

Problemas (RCD)

1) Go back N ARQ

$$R = 2048 \text{ kbit/s}$$

$$d = 300 \text{ km}$$

$$v = 5 \mu\text{s/km}$$

$$L = 256 \text{ bytes}$$

$$a) U = \frac{1}{1+2a} = \frac{1}{1+2 \times 1,5} = \frac{1}{1+3} = \underline{\underline{0,25}}$$

$$a = \frac{T_p}{T_f} = \frac{1,5}{1} = 1,5$$

$$T_p = d \times v = 300 \times 5 \mu\text{s/km} = \underline{\underline{1,5 \text{ ms}}}$$

$$T_f = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{256 \times 8}{2048 \times 1000} = \frac{1}{1000} = \underline{\underline{1 \text{ ms}}}$$

$$\text{de'bito máximo} = U \times R = 0,25 \times 2048 \text{ kbit/s} = \underline{\underline{512 \text{ kbit/s}}}$$

b) ~~U = 1~~ $U = 1$ se $W \geq 1+2a$

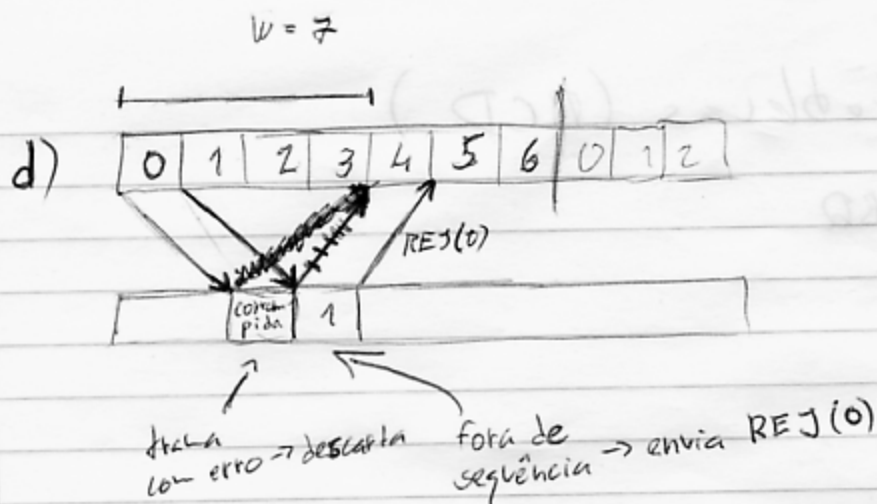
$$a = 1,5 \Rightarrow W \geq 1+3 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{W \geq 4}}$$

$$W = 4 \Rightarrow W = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow 4 = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow 5 = 2^K \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow K = \log_2(5) = \underline{\underline{3 \text{ bits}}}$$

c) módulo 8 $\rightarrow H = 2^K \Rightarrow 8 = 2^K \Rightarrow K = 3 \text{ bits}$

$$W = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow W = 2^3 - 1 \Rightarrow W = 7$$

para $U = 1$, $W \geq 4$ logo podem-se perder $(7 - 4 = 3)$ frames mantendo a eficiência a 100% ($U = 1$).



Como para $U = 1 \Rightarrow W = 4$, as respostas do receptor chegam após 4 frames enviadas. Como o Go-Back-ARQ descarta frames corrompidos, apenas vai enviar o REJ(0) quando receber a frame 1, fora de sequência. O REJ(0) chega quando o transmissor já enviou 5 frames, sendo necessário retransmitir todas outras vezes.

2. Go-back-N ARQ

$$R = 256 \text{ kbit/s}$$

$$T_p = 270 \text{ ms}$$

$$L = 2048 \text{ bits}$$

$$a) \text{ Max } R = U \times R$$

$$K = 3 \Rightarrow W = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow W = 7$$

$$T_f = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2048}{256 \times 1000} = \boxed{8 \text{ ms}}$$

$$a = \frac{T_p}{T_f} = \frac{270}{8} = 33,75$$

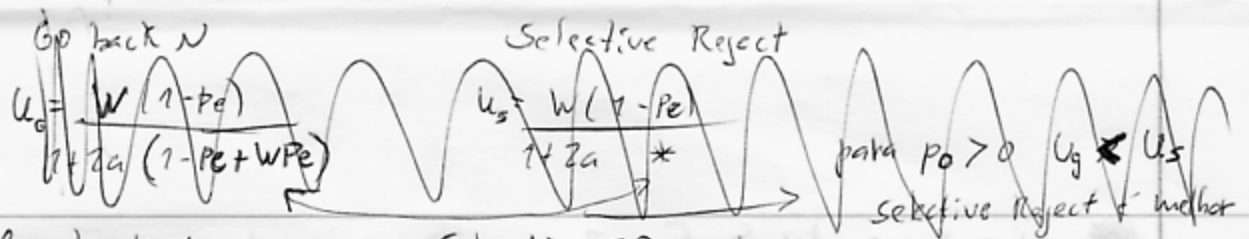
$$1 + 2a = 68,5 \Rightarrow W \ll 1 + 2a$$

$$U = \frac{W}{1 + 2a} = \frac{7}{68,5} \approx 10\%$$

$$\text{Max } R = 0,1 \times 256 \text{ kbit/s} = \boxed{25,6 \text{ kbit/s}}$$

$$\text{Para } U = 1, W \gg 1 + 2a \Rightarrow W \gg 68,5 \Rightarrow \boxed{W \gg 69}$$

$$W = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow 69 = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow K = \log_2(70) \approx 6,125 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 7}$$



~~Go-back-N~~

~~$W < 1+2a$~~

$$U = \frac{W}{1+2a}$$

~~Selective Reject~~

~~$U =$~~

b) Selective Reject

→ T_p muito grande → "a" muito grande
evitar retransmissões
→ W muito elevado

~~W = 2^{k-1}~~

$$W = 2^{k-1} \Rightarrow W = 2^{7-1} = 64$$

$$k = 7$$

$$U = \frac{W}{1+2a}$$

$$Max R = U \times R$$

$$W < 1+2a$$

$$64 < 68,5$$

$$U = \frac{64}{68,5} \approx 93\%$$

$$Max R = 0,93 \times 256 \text{ kbit/s} \approx 238,1 \text{ kbit/s}$$

3) $a = \frac{T_p}{T_f}$

a)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{p1} &= 5 \times 75 = 375 \mu s = 0,375 \text{ ms} \\ T_{p2} &= 5 \times 750 = 3750 \mu s = 3,75 \text{ ms} \\ T_{p3} &= 5 \times 2500 = 12500 \mu s = 12,5 \text{ ms} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0,05 \\ a_2 &= 2,5 \\ a_3 &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{f1} &= L/R_1 = 960/128 \times 1000 = 7,5 \text{ ms} \\ T_{f2} &= L/R_2 = 960/640 \times 1000 = 1,5 \text{ ms} \\ T_{f3} &= L/R_3 = 960/1920 \times 1000 = 0,5 \text{ ms} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Stop & Wait: $U = \frac{1}{1+2a}$

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{1+2 \times 0,05} = 91\%$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{1+2 \times 2,5} = 17\%$$

$$U_3 = \frac{1}{1+2 \times 25} = 2\%$$

b) Caso B → Go-Back-N ("a" pequeno)
Caso C → Selective Reject ("a" grande)

$$U = 1 \Rightarrow W \geq 1 + 2a$$

Caso B:
Go-back-N

$$W \geq 1 + 2 \times 2.5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{W \geq 6}$$

$$W = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = 2^K - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 3}$$

Caso C:
Selective Reject

$$W \geq 1 + 2 \times 2.5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{W \geq 5}$$

$$W = 2^{K-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = 2^{K-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 7}$$

4)

$$T_p = 9 \text{ ms}$$

$$R = 10 \text{ Mbit/s}$$

$$K = 7$$

$$L = 2000 \text{ bits}$$

$$a) T_f = \frac{L}{R} = 0.2 \text{ ms}$$

$$a = \frac{T_p}{T_f} = \frac{9}{0.2} = 45$$

$$\text{Stop \& wait: } U = \frac{1}{1+2a} = \frac{1}{1+2 \times 45} = \boxed{1.1\%}$$

$$R_{\text{max}} = U \times R = 1.1\% \times 10 \text{ Mbit/s} = \boxed{110 \text{ Kbit/s}}$$

$$1 + 2a = 91$$

Go-back-N:

$$W = 2^K - 1 = 2^7 - 1 = 127$$

$$127 > 91 \rightarrow U = 1 = \boxed{100\%}$$

$$R_{\text{max}} = U \times R = 100\% \times 10 \text{ Mbit/s} = \boxed{10 \text{ Mbit/s}}$$

Selective Reject:

$$W = 2^{K-1} = 2^{7-1} = 64$$

$$64 < 91 \rightarrow U = \frac{W}{1+2a} = \frac{64}{91} = \boxed{70\%} \quad R_{\text{max}} = \boxed{7 \text{ Mbit/s}}$$

b) R muito grande : $\left. \begin{array}{l} T_p \text{ igual} \\ T_f \text{ diminui} \end{array} \right\} \text{aumenta}$

para valores de a relativamente elevados, o Selective Reject torna-se a melhor opção, visto ser necessário evitar retransmissões em caso de erro.