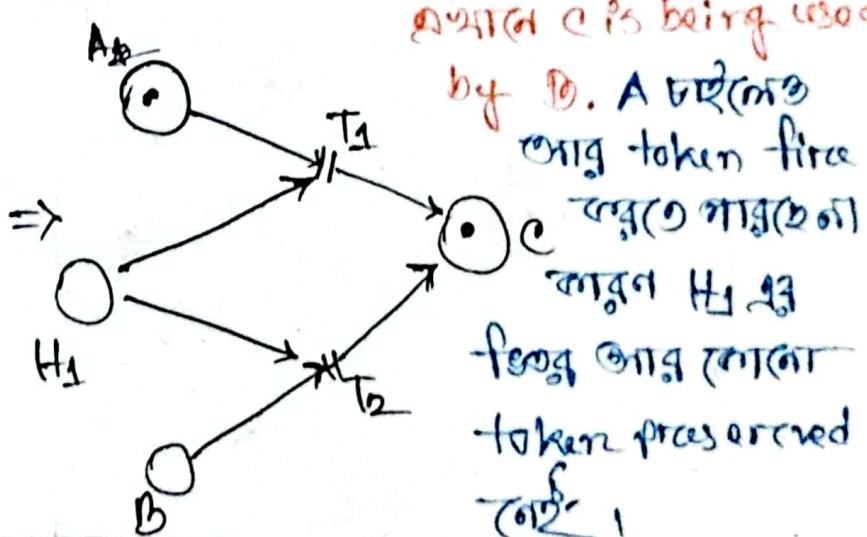
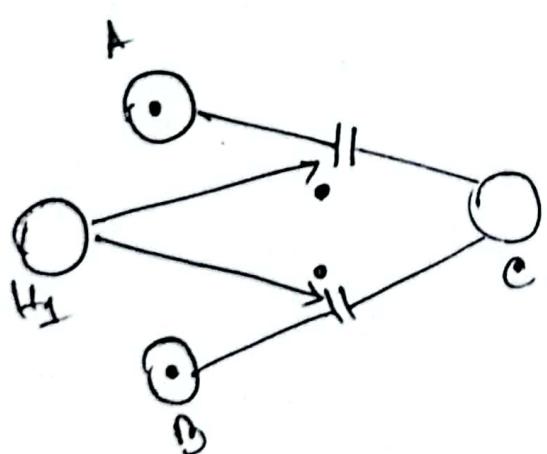


A, B = processes  
c = critical resources  
H<sub>1</sub> = helping process  
H<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>

মানুষ communication করে রাখতে  
মানুষ communication করে (A : H<sub>1</sub> এরকম  
help করতে হবে), A, H<sub>1</sub> রেখেও I need to free  
যদি T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> রেখে রাখিব যেতে execute করে গালো না; B রেখে  
help করতে হবে (C : H<sub>2</sub> এরকম execute করে গালো না (B রেখে রাখিব না))



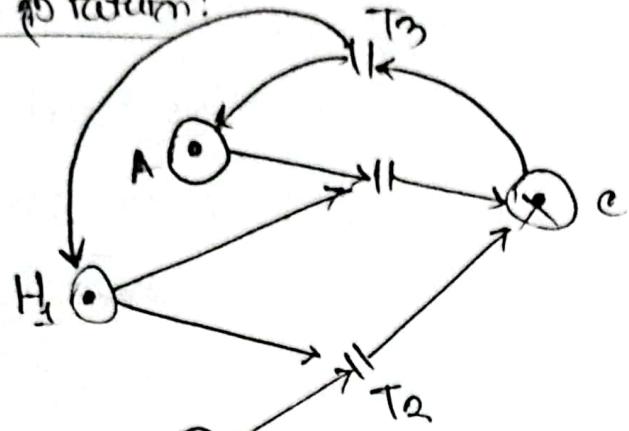
ক্ষতি mutual exclusion করে রাখতে !



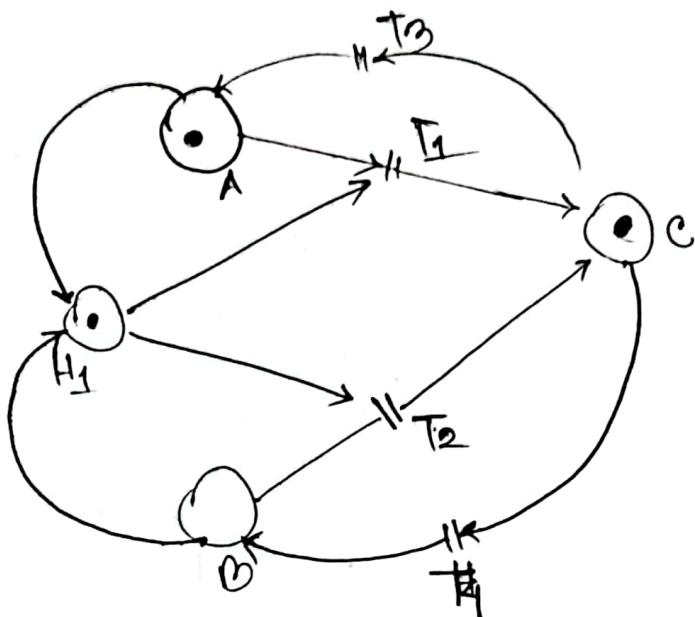
ক্ষতি নেওয়া ক্ষমতা আরেকবার নেওয়া ক্ষতি পারবে না . পূর্ণ cycle  
- complete ক্ষতি নেওয়া ক্ষমতা

A TO return

ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ସୀଠରେ କାମାଟି ରଚନ  
କରିବା ହେଲା ।



B TO return



This model is not working properly; ତାଣ୍ଡିଲାରୁ H<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>3</sub> ମୁଣ୍ଡିଲାଗାନ୍ତି

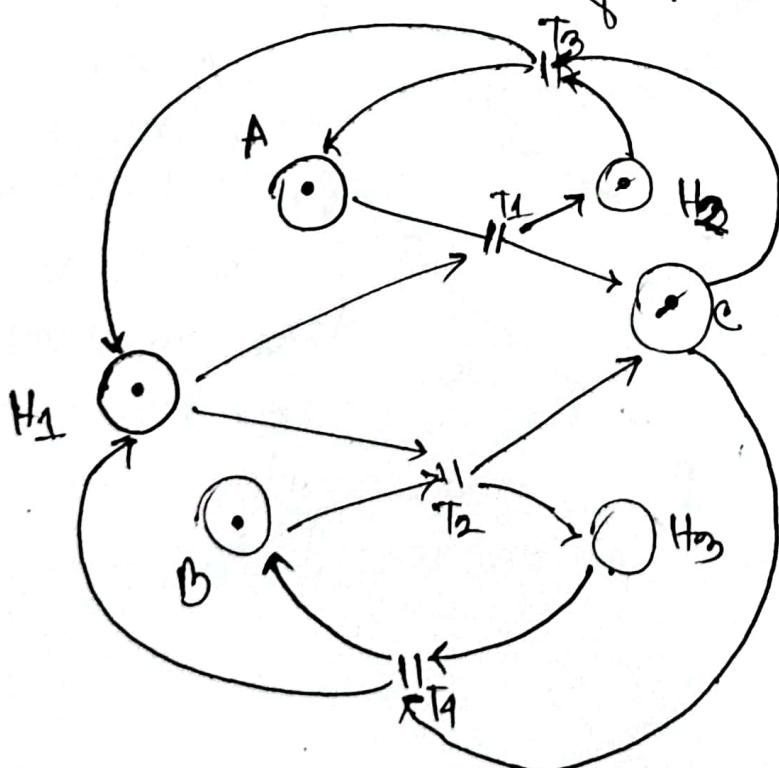


fig: Petri net model of Mutual Exclusion

(Collision free)

(time consuming (no CSMA/CD use))

## channel Allocation in Collision free protocols

## a) A bit map protocol

(निकोडार्ड निकोडार्ड को अपना transmit - करते हैं)

(A निकोडार्ड transmit करता है तो वहाँ दूसरे नहीं transmit करते हैं)

(एकाएक निकोडार्ड नहीं; A निकोडार्ड नहीं तो B नहीं)

(B निकोडार्ड नहीं तो C नहीं)

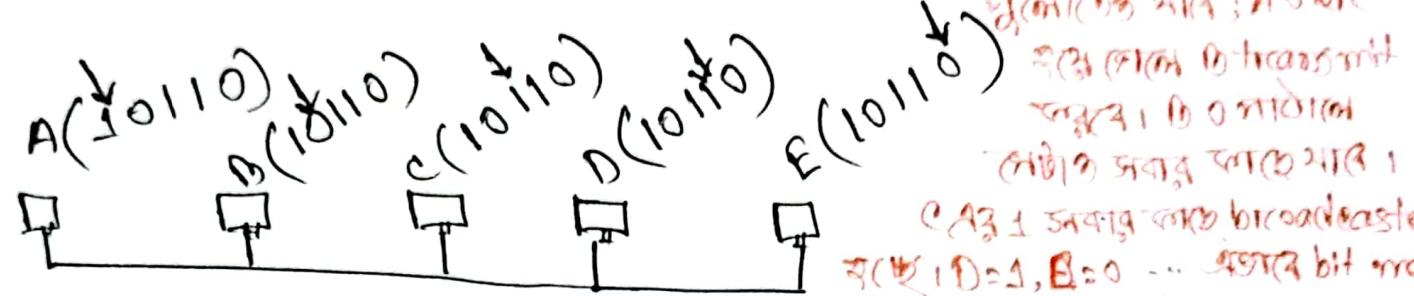
(C निकोडार्ड नहीं तो D नहीं)

(D निकोडार्ड नहीं तो E नहीं)

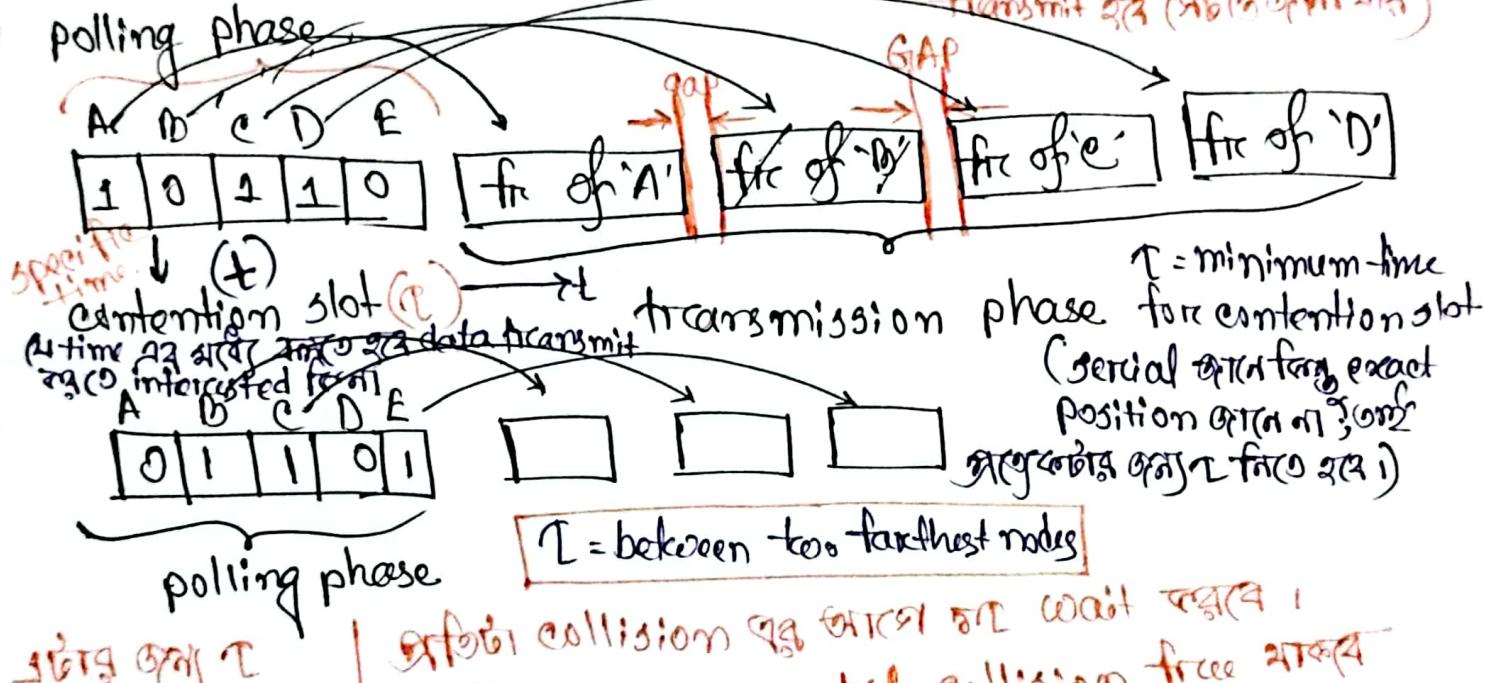
(E निकोडार्ड नहीं तो broadcasted)

(A, B, C, D = 1, E = 0 ... ऐसा bit map

(एकाएक निकोडार्ड को अपना transmit करते हैं (मैट्रिस नहीं याहे))



polling phase



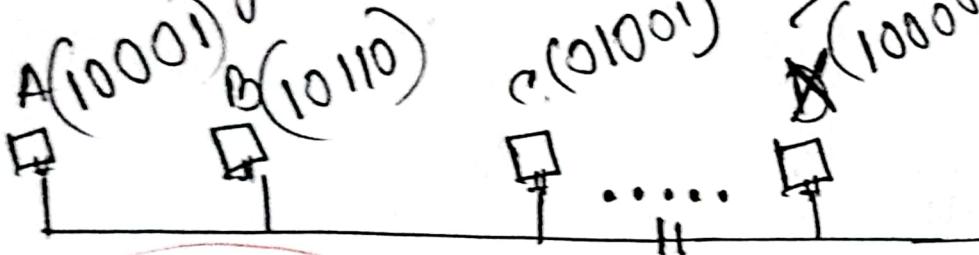
प्राचीन काल T

प्राचीन collision एवं आपे तरे wait करते हैं।  
— time consuming but collision free था।

- polling phase और data transmission शुरू होते ही, निकोडार्ड ही A, C, D नहीं data पाठाना वाले transmission लिये करते आवाहन polling phase शुरू होते ही। अतिकार polling नहीं पढ़ते transmission होते हैं।

- 1st bit A का लिया गया आपे एक जॉड नहीं आपे एक जॉड आपे एक जॉड trans हो। D निकोडार्ड आपे 2nd trans होते हैं। A लिये हुए एक signal पाठाना तो GAP create होते हैं, C, D sense करते GAP लिये, C में एक detect करते GAP लिये तो C ने trans शुरू करते हैं, this is it's time to transmit. same as D. अतिकार collision free data transmit होते हैं।

## b) Binary countdown Protocol



(bit length important)

by 2^n @ time  
for 2 convert  
2^5 = 32 (2 bits  
so faster)

A (10001)	1	0	0	1	x	x			
B (10110)	1	0	1	1	0				
C (01001)	0	x	x	x	x	x			
X (10000)	1	0	0	x	x	x			
Y (10111)	1	0	1	1	1				
Z (10010)	1	0	0	x	x				
OR	1	0	1	1	1	1			

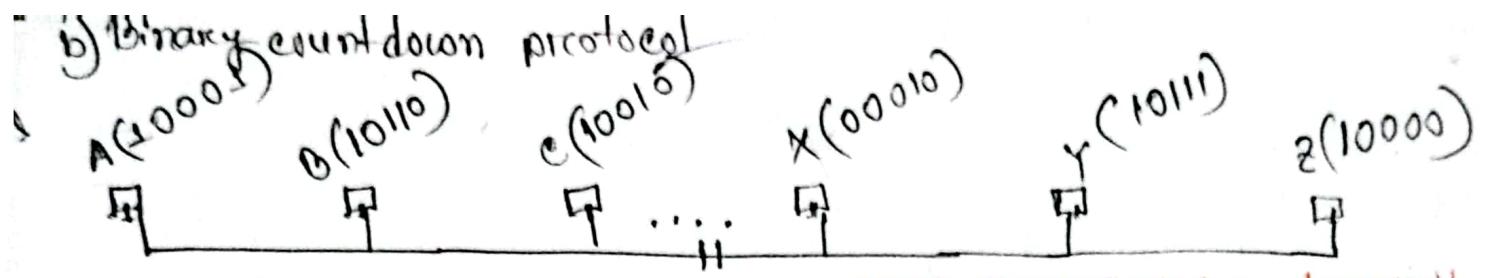
bit length : 5 bits  
of the address

$$2^5 = 32$$

10111(Y)  
↓  
winner

न्यूनी OR जाते match का रखते हैं (smallest); उधान में है decimal  
हाले जो winner है (interested the highest number)

\* channel का लाइम starvation

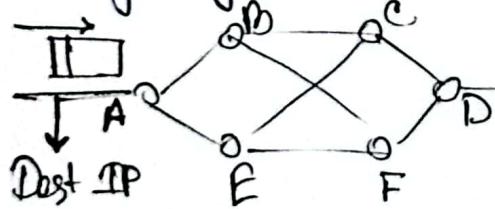


বেস 2 প্রজেক্ষন মাধ্যমে transmit  
করা।

	.	.	.	.	.	.	bit length ২টি সংখ্যা দিয়ে প্রক্রিয়া করা।
A(1000)	1	0	0	x	x		
B(10110)	1	0	1	1	0		
C(10010)	1	0	0	x	x		
X(00010)	0	x	x	x	x		
Y(10111)	1	0	1	1	1		(10111) winner 'Y'
Z(10000)	1	0	0	x	x		
OR		1	0	1	1		

00000 → lowest num; শুধুমাত্র এক থার্ডের data নির্বা,  
less chance of winning করতে।  
(starvation) → CPU উৎপন্ন process time গোড়া

Routing Algorithm → A ব্যবহার করে packet B টি  
node C দিয়ে।

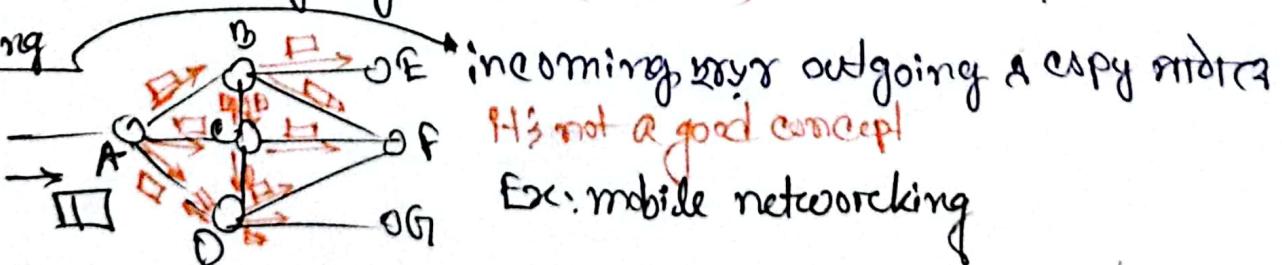


- shortest path routing X
- flooding (selective-flooding)
- optimality principle

— static routing algorithm (non-adaptive) fixed route

— dynamic routing algorithm (adaptive)

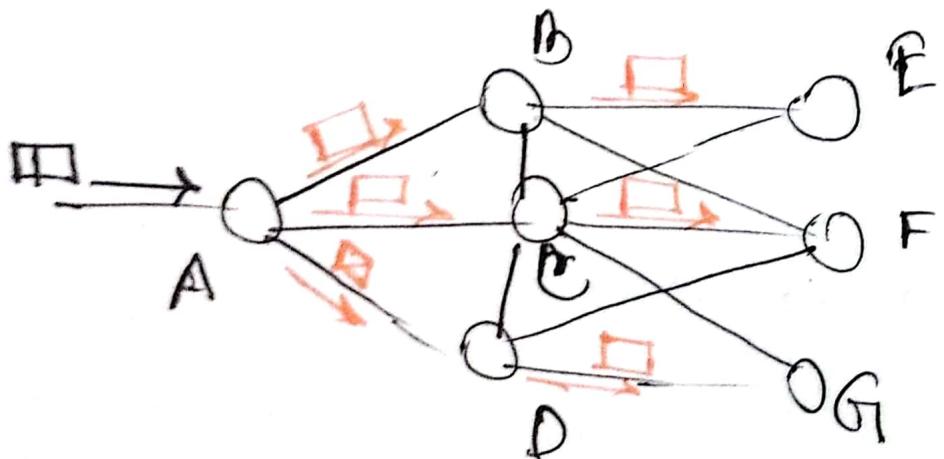
flooding



## Selective flooding

B, C, D A এর neighbour. একটি packet কমান্চ থাবে , এর neighbor  
না থাকে তখন packet পাঠাবি

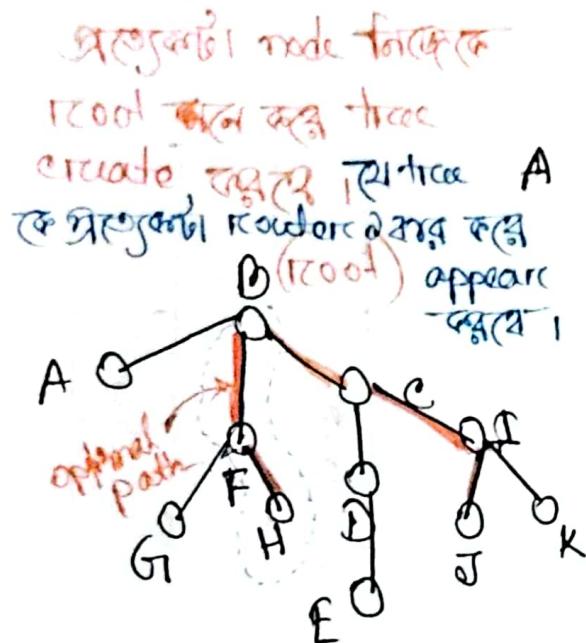
পাঠু, C এর সাথে E, F, G  
common neighbour of C.  
এবং ...



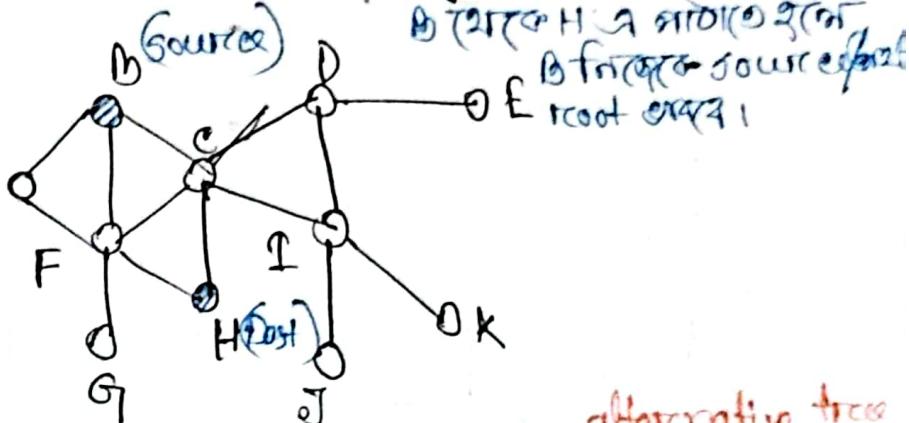
3-04-24

— Static routing algorithm

— Dynamic " "



shortest path routing  
flooding (collective flooding)  
optimality principle

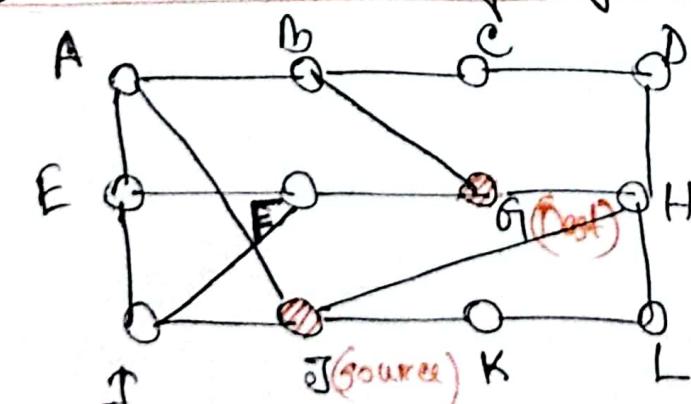


## Dynamic Routing Algorithm

— Distance vector Routing Algorithm

— Link state Routing Algorithm

Distance vector Routing Algorithm



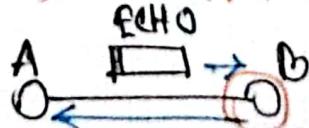
J's neighbours : A, I, H, K

dynamic routers AS जैसे  
routing table मात्रा में अपडेटिंग  
मात्रा, J का दूसरा routing table

आदे जूँ dest, neighbour में  
मालूम, G (03) same, long distance गलत  
direct connection नहीं, एक दूसरी  
मालूम उत्तर निम्न बातें बताते हैं :

ECHO Packet (controlling packet)

यारू लालू लालू का यारू यारू जारू  
एक्सेट जास्तव : बिल्कु process क्षमता



Lijenta

latency : propagation delay + processing time + propagation delay  
 (ଆମେ ଜାଣ୍ଯ)

	A
A	0
B	6
C	7
D	8
E	9
F	5
G	6
H	3
I	2
J	1
K	9
L	10

	I
	3
	6
	5
	3
	2
	1
	8
	0
	9
	0
	5
	8
	2
	9
	2



	H
	5
	9
	3
	2
	1
	8
	0
	0
	5
	8
	2
	9

	K
	2
	5
	8
	5
	8
	9
	6
	3
	4
	6
	0
	3

	A
	1
	0
	0
	2
	0
	9
	4
	4
	7
	5
	5

## ECHO

JA: 5 msec

JI: 6 msec

JH: 4 msec

JK: 3 msec

JG: JA + AG = 5 msec + 6 msec = 11 ms

JG: JI + IG = 6 ms + 9 ms = 15 ms

JG: JH + HG = 4 ms + 6 ms = 10 ms

JG: JK + KG = 3 ms + 6 ms = 9 ms

JAG packet କିମ୍ବା ନାହିଁ

lec 15

14-09-24

Dynamic Routing Algo

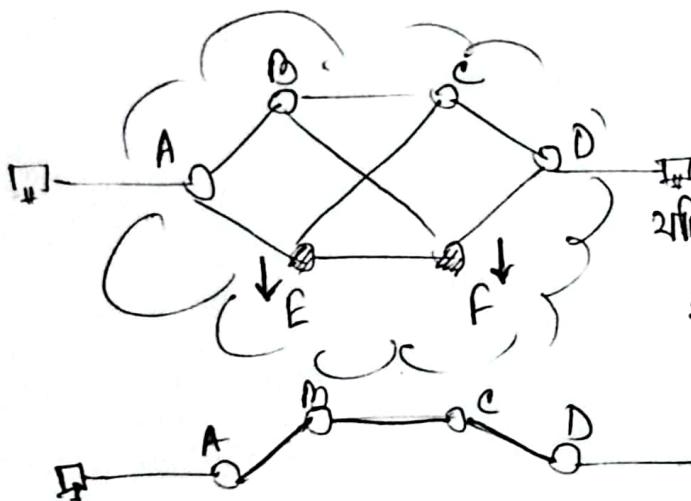
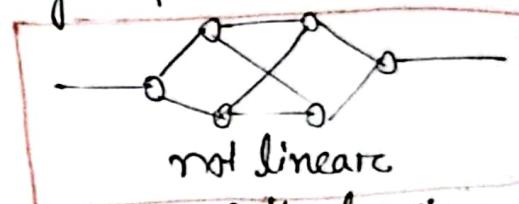
Distance vector Routing algo

Link state Routing algo

- we have a problem in Distance vector Routing Algorithm.

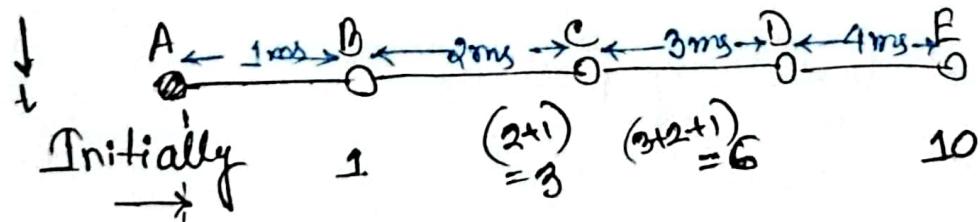
- if in subnet  $\rightarrow$  linear হবে তখন  $\rightarrow$  problem হবে।

Linear subnet: এখন routers শুধুমাত্র sequentially থাকে



if in E, F down হবে তখন সেটা linear subnet হিসেবে পর্যবেক্ষণ করা হবে।

count to infinity problem হতে পারে।



(A এর reach একাধিক হবে  
initial value)

Ans: Down:  
initially:

(null)

A is up (Good news)

1st exchange  $\rightarrow$

1 (ব্যবহৃত  
neighbour 0'র  
update করুন)

and exchange  $\rightarrow$

1

3

2+1  
3  
C

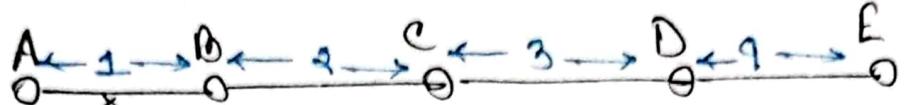
4+6  
10

Lijenta



CamScanner

(up + down gen  
+ trouble)



initially  $\rightarrow$

1                    3                    6                    10

① Down  $\rightarrow$  (bad news)

1st Ex  $\rightarrow$

$$2+3 = 5$$

3

5

$$2+5 = 7 \text{ OR}$$

6

6

10

end fix  $\rightarrow$

3rd fix  $\rightarrow$

$$2+7 = 9$$

7

10

10

4th fix  $\rightarrow$

$$2+9 = 11$$

$$\text{OR} \\ 3+7=10$$

10

10

10

5th fix  $\rightarrow$

$$2+10 = 12$$

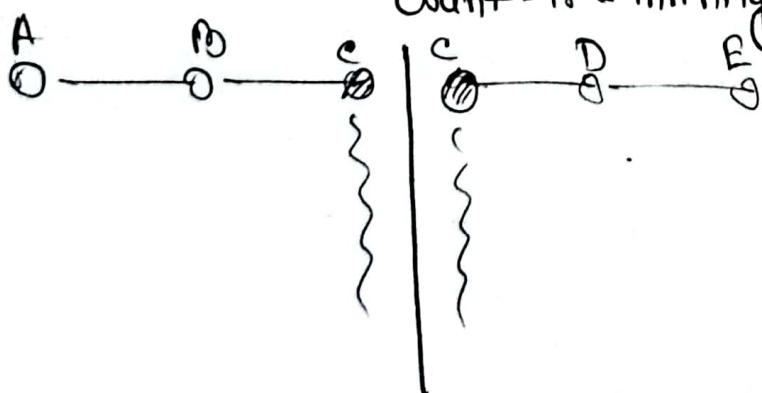
$$\text{OR} \\ 3+10=13$$

10

10

10

Count-to-infinity problem



22-04-24

## Lec-16 Dynamic Routing algorithm

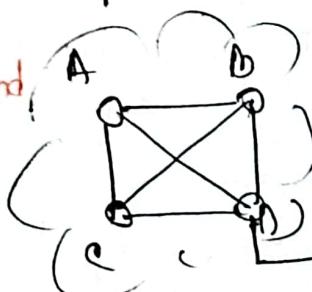
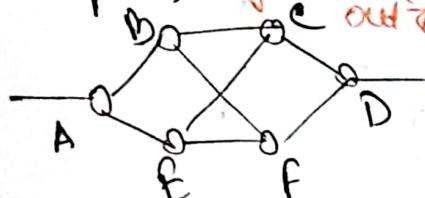
- Distance vector Routing algo
- Link state Routing algo

### Link

Steps:

- i) know your neighbours [HELLO packet provide]
- ii) Measure the delay [ECHO packet generate]
- iii) build link-state packet
- iv) distribute link-state packet
- v) compute the shortest path

for step 1, neighbour को find करना



एक LAN node निम्नलिखित रूप  
में लाइब्रेरी का फॉर्म लेता है।  
मैट्रिक्स में एक ग्राफ़ बनाया जाता है।  
जिसमें नोड्स की संख्या असीमीत है।



LAN को connected

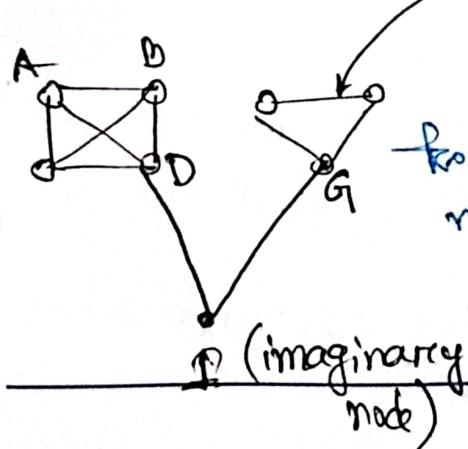
आगे D पर दूरी ABe और D पर दूरी AGe

connect आइए G for G (ज्ञात नहीं)

from D → G (ज्ञात नहीं) define इसका मान नहीं; G

to win इसे किसी दूरी तक नहीं, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं इमेजिन

node connect नहीं है वह LAN को सिर्फ़ बिंदु करता।

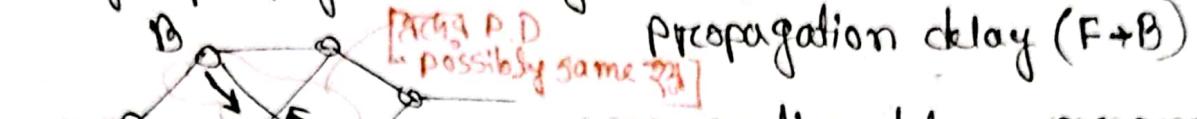


Lijenta

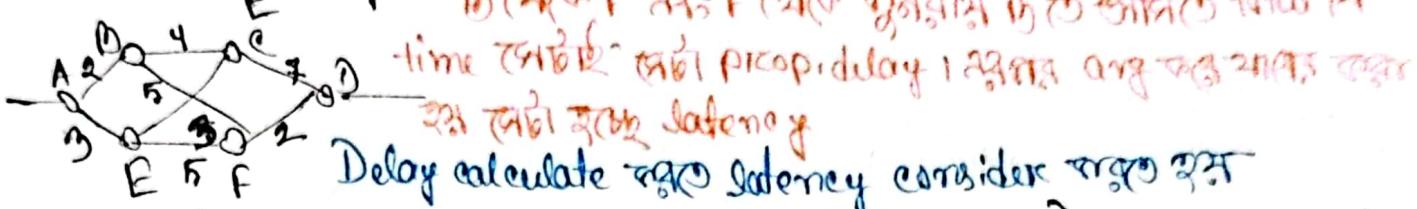
for step 2, latency count करने और अपनी लैटेनी दर्ता

B → F

∴ Latency = propagation Delay (B → F) + processing time +



$$= 2 \text{ propagation delay} + \text{processing time}$$



Delay calculate करने Latency consider करने लिए

for step 3, (controlling packet का routing share करने) link-state packet

for B  
2, 2+1 ← seq #  
2+2, 2 Age

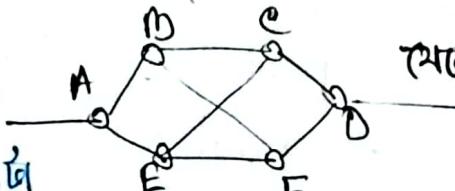
मध्यम increment  
ent (x) लिए  
अपनी latest  
value carry

B	
seq #	
Age	
A	2
C	4
F	5

→ कौन सा seq num generate करा देंगे?

This is link-state packet of 'B'

यह 10000 प्रमाण update करने मात्र लिए लिए लिए update करने मात्र



अपनी bigger seq# लिए लिए

B	
sequence	
Age	(80)
A	
C	
E	
F	

X 0000  
✓ 0001  
✓ -0101

compare करने आपत्ति delete  
जैसा

✓ 1110  
✓ 1111  
0000X  
0001  
X 1111

आपत्ति जैसा बढ़ा गए आपत्ति नहीं  
जैसा जैसा जैसा ; length 4 bits ही  
आपत्ति नहीं

नहीं मत जैसा जैसा आपत्ति नहीं आपत्ति

receivers का compare  
करने लिए लिए 0000 का

bigger हो

नहीं जैसा latest info carry  
आपत्ति जैसा receiver fix करना

So far

Sequence # length : 32 bits (अधिकारी उपयोग करना)

इसका problem यह है कि ...

[ ३२-bit packet का समय ]  
122 years पर्याप्त है।  
numbers का अनुमान

- X Seq #1
  - X Seq #2
  - X Seq #3
  - X Seq #4
  - X Seq #5
  - X Seq #6
  - ⋮
  - X Seq #94
  - ✓ Seq #95
- senders send packets  
time  
read eraser  
44 (अधिकारी reader read  
लेस्ट 44) receiver  
compare लेस्ट 44 और साथ  
Seq #6 compare लेस्ट 44 गिरोह मिल,  
तो: sender ने generate करवा,  
लेस्ट समय 44 generate करवा।  
अथवा लेस्ट 44 जाने के बाहर  
compare करता रहता तो हो जाए  
आपेक्षित 44 जाए, तो गुण  
44 नहीं होता वह; bigger number का कृत्य वाइट  
दर्शाये जाएंगे लेस्ट 44 का कृत्य वाइट दर्शाये।

यहाँ 44 लेस्ट सुनाते हुए numbers तो उपरोक्त trouble करते हैं,

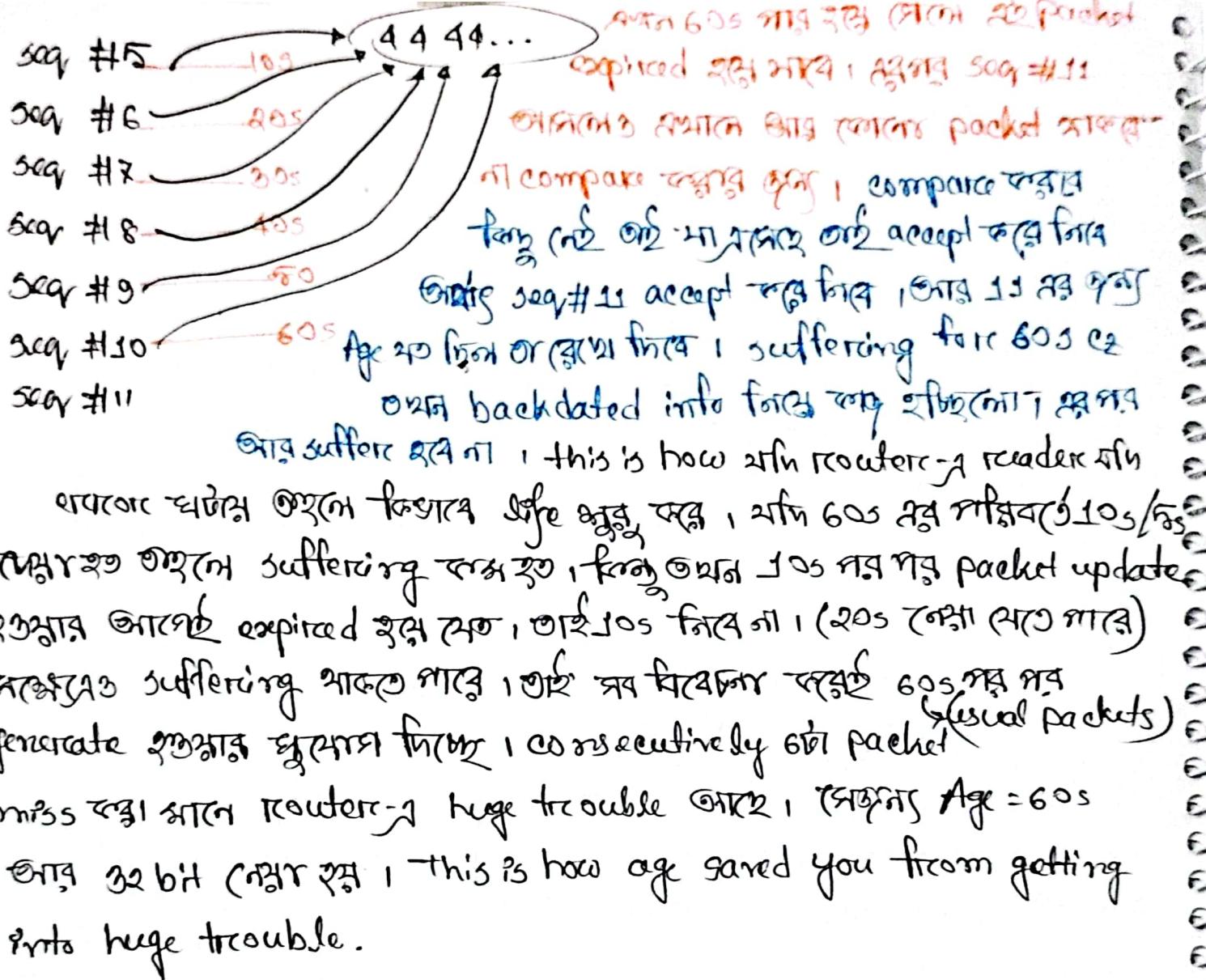
MSB	0000	-	-	-	-	0000
change 2 <sup>24</sup>	0000	-	-	-	-	0100 (4)
लाली सावधान	1000	-	-	-	-	0100

प्राकृतिक रूप से 4444... हैं। (प्रभाव सामान्य  
प्राकृतिक backdated information निम्नों का लेस्ट थाकरे। add वाली विधि trouble  
solve करने के लिये "Age" add करें। आपेक्षित एवं information का समझना सामान्य  
sustainable. (just like TTL) अधिकारी Age = 80 insert लेस्ट के संस्कार करने के  
बहुत साथ लेस्ट buffer-1, किसावे लाएंगे? → Age का लिये वही specific  
time जोड़ा जाएगा, add information की valid आकर, यह Age = 60 जैसे लाएंगे 605 ऐ  
जो एक valid नहीं। यहाँ साथ रिसीवर का routing table का लिये। routing  
table का गाने clock आए; जूँ गर्भी power आए। clock अधिक expire हो जाए तो उसकी  
info को delete करना चाहिए।

Seq 5 to 48 पर्याप्त  $40 \times 10 = 400$   
महज less information निम्नों  
लाए लेस्ट, अधिकारी senders packet  
पाठाने के receiver लेस्ट समय का लेस्ट  
नहीं हो less info/eraser किम्बा लाए  
लाए लेस्ट, सबसे ऊपरी Seq 48  
latest info carry लेस्ट के लिये  
receivers accept करेंगे।

Seq 5 to 48 के बाबत  
"backdated information  
(a single bit error can  
change huge)

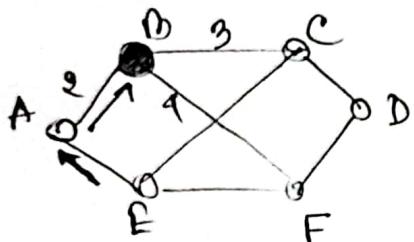
Lijenta



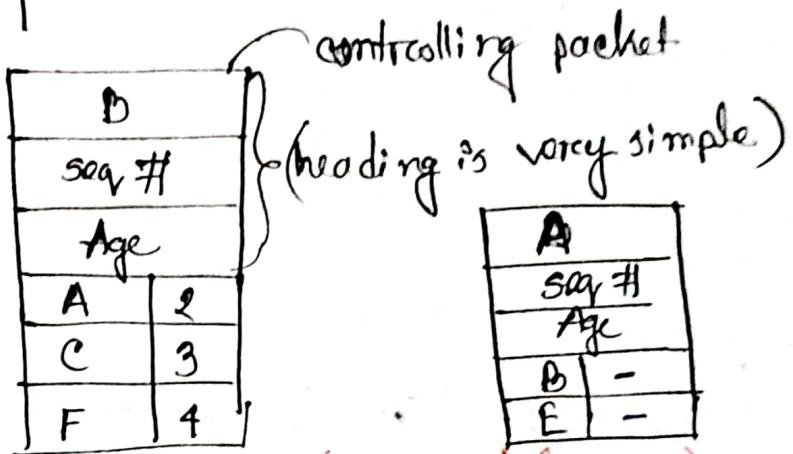
# lec-17 Link-state Routing Algorithm

Steps:

- i) know the neighbours (Hello)
- ii) Measure the delay (Echo)
- iii) build link-state packet



- iv) distribute link-state packet
- v) compute the shortest path



Distribute link-state packet (अग्रिम रूटर की तालिका देता है)

for 'B'

पहले link-state  
packet भेजता है

Owner	Source	Seq #	Age	Packets sent			Ack (acknowledgement)		
				A	C	F	A	C	F
A	A	36	60	0	1	1	1	0	0
E	A	62	60	0	1	1	1	0	0
F	C	48	60	1	0	0	0	1	1
-A	F	31	60	*	*	*	*	*	*

complement of each other

A source ने 0; C, F को प्रियोरिटी दी।  
C source ने 0; F को प्रियोरिटी दी।

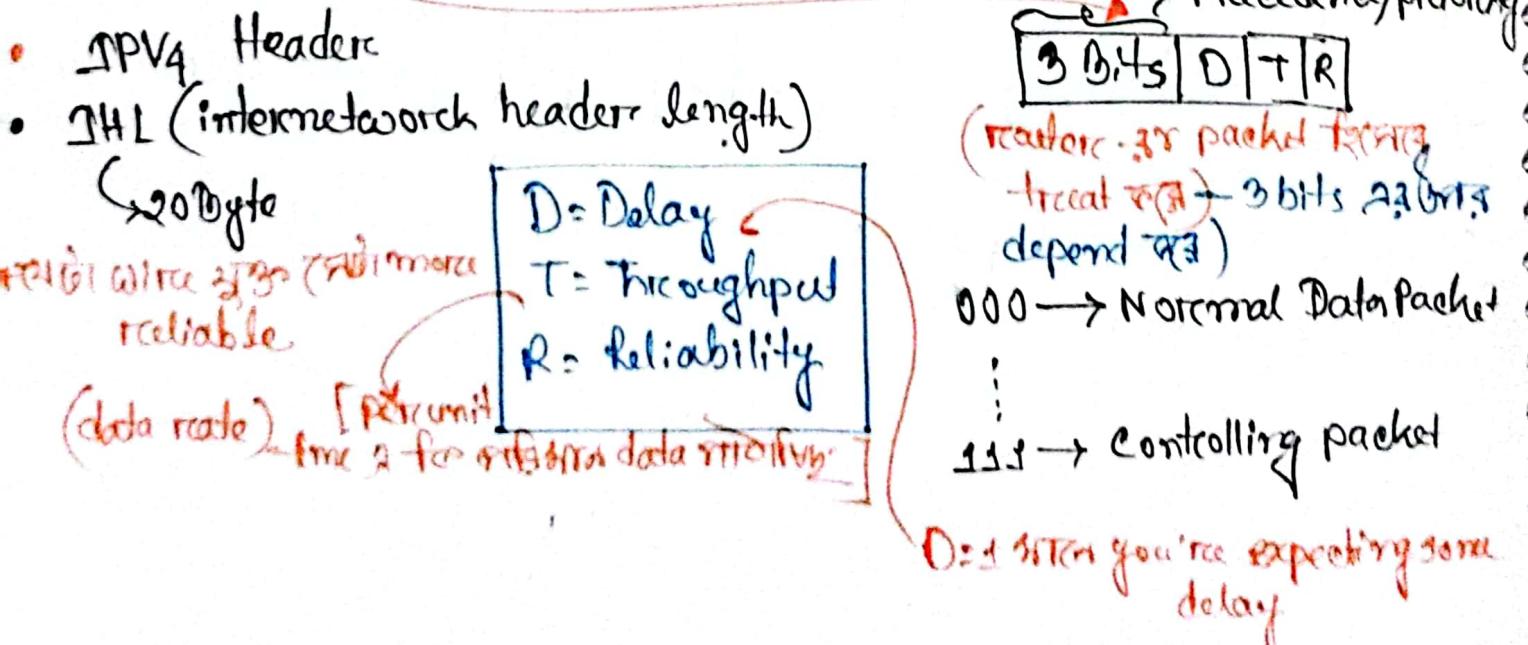
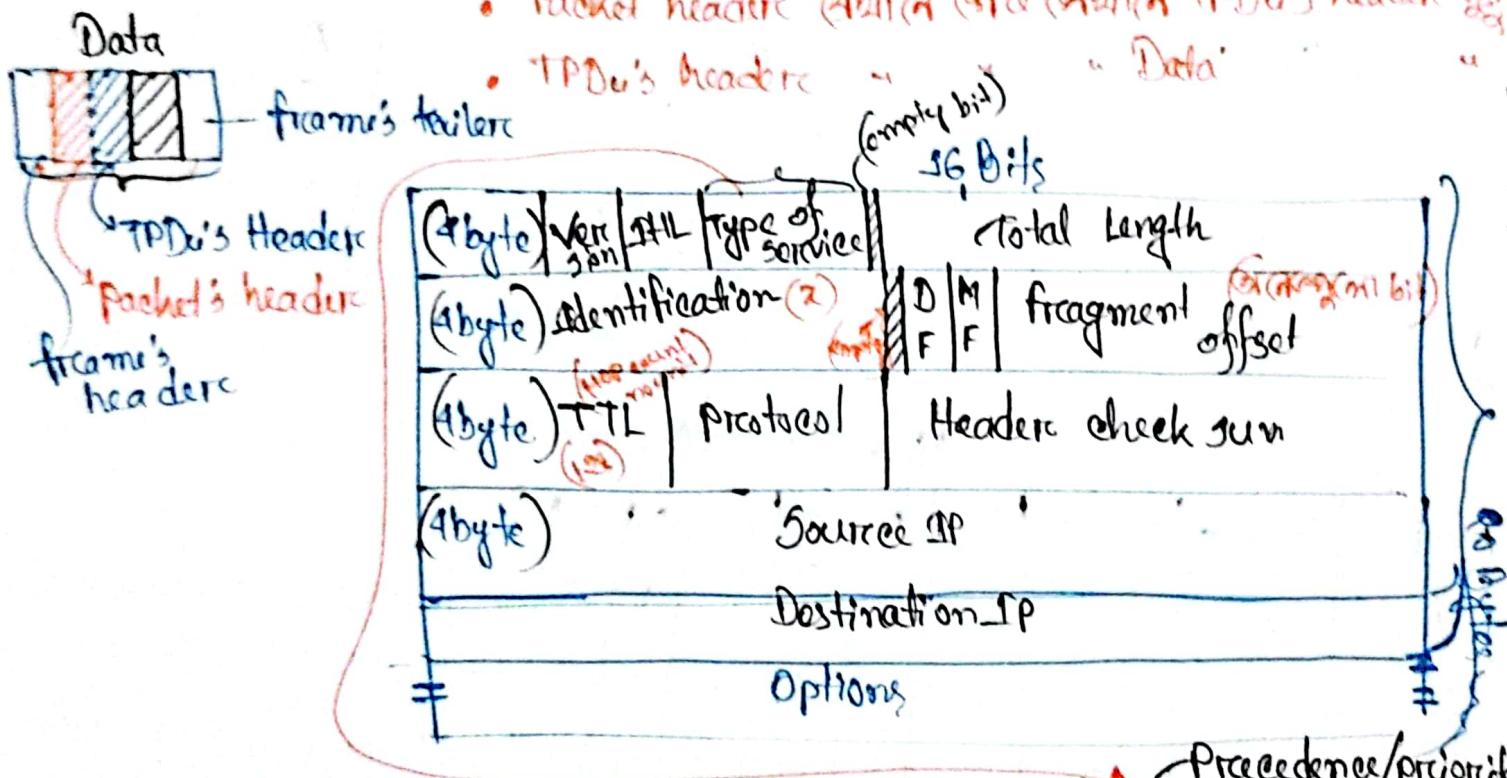
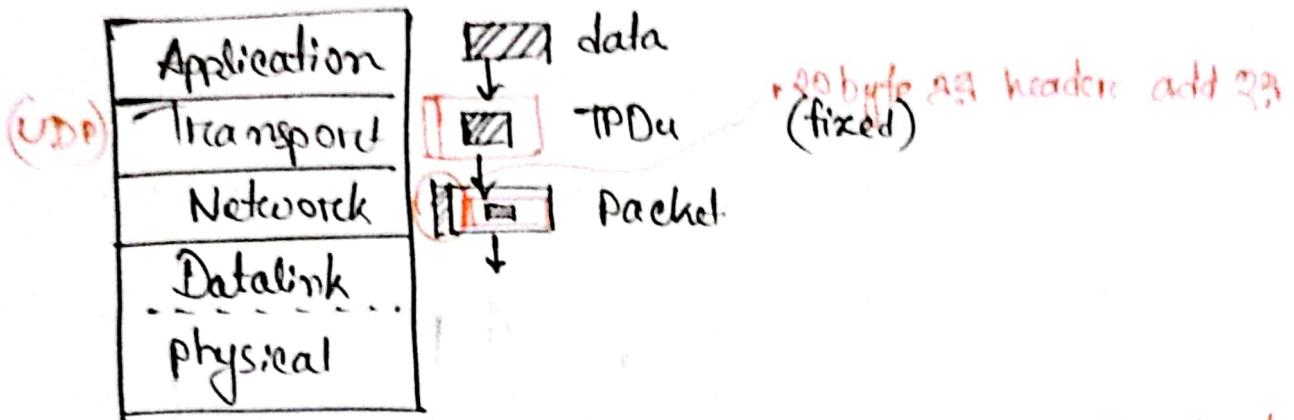
→ अब एक 'A' को प्रियोरिटी सेट #36 दिया गया। seq #31 को भी update करना चाहिए।

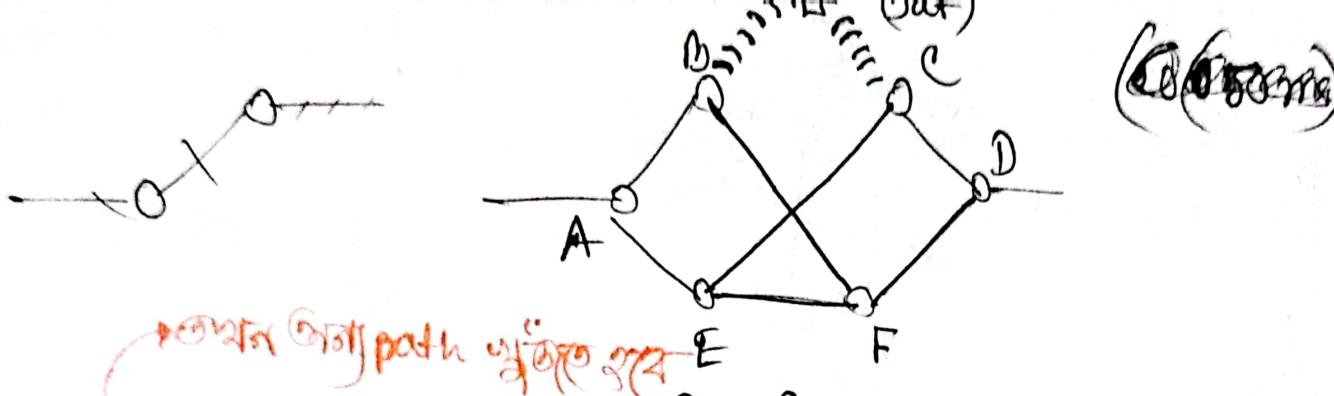
accept करता है।

Compute the shortest path (Dijkstra algo)

(Dijkstra Algorithm)

# TCP/IP Ref. Model



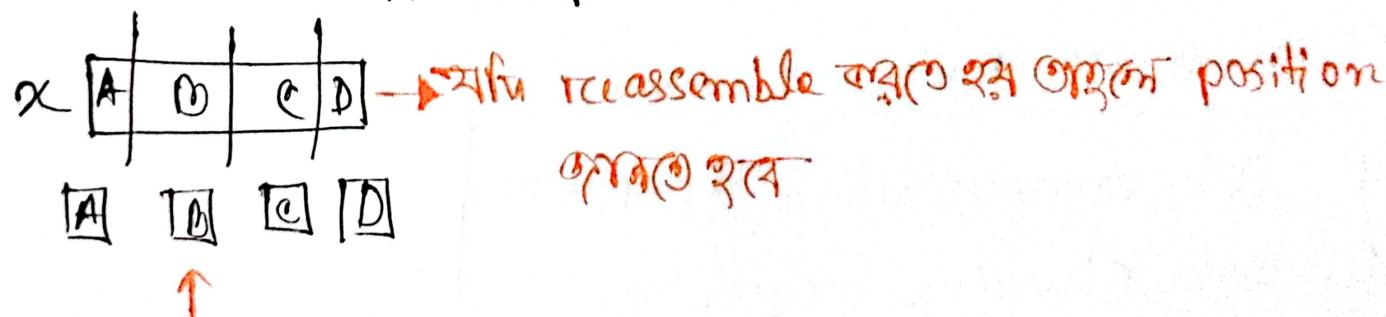


DF : Don't fragment → হার্ডওয়ার আগে ফ্রেগ রাখা

MF : More fragment

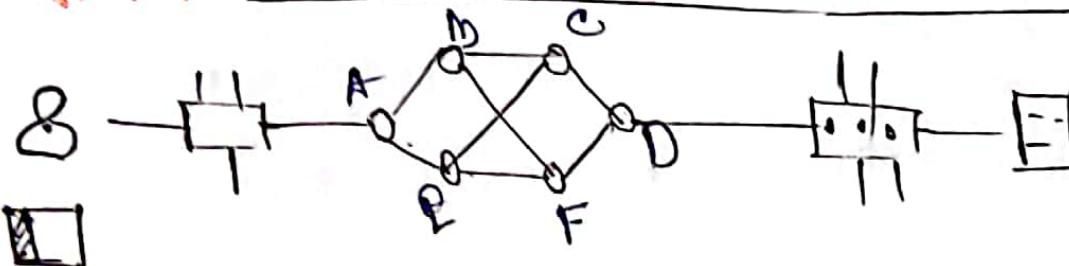
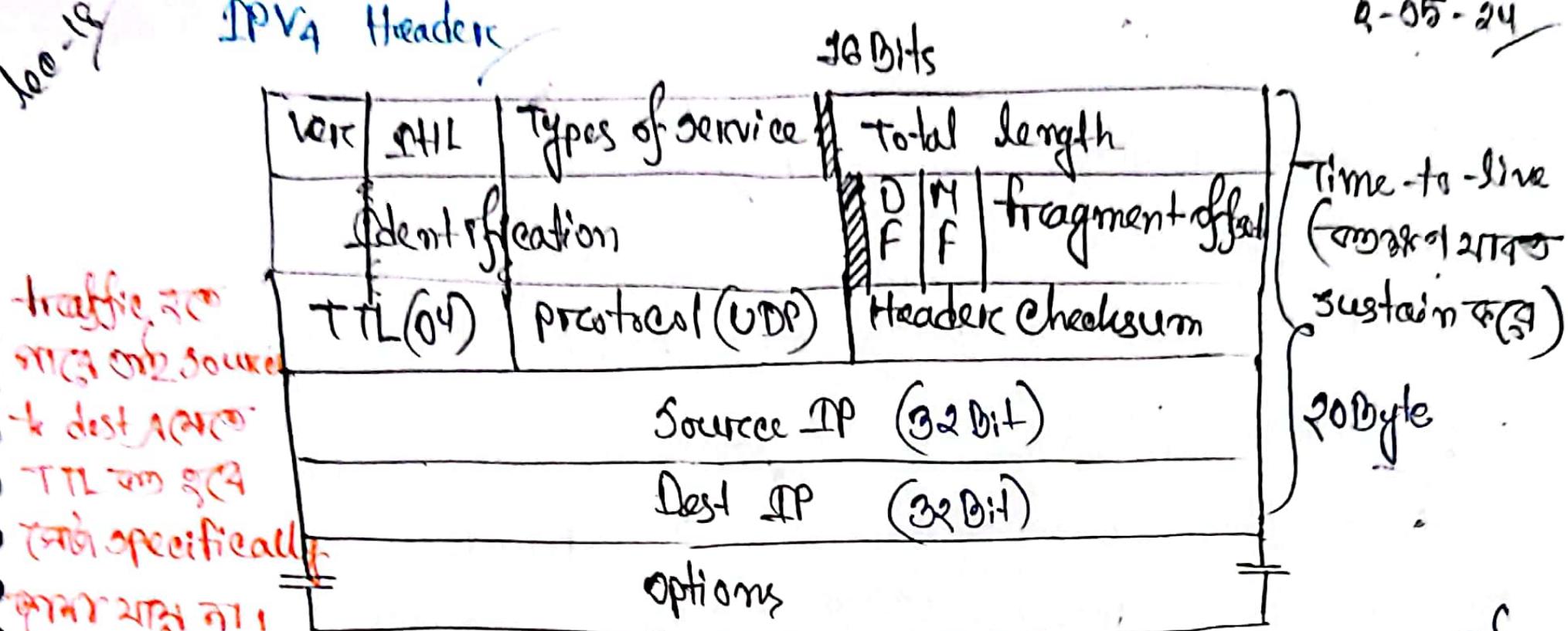
ক্ষেত্রে packet ভাগ করে ফ্রেগ প্রযোজন  
পর্যবেক্ষণ আছে (depending of type)

fragment offset : tells you the position of the fragments  
in the packet



Ethernet : 1460 Byte (max)
ATM(max) : 53 Byte

## IPv4 Header



→ Every node clock দ্বারা সাঝানা, TTL  
কর্তৃ নং (ক্ষমতা হলুড় তা মিশ্রণ  
hop count করুব, এটি device  
across দ্বারা কর্তৃপক্ষ  
decrement করুব।

## Packetizing headers

পুরুষ packet কি network-এ প্রাপ্ত হৈছে? → TTL → unit কি হৈছে?

বেগ কর্তৃ কর্তৃত হৈছে ; Time সংযোগ info  
buffer-এ প্রাপ্ত কোর্ট একক আছে।

## Protocol - (8 bit)

→ Packet's header পুরুষ হৈছে (ক্ষমতা সাধন TPDU)

শব্দ কোর্ট কর্তৃত handle করুব কোর্ট ; এটি

→ TPDU পুরুষ কর্তৃত (ক্ষমতা সাধন কোর্ট TCP কোর্ট কর্তৃত UDP)

→ source একের multimedia একের throuput পুরুষ

কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত

simple এক এক এক data এক এক এক , পুরুষ UDP পুরুষ (TCPheavy)

[The TPDU made of UDP is more simple than the TPDU made of TCP]

Protocol - একই TCP-সাধন কোর্ট . . . UDP-সাধন . . .

Header checksum: check করুক একটি কোর্ট কোর্ট [cyclic redundancy check (CRC)]  
(16 bit)

Options: i) Security

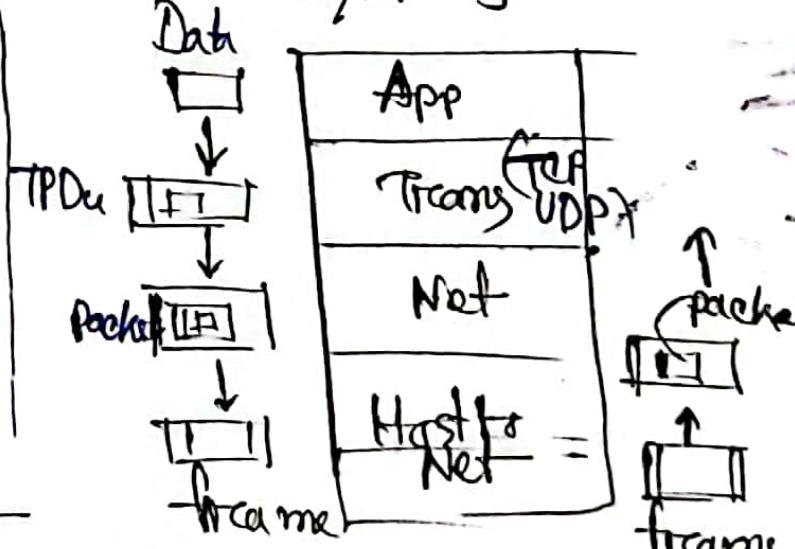
ii) Strict Source Routing

iii) Loose Source Routing

iv) Record Route

v) Record time

## TCP/IP Ref Model



as

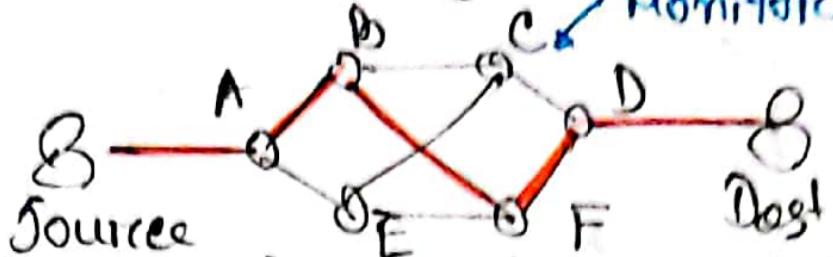
cyclic redundancy check (CRC)

Security: Here Secret - this packet B.? (କୌଣସି ଏହା ନମ୍ବର କୌଣସି ପାଇବାର)

Short Source Routing:

Dedicated Path Ps

given from source to destination) ex: (A, B, F, D) → dark red if follow path



Loose Source routing:

(list of routers given that

can't be missed) while going

from source to somewhere  
(ଲେବ୍ସିଫ୍ ସ୍ପେଚିଫିକ୍ ରୂଟର୍ସ ଥାଏ ଏଥାର ଏହାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଥାଏନାହା -  
ଥାବାକାନା)

→ while the packets are being transferred.

ex: c ; source (ମଧ୍ୟରେ) A

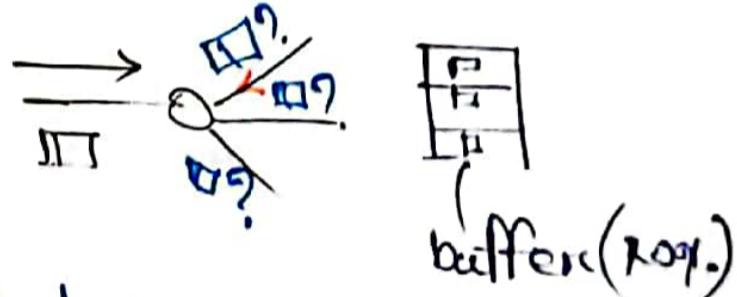
ଯାଏ ତାହା କୌଣସି ଏହାକୁ miss କରିବାକୁ

Record Route: Dest A ଯାଇଥାରେ ଯାଏ ରୋଟ୍ ମାତ୍ର କୌଣସି Route  
କିମ୍ବା ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ଏକ ଦିନେ ଯାଏବା

# traceroute www.CNN.com → route, time (ନିଯମ)

Record time: କୌଣସି device ଥାବୁଣ୍ଡିଙ୍ କିମ୍ବା packet ମାତ୍ରା

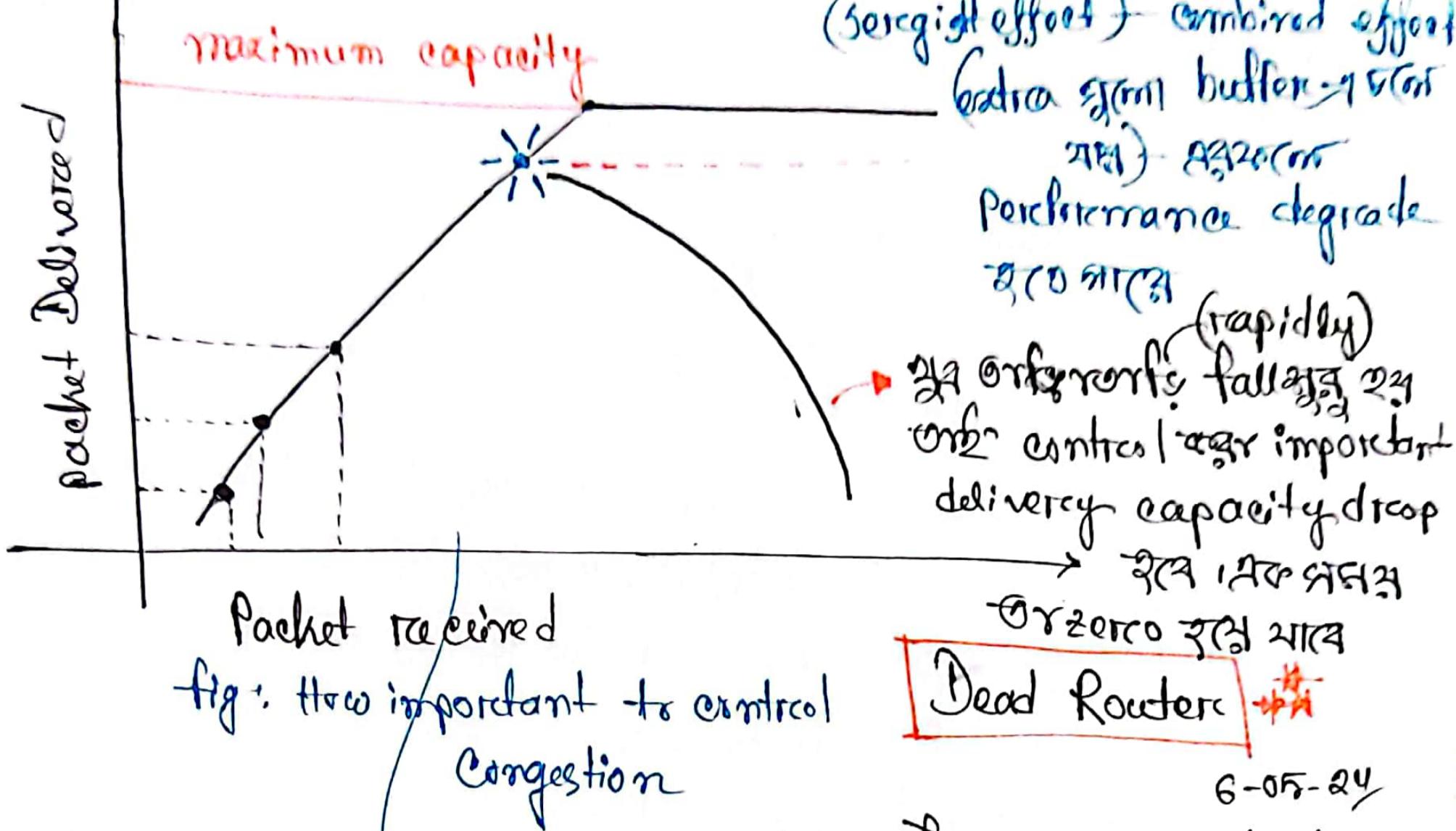
Congestion Control Algorithm (in Network Layer)  
→ like traffic jam (ଯାତ୍ରକୁଳରେ data traffic ଥିଲା)  
packet read → neighbour selection → path find →



process କରିବାକୁଳରେ ମନ୍ତର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ... it requires some sorts of buffer  
queue (କୌଣସି ଏହାକୁ କିମ୍ବା ନିଜି ବୁଫର୍) buffer clear କରିବାକୁ ଏବଂ buffer full କାହାରେ  
ଆଏ ତାହା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ...  
→ ଯାଏନାହା performance କୁଳ ତଥା degradae କରିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ, ତଥା ପରିବାହନ କିମ୍ବା  
situation (କୌଣସି) congestion ବରମାରୁ → (ସମ୍ଭାବନା କୁଳ / କର୍ମି କୁଳ) ବିଭାଗ  
wait କରିବାକୁ କିମ୍ବା : congestion

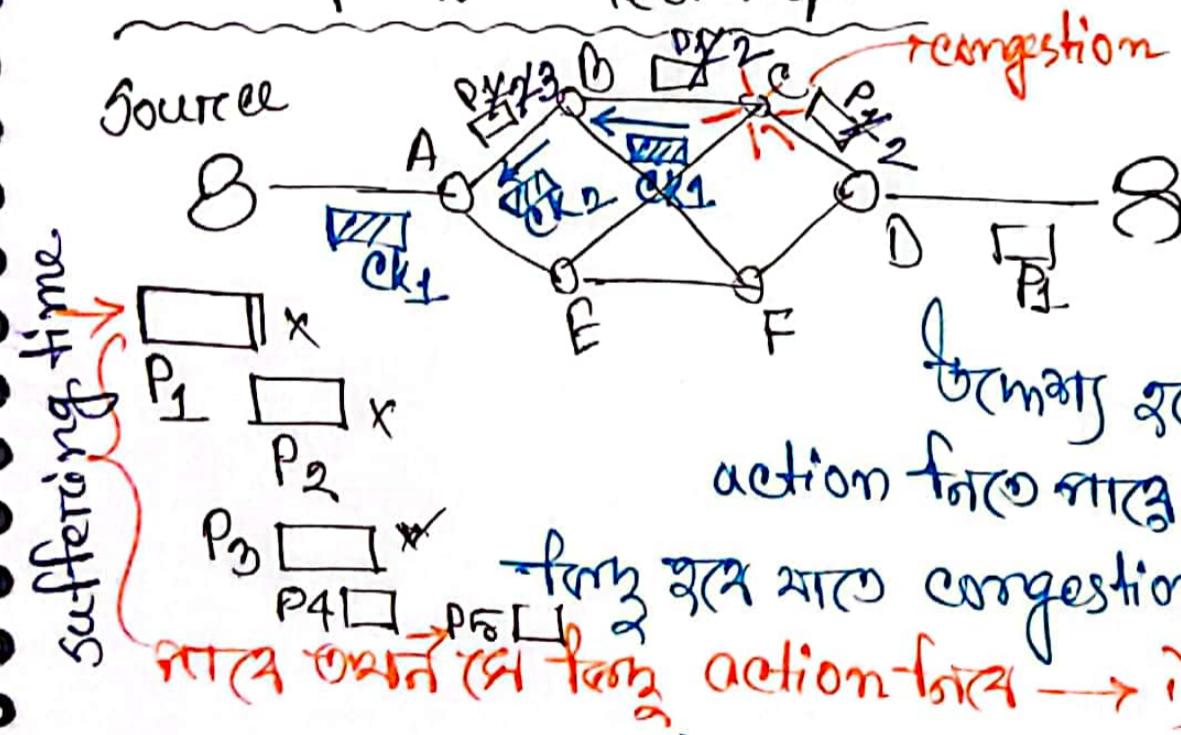
Why Pt Ps important to control Congestion?

— control all devices (କୌଣସି ପାଇବାର)



Lee-19 control করতে পারলে আপনি আপনে delivery করতে হবে। To control congestion algorithm —

- Choke packet Technique:



মধ্যে P1, P2 এর পথে কনজেশন

feel করা শুরু হলে, C

মধ্যে source থেকে চোকে  
choke packet করে করিন

উচ্চে হেচে অন্তর করে করিন

action নিতে পারে, path design করে মনে রাখ

পথে করে করিন এখন করে করিন করে করিন

action করে করিন (মধ্যে করে করিন) → 1) path design করে মনে রাখ

করে করিন করে করিন

সাবার হুকে D রে forward করার

মনে রাখ 2) সাবার কনজেশন feel করে

অনেক সাবার করে করে generate করে করে, C<sub>1</sub> source থেকে সৌহার্দ

করে করে P<sub>5</sub> generate করে করে, action করে করে করে P<sub>5</sub> করে মনে রাখ

P<sub>1</sub>-5 এ cross করে করে করে; সঠিগুলো sustain করে করে করে করে করে করে

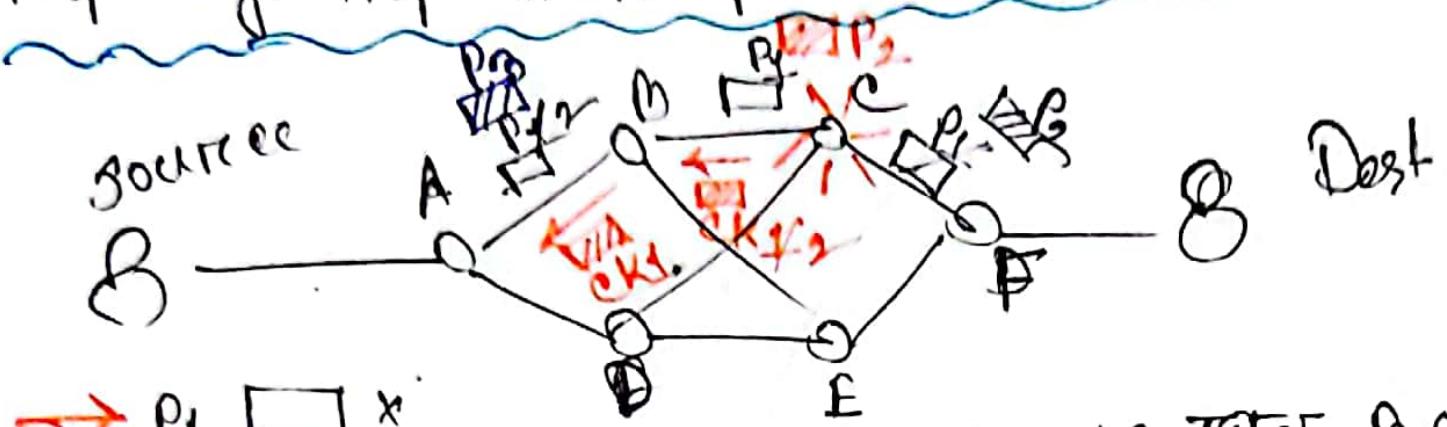
down করে করে, trouble করে করে করে করে করে করে করে করে করে

remedy signal/পরিষেবা করে করে করে করে করে করে করে

বেগে করে করে

ଏହି-ଟ୍ରୋବଲ୍ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆବଶ୍ୟକେ -Technique ପାଇବାକୁ...

## Hop - by - Hop choke packet Technique



- $$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{red}} P_3 \quad \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad x \\ P_2 \quad \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad x \\ P_3 \quad \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

Ch. ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାଇଁ-କାହାରୁ ଦେଲା, ତାକୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

action. to relief C, B will give locardata rate.

P<sub>3</sub> □ B from its wait queue P<sub>2</sub> is forwarded to the adjacent cell still trouble ... B is helping the adjacent

One A ~~one~~ lower data ratio  $\rightarrow$  better help.

ମତ୍ତୁଲେ router' e'k packet ପାରେ ଡ୍ରାଫ୍ ଦିଲୁଛି

Others help to get with flower data rate...

କିମ୍ବା? → ମାତ୍ର ମାତ୍ର data ନାହିଁଲୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା wait କରିବୁ  
କିମ୍ବା choke packet କିମ୍ବା ଏବଂ Hop-by-Hop ମର୍ମ  
convenient.

ଟ୍ରିପ୍ଲାଟ୍ ତଥା ଟ୍ରିପ୍ଲାଟ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ଅଧିକ ଗୋଟିଏଣ୍ଟୀ ଅଗ୍ରହୀ ହେବାରୁ ।

Load Shedding (demand to shed करना बरता) - ग्राहक suffering (खुशी)  
to get out of | - प्रभाव effective  
(exuel technique)

congestion)

 delete  
ନେଟ୍ ଡିଲେ

buffers from data delete and finish packet

Last वर्षः - (bad side)

- good side - जात्यै जात्यै congestion (प्रदृढ़)

દસ રૂપાંકા માન

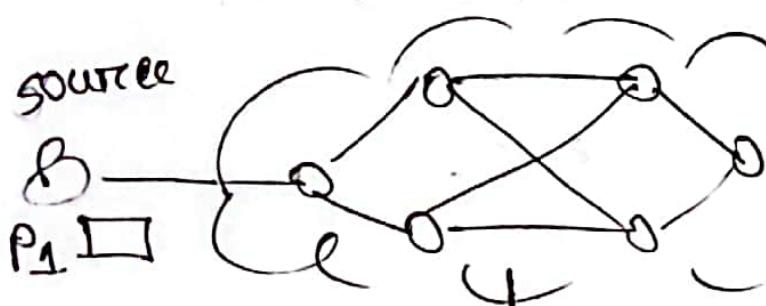
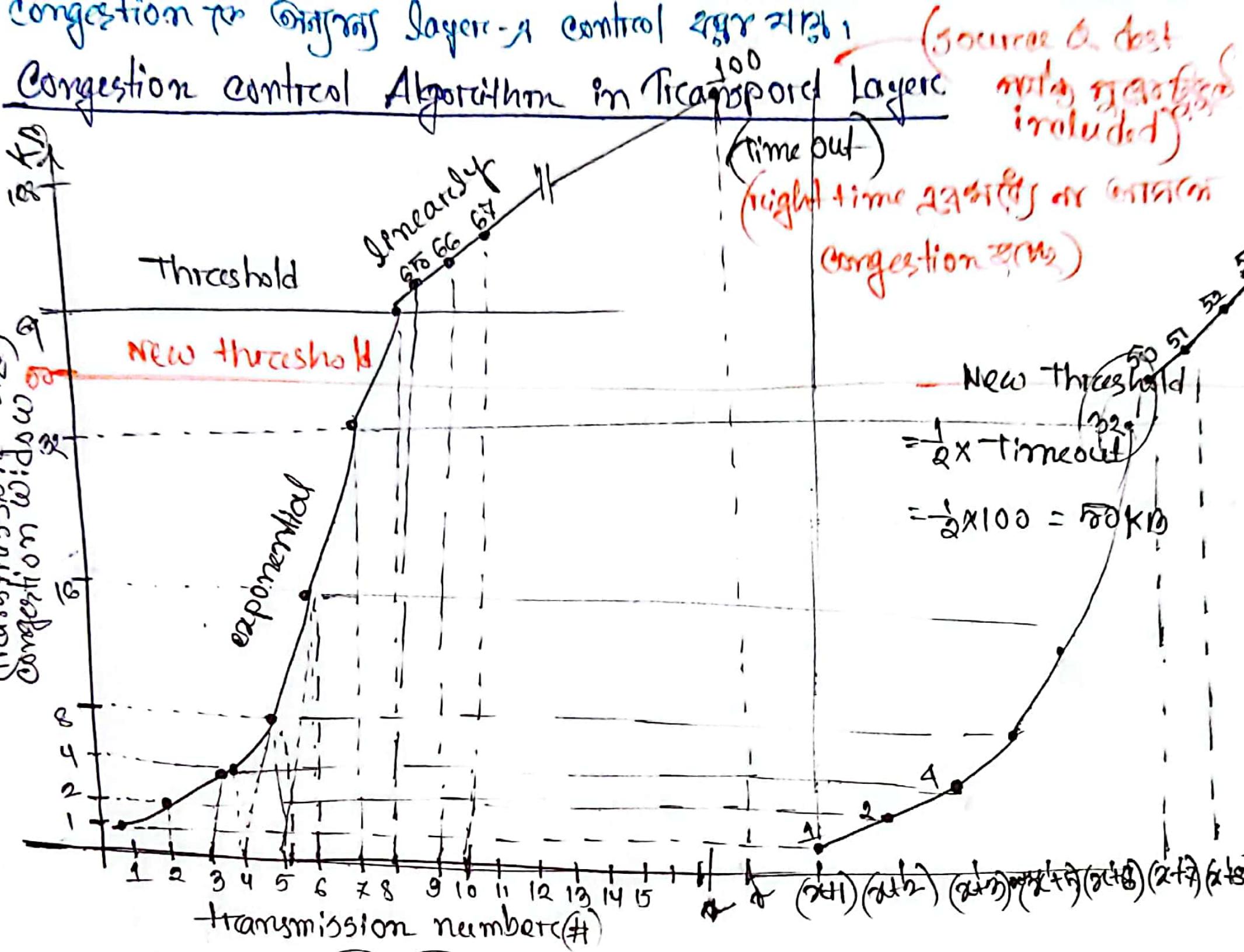
→ Milk Technique (fresh is Good)

→ Wine Technique (Old is Good)

→ buffering a single packet

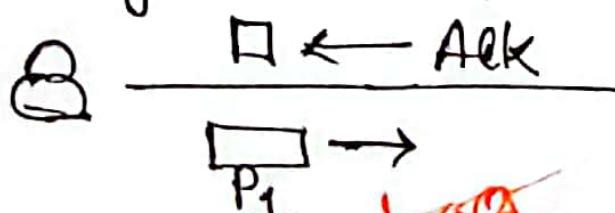
ଏମିତ୍ତ ନାମେର ଫୁଲ୍ୟ delete

न्यूनात एक packet दिले नमूनेवरो delete



Capacity আকে ফি পরিমাণ  
data accept করতে পারবে  
64KB/16KB

যদি lower সেতু choose করলে trouble হওয়ার অভিযন্তা আকে না-  
capacity আকে মনে করে এবং একে পরম্পরা নিকে কুলুক data rate আকে পার



Source fixed

P1 আক্ষয় করেছে lost রেটেগেজ sources  
ack রেটেগেজ করেছে wait করে, আরএস dest ack

হওয়ার মনেও on-the-way রেটেগেজ হওয়া

On source P2 কে পার্শে গাবে না, একেন্দ্র

specific time (মনে করে সাধা শব্দে কুকে নিয়ে যানো কেন রেটেগেজ না আসে)  
তখন P1 আক্ষয় পার্শে, (timer use রেট) করি আর রেটেগেজ না আসে

অন্তের সময়ের congestion হলুই।

କୁଳ୍ପତ୍ର ନା ପାଇଁ ୧କମ୍ ପାଇଁଦେଇଁ ଯଥିରେଖି - trouble (କିମ୍ବାରେ ୧କମ୍  
ପାଇଁଦେଇଁ, ଏହିଗୁଣ୍ଯ timer କିମ୍ବା ଏହି କୋମ୍ପିଟରର ୧କମ୍ ପାଇଁଦେଇଁ) 100

A capacity ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ କୁଳ୍ପତ୍ର କୁଳ୍ପତ୍ର କିମ୍ବାରେ ୧କମ୍

- 'Slow Start Algo'
- ୧କମ୍
  - ୨କମ୍
  - ୪କମ୍
  - ୮କମ୍

କୁଳ୍ପତ୍ର (limit)

# Quality of Services (QoS)

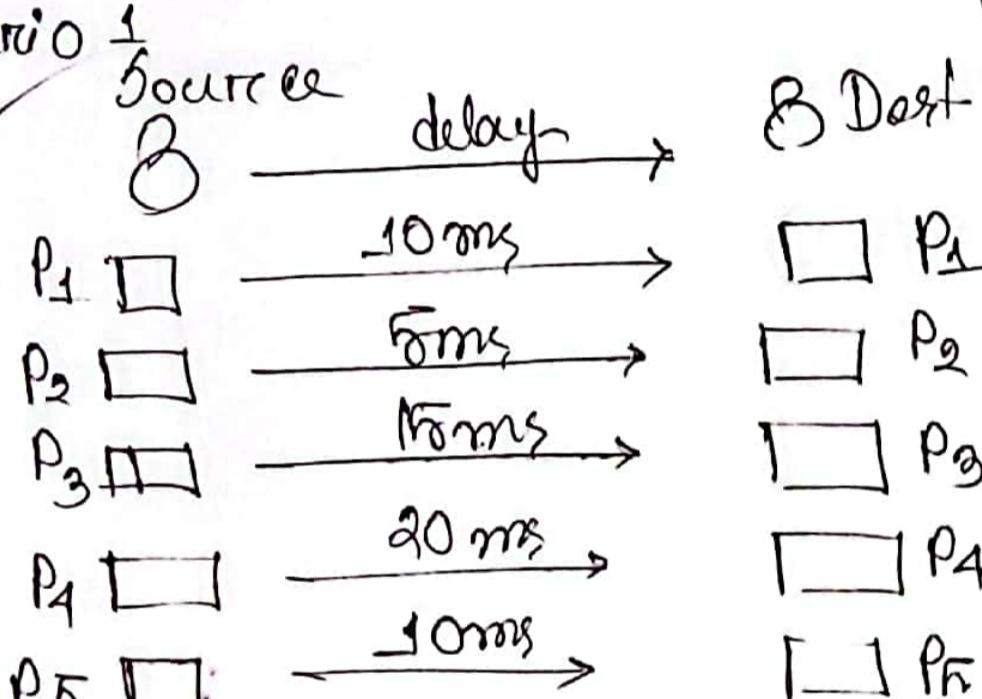
## Importance Matrix

(measurement unit)

Applications	Bandwidth	Delay	Reliability	Jitter
Email	low	low	high	low
video on demand	high	medium	low	high
video conferencing	high	high	med/high	high

variations in  
packets' arrival  
time.  
for multimedia  
communication  
23 QoS prop.  
factors  
Latency  
Throughput  
Jitter  
Bandwidth  
Reliability  
Delay

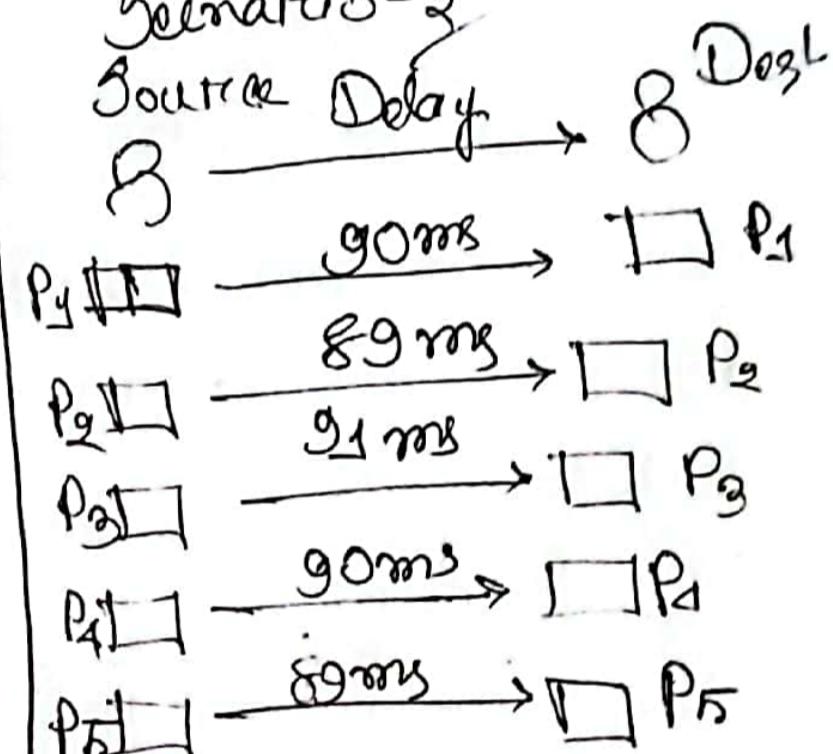
Scenario 1



Delay low

Variation high = high Jitter

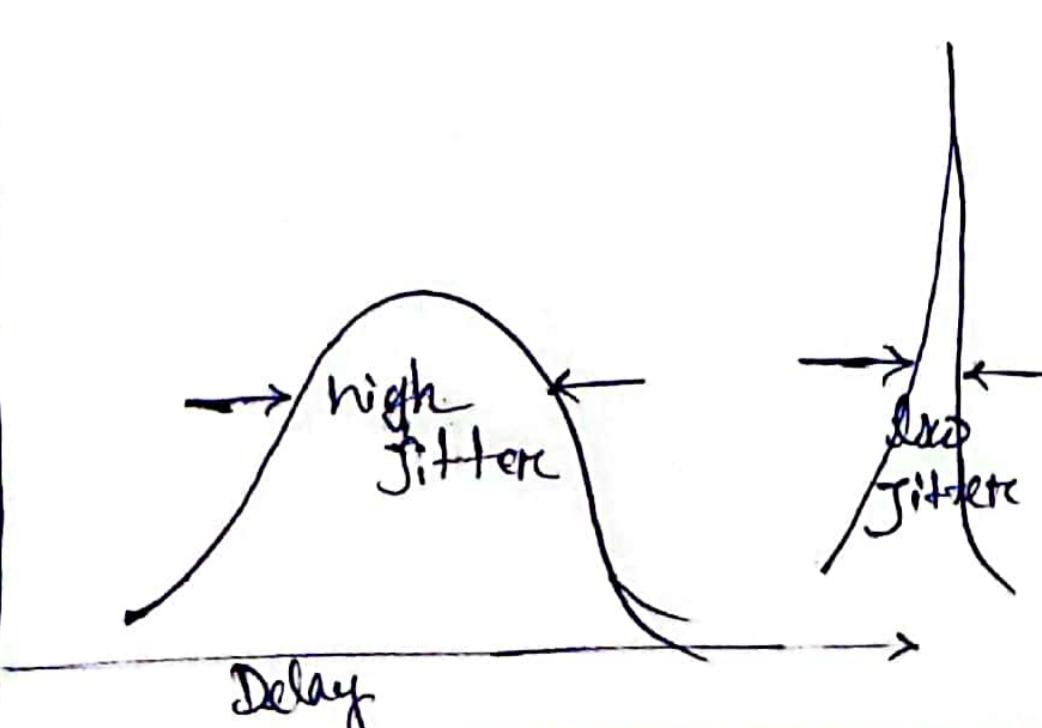
Scenario - 2



Delay High

Variation low = low Jitter

fractions of packets



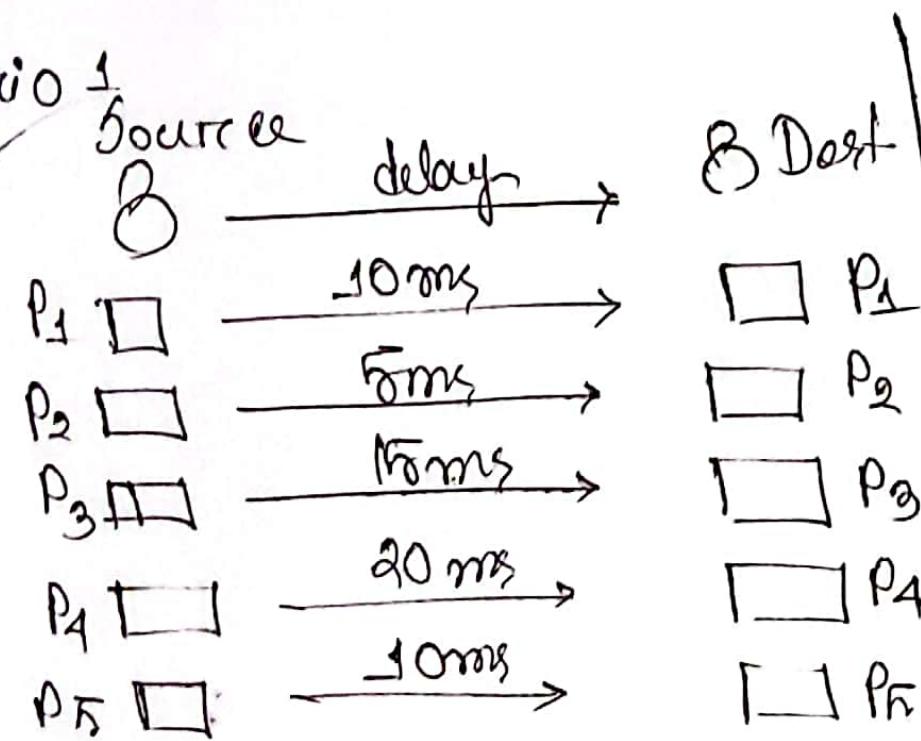
# Quality of Services (QoS)

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variations in packets' arrival time.  
for multimedia communication.  
23 QoS imp. factors  
গোচরণ পদ্ধতি.

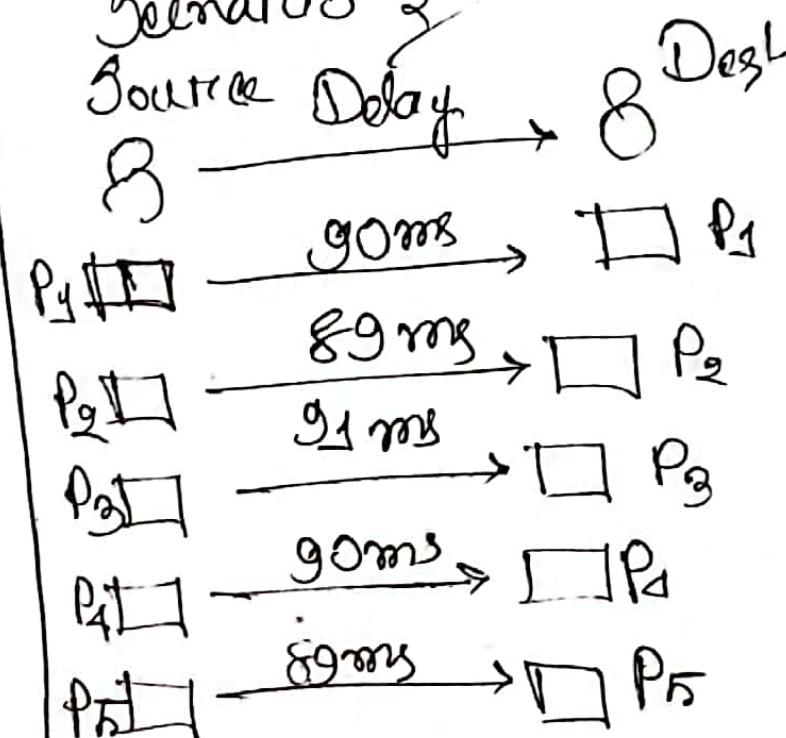
Scenario 1



Delay low

Variation high = high Jitter

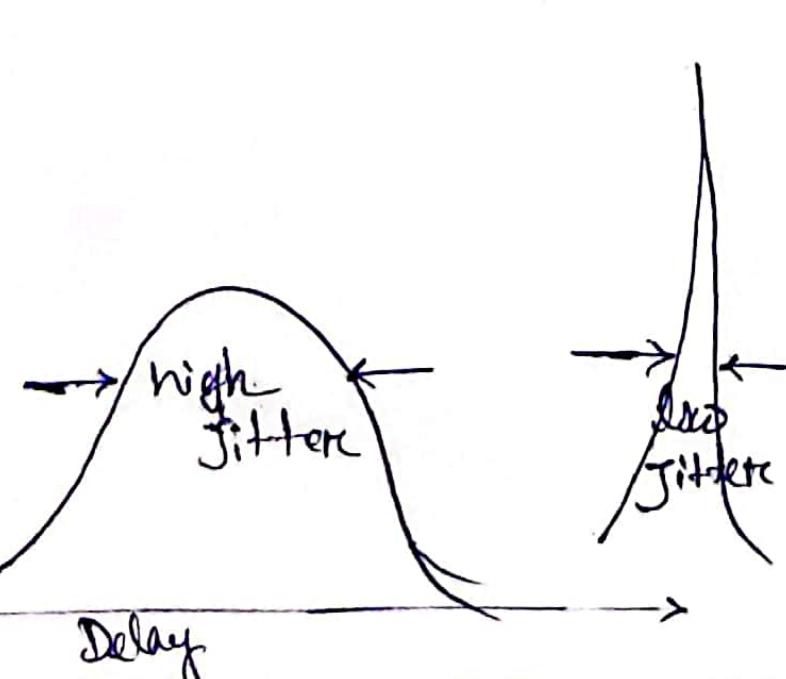
Scenario 2



Delay High

Variation low = low Jitter

Fractions of packets

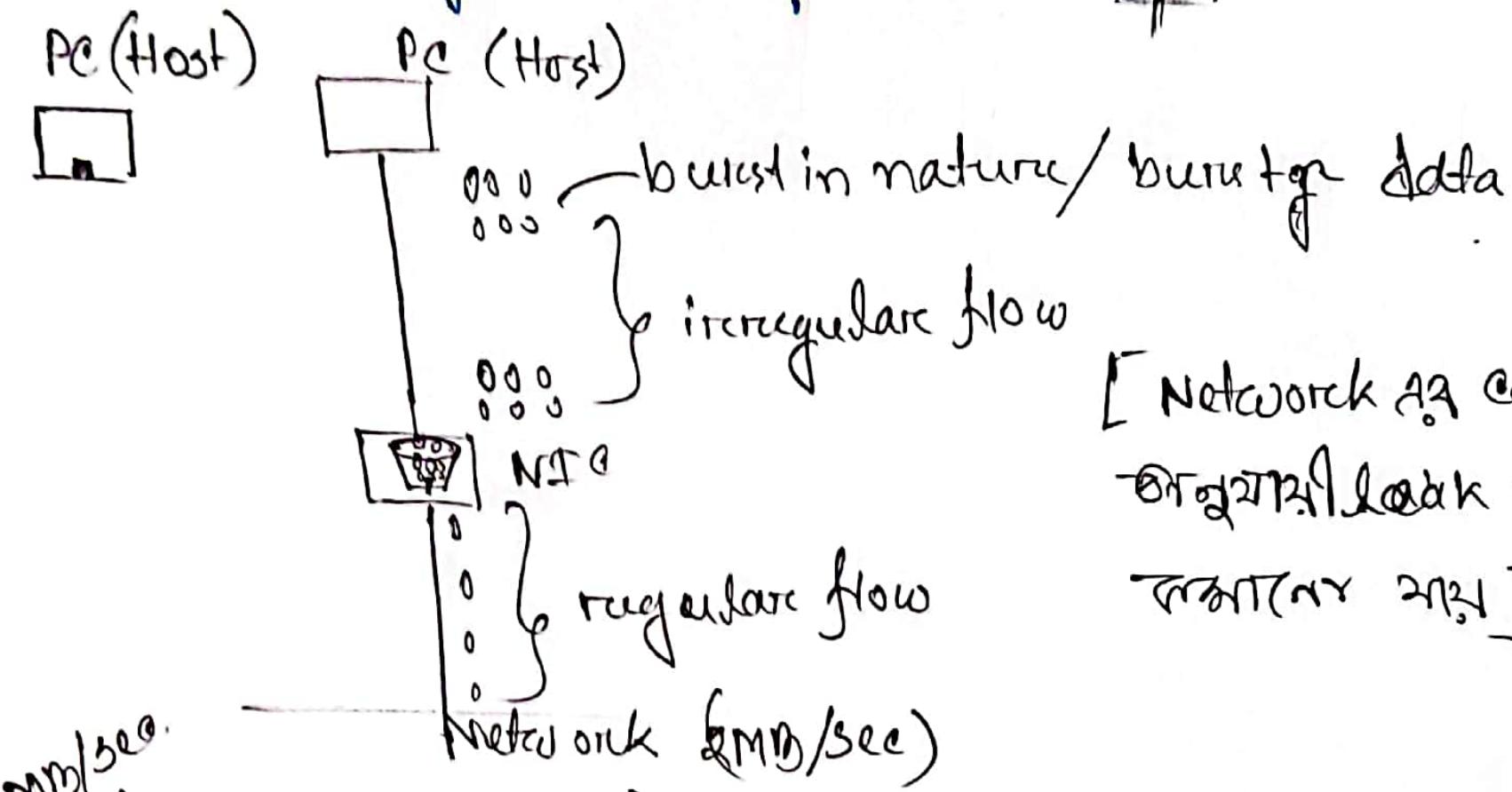
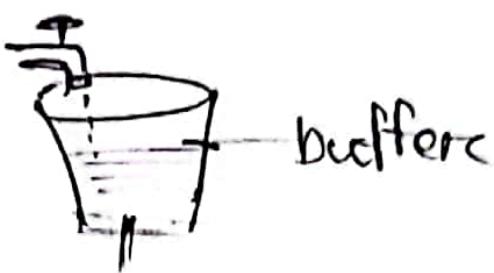


## Techniques to achieve QoS

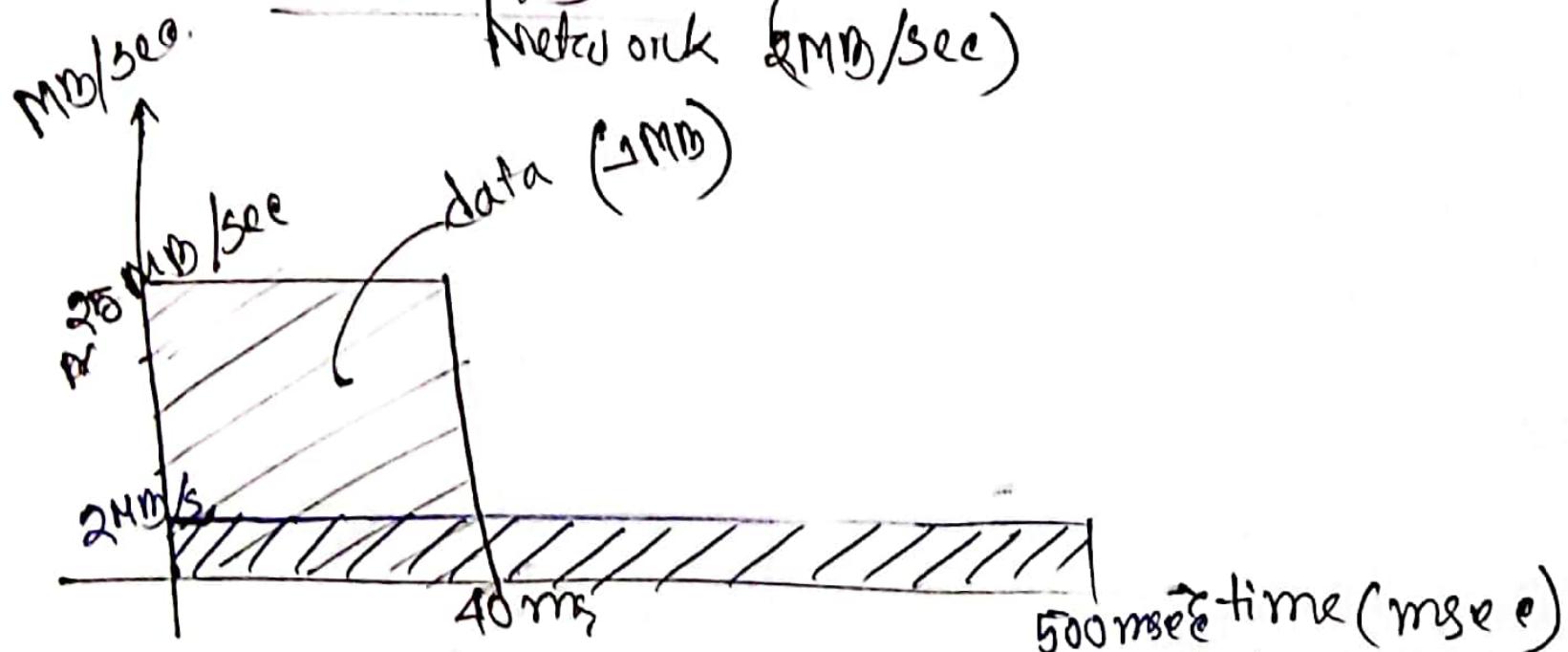
→ Over Provisioning (one of the best)

→ Flow control

\* Leaky Bucket Algorithm



[ Network ag capacity  
⇒ नेटवर्क की कॉप्य क्या है?  
⇒ जल्दी क्या है? ]



$$\text{Data} = \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}$$

$$= 25 \text{ MB/sec} \times 10 \text{ msec}$$

$$= \frac{25 \text{ MB}}{1000 \text{ msec}} \times 10 \text{ msec}$$

$$> 1 \text{ MB}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time} &= \frac{\text{Data}}{\text{Rate}} \\ &= \frac{1 \text{ MB}}{25 \text{ MB/sec}} \\ &= 0.04 \text{ sec} \\ &= 40 \text{ msec} \end{aligned}$$

405

(0 - 1023) →

Client 1



http://www.cnn.com

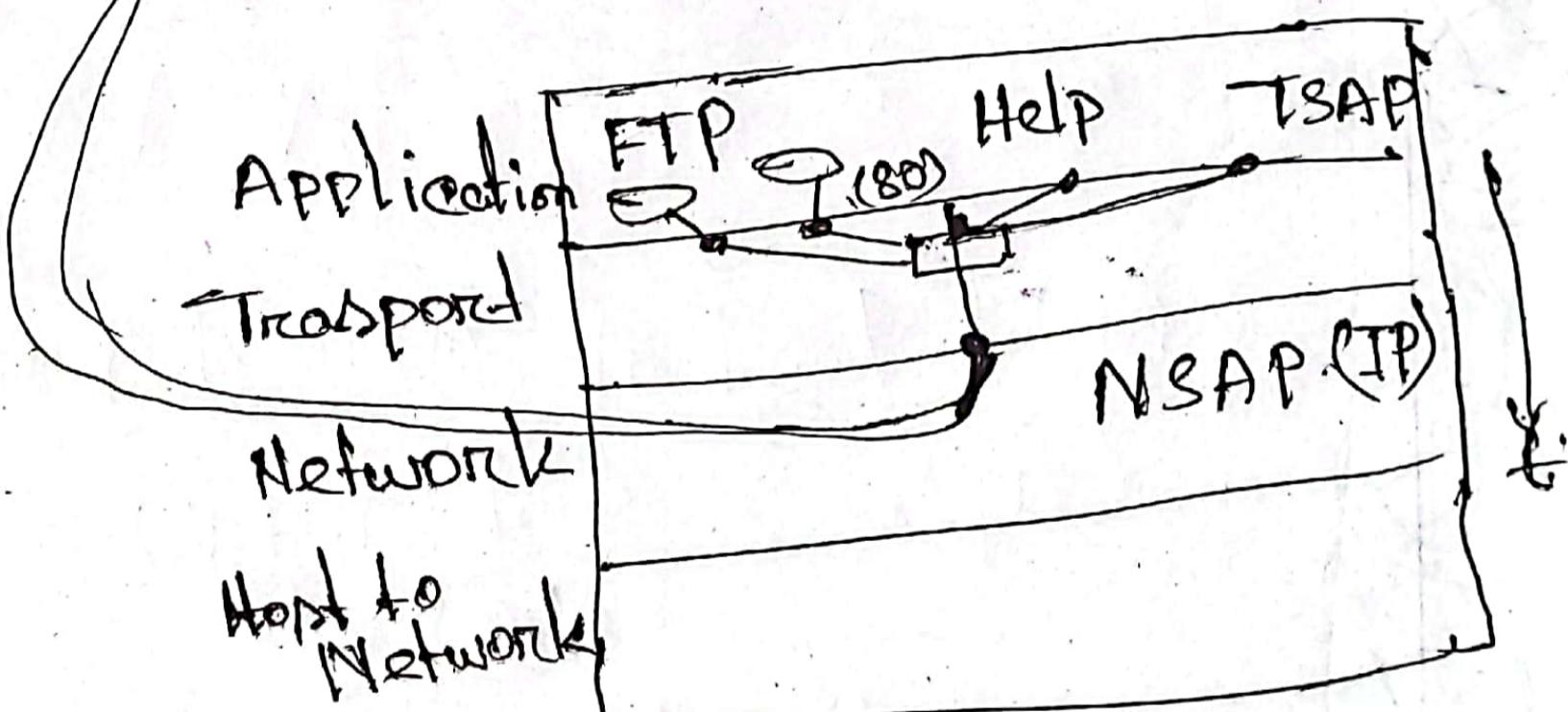
IP

Protocol  
(Port #80)

Client 2

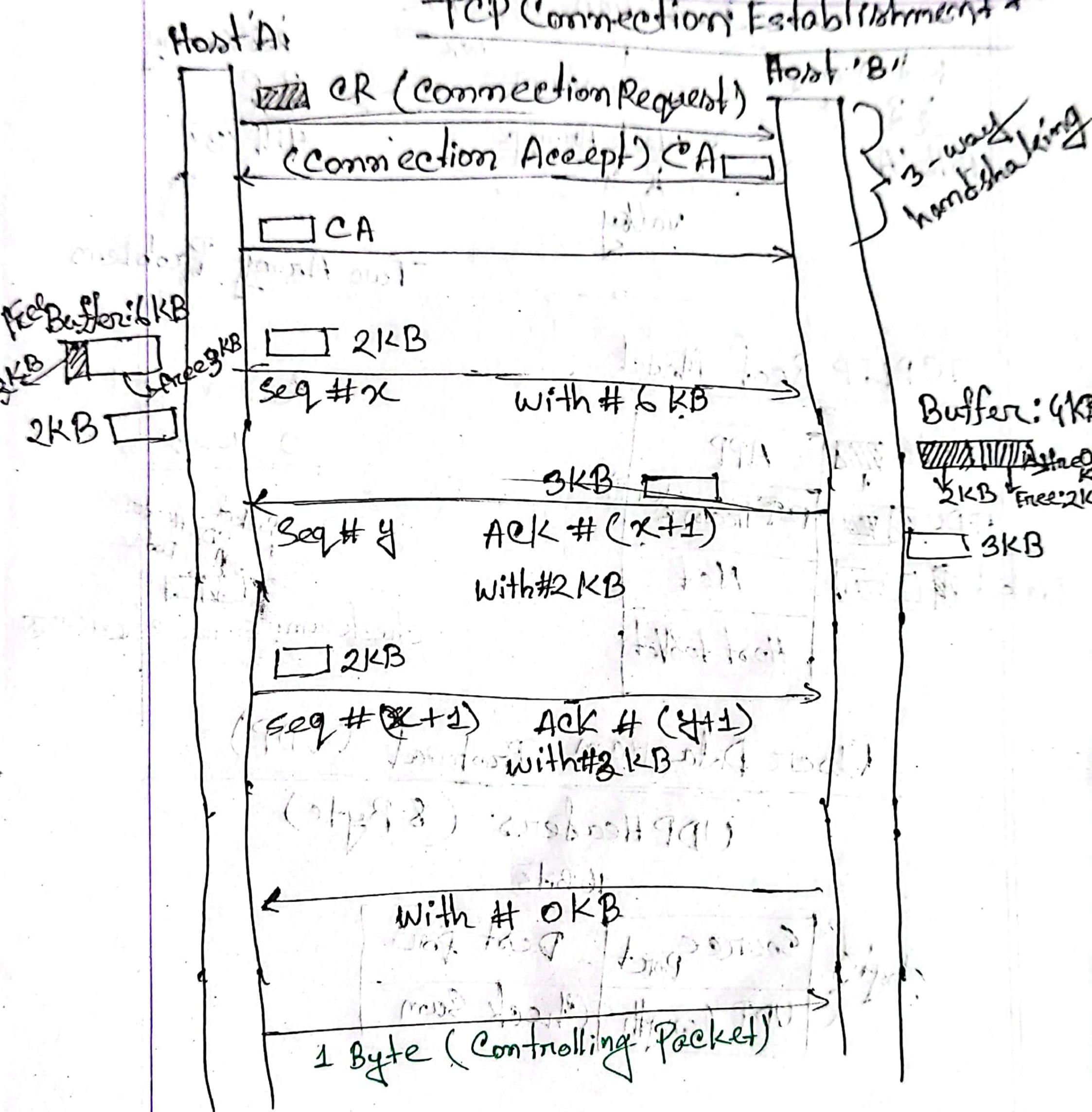
TCP / IP Ref Model

Host (Ex. CNN)  
web server

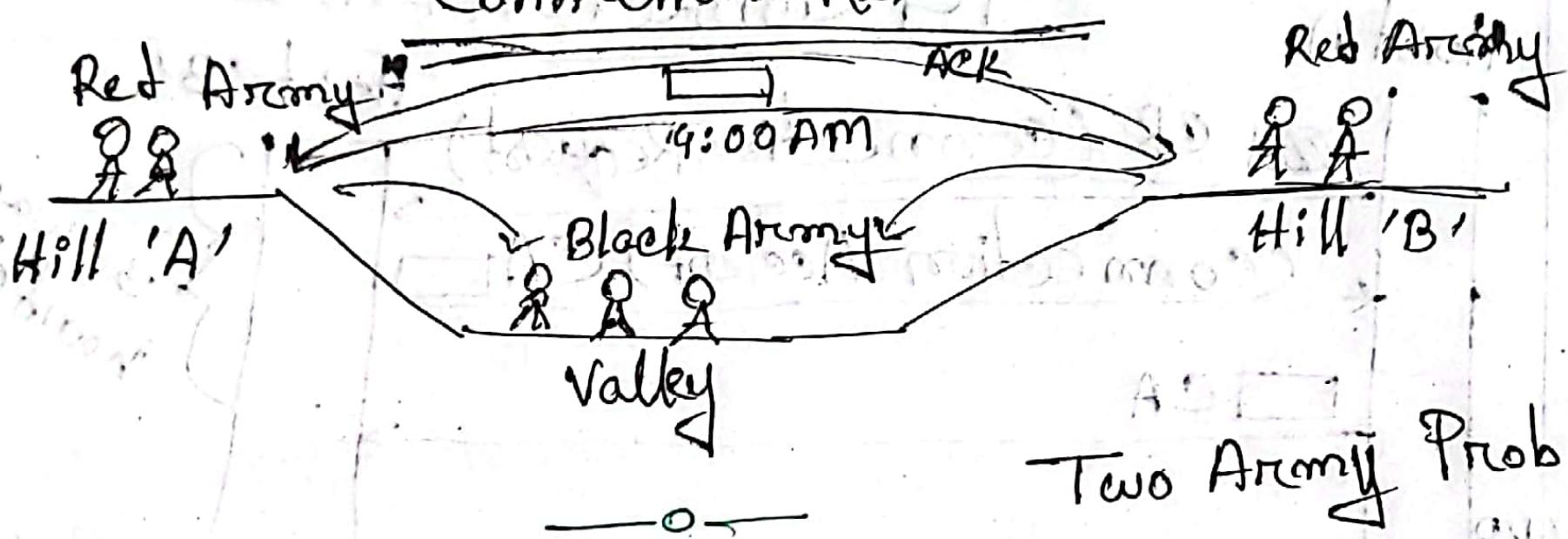


Data Transfer

## TCP Connection Establishment +

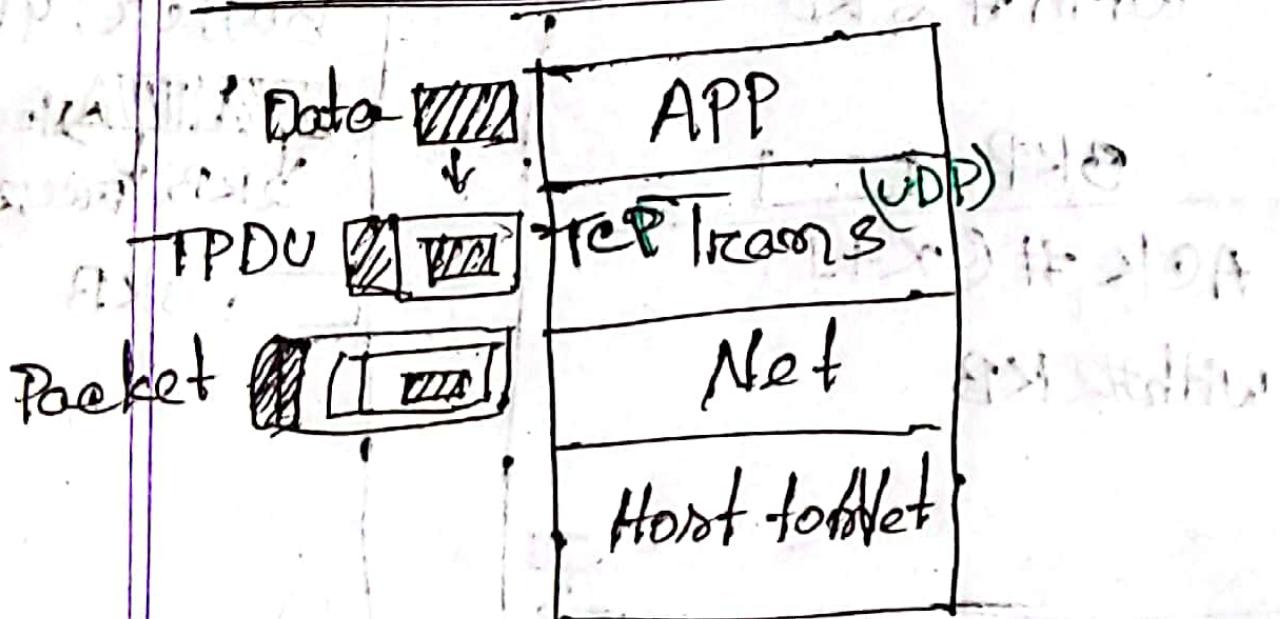


## Connection Release

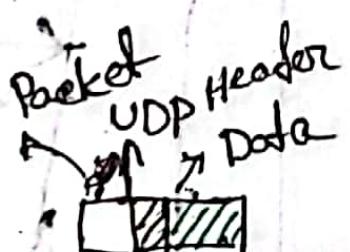


Two Army Problem

## TCP/IP Real Model



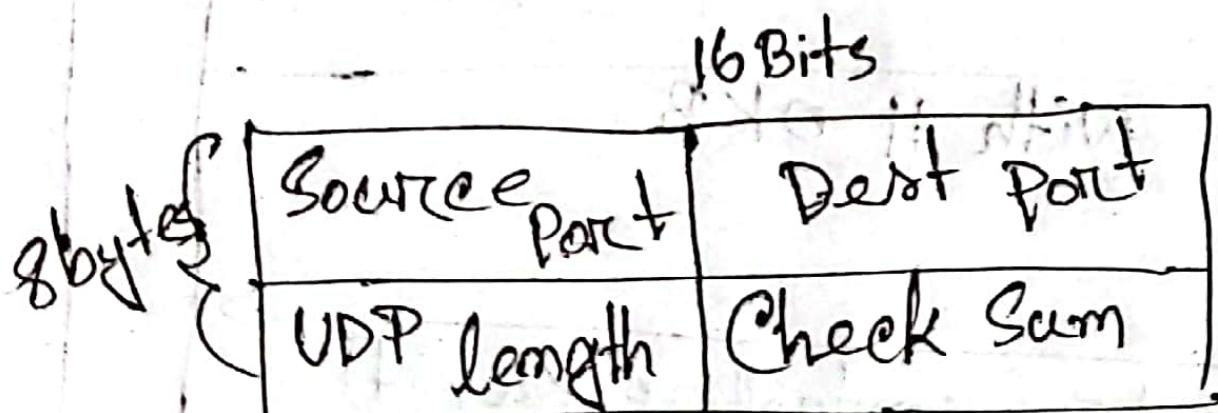
Reserv port  
0 - 1023



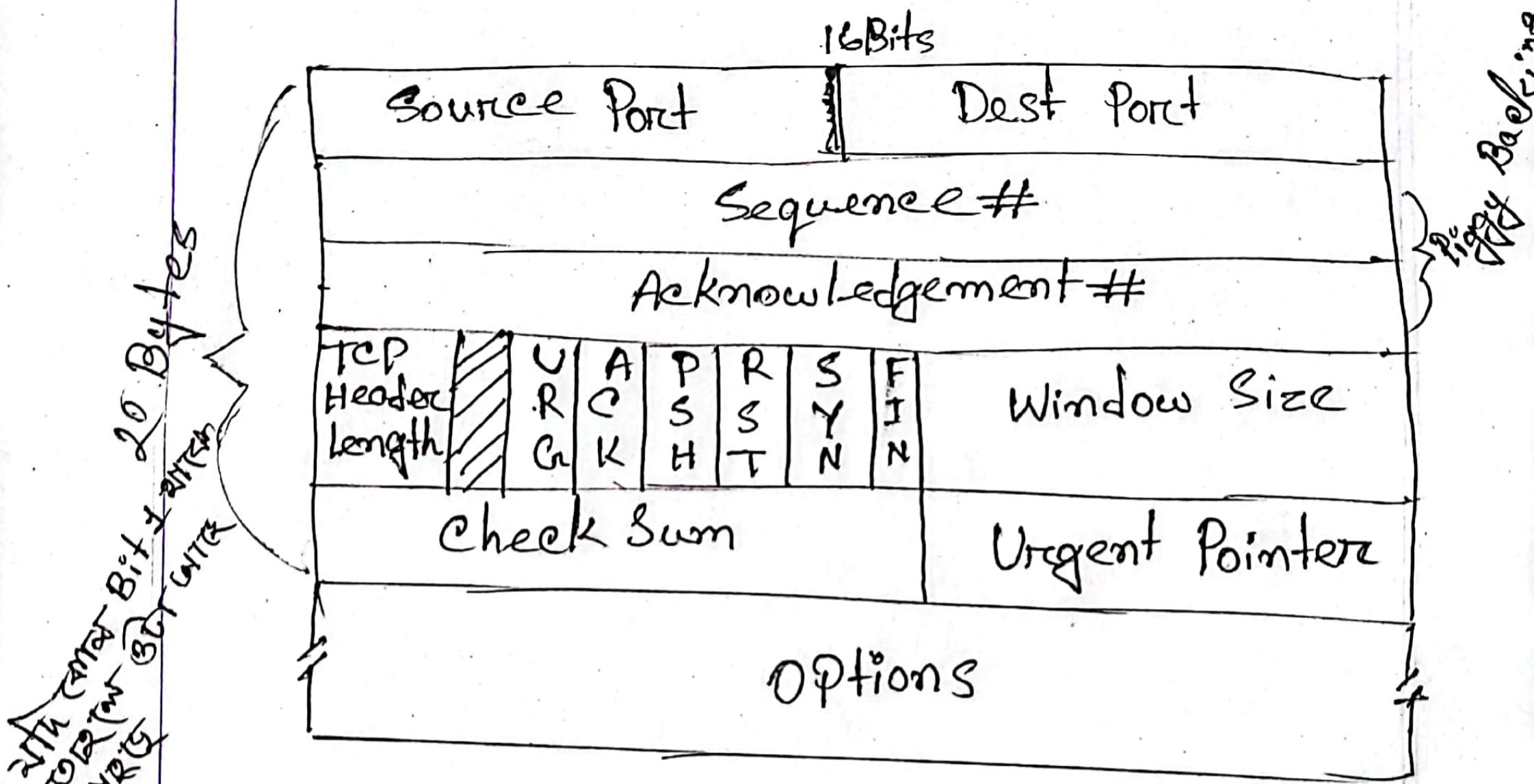
checksum: Error check for

## User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

### UDP Headers (8 Byte)



## TCP Header (20 Bytes)



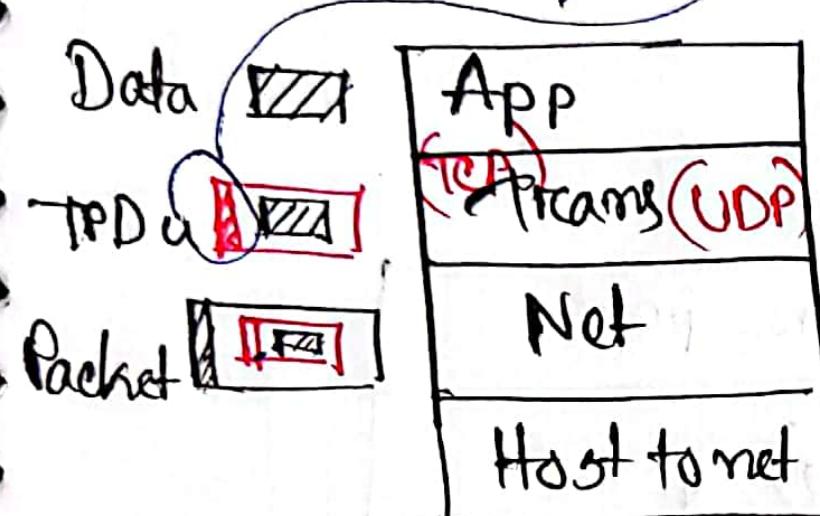
Window : Buffer time

Urgent pointer: for type of urgent

Dec - 22

20-05-24

## TCP / IP Ref Model



Transport protocol Data Unit  
→ (TPDU)

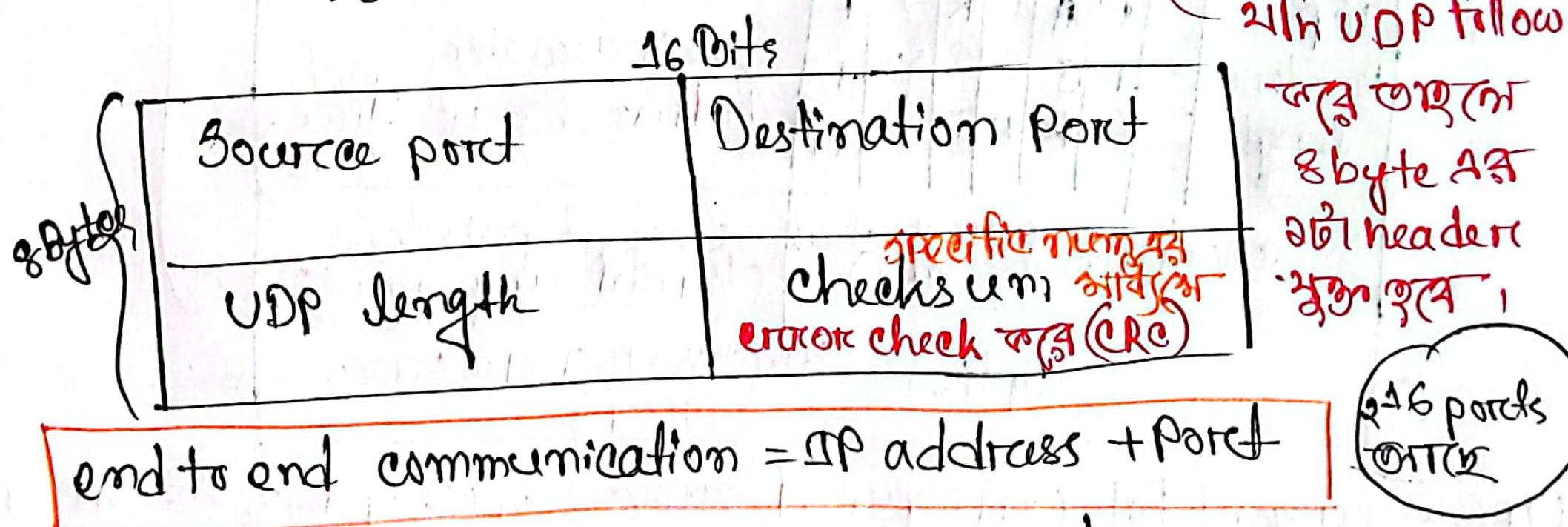
## User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

Lighter - অন্ধকার পরিমাণ data pass  
বেশি তেজস্ব হয়

tcp follow করে 20 byte , UDP follow করে 8 byte

Heavy অন্ধকার data pass করে ১ম

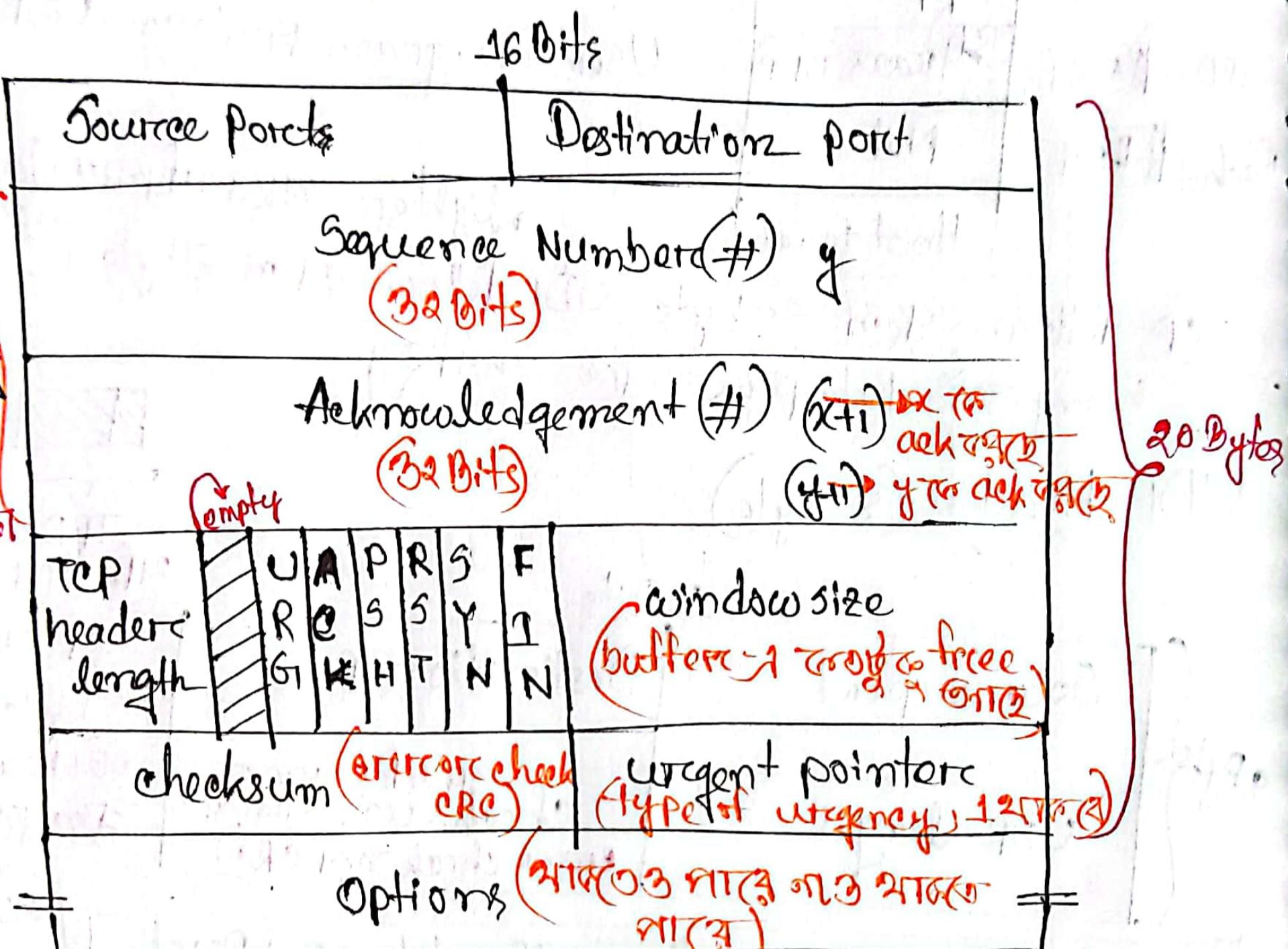
## UDP Headers (8 Byte)



Reserved ports = 0 - 1023  
= 2<sup>10</sup>  
= 1024

# ~~TCP Protocol~~

## TCP Headers (20 Bytes)



URG = urgent Bit (যুক্তি পাঠাতে হলে করা হবে সময় রেখা)

(urgent flag bit = 1 এবং)

ACK = acknowledgement (bit = 1 এবং - - - )

PSH = push (1 = packet to forward দেওয়া) + validation করাতে

RST = reset (1 = - - - )

SYN = synchronization (নতুন connection set)

FIN = finish (1 = inform disconnect হচ্ছে মানে)

~~Lab~~ lab exam → २५-०५-२४ (Wednesday)

3/4 Ques  
ques

open book,  
(notes रखा था है)  
Design

TTL की?

subnet mask?

go through cable  
straight?

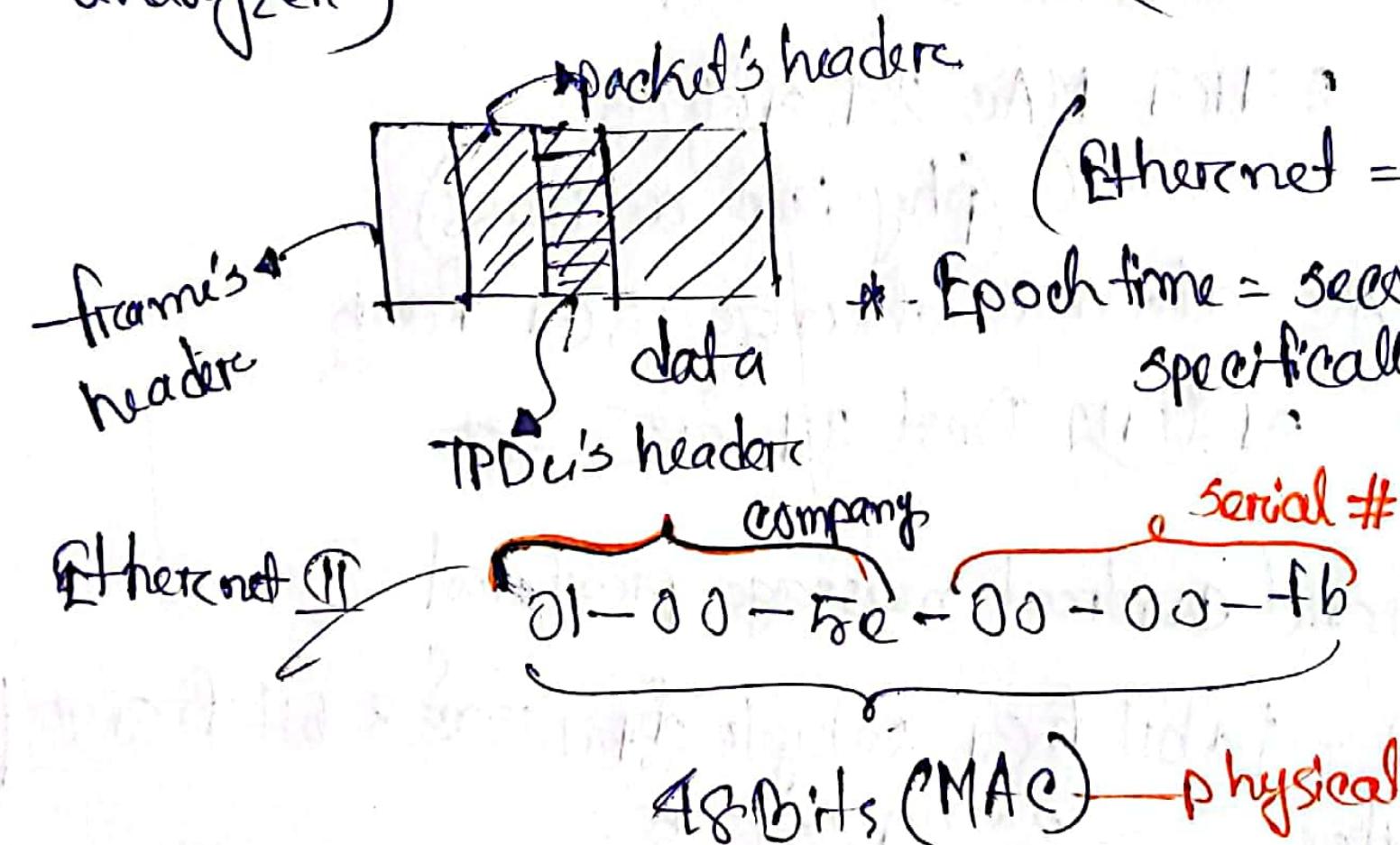
(Network protocol  
analyzer)

WireShark

real packet capture करने के लिए  
Wi-Fi पर feed  
for for करेंगे

(ARP = Address resolution  
protocol)

(Ethernet = 1460 Bytes)



My PC (MAC) : 40-8D-50-78-38-7C

My PC (IPV4) : 192.168.15.82 My Gateway : 192.168.15.250

your PC (MAC) : 3C-1B-0D-DD-5D-E6

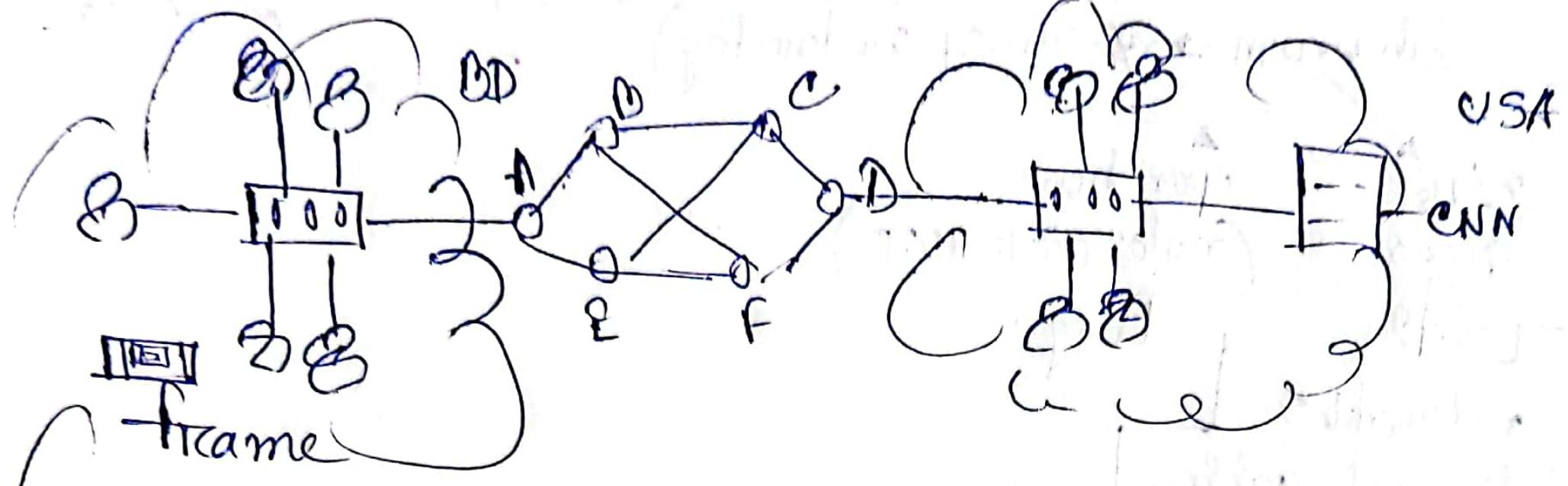
your IP : 192.168.15.30



Healthcare

MAC address फ्रॉम source to Dest  
communicate करते

Lyric  
pregabalin®



- packet header এবং MAC add দাখিল করে
- adjacent device এবং মধ্যে error free communication সমর্থন করে
- data link layer -  
প্রযুক্তি device এ মধ্যে MAC এর পরিবর্তন (physical address)
- frame এর MAC always change, এবং IP
- packet " ক্ষেত্রফল এবং Dest এর উপর নির্ভর করে"

ICMP = internal control message protocol

IPV4 = 45 [4 bit নিম্নে 20 byte হিসেবে প্রদর্শন ও 8 bit নিম্নে 45]

IHL = 32 bytes

Total length = 56 bit

frame = 24 bytes, packet = 60 bytes

identification =

DM = 0

MF = 0

fragment offset (16 byte) : 0

TTL : 128

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0030 + 12 \times 1 = 12 \\
 & 3 \times 16 = 48 \\
 & 248 \rightarrow 60 \text{ bytes}
 \end{aligned}$$

Protocol : ICMP(1)

header checksum

source add : ~~192.168.15.50~~

192.168.15.50

dest : ~~192.168.15.50~~

192.168.15.52

ICMP পাসবল

Data → 32 bytes

Distant network → পাঠান <sup>to</sup> next adjacent device

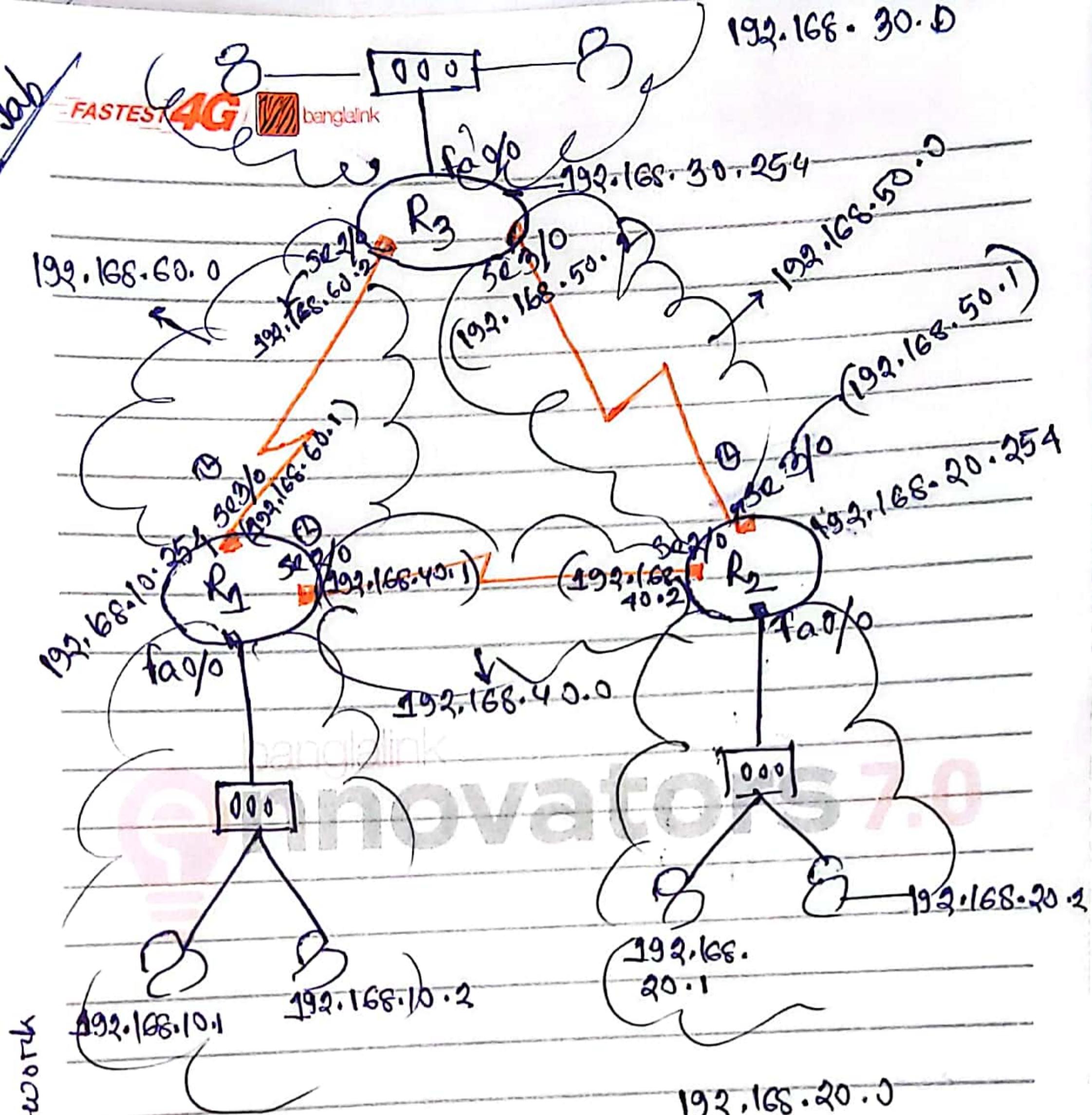
ক্ষমতা হচ্ছে ১০০ → মার্কে।



Healthcare



pregabalin



dynamic  
networks

dynamic

Dynamic Link-state Routing algo

OSPF (open shortest path first)

255.255.255.255

(-) 255.255.255.0 (subnet mask)

0.0.0.255

wild cardd Mask IP