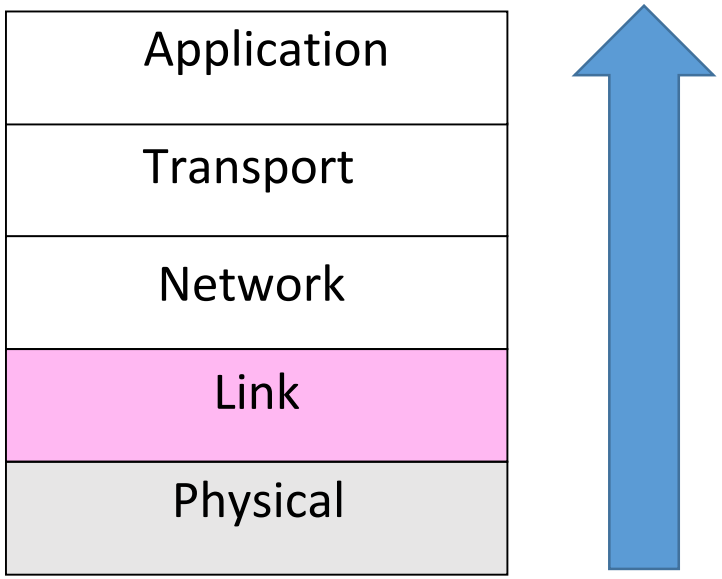
Link Layer

(continued)

Where we are in the Course

- Moving on up to the Link Layer!



Topics

1. Framing
   - Delimiting start/end of frames
2. Error detection and correction
   - Handling errors
3. Retransmissions
   - Handling loss
4. Multiple Access
   - 802.11, classic Ethernet
5. Switching
   - Modern Ethernet

Hamming Code

- Gives a method for constructing a code with a distance of 3
  - Uses $n = 2^k - k - 1$, e.g., n=4, k=3
  - Put check bits in positions p that are powers of 2, starting with position 1
  - Check bit in position p is parity of positions with a p term in their values

Hamming Code (2)

- Example: data=0101, 3 check bits
  - 7 bit code, check bit positions 1, 2, 4
  - Check 1 covers positions 1, 3, 5, 7
  - Check 2 covers positions 2, 3, 6, 7
  - Check 4 covers positions 4, 5, 6, 7

0	1	0	0	1	0	1	⟶
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

$p_1 = 0+1+1 = 0$, $p_2 = 0+0+1 = 1$, $p_4 = 1+0+1 = 0$

Hamming Code (3)

- To decode:
  - Recompute check bits (with parity sum including the check bit)
  - Arrange as a binary number
  - Value (syndrome) tells error position
  - Value of zero means no error
  - Otherwise, flip bit to correct

Hamming Code (4)

- Example, continued

$\longrightarrow$ $\underline{0}$ $\underline{1}$ 0 $\underline{0}$ 1 0 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

p_1= 0+0+1+1 = 0, p_2= 1+0+0+1 = 0,

p_4= 0+1+0+1 = 0

Syndrome = 000, no error

Data = 0 1 0 1

Hamming Code (5)

- Example, continued

$\longrightarrow$ 0 1 0 0 1 0 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

p_1= 0+0+1+0 = 1, p_2= 1+0+0+0 = 1,

p_4= 0+1+0+0 = 1

Syndrome = 1 1 1, flip position 7

Data = 0 1 0 1 (correct after flip!)

Detection vs. Correction

- Which is better will depend on the pattern of errors. For example:
  - 1000 bit messages with a bit error rate (BER) of 1 in 10000
- Which has less overhead?

Detection vs. Correction

- Which is better will depend on the pattern of errors. For example:
  - 1000 bit messages with a bit error rate (BER) of 1 in 10000
- Which has less overhead?
  - It still depends! We need to know more about the errors

Detection vs. Correction (2)

Assume bit errors are random

- Messages have 0 or maybe 1 error (1/10 of the time)

Error correction:

- Need ~10 check bits per message
- Overhead:

Error detection:

- Need ~1 check bits per message plus 1000 bit retransmission
- Overhead:

Detection vs. Correction (3)

Assume errors come in bursts of 100

- Only 1 or 2 messages in 1000 have significant (multi-bit) errors

Error correction:

- Need >>100 check bits per message
- Overhead:

Error detection:

- Need 32 check bits per message plus 1000 bit resend 2/1000 of the time
- Overhead:

Detection vs. Correction (4)

- Error correction:
  - Needed when errors are expected
  - Or when no time for retransmission
- Error detection:
  - More efficient when errors are not expected
  - And when errors are large when they do occur

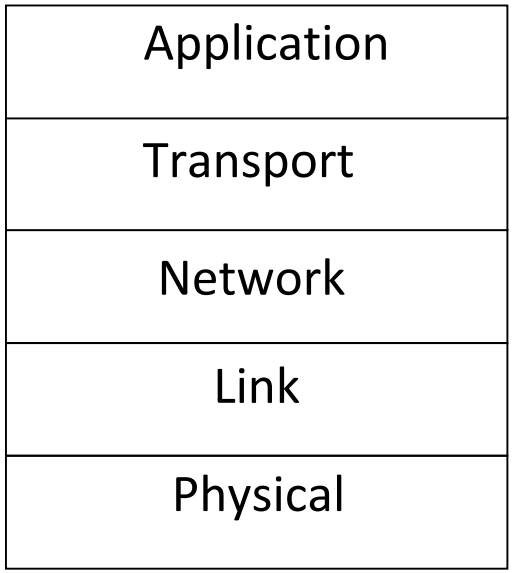
Error Correction in Practice

- Heavily used in physical layer
  - LDPC is the future, used for demanding links like 802.11, DVB, WiMAX, LTE, power-line, …
  - Convolutional codes widely used in practice
- Error detection (w/ retransmission) is used in the link layer and above for residual errors
- Correction also used in the application layer
  - Called Forward Error Correction (FEC)
  - Normally with an erasure error model
  - E.g., Reed-Solomon (CDs, DVDs, etc.)

Retransmissions

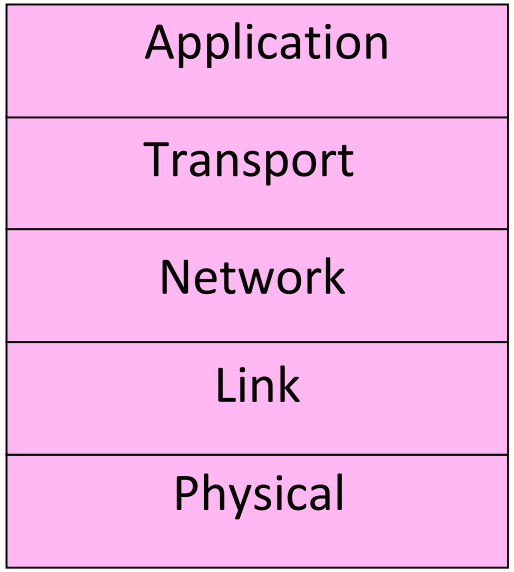
Context on Reliability

- Where in the stack should we place reliability functions?



Context on Reliability (2)

- Everywhere! It is a key issue
  - Different layers contribute differently



Recover actions
(correctness)

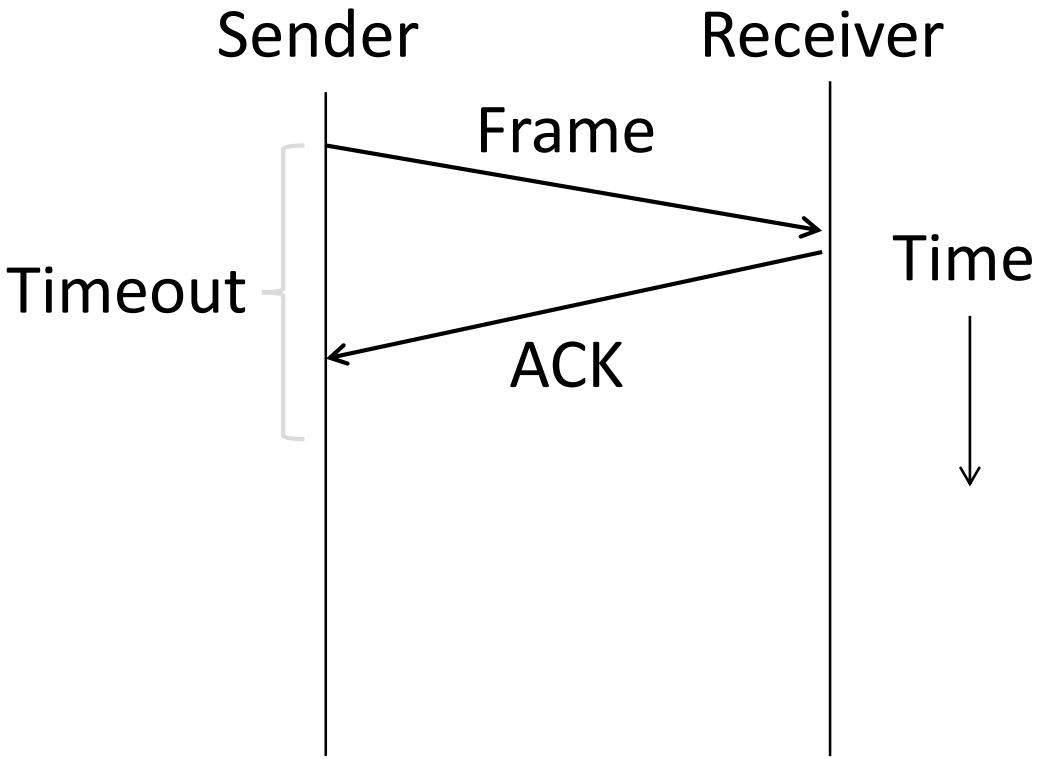
Mask errors
(performance optimization)

ARQ (Automatic Repeat reQuest)

- ARQ often used when errors are common or must be corrected
  - E.g., WiFi, and TCP (later)
- Rules at sender and receiver:
  - Receiver automatically acknowledges correct frames with an ACK
  - Sender automatically resends after a timeout, until an ACK is received

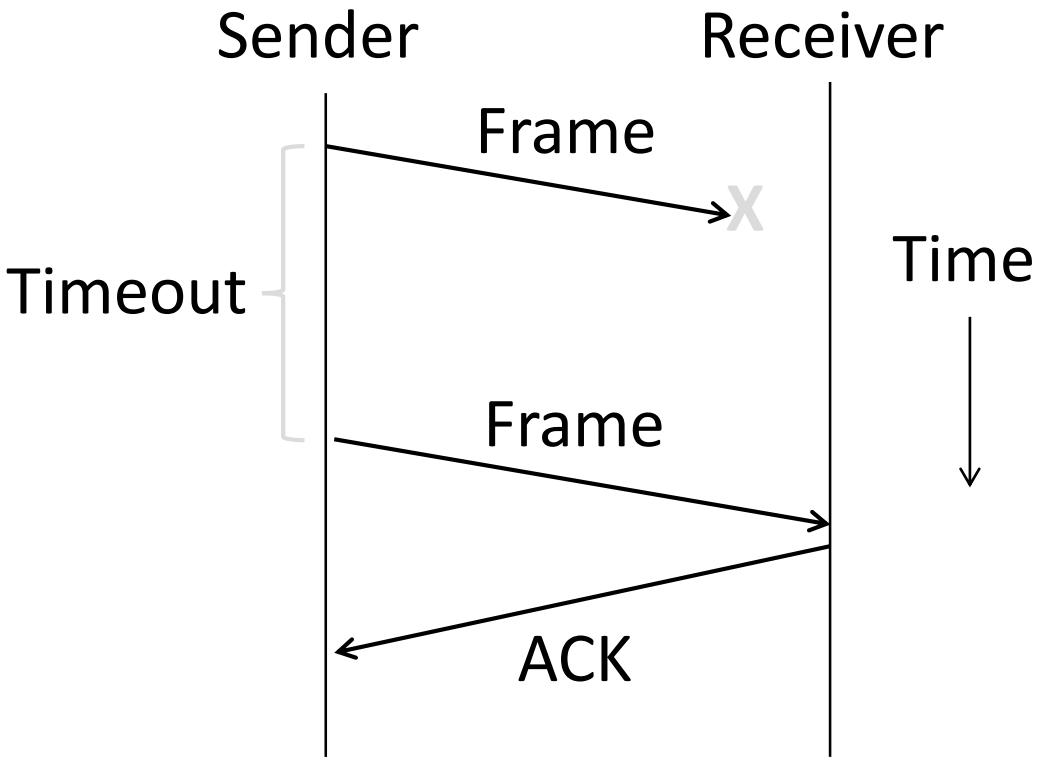
ARQ (2)

- Normal operation (no loss)



ARQ (3)

- Loss and retransmission



So What's Tricky About ARQ?

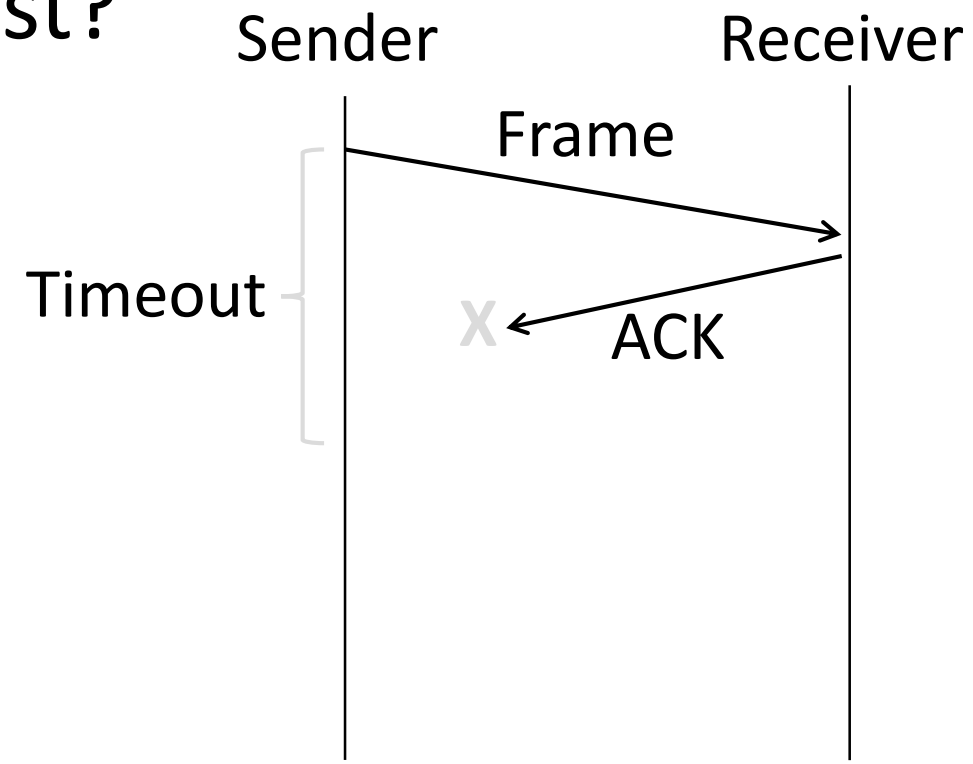
- Two non-trivial issues:
  - How long to set the timeout?
  - How to avoid accepting duplicate frames as new frames
- Want performance in the common case and correctness always

Timeouts

- Timeout should be:
  - Not too big (link goes idle)
  - Not too small (spurious resend)
- Fairly easy on a LAN
  - Clear worst case, little variation
- Fairly difficult over the Internet
  - Much variation, no obvious bound
  - We'll revisit this with TCP (later)

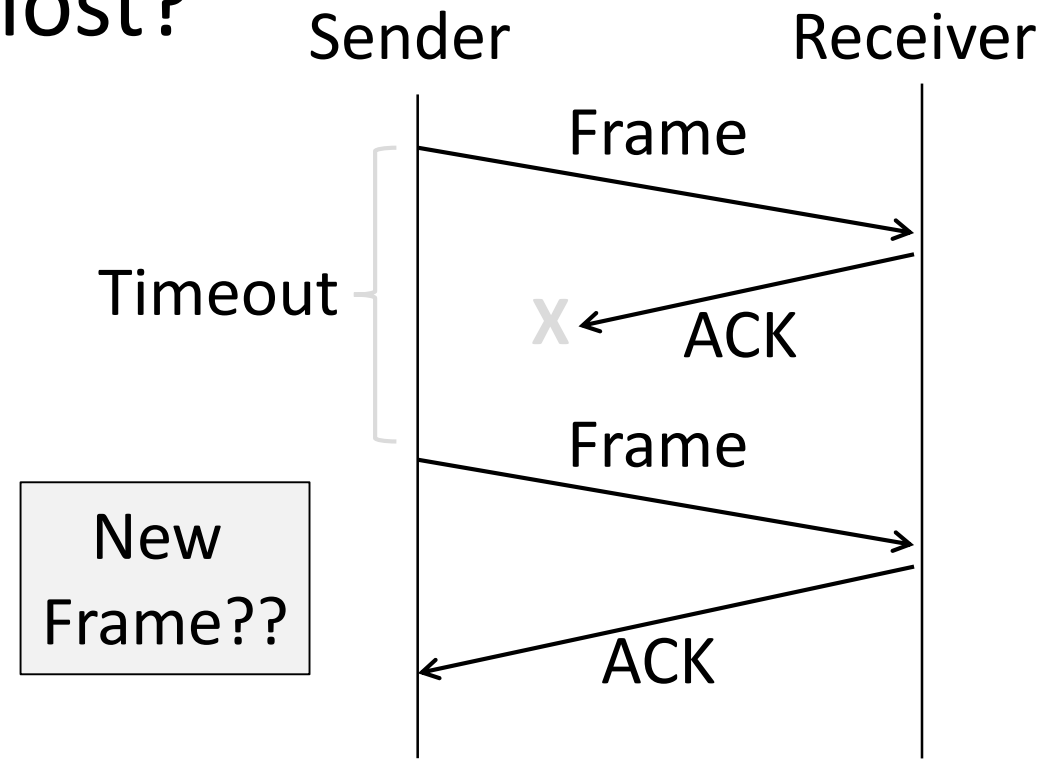
Duplicates

- What happens if an ACK is lost?



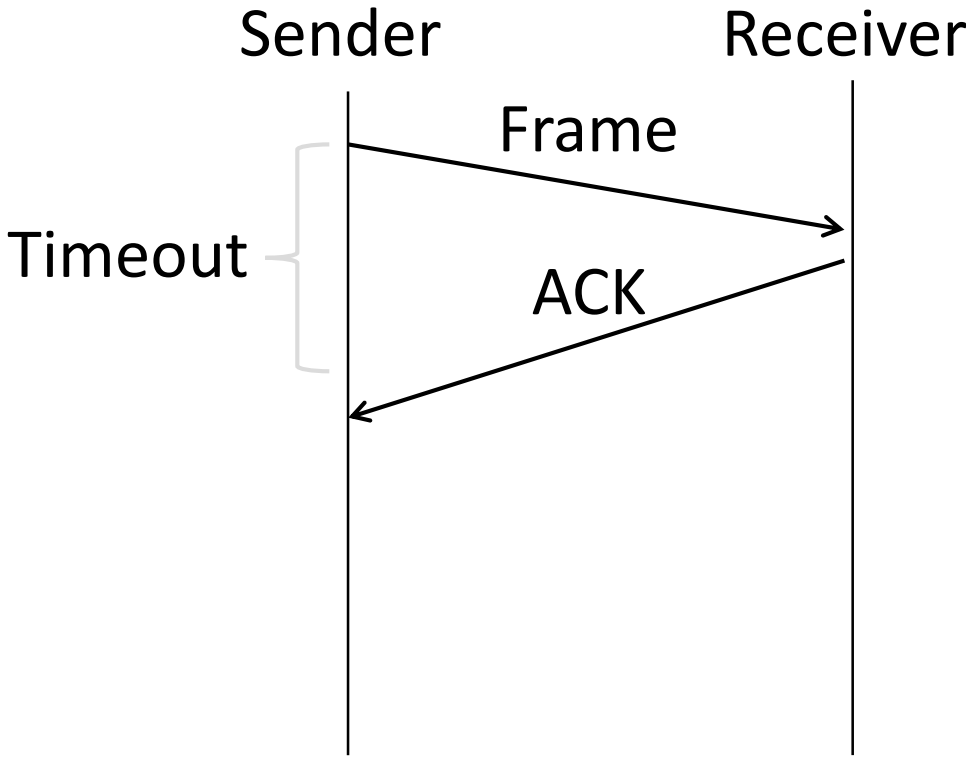
Duplicates (2)

- What happens if an ACK is lost?



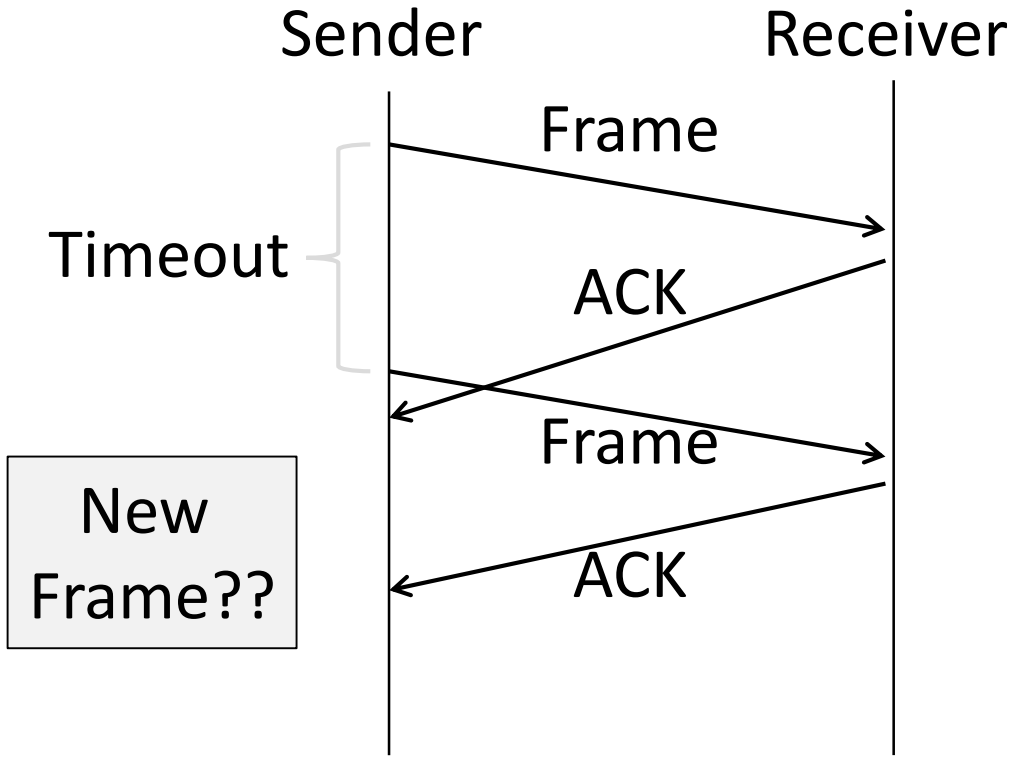
Duplicates (3)

- Or the timeout is early?



Duplicates (4)

- Or the timeout is early?

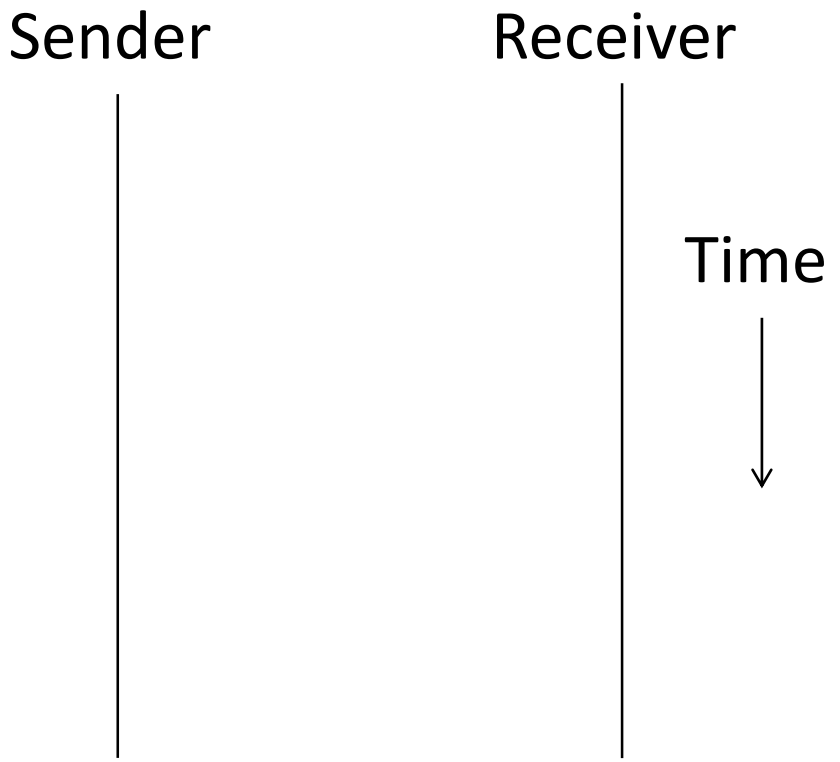


Sequence Numbers

- Frames and ACKs must both carry sequence numbers for correctness
- To distinguish the current frame from the next one, a single bit (two numbers) is sufficient
  - Called Stop-and-Wait

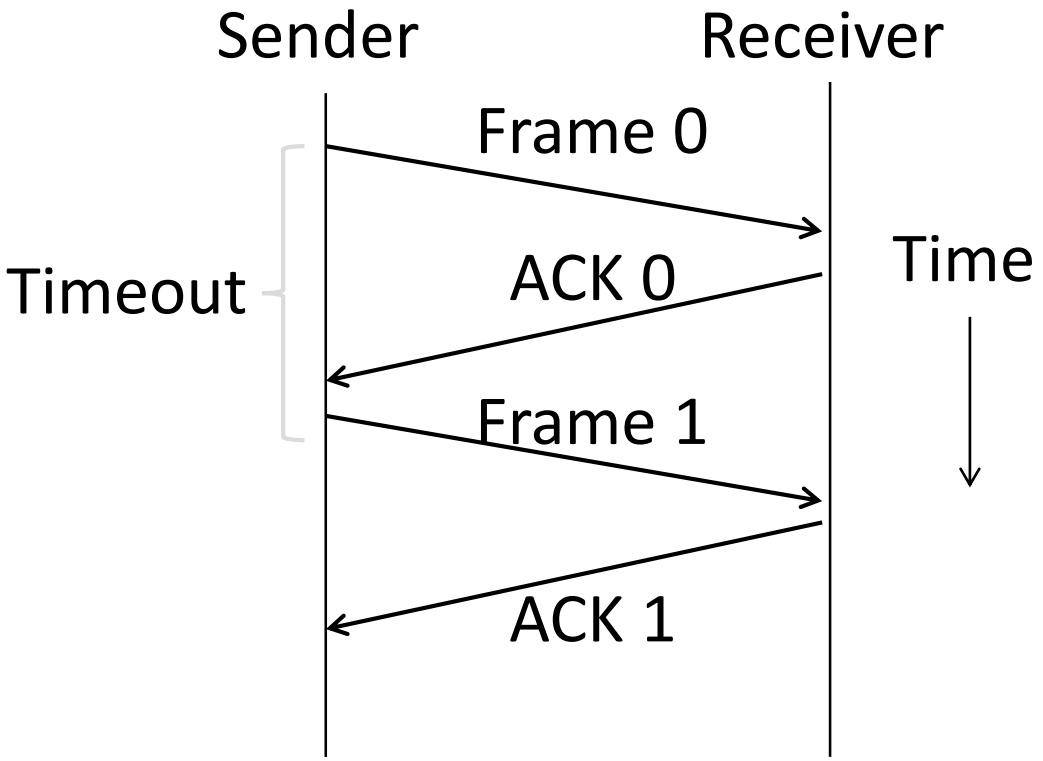
Stop-and-Wait

- In the normal case:



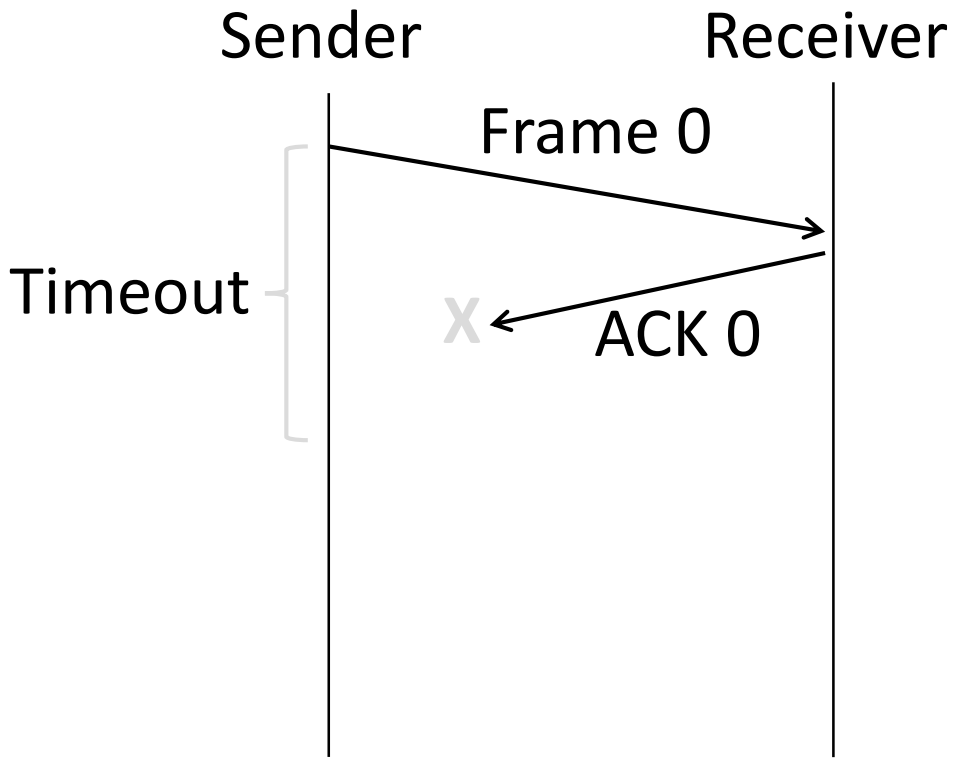
Stop-and-Wait (2)

- In the normal case:



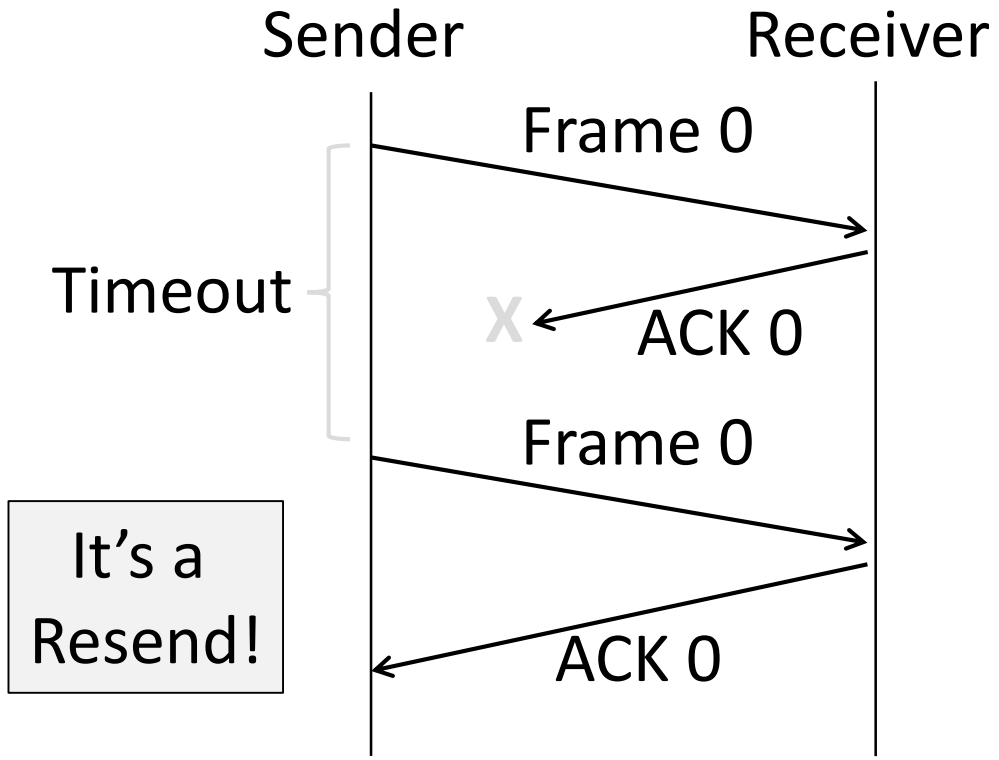
Stop-and-Wait (3)

- With ACK loss:



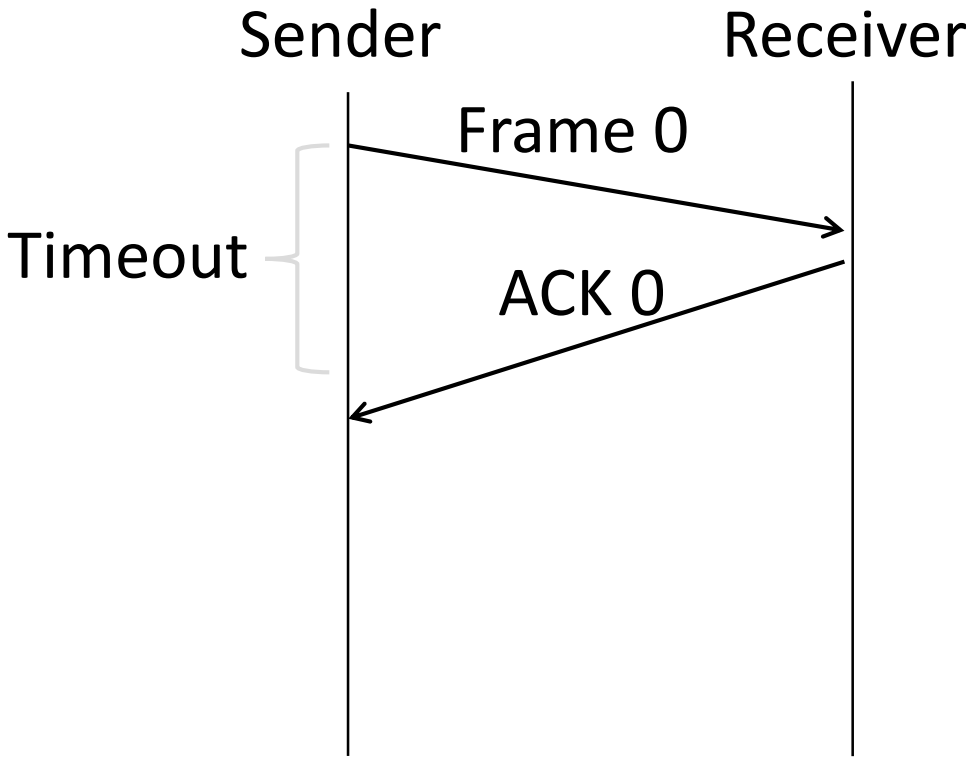
Stop-and-Wait (4)

- With ACK loss:



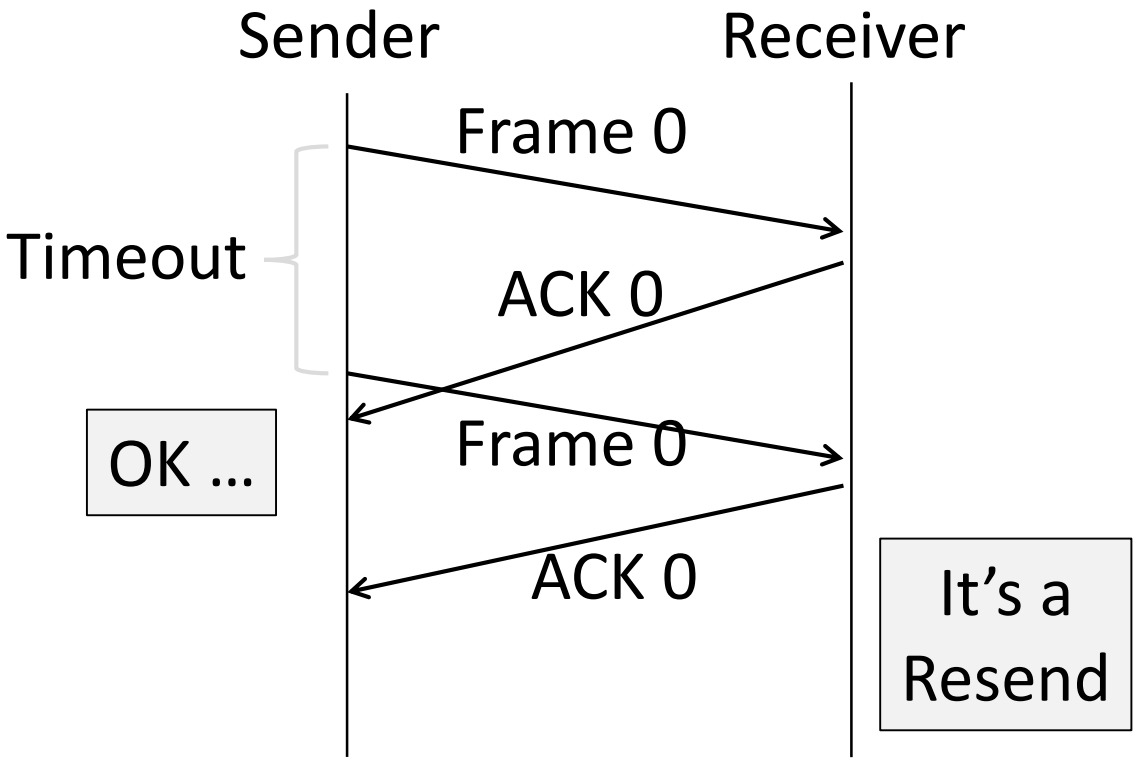
Stop-and-Wait (5)

- With early timeout:



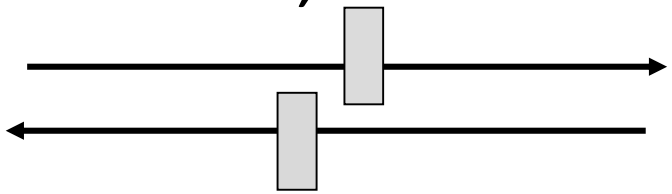
Stop-and-Wait (6)

- With early timeout:



Limitation of Stop-and-Wait

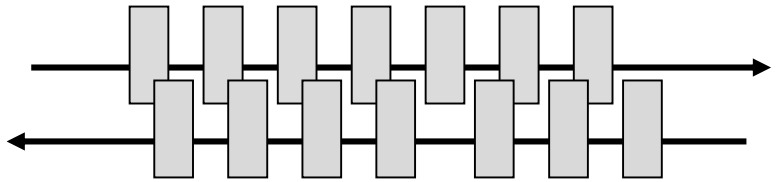
- It allows only a single frame to be outstanding from the sender:
  - Good for LAN, not efficient for high BD



- Ex: R=1 Mbps, D = 50 ms
  - How many frames/sec? If R=10 Mbps?

Sliding Window

- Generalization of stop-and-wait
  - Allows W frames to be outstanding
  - Can send W frames per RTT (=2D)



  - Various options for numbering frames/ACKs and handling loss
    - Will look at along with TCP (later)

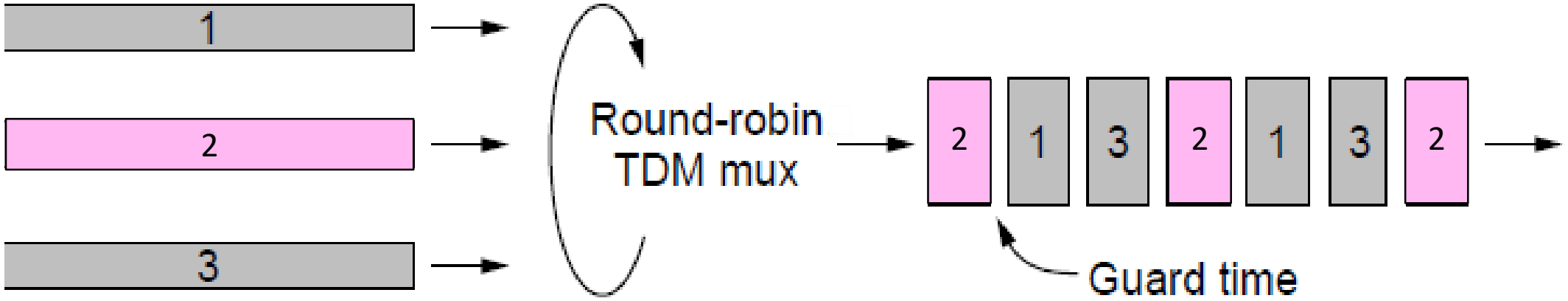
Multiple Access

Topic

- Multiplexing is the network word for the sharing of a resource
- Classic scenario is sharing a link among different users
  - Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)
  - Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)

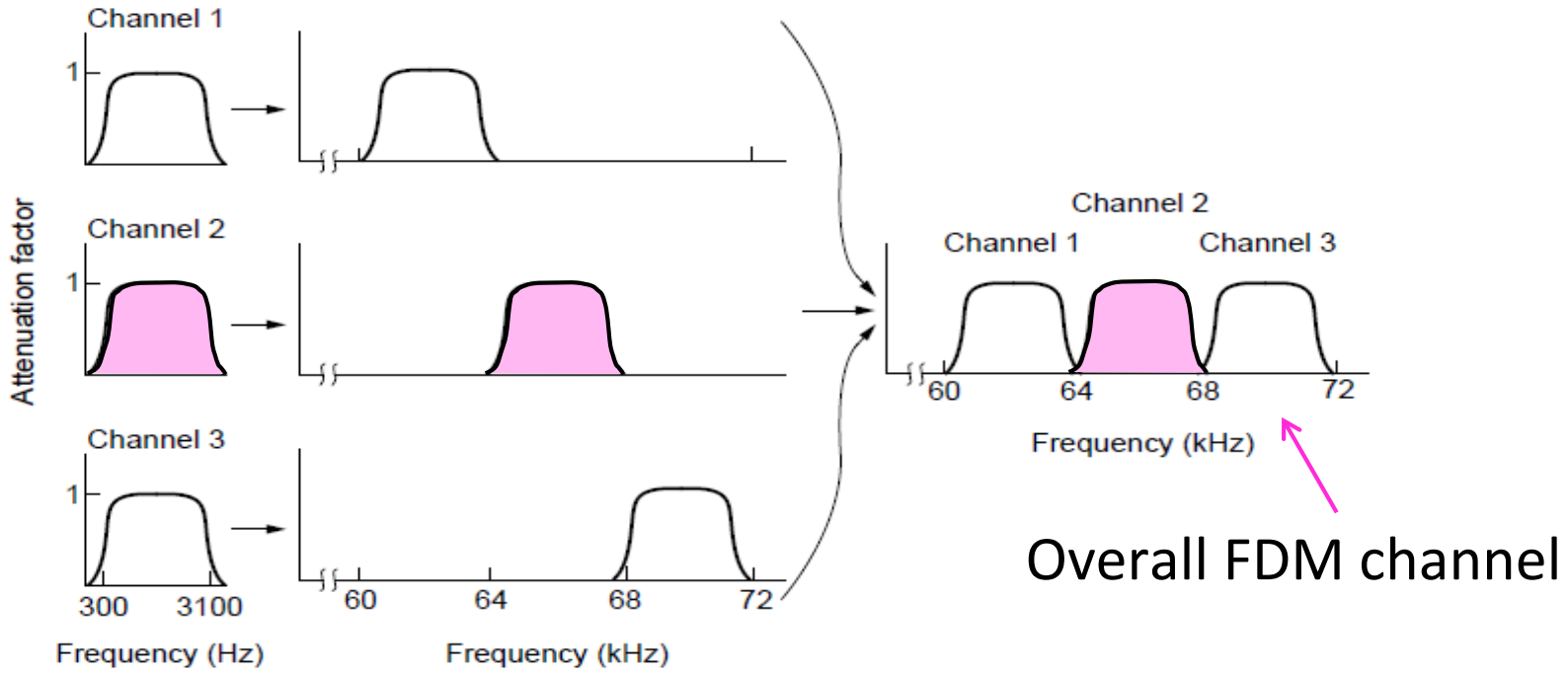
Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)

- Users take turns on a fixed schedule



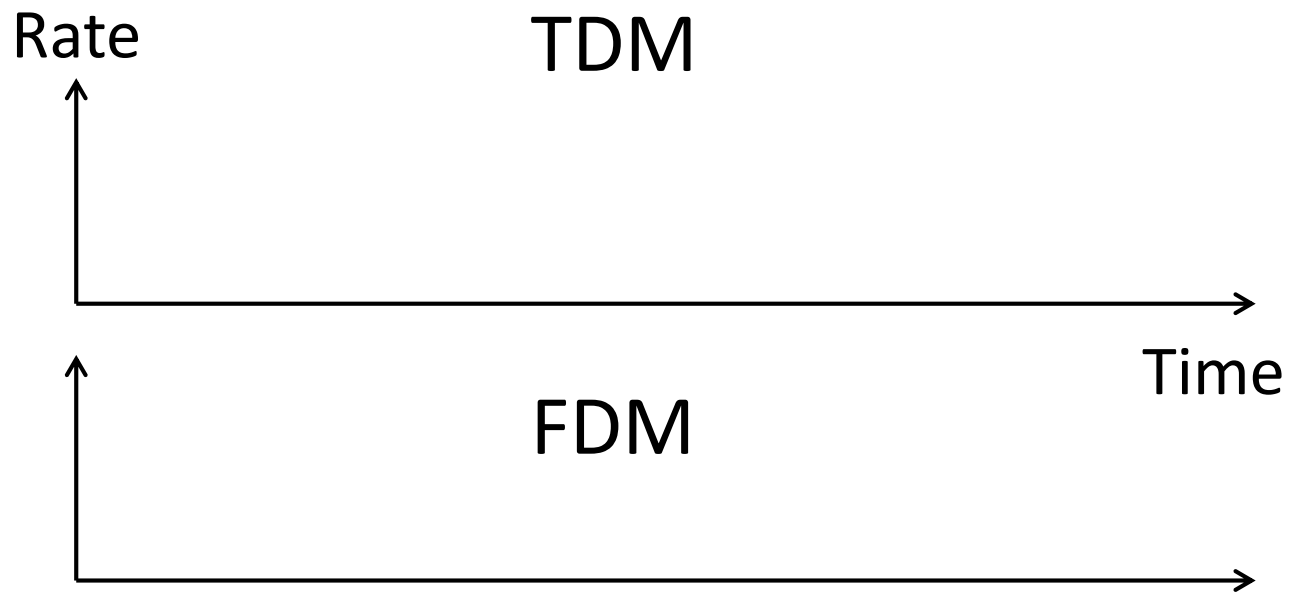
Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)

- Put different users on different frequency bands



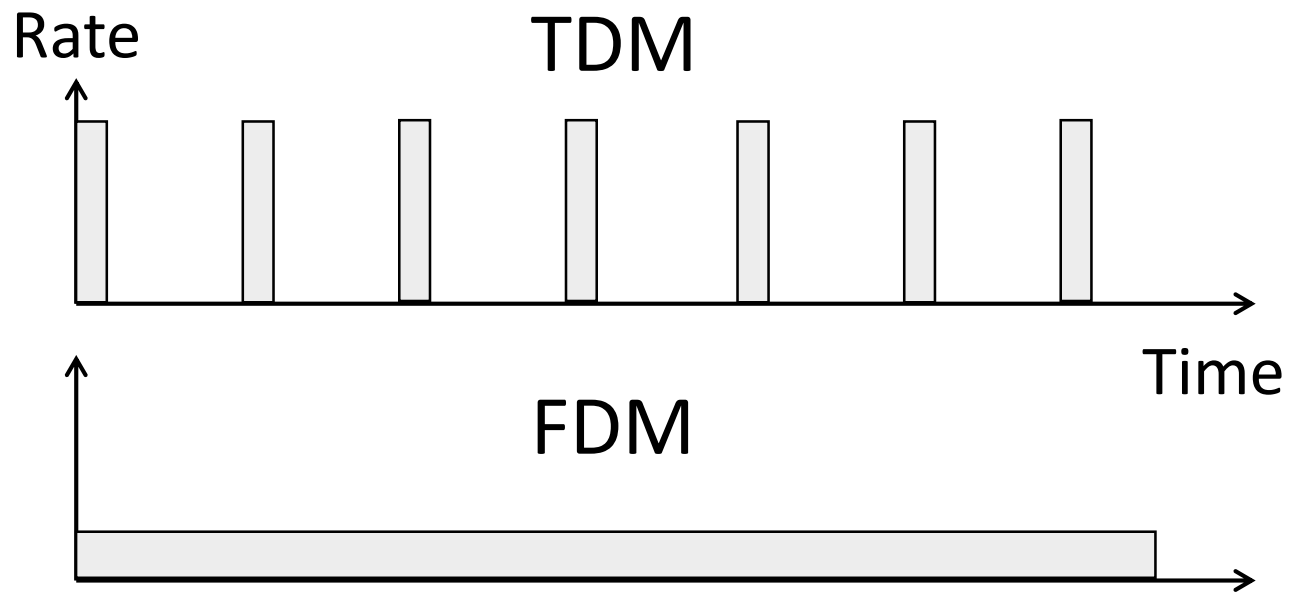
TDM versus FDM

- In TDM a user sends at a high rate a fraction of the time; in FDM, a user sends at a low rate all the time



TDM versus FDM (2)

- In TDM a user sends at a high rate a fraction of the time; in FDM, a user sends at a low rate all the time

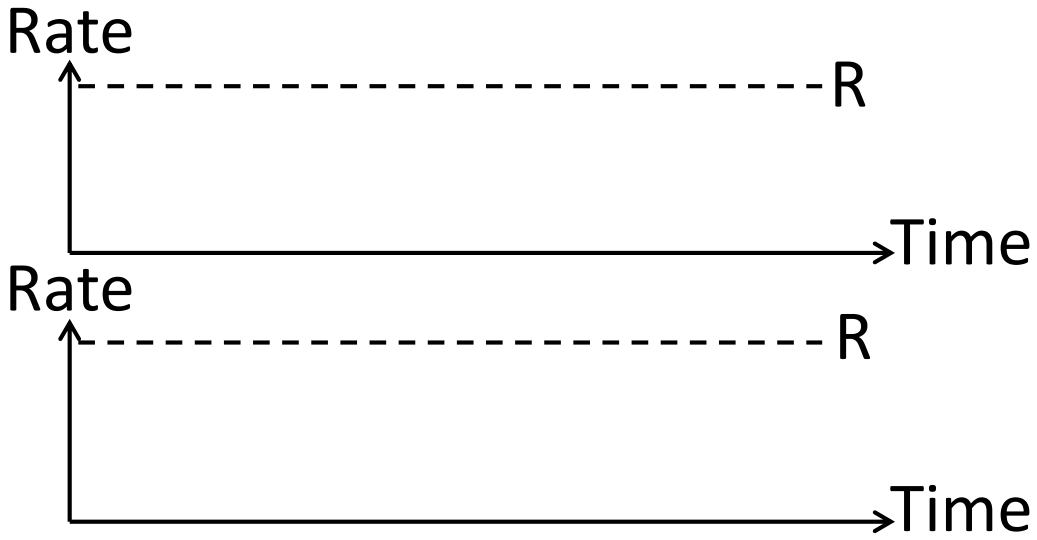


TDM/FDM Usage

- Statically divide a resource
  - Suited for continuous traffic, fixed number of users
- Widely used in telecommunications
  - TV and radio stations (FDM)
  - GSM (2G cellular) allocates calls using TDM within FDM

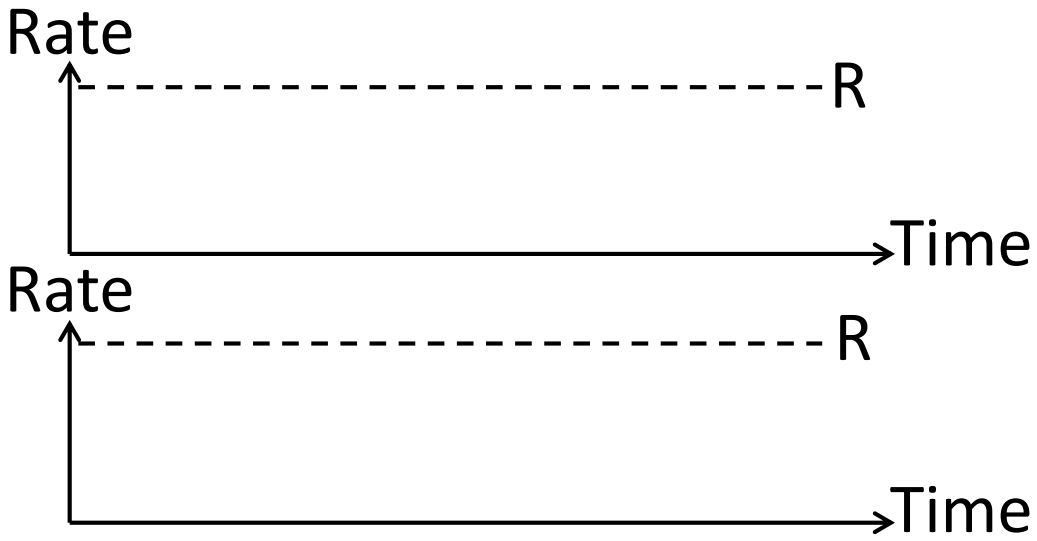
Multiplexing Network Traffic

- Network traffic is <u>bursty</u>
  - ON/OFF sources
  - Load varies greatly over time



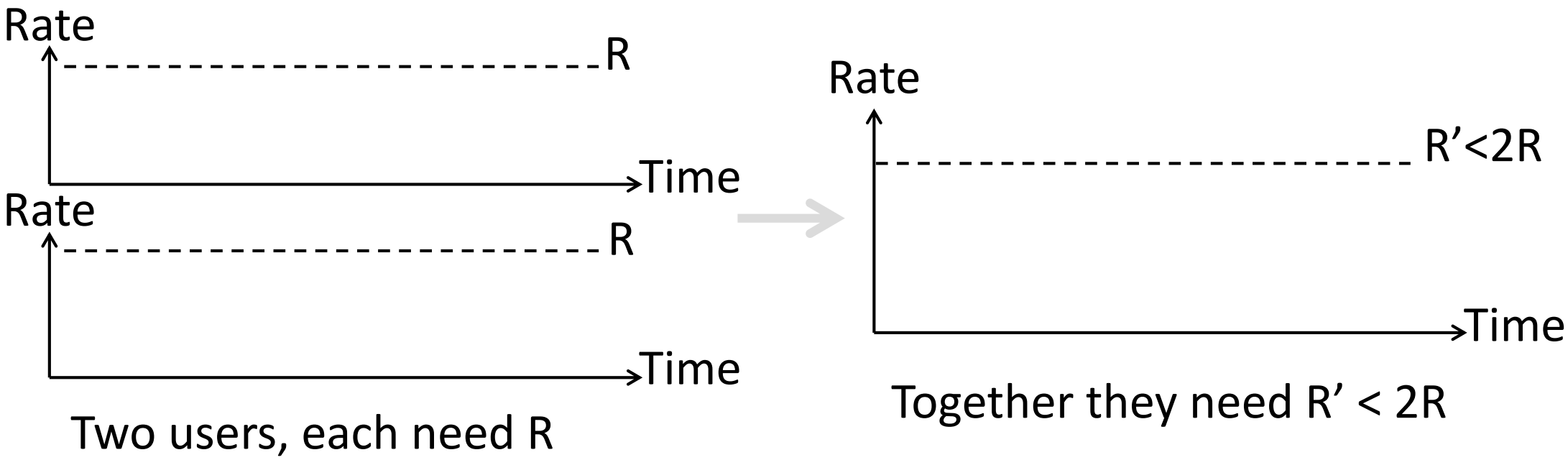
Multiplexing Network Traffic (2)

- Network traffic is bursty
  - Inefficient to always allocate user their ON needs with TDM/FDM



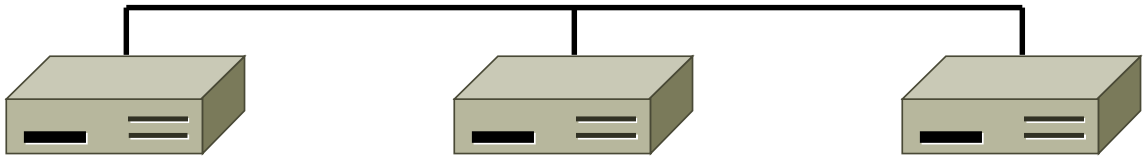
Multiplexing Network Traffic (3)

- Multiple access schemes multiplex users according to demands – for gains of statistical multiplexing



Random Access

- How do nodes share a single link? Who sends when, e.g., in WiFI?
  - Explore with a simple model



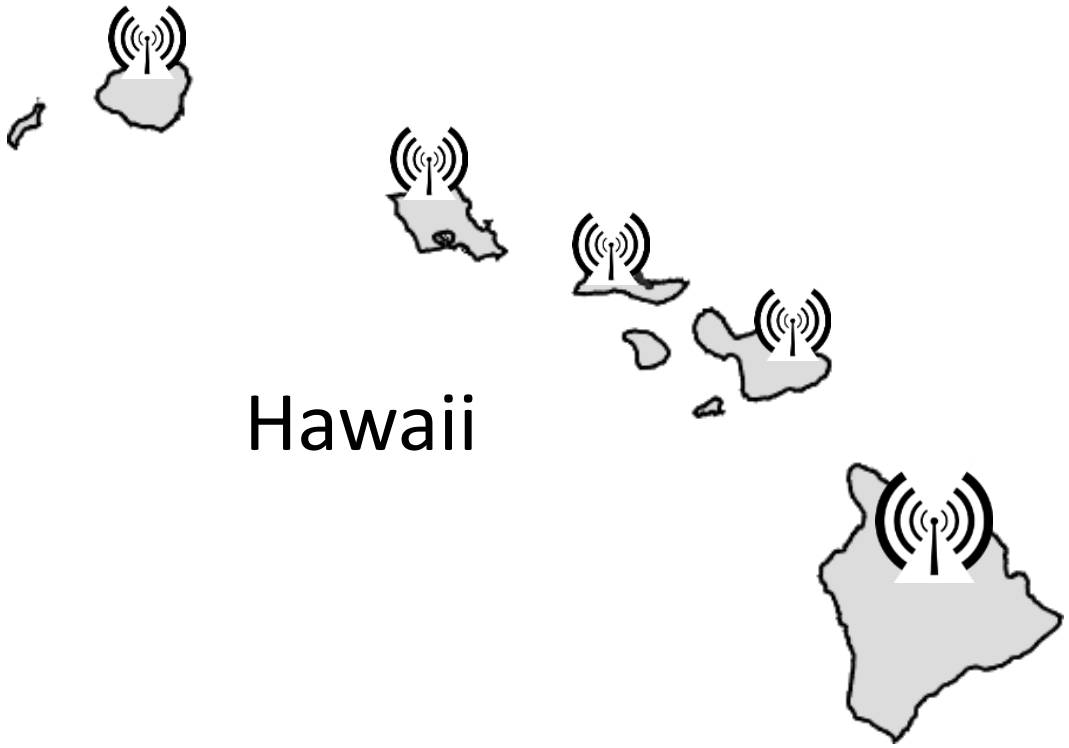
- Assume no-one is in charge
  - Distributed system

Random Access (2)

- We will explore random multiple access control (MAC) protocols
  - This is the basis for classic Ethernet
  - Remember: data traffic is bursty

ALOHA Network

- Seminal computer network connecting the Hawaiian islands in the late 1960s
  - When should nodes send?
  - A new protocol was devised by Norm Abramson …

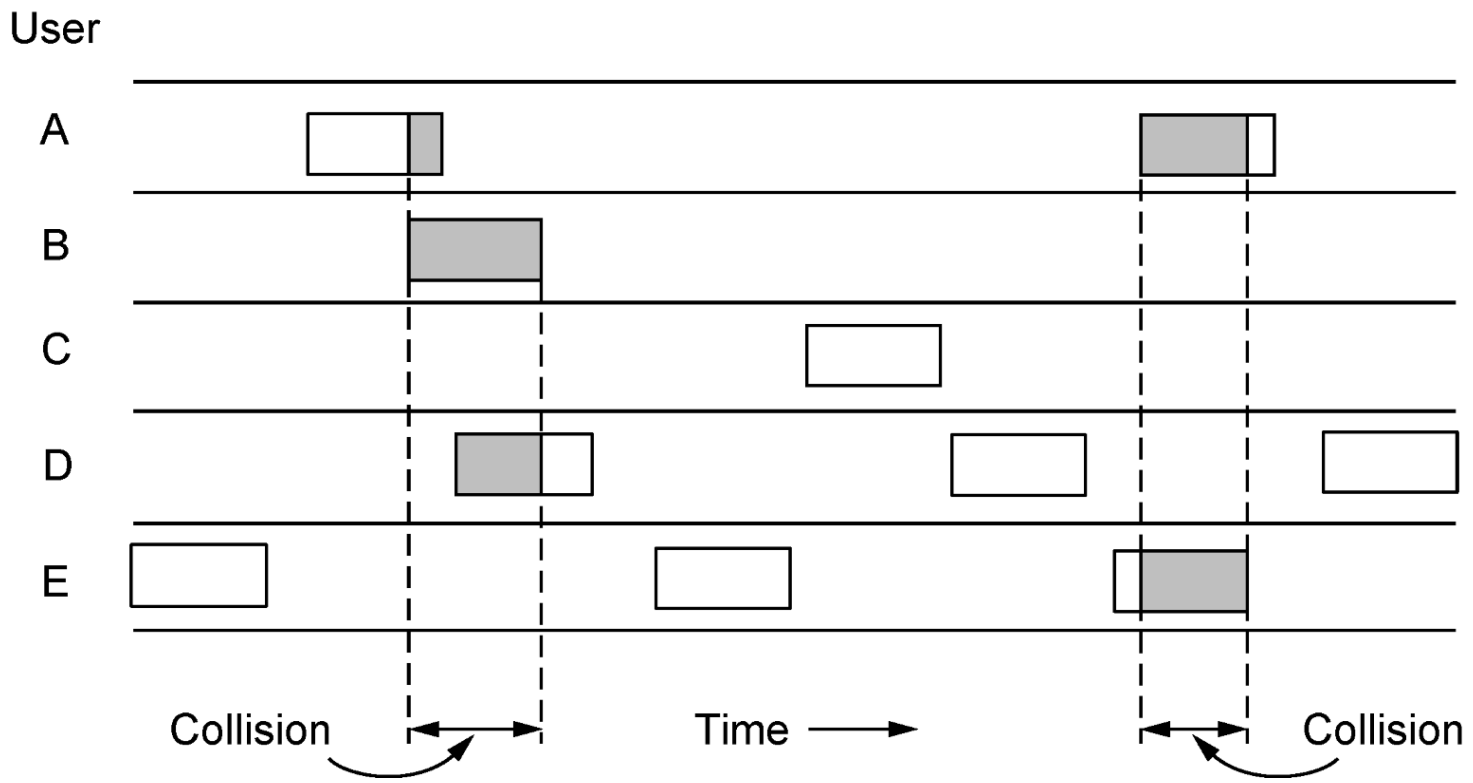


ALOHA Protocol

- Simple idea:
  - Node just sends when it has traffic.
  - If there was a collision (no ACK received) then wait a random time and resend
- That's it!

ALOHA Protocol (2)

- Some frames will be lost, but many may get through…
- Good idea?

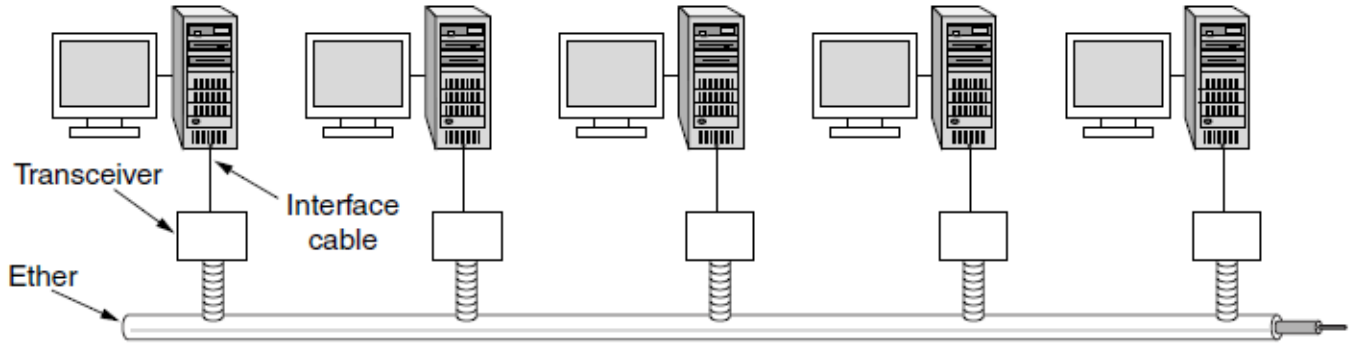


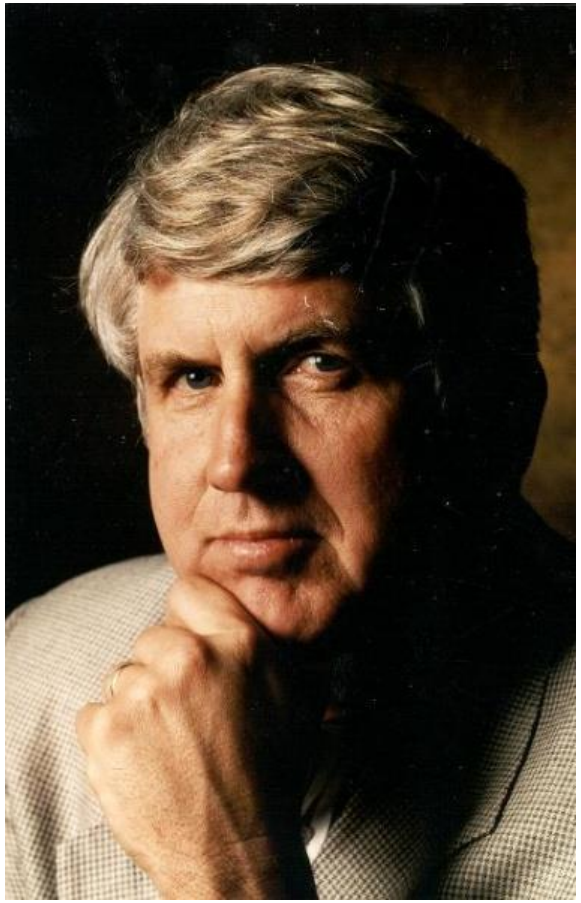
ALOHA Protocol (3)

- Simple, decentralized protocol that works well under low load!
- Not efficient under high load
  - Analysis shows at most 18% efficiency
  - Improvement: divide time into slots and efficiency goes up to 36%
- We'll look at other improvements

Classic Ethernet

- ALOHA inspired Bob Metcalfe to invent Ethernet for LANs in 1973
  - Nodes share 10 Mbps coaxial cable
  - Hugely popular in 1980s, 1990s





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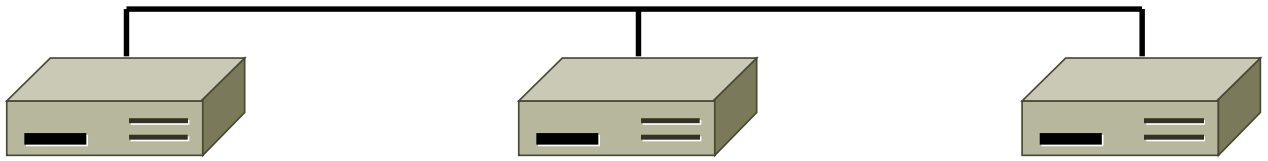
CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access)

- Improve ALOHA by listening for activity before we send (Doh!)
  - Can do easily with wires, not wireless
- So does this eliminate collisions?
  - Why or why not?

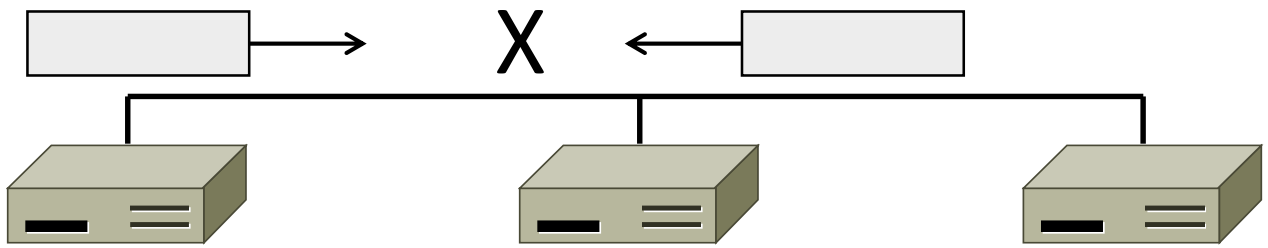
CSMA (2)

- Still possible to listen and hear nothing when another node is sending because of delay



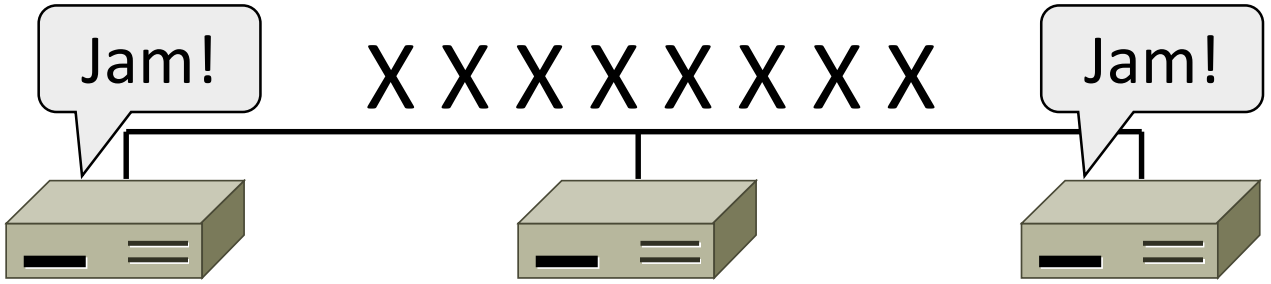
CSMA (3)

- CSMA is a good defense against collisions only when BD is small



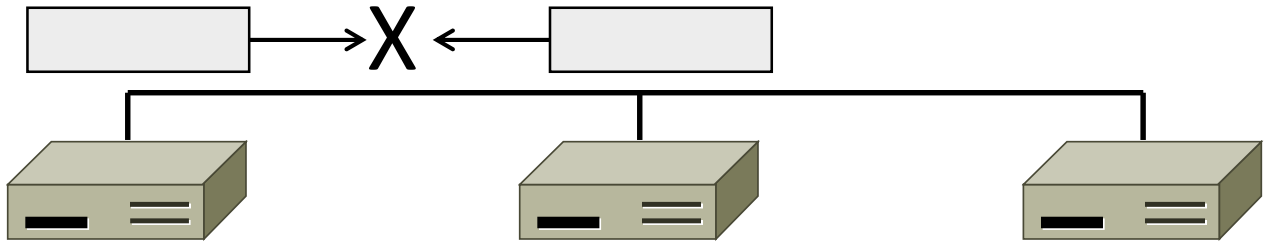
CSMA/CD (with Collision Detection)

- Can reduce the cost of collisions by detecting them and aborting (Jam) the rest of the frame time
  - Again, we can do this with wires



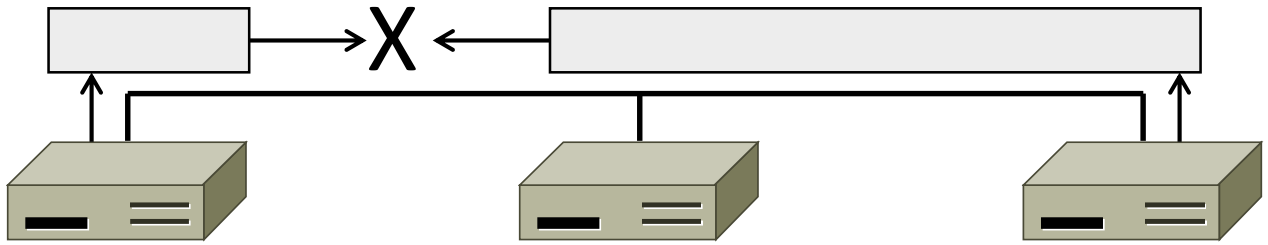
CSMA/CD Complications

- Everyone who collides needs to know it happened
  - Time window in which a node may hear of a collision is 2D seconds



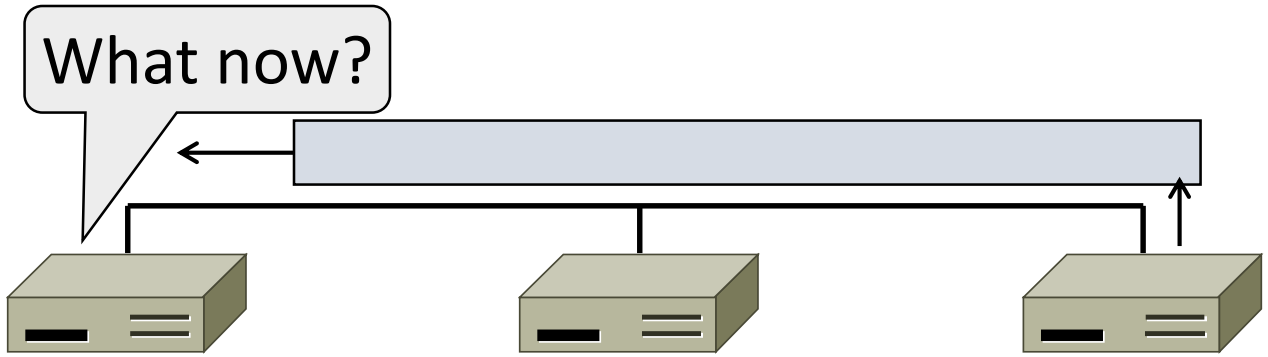
CSMA/CD Complications (2)

- Impose a minimum frame length of 2D seconds
  - So node can't finish before collision
  - Ethernet minimum frame is 64 bytes



CSMA "Persistence"

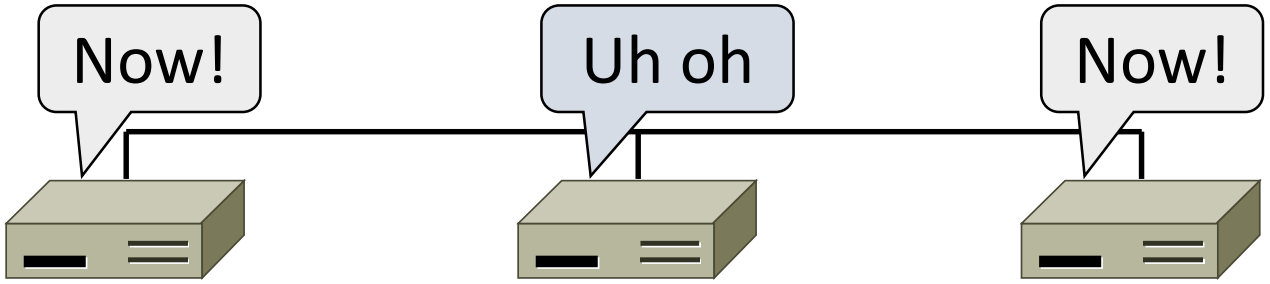
- What should a node do if another node is sending?



- Idea: Wait until it is done, and send

CSMA "Persistence" (2)

- Problem is that multiple waiting nodes will queue up then collide
  - More load, more of a problem



CSMA "Persistence" (3)

- Intuition for a better solution
  - If there are N queued senders, we want each to send next with probability 1/N