

NS2 Project Report



This report is brought to you by:

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Section: A

Introduction:

NS2, short for Network Simulator 2, is a simulation software made for researchers to study and analyze various network protocols. The user provides inputs in approved formats in special files and then compile it to create and simulate the topology. Nam is also provided with ns2 which provides a visual simulation as well.

NS2 consists of the following four parts:

1. Tcl file: It consists of all the instructions, written in tcl, which determines all the properties of the network and simulation such as topology, time of simulation, networking layers etc. It produces a trace file with all the data of the simulation.
2. Awk file: The trace file is pretty big so in order to extract useful info from it, an awk file is written to provide the required parameters in an output text file.
3. Shell script: A shell script is used for making the executions of tcl and awk quicker and then calculating all the required values.
4. C++ files: These are the files which determine the protocols of ns2, which we have been asked to slightly modify in our project.

Network Topologies under Simulation:

My roll is 57 so my roll%8 is 1 .

Hence, I have been asked to simulate for 802.11 wireless static and 802.15.4 wireless static networks.

Parameters under Variation:

The parameters I have been asked to modify are :

1. Number of Nodes: 20,40,60,80,100
2. Number of packets per second: 100,200,300,400,500

3. Speed of Nodes: 5m/s,10m/s,15m/s,20m/s,25m/s
- 4.Number of flows : 10,20,30,40,50
5. Coverage Area: TX_Range,2 X TX_Range,3 X TX_Range,4 X TX_Range,5 X TX_Range

Modifications made in the Simulator:

We have conducted the following changes in simulator with references to research papers:

1. Modification has been done based on the paper “Simulation and Performance Analysis of Various IEEE 802.11 Backoff Algorithms by B.Nithya,C.Mala* and Vijay Kumar B” and “Enhanced binary exponential backoff algorithm for fair channel access in the IEEE 802.11 medium access control protocol.”

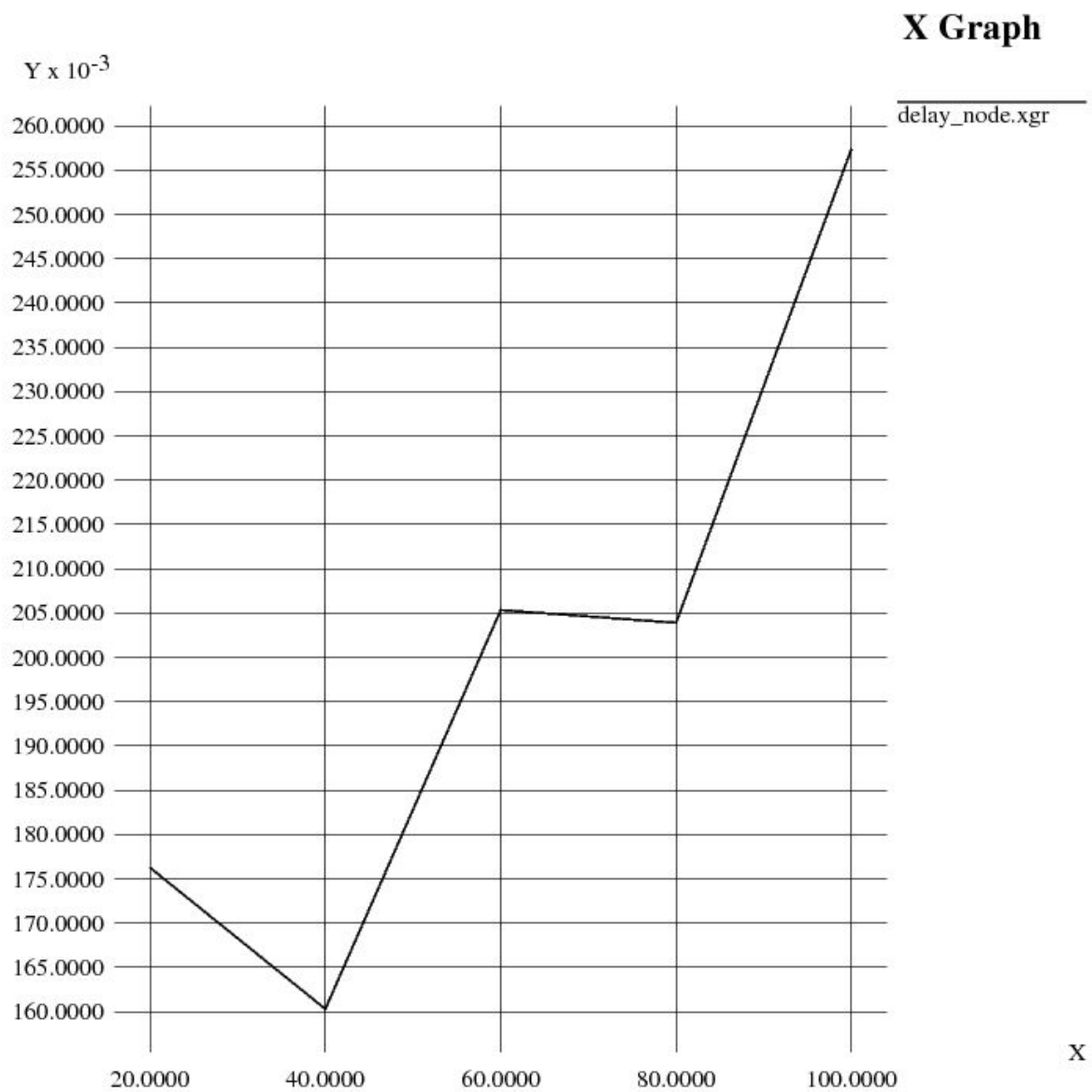
This paper illustrated the various concepts of changing the contention window and thereby the backoff algorithm used for calculation of contention window and thereby, the backoff time period or the contention period of Mac Protocol 802.11. The first paper illustrated many concepts but I choose to illustrate the Enhanced Binary Exponential Backoff (EBEB). The second paper was used to further clarify the algorithm and a certain portion of it was implemented in the ns2 simulation.

2. Modification has been done based on the paper “Improvement of AODV Routing Protocol Algorithm with Link Stability and Energy Efficient Routing for MANET” on the Ad-hoc On Demand Vector (AODV) routing protocol. We implemented a simple version of the algorithm present on the paper where RREQ packets are dropped based on a discard limit that is calculated with the current data of RREQ packets received from various nodes,stored in a data structure.

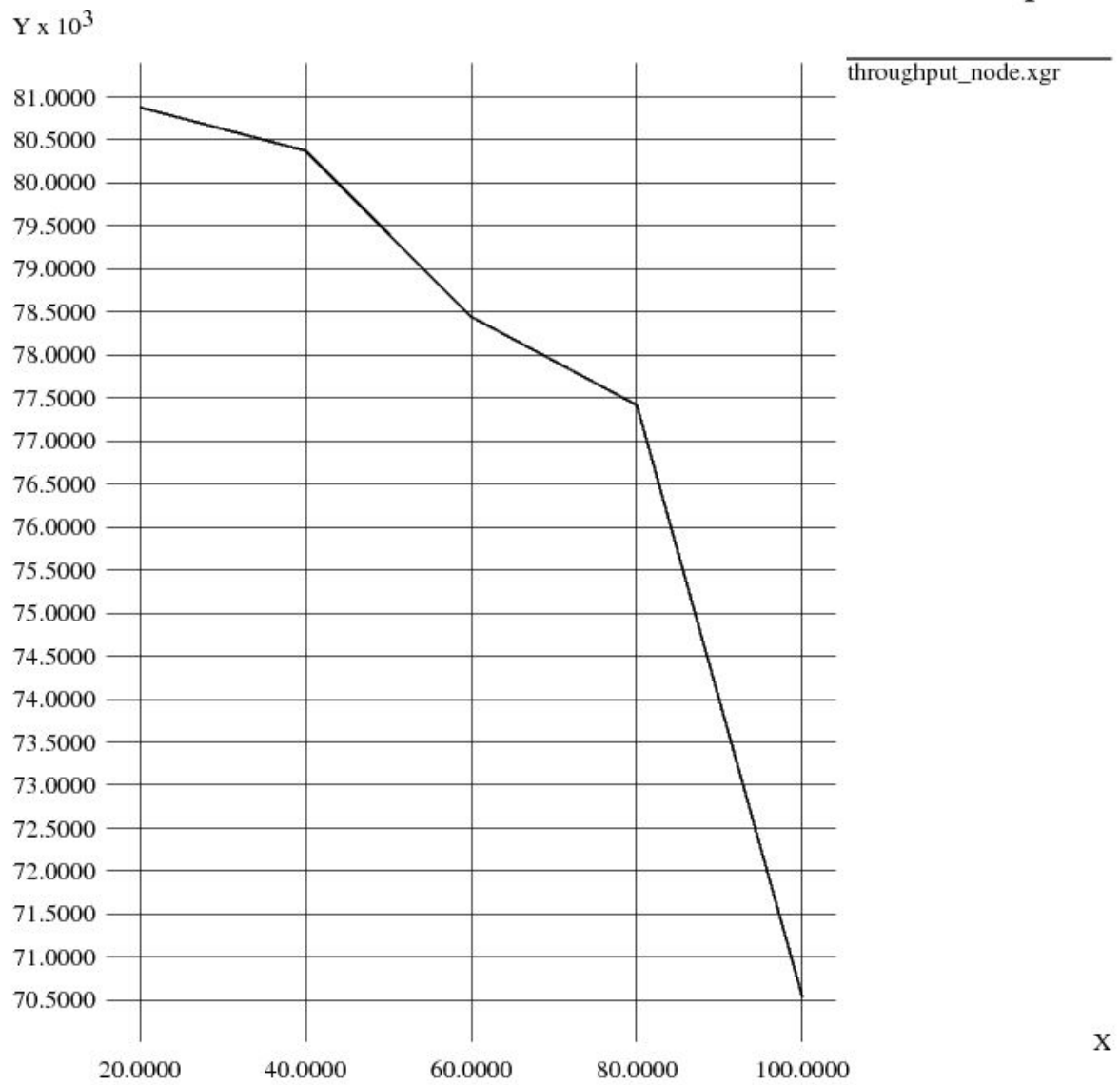
Results with Graphs:

802.11:

Before Modification:

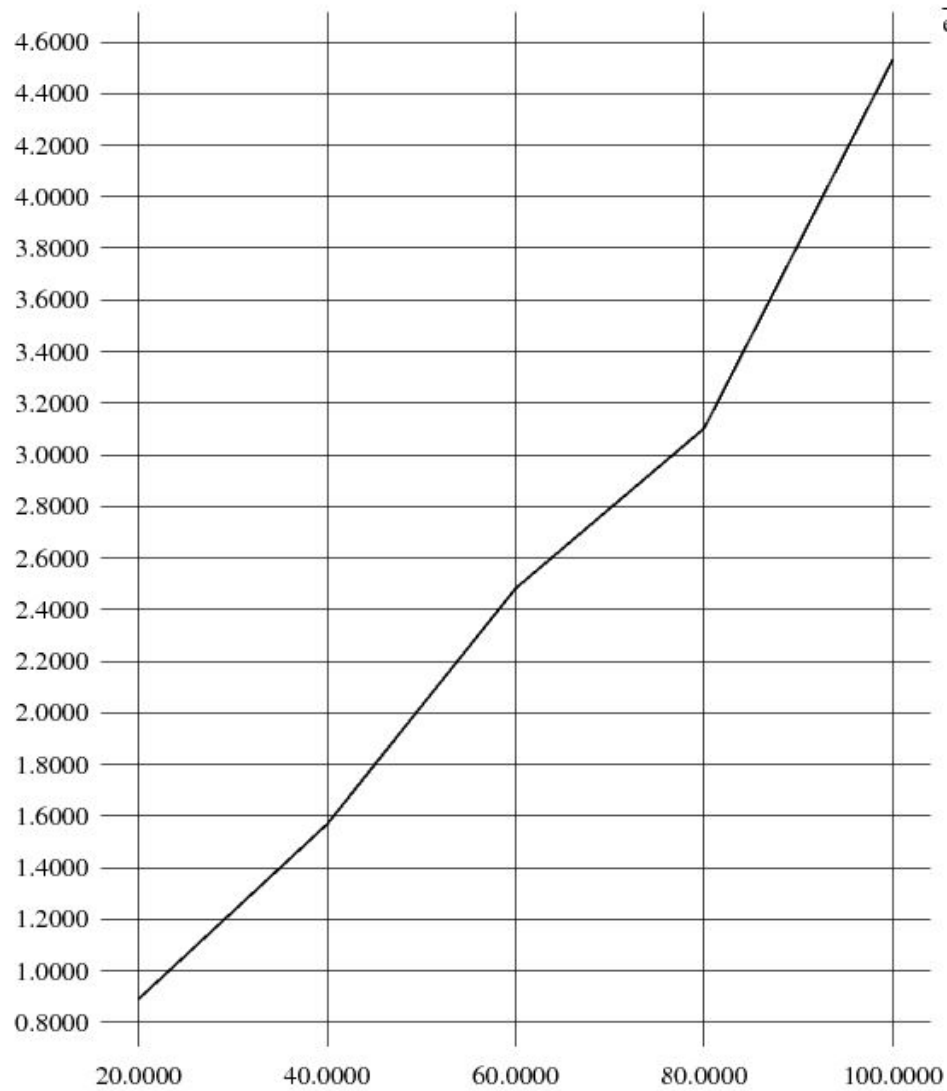


X Graph



X Graph

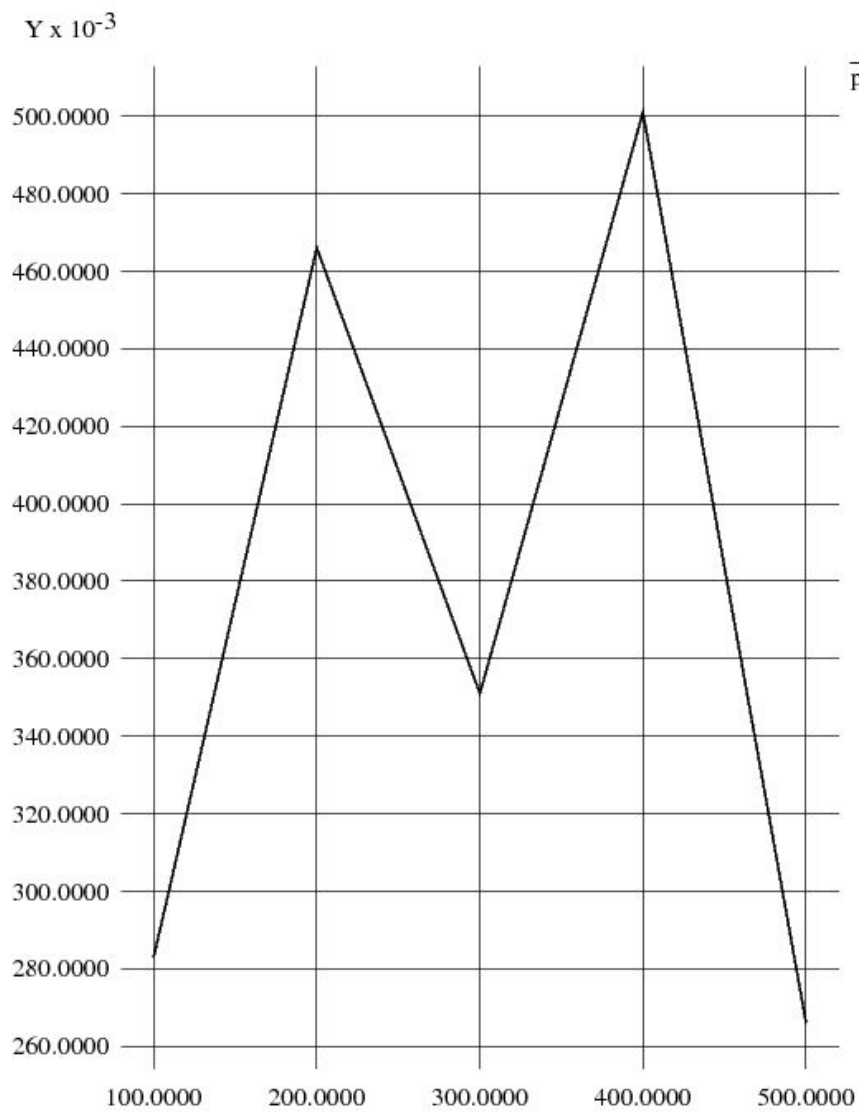
$Y \times 10^3$



energy_node.xgr

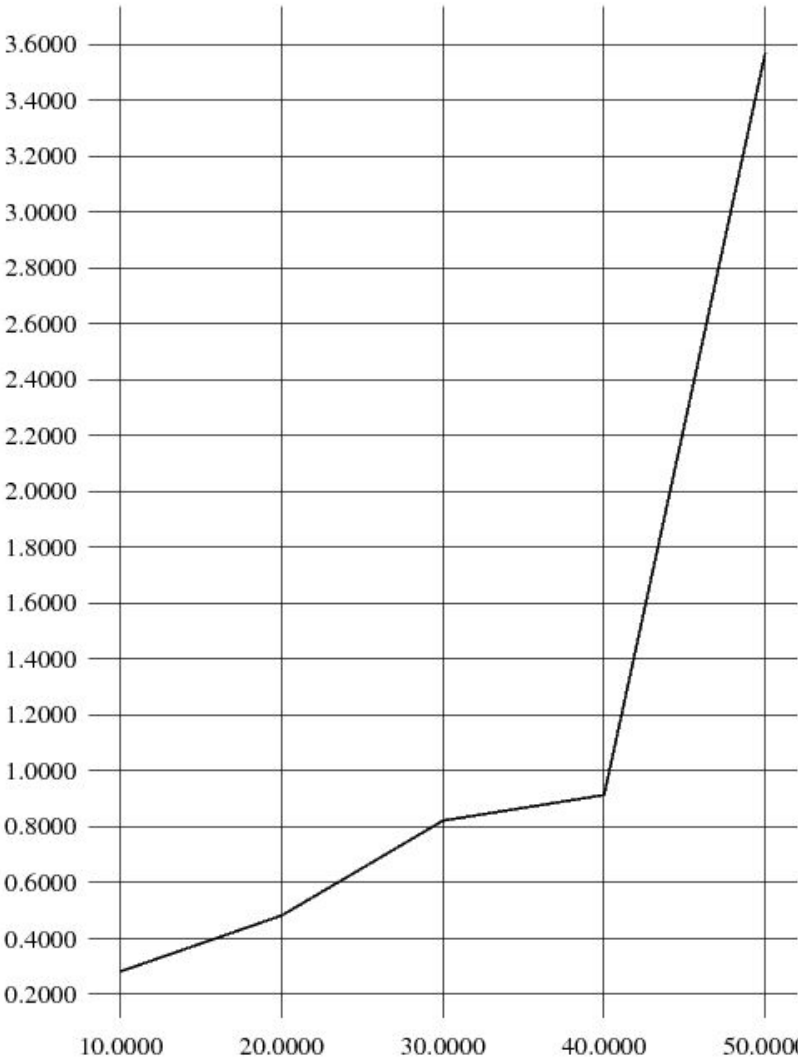
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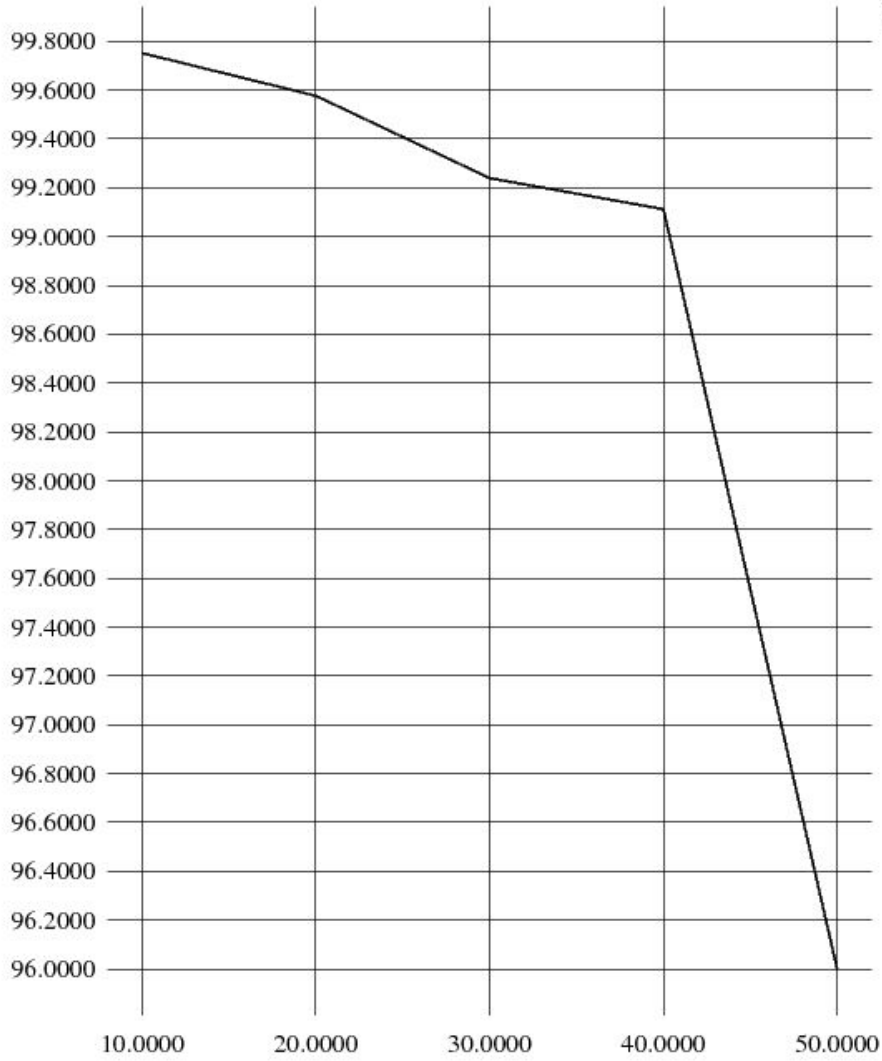


packdropratio_flow.xgr

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X Graph

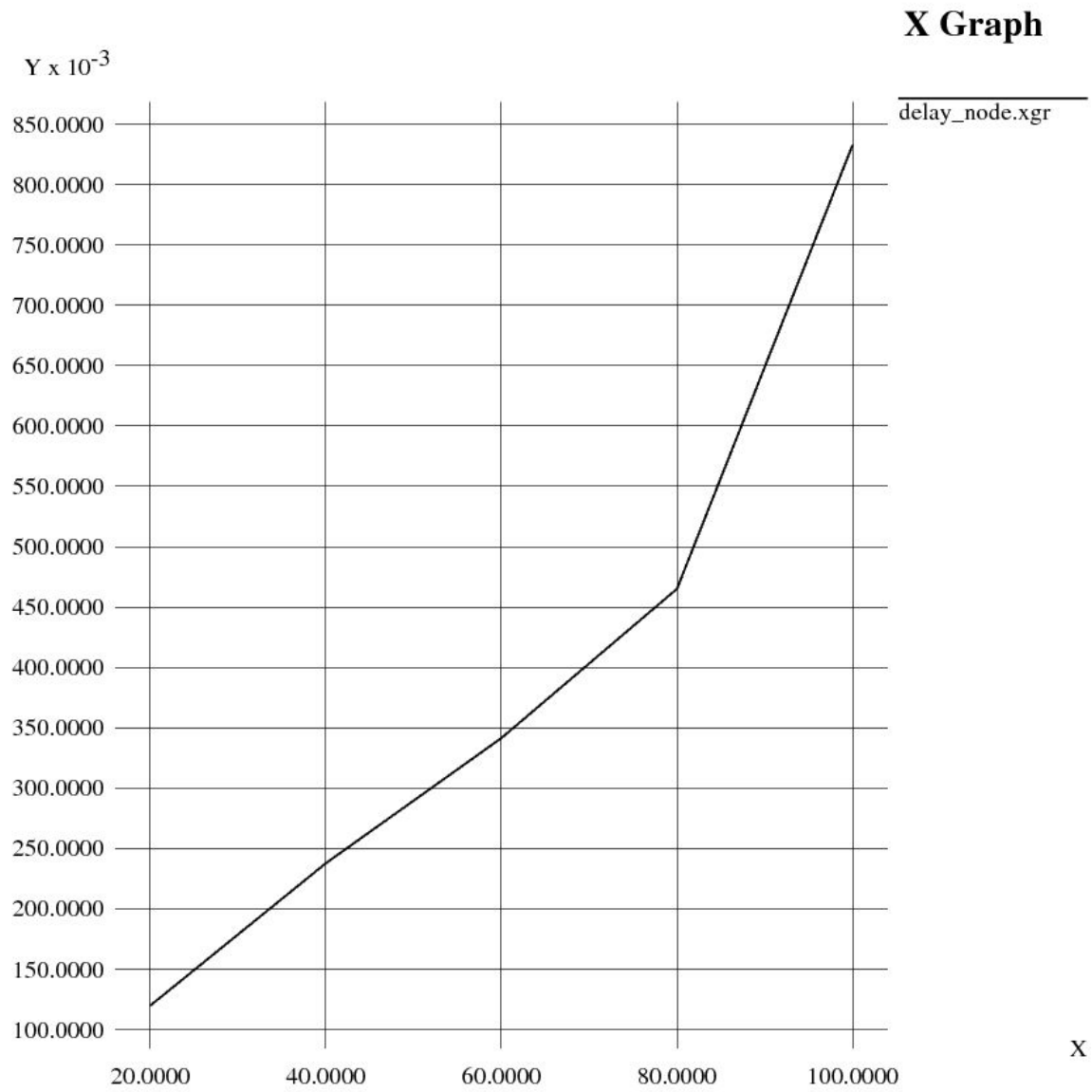
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pdevratio_flow.xgr

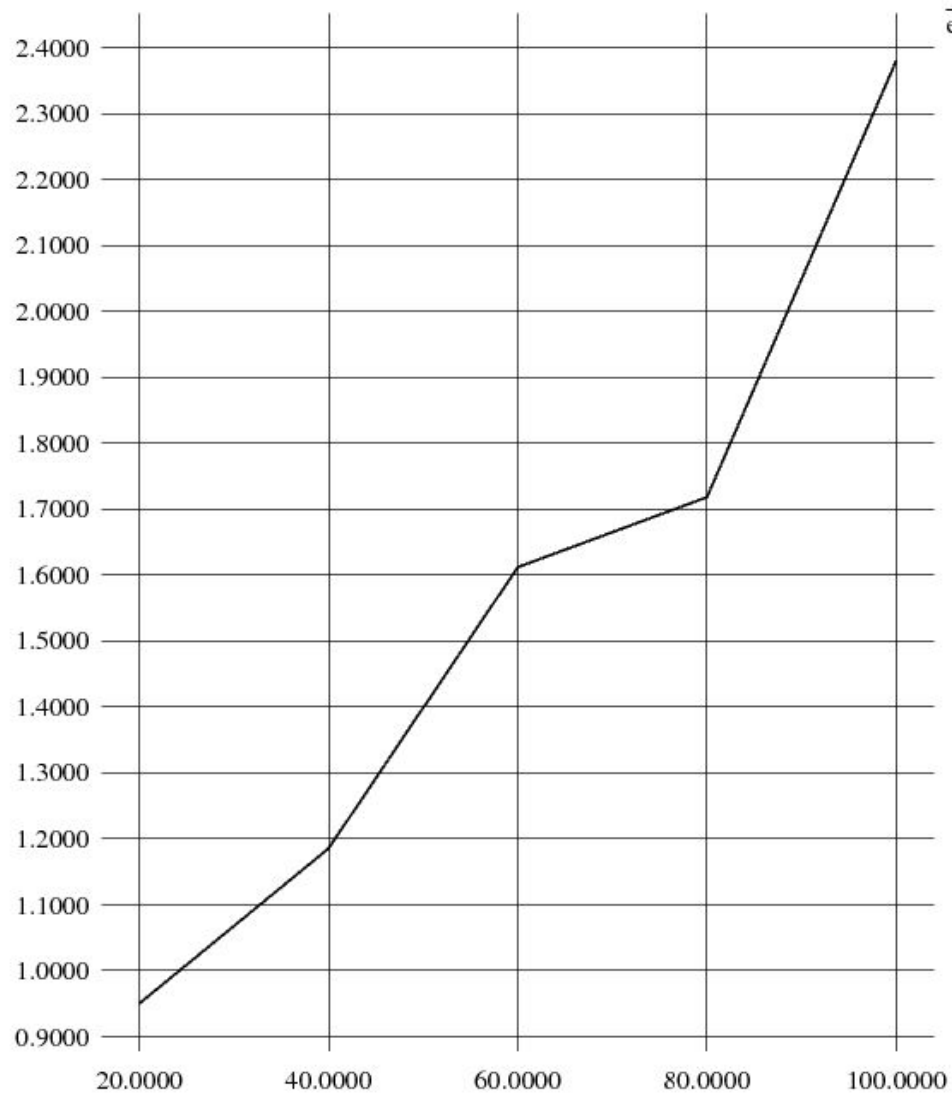
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After modification:



X Graph

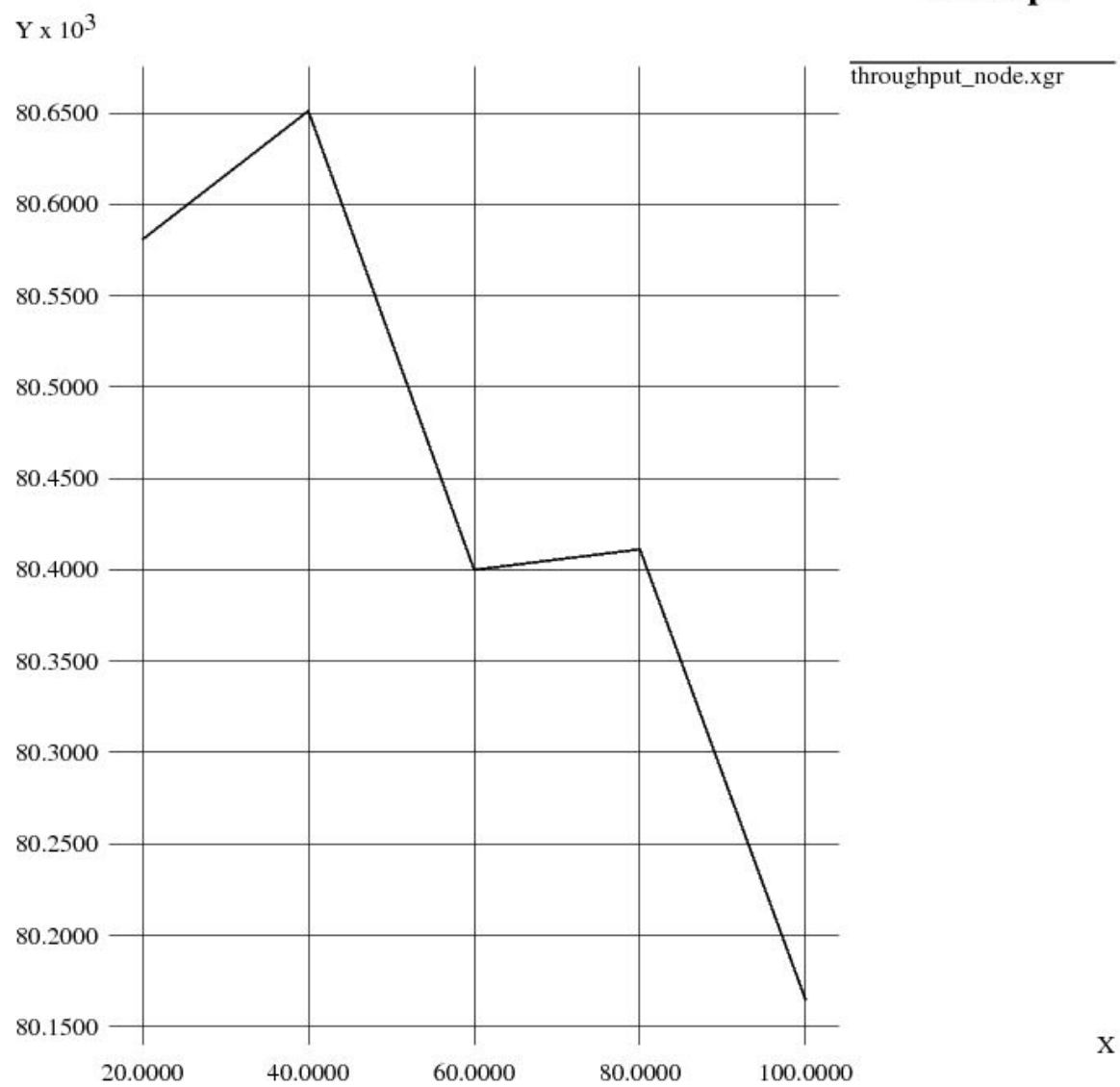
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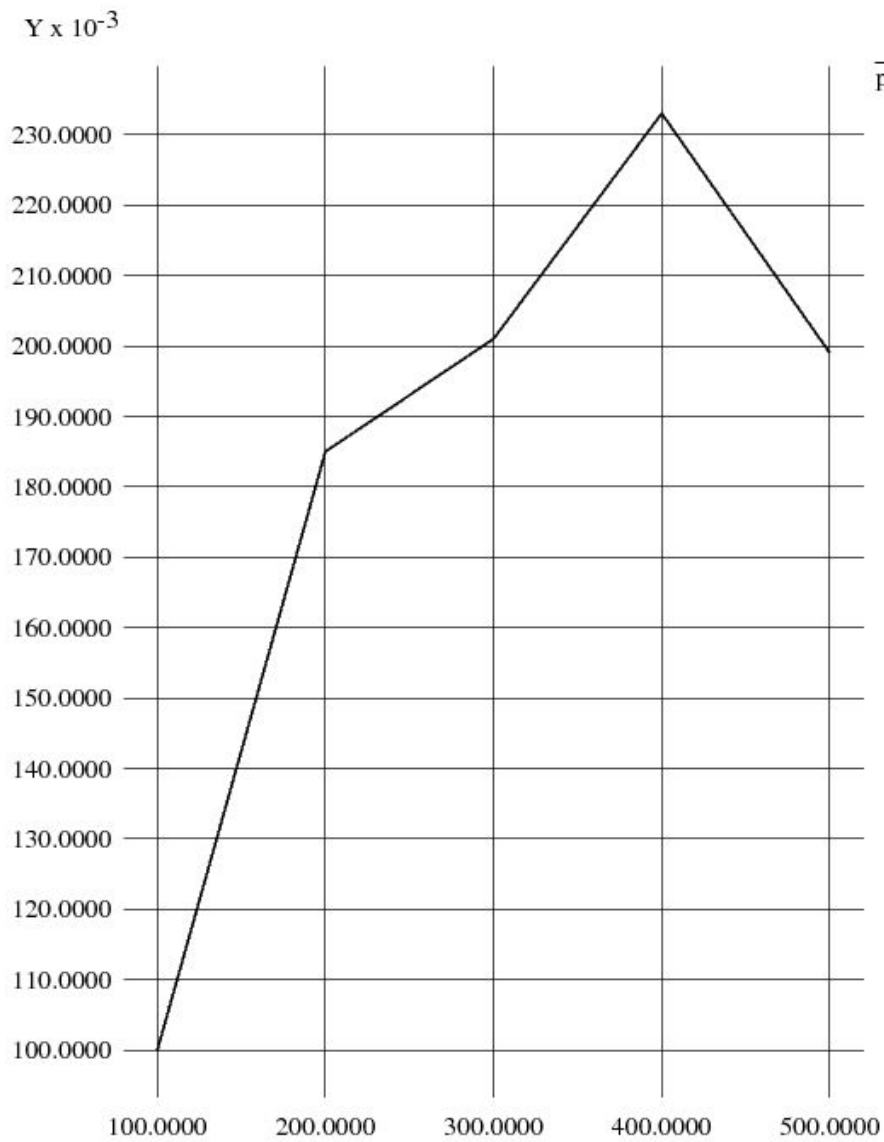
energy_node.xgr

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X Graph

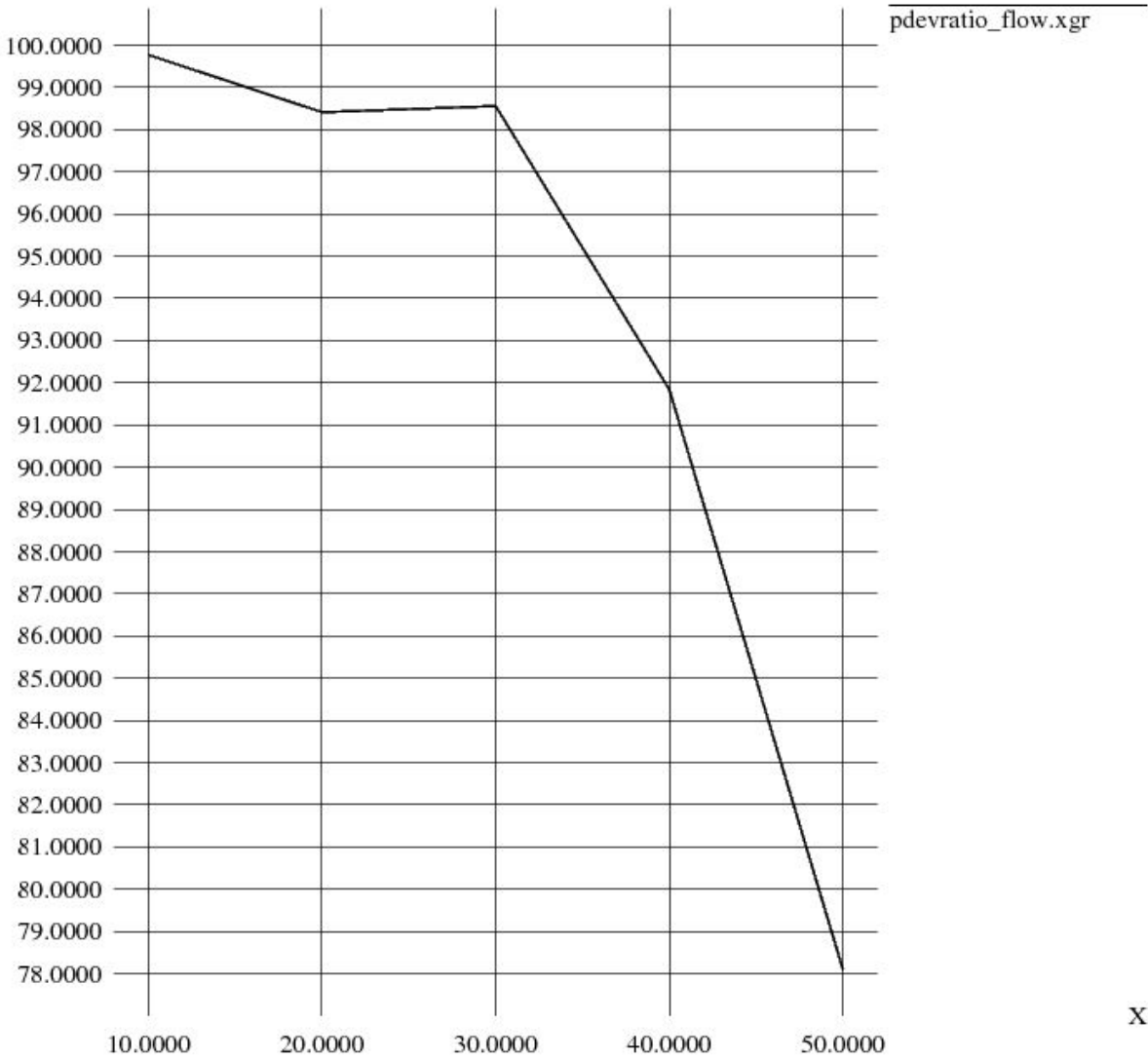


X Graph



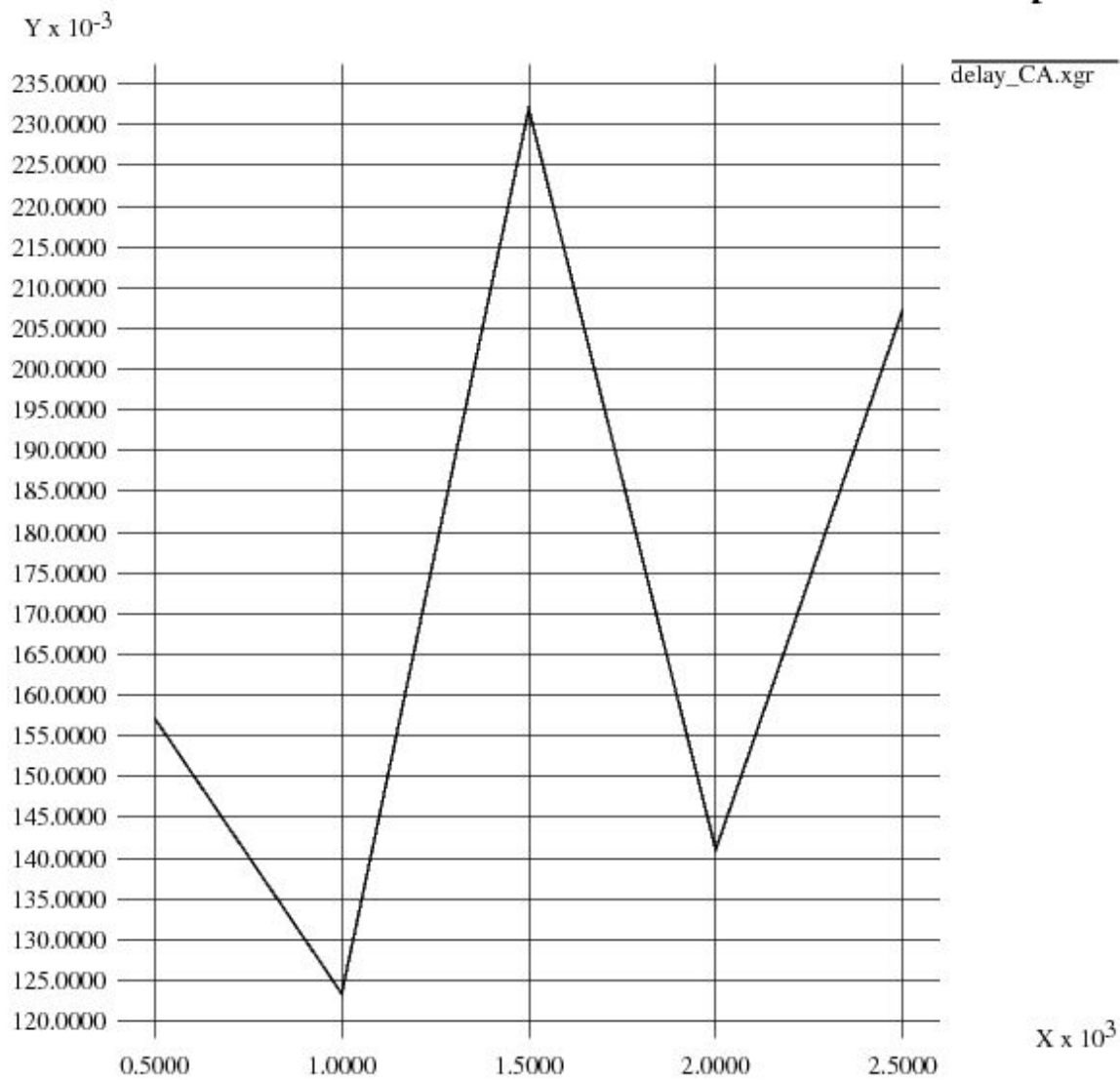
X Graph

Y



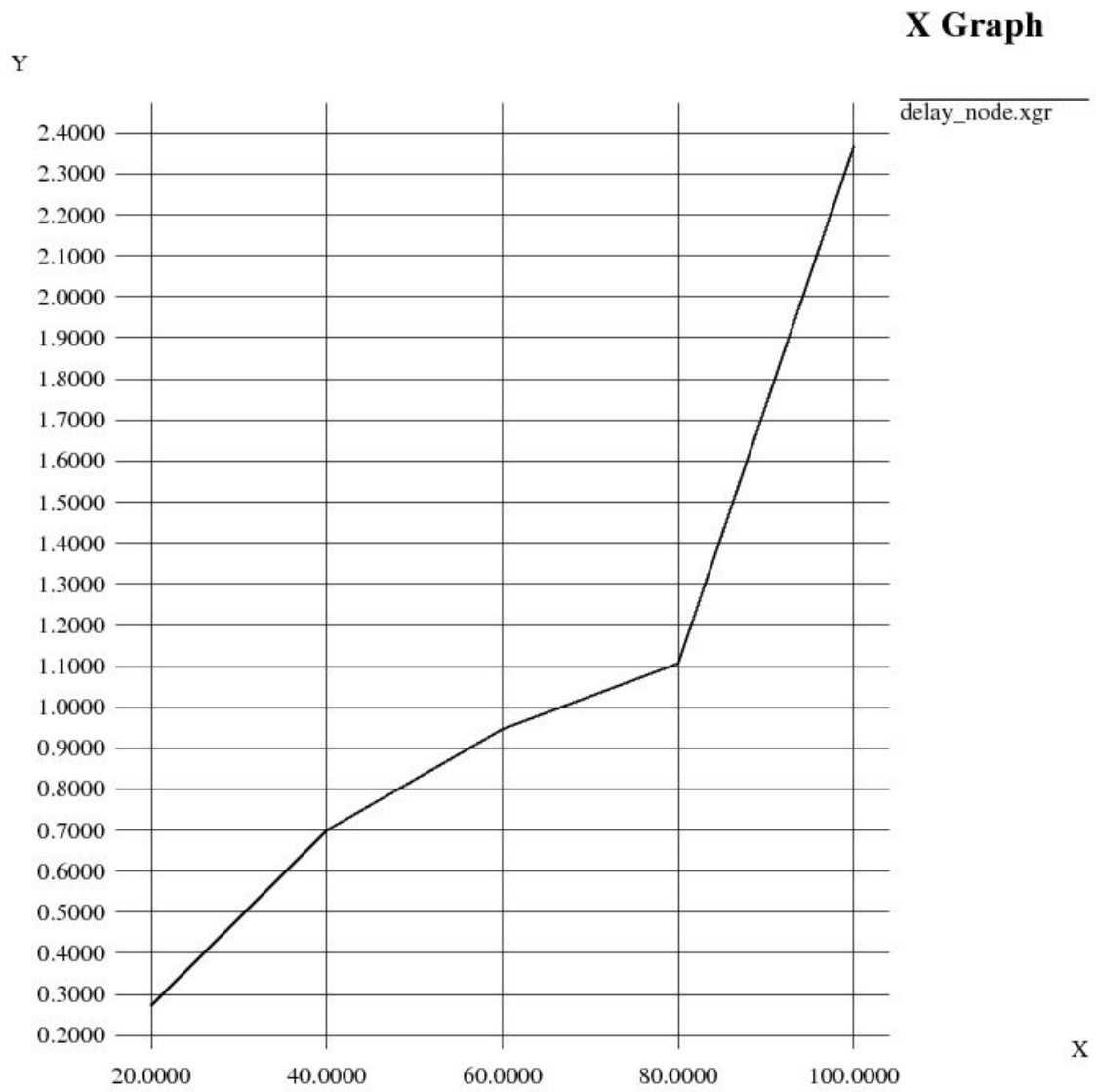
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X Graph

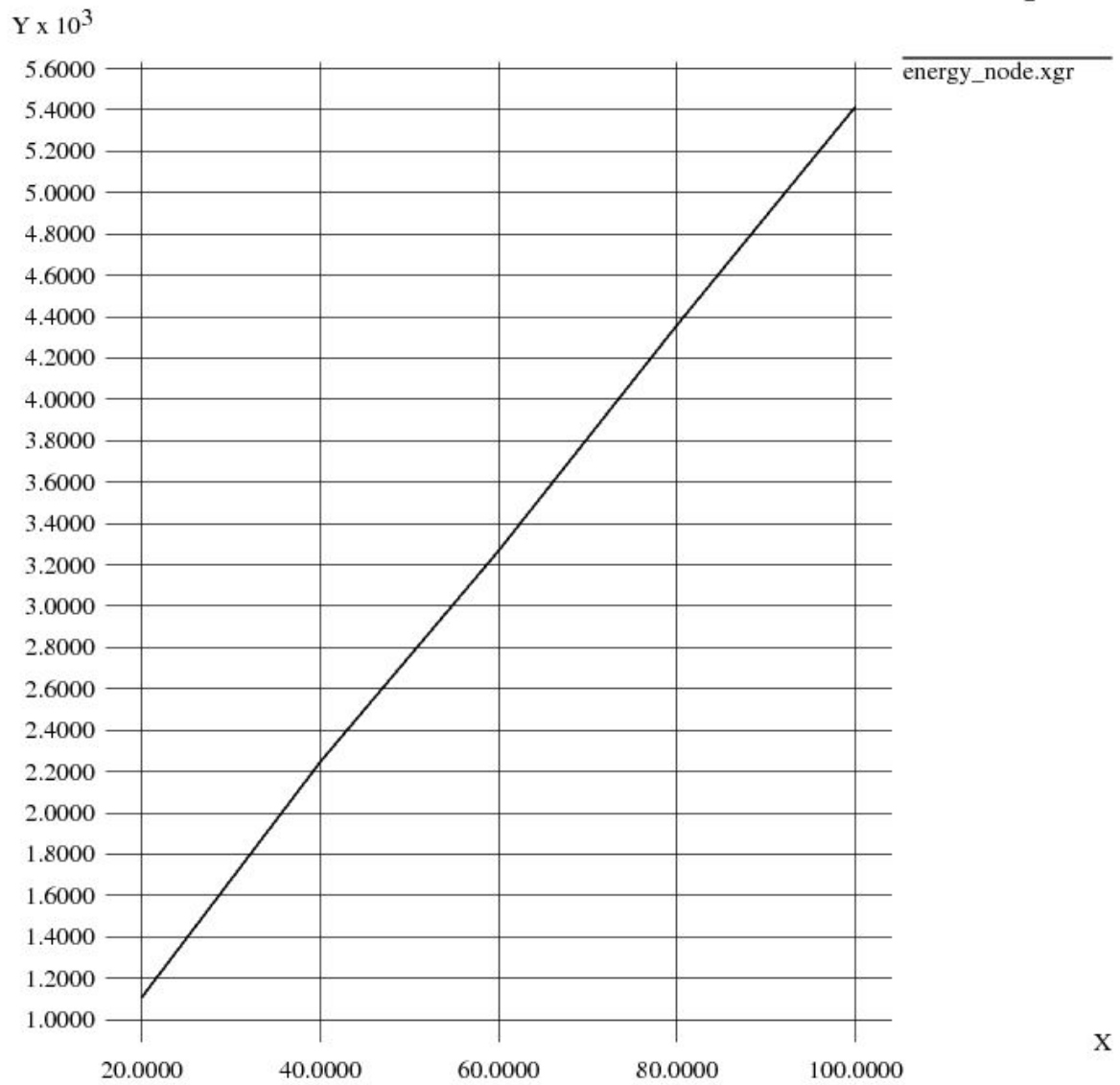


802.15.4

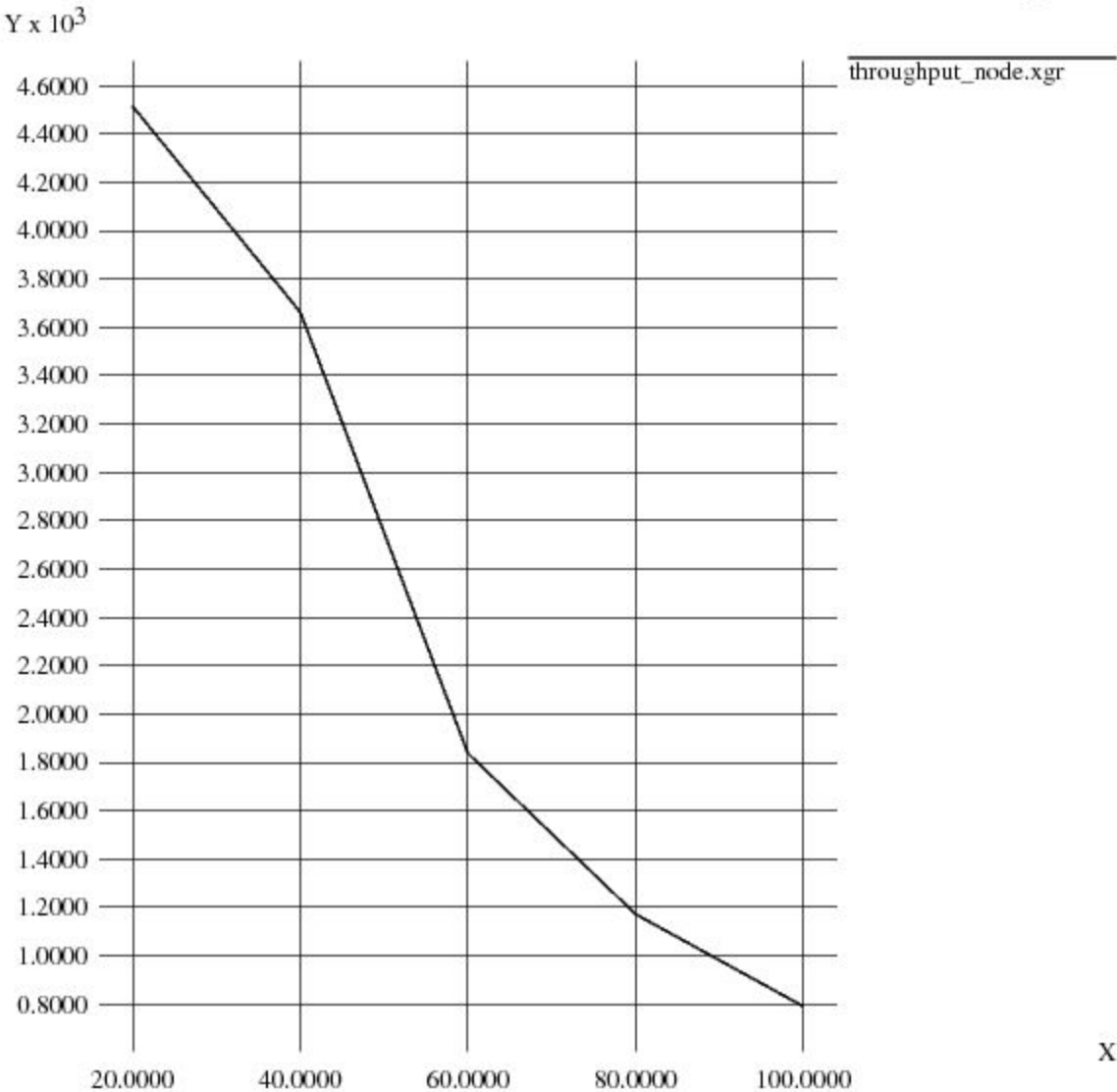
Before Modification:



X Graph

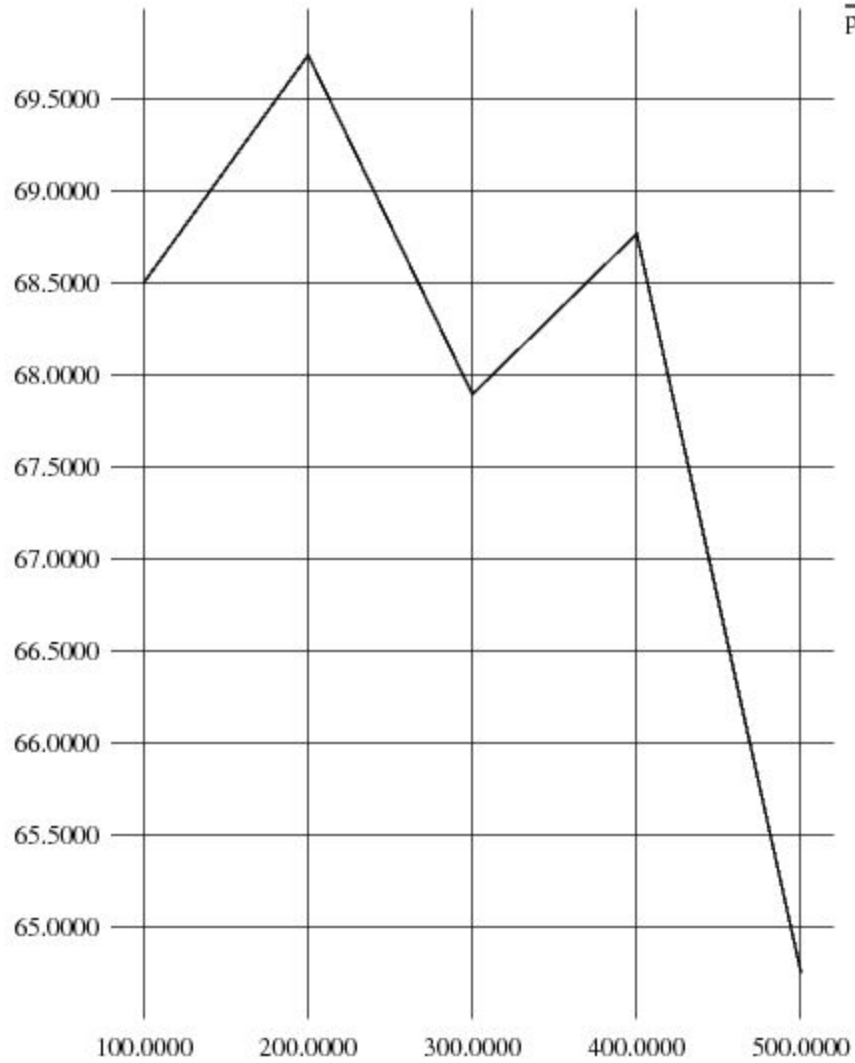


X Graph



X Graph

Y

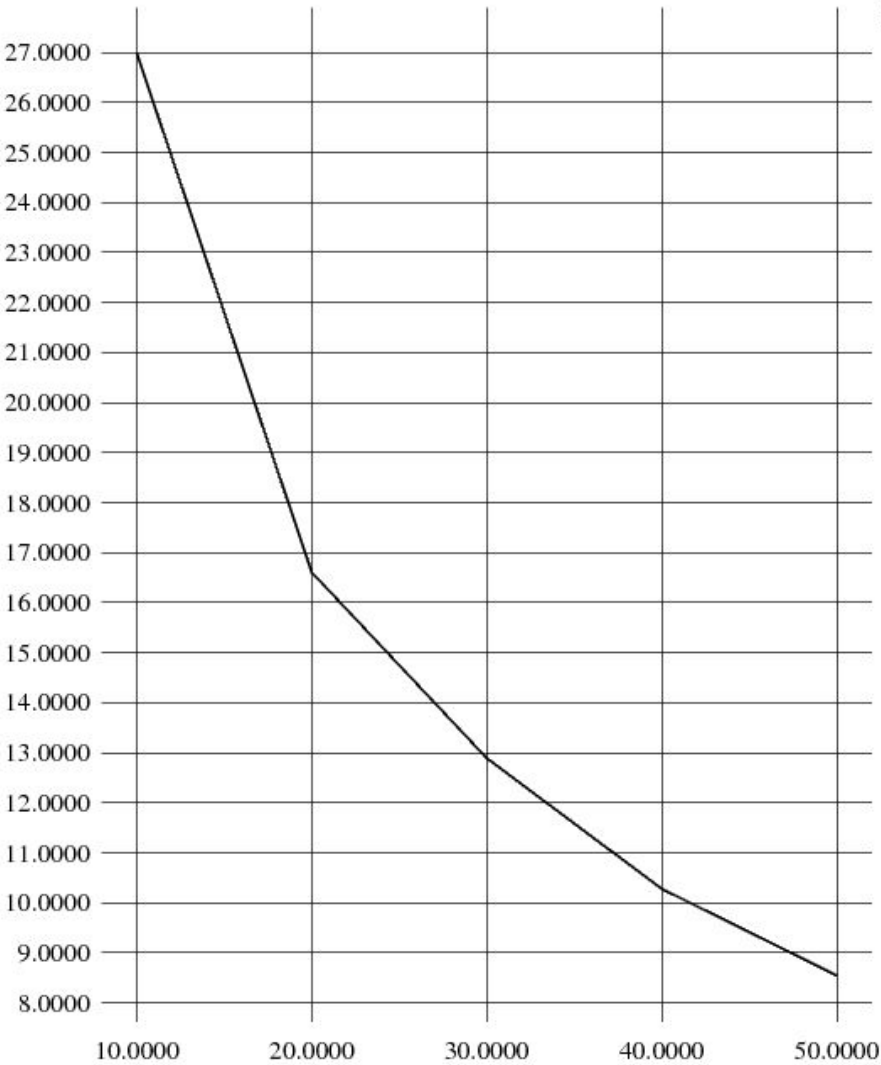


packdropratio_pps.xgr

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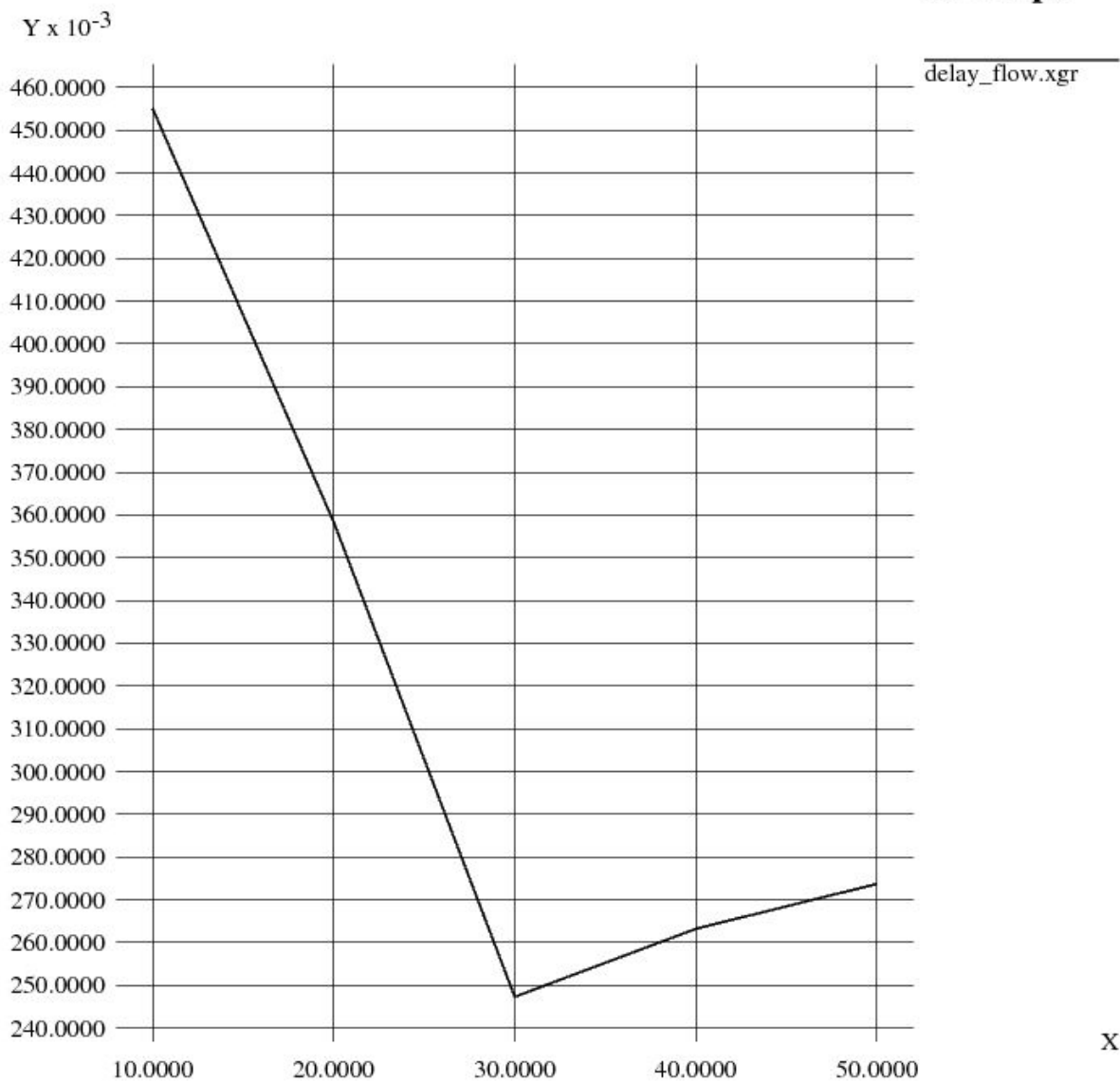
X Graph

Y

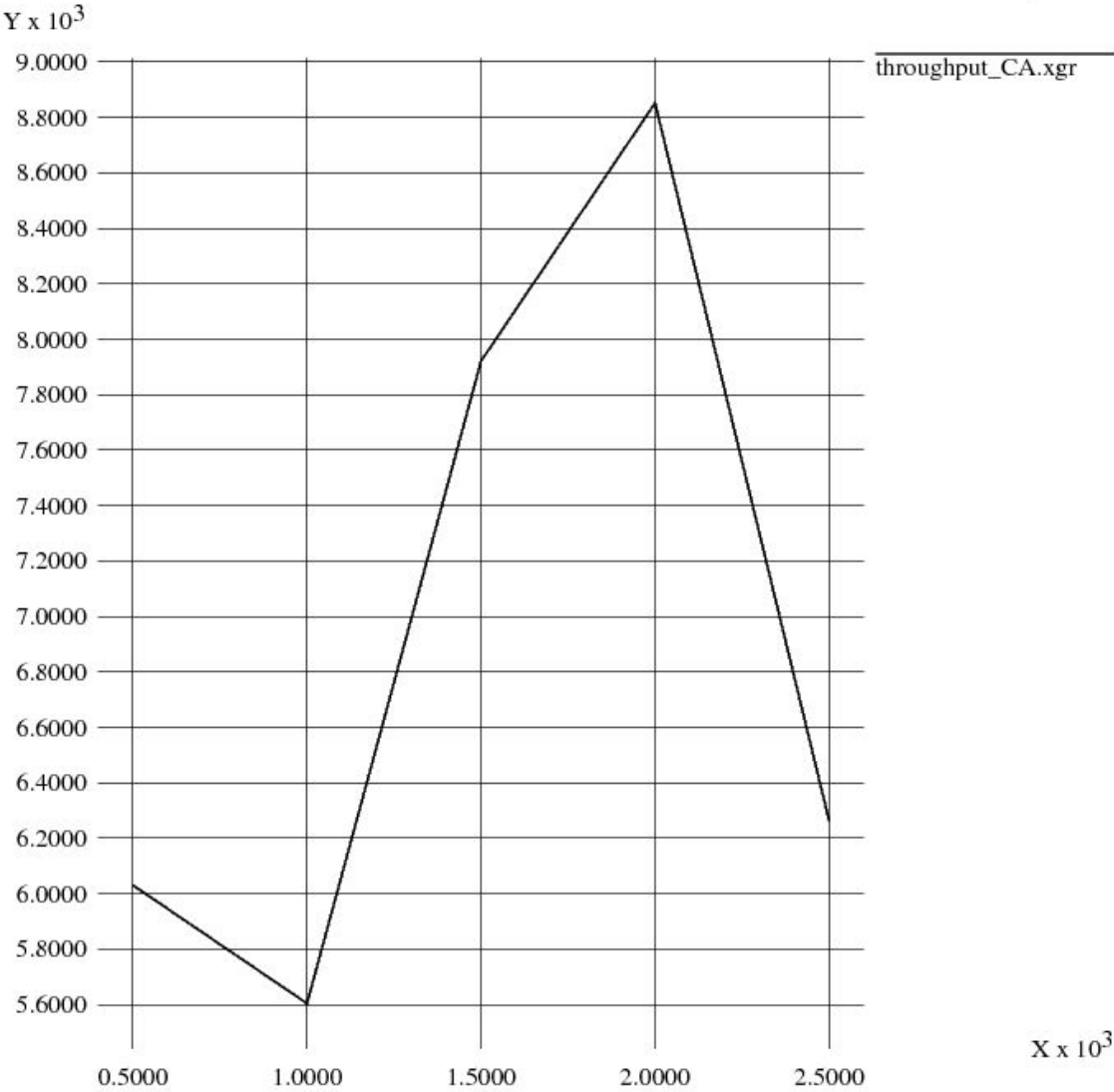


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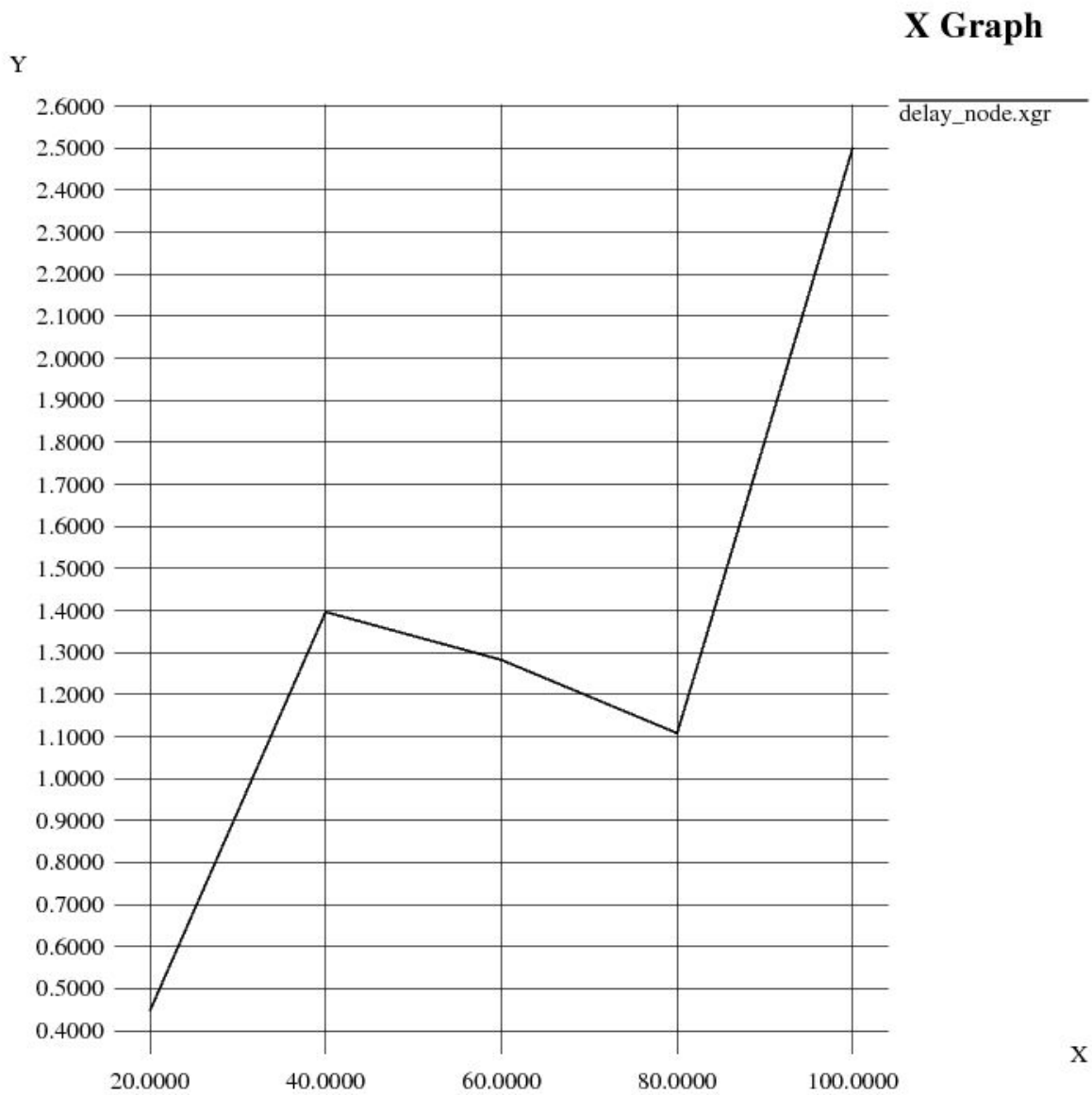
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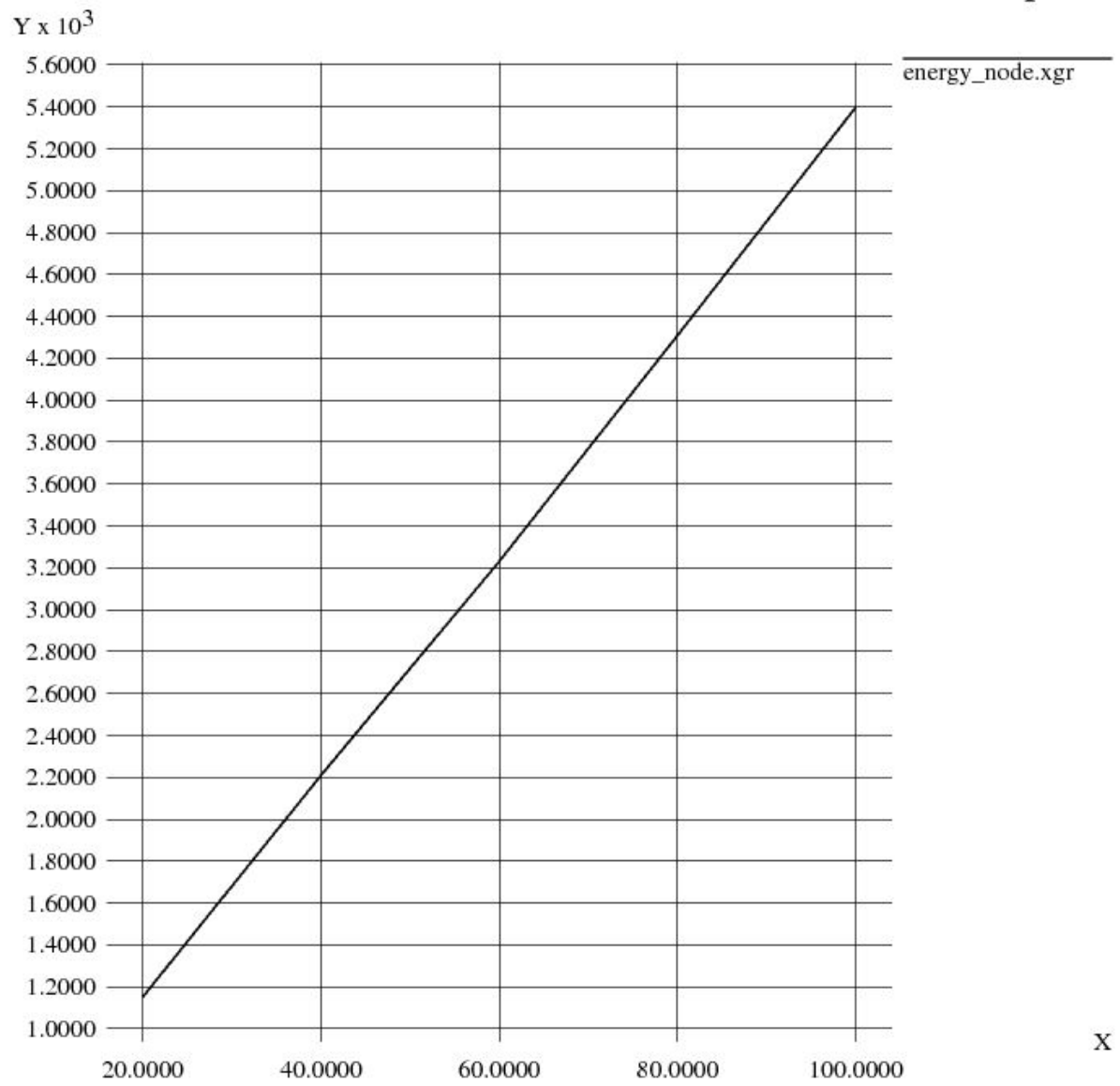
X Graph



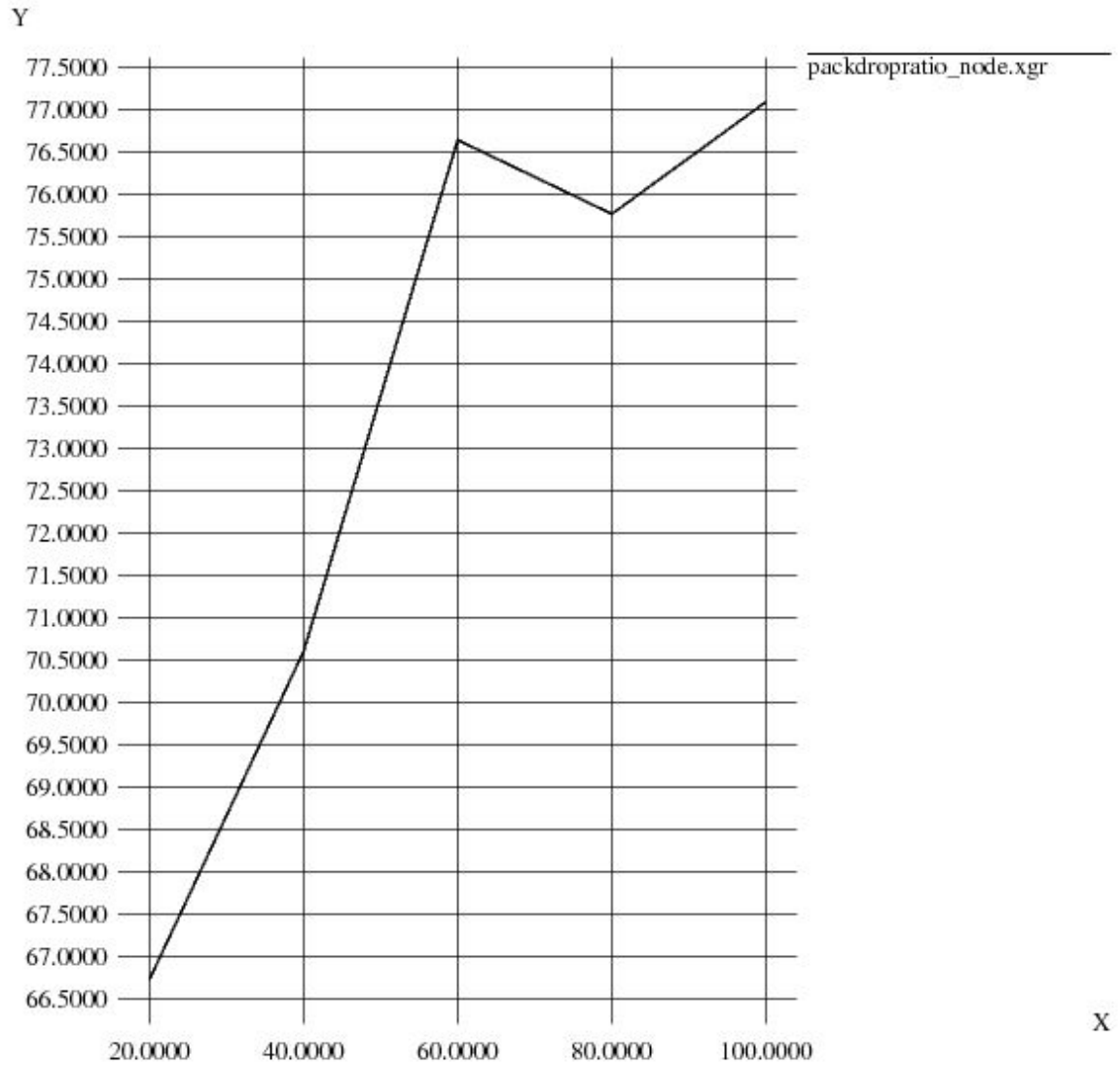
After Modification:



X Graph

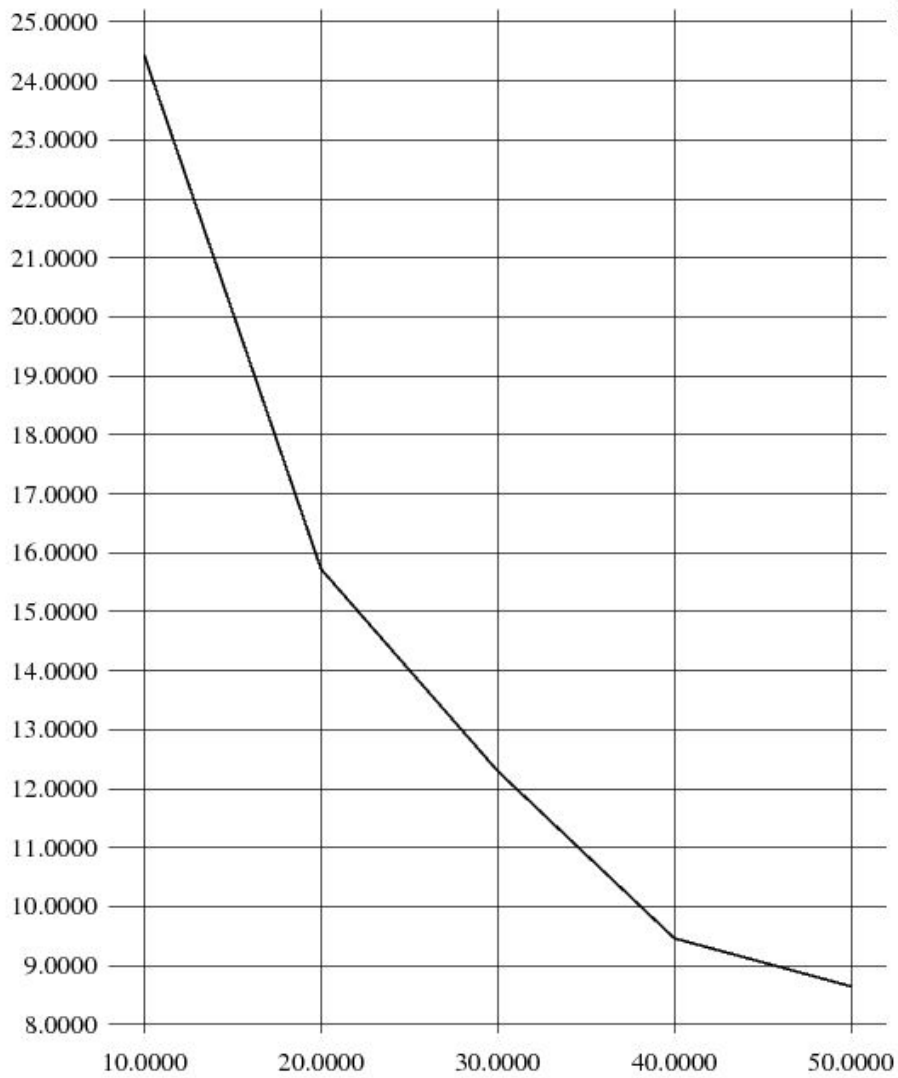


X Graph



X Graph

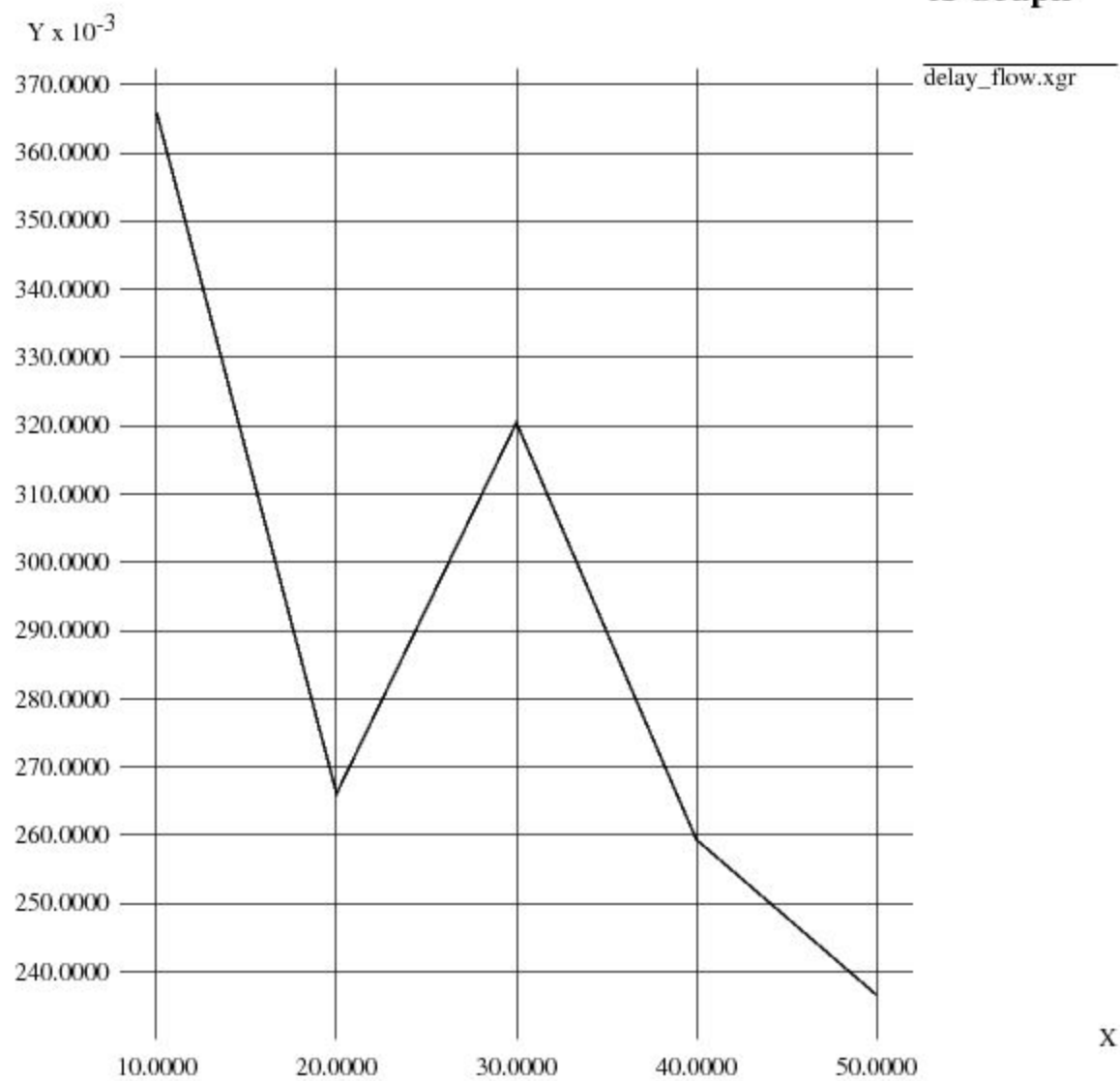
Y



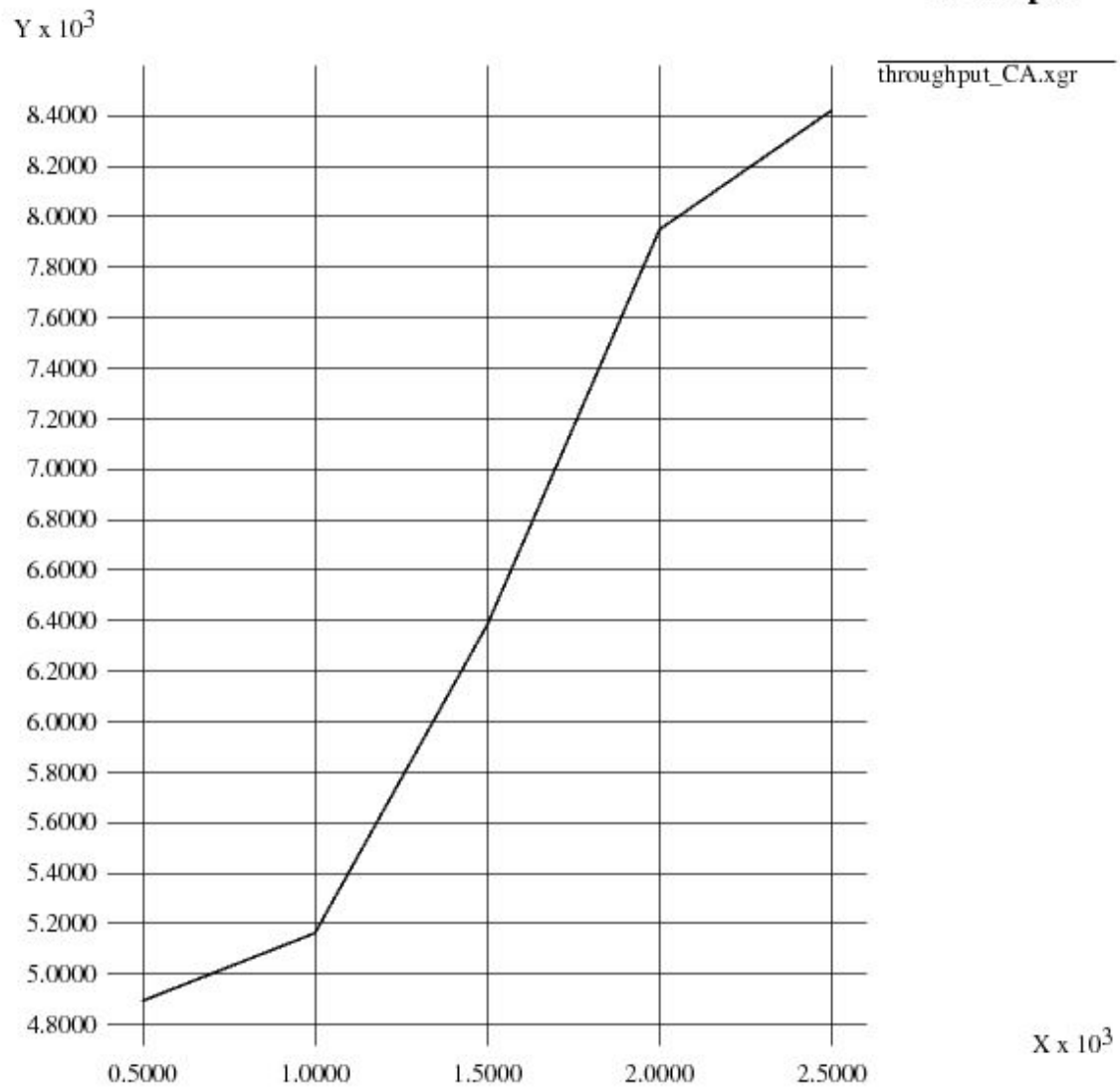
pdevratio_flow.xgr

X

X Graph



X Graph



Summary Findings:

1. It is seen that the first modification, which occurred in the contention window, caused the delay to change and increase in some extent when there are more nodes in the case of 802.11 .
2. In case of energy required, it falls rapidly after modification of 802.11 suggesting that the second modification has significant effect.
3. There is no significant change in the packet delivery ratio due to the modifications done.
4. Due to our second modification in AODV, the throughput vs coverage are of 802.15.4 shows that there is overall increase in maximum throughput but it falls rapidly as coverage increases.
5. The energy as nodes increases changes the same way for 802.15.4 after modification. It may be due to the fact that small mobile routers already have low energy usage and cannot be more efficient.
6. The second modification has caused the delay to increase in 802.15.4 but only by a very slight amount.

7. The second modification seems to have caused a huge increase in packet drop ratio as flow increases in the case of 802.11.

Overall conclusion seems to be that the modifications have worked well in the case of 802.11. The EBEM has caused delay to increase but the other overall factors seem somewhat appreciable. In case of 802.15.4, the AODV modification could not act much in reducing energy consumption due to it being already very energy efficient.