NS3 基础仿真实验(一)

- 一、实验结果
- 1. sudo ./waf -run first

```
yzh@ubuntu:~/ns-3-dev$ sudo ./waf --run first
Waf: Entering directory `/home/yzh/ns-3-dev/build'
[2561/2614] Compiling scratch/first.cc
[2562/2614] Compiling scratch/subdir/scratch-simulator-subdir.cc
[2571/2614] Compiling scratch/scratch-simulator.cc
[2572/2614] Linking build/scratch/subdir/subdir
[2573/2614] Linking build/scratch/scratch-simulator
[2614/2614] Linking build/scratch/first
Waf: Leaving directory `/home/yzh/ns-3-dev/build'
Build commands will be stored in build/compile_commands.json
'build' finished successfully (42.776s)
At time 2s client sent 1024 bytes to 10.1.1.2 port 9
At time 2.00369s server received 1024 bytes from 10.1.1.1 port 49153
At time 2.00737s client received 1024 bytes from 10.1.1.2 port 9
```

2. sudo ./waf -run second

```
yzh@ubuntu:~/ns-3-dev$ sudo ./waf --run second
Waf: Entering directory `/home/yzh/ns-3-dev/build'
[2567/2618] Compiling scratch/scratch-simulator.cc
[2568/2618] Compiling scratch/testBASnew.cc
[2577/2618] Linking build/scratch/scratch-simulator
[2578/2618] Linking build/scratch/testBASnew
Waf: Leaving directory `/home/yzh/ns-3-dev/build'
Build commands will be stored in build/compile_commands.json
'build' finished successfully (17.212s)
At time 2s client sent 1024 bytes to 10.1.2.4 port 9
At time 2.0078s server received 1024 bytes from 10.1.1.1 port 49153
At time 2.01761s client received 1024 bytes from 10.1.2.4 port 9
```

3. sudo ./waf -run testBAS

```
yzh@ubuntu:~/ns-3-dev$ sudo ./waf --run testBASnew
Waf: Entering directory `/home/yzh/ns-3-dev/build'
Waf: Leaving directory `/home/yzh/ns-3-dev/build'
Build commands will be stored in build/compile_commands.json
'build' finished successfully (13.792s)
1023 bytes
```

二、问题回答

1. 使用 NS-3 对网络进行仿真相对于使用 MATLAB 等软件有什么优点?

答:1.NS-3 是开源项目,免费而且根据自己的需要进行开发,而 MATLAB 是款商业软件,需要付费;

- 2.NS-3 相对 MATLAB 来说比较轻量级, 安装使用很方便;
- 3. NS-3 相对简单易学、可扩展性好、节省资源,并且能提供高性能的,与真实网络相近的网络仿真,尤其能够集成到实验床和虚拟机环境;
 - 4.能够提供简单易用的使用界面,能方便快捷地建立和修改模拟环境和模拟配置;
 - 5. 能够提供常用的绝大部分网络协议、算法和应用模块;
 - 6. 能够方便地进行配置和扩展,有利于添加新的协议和算法。
- 2. 基于基础的实验示例,利用 NS-3 我们还可以进行哪些网络场景的仿真?

答:有线局域网络(CSMA)还是无线局域网络(Wi-Fi);节点是否需要移动(mobility);使用何种应用程序(application);是否需要能量(energy)管理;使用何种路由协议(internet、aodv等);是否需要动画演示等可视化界面(visualizer、netanim)等。