

### 1.3.2 RPR packet buffers

Packet transfers involve transmit queues (where packets are placed for MAC-layer processing), receive queues (when packets are placed for client-layer processing), and transit FIFOs, as well as rate limiting  $T_a$ ,  $T_b$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  components, as illustrated in Figure 1.6. The purpose of the transitA buffer is to hold class-A packets that arrive during this station's transmissions; the purpose of the transitBC buffer is to hold class-B or class-C packets that arrive during class-A transmissions.

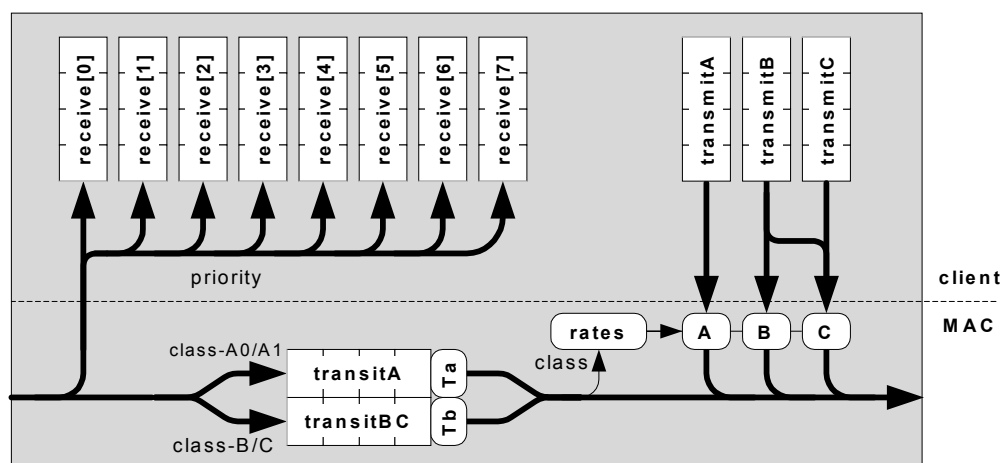


Figure 1.6ó RPR attachment queues

Multiple transmit queues are provided, for class-A, class-B, and class-C traffic respectively. These transmit buffers are located in the client, which reduce the cost of the MAC while providing flexibility for vendor-dependent just-in-time scheduling protocols.

### 1.3.3 Single transit-queue buffers

Single transit-queue buffers, as illustrated in Figure 1.6. The purpose of the shared *transitS* buffer is to hold all packets (class-A, class-B, and class-C) that arrive during this station's transmissions.

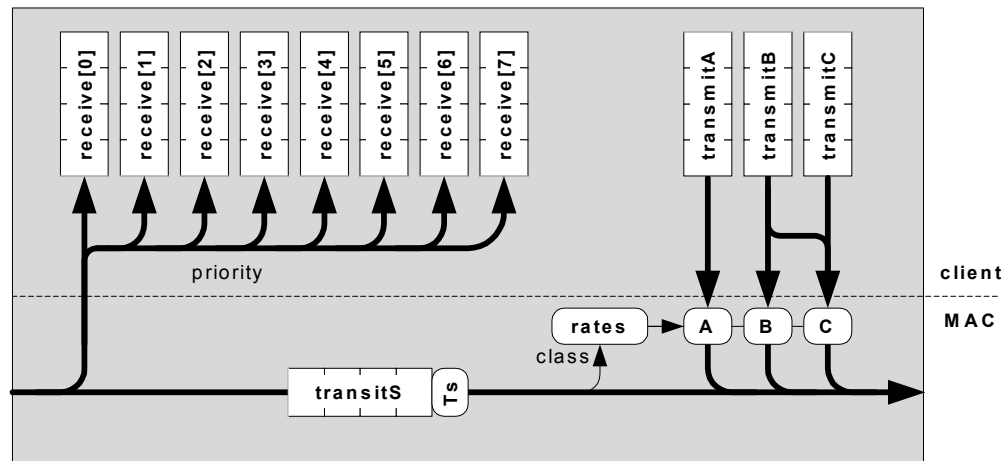


Figure 1.76 RPR attachment queues