











.....  
 .....  
 .....

8. We consider an analytical model for explicit rate flow control as shown in Figure 1. This scenario is used for the equal *ICR* case. The following conditions are used:

- There are 2 source groups: *S1* and *S2*. Where *S1* consists of 3 sources, while group *S2* consists of 2 sources.
- The round trip time between *S1* and its destination, and *S2* and its destination are 0.015 sec and 0.0005 sec respectively.
- All sources start transmitting data at 3 Mbps (*ICR*=3 Mbps) at time 0.
- The switch service rate is 155 Mbps. The switch allocation bandwidth is 95% of its full rate. However, when the queue length reaches a certain threshold, only 80% of its full bandwidth is allocated.
- The following parameters are used: *PCR*=155 Mbps, *RIF*=1/256.
- All sources are saturated sources, e.g. always send data as high as requested by the network.

Hint: The *S2* rate converts to *ER* before *S1* due to a shorter round trip time delay]. All necessary formulas are shown in Figure 2. The switch queue is not fully utilised since the total offered load is less than the service rate.

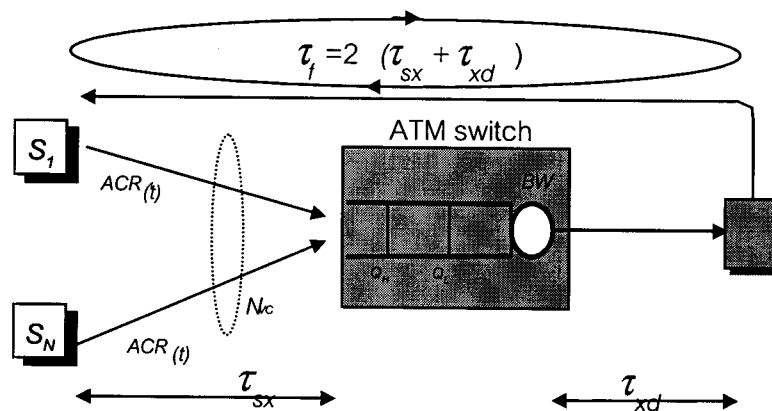


Figure 1 Analytical model for explicit rate flow control



