

<<下一代网络有效性研究>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

For the International Teletraffic Congress ( ITC ) , 2005 marks its 51st year as the premier and most influential international body in the development of teletraffic methods, theories and applications, and in bringing together researchers and practitioners from industries, government and academic around the world. ITC is a leader in helping solve the important network design, management and control issues of the evolving information networks, including wireless, broadband, mobile, multimedia and IP networks. ITC- 19, held from August 29 to September 2, 2005 in Beijing China, emphasizes the performance challenges for efficient next-generation networks. Like prior Congresses, ITC-19 addresses both the most critical current issues as well as those on the horizon, covering near term and long term. Through the serious review process, 198 of 502 submitted papers have been selected, 22 papers selected for ITU & ITC workshop, and 35 papers selected for poster sessions. It is our strong belief that ITC is the best forum for the researchers and practitioners on information networks to exchange their new ideas, thoughts and findings. The papers appearing in these volumes have been refereed by international experts and have undergone the additional scrutiny of a team of knowledgeable and renowned subject matter experts in the Technical Program Committee. While the breadth and depth of the papers presented here truly bear testimony to the ITC's role and commitment in furthering the fields of teletraffic and performance analysis, their quality and timeliness will, we are certain, make these an archival volume of work for the future as well. As you know, ITC-19 is a large team effort, and the list of those who have helped is therefore long. It is necessary to show our thanks to all authors, reviewers and our TPC members for their hard work and operation, which has made this possible. The names of our well-known TPC members are listed on page ix- x and all reviewers on pages xi-xii. As chairs of the TPC, it is our pleasure to shape the ITC-19 technical program and to make available to you these two volumes of extremely important technical contributions by the most esteemed researchers and practitioners of the teletraffic community. We do hope you enjoy them and benefit from them.

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### 内容概要

《下一代网络有效性研究(19)(套装全3册)》包括：《下一代网络有效性研究(19)(6a)》、《下一代网络有效性研究(19)(6b)》和《下一代网络有效性研究(19)(6c)》。

《下一代网络有效性研究(19)(套装全3册)》内容简介：下一代网络（Next Generation Network），又称为次世代网络。

主要思想是在一个统一的网络平台上以统一管理的方式提供多媒体业务，整合现有的市内固定电话、移动电话的基础上（统称FMC），增加多媒体数据服务及其他增值型服务。

其中话音的交换将采用软交换技术，而平台的主要实现方式为IP技术，逐步实现统一通信其中voip将是下一代网络中的一个重点。

我们认为广义上的下一代网络是指以软交换为代表能够为公众大规模灵活提供视讯话音数据等多种通信业务，以分组交换为业务统一承载平台，传输层适应数据业务特征及带宽需求，通信运营商相关，可运营、维护、管理的通信网络。

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## 章节摘录

插图：As shown in Fig. 1, we assume the packets travel one hop in each time slot. Thus, the end-to-end delay can be measured as the number of slots required for a packet to be sent successfully [3]. A session comprises one hop or several sequential hops without considering whether nodes on it are source, destination, or forwarding nodes. In Fig. 2, a session containing  $n$  hops is called as a  $n$ -hop session. In this paper, we focus on the non-channel-sharing scenario, that is, each channel is used by only one session. Each session belongs to only one path so that if each path is regarded as a same hop session, the number of sessions equals to the number of paths. Hence, the network capacity is simply defined as the maximum number of sessions that can be supported in the network with end-to-end delay constraints, that is, the number of  $k$ -hop paths.

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### 编辑推荐

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