

Name or Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**Useful formulae: [Note that you may not need all of these formulae. Use as needed]**

Utilization:

- $a = \frac{T_{prop}}{T_{trans}} = \frac{\text{propagationDelay}}{\text{transmissionDelay}}$
- $\text{propagationDelay} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{S}, S = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
- For stop-and-wait:  $u = \frac{1-p}{(1+2a)}$ , where p is the probability that a frame is in error.

Utilization for sliding-window mechanisms with window of w:

- Go back N:  $u = \frac{1-p}{1+2ap}$ , if w fills the pipe, or  $u = \frac{w(1-p)}{(1+2a)(1-p+wp)}$  otherwise
- Selective repeat:  $u = (1-p)$ , if w fills the pipe, or  $u = \frac{w(1-p)}{(1+2a)}$  otherwise
- M/D/1: queuing delay  $Tq = \frac{T_s(2-\rho)}{2.(1-\rho)}$ ;  $T_s$  is service time &  $\rho$  is link utilization
- M/D/1: average queue length or buffer occupancy  $q = \lambda.Tq = \rho + \frac{\rho^2}{2.(1-\rho)}$
- M/M/1: queuing delay  $Tq = \frac{T_s}{(1-\rho)}$ , buffer occupancy:  $q = \frac{\rho}{(1-\rho)}$
- TCP:
  - slow start CongWin+=1 per ACK,
  - congestion avoidance CongWin+=1 per RTT,
  - EstimatedRTT(k) =  $(1-\alpha) \cdot \text{EstimatedRTT}(k-1) + \alpha \cdot \text{SampleRTT}(k)$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$
  - DevRTT =  $(1-\beta) \cdot \text{DevRTT} + \beta \cdot |\text{SampleRTT} - \text{EstimatedRTT}|$ ,  $0 < \beta < 1$
  - TimeoutInterval = EstimatedRTT + 4\*DevRTT

ATM ABR rate-based congestion control:

- Increase: Rate = min(PCR, Rate + PCR x RIF)
- Decrease: Rate = max(MCR, min[ER, Rate - Rate x RDF])

Probability distributions and stochastic processes:

- Geometric distribution:  $x$  is the number of Bernoulli experiments until success,  $\Pr[X=k] = q^{k-1}p$ ,  $E(X) = 1/p$
- Binomial distribution:  $x$  is the number of successes in  $n$  Bernoulli experiments/trials  
 $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} p^k, \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}, E[X] = np$

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- Poisson Distribution:  $\Pr[X=k] = (\lambda^k/k!) e^{-\lambda}, E[X]=\text{Var}[X]=\lambda$
- Exponential distribution:  $f(x)=\lambda e^{-\lambda x}, F[x]=1-e^{-\lambda x}, \Pr[X>x]=1-F[x]=e^{-\lambda x}, E[X]=1/\lambda$