# **Review of Monday's Discussion**

In order to detect a collision in Ethernet, you must be transmitting.

## **Token Ring**

#### **Overview**

Aside from Ethernet, token ring is the most widely used local area network protocol

IEEE Standard: 802.5

#### Frame Format

There are two types of frames: the token frame, and the data frame.

| 1 Byte     | 1 Byte         | 1 Byte        | 6 Bytes   | 6 Bytes  | > 0 Bytes | 4   | 1 Byte   | 1 Byte       |
|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----|----------|--------------|
| Start Flag | Access Control | Frame Control | Dest Addr | Src Addr | Data      | FCS | End Flag | Frame Status |

**Access Control Byte** – Has a token bit in it that lets all the stations that receive it know whether the frame is an empty token or one that contains data. More concisely, *the token bit differentiates token frames from data frames*.

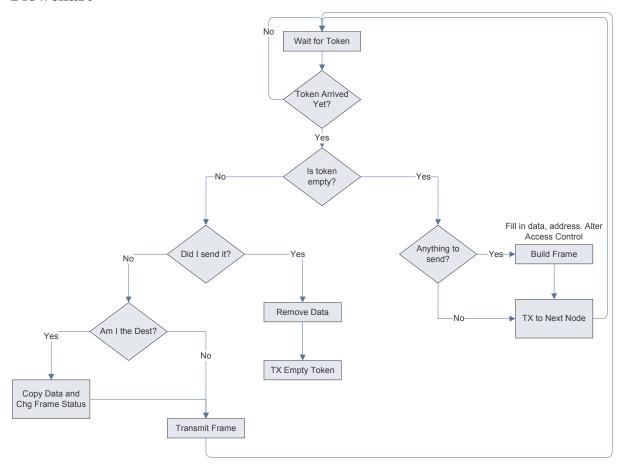
**Frame Control –** Specifies whether the frame's data is data or a command.

**Frame Status** – Tells whether or not the data was copied and the address was recognized. This is used as an ACK by the originator.

**Token Frame** 

| 1 Byte     | 1 Byte         | 1 Byte   |  |  |
|------------|----------------|----------|--|--|
| Start Flag | Access Control | End Flag |  |  |

#### **Flowchart**



#### Utilization

#### **Assumptions**

- All nodes always have data to transmit
- Processing time at each node is negligible

The time it takes for the data frame to return to the originator is  $T_{Frame} + T_{prop}$ 

N nodes on the Ring All nodes are equally spaced

$$U = \frac{T_{\textit{frame}}}{T_{\textit{prop}} + T_{\textit{frame}} + \frac{T_{\textit{prop}}}{N}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{T_{\textit{Pr}op}}{T_{\textit{Frame}}} + \frac{1}{N} \frac{T_{\textit{prop}}}{T_{\textit{frame}}}}$$

 $\frac{T_{prop}}{N}$  is the time to send the token to the next node.

### Extending the Length of a LAN

### Repeater

As you send something over a cable, the signal attenuates. A repeater simply boosts the signal back up again digitally. Noise is not amplified. It allows transmission over a greater distance. It operates only on the physical layer. It is only transmitting bits. It doesn't know what that information is.

You're gaining distance. However, when you have a longer LAN with more stations there is a greater likelihood of collisions.

#### **5-4-3** Rule

You can have 5 segments with 4 repeaters and only 3 segments should have nodes connected to them