- AAS Advanced Antenna Systems
- ACI Aadjacent-Channel Interference
- **AES** Advanced Encryption Standard
- AMC Adaptive Modulation and Coding
- ARQ Automatic Repeat Request
- ATA Analog Telephone Adapter
- **BPSK** Binary Phase Shift Keying
- **BSSID** Basic Service Set Identifier (this is the MAC address of the wireless

interface)

- **BS** Base Station
- **BWA** Broadband Wireless Access
- CD Client Device
- CPE Customer-Provided Equipment
- **DES** Data Encryption Algorithm
- **DHCP** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- DMZ DeMilitarized Zone
- DNS Domain Name System
- **ESSID** Extended Service Set Identifier
- ECC Electronic Communication Committee
- **FDD** Frequency Division Duplex
- FEC Forward Error Correction
- FFT Fast Fourier Transform
- FSL Free Space Loss
- FWA Fixed Wireless Access
- GIS Graphical Information System
- **GSM** Global System for Mobile Communications
- GPS Global Positioning System
- **IP** Internet Protocol
- ITU International Telecommunication Union
- LAN Local Area Network
- LED Light Emitting Diode
- LOS Line-of-Sight
- MANs Metropolitan Area Networks
- MAC Media Access Control

MMDS Multipoint Microwave Distribution System

MN Mesh Node

NLOS Non-Line-of-Sight

OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex

OFDMA Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access

OLSR Optimized Link State Routing (protocol)

- **PBX** Private Branch eXchange
- PC Personal Computer
- PHY Physical
- PL Path Loss
- QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
- **QoS** Quality of Services
- **QPSK** Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
- **RFC** Request for comment
- SISP Site Specific
- SNR Noise to Signal Ratio
- SS Subscribers Station
- SSH Secure SHell
- **SSID** Service Set Identifier (Network name All mesh nodes attempting to communicate with each other must share the same SSID)
- SUI Stanford University Interim
- **TDD** Time Division Duplex
- **TDM** Time Division Multiplexed
- **UHF** Ultra High Frequency
- UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
- **VHF** Very High Frequency
- VSAT Very small aperture terminal
- **VoIP** Voice over internet protocol
- WAN Wide Area Network
- WAP Wireless Access Point
- Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11 wireless standards. Trademark of the Wi-Fi Alliance
- WMAN Wireless Metropolitan Area Networks
- WMN Wireless Mesh Network

LAMPIRAN A CONFIGURATION STEPS

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1. Setting up your machine to obtain an IP address automatically FOR WINDOWS USERS

Click on "start" \rightarrow click on "Control Panel" \rightarrow click on "Network Connections" \rightarrow right click on "Local Area Connection" \rightarrow select "Properties" \rightarrow select the "General" tab \rightarrow scroll down the list and select "Internet Protocol TCP/IP" _ click on "Properties" \rightarrow select the "General" tab \rightarrow select "Obtain an IP address automatically" \rightarrow click on "OK" on the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties window \rightarrow click on "OK" on the Local Area Connection Properties window.

2. Repairing your LAN connection

FOR WINDOWS USERS:

Click on "start" \rightarrow click on "Control Panel" \rightarrow click on "Network Connections" \rightarrow right click on "Local Area Connection" \rightarrow select "Repair" or for help on repairing a connection:

Click on "start" \rightarrow click on "Help and Support" \rightarrow in the search box type "Repairing LAN connection" and follow the instructions.

FOR LINUX USERS:

Open a terminal, grant yourself root privileges (e.g. on Ubuntu, type "sudo" or simply "sudodhclient eth0" and press [Enter]) and type "dhclient eth0", and press [Enter]; eth0 is your LAN interface name. You should see an IP address of 192.168.1.*x*, (where $1_x < 255$) otherwise go to the troubleshooting section of this document.

3. Checking for an IP address

FOR WINDOWS USERS

Click on "start" \rightarrow click on "Control Panel" \rightarrow click on "Network Connections" \rightarrow right click on "Local Area Connection" \rightarrow select "Status" \rightarrow click on the "Support" tab. Youshould see the allocated IP address.

OR

Click on "start" \rightarrow click on "Run" \rightarrow type in cmd \rightarrow press [Enter] \rightarrow this will open up a command line window \rightarrow type

ipconfig /? displays the help for this command

ipconfig displays summary configuration information

ipconfig /all displays full configuration information

ipconfig /release releases the IP address for the adapter

ipconfig /renew renew the IP address for the adapter

Spesifikasi dari *Wireless router linksys* WRT54GL adalah: *Linksys* WRT54G (*up to version 4.0*) atau *Linksys* WRT54GL (*version 1.0 or 1.1*). Untuk WRT54G vesion 5.0 flash memory berkurang dari 4MB ke 2MB dan sebagai akibatnya kapasitas memory tidak mencukupi untuk *Freifunk firmware*. *Linksys* WRT54GL sekarang ini adalah peralatan mesh networking yang banyak dipakai. *Linksys* WRT54GL memerlukan suplai tegangan listrik sebesar 12V DC dengan arus sebesar 0,5 A. Kebutuhan daya ini merupakan kebutuhan *standard* untuk *embedded devices* dan *wireless access point*, sehingga menjadikannya *compatible* dengan dengan *Power over Ethernet* (PoE).

Seperti yang terlihat pada Gambar 3.9, dibagian depan *wireless router* ini terdapat tombol *secure easy setup* (dengan label "Cisco *System*") bertujuan untuk memperbolehkan *user* dengan mudah mengatur enkripsi jaringan *wireless*, dan menetapkan bahwa *user* menggunakan perangkat keras dari *vendor* yang berpartisipasi dalam program *secure easy setup*. Selain itu terdapat juga beberapa lampu indikator (LED) pada *wireless router*. Lampu indikator *power* menandakan bahwa *wireless router* sedang aktif atau menerima suplai daya. Lampu DMZ menandakan bahwa *wireless router* sedang dalam proses *booting*. Lampu LED WLAN dan Ethernet (nomor 1 sampai 4) merupakan lampu yang menandakan bahwa *port* tersebut sedang digunakan (aktif), dan lampu LED internet menandakan adanya koneksi ke *port* WAN.



Gambar Tampak depan wireless router WRT54GL^[16]

Pada bagian belakang terdapat tombol *reset*, tombol ini adalah tombol yang *default*-nya akan me-*reset wireless router* ke *setting* awal dari pabriknya. *Port* ethernet (1 - 4) digunakan untuk menghubungkan *router* dengan jaringan LAN yang ada dan dengan perangkat jaringan lainnya. *Port power* yang merupakan *input* untuk suplai daya juga terdapat pada bagian belakang ini, serta terdapat *port* internet yang dapat digunakan untuk menghubungkan ke internet. Hal ini dapat dilihat pada Gambar 3.10

Perangkat Mesh Client

Perangkat *mesh client* yang ideal untuk digunakan dalam *testbed* adalah *notebook*/laptop. Penggunaan laptop sebagai *mesh client* adalah agar dapat memperlihatkan fungsi sebagai *host* dan *router* yang dapat melakukan fungsi *routing* dan konfigurasi serta menyediakan aplikasi *end-user* pada pengguna jaringan. Spesifikasi minimal yang harus dimiliki oleh perangkat *mesh client* adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) OS (Operating System) Windows XP/Vista/Windows 7,
- 2) Processor Pentium IV or higher,
- 3) Memory 256 Mb,
- 4) LAN card (port koneksi ethernet),
- 5) WLAN card / Wireless modem.

Laptop yang digunakan harus dilengkapi dengan kartu jaringan (LAN *card*) agar dapat dihubungkan dengan *wireless router* untuk masuk ke dalam *firmwarenya*, sedangkan *Wireless modem* dibutuhkan agar konsep *user* dapat terhubung dengan jaringan kapan saja dan dimana saja dapat terpenuhi.

System Settings^[16]

Step 1 : Klik "*Admin*" pada program

Step 2 : Klik "*System*" untuk mengkonfigurasi system settings

- Step 3 : Pilih berdasarkan "Host Name" (yang nantinya merupakan nama identitas pada Lynksys dengan nama ini merupakan alamat yang dipakai pada alat tersebut)
- Step 4 : Nama negara harus diisi sesuai dengan konfigurasi alat yang akan dipakai pada sistem jaringan di negara tersebut
- Step 5 :Biarkan pilihan lain secara *default*. Kemudian tekan "Apply".Kemudian akan muncul :

The changed settings are committed. The settings are active after the next Restart.

Step 6 : Klik "*Restart*".

Proses *restart* akan memakan waktu beberapa menit dan secara otomatis akan meng-*refresh* Linksys sesudah proses restart selesai. Kemudian akan muncul tampilan "*Freifunk.Net – Hello*!", tetapi dengan catatan akan dinamakan kemudian dengan tampilan "[*Host Name*] –*Hello*!"

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Gambar *Freifunk firmware - System settings*^[16]

Instalasi Wireless Settings^[16]

Step 1 :	Klik "Admin"			
Step 2 :	Klik "Wireless" untuk mengkonfigurasikan wireless interface			
Step 3 :	Pilih " <i>Static</i> " untuk "WLAN <i>Protocol</i> "			
Step 4 :	Tentukan pilihan untuk "WLAN-IP Address"			
Step 5 :	Tentukan pilihan untuk "WLAN Netmask"			
Step 6 :	Tentukan pilihan untuk "WLAN Default Route" (jika ada,			
	kosongkan kalau <i>default</i>)			
Step 7 :	Pilih "Ad Hoc (Peer to Peer)" untuk "WLAN Mode"			
Step 8 :	Pilih jenis ESSID			
Step 9 :	Pilih jenis BSSID			
	Catatan: Selalu lock BSSID. Alamat MAC bisa dipilih dari salah			
	satu Linksys dan menggunakan ini sebagai mesh network.			
	BBSID penting secara spesifik untuk menghubungkan mesh			
	network ketika ada kerusakan diantara 2 network yang			
	mengakibatkan koneksi menurun (lambat) dan kemudian akan			
	tersambung lagi.			
Step 10:	Tentukan jenis channel yang dipilih, bisaanya nomor 1-13, namun			
	biasanya ditentukan berdasarkan system setting tiap negara bisa			
	berbeda. Umumnya bisa digunakan channels (1,6 atau 11). Untuk			
	mesh dipakai channel 6 dan channel 11 sebagai backbone.			
Step 11:	Pilih " <i>Auto</i> " antara " RX <i>Antenna</i> " dan " TX <i>Antenna</i> ", pilih			
	antenna yang akan digunakan.			

 Step 12:
 Biarkan pilihan lain secara default. Kemudian tekan "Apply".

 Kemudian akan muncul :
 The changed settings are committed. The settings are active after the next Restart.

Step 13: Klik "*Restart*".

Proses *restart* akan memakan waktu beberapa menit dan secara otomatis akan meng-*refresh* Linksys sesudah proses restart selesai.

Catatan: *settings* dari step 1-10 haruslah sama dengan semua Linksys pada jaringan yang sama.

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Gambar Freifunk firmware - Wireless settings^[16]

Instalasi LAN Settings^[16]

Step 1 :	Klik "Admin"
Step 2 :	Klik "LAN" untuk mengkonfigurasikan LAN interface
Step 3 :	Pilih " <i>Static</i> " untuk "LAN <i>Protocol</i> "
Step 4 :	Tentukan pilihan untuk "LAN-IP Address"
Step 5 :	Tentukan pilihan untuk "LAN Netmask"(gunakan 255.255.255.0
	kecuali jika mempunyai nilai berbeda pada netmask)
Step 6 :	Tentukan pilihan untuk "LAN Default Route" (jika ada,
	kosongkan kalau <i>default</i>)
Step 7 :	Tandai kotak dengan perintah Disable "NAT"
Step 8 :	Tandai kotak dengan perintah Disable "Firewall"

Step 9 :	Biarkan pilihan lain secara <i>default</i> . Kemudian tekan "Apply"					
	Kemudian akan muncul :					
	The changed settings are committed. The settings are active after the next Restart.					
Step 10:	Klik " <i>Restart</i> ".					
	Proses restart akan memakan waktu beberapa menit dan secara					
	otomatis akan meng-refresh Linksys sesudah proses restart selesai					
Step 11:	(Lewatkan step ini jika melewatkan step 10)					
	Setelah di restart koneksi tidak akan bisa digunakan. Setelah 10-15					
	sekon akan memperbaiki koneksi. (Lihat apendiks B)					
Step 12:	(Lewatkan step ini jika melewatkan step 10)					
	Di alamat bagian pada browser, pilih alamat "LAN IP" secara					
	spesifik kemudian tekan [Enter]					

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Gambar Freifunk firmware - LAN settings^[16]

Instalasi OLSR Settings^[16]

Setelah melakukan proses instalasi *firmware* OpenWrt dan paket OSLR, tahap berikutnya adalah mengkonfigurasi jaringan dan OSLR agar dapat beroperasi sesuai dengan ketentuan *routing protocol* OSLR. Langkah-langkah yang dilakukan adalah sebagai berikut ini:

- 1) Memberikan pengalamatan pada setiap mesh router dan mesh client.
- 2) Melakukan konfigurasi parameter-parameter *wireless router* agar berjalan sebagai jaringan *mesh*.
- 3) Memberikan *packet forwarding rules* pada *mesh router*.

- 4) Konfigurasi pada OSLR.
- 5) Menjalankan OSLR.
- Step 1 : Klik "Admin"
- Step 2 : Klik "OLSR" untuk mengkonfigurasikan OLSR *interface*
- Step 3 : Di dalam kolom teks "**HNA4**" isi dengan tiga oktat alamat dari LAN IP di ikuti dengan 0/24. (Misalkan jika alamat LAN IP adalah 10.2.4.1, kemudian isikan dengan 10.2.4.0/24)
- Step 4 : Jika Linksys sudah tersambung dengan internet dan ingin menyambungkan node lain untuk mengakses internet juga, klik "Enable" untuk perintah dynamic gateway – "DynGW"
- Step 5 :Biarkan pilihan lain secara default.Kemudian tekan "Apply"Kemudian akan muncul :

The changed settings are committed. The settings are active after the next Restart.

Step 10: Klik "*Restart*".

Proses *restart* akan memakan waktu beberapa menit dan secara otomatis akan meng-*refresh* Linksys sesudah proses restart selesai

Catatan **Penting**: Walaupun tiap langkah *setting* yang lain melewatkan proses *restart*, tapi pada poin ini Linksys harus di *restart*.

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and the	-			
Admin	Admin: OLSR			
Password Contact info System OLSR Wireless LAN WAN Publish	OLSR förer DMZ Redroct OLSR Services HRUM: JP4 Broadcest:	10.2.4.0/24		
Software 1 Software 2 Firmware Restart	OLSR Speed: Wilingness: QOS Protocol (ETX) OLSR LQ-Multiplier:	⊙Enable	ODisable	
	Hysteresis Hysteresis Galary: Hysteresis Galary: Nigh Threshold: Law Threshold: DynOlf- Morest Parket Hypthol Morest Portard OLSE Traffic Shaping: Pitheye Routing: Outsin Traffic Shaping: Outsin Traffic Shaping:	Enable © Enable © Enable © Enable © Enable © Enable © Enable © Enable	Oisate Oisate Oisate Oisate Oisate Oisate Oisate Oisate Oisate	
	Tige 1: The UP defines a address range used for OLSB range on the LMM respective interface and use a "harrower" hetms suitable 1P addresses if possible to configure th the Wireless interface and a standard internet roug The internet access MI The internet access MI	and the Neetmark's settings (CLSR). It is possible to co (LSR) and possible to co and/or <u>With</u> page. In the d the intensit configuration saks on the additional CLS the CLSR determin is not e same IP address on the will be linked with ethern sociess for others made a ter. The internet router with be announced by HNA4. be announced by HNA4. the internet router with the internet others and possible of the internet consolity, of the internet	on the <u>Binships</u> page determines the b onlight as an additional IP addites and of the s case the OLER signaling is addited for in for the interface is described. It is back R-IPs. This will ensure connectivity from running, iAs a rarefy used special case, it is to be added to the <u>Direction</u> page. The LARI at the bindle than says; connect the internet lacks of the devic Specific breavail rules exists for this service in its activities in the OLES for this service access with "traceroute" and relia disable to access with "traceroute" and reliad disable to	he 6 nd 10 5 6 6

Gambar Freifunk firmware - OLSR Settings^[16]

LAMPIRAN B PREDIKSI COVERAGE AREA

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1. Gambar 3.22 Prediksi *Coverage* Sektor 1 BS Gerlong



2. Gambar Prediksi *Coverage* Sektor 2 BS Gerlong



3. Gambar Prediksi Coverage Sektor 3 BS Gerlong



4. Gambar Prediksi *Coverage* BS Gerlong Sektor 3



5. Gambar Prediksi Best Server BS Gerlong



6. Gambar Prediksi Best Server Signal Strength BS Gerlong



7. Gambar Prediksi *Downlink* C/(N+I) BS Gerlong



8. Gambar Prediksi Coverage Modulasi 16 QAM BS Gerlong



9. Gambar Prediksi Data Rate Rata-rata BS Gerlong



10. Gambar Analisis Best Server Signal Strength 3 BS







INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU



SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA, DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS Quality of service and performance

End-user multimedia QoS categories

ITU-T Recommendation G.1010

ITU-T G-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA, DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS AND CIRCUITS	G.100-G.199
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS COMMON TO ALL ANALOGUE CARRIER- TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS	G.200–G.299
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL CARRIER TELEPHONE SYSTEMS ON METALLIC LINES	G.300–G.399
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL CARRIER TELEPHONE SYSTEMS ON RADIO-RELAY OR SATELLITE LINKS AND INTERCONNECTION WITH METALLIC LINES	G.400–G.449
COORDINATION OF RADIOTELEPHONY AND LINE TELEPHONY	G.450-G.499
TESTING EQUIPMENTS	G.500–G.599
TRANSMISSION MEDIA CHARACTERISTICS	G.600–G.699
DIGITAL TERMINAL EQUIPMENTS	G.700–G.799
DIGITAL NETWORKS	G.800–G.899
DIGITAL SECTIONS AND DIGITAL LINE SYSTEM	G.900–G.999
QUALITY OF SERVICE AND PERFORMANCE	G.1000-G.1999
TRANSMISSION MEDIA CHARACTERISCTICS	G.6000–G.6999
DIGITAL TERMINAL EQUIPMENTS	G.7000–G.7999

For further details, please refer to the list of ITU-T Recommendations

Classification of performance requirements into end-user Quality of Service categories

Based on the target performance requirements identified in Appendix I, the various applications can be mapped onto axes of packet loss and one-way delay as shown in Figure 1. The size and shape of the boxes provide a general indication of the limit of delay and information loss tolerable for each application class.



Figure 1/G.1010 – Mapping of user-centric QoS requirements

It can be seen that there are eight distinct groupings which encompass the range of applications identified. Within these eight groupings there is a primary segregation between applications that can tolerate some information loss and those that can not tolerate any information loss at all, and four general areas of delay tolerance.

This mapping can be formalised in Figure 2, to provide a recommended model for enduser QoS categories, where the four areas of delay are given names chosen to illustrate the type of user interaction involved. Of course, it is possible that each category could be subdivided into further categories to provide a range of quality levels for a specific service, as has been done for conversational voice in ETSI TS 101329-2 [4].



Figure 2/G.1010 – Model for user-centric QoS categories

Medium	Application	Degree of symmetry	Typical data rates	Key performance parameters and target values				
				One-way delay	Delay variation	Information loss (Note 2)	Other	
Audio	Conversational voice	Two-way	4-64 kbit/s	<150 ms preferred (Note 1) <400 ms limit (Note 1)	< 1 ms	< 3% packet loss ratio (PLR)		
Audio	Voice messaging	Primarily one-way	4-32 kbit/s	< 1 s for playback < 2 s for record	< 1 ms	< 3% PLR		
Audio	High quality streaming audio	Primarily one- way	16-128 kbit/s (Note 3)	< 10 s	<< 1 ms	< 1% PLR		
Video	Videophone	Two-way	16-384 kbit/s	< 150 ms preferred (Note 4) <400 ms limit		< 1% PLR	Lip- synch: < 80 ms	
Video	One-way	One-way	16-384 kbit/s	< 10 s		< 1% PLR		
NOTE 1 – Assumes adequate echo control. NOTE 2 – Exact values depend on specific codec, but assumes use of a packet loss concealment algorithm to minimise								

Table I.1/G.1010 – Performance targets for audio and video applications

NOTE 2 – Exact values depend on specific codec, but assumes use of a packet loss concealment algorithm to minimise effect of packet loss.

NOTE 3 – Quality is very dependent on codec type and bit-rate.

NOTE 4 - These values are to be considered as long-term target values which may not be met by current technology.

Based on information in the Bibliography (Appendix II), Table I.2 provides an indication of suitable performance targets for data applications.

Medium	Application	Degree of symmetry	Typical amount of data	Key performance parameters and target values			
				One-way delay (Note)	Delay variation	Information loss	
Data	Web-browsing – HTML	Primarily one-way	~10 KB	Preferred < 2 s /page Acceptable < 4 s /page	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Bulk data transfer/retrieval	Primarily one-way	10 KB-10 MB	Preferred < 15 s Acceptable < 60 s	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Transaction services – high priority e.g. e-commerce, ATM	Two-way	< 10 KB	Preferred < 2 s Acceptable < 4 s	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Command/control	Two-way	~ 1 KB	< 250 ms	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Still image	One-way	< 100 KB	Preferred < 15 s Acceptable < 60 s	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Interactive games	Two-way	< 1 KB	< 200 ms	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Telnet	Two-way (asymmetric)	< 1 KB	< 200 ms	N.A.	Zero	
Data	E-mail (server access)	Primarily one-way	< 10 KB	Preferred < 2 s Acceptable < 4 s	N.A.	Zero	
Data	E-mail (server to server transfer)	Primarily one-way	< 10 KB	Can be several minutes	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Fax ("real-time")	Primarily one-way	~ 10 KB	< 30 s/page	N.A.	<10 ⁻⁶ BER	
Data	Fax (store & forward)	Primarily one-way	~ 10 KB	Can be several minutes	N.A.	<10 ⁻⁶ BER	
Data	Low priority transactions	Primarily one-way	< 10 KB	< 30 s	N.A.	Zero	
Data	Usenet	Primarily one-way	Can be 1 MB or more	Can be several minutes	N.A.	Zero	
NOTE – In some cases, it may be more appropriate to consider these values as response times.							

 Table I.2/G.1010 – Performance targets for data applications