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## **NS2 Project Report**

**MAC-Address:** Wireless 802.11(static) and Wireless 802.15.4(static)

**Routing Protocol:** DSDV

**Agent type :** TCP

**Application :** FTP

**Flow :** Random source destination

### **Modification in C++ code:**

In my modification, I modified the congestion control algorithm of “Old Reno”.In my modification,I changed the slow start phase,congestion avoidance phase and fast recovery phase such that the variation of congestion window size in minimized.

So to achieve this , I changed **tcp.cc** ,**tcp.h** and **tcpreno.cc**.

## In my modification,

In the slow start phase, the congestion window is allowed to increase exponentially until the first packet drop is detected. When the first packet drop is detected, I stored the value of `cwnd_` at that time as the maximum allowable congestion window size (`max_allowed_cwnd`) as well as I changed the current window size to the **three fourth** of `max_allowed_cwnd`.

```
268
269     bool dupacks_occurs;
270     bool timeout_occurs;
271     bool first_packet_dropped;
272     double max_allowed_cwnd;
273
```

Figure 1: adding some variables in “tcp.h”

```
67
68 TcpAgent::TcpAgent()
69     : Agent(PT_TCP),
70       t_seqno_(0), dupacks_(0), curseq_(0), highest_ack_(0),
71       cwnd_(0), ssthresh_(0), maxseq_(0), count_(0),
72       rtt_active_(0), rtt_seq_(-1), rtt_ts_(0.0),
73       lastreset_(0.0), closed_(0),
74       dupacks_occurs(false), timeout_occurs(false),
75       first_packet_dropped(false), max_allowed_cwnd(0), t_rtt_(0), t_srtt_(0), t_rttvar
76       t_backoff_(0), ts_peer_(0), ts_echo_(0), tss(NULL), tss_size_(100),
77       rtx_timer_(this), delsnd_timer_(this), burstsnd_timer_(this),
78       first_decrease_(1), fcnt_(0), nrexmit_(0), restart_bugfix_(1),
79       cong_action_(0), ecn_burst_(0), ecn_backoff_(0), ect_(0),
80       use_rtt_(0), qs_requested_(0), qs_approved_(0),
81       qs_window_(0), qs_cwnd_(0), frto_(0)
```

Figure 2: Initializing those variables in “tcp.cc”

```

1120  */
1121  void TcpAgent::opencwnd()
1122  {
1123      double increment;
1124      if (!first_packet_dropped) {
1125          /* slow-start (exponential) */
1126          cwnd_ += 1;

```

**Figure 3:** cwnd\_ is increasing exponentially until first packet loss detected

After detecting the very first packet drop “**slow start phase**” stops permanently and “**congestion avoidance phase**” starts. From this point the congestion window size is allowed to increase linearly until it reach to the **max\_allowed\_cwnd** or a packet drop detected. Whenever the current window size(cwnd\_) reach the **max\_allowed\_cwnd** or packet drop is detected, the current window size is reduced to the **three-fourth** of **max\_allowed\_cwnd** again.

```

212     last_cwnd_action_ = CWND_ACTION_DUPACK;
213     //printf("Packet Drop detected due to dupack\n");
214     //slowdown(CLOSE_SSTHRESH_HALF|CLOSE_CWND_HALF);
215     //dupacks_occurs=true;
216     //timeout_occurs=false;
217     if(first_packet_dropped == false)
218     {
219         first_packet_dropped = true;
220         max_allowed_cwnd = (double)cwnd_;
221     }
222
223     slowdown();

```

**Figure 4:**when a packet loss is detected via “duplicate acknowledgement” ,the function “dupack()” is called in tcp.cc.Reducing the “cwnd\_” at this point

```

1137
1138     case 1:
1139         /* This is the standard algorithm. */
1140         increment = increase_num_ / cwnd_;
1141         if ((last_cwnd_action_ == 0 ||
1142             last_cwnd_action_ == CWND_ACTION_TIMEOUT)
1143             && max_ssthresh_ > 0) {
1144             increment = limited_slow_start(cwnd_,
1145                 max_ssthresh_, increment);
1146         }
1147         cwnd_ += increment;
1148
1149         if((double)cwnd_ >= max_allowed_cwnd)
1150             slowdown();
1151

```

**Figure 5:**in When the “cwnd\_” reaches “max\_allowed\_cwnd”,cwnd\_ is reduced

```

1245
1246 void
1247 TcpAgent::slowdown()
1248 {
1249     cwnd_ = (double)(max_allowed_cwnd * 3.0/4);
1250     //printf("max allowable window size: %lf\n",max_allowed_cwnd);
1251 }
1252
1253

```

**Figure 6:overloading “slowdown()” function in “tcp.cc”**

```

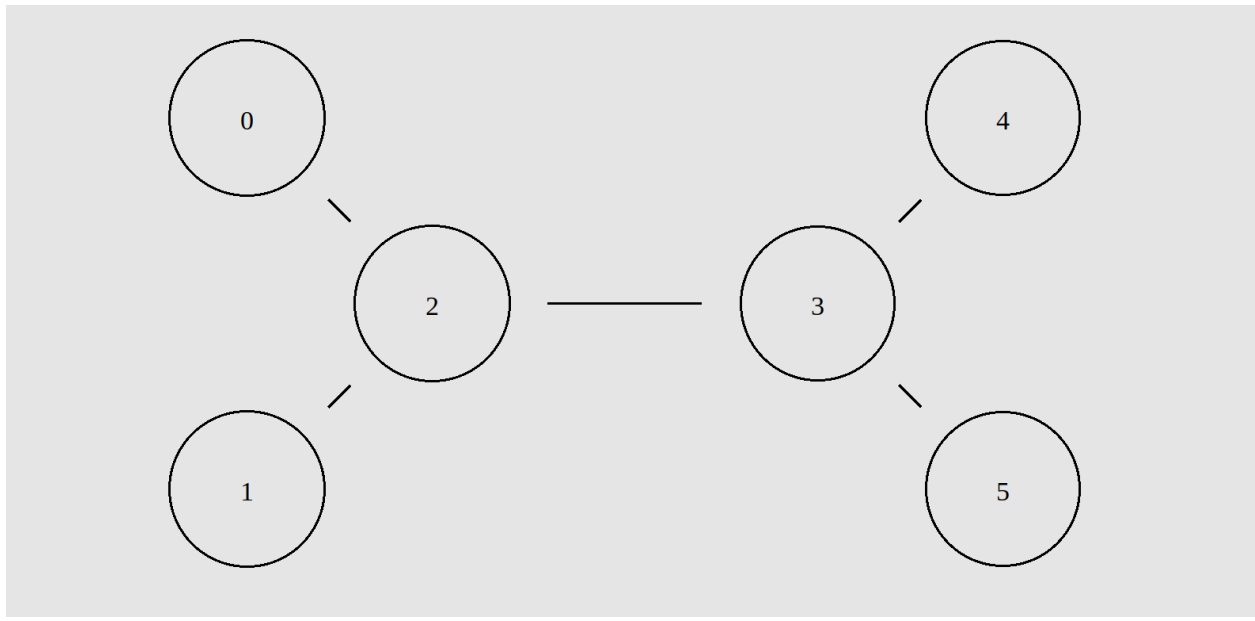
++nrexmit_;
last_cwnd_action_ = CWND_ACTION_TIMEOUT;
//slowdown(CLOSE_SSTHRESH_HALF|CLOSE_CWND_RESTART);
// printf("Packet drop detected due to timeout\n");
// dupacks_occurs=false;
//timeout_occurs=true;
if(first_packet_dropped == false)
{
    first_packet_dropped = true;
    max_allowed_cwnd = (double)cwnd_;
}
slowdown();

```

**Figure 7:when a packet loss is detected via “Retransmission timeout” ,the function “timeout()” is called in tcp.cc.Reducing the “cwnd\_” at this point**

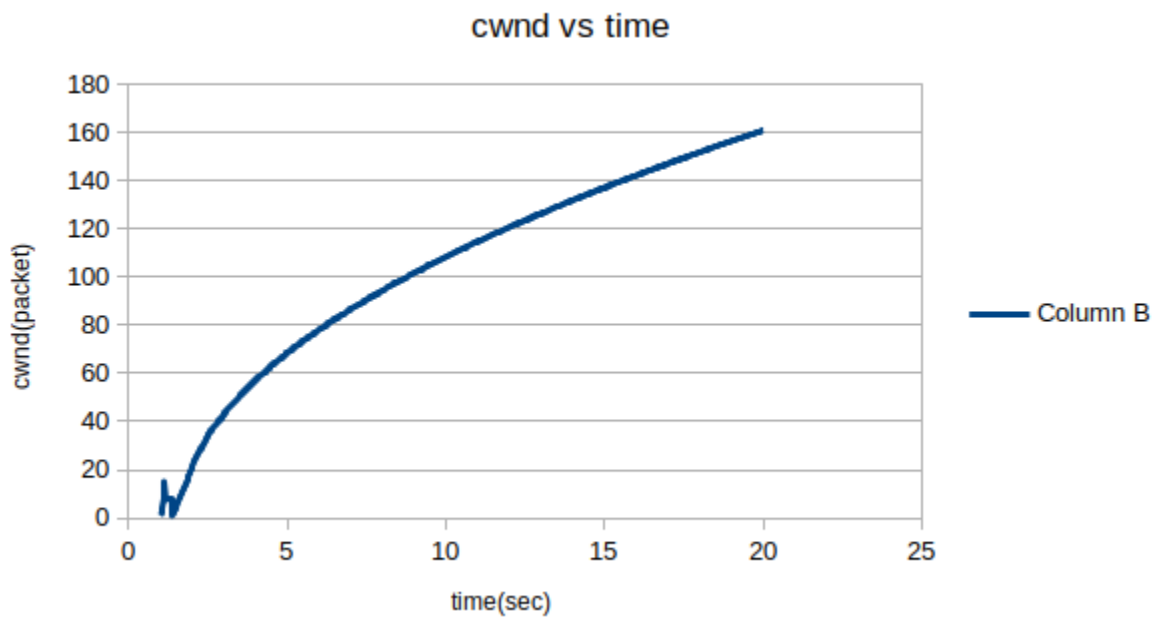
In this way,I limited the variation of the “cwnd\_” in between **max\_allowed\_cwnd** and three-fourth of **max\_allowed\_cwnd**.

## Impact of My Modification:



**Figure:Paper Suggested topology**

## Congestion window vs time(Existing implementation):



## Congestion window vs time(Modified implementation):

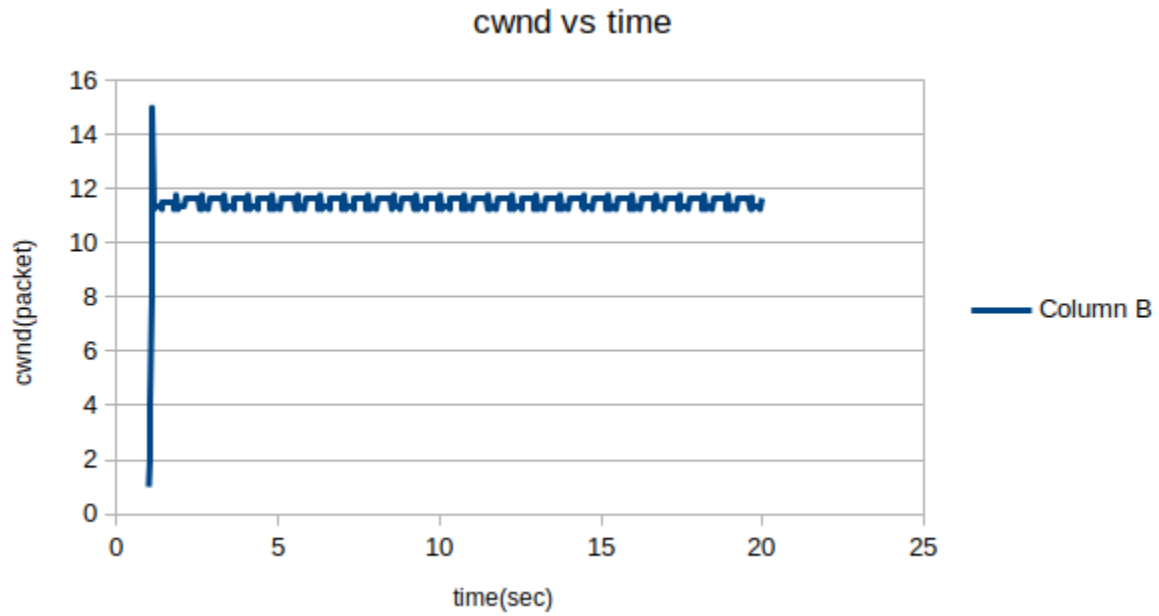
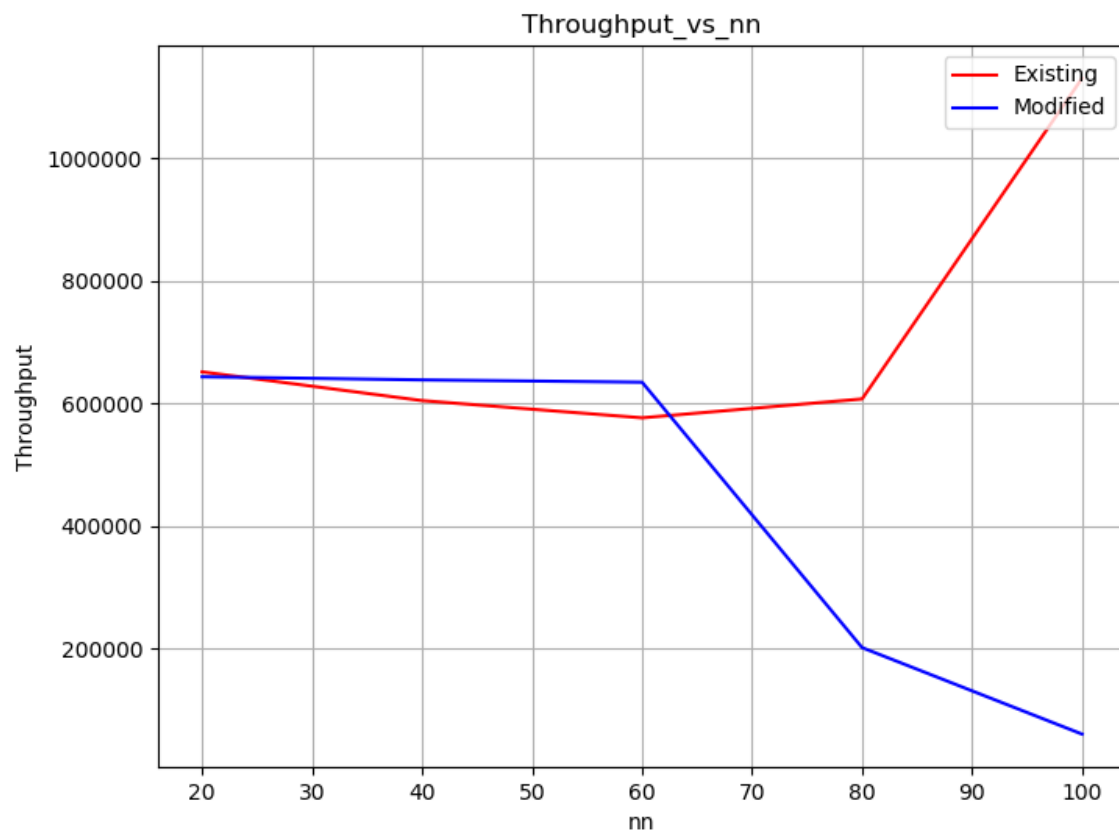


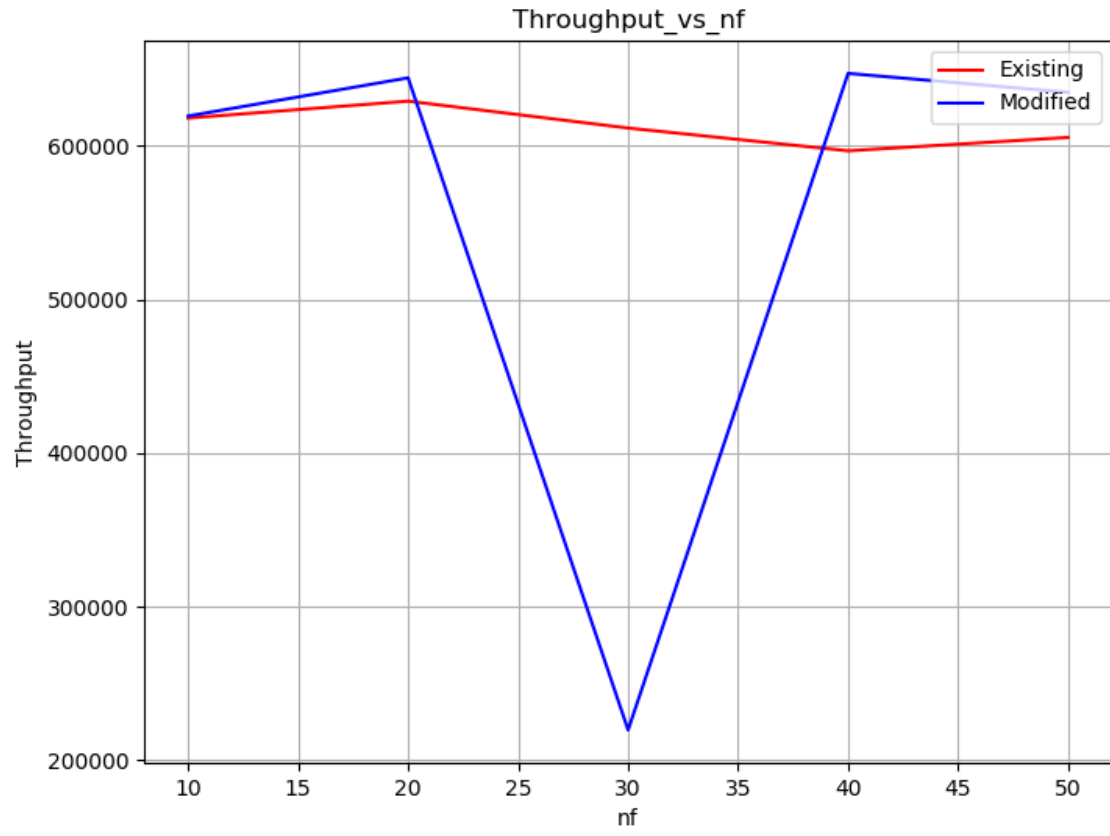
Diagram illustrating a 2D grid structure with 20 nodes, numbered 0 through 19, arranged in two vertical columns. The left column contains nodes 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. The right column contains nodes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19. Two black arrows point from node 5 to node 4 and from node 5 to node 3.

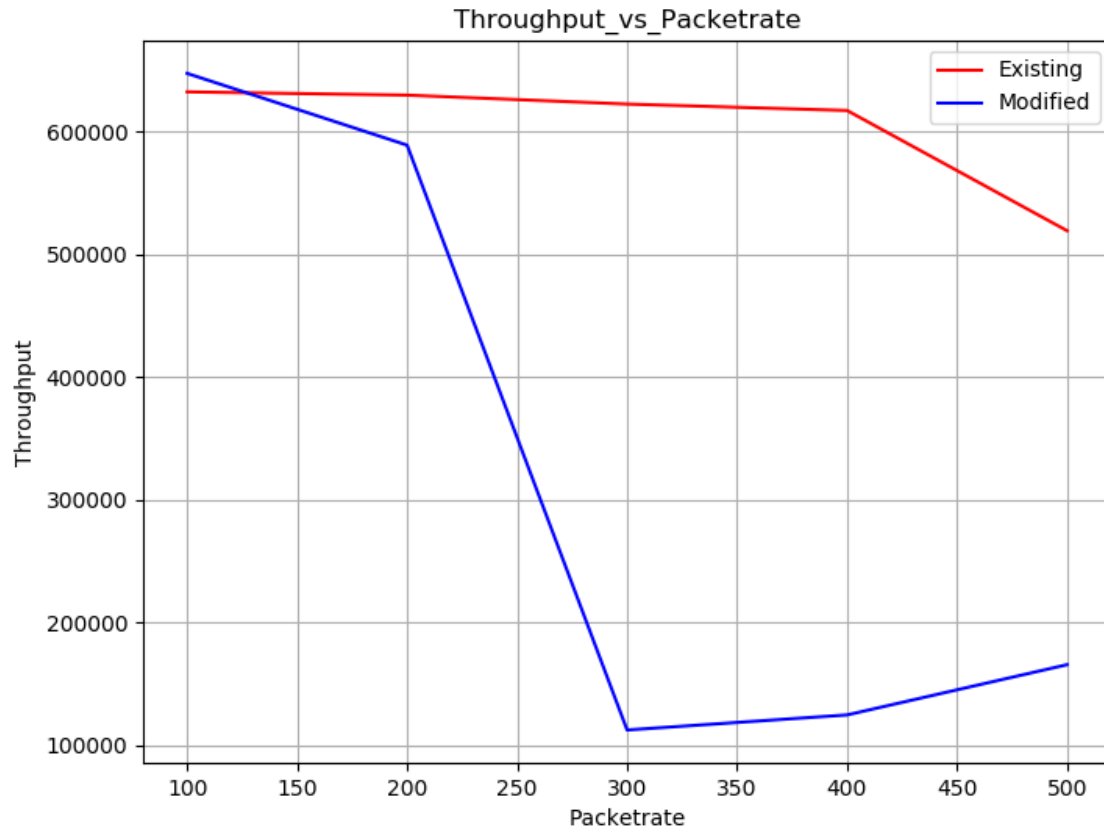


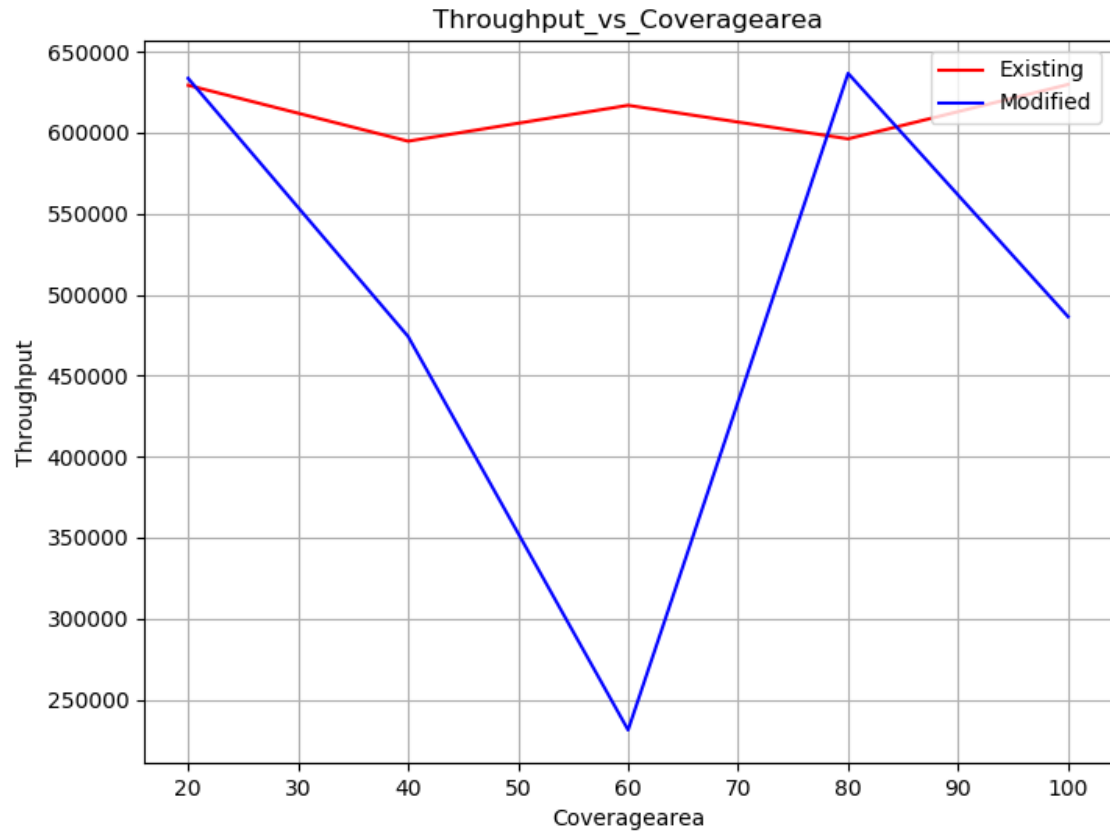
## PLOTS(For 802.11 static) :

### Throughput:

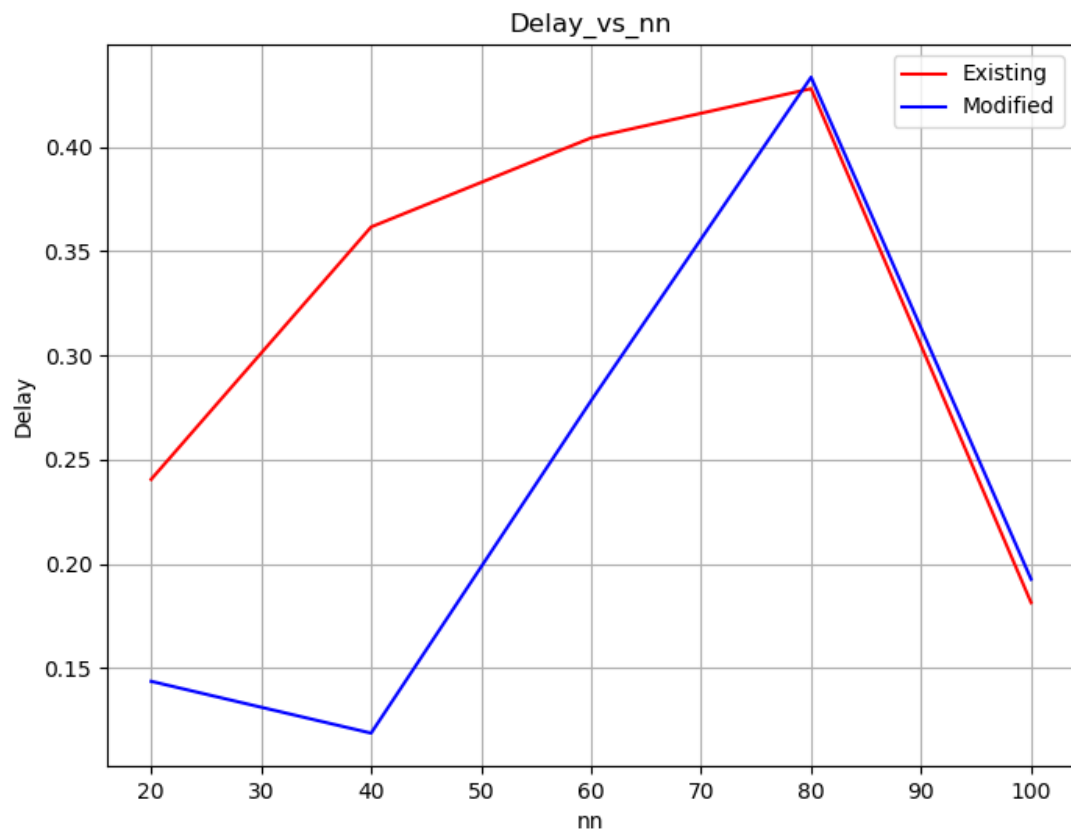


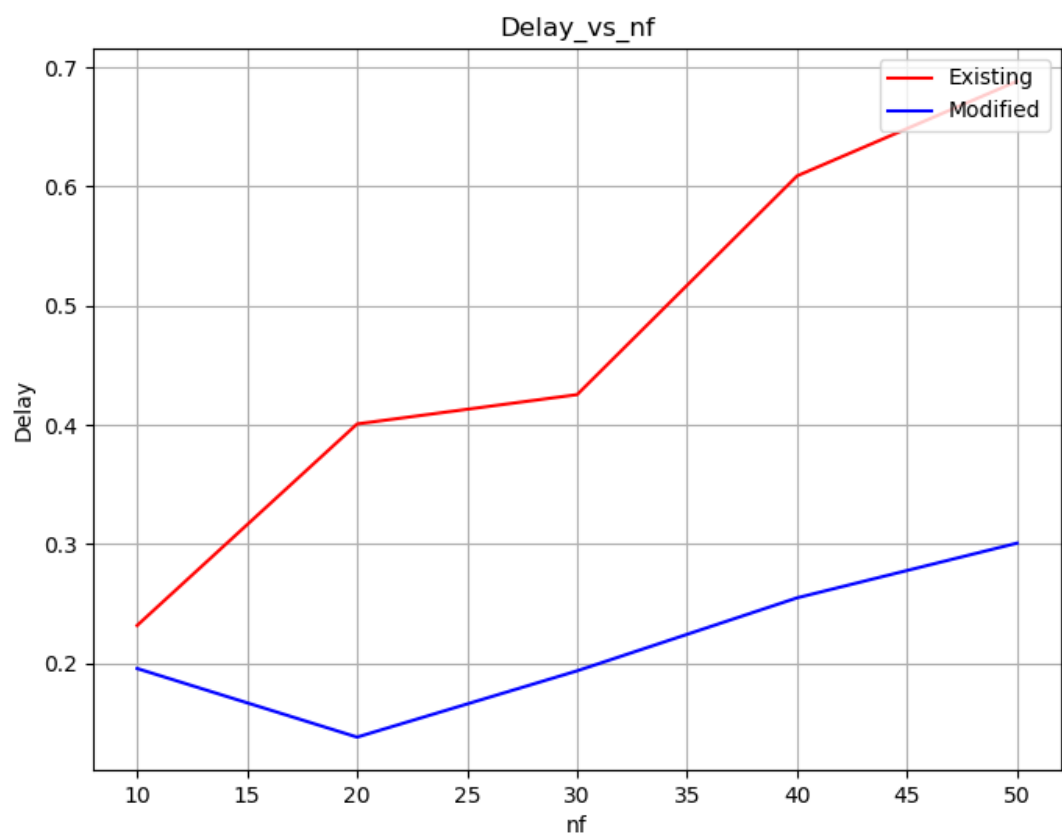


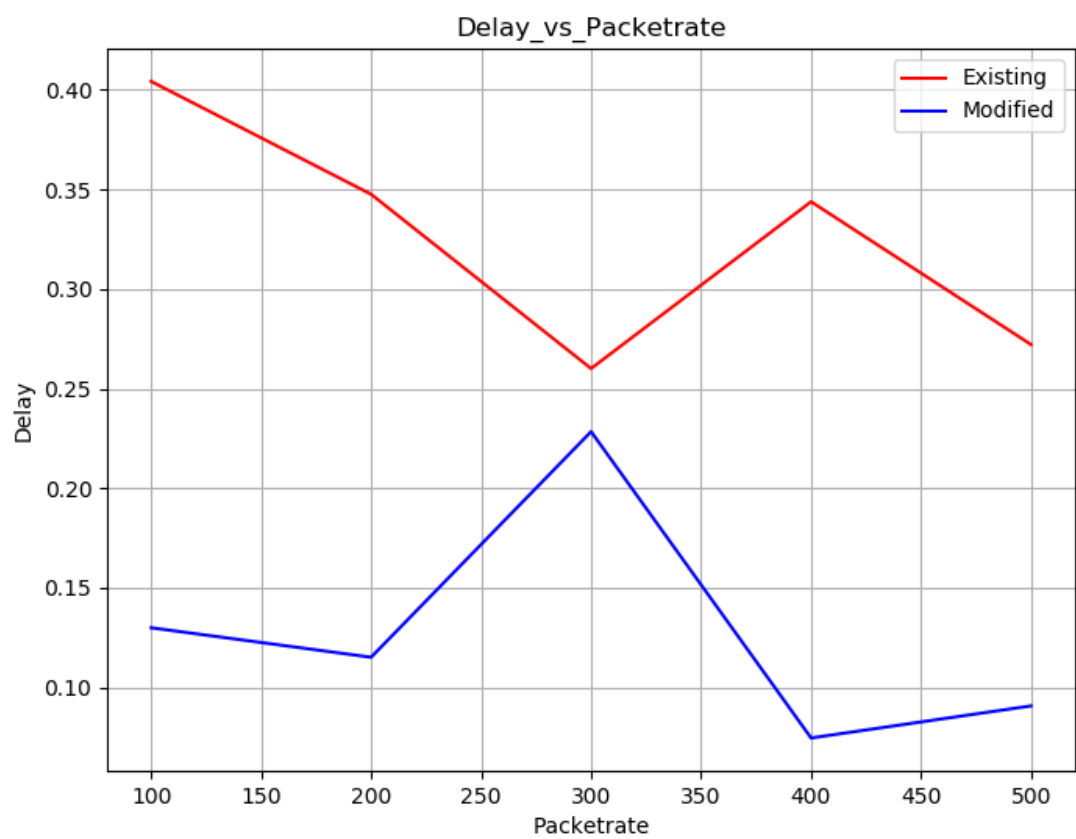


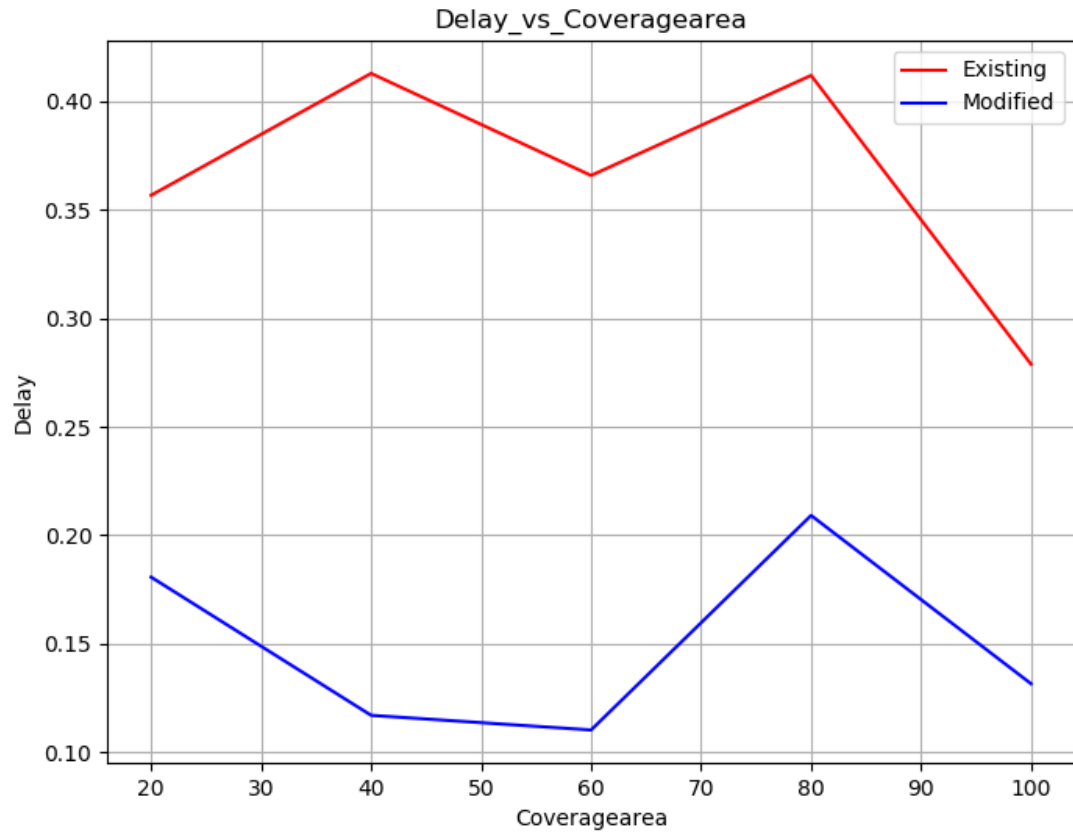


## End to End delay:



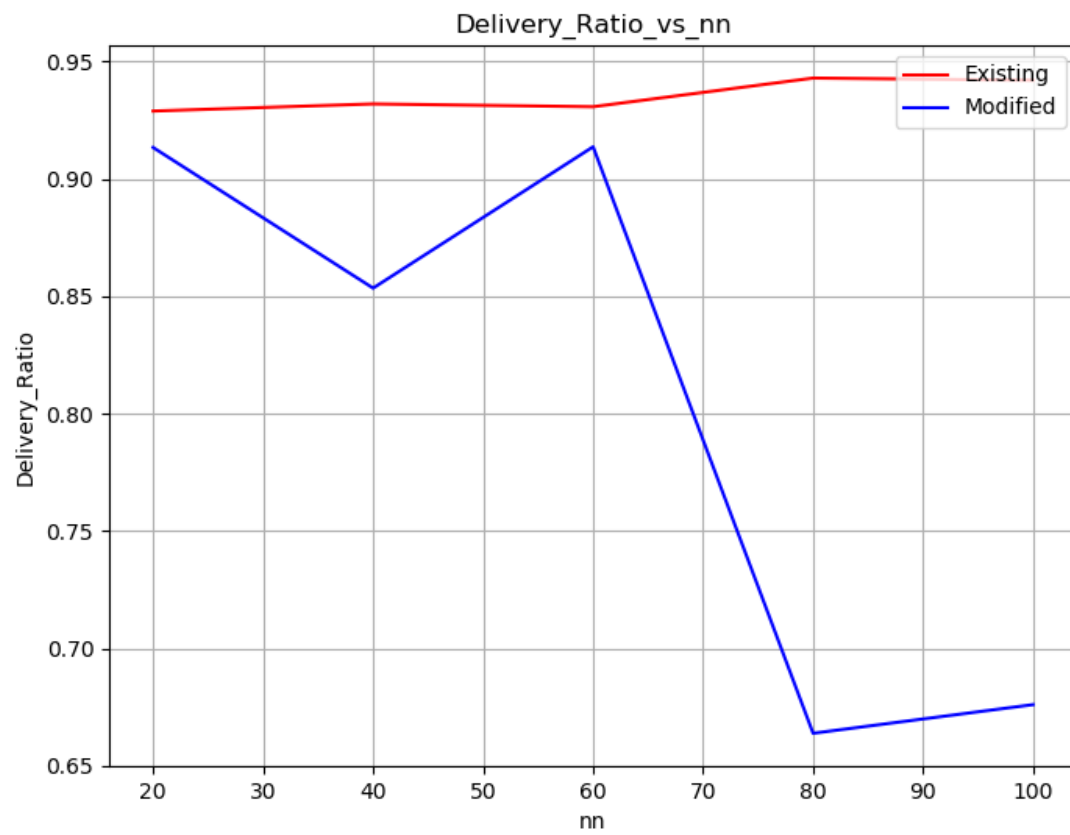


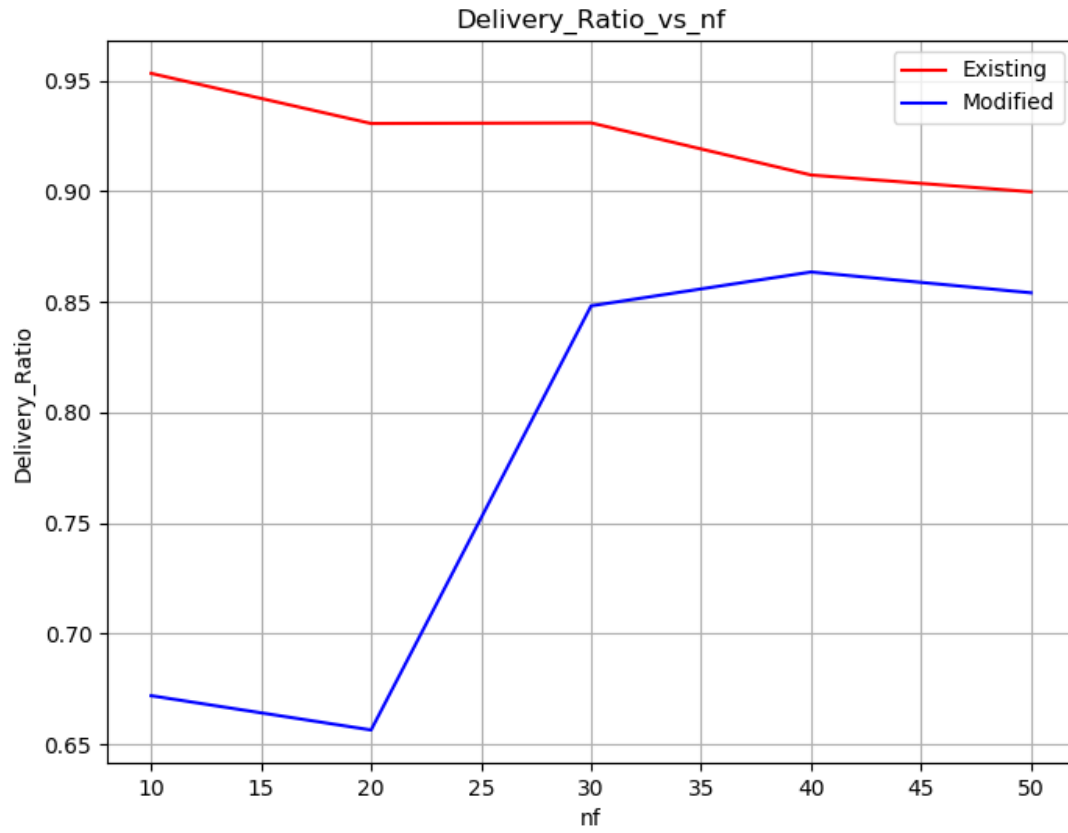


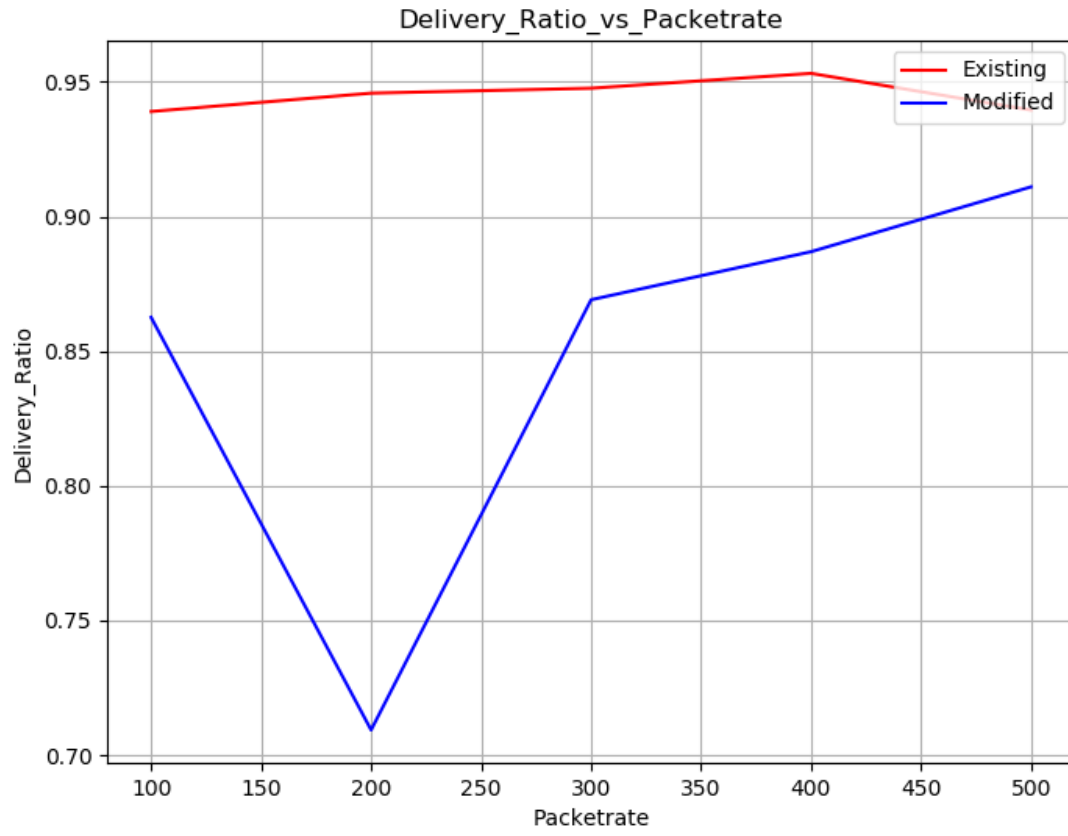


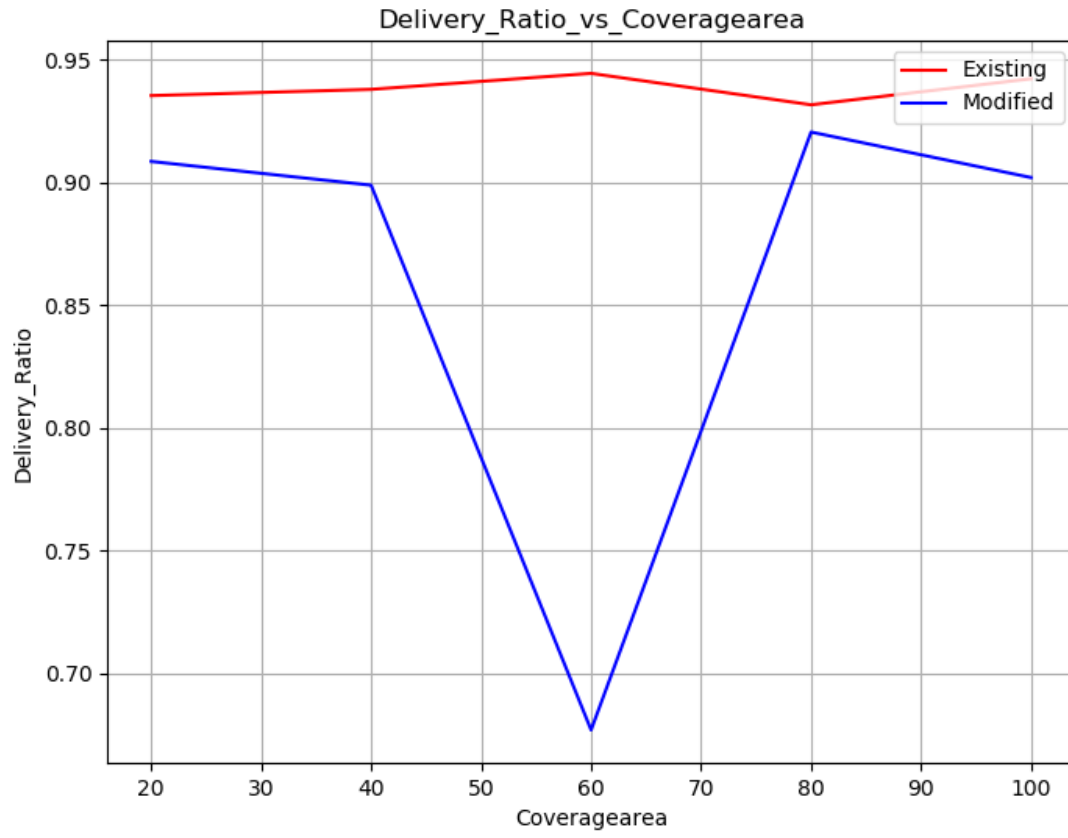


## Delivery Ratio:

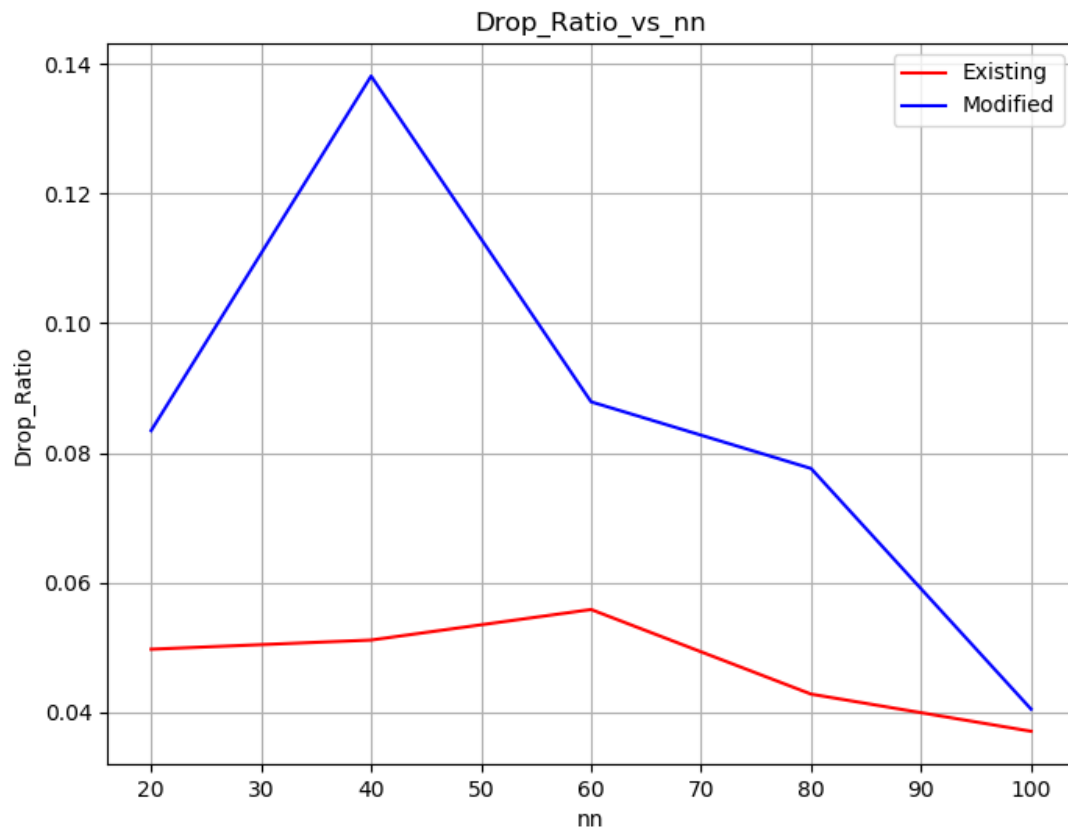


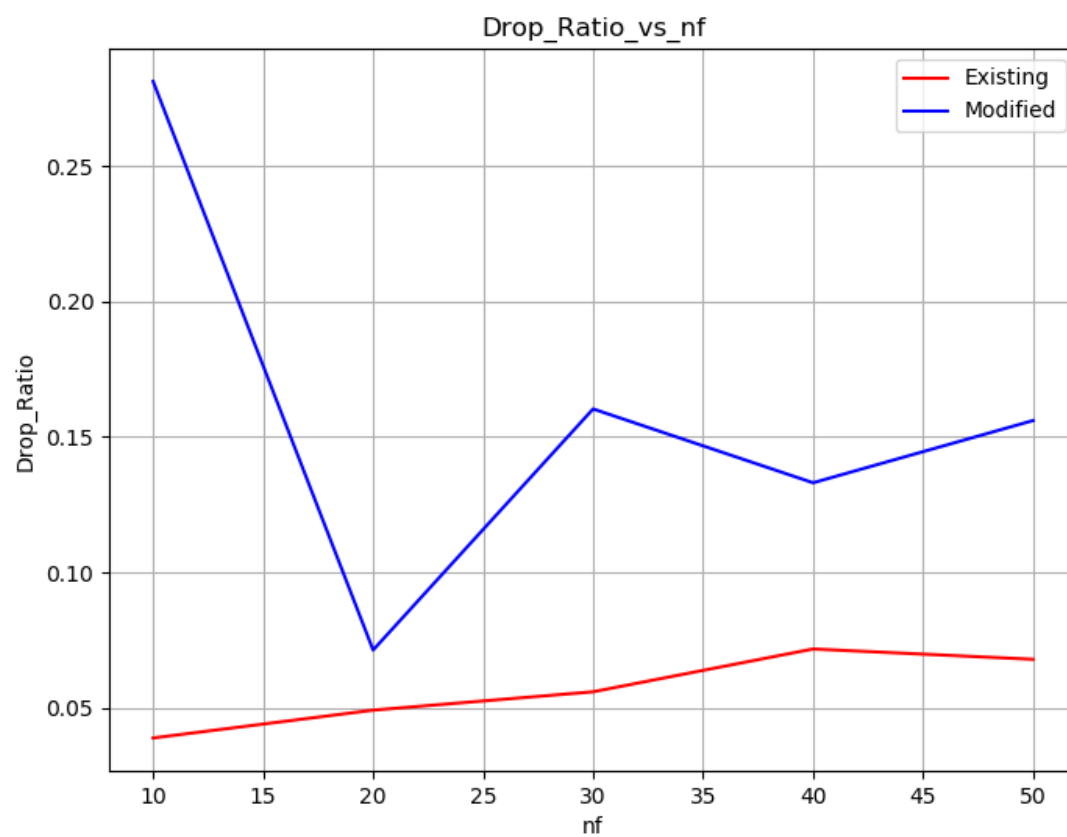


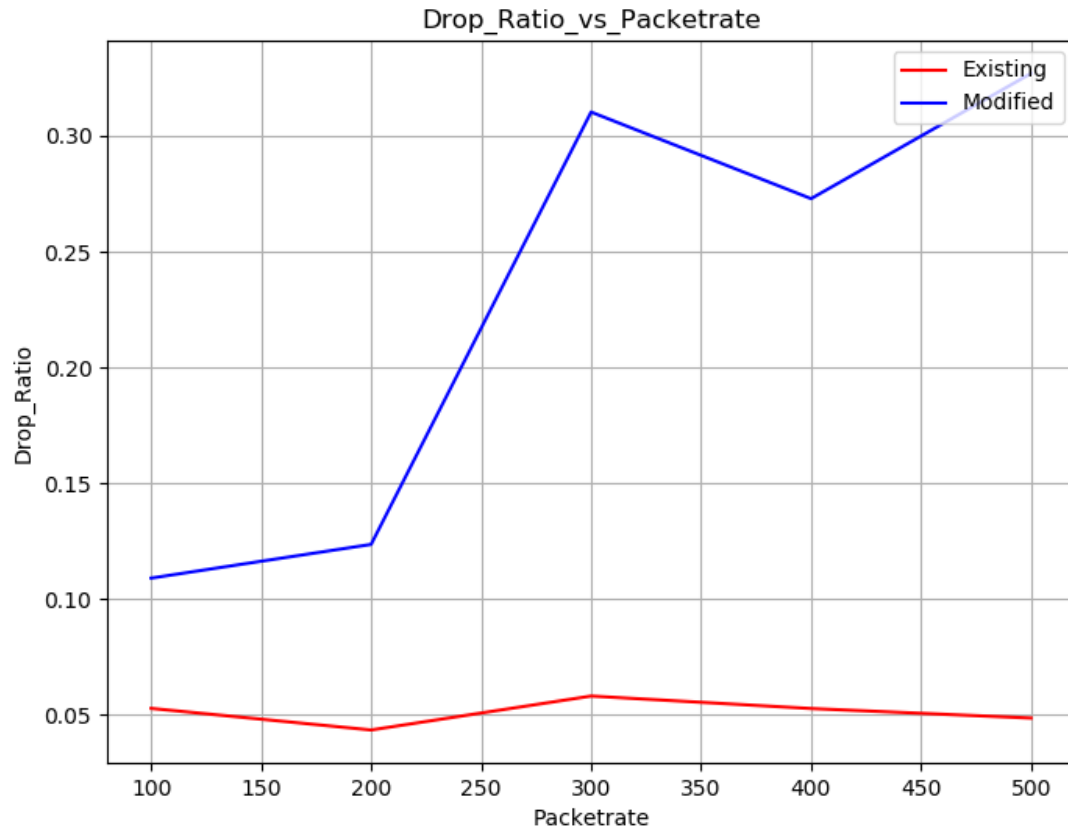


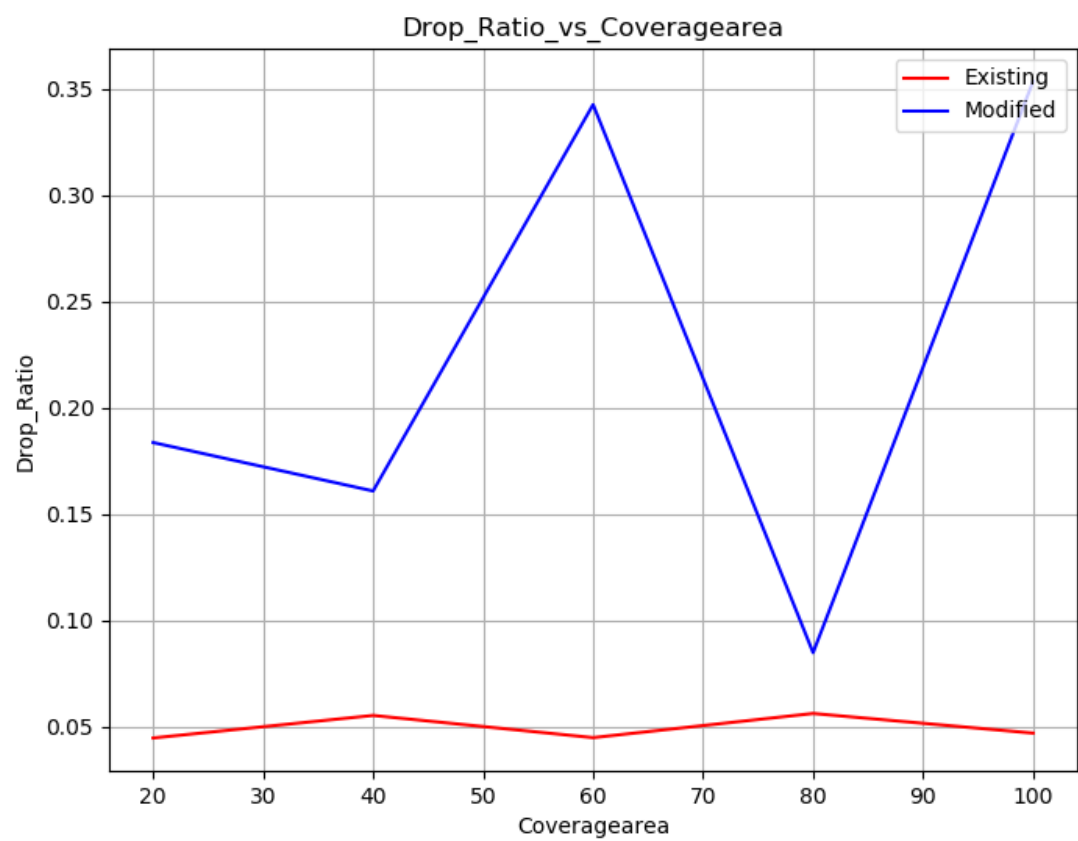


## Drop Ratio:





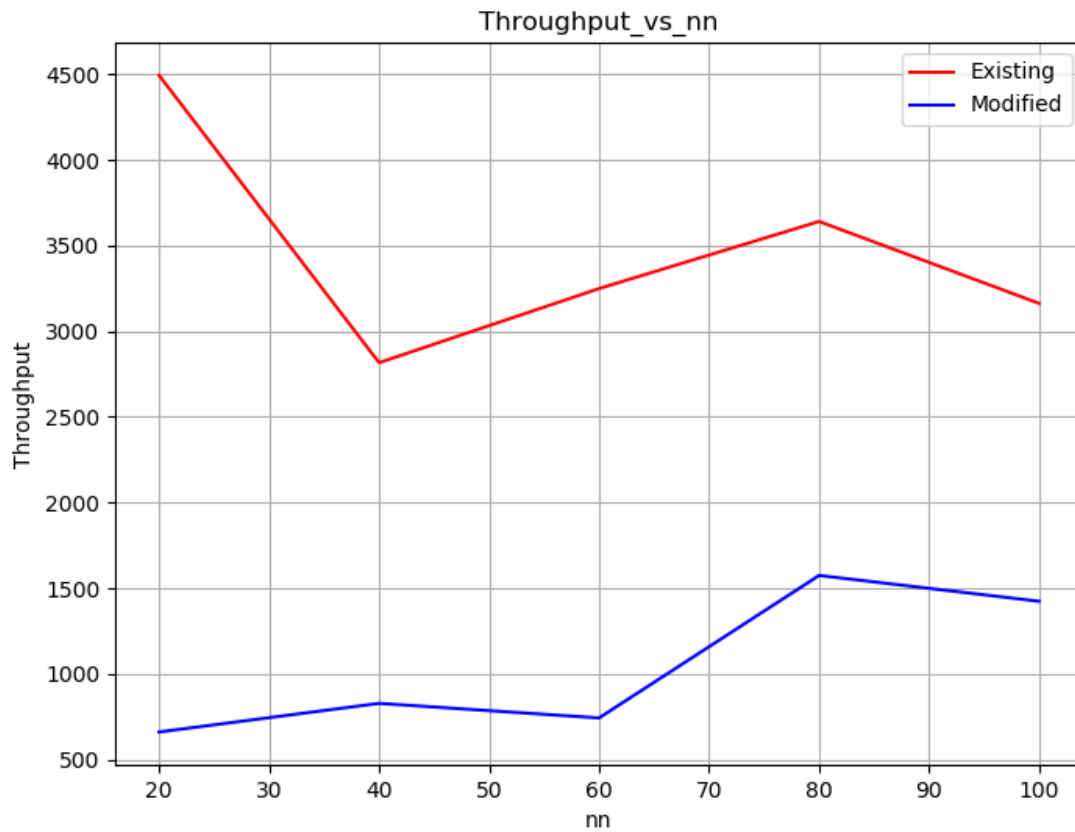


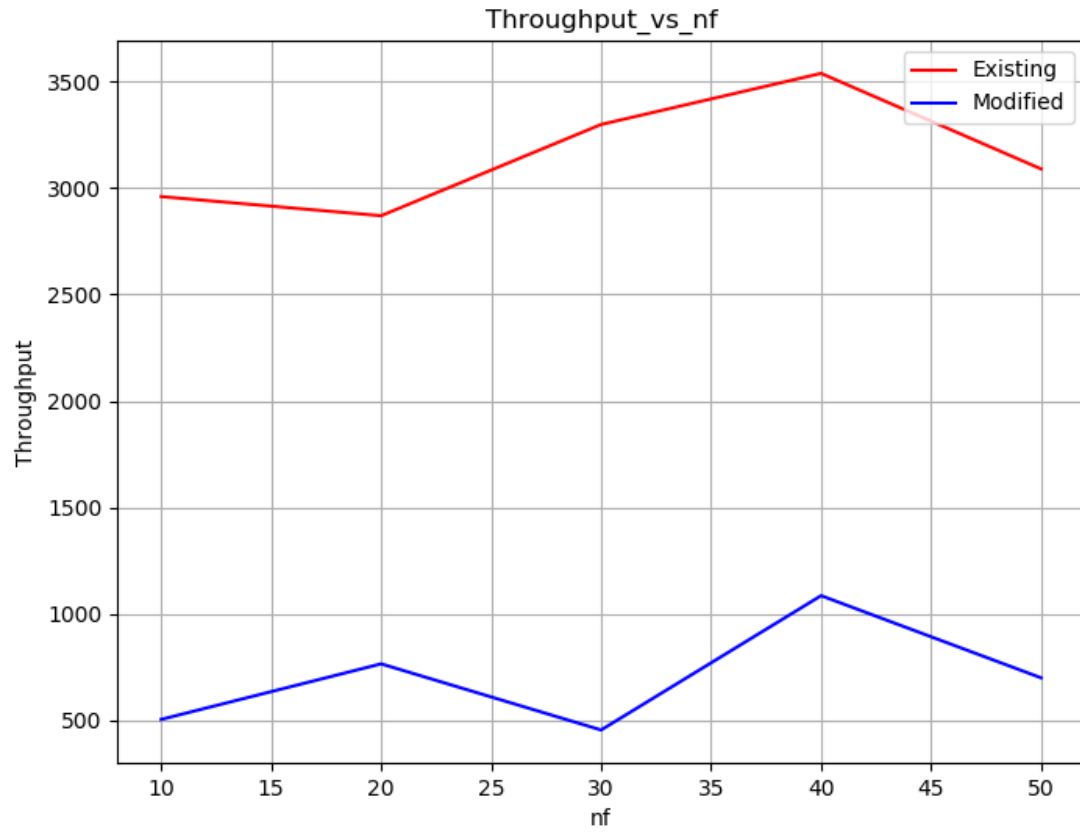


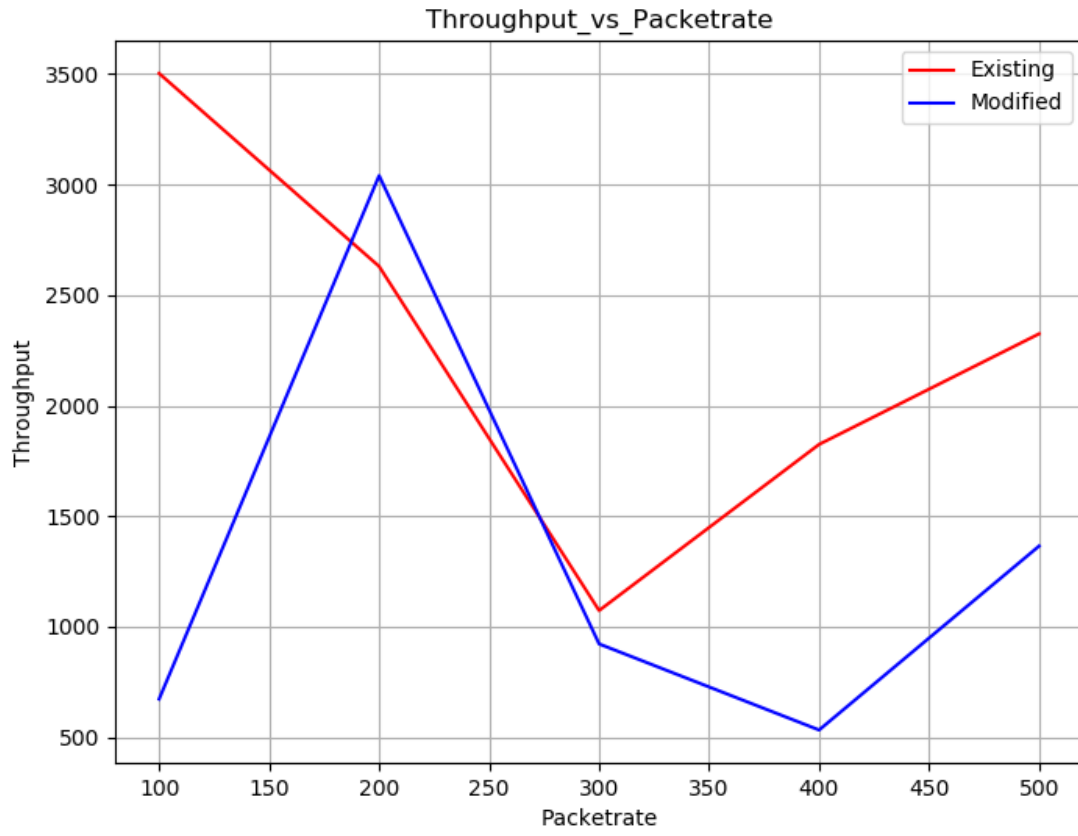


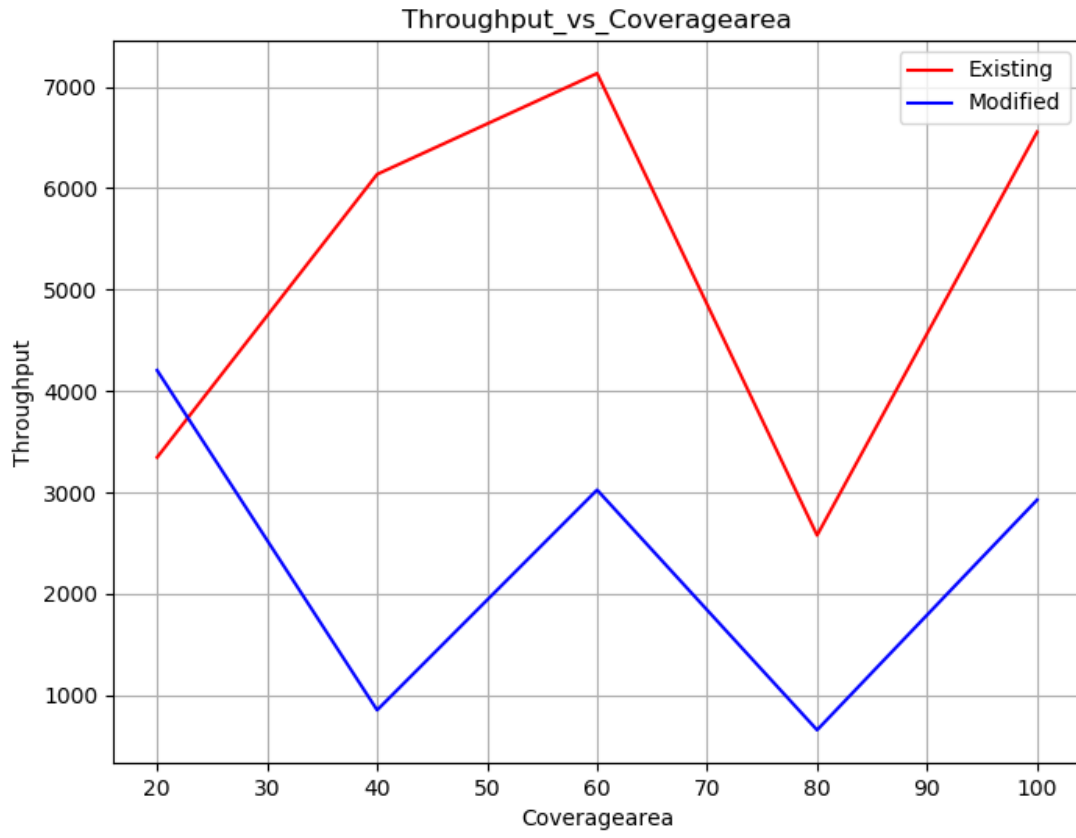
# PLOTS(For 802\_15\_4 static):

## Throughput:

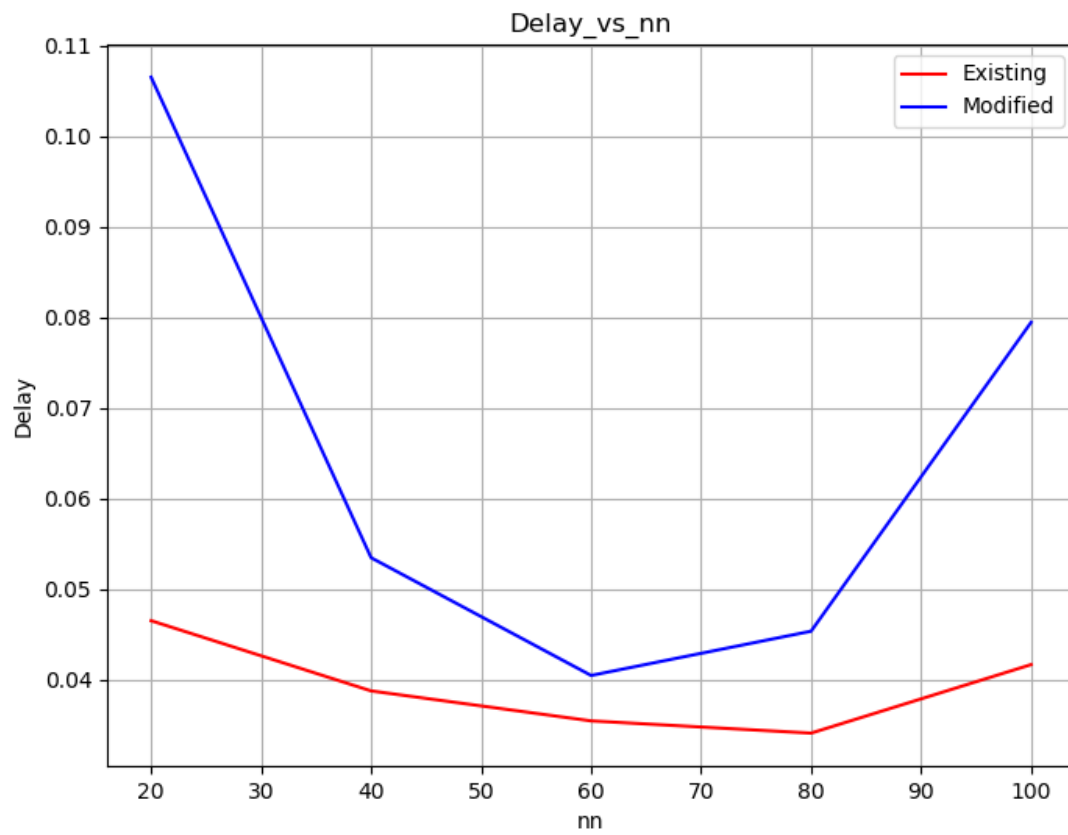


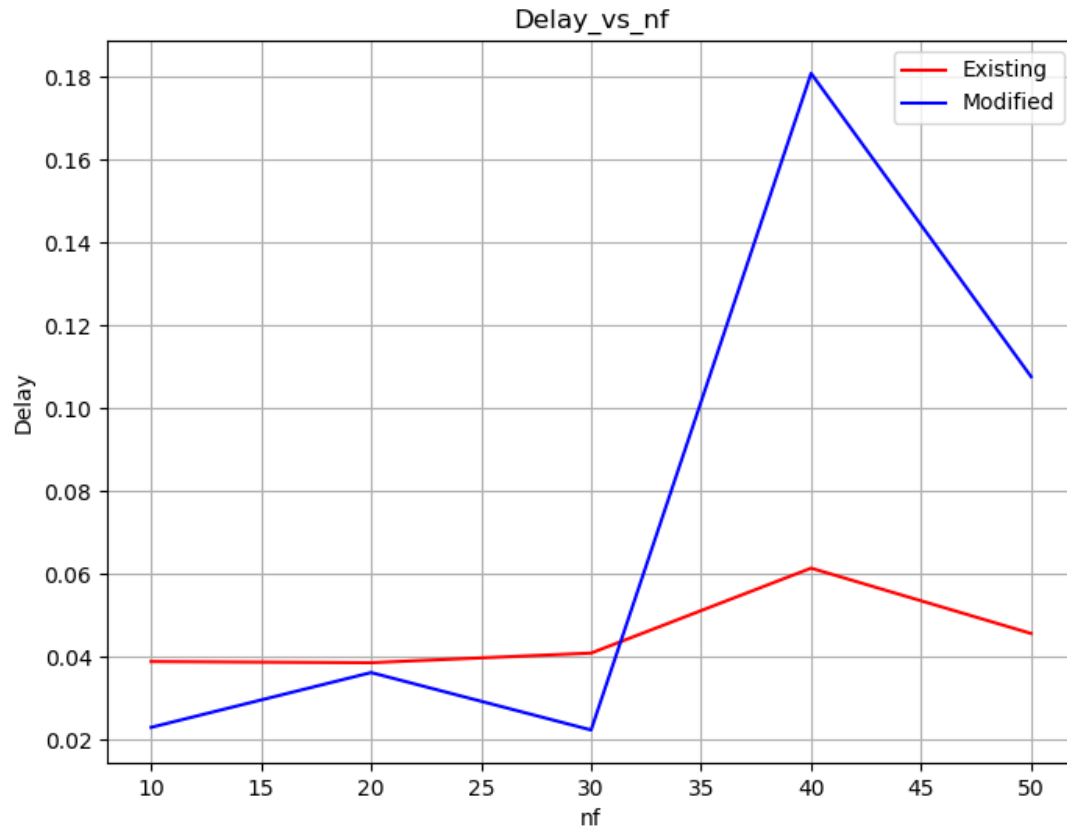


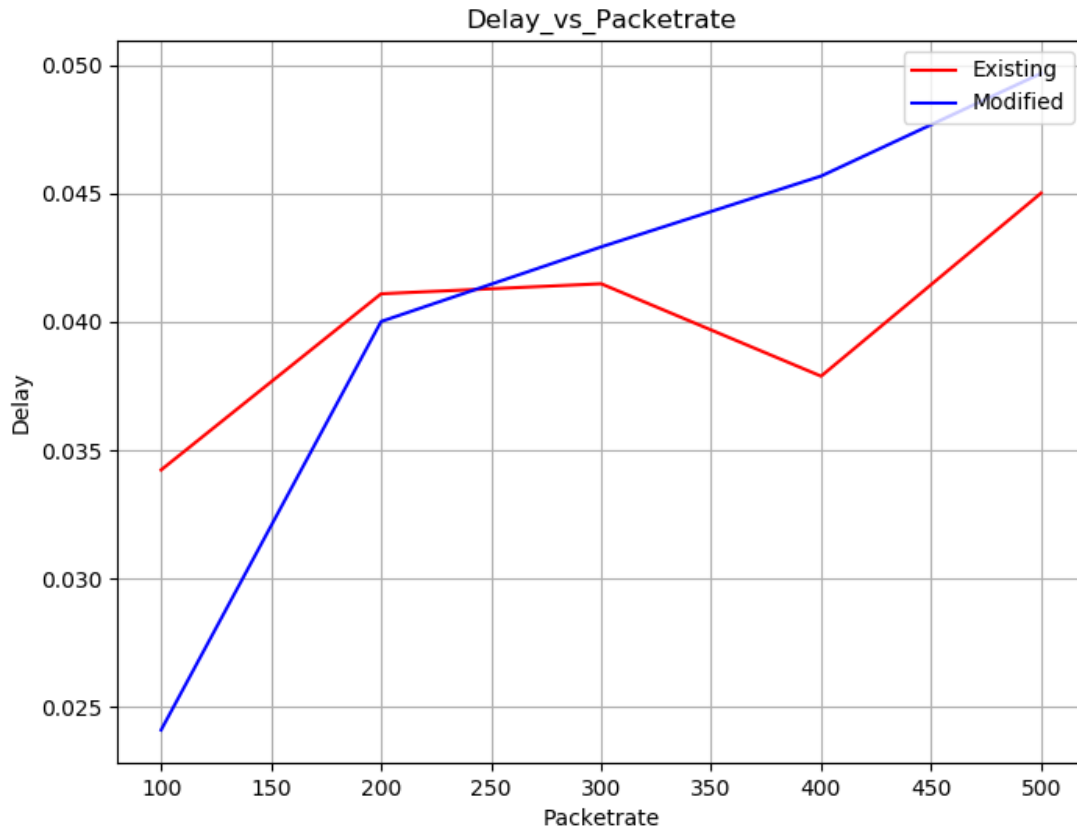


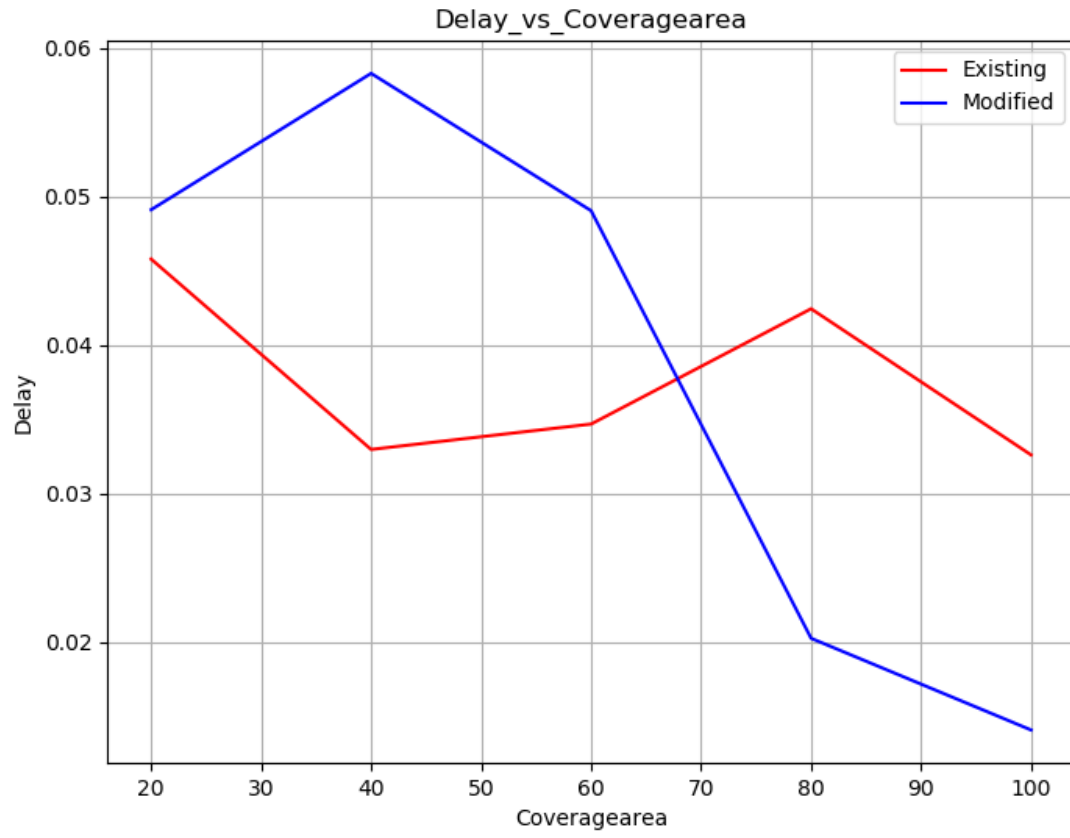


## End to End Delay:



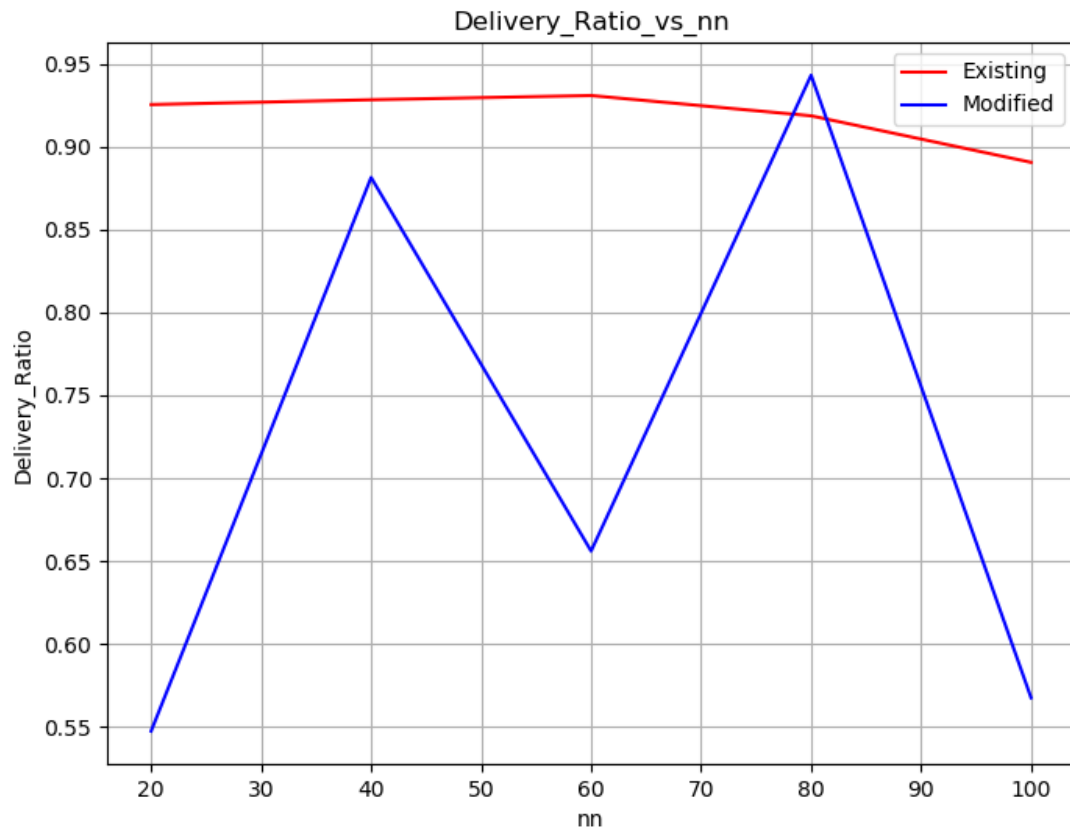


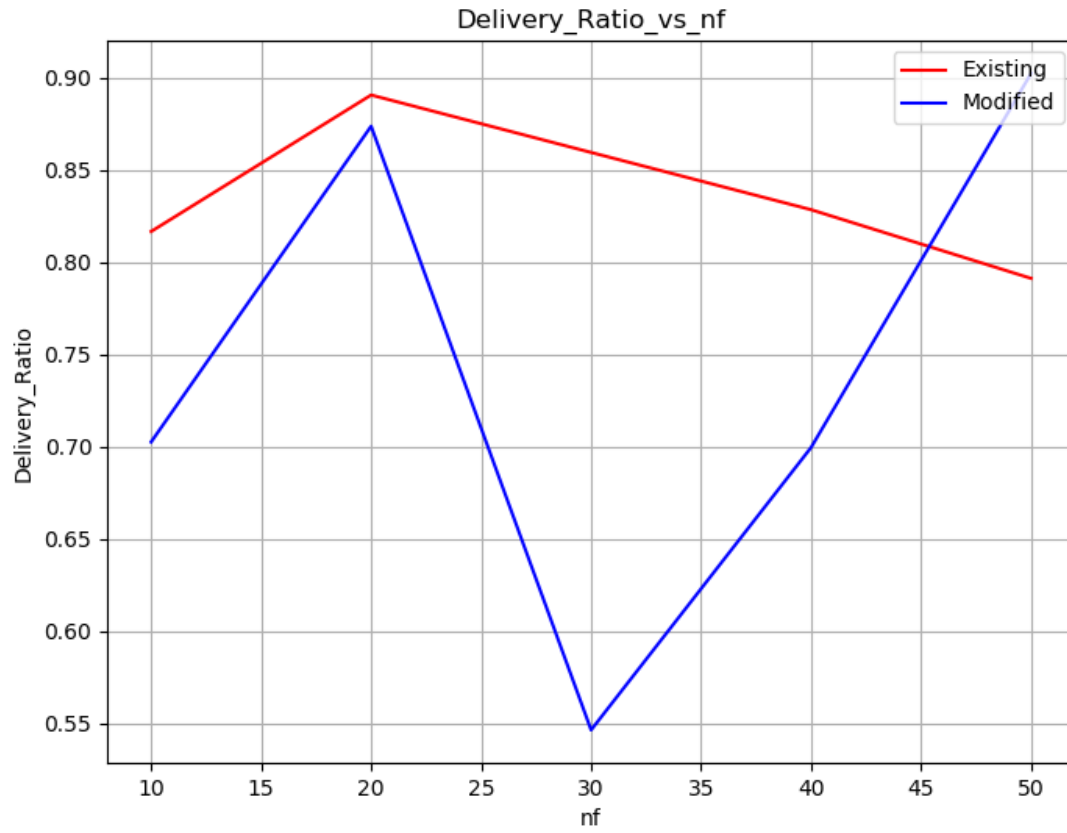


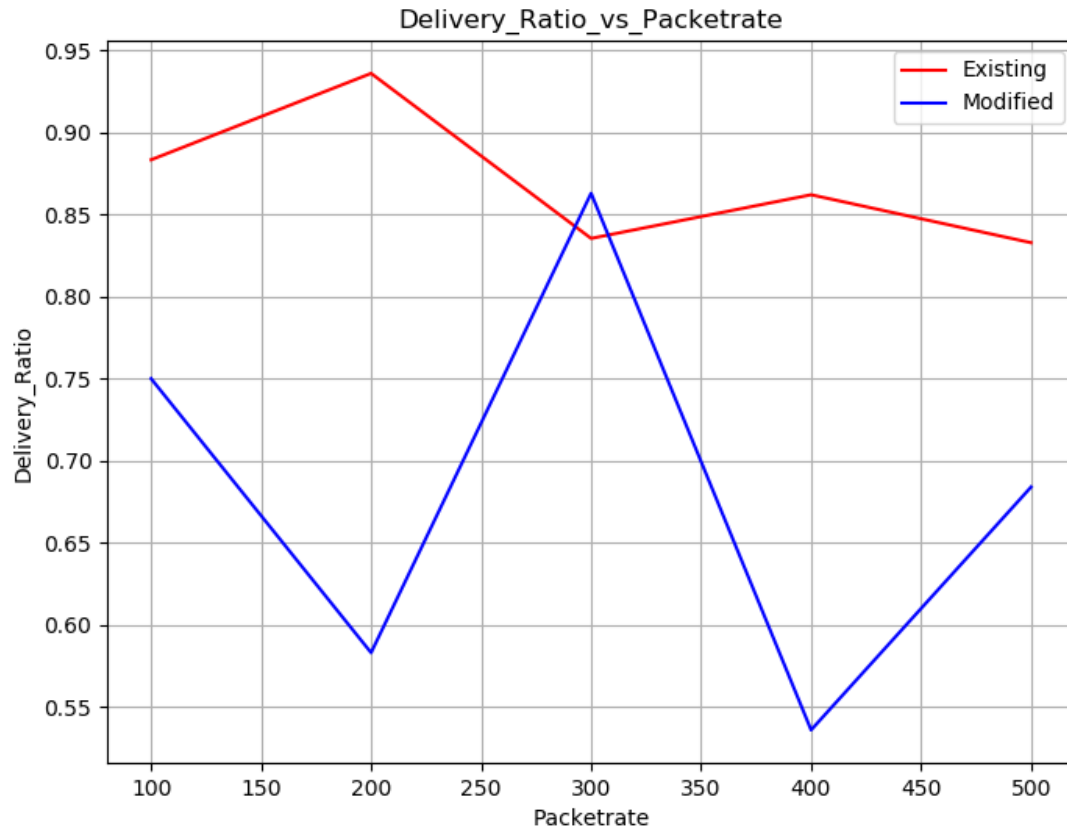




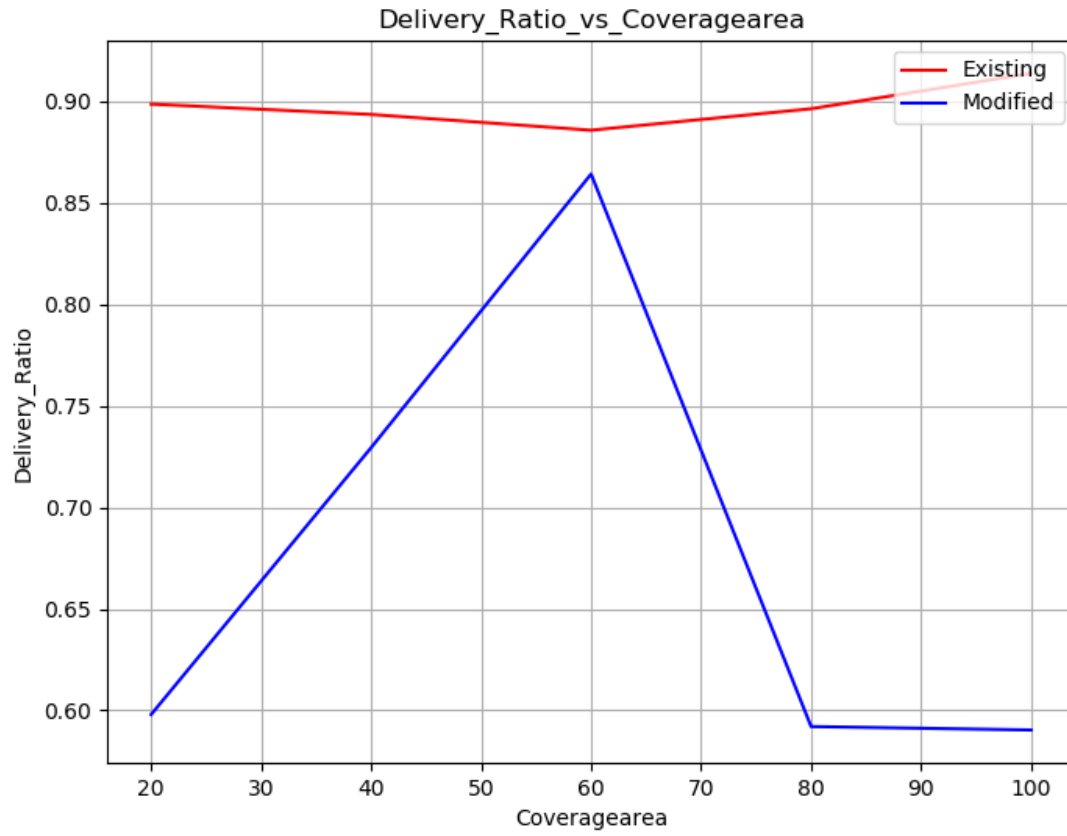
## Delivery Ratio:



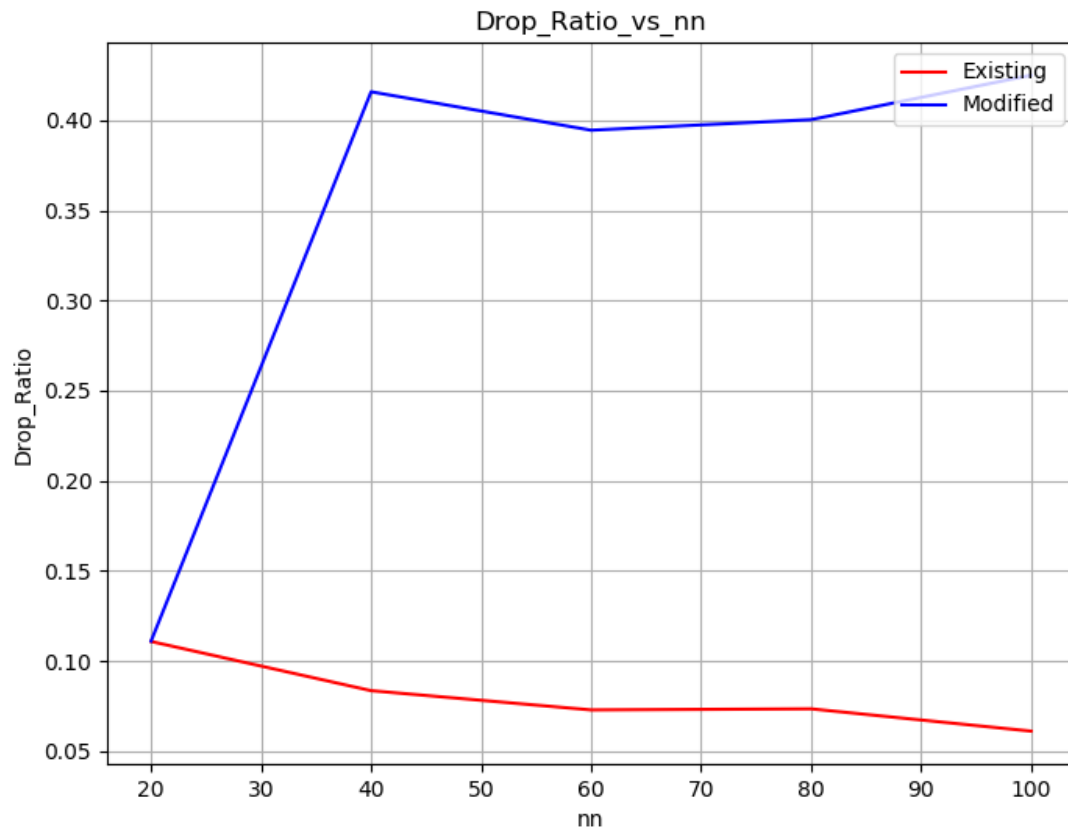


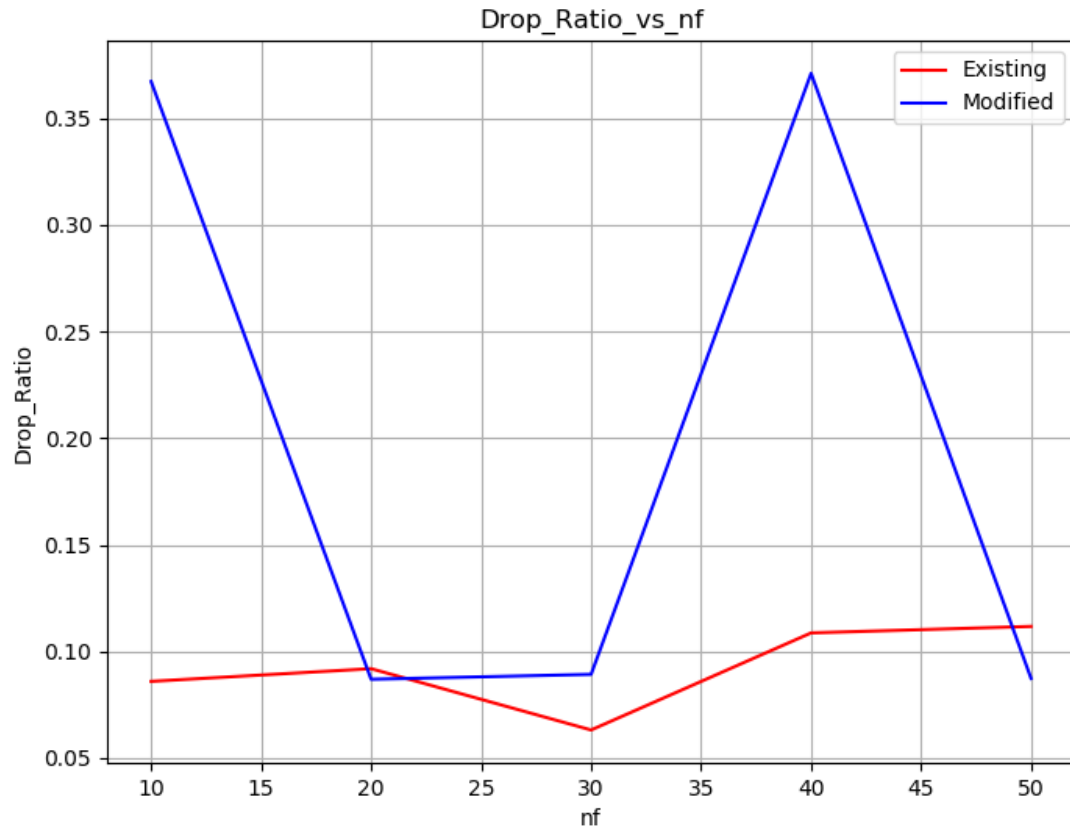


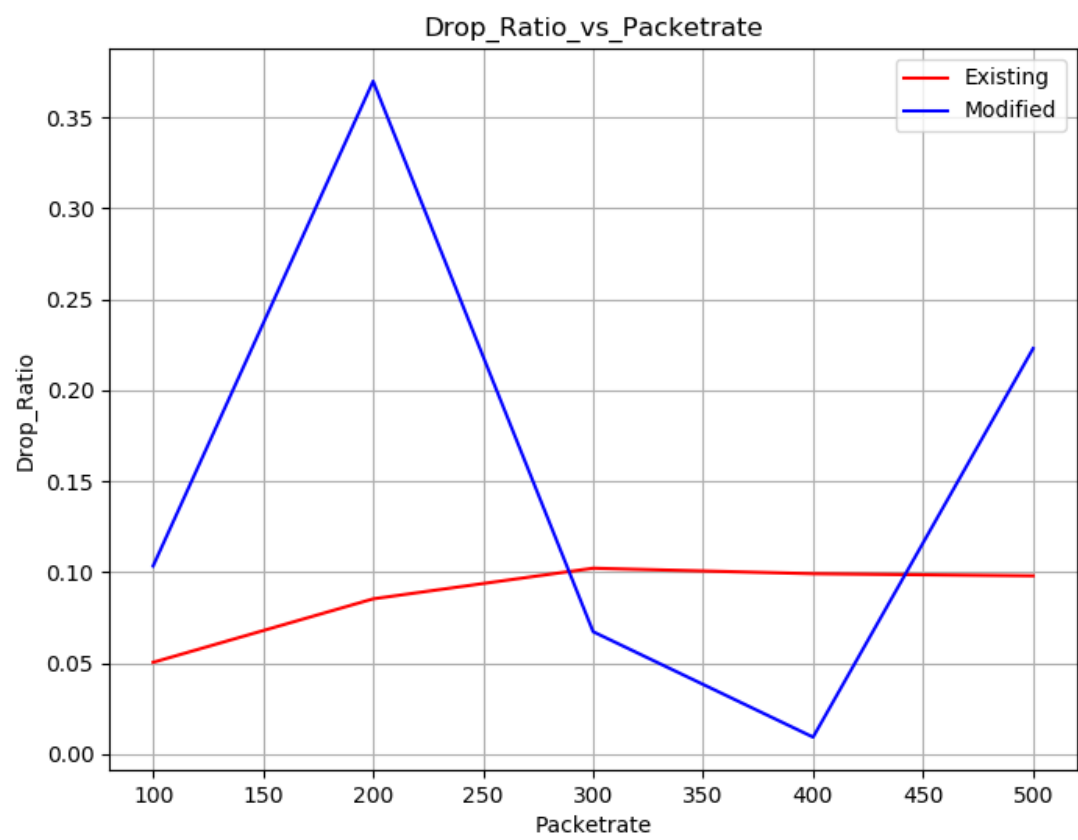
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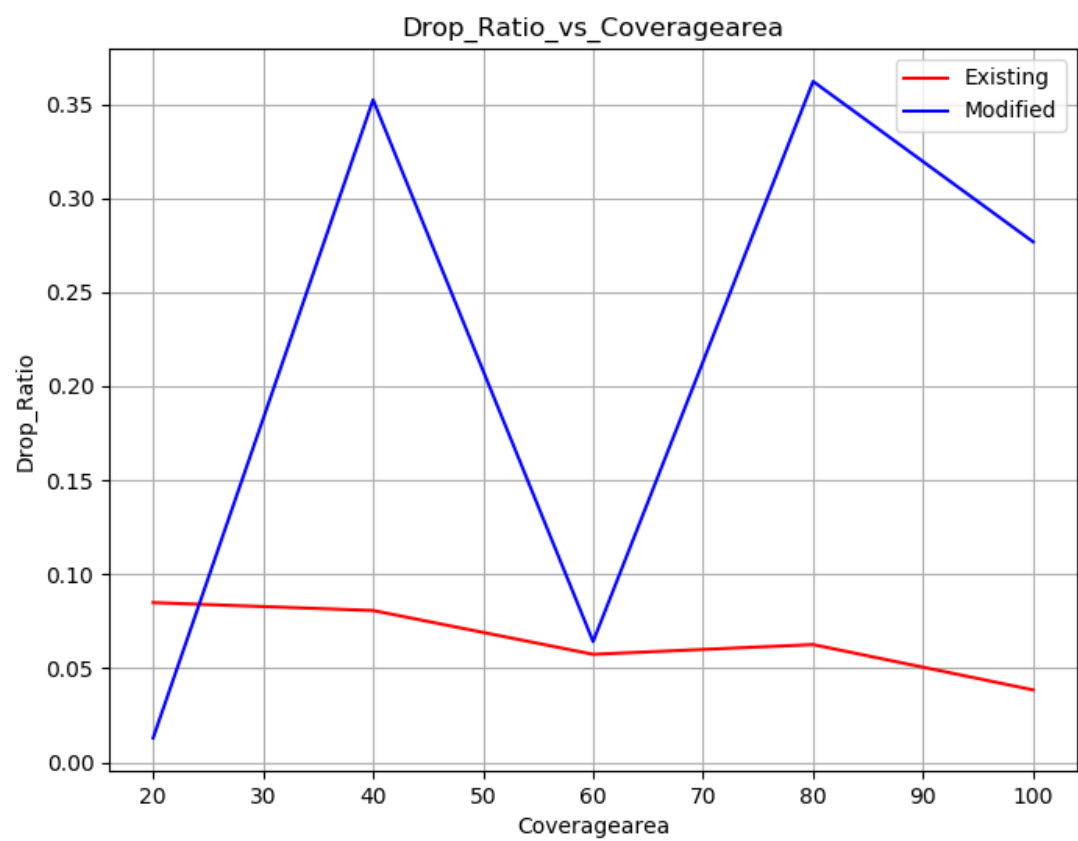


## Drop Ratio:











## **Summary:**

In my modification, I wanted to stabilize the variation of congestion window size (cwnd) around a certain value. Because I thought stabilizing the congestion window size will improve the average throughput. But unfortunately this did not work. To stabilize the variation of congestion window I limited the increment of congestion window size to a certain value (the value of cwnd when very first packet drop was detected).

That's why on average more packet drops are occurred due to limited window size. That's why from the above figures we can observe that modified implementation has lower throughput, delivery ratio and higher drop ratio on average.