Forouzan

第八章

交换

Figure 8.1 交换网络

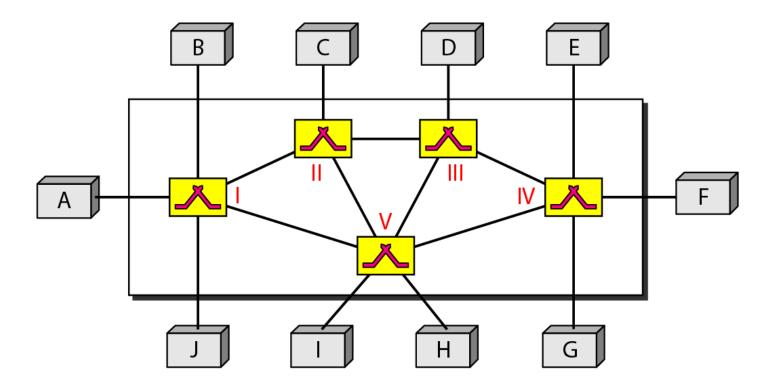
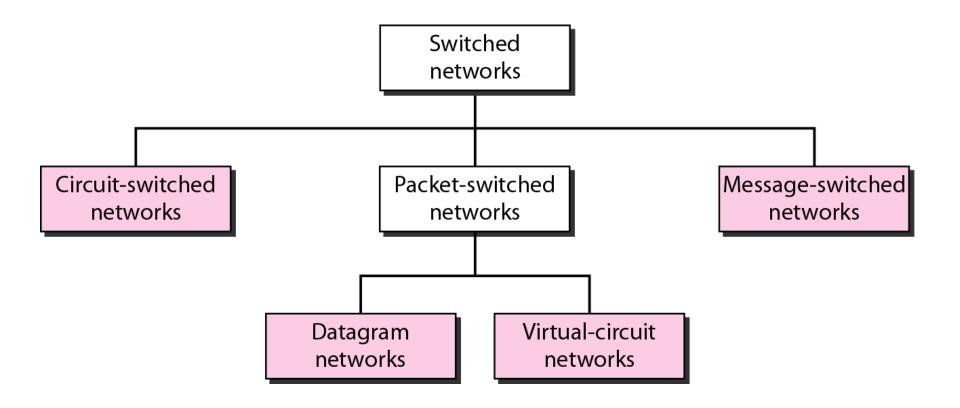


Figure 8.2 交换网络分类法



8-1 电路交换网络

电路交换网络是由物理链路连接的一组交换机组成的。两个站点间的连接由一条或多条链路组成的专用路径来实现。然而每次连接仅使用每条链路上的一条专用通道。通常每条链路用FDM或TDM划分成n个通道。

本节主题:

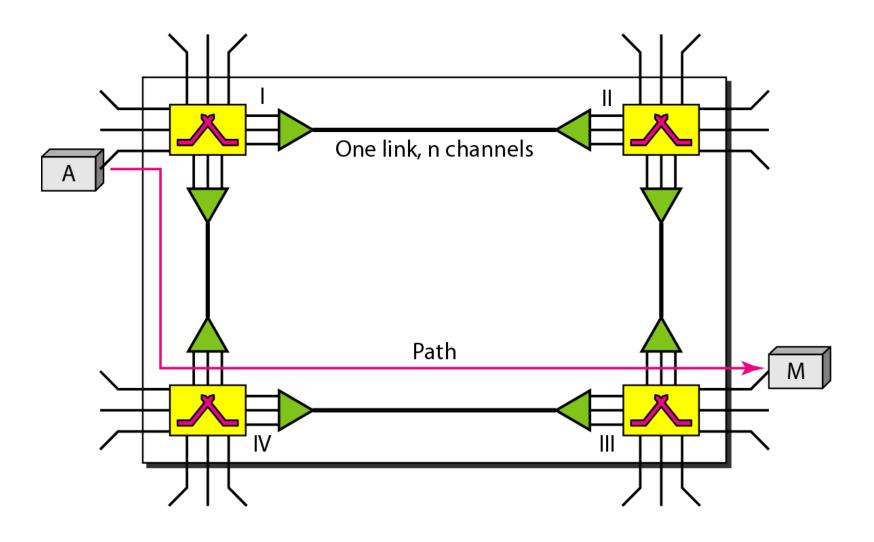
三个阶段 效率 延迟 电话网中的电路交换技术

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注意

电路交换网络由物理链路连接的一组交换机组成,每条链路被分成了n个通道。

Figure 8.3 一个普通的电路交换网





注意

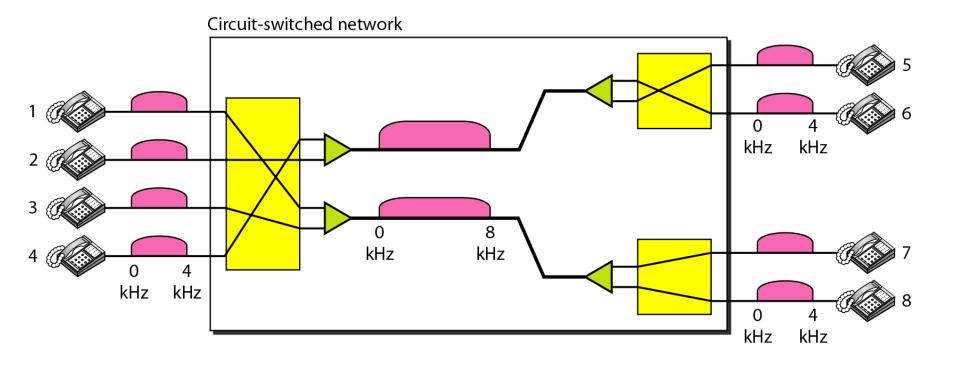
在电路交换中,建立阶段必须预留资源,以作为整个数据传输间的专用资源直到拆除阶段。

Example 8.1



作为一个简单的例子,让我们考察在一个小范围内连 接八台电话机的电路交换网络,其通信通过4kHz的语 音通道,假定每条链路用FDM连接最大语音通道是两 个,每条链路带宽为8kHz,图8.4表示了电话机1连接 到电话机7,电话机2连接到电话机5,电话机3连接到 电话机8和电话机4连接到电话机6的情况。当然,当新 连接发生时,情况会有变化。交换机控制这些链接。

Figure 8.4 例8.1 所用的电路交换网



Example 8.2

作为另一个例子,考虑某个私人公司两个远程办公室 计算机的连接,办公室从通信服务提供商租用T-1专用 线连接这些计算机。在这个网络中,有两台4*8(4输 入8输出)交换机。每台交换机中4个输出端与输入端 重叠以允许同一办公室的计算机之间通信,另外4个输 出端允许两个办公室间通信。图8.5表示了这个情况。

Figure 8.5 例8.2 所用的电路交换网

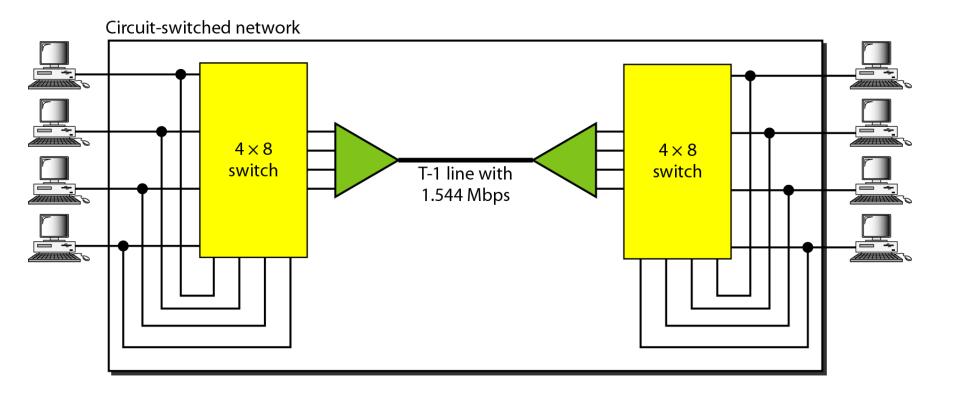
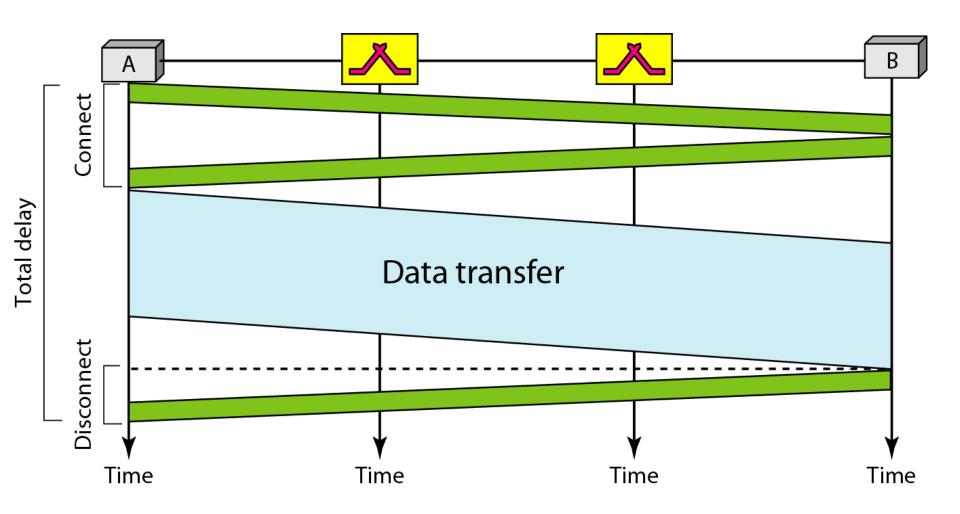


Figure 8.6 电路交换网中的延迟



注意

在传统电话网物理层的交换采用电路交换的方法。

8-2 数据报网络

在数据通信中,我们需要从一个端系统发送报文到 另一个端系统。如果经过分组交换网传送报文,则 报文必须划分为一些固定长短的分组或可变长的分 组,分组长度由网络和控制协议决定。

本节主题:

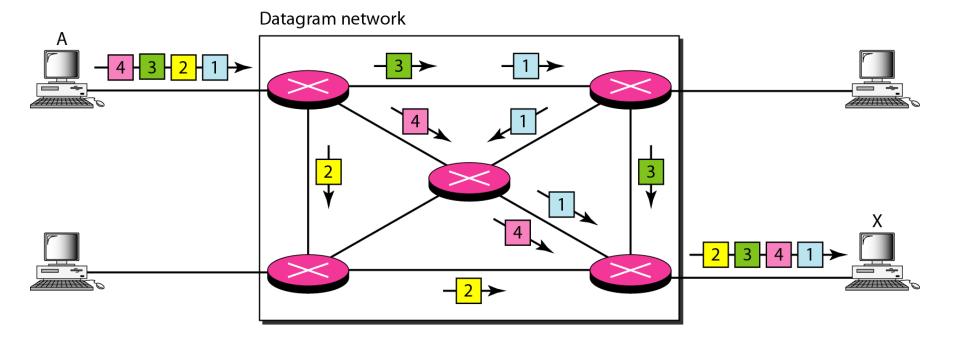
路由表 效率 延迟 因特网中的数据报网

8.14

注意

在分组交换网中,不存在资源预留,资源按需分配。

Figure 8.7 有4个交换机(路由器)的数据报网



Datagram Diagram

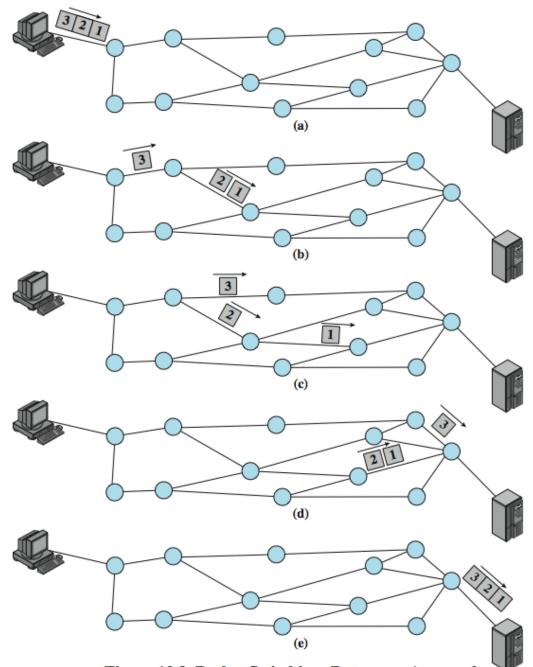


Figure 10.9 Packet Switching: Datagram Approach

Figure 8.8 数据报网中的路由表

Destination address			Output port		
1232 4150 : 9130			1 2 :		
1	1				4
	2		3		

注意

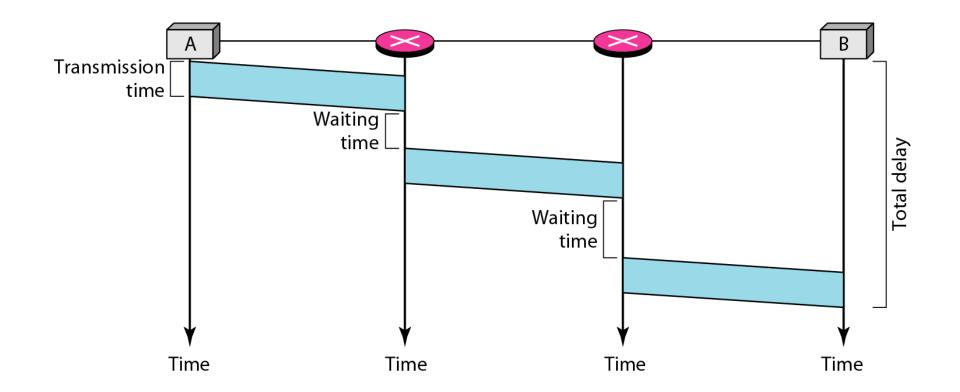
数据报网中的交换机使用基于目的地址的路由表。

-

注意

数据报网分组的头部中的目的地址在分组传送期间保持不变。

Figure 8.9 数据报网中的延迟





注意

因特网在网络层用数据报方法对分组进行交换。

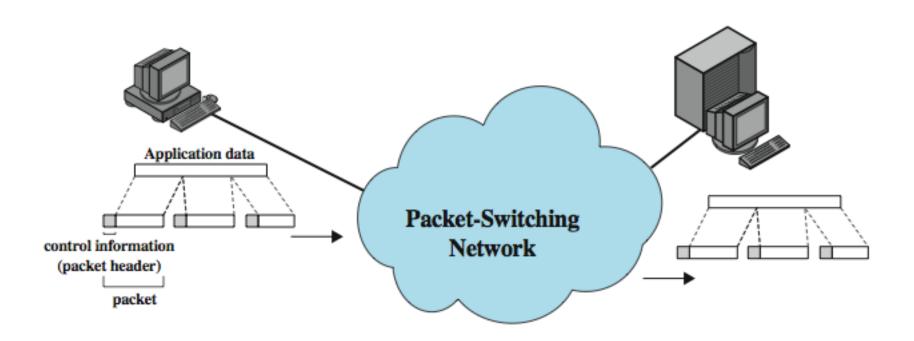
8-3 虚电路网络

虚电路网络是结合电路交换网络和数据报网络的产物,它具有两者的某些特征。

本节主题:

编址 三个阶段 效率 延迟 广域网中电路交换技术

Packet Switching



Packet Size

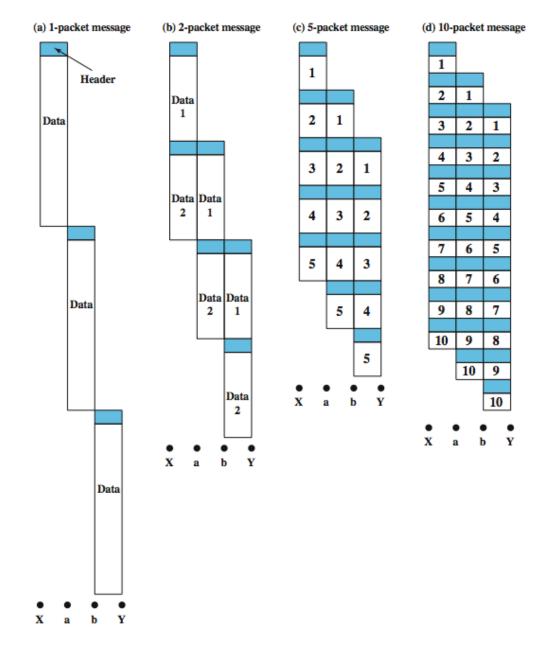
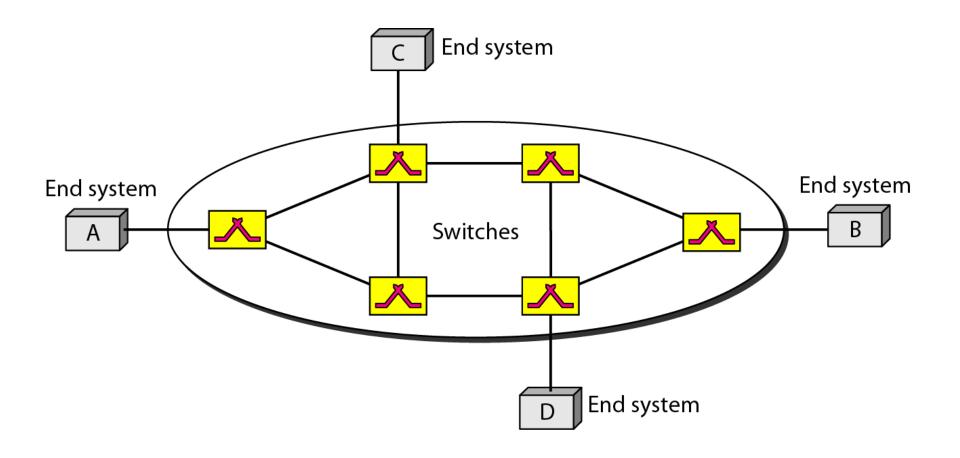


Figure 8.10 虚电路网络



Virtual Circuit Diagram

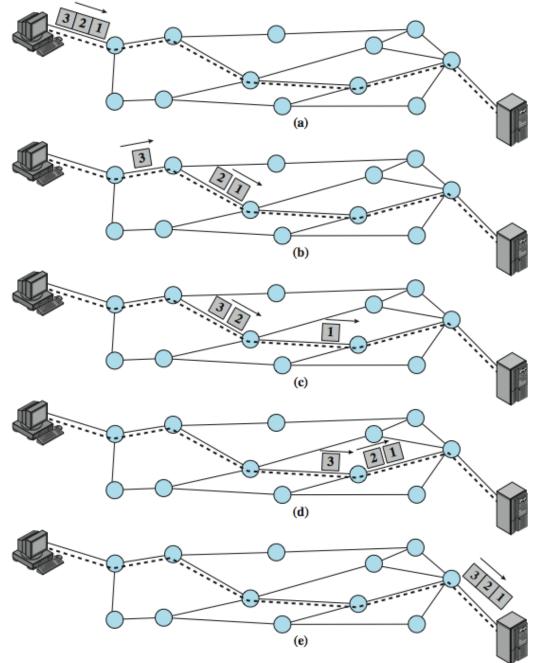


Figure 10.10 Packet Switching: Virtual-Circuit Approach

Figure 8.11 虚电路标识符

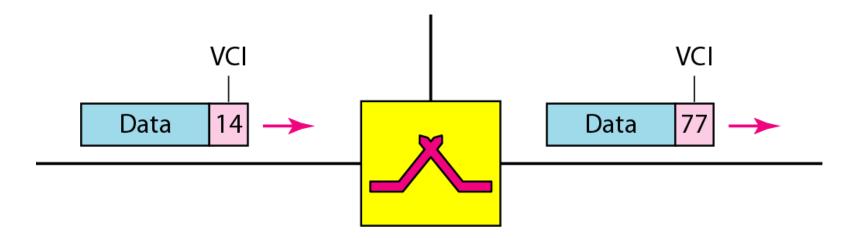


Figure 8.12 虚电路网络中交换机和表

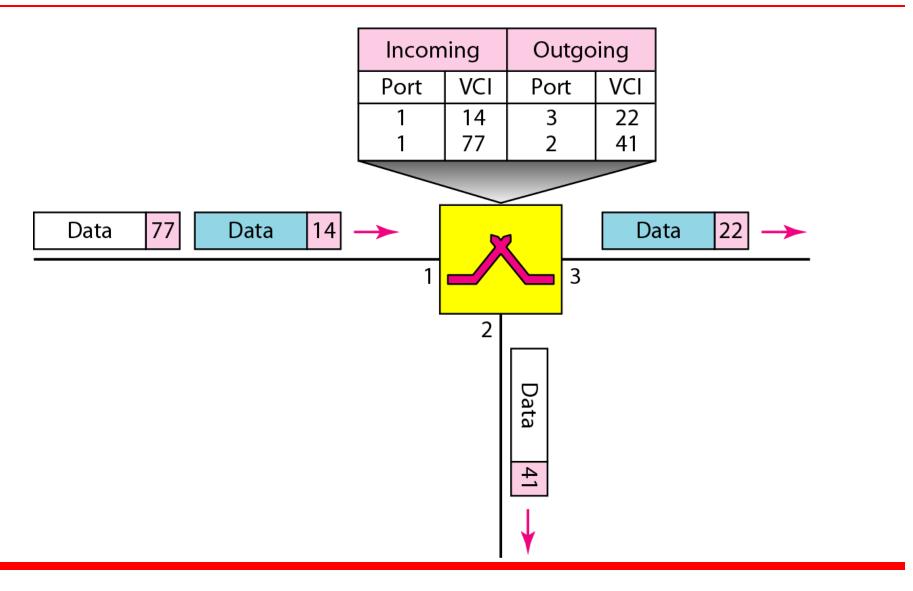


Figure 8.13 源端到目的端的数据传输

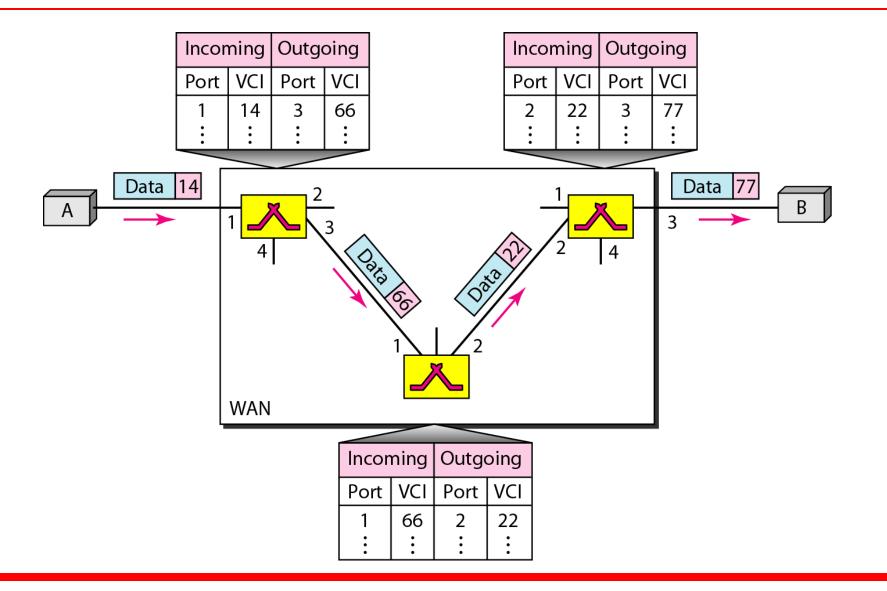


Figure 8.14 虚电路交换网中的连接请求

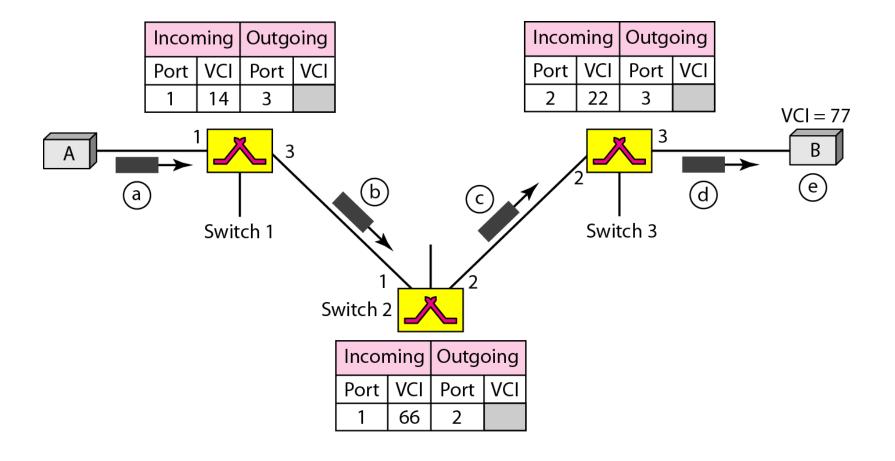
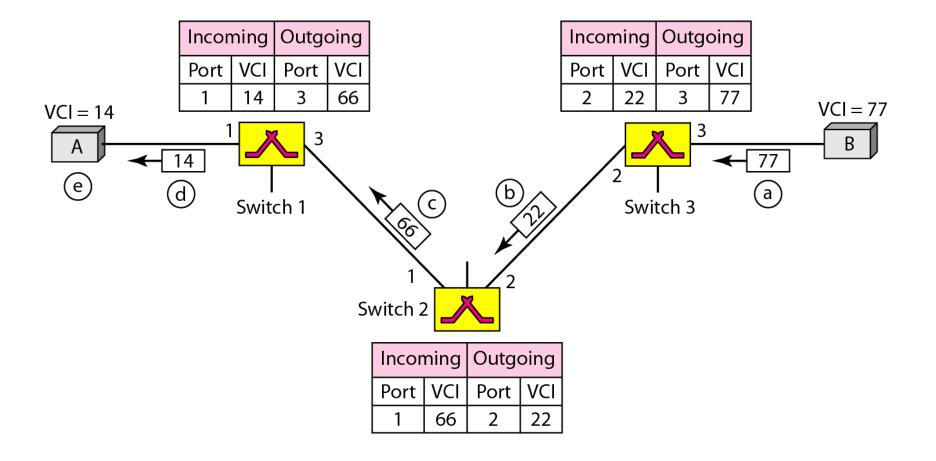


Figure 8.15 虚电路交换网中的建立确认

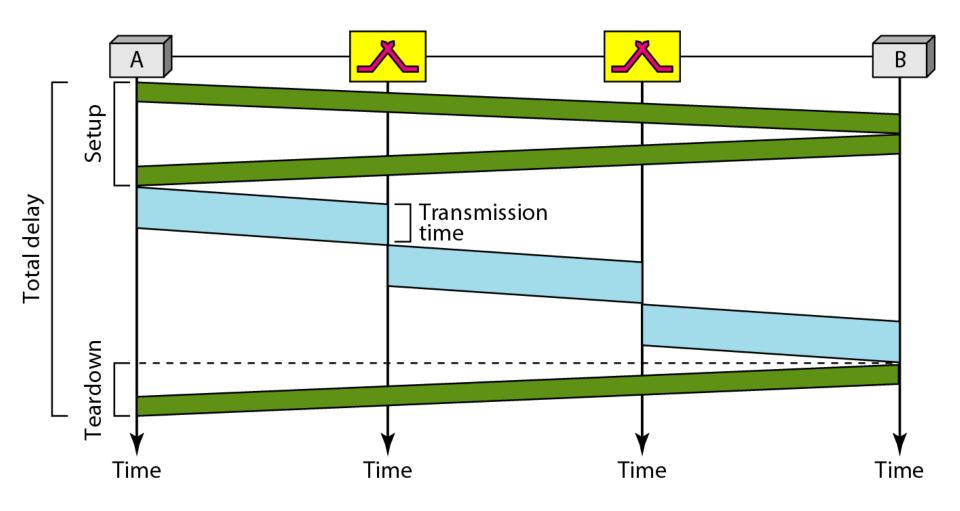


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注意

在虚电路交换中,属于相同源端和目的端的所有分组都按同一路径传送;但如果资源按需分配,分组达到目的端可能有不同延迟。

Figure 8.16 虚电路网络延迟



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注意

在交换广域网中,数据链路层通常采用虚电路技术实现。

8-4 交换机结构

在电路交换网和分组交换网中,我们使用交换机。 本节讨论每种类型网络所用的交换机结构。

本节主题:

电路交换机的结构分组交换机的结构

Figure 8.17 3输入4输出的纵横制交换机

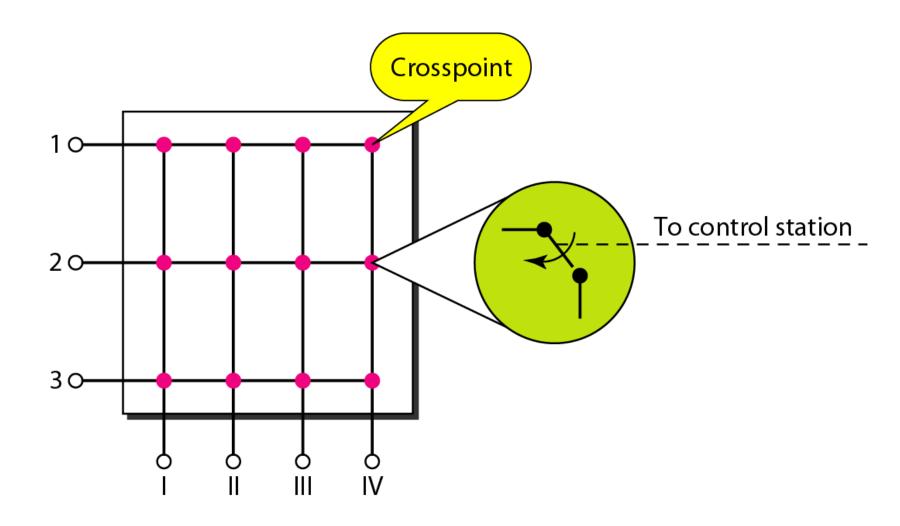
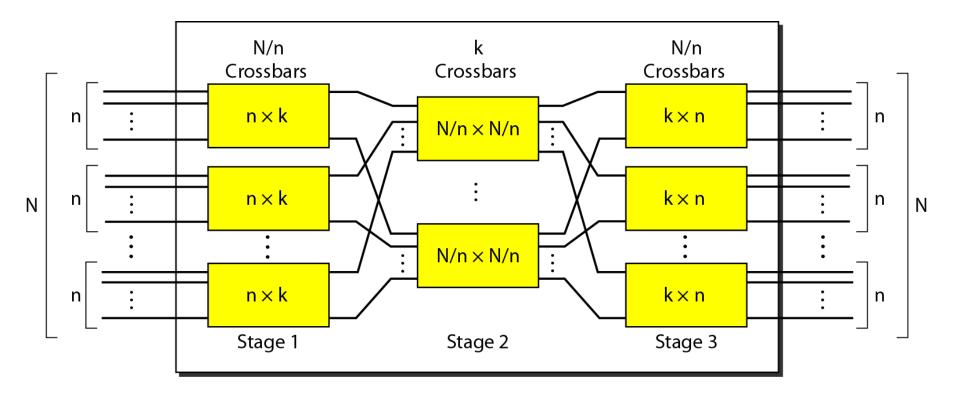


Figure 8.18 多级交换机



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注意

在一个三级交换机中,总的交叉点个数是 $2kN + k(N/n)^2$

它比单级交换机的交叉点个数 (N²)小了许多

注意

根据 Clos 准则:

$$n = (N/2)^{1/2}$$

$$k > 2n - 1$$

总的交叉点个数≥4N [(2N)1/2-1]

Figure 8.19 时隙互换

时分交换机

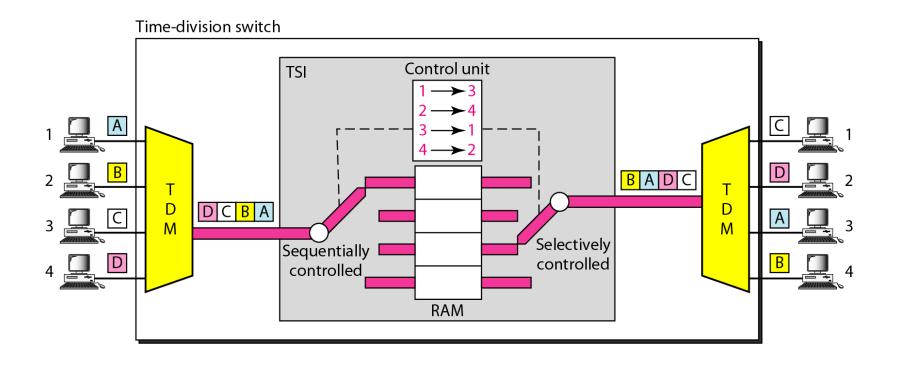


Figure 8.20 时间-空间-时间交换机

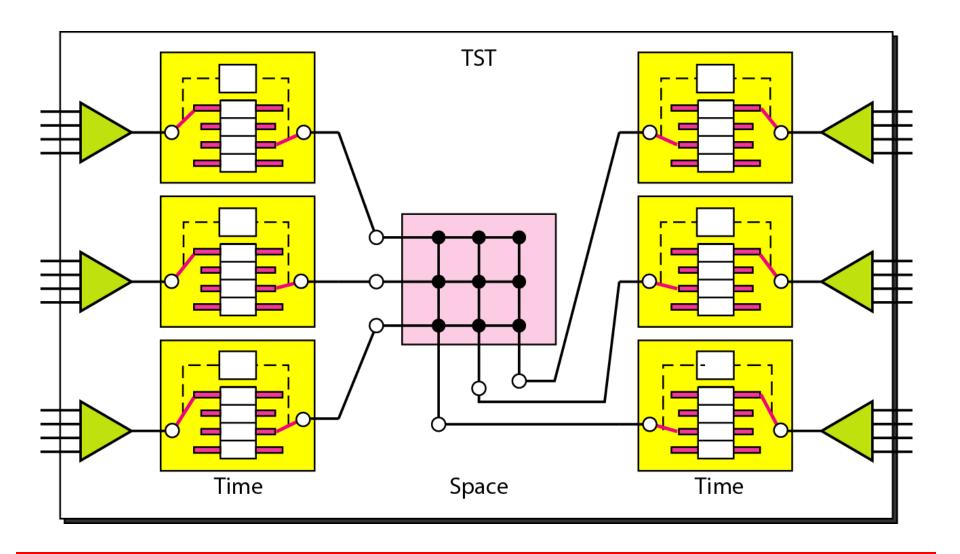


Figure 8.21 分组交换机组成部分

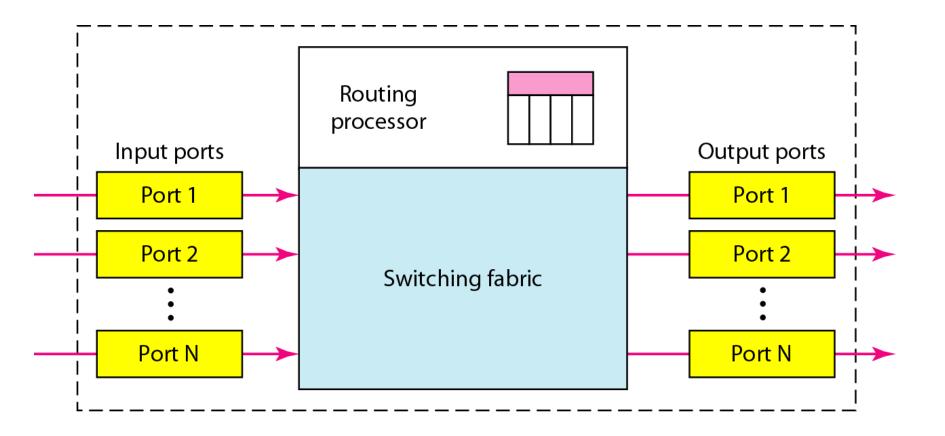


Figure 8.22 输入端口

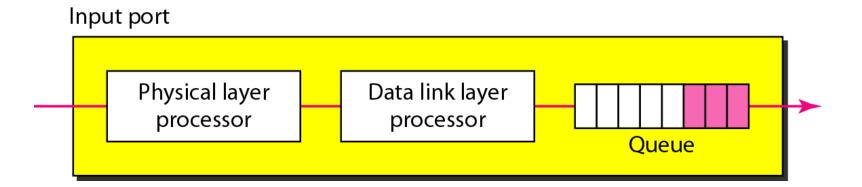


Figure 8.23 输出端口

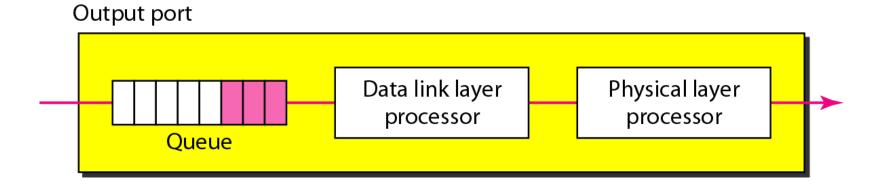
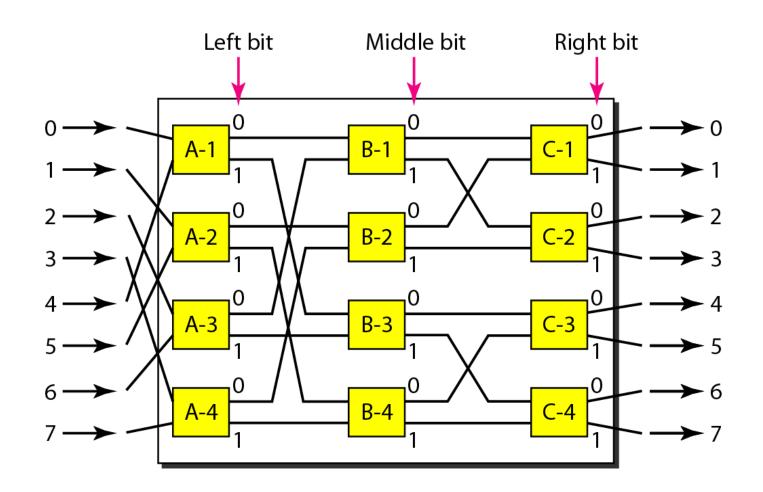


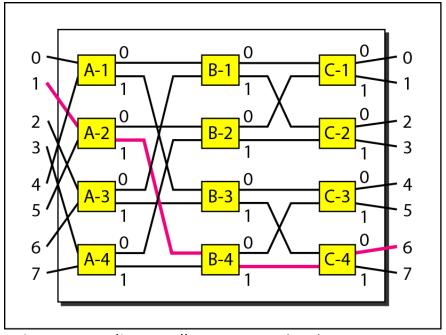
Figure 8.24 banyan 交换机

8.46

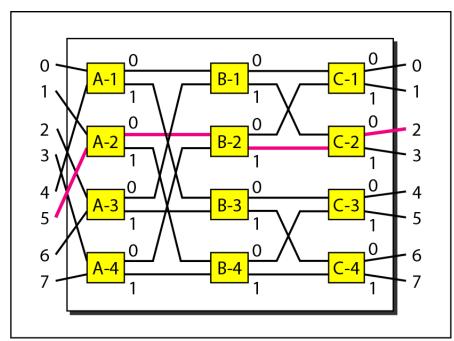


n个输入,n个输出,有log₂n级,每级有n/2个微交换

Figure 8.25 Banyan 交换机路由实例

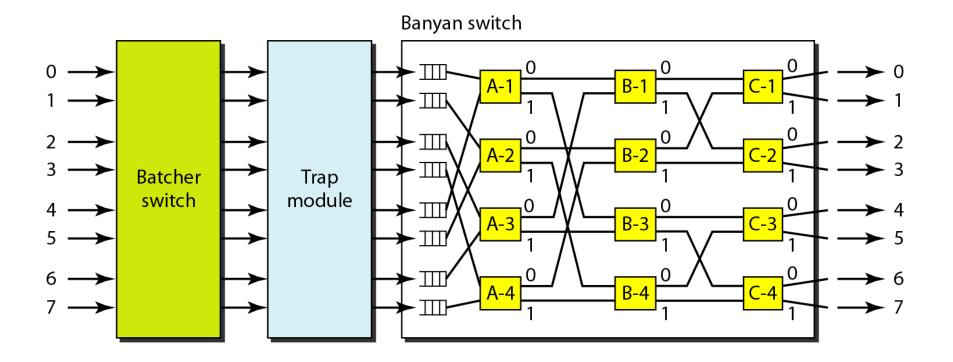


a. Input 1 sending a cell to output 6 (110)



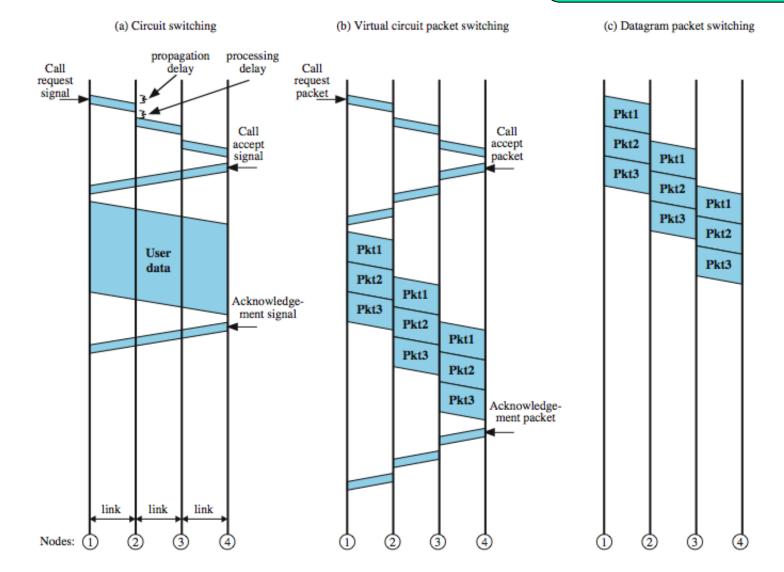
b. Input 5 sending a cell to output 2 (010)

Figure 8.26 Batcher-banyan交换机



Event Timing





Problems

Define the following parameters for a switching network:

N = number of hops between two given end systems

L =message length in bits

B = data rate, in bits per second (bps), on all links

P =fixed packet size, in bits

H = overhead (header) bits per packet

S = call setup time (circuit switching or virtual circuit) in seconds

D =propagation delay per hop in seconds

a. For N = 4, L = 3200, B = 9600, P = 1024, H = 16, S = 0.2, D = 0.001, compute the end-to-end delay for circuit switching, virtual circuit packet switching, and datagram packet switching. Assume that there are no acknowledgments. Ignore processing delay at the nodes.

Circuit Switching

Solution

```
T = C_1 + C_2 where
```

$$C_1$$
 = Call Setup Time

$$C_1 = S = 0.2$$

$$= N \times D + L/B$$

$$= 4 \times 0.001 + 3200/9600 = 0.337$$

$$= 0.2 + 0.337 = 0.537 \text{ sec}$$

Datagram Packet Switching

$$T = D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + D_4$$
 where

 D_1 = Time to Transmit and Deliver all packets through first hop

 D_2 = Time to Deliver last packet across second hop

 D_3 = Time to Deliver last packet across third hop

 D_4 = Time to Deliver last packet across forth hop

Solution

There are P - H = 1024 - 16 = 1008 data bits per packet. A message of 3200 bits require four packets (3200 bits/1008 bits/packet = 3.17 packets which we round up to 4 packets).

```
D_1 = 4 × t + p where

t = transmission time for one packet

p = propagation delay for one hop

D_1 = 4 × (P/B) + D

= 4 × (1024/9600) + 0.001

= 0.428

D_2 = D_3 = D_4 = t + p

= (P/B) + D

= (1024/9600) + 0.001 = 0.108

T = 0.428 + 0.108 + 0.108 + 0.108

= 0.752 sec
```

Virtual Circuit Packet Switching

$$T = V_1 + V_2$$
 where

Solution

$$V_1$$
 = Call Setup Time

$$T = S + 0.752 = 0.2 + 0.752 = 0.952 \text{ sec}$$

Circuit Switching vs. Diagram Packet Switching

T_c = End-to-End Delay, Circuit Switching

$$T_c = S + N \times D + L/B$$

T_d = End-to-End Delay, Datagram Packet Switching

$$N_p = Number of packets = \left\lceil \frac{L}{P - H} \right\rceil$$

$$T_d = D_1 + (N - 1)D_2$$

 D_1 = Time to Transmit and Deliver all packets through first hop

 D_2 = Time to Deliver last packet through a hop

$$D_1 = N_p(P/B) + D$$

$$D_2 = P/B + D$$

Solution

$$T = (N_p + N - 1)(P/B) + N \times D$$

 $T = T_d$
 $S + L/B = (N_p + N - 1)(P/B)$

Circuit Switching vs. Virtual Circuit Packet Switching

$$T_V$$
 = End-to-End Delay, Virtual Circuit Packet Switching T_V = $S + T_d$ $T_C = T_V$ $L/B = (N_p + N - 1)(P/B)$

Datagram vs. Virtual Circuit Packet Switching

$$T_d = T_V - S$$