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CROSS-COUNTRY NETWORK BANDWIDTH

The following computation of cross-country network bandwidth was contributed by Butler Lampson of PARC.

Consider what happens when a TIP user on the West Coast, connected to a full-duplex Host on the East Coast, strikes a key on his terminal.

The TIP sends a one-character message (1 packet).

The destination IMP sends a RFNM (1 packet).

The destination Host sends an ALLocate - this seems to be the strategy used by TENEX Hosts, at least (1 packet).

The TIP sends a RFNM for the ALLocate (1 packet).

The same sequence repeats itself, with roles interchanged, for the echo character (4 packets).

This constitutes 4 packets or 4000 bits in each direction. The current cross-country transmission capability of the ARPANET is 3 50Kb phone lines; ergo, it can only support $3 \times 50000 / 4000 = 37.5$ such characters per second!

It may be that RFNMs are transmitted between IMPs more efficiently; at best this can only double the network capacity.

This computation may help explain why cross-country TIP users (e.g. the substantial West Coast community of BBN-TENEX users) experience such bad echo response, at least in bursts: the network itself may be experiencing momentary peak loads.

If this argument is correct, the proposed remote echoing facilities of the new TELNET protocol could have a major effect on network operation.