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CZ3006 NET CENTRIC COMPUTING ASSIGNMENT 1

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Lab Group: TS2

1 Summary

The main purpose of this lab is to learn the network protocol hierarchy and to handle flow control as well as error control. The main content is to build a sliding window protocol in the provided communication system. The implemented protocol ensures all the required features listed below. The implementation can handle up to quality level 3 of the Network Simulator, which allows transmitting loose and damaged frames.

- a. Full-duplex data communication.
- b. In-order delivery of packets to the network-layer.
- c. Selective repeat retransmission strategy.
- d. Synchronization with the network-layer by granting credits.
- e. Negative acknowledgement.
- f. Separate acknowledgement when the reverse traffic is light or none.

2 Approaches

2.1 Full-duplex data communication

Motivation to implement full-duplex data transmission arises from the necessity to transmit data bi-directionally. It can be achieved by having two separate simplex data channels. However, two separate physical circuits are required to implement them. It is not the ideal case since it leads to waste of bandwidth. The answer to overcome this bottleneck is to utilize a single circuit for transmitting data in both directions. In this assignment, the above idea is realized by having both the sender and receiver in a Single Protocol 6 function as shown below:

```
1  while(true) {
2
3      wait_for_event(event);
4
5      switch (event.type) {
6
7          case (PEvent.NETWORKLAYERREADY): // transmit frame
8              nbuffed++;
9              from_network_layer(out_buf[next_frame_to_send % NR_BUFS])
10             send_frame(PFrame.DATA, next_frame_to_send, frame_exp, out_buf);
11             // slide window
12             next_frame_to_send = (next_frame_to_send + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1);
13             break;
14
15         case (PEvent.FRAMEARRIVAL): // fetch frame
16             from_physical_layer(r);
17             ...
```

The technique of piggybacking is used to let the acknowledgement of the current received frame to piggybacked on to next outgoing frame. So that the data channel could have a better utilization. The code below shows the implementation.

```
1 public void send_frame(int frame_kind, int frame_nr, int frame_exp, Packet buffer
2     []) {
3     ...
4     s.ack = (frame_exp + MAX_SEQ) % (MAX_SEQ + 1);
5     if (frame_kind == PFrame.NAK) {
6         no_nak = false;
7     }
8     to_physical_layer(s);          // transmit the frame
9     ...
10 }
```

2.2 In-order delivery of packets to the network-layer

SWP allows the frames transmitted to the data link layer in a different order, while it still ensures that the packets sent to network layer are in order. This is realized by using sequence number. Those frames with higher sequence number cannot be delivered to the network layer unless all the frames with lower sequence number have been transmitted successfully. The code below shows the implementation.

```
1 //if it's seq is btw the receiver's window
2 // store the incoming frame into the buffer
3 if (between(frame_exp, r.seq, too_far) && (arrived[r.seq % NR_BUFS] == false)){
4     // frames may be accepted in any order
5     arrived[r.seq % NR_BUFS] = true;    // mark buffer as full
6     in_buf[r.seq % NR_BUFS] = r.info;   // insert data into buffer
7
8     // up to the next not received frame
9     while (arrived[frame_exp % NR_BUFS]){
10         // pass frames and advance window
11         to_network_layer(in_buf[frame_exp % NR_BUFS]);
12         no_nak = true; // allow the protocol to receive NAK
13         arrived[frame_exp % NR_BUFS] = false;
14         // advance lower edge of receiver's window
15         frame_exp = (frame_exp + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1);
16         // advance upper edge of receiver's window
17         too_far = (too_far + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1);
18         start_ack_timer();
19     }
20 }
```

2.3 Selective repeat retransmission strategy

Unlike *go back n*, the selective repeat retransmission strategy only requires for the retransmission of the damaged or lost frames, rather than discarding any other subsequent correct frames. The code below shows the implementation.

```

1  case (PEvent.FRAMEARRIVAL):
2      from_physical_layer(r);    // fetch frame
3      if (PFrame.KIND[r.kind].equals("DATA")){
4          // send NAK if it's not the expected frame
5          if ((r.seq != frame_exp) && no_nak)
6              send_frame(PFrame.NAK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
7          else
8              start_ack_timer();
9          // up to the next not received frame
10         while (arrived[frame_exp % NR_BUFS]){
11             // pass frames and advance window
12             ...
13         }
14         ...
15     case (PEvent.CKSUMERR):
16         if (no_nak)
17             // damaged frame, so send NAK
18             send_frame(PFrame.NAK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
19         break;

```

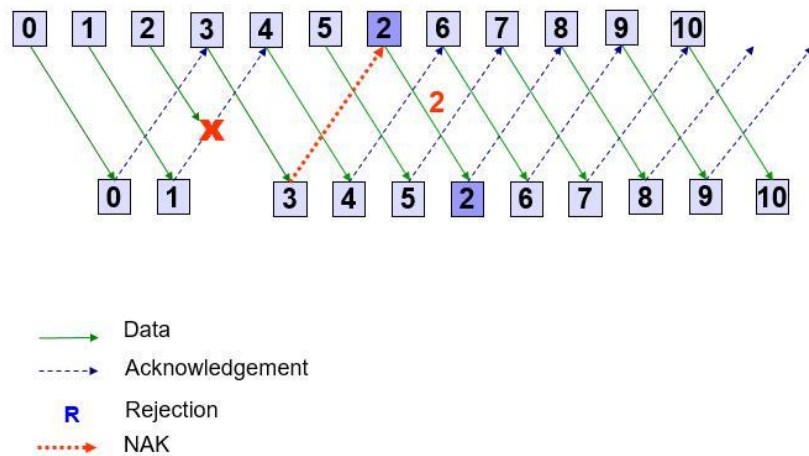


Figure: Selective Repeat Retransmission Strategy

2.4 Synchronization with the network-layer by granting credit

At first, the credit granted to network layer is equal to the window size of the receiver. Once the sender is acknowledged by a successful send, one credit is granted to the network layer. Otherwise, the network layer is enabled for sending data. The code below shows the implementation.

```

1  enable_network_layer(NR_BUFS);
2  ...
3  while (between(ack_exp, r.ack, next_frame_to_send)){
4      nbuffered --;
5      // frame arrive intact so stop the timers
6      stop_timer(ack_exp % NR_BUFS);
7      // advance the lower edge of the sender's window
8      ack_exp = (ack_exp + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1);
9      enable_network_layer(1);    // get credit
10 }

```

2.5 Negative acknowledgement

When the receiver receives a damaged frame or an unexpected error, the receiver would send back a negative acknowledgement instead of the normal one, to inform the sender to resend the corresponding frame. The code below shows the implementation.

```
1  // send NAK if it's not the expected frame
2  if ((r.seq != frame_exp) && no_nak)
3      send_frame(PFrame.NAK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
4
5      ...
6
7  case (PEvent.CKSUMERR):
8      if (no_nak)
9          // damaged frame, so send NAK
10         send_frame(PFrame.NAK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
11         break;
```

2.6 Separate acknowledgement when the reverse traffic is light or none

Sometimes, the sender might wait until timeout for the acknowledgement. This is inefficient. A better way to resolve this problem is to introduce a timer for the acknowledgement. When a frame is received successfully, start the timer. When the timer times out, transmit the acknowledgement again. The code below shows the implementation.

```
1  case (PEvent.FRAMEARRIVAL):
2      from_physical_layer(r);    // fetch frame
3      if (PFrame.KIND[r.kind].equals("DATA")){
4          // send NAK if it's not the expected frame
5          if ((r.seq != frame_exp) && no_nak)
6              send_frame(PFrame.NAK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
7          else    // start the timer for acknowledgement
8              start_ack_timer();
9      ...
10 case (PEvent.TIMEOUT):
11     // the sender doesnt receive any ack for the data, so resend the data
12     send_frame(PFrame.DATA, oldest_frame, frame_exp, out_buf);
13     break;
```

3 Source Code

The following is the source code for the sliding window protocol implementation - SWP.java.

```
1 import java.util.Timer;
2 import java.util.TimerTask;
3
4 /*=====
5  *   File: SWP.java
6  *   *
7  *   This class implements the sliding window protocol
8  *   Used by VMach class
9  *   Uses the following classes: SWE, Packet, PFrame, PEvent,
10  *   *
11  *   Author: Professor SUN Chengzheng
12  *   School of Computer Engineering
13  *   Nanyang Technological University
14  *   Singapore 639798
15  *=====*/
16
17 public class SWP {
18
19     /*=====
20     the following are provided, do not change them!!
21     =====*/
22     //the following are protocol constants.
23     public static final int MAX_SEQ = 7;
24     public static final int NR_BUFS = (MAX_SEQ + 1) / 2;
25
26     // the following are protocol variables
27     private int oldest_frame = 0;
28     private PEvent event = new PEvent();
29     private Packet out_buf[] = new Packet[NR_BUFS];
30
31     //the following are used for simulation purpose only
32     private SWE swe = null;
33     private String sid = null;
34
35     //Constructor
36     public SWP(SWE sw, String s){
37         swe = sw;
38         sid = s;
39     }
40
41     //the following methods are all protocol related
42     private void init(){
43         for (int i = 0; i < NR_BUFS; i++){
44             out_buf[i] = new Packet();
45         }
46     }
47
48     private void wait_for_event(PEvent e){
49         swe.wait_for_event(e); //may be blocked
50         oldest_frame = e.seq; //set timeout frame seq
51     }
52
53     private void enable_network_layer(int nr_of_bufs) {
54         //network layer is permitted to send if credit is available
55         swe.grant_credit(nr_of_bufs);
56     }
57
58     private void from_network_layer(Packet p) {
59         swe.from_network_layer(p);
60     }
61
62     private void to_network_layer(Packet packet) {
63         swe.to_network_layer(packet);
64     }
65
66     private void to_physical_layer(PFrame fm) {
67         System.out.println("SWP: Sending frame: seq = " + fm.seq +
68             " ack = " + fm.ack + " kind = " +
69             PFrame.KIND[fm.kind] + " info = " + fm.info.data );
70         System.out.flush();
71         swe.to_physical_layer(fm);
72     }
73 }
```

```

72     }
73
74     private void from_physical_layer(PFrame fm) {
75         PFrame fm1 = swe.from_physical_layer();
76         fm.kind = fm1.kind;
77         fm.seq = fm1.seq;
78         fm.ack = fm1.ack;
79         fm.info = fm1.info;
80     }
81
82
83     /*-----*/
84     implement your Protocol Variables and Methods below :
85     /*-----*/
86
87     private boolean no_nak = true;
88     private Timer[] timer = new Timer[NR_BUFS];
89     private Timer ack_timer = new Timer();
90
91     public boolean between(int a, int b, int c){
92         return ((a <= b) && (b < c)) || ((c < a) && (a <= b)) || ((b < c) && (c < a));
93     }
94
95     public void send_frame(int frame_kind, int frame_nr, int frame_exp, Packet buffer
96         []){
97         // create a new frame for outbound frame
98         PFrame s = new PFrame();
99         // define the kind of this frame
100        s.kind = frame_kind;
101        if (frame_kind == PFrame.DATA){
102            s.info = buffer[frame_nr % NR_BUFS];
103        }
104        s.seq = frame_nr;
105        s.ack = (frame_exp + MAX_SEQ) % (MAX_SEQ + 1);
106        if (frame_kind == PFrame.NAK) {
107            no_nak = false;
108        }
109        to_physical_layer(s); // transmit the frame
110        if (frame_kind == PFrame.DATA) {
111            start_timer(frame_nr);
112        }
113        stop_ack_timer();
114    }
115
116    public void protocol6() {
117        // outgoing frame's ack number from the inbound data
118        int ack_exp = 0; // lower edge of the sender's window
119        // expected frame's seq from the inbound data
120        int frame_exp = 0; // lower edge of the receiver's window
121        int next_frame_to_send = 0; // upper edge of the sender's window
122        int too_far = NR_BUFS; // upper edge of the receiver's window
123        PFrame r = new PFrame(); // frame for receiving input
124        Packet in_buf[] = new Packet[NR_BUFS]; // buffer for inbound data
125        boolean arrived[] = new boolean[NR_BUFS]; // arrive or not
126        int nbuffered = 0;
127
128        enable_network_layer(NR_BUFS);
129
130        for (int i = 0; i < NR_BUFS; i++){
131            arrived[i] = false; // nothing arrives at first
132            in_buf[i] = new Packet(); // initialization of in_buf
133        }
134
135        init(); // initialization of out_buff
136    }

```



```

136 while(true) {
137
138     wait_for_event(event);
139
140     switch (event.type) {
141
142         case (PEvent.NETWORKLAYER_READY):
143             nbuffered++;
144             from_network_layer(out_buf[next_frame_to_send % NR_BUFS]); // fetch
data
145             send_frame(PFrame.DATA, next_frame_to_send, frame_exp, out_buf); // send
data
146             next_frame_to_send = (next_frame_to_send + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1); // slide
window
147             break;
148
149         case (PEvent.FRAMEARRIVAL):
150             from_physical_layer(r); // fetch frame
151             if (PFrame.KIND[r.kind].equals("DATA")){
152                 // send NAK if it's not the expected frame
153                 if ((r.seq != frame_exp) && no_nak)
154                     send_frame(PFrame.NAK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
155                 // start the timer for acknowledgement, in case there is no outgoing
frame that can be piggybacked
156                 else
157                     start_ack_timer();
158
159                 // store the incoming frame into the buffer if it's seq is btw the
receiver's window
160                 if (between(frame_exp, r.seq, too_far) && (arrived[r.seq % NR_BUFS] ==
false)){
161                     // frames may be accepted in any order
162                     arrived[r.seq % NR_BUFS] = true; // mark buffer as full
163                     in_buf[r.seq % NR_BUFS] = r.info; // insert data into buffer
164
165                     // up to the next not received frame
166                     while (arrived[frame_exp % NR_BUFS]){
167                         // pass frames and advance window
168                         to_network_layer(in_buf[frame_exp % NR_BUFS]);
169                         no_nak = true; // allow the protocol to receive NAK
170                         arrived[frame_exp % NR_BUFS] = false;
171                         frame_exp = (frame_exp + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1); // advance lower edge
of receiver's window
172                         too_far = (too_far + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1); // advance upper edge
of receiver's window
173                         start_ack_timer();
174                     }
175                 }
176             }
177
178             // if receive a NAK signal
179             if (PFrame.KIND[r.kind].equals("NAK") && between(ack_exp, (r.ack+1)%(
MAX_SEQ+1), next_frame_to_send)){
180                 // resend the frame
181                 send_frame(PFrame.DATA, (r.ack + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1), frame_exp, out_buf)
;
182             }
183
184             while (between(ack_exp, r.ack, next_frame_to_send)){
185                 nbuffered--;
186                 stop_timer(ack_exp % NR_BUFS); // frame arrive intact so stop the
timers
187                 ack_exp = (ack_exp + 1) % (MAX_SEQ + 1); // advance the lower edge of
the sender's window
188                 enable_network_layer(1); // get credit

```



```

189     }
190     break;
191
192     case (PEvent.CKSUMERR):
193         if (no_nak)
194             // damaged frame, so send NAK
195             send_frame(PFrame.NAK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
196         break;
197
198     case (PEvent.TIMEOUT):
199         // the sender doesnt receive any ack for the data, so resend the data
200         send_frame(PFrame.DATA, oldest_frame, frame_exp, out_buf);
201         break;
202
203     case (PEvent.ACK_TIMEOUT):
204         // ack timer expired, send ack again
205         send_frame(PFrame.ACK, 0, frame_exp, out_buf);
206         break;
207
208     default:
209         System.out.println("SWP: undefined event type = " + event.type);
210         System.out.flush();
211     } // end of switch
212 }
213 }
214
215 /* Note: when start_timer() and stop_timer() are called,
216    the "seq" parameter must be the sequence number, rather
217    than the index of the timer array,
218    of the frame associated with this timer,
219    */
220
221 private void start_timer(int seq) {
222     // stop the previous indicated timer
223     stop_timer(seq);
224     // create new timer for sending frames
225     timer[seq % NR_BUFS] = new Timer();
226     // schedule the task for execution after 500 ms
227     timer[seq % NR_BUFS].schedule(new FrameTask(seq), 500);
228 }
229
230 private void stop_timer(int seq) {
231     try{
232         timer[seq % NR_BUFS].cancel();
233     } catch(Exception e) {}
234 }
235
236 private void start_ack_timer() {
237     stop_ack_timer();
238     ack_timer = new Timer();
239     ack_timer.schedule(new AckTask(), 300);
240 }
241
242 private void stop_ack_timer() {
243     try{
244         ack_timer.cancel();
245     } catch(Exception e) {}
246 }
247
248 class AckTask extends TimerTask {
249     @Override
250     public void run(){
251         swe.generate_acktimeout_event();
252     }
253 }

```

4 Testing

4.1 Running Progress

The protocol was tested on all the three quality levels and all the testing were passed. The following images shows the running process for the two virtual machines under quality level 3

```
└─$ java VMach 1
VMach is making a connection with NetSim...
VMach(52753) <====> NetSim(ZWLori-MAC.local/10.27.156.11:54321)
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 0      this is a test from site 1
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 1      the 2nd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 2      the 3rd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 3      the 4th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = NAK info =          ]
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 0      this is a test from site 1
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 1      the 2nd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 2      the 3rd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 3      the 4th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 0      this is a test from site 1
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 4      the 5th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 5 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 5      the 6th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 6 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 6      the 7th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 3      the 4th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 7      the 8th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 8      the 9th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 9      the 10th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 6 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 6      the 7th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 7      the 8th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 8      the 9th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 9      the 10th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 3 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 6 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 6      the 7th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 3 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 10     the 11th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 11     the 12th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 8      the 9th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 9      the 10th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 12     the 13th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 5 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 13     the 14th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 6 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 14     the 15th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 11     the 12th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 15     the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 12     the 13th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 16     the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 17     the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 18     the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 15     the 16th line
```

Figure 1: Virtual Machine 1 Part 1

```

SWP: Sending frame: seq = 6 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 14      the 15th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 11      the 12th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 12      the 13th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 16      the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 17      the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 18      the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 17      the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 16      the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 18      the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 2 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 17      the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 18      the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 16      the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 18      the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 17      the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 16      the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 18      the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 17      the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 16      the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 4 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 18      the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 17      the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 16      the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 18      the 19th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 17      the 18th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 16      the 17th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 0 kind = DATA info = 15      the 16th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 4 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 6 kind = DATA info = 19      the 20th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 6 kind = DATA info = 20      the 21th line

```

Figure 2: Virtual Machine 1 Part 2


```

ve/cz3006/ass1
└─$ java VMach 2
VMach is making a connection with NetSim...
VMach(52770) <==> NetSim(ZWLori-MAC.local/10.27.156.11:54321)
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 0      this is a test from site 2
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 1      the 2nd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 2      the 3rd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 3      the 4th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 3      the 4th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 2      the 3rd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 0      this is a test from site 2
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 1      the 2nd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 2 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 2 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 3      the 4th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 2      the 3rd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 1      the 2nd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 0      this is a test from site 2
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 5 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 3      the 4th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 1      the 2nd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 2      the 3rd line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 5 kind = DATA info = 0      this is a test from site 2
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 5 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 4      the 5th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 5 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 5      the 6th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 6 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 6      the 7th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 7      the 8th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 7 kind = DATA info = 4      the 5th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 7 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 2 kind = ACK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 2 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 6 ack = 2 kind = DATA info = 6      the 7th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 2 kind = DATA info = 4      the 5th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 7 ack = 2 kind = DATA info = 7      the 8th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 5 ack = 2 kind = DATA info = 5      the 6th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 8      the 9th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 1 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 9      the 10th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 2 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 10     the 11th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 3 ack = 3 kind = DATA info = 11     the 12th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 3 kind = NAK info =
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 4 ack = 6 kind = DATA info = 12     the 13th line
SWP: Sending frame: seq = 0 ack = 6 kind = NAK info =

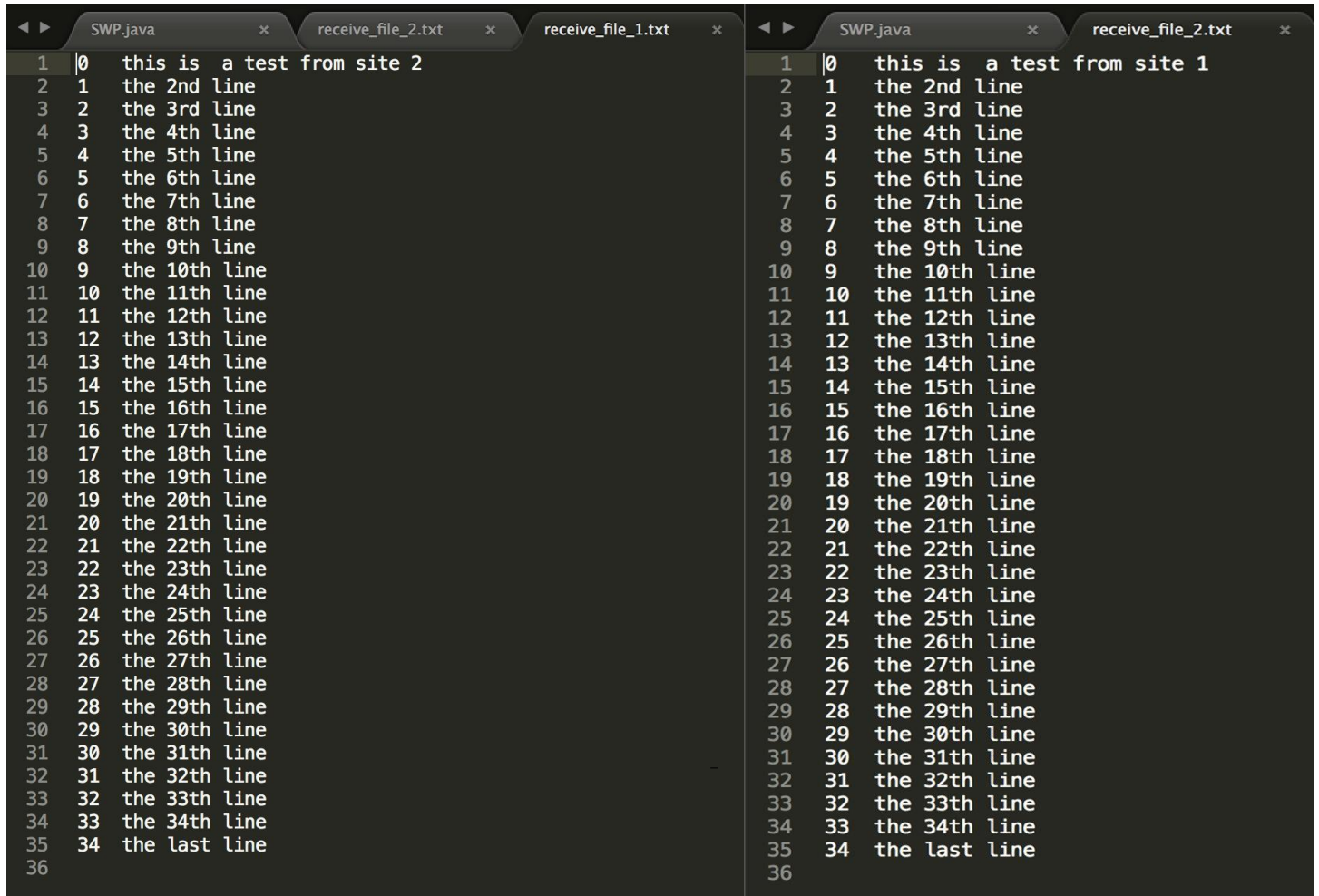
```

Figure 4: Virtual Machine 2 Part 1

[illegible]

4.2 Final Result

The following images show the contents of the receiving files after the transmission progress.



```
SWP.java x receive_file_2.txt x receive_file_1.txt x
1 |0 this is a test from site 2
2 |1 the 2nd line
3 |2 the 3rd line
4 |3 the 4th line
5 |4 the 5th line
6 |5 the 6th line
7 |6 the 7th line
8 |7 the 8th line
9 |8 the 9th line
10 |9 the 10th line
11 |10 the 11th line
12 |11 the 12th line
13 |12 the 13th line
14 |13 the 14th line
15 |14 the 15th line
16 |15 the 16th line
17 |16 the 17th line
18 |17 the 18th line
19 |18 the 19th line
20 |19 the 20th line
21 |20 the 21th line
22 |21 the 22th line
23 |22 the 23th line
24 |23 the 24th line
25 |24 the 25th line
26 |25 the 26th line
27 |26 the 27th line
28 |27 the 28th line
29 |28 the 29th line
30 |29 the 30th line
31 |30 the 31th line
32 |31 the 32th line
33 |32 the 33th line
34 |33 the 34th line
35 |34 the last line
36

SWP.java x receive_file_2.txt x
1 |0 this is a test from site 1
2 |1 the 2nd line
3 |2 the 3rd line
4 |3 the 4th line
5 |4 the 5th line
6 |5 the 6th line
7 |6 the 7th line
8 |7 the 8th line
9 |8 the 9th line
10 |9 the 10th line
11 |10 the 11th line
12 |11 the 12th line
13 |12 the 13th line
14 |13 the 14th line
15 |14 the 15th line
16 |15 the 16th line
17 |16 the 17th line
18 |17 the 18th line
19 |18 the 19th line
20 |19 the 20th line
21 |20 the 21th line
22 |21 the 22th line
23 |22 the 23th line
24 |23 the 24th line
25 |24 the 25th line
26 |25 the 26th line
27 |26 the 27th line
28 |27 the 28th line
29 |28 the 29th line
30 |29 the 30th line
31 |30 the 31th line
32 |31 the 32th line
33 |32 the 33th line
34 |33 the 34th line
35 |34 the last line
36
```

Figure: Receive_file_1.txt

Figure: Receive_file_2.txt

Since the text in receive_file_1.txt represents the content received by Virtual Machine 1, it should be the same as the content in the sending_file from Virtual Machine 2. Similarly, what Virtual Machine 2 receives should be the same as the one stored in send_file_1.txt. As shown in the screen-shots, the result for the transmission is exactly as expected.

Appendix

The contents from the following websites help reinforce my understanding in doing this assignment.

1. <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/24204/network-layer>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sliding_window_protocol
3. <http://techdifferences.com/difference-between-go-back-n-and-selective-repeat-protocol.html>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_link_layer
5. http://www.ccs-labs.org/teaching/rn/animations/gbn_sr/