無線通訊網路 Project - Handoff Policy H34044016 劉士宏

程式說明:

使用程式語言: c++, python

操作方式:

g++ HandoffSim.cpp

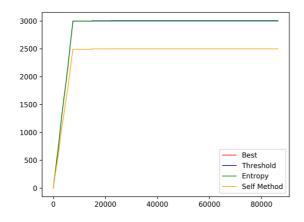
./a.out

python3 plot.py

result.png 即為輸出圖檔

圖表:

handoff times:	Average Power(dBm)
Best=3004	-118.528
Threshold=3004	-118.528
entropy = 2998	-118.528
self = 2499	-118.528



Source code:

一開始先由 power_cal 來計算每一次接收到基地台功率的大小,將最大的值 assign 給 Pcur 並由 hearing 紀錄目前接收的基地台編號

```
void power_cal(base b1, base b2, base b3, base b4) {
    double dist1 = 0;
    int xd, yd;
    xd = (x-b1.x)*(x-b1.x);
    yd = (y-b1.y)*(y-b1.y);
    dist1 = sqrt(xd +yd);
    double chk = 0;
    if (dist1 > 0 )chk = log10(dist1);
```

```
P1 = -60 -20 * chk;
      chk =0;
      xd = (x-b2.x)*(x-b2.x);
      yd = (y-b2.y)*(y-b2.y);
      double dist2 = sqrt(xd +yd);
      if (dist2 > 0 )chk = log10(dist2);
      P2 = -60 -20 * chk;
      chk = 0;
      xd = (x-b3.x)*(x-b3.x);
      yd = (y-b3.y)*(y-b3.y);
      double dist3 = sqrt(xd +yd);
      if (dist3 > 0 )chk = log10(dist3);
      P3 = -60 -20*chk;
      chk =0;
      xd = (x-b4.x)*(x-b4.x);
      yd = (y-b4.y)*(y-b4.y);
      double dist4 = sqrt(xd +yd);;
      if (dist4 > 0) chk = log10(dist4);
      P4 = -60 -20*chk;
      cmp(P1, P2, P3, P4, Pcur, hearing);
      cout << "Pcur is "<<Pcur<<endl;</pre>
   }
Best Policy: 當 Pcur 比原先的值 Pold 1 大時且基地台不同時則 handoff
void best_policy (int& a) {
      if (Pcur > Pold_1 && hearing!=old_h1){
      cout<<"best count"<<endl;</pre>
      cout<<"current best is : "<<a<<endl;</pre>
      cout<<"Pold_1 : "<<Pold_1<<endl;</pre>
      handoff_best++;
      a++;
      Plisten = Pcur;
      cout<<"Plisten_1 : "<<Plisten<<endl;</pre>
      Pold_1 = Plisten;
      Pbest = Plisten;
```

```
old_h1 = hearing;
      }
   }
Threshold Policy: 當 Pcur 比原先的值 Pold 2 大時, Pold 2 比 threshold 小且基地台
不同時則 handoff
void threshold (int& b) {
      if ((Pcur > Pold_2) && (Pold_2 < T) && (hearing!=old_h2)){</pre>
      cout<<"threshold count"<<endl;</pre>
      cout<<"current threshold is : "<<b<<endl;</pre>
      cout<<"Pold 2 : "<<Pold 2<<endl;</pre>
      handoff_threshold++;
      b++;
      Plisten = Pcur;
      cout<<"Plisten_2 : "<<Plisten<<endl;</pre>
      Pold_2 = Plisten;
      Pthresh = Plisten;
      old_h2 = hearing;
      }
   }
Entropy Policy: 當 Pcur 比原先的值 Pold_3+entropy 大時,且基地台不同時則
handoff
void entropy (int&c) {
      if (Pcur > (Pold_3+E)&& (hearing!=old_h3)) {
         cout<<"entropy count"<<endl;</pre>
         handoff_entropy++;
         C++;
         Plisten = Pcur;
         cout<<"Plisten_3 : "<<Plisten<<endl;</pre>
         Pold_3 = Plisten;
         Pentro = Plisten;
         old_h3 = hearing;
      }
 Self method: 在兩個基地台中間重疊區域不做 handoff
    和前三者相比的特點在於,為在重疊處的地方不做考慮 handoff 因此整個
handoff 數量下降非常多,然而平均功率消耗和其他三者之間並無差出太多
```

void self (int&d) {

```
if (hearing!=old_h4) {
    if((x==1500 && y<=1500) || (y==1500 && x<=1500)||(y>1500 &&
x==1500)||(y==1500 && x>1500)){
    Pold_4 = Plisten;
    Pself = Plisten;
    hearing = old_h4;
    }
else {
    Plisten = Pcur;
    Pself = Plisten;
    old_h4 = hearing;
    d++;
}}
```