The Data Link Layer

The Data Link Layer provides the following services between the Physical and Network Layers:

- bundling and unbundling groups of bits into frames for the Physical Layer.
- throttling the flow of frames between sender and receiver.
- detecting and correcting "higher-level" transmission errors, such as the sequencing of packets from the Network Layer.

Again, due to the OSI "philosophy", the Data Link Layer in the sender believes it is talking directly to the Data Link Layer in the receiver (a peer-to-peer relationship).
Three Levels of Data Link Layer Complexity

- **Simplex connectionless** - The sender simply sends its frames without waiting for the receiver to acknowledge them. No attempt is made to detect or re-transmit lost frames. Most modern LAN technologies (such as Ethernet) use this method and leave error resolution to higher layers.
  
  This is also termed an unacknowledged connectionless service.

- **Half-duplex connectionless** - Each frame sent is individually acknowledged. Frames which are lost or garbled are retransmitted if the receiver requests them (again) or after a suitable timeout.

  This is also termed an acknowledged connectionless service.

- **Full-duplex connection-oriented** - Each frame is individually numbered and is guaranteed by the data link layer to be received once and only once and in the right order. The result is that the data link layer presents a reliable frame stream to the network layer.

  This is also termed an acknowledged connected service.
Some Declarations for Introductory Protocols

Our early protocols will benefit from all using the same datatypes, so for simplicity we'll define some representative ones first.

As our protocols "evolve" we'll need to distinguish different types of data link frames from each other.

We can represent each data link frame as a structure in programming languages that support a 'byte' datatype, and permit a program to access/copy these bytes using their memory addresses. Notice that the frame itself consists of a header section and the actual data to be sent. We'll need to extend this header structure as our protocols develop.

```c
#define MAX_DATA_SIZE 1000

typedef struct {
    // Firstly, the frame's header
    int    len;    // length of the payload, only
    }
                     FRAME;
#define FRAME_HEADER_SIZE (sizeof(FRAME) - sizeof(FRAME.data))
#define FRAME_SIZE(f) (FRAME_HEADER_SIZE + f.len)
```

Importantly, even though we've defined our frame structure to be of a fixed (large) size, we hope to avoid sending the whole (large) frame if possible. For example, while the standard Ethernet frame may carry up to 1500 bytes of data, it may only need to carry, say, 80 bytes.

In fact, protocols often exchange frames consisting of only the header (e.g. acknowledgment frames).
The Unrestricted Simplex Protocol

Assuming:
- a (unidirectional) error free channel,
- that the sender’s network layer has unlimited data to send (being "pushed down" from above), and
- that the receiver’s network layer has an infinite buffer to receive the data (being "pushed up" from below),
- that the functions READ_xxx_LAYER() and WRITE_xxx_LAYER() block until their actions are complete - they execute synchronously.

In the sender:

```c
FRAME frame;
int len, link = 1;

while( true ) {
    READ_NETWORK_LAYER(frame.data, &len);
    frame.len = len;
    WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
}
```

In the receiver:

```c
FRAME frame;
int len, link;

while( true ) {
    READ_PHYSICAL_LAYER(&link, &frame, &len);
    WRITE_NETWORK_LAYER(frame.data, frame.len);
}
```

Note: when passing an array "by reference" in C, we do not need to place the '\' operator in front of the array’s name.
The Half-Duplex Stop-and-Wait Protocol

Next, we’ll remove the assumption that the receiver can safely receive and store an infinite amount of data.

When this happens, we say that the (fast) sender _floods_ the receiver, and the “drowning” receiver needs to control the rate at which data is received.

For now, we’ll keep the assumption that the unidirectional channel is error-free.

In the sender:

```c
FRAME frame;
int len, link;

while( true ) {
    READ_NETWORK_LAYER(frame.data, &len);
    frame.len = len;
    link = 1;
    WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
    READ_PHYSICAL_LAYER(&link, &frame, &len);
}
```

In the receiver:

```c
FRAME frame;
int len, link;

while( true ) {
    READ_PHYSICAL_LAYER(&link, &frame, &len);
    WRITE_NETWORK_LAYER(frame.data, frame.len);
    link = 1;
    WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, 1 /* one byte */);
}
```
Detecting Frame Corruption

Next, we'll remove the assumption that the channel is error free; frames (only) may now be corrupted during transmission, introducing the need for checksums.

We'll now introduce a frame type to distinguish what a frame is being used for.

Known (agreed to) by both the sender and receiver

```c
typedef enum { DLL_DATA, DLL_ACK, DLL_NACK } FRAMETYPE;

typedef struct {
    // firstly, the frame's header
    FRAMETYPE type;
    int checksum; // checksum of the whole frame
    int len; // length of the payload, only
    // followed by the payload
    char data[MAX_DATA_SIZE];
} FRAME;
```

In the sender:

```c
FRAME frame, ackframe;
int link, len, acklen;

while( true ) {
    READ_NETWORK_LAYER(frame.data, &len);
    frame.type = DLL_DATA;
    frame.len = len;
    frame.checksum = 0;
    frame.checksum = checksum_crc16(&frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));

    while( true ) {
        link = 1;
        WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
        READ_PHYSICAL_LAYER(&link, &ackframe, &acklen);
        if(ackframe.type == DLL_ACK)
            break;
    }
}
```

---

Detecting Frame Corruption, continued

In the receiver we need to ensure that the checksum as received is in fact the checksum that the sender should have calculated. If the two are different, then the frame has been corrupted (Labsheet 1).

In the receiver:

```c
FRAME frame;
int len, link;
int got_checksum;

while( true ) {
    READ_PHYSICAL_LAYER(&link, &frame, &len);
    got_checksum = frame.checksum;
    frame.checksum = 0;
    if(got_checksum == checksum_crc16(&frame, len)) {
        WRITE_NETWORK_LAYER(frame.data, frame.len);
        frame.type = DLL_ACK;
    } else {
        frame.type = DLL_NACK;
    }
    link = 1;
    frame.len = 0;
    WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
}
```
Detecting Frame Loss

There is still the possibility that errors on the channel cause the frames to be lost entirely. In particular, the DIL_ACK and DLL_BACK frames themselves may be lost (or corrupted?) and the sender will be left waiting forever.

The big question is: how long should the sender wait for an acknowledgement?

To handle these new problems we need to change our programming paradigm, from the standard iterative one (of C) to an event-driven one (as with Java’s windowing APIs).

Moreover, we’ll now need to handle the concept of time in our programs and implement protocols which perform nominated actions when interesting events occurs.

In the sender:

```
#define ESTIMATED_ROUND_TRIP_TIME 20000 // microseconds
FRAME frame;
int len;

void network_layer_ready(...) // called iff ready
{
    READ_NETWORK_LAYER(frame.data, &len);
    STOP_NETWORK_LAYER();
    frame.type = DLL_DATA;
    frame.len = len;
    frame.checksum = 0;
    frame.checksum = checksum_crc16(&frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
    len = 1;
    WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
    start_timer(ESTIMATED_ROUND_TRIP_TIME);
}
```
Detecting Frame Loss, continued

Still in the sender:

```c
#define ESTIMATED_ROUND_TRIP_TIME 20000 // microseconds
void physical_layer_ready(...) // frame arrived
{
    FRAME ackframe;
    int link, acklen; // local variables
    stop_timer();
    READ_PHYSICAL_LAYER(&link, &ackframe, &acklen);
    if(ackframe.type == DLL_ACK) {
        start_network_layer();
    } else {
        link = 1;
        WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
        start_timer(ESTIMATED_ROUND_TRIP_TIME);
    }
}
void timer_has_expired(...) // a timeout
{
    int link = 1;
    WRITE_PHYSICAL_LAYER(link, &frame, FRAME_SIZE(frame));
    start_timer(ESTIMATED_ROUND_TRIP_TIME);
}
```

There should be no need to change the receiver!
Using simulation to develop network protocols

In the following slides we demonstrate that a wide variety of experiments in WAN, LAN, and WLAN networking can be undertaken and evaluated through quality, interactive, simulation tools.

Important concepts of computer networking, including detection and recovery from data corruption and loss, collision detection and avoidance, data-link protocols, table-driven and on-demand routing algorithms, and the security of networks, may all be investigated.

The ideas discussed here are well supported by thoroughly tested network simulation software that has been refined over twenty years and used by thousands of undergraduate students at hundreds of institutions world-wide.

Development of the ns-2 simulator described in this lecture has been supported by an ACM-SIGCSE Special Project Grant, and an Australian Apple University Consortium Scholarship.
Software Simulations Offer Many Benefits

The 1982 Nobel prize winner, Kenneth G. Wilson (then from Physics at Cornell University), outlined 3 paradigms of science:

- Theory
- Repeatable experimentation
- Software simulation

“A software simulation is worth a thousand wires.” - Prof. John Lions

Often, “real” networks cannot be used to test student-written low-level protocol software.

Software simulations provide a far higher degree of experimentation than possible with limited hardware and software resources.

Moreover, extensible simulation environments may be driven by real, observed measurements, such as network trace-data.

Nearly all research into computer networking, such as the development and evaluation of new protocols and standards published in journals and conferences, is supported by simulations which, often, provide their source code and data.
The Benefits of Network Simulation

Network simulation provides almost complete control over teaching the lower level networking protocols.

- Many different aspects of networking can be controlled and examined on very dynamic "networks" -
  - network topology,
  - message arrival rate,
  - message size and destination,
  - transmission speeds and delays,
  - frame corruption and loss,
  - extent of node and link failures,
  - signal strength and propagation models, and
  - node mobility.

- Real network infrastructure is static and too reliable - Error rates on local area networks are typically $1 \times 10^9$ or better. Errors need to occur about 8 orders of magnitude more frequently!

- Centralized control of a network permits the accurate management and collection of statistics and their analysis.
... And The Pitfalls

- The choice of a simulation environment can constrain the types of practical exercises and discourage creativity.
- The wrong choice of network simulator can seriously impede a student's learning, and dissuade experimentation.
- Purpose written simulators have constrained domains - transport-layer protocol testbeds do not actually "transmit" the data frames.
- Very few students are enthused by simulations whose role is to verify or develop statistical models.
- Students can perceive a simulation as *mickey-mouse* - "... but that would never happen".
- *Too much* control/variation in a simulation can overwhelm a student - practical work must be clearly specified.
The **cnet Networking Simulator**

The *cnet* network simulator enables experimentation with various data-link layer, network layer, routing and transport layer networking protocols in networks consisting of any combination of wide area networks (WANs), local area networks (LANs), and wireless local area networks (WLANs).

- Network protocols are written in ISO-C99. The simulator invokes the native C compiler, such as gcc or clang, to protocols.
- This code is executed by the simulator **natively** - neither interpreted nor emulated. Execution is within a single Linux/UNIX process. Students do not need to write any scheduling code.
- Under the Tcl/Tk GUI many attributes of the network may be modified while the simulator is running. Students do not need to write any windowing code.
- Data frames are truly passed between nodes.

---

The \textit{cnet} Networking Model

- Network nodes are connected by one or more WAN (point-to-point) links, LAN segments (Ethernet), or WLAN (wireless Ethernet) interfaces.
- \textit{cnet} provides only the highest (Application) and lowest (Physical) layers. The number of internal layers to be designed and implemented by the professor (for instruction) or the student (for edification and assessment) depends on the complexity/functionality of the protocols being considered.

- Execution proceeds by informing the student-written protocols that events of interest have occurred. The protocols are expected to respond to these events.
- Each node in the network appears to have its own operating system, and can call almost all standard C library functions, including screen and file I/O, and memory allocation.
Defining networks using Topology Files

cnet accepts (many) command line options and `atopology file` (or generates a random network). Network topologies may consist of wide-area networks (WANs), local-area-networks (LANs), and wireless local-area-networks (WLANs):

```plaintext
calculate = "protocol.c"
messagerate = 500ms,
propagationdelay = 700ms,
probframecorrupt = 3
host perth {
    x=100, y=100
    messagerate = 1000ms,
    link to melbourne
}
host melbourne {
    east of perth
    nodeID = 200s,
    link to perth
    { probframeLoss = 2 }
}
```
A complete stopandwait Data-Link Layer protocol

We now present a complete example of the stopandwait Data-Link Layer protocol. This implementation is based on Tanenbaum’s ‘protocol 4’, 5th edition, p230. Some other textbook authors refer to the same protocol as the IRQ protocol.

This protocol employs only data and acknowledgement frames - piggybacking and negative acknowledgements are not supported.

We first define some global types, data structures, and variables for this protocol. It is important to understand that each of these iunique to each of the nodes in the simulation.

```c
#include <net.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

typedef enum { DL_DATA, DL_ACK } FRAME_KIND;

typedef struct {
    char data[MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE];
} MSG;

typedef struct {
    FRAME_KIND kind;          // only ever DL_DATA or DL_ACK
    size_t len;               // the length of the msg field only
    int checksum;             // checksum of the whole frame
    int msg;                  // only ever 0 or 1
} FRAME;

#define FRAME_HEADER_SIZE (sizeof(FRAME) - sizeof(MSG))
#define FRAME_SIZE(f) (FRAME_HEADER_SIZE + f.len)

static MSG lastmsg;
static size_t lastlength = 0;
static CntTimerID lasttimer = NULLTIMER;
static int ackexpected = 0;
static int nextframerate = 0;
static int frameexpected = 0;
```

Although each of the nodes will typically use the same source code file, each node has its own local copy of its variables. It is not possible for one node to modify the variables in another node. The only way for the nodes to communicate is via the Physical Layer.
Reboots each node

We next look at the mandatory reboot_node() function, and the simple handler of EV_DEBUG1 which simply prints the runtime state of the stopandwait protocol.

EVENT_HANDLER(showstate)
{
    printf("\tackexpected\t= %d\n\tnextframetosend\t= %d\n\tframeexpected\t= %d\n", 
        ackexpected, nextframetosend, frameexpected);
}

EVENT_HANDLER(reboot_node)
{
    if(nodeinfo.nodenumber > 1)
    {
        fprintf(stderr,"This is not a 2-node network!\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    CHECK(CNET_set_handler( EV_APPLICATIONREADY, application_ready, 0));
    CHECK(CNET_set_handler( EV_PHYSICALREADY, physical_ready, 0));
    CHECK(CNET_set_handler( EV_TIMER, timeouts, 0));
    CHECK(CNET_set_handler( EV_DEBUG1, showstate, 0));

    CHECK(CNET_set_debug_string( EV_DEBUG1, "State");
    if(nodeinfo.nodenumber == 1)
    {
        CNET_enable_application(ALLNODES);
    }
}

Two things of note:

- Embedding a cnet function call in CHECK() provides a convenient way to check that the call succeeded.
- The last 3 lines ensure that data traffic only flows one way, and its acknowledgments only flow the other (which is much easier to debug).
Receiving new messages for delivery

The first thing of interest that will occur after each node has rebooted is that one node's Application Layer will generate and announce a new message for delivery.

We handle the EV_APPLICATIONREADY event with our application_ready() function:

```c
EVENT_HANDLER(application_ready)
{
    CnetAddr destaddr;
    lastlength = sizeof(MSG);
    CHECK(CNET_read_application(&destaddr, &lastmsg, &lastlength));
    CNET_disable_application(ALLNODES);
    printf("down from application, seq=%d\n", nextframetosend);
    transmit_frame(&lastmsg, DL_DATA, lastlength, nextframetosend);
    nextframetosend = 1 - nextframetosend;
}
```

Of note:

- Assignment statements such as `sequence = 1 - sequence;` are used to quickly toggle between the values 0 and 1.
Transmitting across the Physical Layer

Our `transmit_frame()` function performs the final actions before something is transmitted across the Physical Layer.

Parameters provide the message to be transmitted, an indication as to whether it is data or an acknowledgment, its length, and its sequence number as part of the stop-and-wait protocol.

```c
void transmit_frame(MSG *msg, FRAME_KIND kind, size_t msglen, int seqno)
{
    FRAME f;
    f.kind = kind;
    f.seq = seqno;
    f.checksum = 0;
    f.len = msglen;
    switch(kind) {
    case DL_ACK :
        printf("ACK transmitted, seq=%d\n",seqno);
        break;
    case DL_DATA :
    
        CnetTime timeout;
        memcpy(&f.msg, msg, msglen);
        printf(" DL_DATA transmitted, seq=%d\n",seqno);
        timeout = (FRAME_SIZE(f)*8000000 / linkinfo[1].bandwidth) + linkinfo[1].propagationdelay;
        lasttimer = CNET_start_timer(BY_TIMER1, timeout, 0);
        break;
    }
    msglen = FRAME_SIZE(f);
    f.checksum = CNET_Crit((unsigned char *)&f, (int)msglen);

    CHECK(CNET_write_physical(1, &f, &msglen));
}
```
Handling the arrival of new physical frames

```c
EVENT_HANDLER(physical_ready)
{
    FRAME f;
    size_t len;
    int link, checksum;

    len = sizeof(FRAME);
    CHECK(CNET_read_physical(&link, &f, &len));

    checksum = f.checksum;
    f.checksum = 0;
    if(CNET_ccltt((unsigned char*)f, (int)len) != checksum) {
        printf("tlcttlB scene ignored\n");
        return; // bad checksum, ignore frame
    }

    switch(f.kind) {
    case DL_DATA:
        if(f.seq == ackexpected) {
            printf("tlcttlACK received, seq=td\n", f.seq);
            CNET_stop_timer(lstartimer);
            ackexpected = 1-ackexpected;
            CNET_enable_application(ALLNODES);
        } else {
            printf("tlcttlDATA received, seq=td, \n", f.seq);
            if(f.seq == frameexpected) {
                printf("0p to application\n");
                len = f.len;
                CHECK(CNET_write_application(&f.msg, &len));
                frameexpected = 1-frameexpected;
            } else {
                printf("tlcttlignored\n");
                transmit_frame((MSG *)NULL, DL_ACK, 0, f.seq);
            }
        }
        break;
    }
}
```

There it is; a complete stop-and-wait Datalink Layer protocol, addressing frame corruption and loss between two nodes.
Improving The *stop-and-wait* Protocol

We naturally ask ‘Can the stop-and-wait protocol be improved?’

To answer this we first need to measure its performance to evaluate potential improvements.

Our protocols will always be subject to propagation delays and finite bandwidth - these cannot be overcome. However, our protocols will necessarily:

- add extra network traffic with frame headers,
- degrade an operating system with additional interrupts, and
- introduce delays in frame transmission.

Minimizing these overheads will help improve various efficiencies.
Reducing The Number Of Data Link Frames

At present we have both DL_DATA and DL_ACK frames travelling in each direction.

The small DL_ACK frames consume much bandwidth, and increase the number of hardware interrupts that must be serviced by the operating system.

Instead, we use frame piggybacking:

- When the receiver gets a DL_DATA frame, it does not immediately send an DL_ACK frame.
- The receiver waits until it has its own outgoing DL_DATA frame, and piggybacks the pending DL_ACK in the outgoing header.
- If no DL_DATA frame becomes available in a short time, the receiver must send an DL_ACK frame, by itself.
The Data Link Layer - Sliding Window Protocols

Although we have seen some possible improvements in efficiency in our data link layer protocols to date, we still have one significant shortcoming. The sender must wait until an acknowledgment arrives from the receiver.

Over links with long propagation delays (such as a satellite link with a 540msec delay) this results in very inefficient use of the available bandwidth.

There is thus strong motivation to keep the sender and the medium 'busy'. We can achieve this by permitting the sender to send more than a single frame while waiting for the first acknowledgment.

In sliding window, or clock, protocols we have these properties:

- the sender has a sending window consisting of a list (array) of frames that have been sent but not acknowledged.
- The sender's window size grows as more frames are sent but not yet acknowledged.
- The receiver has a receiving window consisting of frames it is willing to accept. The receiver's window size remains constant.
- Each frame being sent has a sequence number from 0 to \(2^n - 1\) (which fits in \(n\) bits). Stop-and-wait and PAR have \(n=1\).
- A window size of 1 implies that frames are only accepted in order.

Sliding window protocols remain synchronized under conditions of premature timeouts, garbled frames and lost frames.
Frame Pipelining

If the distance (in time) between sender and receiver is long (e.g. a satellite transmission taking 540 milliseconds round-trip time), or expensive (e.g. single-company leased lines), then bandwidth should be maximized.

The solution is to permit *multiple outstanding frames*

This is made possible by having the sender transmit many frames until the medium is ‘full’, and then wait for acknowledgements indicating that frames have been received correctly before proceeding.

The obvious question is 'what do we do when either data frames or acknowledgements are lost?'

We shall look at two solutions:

- the **go-back-N protocol**, and
- the **selective repeat protocol**.
The go-back-N Protocol

The first solution, termed go-back-\(N\), requires the receiver to simply discard all frames after a bad one.

This corresponds to a receiver window size of 1:

Notice the waste of bandwidth - because the receiver only 'buffers' a single frame, all frames transmitted after a lost (or corrupted frame) require re-transmission.
The Selective Repeat Protocol

The go-back-N protocol wastes bandwidth on retransmitted frames if the error rate is high.

Alternatively, the receiver can buffer all received frames (up to some limit) and simply wait for the bad frame to be retransmitted.

This is termed the selective repeat protocol and corresponds to a receiver window size of ≥ 1.

The highest correct frame that has been received is always acknowledged.

Receiver window: 0 .. MaxSeq ; fixed
A Problem with Selective Repeat

Suppose that we use 3 bits to represent the sequence numbers (0..7).

Now, the following events happen in order:

1. Sender sends frames 0..6.
2. All arrive correctly into the receiver's window as 0..6, the receiver advances its window to 7,0,1,...,5 and acknowledges the frames.
3. A "small disaster" occurs and no acknowledgements are received.
4. The sender times out and resends frame 0.
5. The receiver gets frame 0, which is within its receiving window and says thanks. The receiver acknowledges for frame 6 as it is still waiting on 7.
6. Sender now sends new frames 7,0,1,...,5.
7. Frame 7 is received and frames 7 and (the duplicated) 0 go off to the network layer. Blah!

The Solution: make window sizes half the size of the maximum sequence number.
A Sample selective-repeat Protocol

Here we develop a sample selective-repeat protocol for the data link layer.

We'll assume that the size of the sender's and receiver's windows have been defined as integer constants with \texttt{NRBUFs} and \texttt{MAXSEQ}.

We omit the declaration of structures and variables, but note that the sender will need a number of timers (one per outstanding frame), and the receiver needs record which frames have arrived (but not yet to be sent to the layer above).

```c
#include <cnet.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>

// declarations omitted....

EVENT_HANDLER(reboot_node)
{
  iframe = calloc(NRBUFFS, sizeof(FRAME));
  outframe = calloc(NRBUFFS, sizeof(FRAME));
  timers = calloc(NRBUFFS, sizeof(CnetTimerID));
  arrived = calloc(NRBUFFS, sizeof(bool));

  // we really should check if the allocations were successful!

  for(int b=0; b < NRBUFFS; b++) {
    arrived[b] = false;
    timers[b] = NULLTIMER;
  }

  CHECK(CNET_set_handler(EV_APPLICATIONREADY, appl_ready, 0));
  CHECK(CNET_set_handler(EV_PHYSICALREADY, physical_ready, 0));
  CHECK(CNET_set_handler(EV_TIMER1, DLL_timeouts, 0));

  (void)CNET_enable_application(ALLNODES);
}
```

A Sample selective-repeat Protocol, continued

When the layer above (here, the Application Layer) provides a message for delivery, we must now buffer that message for possible future retransmission. Care is required to use the correct buffer!

As we also have a finite number of buffers in the sender, we must choke the Application Layer when our buffers are exhausted.

EVENT_HANDLER(appl_ready)
{
    CnetAddr dest;
    int  nf = nextframetosend % NRBIFS;
    outframe[nf].len = MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE;
    CHECK(CNET_read_application(&dest, outframe[nf].msg, &outframe[nf].len));
    if (++buffered == NRBIFS)  // out of buffer space!
        (void)CNET_disable_application(dest);
    transmit_frame(&outframe[nf], DL_DATA, FRAME_SIZE(outframe[nf]), nextframetosend);
    inc(&nextframetosend);
}
A Sample selective-repeat Protocol, continued

We have most work to perform when a frame arrives at the Physical Layer - either some DL_DATA or an DL_ACK.

As with earlier protocols, we must first determine if the frame has been corrupted. A more complex selective-repeat protocol may incorporate DL_NACKs.

```
EVENT_HANDLER(physical_ready)
{
    FRAME frame;
    int link, checksum;
    size_t len;
    len = sizeof(FRAME);
    CHECK(CM_read_physical(&link, &frame, &len));
    checksum = frame.checksum;
    frame.checksum = 0;
    if(CM_cadit((unsigned char *)frame, len) != checksum)
        return; // bad checksum, simply ignore frame
    if(frame.kind == DL_ACK) {
        if(between[ackexpected, frame.segno, nextframetosend]) {
            while(between[ackexpected, frame.segno, nextframetosend]) {
                --buffered;
                // buffer now available
                (void)CMST_stop_timer(timers[ackexpected % NRBUFS]);
                timers[ackexpected % NRBUFS] = NULL_TIMER;
                inc(&ackexpected);
            }
            (void)CMST_enable_application(ALLNODES);
        }
    }
}
A Sample selective-repeat Protocol, continued

When a DL_DATA frame arrives, we must ensure that it is within the receiver's range of expected frames.

For each frame in a sequence that have arrived successfully, we send it to the layer above.

```c
// this is the continuation of event-handler physical_ready

else if(frame.kind == DL_DATA) {
    if(between(frame.expected, frame.segno, toofar) &&
        arrived[frame.segno % NRBUFS] == false) {
        arrived[frame.segno % NRBUFS] = true;
        iframe[frame.segno % NRBUFS] = frame; // copies frame
        while(arrived[frame.expected % NRBUFS]) {
            len = iframe[frame.expected % NRBUFS].len;
            CHECK(CNET_write_application( iframe[frame.expected % NRBUFS].msg, &len));
            arrived[frame.expected % NRBUFS] = false;
            inc(&frame.expected);
            inc(&toofar);
        }
    } else // frame is ignored/
        transmit_frame(NULL, DL_ACK, 0, (frame.expected+MAXSEQ)%MAXSEQ+1);
}
```

We do not send an DL_ACK for each frame received; instead we simply acknowledgment the 'highest' sequence number correctly received to data.

This DL_ACK implies all 'lower' sequence numbers have been received as well.