

ECE 476/576—Advanced Computer Networking

Problem Set # 1

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Consider a Wi-Fi access point (AP) servicing downstream traffic using a CSMA-like (random access) MAC protocol. Assume that the inter-arrival time between any two consecutive frames arriving at the AP is exponentially distributed with mean $1/\lambda = 0.5$ minute. When a frame arriving to the AP finds the AP busy servicing other frames that arrived ahead of it, the frame is queued. When the frame reaches the head of the queue, it then gets serviced/transmitted using the random access protocol. Assume that the time it takes to service one frame is exponentially distributed with mean $1/\mu = 1$ minute. Let T_i denote the amount of time frame i spends in the Wi-Fi network. That is, T_i consists of the queueing delay plus the service/transmission delay. In this problem, we are interested in estimating, using MATLAB simulations, the parameter $\theta = E[W]$ where $W = T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_p$ and $p = 10$.

A simulation run would then consist of (1) simulating the system for some time until the first p frames are serviced, and (2) measuring the amount of time, T_i , each of these first p frames spends in the system. The total amount of time, $W = T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_p$, these p frames spend in the system is the outcome of the simulation.

1. For each of the following four estimators, run MATLAB simulations to estimate θ . In one graph, plot the estimated value of θ under each of the four estimators as a function of the number of simulation runs, n . In another different graph, plot the normalized (with respect to the estimated value) 90% confidence interval width, b , under each of the four estimators as a function of the number of simulation runs, n . Label your graphs clearly (xlabel, ylabel, use different line styles/marks/colors for the different estimators, etc.).

- (a) Use the raw estimator $\bar{W} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i$ where W_i is the outcome of simulation run i .
- (b) Use the control variate $Y = \sum_{k=1}^p S_k$ where S_k is frame k 's service time. The estimator is then given by $\bar{Z} = \bar{W} + c^* (\bar{Y} - E[Y])$ where $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$; Y_i is the outcome of simulation run i corresponding to the control variate Y . Note that $E[Y] = pE[S_k] = \frac{p}{\mu}$.
- (c) Use the control variate $Q = \sum_{k=1}^p S_k - \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} I_k$ where I_k is the time between the k -th and the $(k+1)$ -st arrival. This estimator is then given by $\bar{H} = \bar{W} + c^* (\bar{Q} - E[Q])$ where $\bar{Q} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i$; Q_i is the outcome of simulation run i . Note that $E[Q] = E\left[\sum_{k=1}^p S_k - \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} I_k\right] = \frac{p}{\mu} - \frac{(p-1)}{\lambda}$; here S_k and I_k are independent.
- (d) Let $T_{k,i}$ be the time frame k spends in the system during simulation run i , and $N_{k,i}$ be the number of frames found in the system (including the one being currently serviced) when frame k arrives during simulation run i (and so $N_{1,i} = 0$). Use the estimator $\bar{L} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L_i$ where $L_i = \sum_{k=1}^p E[T_{k,i} | N_{k,i}]$; that is, $\bar{L} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\sum_{k=1}^p E[T_{k,i} | N_{k,i}])$. Hint: observe that $E[T_{k,i} | N_{k,i}] = (N_{k,i} + 1) \frac{1}{\mu}$.

2. For each of the above estimators, find the minimum number of simulation runs needed so that we are 90% confident that the estimated value lies within $\pm 10\%$ of the estimated value. How much improvement, in terms of number of needed simulation runs, does each of the last three estimators achieve over the raw estimator?