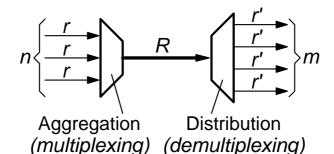
1.3 Multiplexing, Time-Switching, Point-to-Point versus Buses

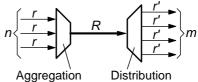


Simplest Networking, like simplest programming:
 <u>Sequential</u> !

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- 1

Time-Switching

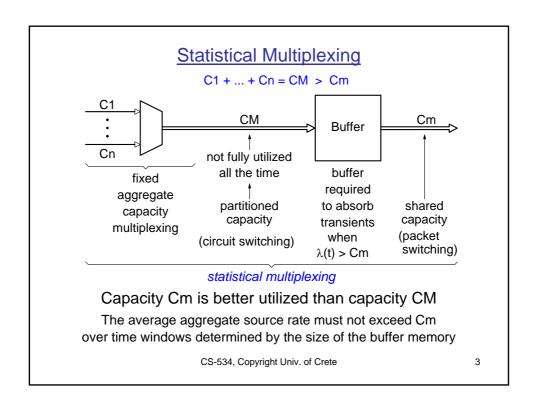


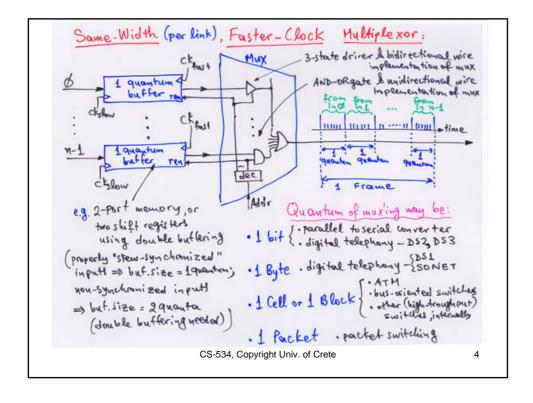
(multiplexing) (demultiplexing)

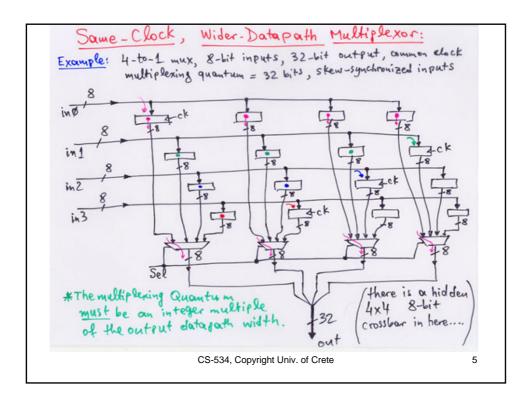
- Shared Medium Communication
- Demultiplexor determines where each piece of information is routed to by selecting the <u>time</u> at which each output receives information from the shared medium
- Simplicity: one thing at a time no parallelism
- Non-scalable! cannot increase R indefinitely
- Full-capacity $(R = n \cdot r)$ or Statistical Multiplexing $(R < n \cdot r)$
- Implementation issues, point-to-point links versus bidirectional, shared physical medium

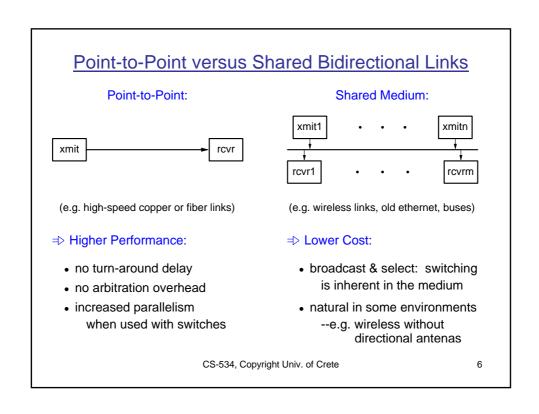
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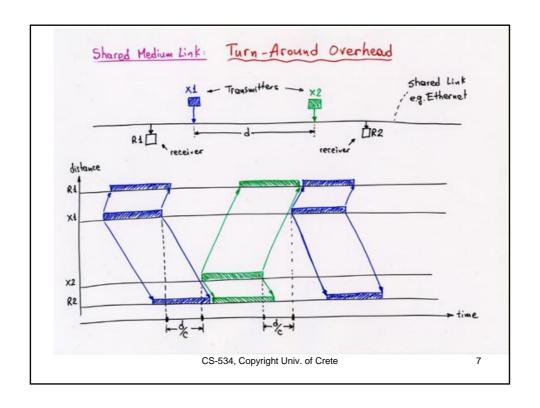
2

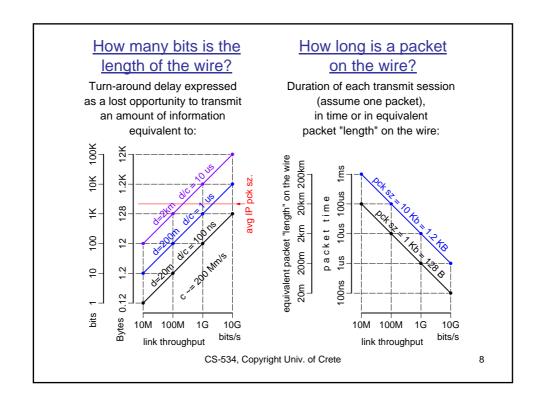


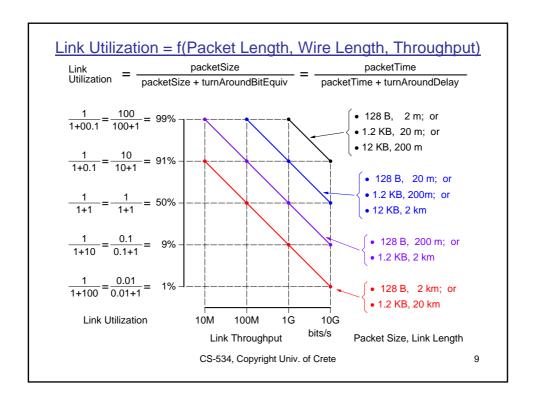




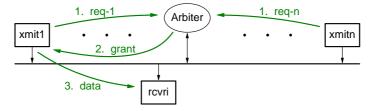








Arbitration Overhead in Shared Media



- Separate medium for requests and grants?
 - → increased media cost, increased latency.
- Shared medium for all of request, grant, and data?
 - → reduced throughput, increased latency.
- Optimistic arbitration (CDMA/ethernet style) ?
 - → limited peak throughput, very high latency at high loads.

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Shared Medium: Point-to-Point Links + Switches: Point-to-Point Links + Switches: Single transmission at a time Multiple transmissions in paralle. CS-534, Copyright Univ. of Crete 11

This Course: Point-to-Point Links

- Throughput in shared media is rather low
 - time switching (simpler), protocols usually in software,
 with little, if any, & simple H/W support
- Shared media in modern networking: almost expelled, except in wireless
 - wireless MAC protocols are a major topic in other courses, and differ significantly from the hardware architecture of high-speed switches

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