| 1<br>2   | Draft revision to   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 3<br>4<br>5  | ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3, 1996 Edition   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10  | Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access<br>Method & Physical Layer Specifications:  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11<br>12<br>13   | Maintenance Revision #5 (100BASE-T)   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14<br>15<br>16   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17<br>18<br>19<br>20   | Sponsor: LAN MAN Standards Committee<br>of the<br>IEEE Computer Society   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34   | This is Draft 1.1 with items approved for balloting by IEEE 802.3 as its plenary meeting in Vancouver, November 1996 and for-<br>nally approved for 802.3 Working Group Ballot at the March 1997 meeting in Irvine. This draft has been edited to reflect the title<br>thange agree to at Irvine and to provide additional clarity with respect to the changes requested. This draft is for 30 day ballot and<br>s scheduled to close in time for comment resolution at the 802.3 Plenary meeting in Lahaina, HI the week of July 7-10, 1997. This<br>locument expires July 15, 1997.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>35</li> <li>36</li> <li>37</li> <li>38</li> <li>39</li> <li>40</li> <li>41</li> <li>42</li> <li>43</li> <li>44</li> <li>45</li> <li>46</li> <li>47</li> <li>48</li> <li>40</li> </ul> | Copyright 1997 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc.<br>345 East 47th Street<br>New York, NY 10017 USA<br>All Rights Reserved<br>This is an IEEE Standards Project, subject to change. Permission is hereby granted for IEEE Standards Committee participants to<br>eproduce this document for purposes of IEEE standardization activities, including balloting and coordination. If this document is<br>o be submitted to ISO or IEC, notification shall be given to the IEEE Copyrights Administrator. Permission is also granted for<br>nember bodies and technical committees of ISO and IEC to reproduce this document for purposes of developing a national posi-<br>ion. Other entities seeking permission to reproduce portions of this document for these or other uses must contact the IEEE<br>Standards Department for the appropriate license. Use of information contained in the unapproved draft is at your own risk.<br>IEEE Standards Department<br>Copyright and Permissions<br>445 Hoes Lane, P.O. Box 1331<br>Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331, USA |  |  |  |  |  |
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1 P802.3aa, 802.3 MAINTENANCE BALLOT #5 (100BASE-T) 2 CHANGE 1: Changes to Partition State Diagram for Port X (Figure 27-8) 3 Clause 27: Repeater for 100Mb/s baseband networks 4 Proposed by: Lloyd Oliver 5 Approved for ballot 11/12/96 6 7 **PROPOSED CHANGES** 8 9 In Figure 27-8 Repeater Partition State Diagram for Port X: 10 1) Change transition: 11 COLLISION COUNT IDLE to WATCH FOR COLLISION 12  $\frac{12}{13}$  Update to read: 14  $(scarrier_present(x) = true) + (command(x) quiet)$ <sup>15</sup> This ensures that the COLLISION COUNT IDLE state is exited for both receive activity 16  $(scarrier_present(x) = true)$  and transmit activity (command(x) = quiet). The term (command(x) = true)17 quiet) has to be ORed in to ensure transmits also cause an exit from the COLLISION COUNT 18 19 IDLE state. <sup>20</sup> 2) Change transition: 21 WATCH FOR COLLISION to COLLISION COUNT IDLE 22 23 Update to read: 24 (scarrier\_present(x) = false) \* (command(x) = quiet)  $^{25}$  This ensures that the collision counter is neither incremented nor cleared if both transmit and 26  $\frac{1}{27}$  receive activity have ceased before the no\_collision\_timer has completed. The term (com-28 mand(x) = quiet) has to replace the term (command(x) collision) to ensure that if the WATCH <sup>29</sup> FOR COLLISION state is entered due to a transmit, it remains there until that transmit Is com-30 pleted. 31 32 3) Change Transition: 33 WATCH FOR COLLISION to COLLISION COUNT INCREMENT <sup>34</sup> Updateto read: 35  $_{36}^{35}$  (command(x) = collision) \* (scarrier\_present(x) = true) 37 This change ensures that the counter is only incremented when a collision is happening on port X. <sup>38</sup> The term (scarrier\_present(x) = true) is ANDed to qualify the fact that a collision is occurring and

- the fact that port x is receiving and hence taking part in a collision.
- $\frac{40}{41}$  4) Change transition:
- 42 WATCH FOR COLLISION to CLEAR COUNTER
- $^{43}$  Update to read:
- <sup>44</sup><sub>45</sub> no\_collision\_timer\_Done \* (command(x) collision) \* ((scarrier\_present(x) = true) + (com-
- $_{46}$  mand(x) = copy))
- 47 This change ensures that either a transmit or a receive for duration greater than no\_collision\_timer
- $\frac{48}{49}$  will reset the collision counter.
- $50^{49}$  5) Change transition:
- 51 PARTITION HOLD to PARTITION COLLISION WATCH
- <sup>52</sup> Update to read:
- $\begin{array}{l} 53\\ 54 \end{array} (command(x) \quad quiet) + (scarrier_present(x) = true) \end{array}$

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 $\frac{1}{2}$  This change ensures a receive or a transmit will start the no\_collision\_timer and un-partition the

- $\frac{2}{3}$  port once the timer is done.
- 4 6) Change transition:
- <sup>5</sup> PARTITION COLLISION WATCH to PARTITION WAIT
- $^{6}_{7}$  Update to read:
- 's (command(x) quiet) \* (scarrier\_present(x) true)
- 9 This change ensures that if a receive is occurring while the port is transmitting (Command(x) =
- 10 copy or collision) the port remains partitioned.
- $\frac{11}{12}$  7) Change transition:
- 13 PARTITION COLLISION WATCH to WAIT TO RESTORE PORT
- <sup>14</sup> Update to read:
- $\frac{15}{16} \text{ no\_collison\_timer\_Done * (((scarrier\_present(x) = false) * (command(x) = copy) + }$
- $\frac{10}{17} (\text{scarrier_present}(x) = \text{true}) * (\text{command}(x) = \text{quiet})))$
- 18 This change ensures that a receive of a good packet as well transmitting a packet without conten-
- $\frac{19}{100}$  tion restores the port to full operation.
- <sup>20</sup> 8) Change Text in sub-clause 27.3.1.6 (Second paragraph):
- 22 Change "The count shall be incremented on each transmission that suffers a collision and shall be
- 23 reset on a successful transmission." to read "The count shall be incremented each collision and
- $\frac{24}{25}$  shall be reset on a transmit or receive without incurring a collision."
- $^{25}_{26}$  9) Change Text in subclause 27.7.4.8 (PICS items PA3 & PA4).
- <sup>27</sup> Change PA3 comment "Count incremented on each transmission that suffers a collision" to
- <sup>28</sup> "Count incremented on a collision".
- <sup>29</sup><sub>30</sub> Change PA4 comment "Count reset on successful collision" to "Count reset on a transmit or
- $_{31}^{30}$  receive without incurring a collision".

## 32 Rationale for revision:

- 33 1. Cater for "capture" effect on heavily loaded network where one node could be streaming lots
- <sup>34</sup> of packets under burst mode with a second node experiencing short term unfairness once it lost
- $\frac{35}{36}$  the first collision leading it to see a few max. collisions which can lead to partition of the node as
- only successful receives (from the repeaters viewpoint) currently clear the collision count. Newer
- <sup>38</sup> protocols being investigated are looking at windows of up to 128kbytes which may highlight this
  <sup>39</sup> behavior more.
- $\frac{40}{41}$  2.To fix the inconsistencies between the text describing the partition function (27.3.1.6) and the
- 42 state diagram of figure 27-8.
- <sup>43</sup> 3.To modify the Partition state machine to be the same as the 10Mb/s partition algorithm of chap-
- $\frac{44}{45}$  ter 9 providing symmetrical operation (Partition and Un-Partition for the same reasons.)

# $_{46}^{45}$ Impact on existing networks:

- Reduces or eliminates the potential to partition a 100Mb/s network port unless a real fault has  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 48 occurred rather than normal collisions. This proposal is a "superset" of the existing state diagram
- $^{49}_{50}$  and would inter-operate with repeaters implementing existing state diagram.
- 50
- 52
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Copyright © 1997 by the IEEE. All rights reserved. This is an unapproved IEEE Standards Draft, subject to change <sup>1</sup> CHANGE 2: Change to Repeater Core State Diagram (Figure 27-2)

- <sup>2</sup> Clause 27: Repeater for 100Mb/s baseband networks
- <sup>3</sup> Proposed by: Lloyd Oliver
- <sup>4</sup> Approved for ballot 11/12/96
- <sup>5</sup> **PROPOSED CHANGE**
- $_{7}^{6}$  In Figure 27-2 Repeater Core State Diagram, change exit term out of ACTIVE state.
- $'_8$  FROM: (activity(ALL) = 0) \* (all\_data\_sent = true)

9 TO: (activity(N) = 0) \* (all\_data\_sent = true)

# <sup>10</sup> Rationale for revision:

- $\frac{11}{12}$  Fixes anomaly of repeater operation during collision storms at high traffic loading. During these
- $\frac{12}{13}$  periods, inter-packet gaps seen from the perspective of the Repeater Core State Diagram regard-
- 14 ing multiple ports, can become zero or, in fact, overlap. The proposed change allows the core to
- <sup>15</sup> enable sourcing packet activity form the remaining port active and reassign N based on real activ-
- $\frac{16}{17}$  ity rather than going blind until all network activity stops.
- $\frac{1}{18}$  Current operation isolates port N such that a station (or repeater) attached to this port is isolated
- 19 from carrier activity until all carrier activity is halted. This effects stations connected (in any way;
- $\frac{20}{10}$  i.e. through a repeater or direct) to port N from properly deferring to network traffic.

# $\frac{21}{22}$ Impact on existing networks:

- Reduces or eliminates late collision events recorded by management tools during periods of peak  $\frac{22}{23}$
- <sup>23</sup> traffic loading.
- 25 -----
- 26 CHANGE 3: Change Repeater Partition State Diagram (Figure 27-8)
- 27 Clause 27: Repeater for 100Mb/s baseband networks
- 28 Proposed by: Lloyd Oliver
- 29 Approved for ballot 11/12/96
- 30 PROPOSED CHANGE
- <sup>31</sup> In Figure 27-8 Partition State Diagram, change right exit term out of COLLISION COUNT
- <sup>32</sup> INCREMENT state to PARTITION WAIT state;
- $_{34}^{35}$  FROM: CC(X) \_ CCLimit
- 35 TO: CC(X) \_ CCLimit + jabber\_timer\_done

# 36 Rationale for revision:

- <sup>37</sup> Consider a case where loop back plugs are present on multiple ports of a repeater. Further, that a
- $\frac{38}{39}$  station on yet another port initiates a packet transmission. The loop back plugs cause a collision
- $_{40}^{39}$  and the station backs off. But, the event lingers. The ports with loop back plugs cause the
- 41 Repeater Core State Diagram to remain in the JAM state since "activity(ALL) > 1". Which, of
- <sup>42</sup> course, holds all of the Transmit state machines in the COLLISION state, sending Jam. The loop
- $\frac{43}{44}$  back continues. This situation is maintained until the Receive Timer State Diagram intervenes
- 45 when the "jabber\_timer\_done" interrupts the looped back carrier by forcing the Receive State
- <sup>46</sup> Diagram into SILENT and the Transmit State Diagram (for that port) into QUIET. But, only
- <sup>47</sup> briefly. The Receive State Diagram would reset to NO INPUT state when carrier is interrupted.
- <sup>48</sup><sub>49</sub> However, due to the tolerancing of the Jabber timers, other ports with loop back plugs are still
- 50 holding the Repeater Core in JAM state. This cycling repeats ad infinitum. Even the Partition
- <sup>51</sup> State diagram can't help because it is stuck in the COLLISION COUNT INCREMENT state wait-
- $\frac{52}{53}$  ing for the core to issue a quiet command. The change listed above cures this situation by isolat-
- $\frac{5}{54}$  ing the offending ports with loop back plugs attached.

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#### Impact on existing networks:

Clears net for working traffic sooner when loop back plugs are present in system.

### CHANGED TEXT

### 27.3.1.6 Partition functional requirements

In large multisegment networks it may be desirable that the repeater set protect the network from 

some fault conditions that would disrupt network communications. A potentially likely cause of 

this condition could be due to a cable fault. 

Each repeater PMA interface shall contain a self-interrupt capability as described in figure 27-8 to

prevent a faulty segment's carrier activity from reaching the repeater unit and hence propagating 

through the network. The repeater PMA interface shall count consecutive collisions. The count 

shall be incremented each collision and shall be reset on a transmit or receive without incurring a 

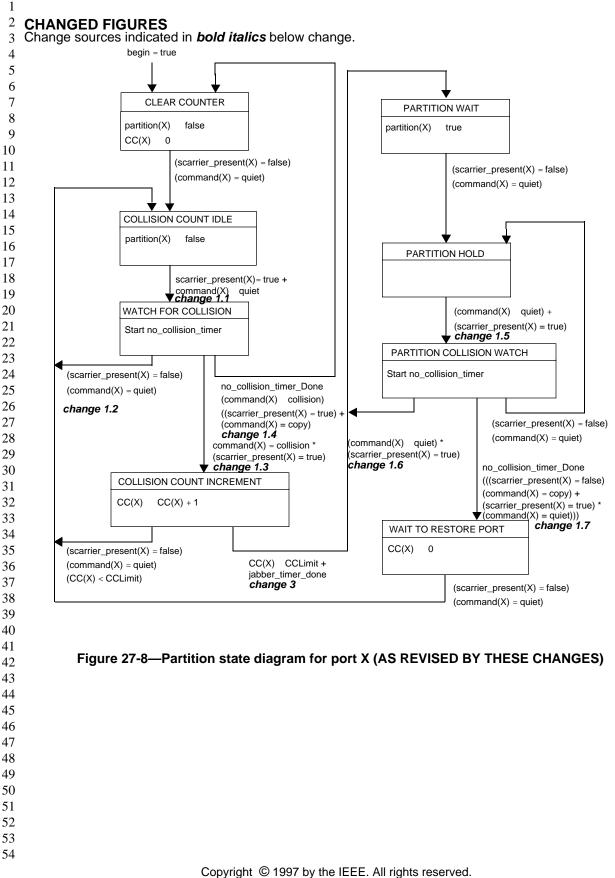
collision on each transmission that suffers a collision and shall be reset on a suc-

condition shall be detected. 

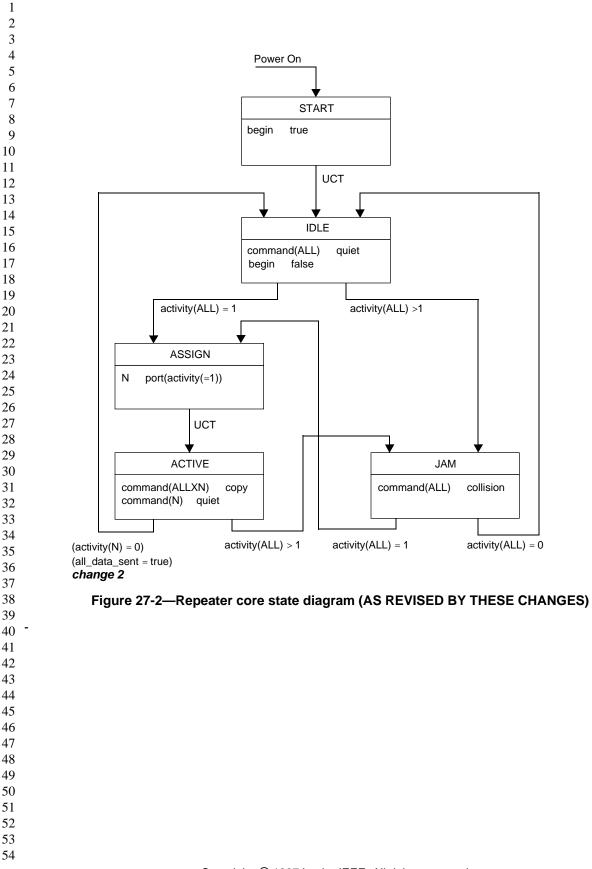
### 27.7.4.8 Partition function

| Item | Feature   | Subclause | Status | Support | Value/Comment  |
|------|---|-----------|--------|---------|--|
| PA1  | Partition function implementa-<br>tion                        | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Self-interrupt of data reception   |
| PA2  | Consecutive collision count for<br>entry into partition state | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Consecutive collision in exces<br>of CCLimit   |
| PA3  | Consecutive collision counter incrementing                    | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Count incremented <u>on a colli-</u><br>sion on each transmission that<br>suffers a collision.                           |
| PA4  | Consecutive collision counter reset                           | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Count reset on <u>a transmit or</u><br>receive without incurring a co<br><u>lision</u> <del>successful collision</del> . |
| PA5  | Messages sent to repeater unit in Partition state             | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Inhibited sending messages to repeater unit  |
| PA6  | Messages sent from repeater<br>unit in Partition state        | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Continue sending output mes-<br>sages  |
| PA7  | Monitoring activity on PMA interface in Partition state       | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Continue monitoring activity a PMA interface   |
| PA8  | Reset of Partition state                                      | 27.3.1.6  | М      |         | Power-up reset or Detecting<br>activity for greater than dura-<br>tion no_collision_timer with-<br>out a collision       |

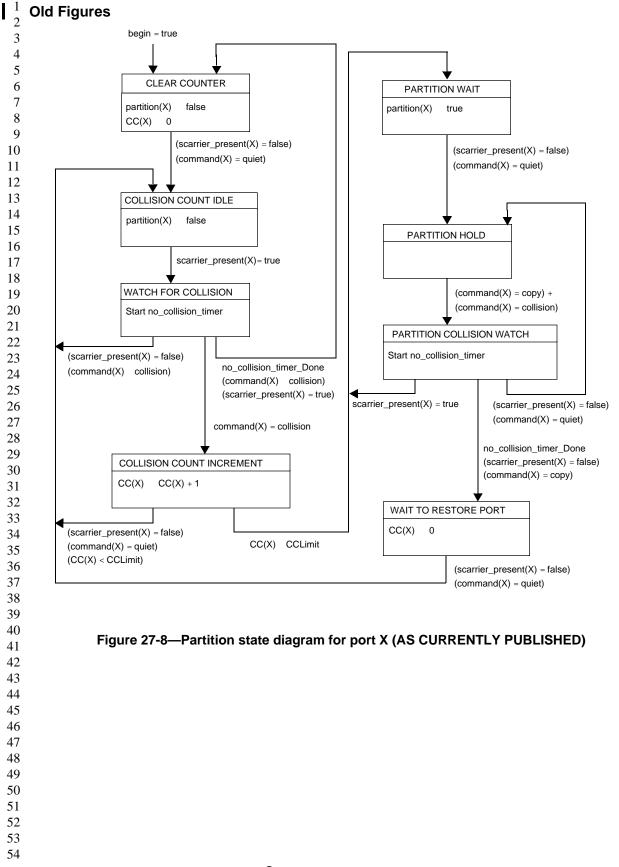
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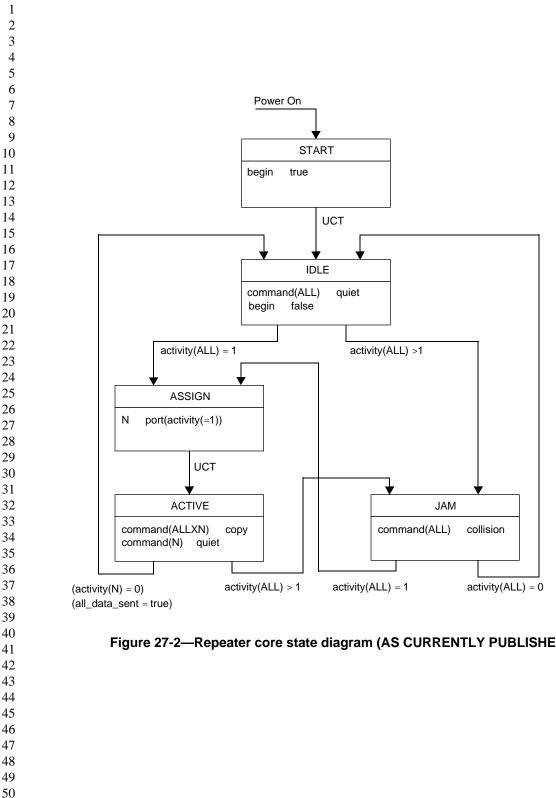


Figure 27-2—Repeater core state diagram (AS CURRENTLY PUBLISHED)