



NS2 Project Report

Submitted by:

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LEVEL - 3, TERM - 2

StudentID % 8 : 7

Tasks Performed:

- Simulated networks in ns2.
- Computed and plotted results of simulation in 'gnuplot'.
- Modified source files in simulators to observe impact on performance metrics.

Networks under simulation:

- Wired
- Wireless 802.15.4 (static)
- Satellite
- Wired-and-Wireless 802.11

Parameters under variation:

Wired	Wireless 802.15.4 (Static)
I. Number of Nodes II. Number of flows III. Number of packets per second	I. Number of Nodes II. Number of flows III. Number of packets per second IV. Coverage area V. Transmission range of each node

Metrics variation Graphs observed for each parameter variation:

Wired	Wireless 802.15.4 (static)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Network throughput• End-to-end delay• Packet delivery ratio• Packet drop ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Network throughput• End-to-end delay• Packet delivery ratio• Packet drop ratio• Energy consumption (Total)• <u>Energy per byte</u>• <u>Jitter</u>• <u>Per node throughput</u>

Modifications made in the simulator:

1. Change in AODV Protocol

Affected Network:

Wireless 802.15.4

Intuition:

As AODV routing protocol is an on-demand routing protocol it broadcasts its **RREQ** packet to all of its neighbor when a route is required. Thus a network becomes congested with repeating redundant RREQ packets while in most of the cases only a single RREQ packet would be enough to find a route. These redundant RREQ packets can lead to dropping of data packets due to congestion. So, here the simulator is modified according to [this article](#) to limit the amount of broadcasting of RREQ packets comparing a random number with drop factor to decide whether to forward a RREQ packet or drop it. Thus it is expected to reduce congestion and hence to improve network throughput and delay metrics.

Modified files:

[aodv.h](#), [aodv.cc](#)

Expected outcome:

Increase in throughput and decrease in average end-to-end delay

Consequences:

Decrease in both throughput and average end-to-end delay

2. Change in Droptail Queue

Affected Network:

Wired, Wireless 802.15.4

Intuition:

In our simulation both networks use Droptail queue which drops the packet arrived first when the queue becomes full. But sometimes queue may have some redundant protocol packets in queue which are not necessary. Hence, we treat those packets as less important than data packets. So instead of dropping the first arrived packet, the **packet with least important is dropped** from queue. (AODV packet in wireless and RTPROTO packet in wired network) < ARP packet < Data Packet, is considered as the sequence of importance.

Modified files:

[queue.h](#), [drop-tail.h](#), [drop-tail.cc](#)

Expected outcome:

Decrease in drop-ratio.

Consequences:

Decrease in drop-ratio.

3. Change in calculation mechanism of average RTT

Affected Network:

Wired

Intuition:

Mechanism of average calculation of rtt is modified from Exponential moving average to an inferior **simple average calculation model based on only last five sample values**. Moreover, **RTO** is also affected due to change in average RTT and tends to **change frequently** due as average is calculated on less sample values.

Modified files:

[tcp.h](#), [tcp.cc](#)

Expected outcome:

Decrease in throughput

Consequences:

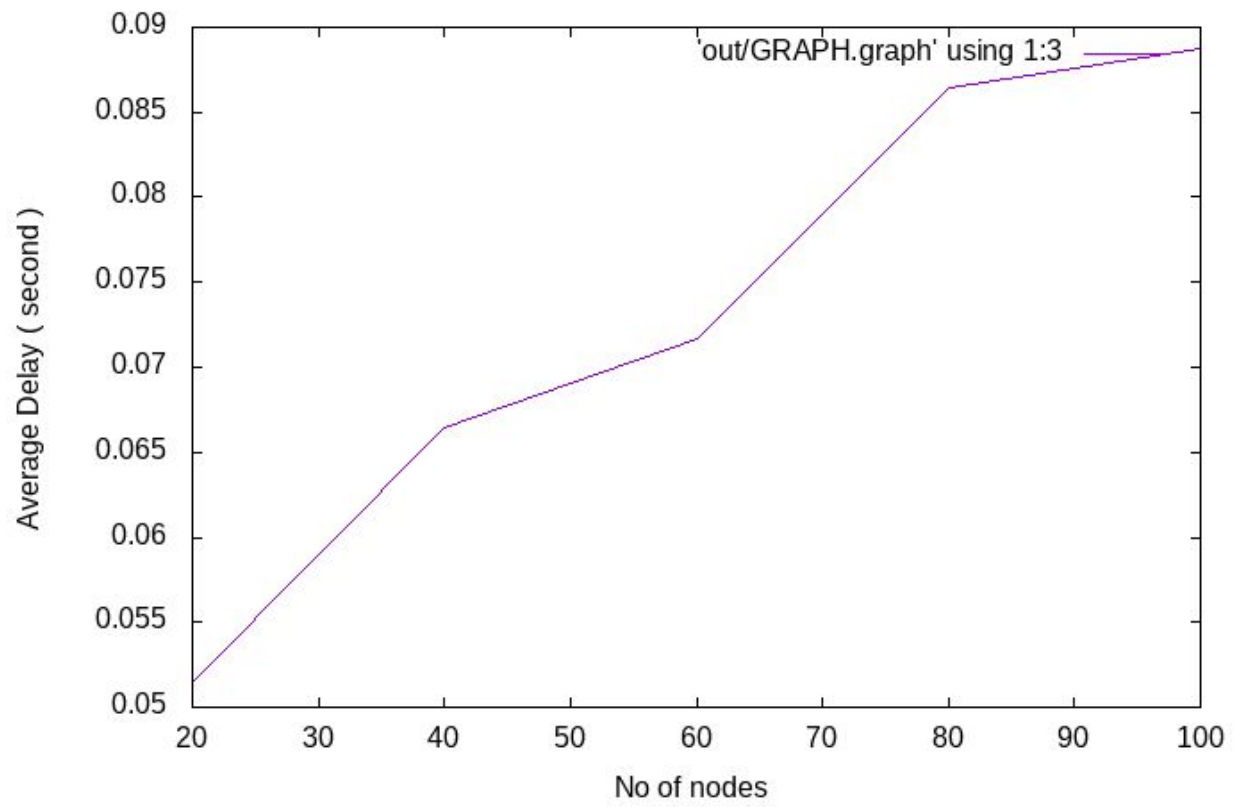
Decrease in throughput.

Results with Graphs:

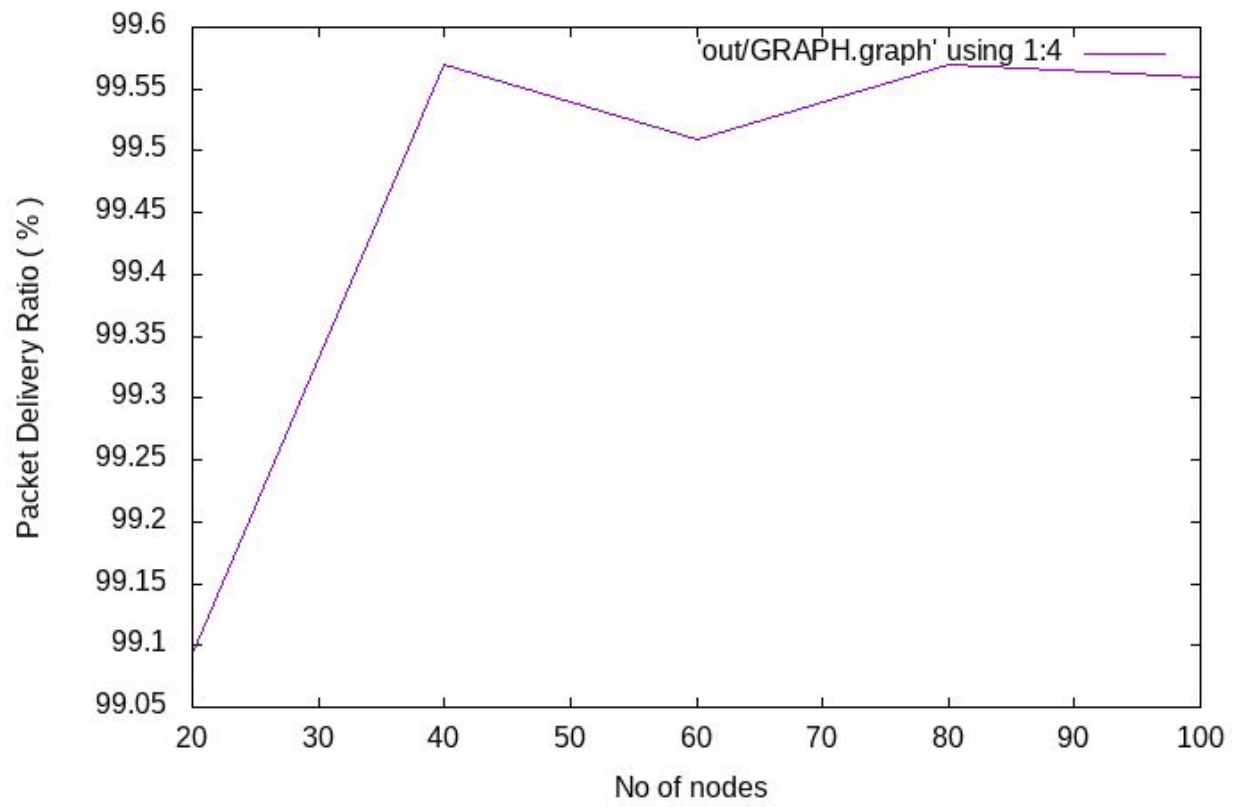
Graphs reflecting variation of metrics with respect to variation of parameters has been attached below.

Wired

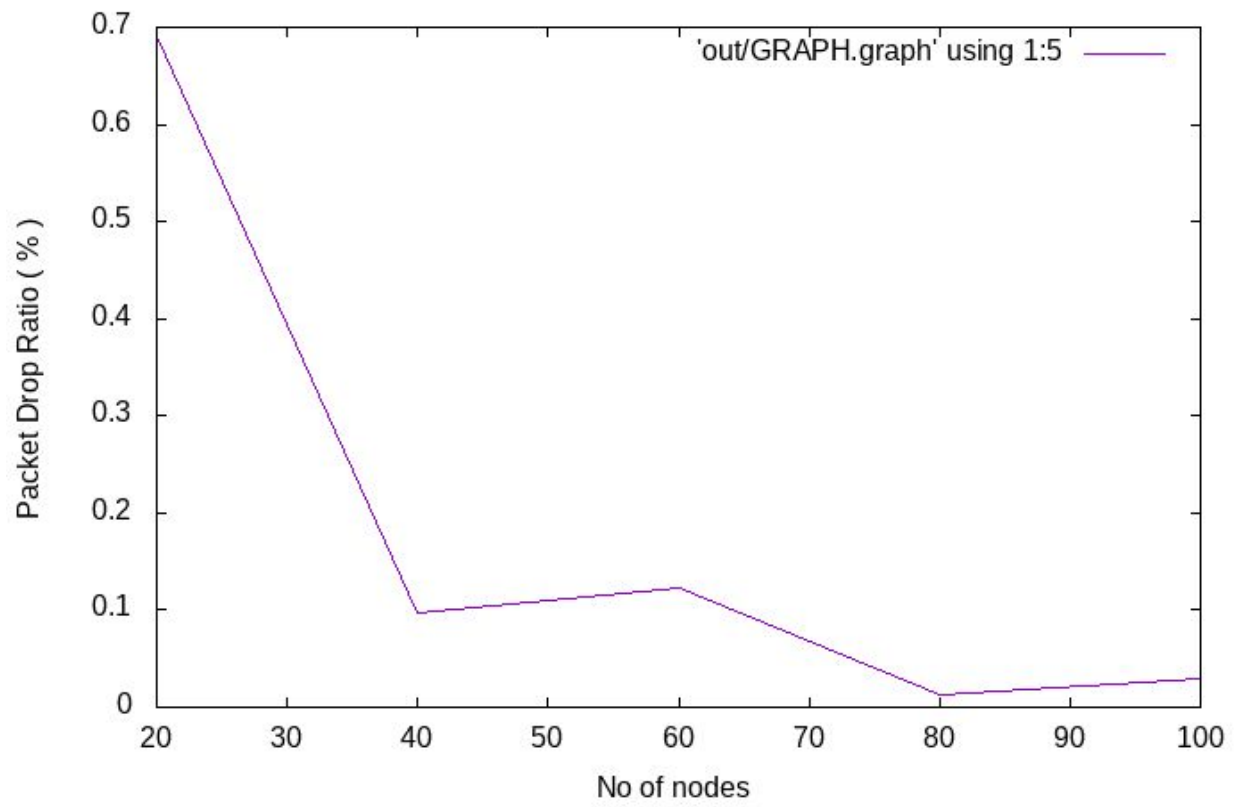
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs No of nodes



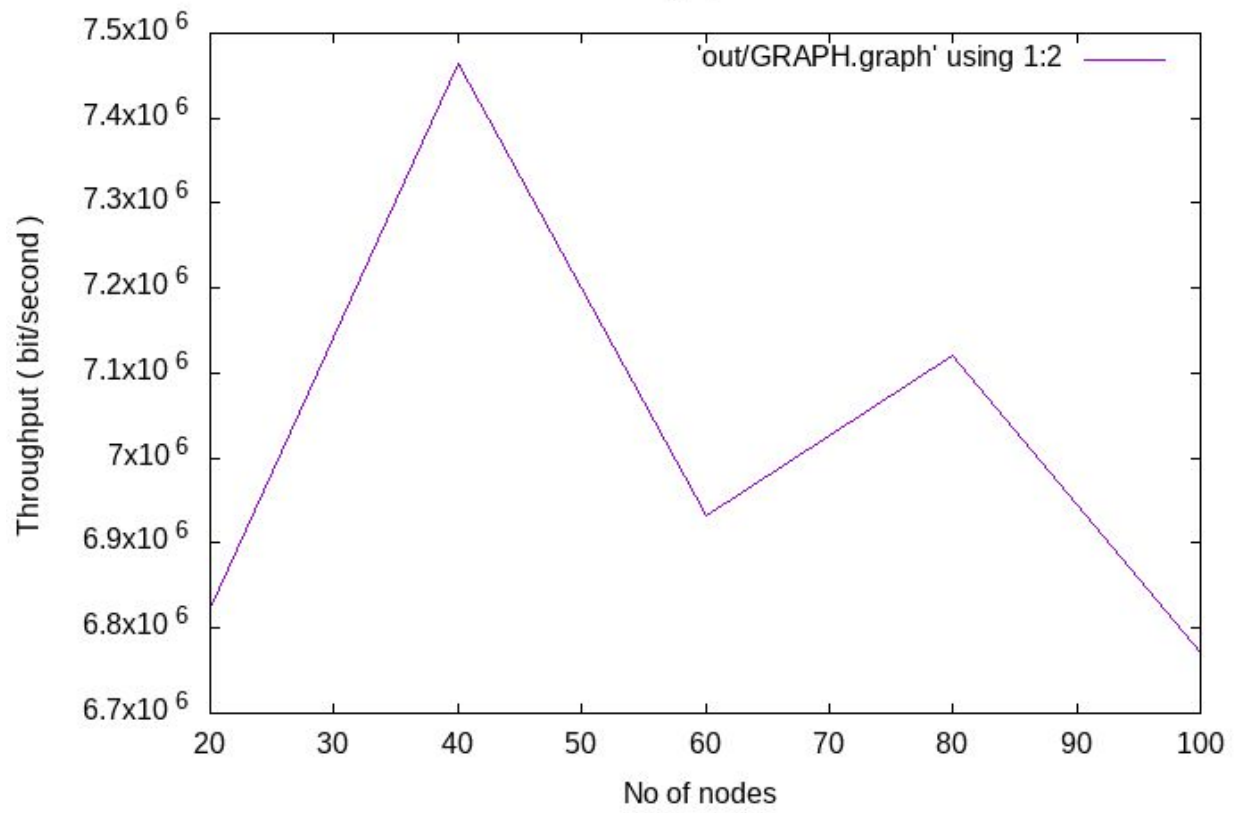
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of nodes



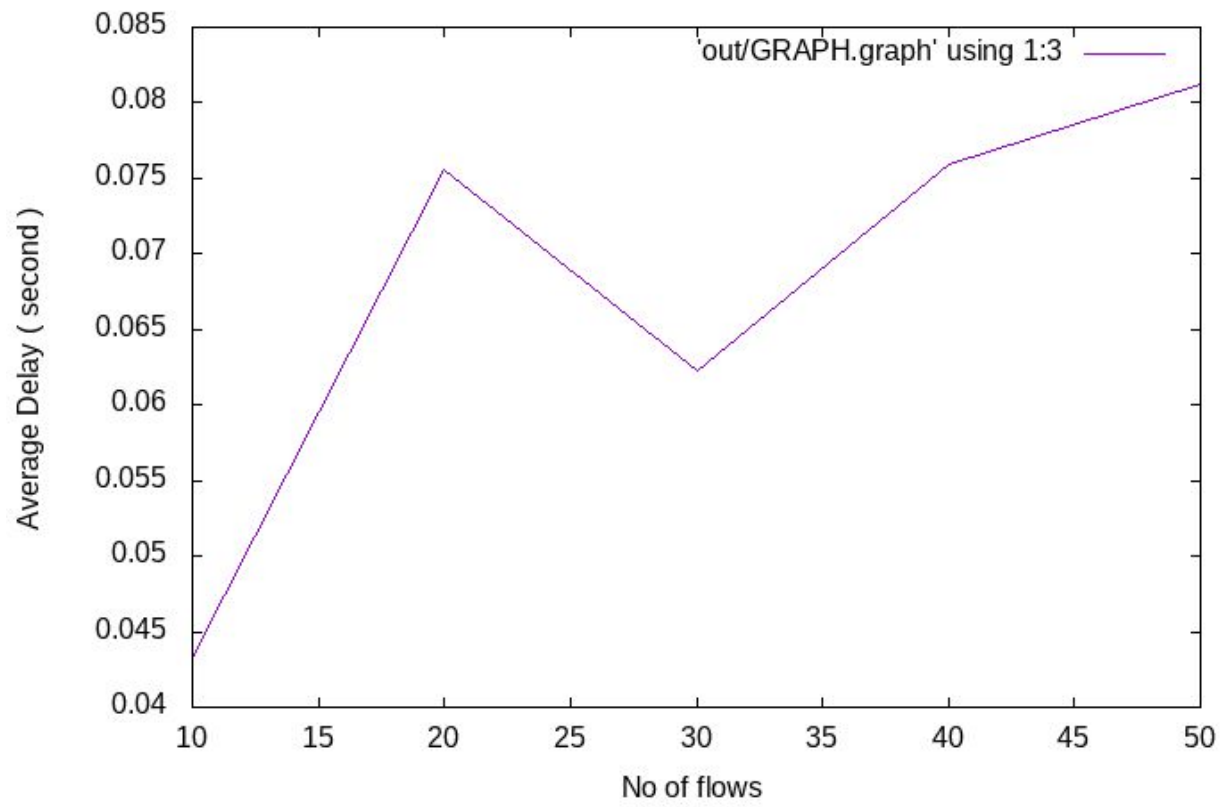
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes



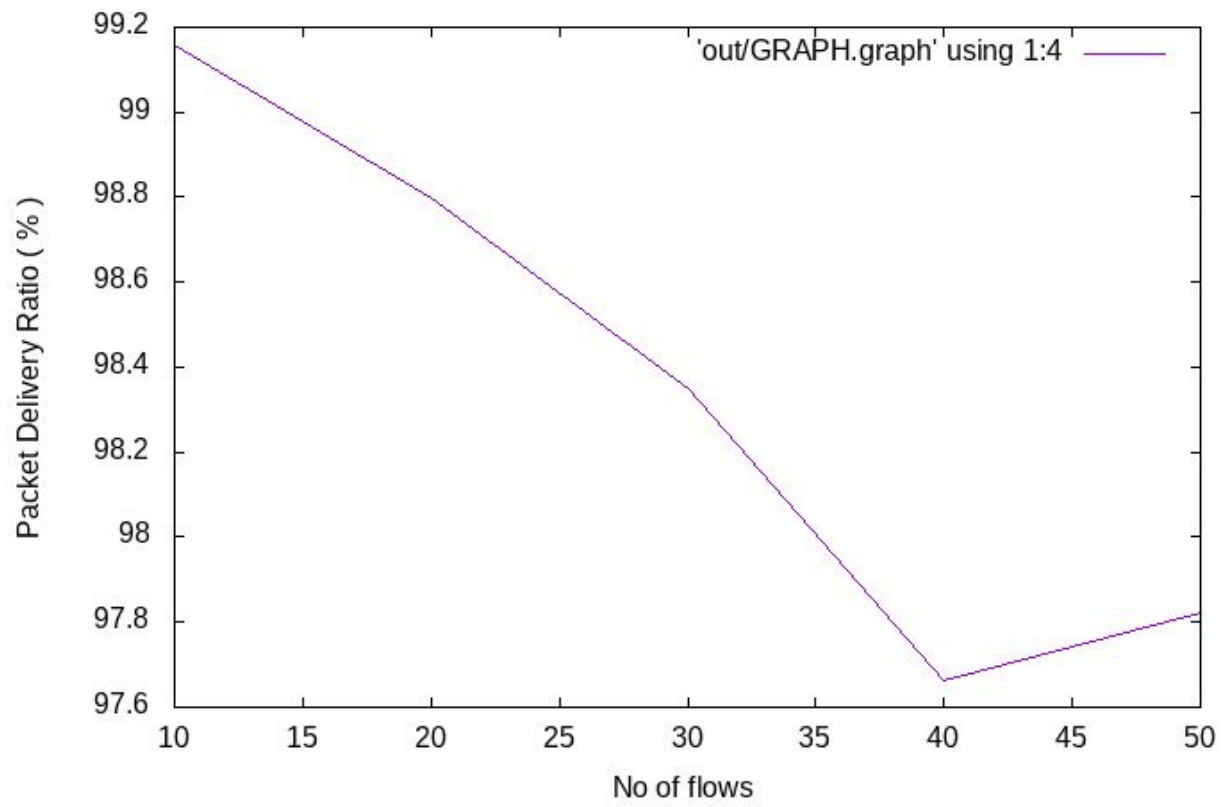
802.15.4 : Throughput vs No of nodes



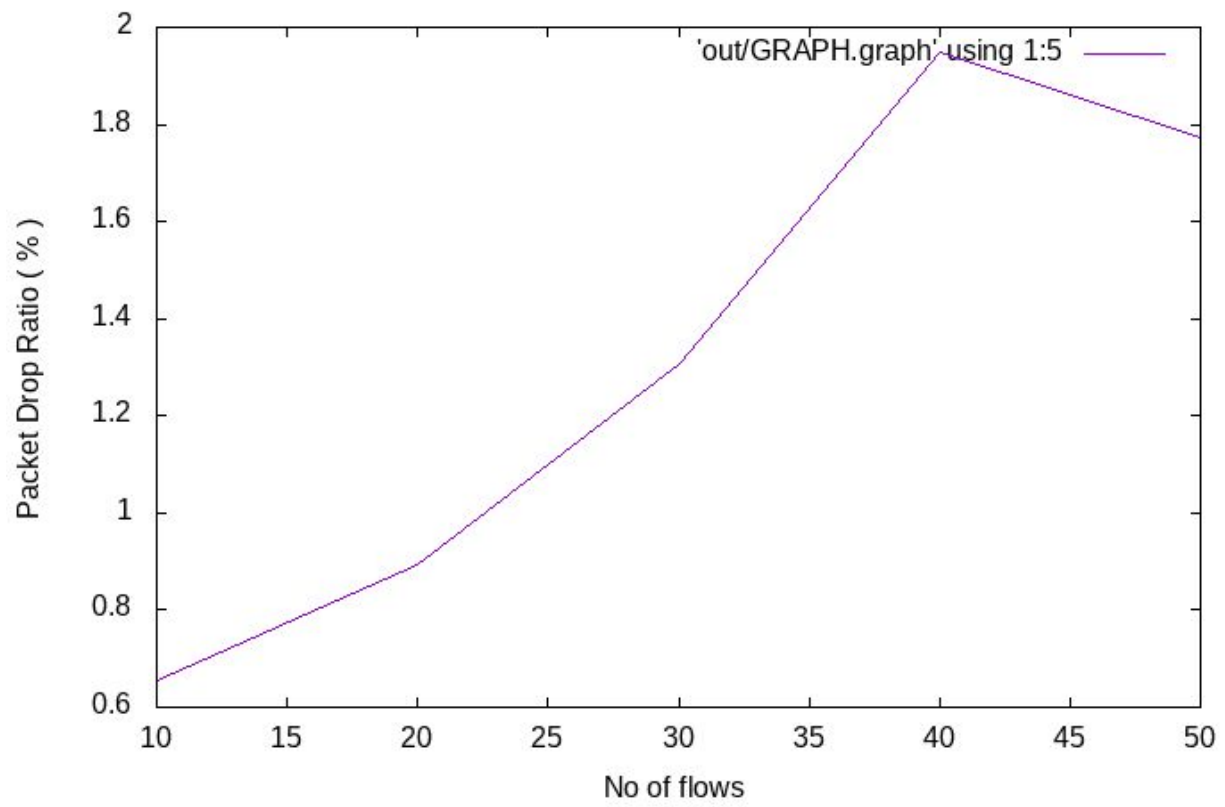
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs No of flows



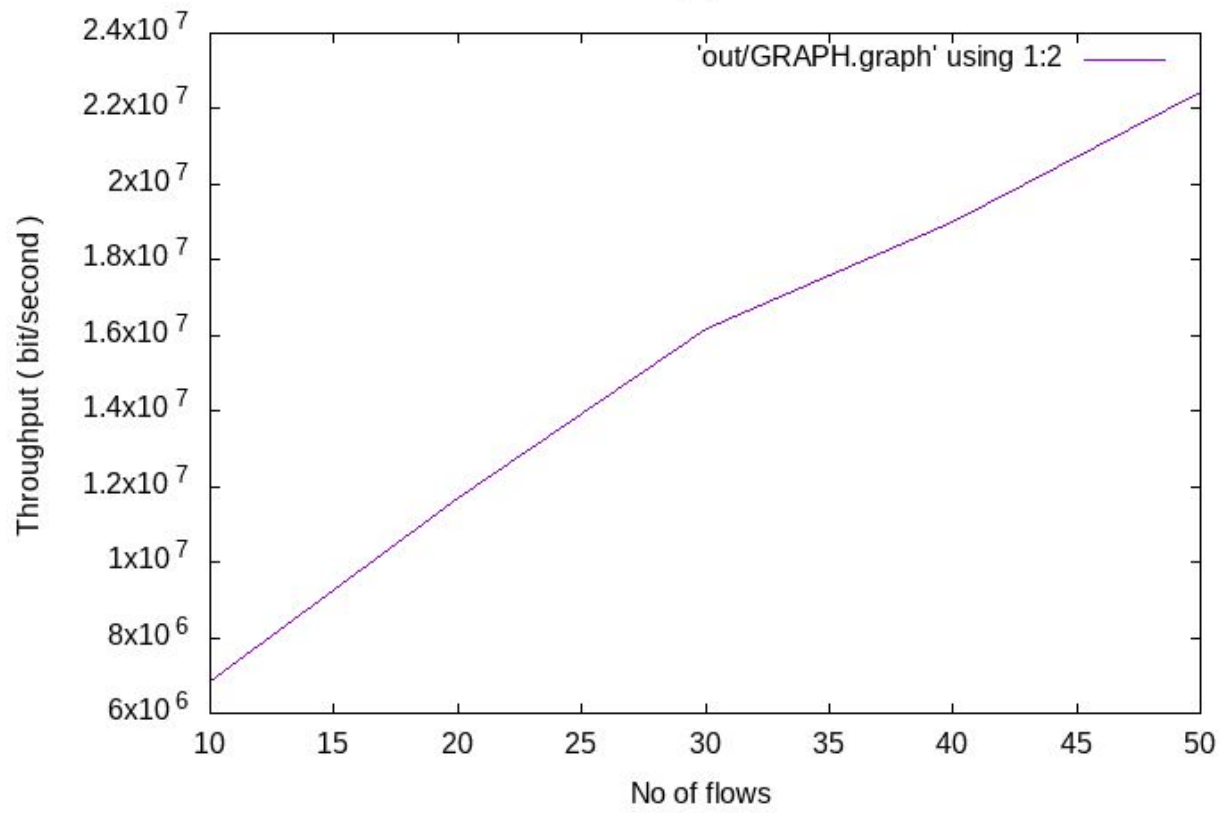
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of flows



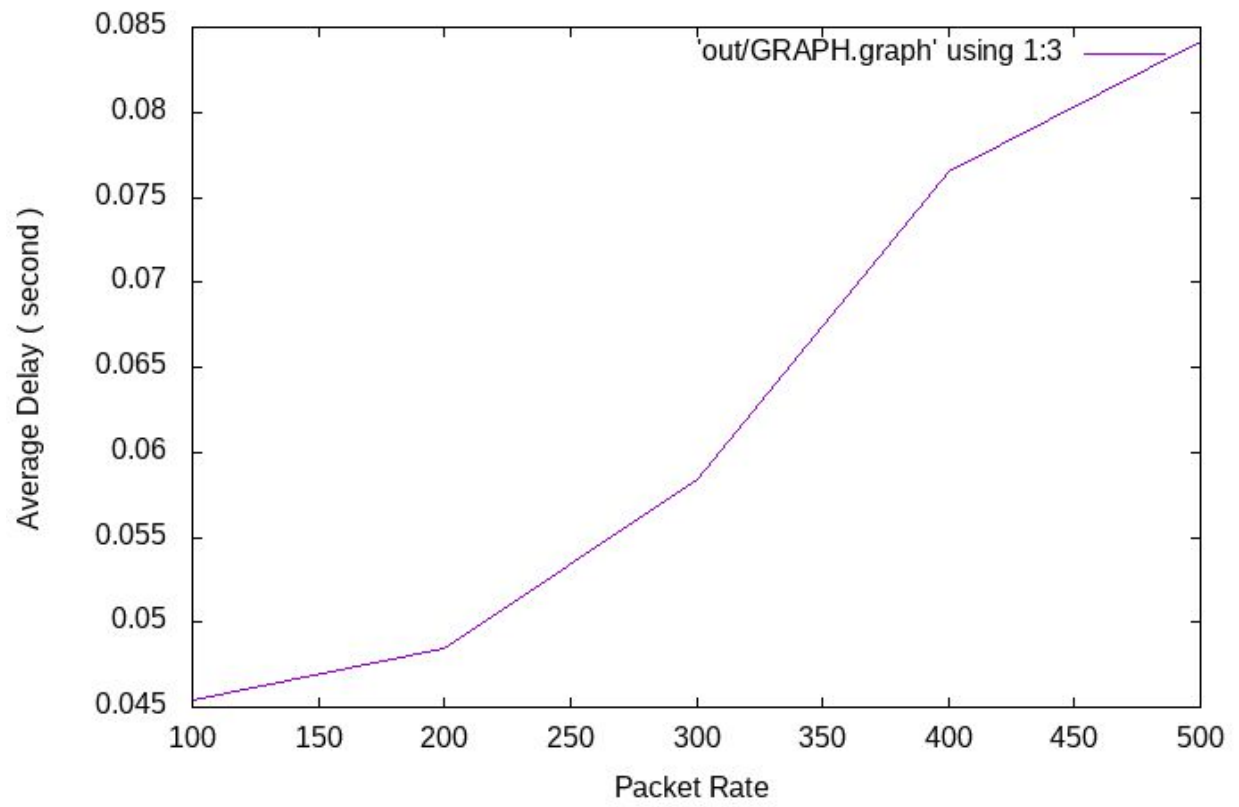
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of flows



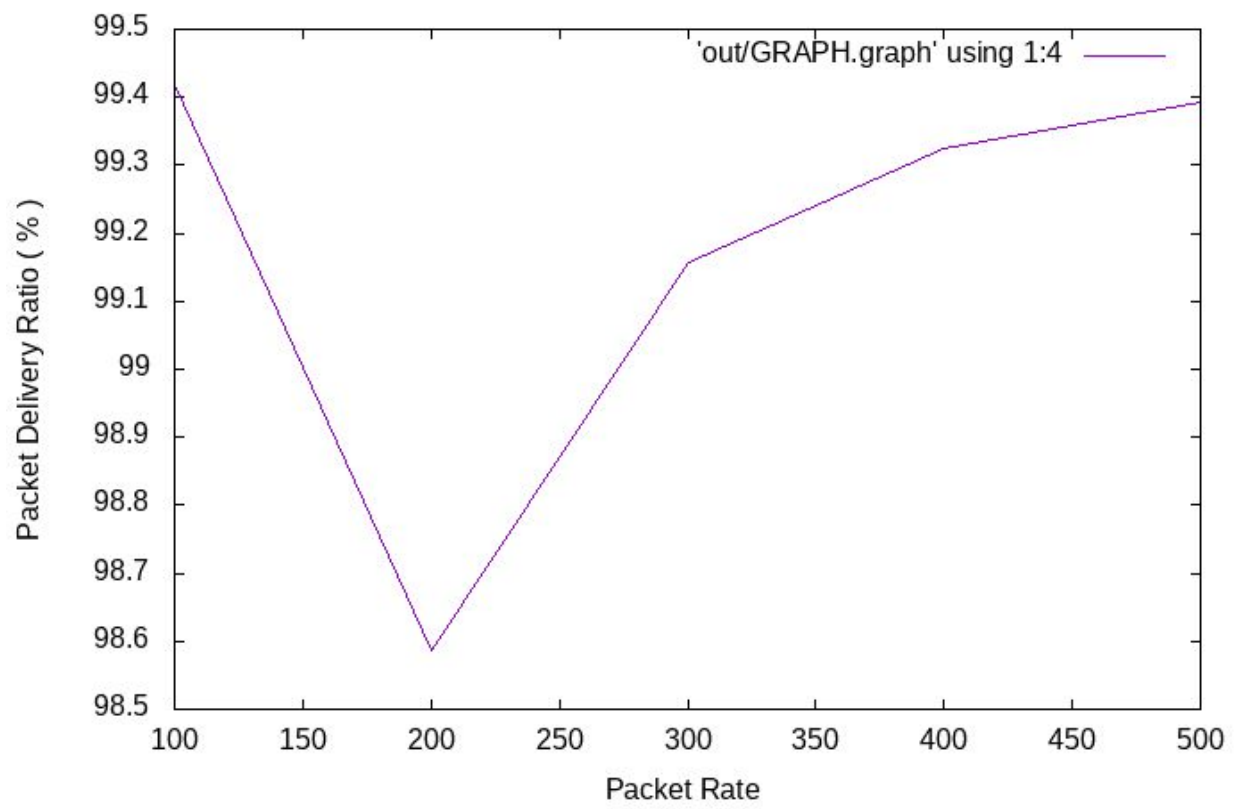
802.15.4 : Throughput vs No of flows



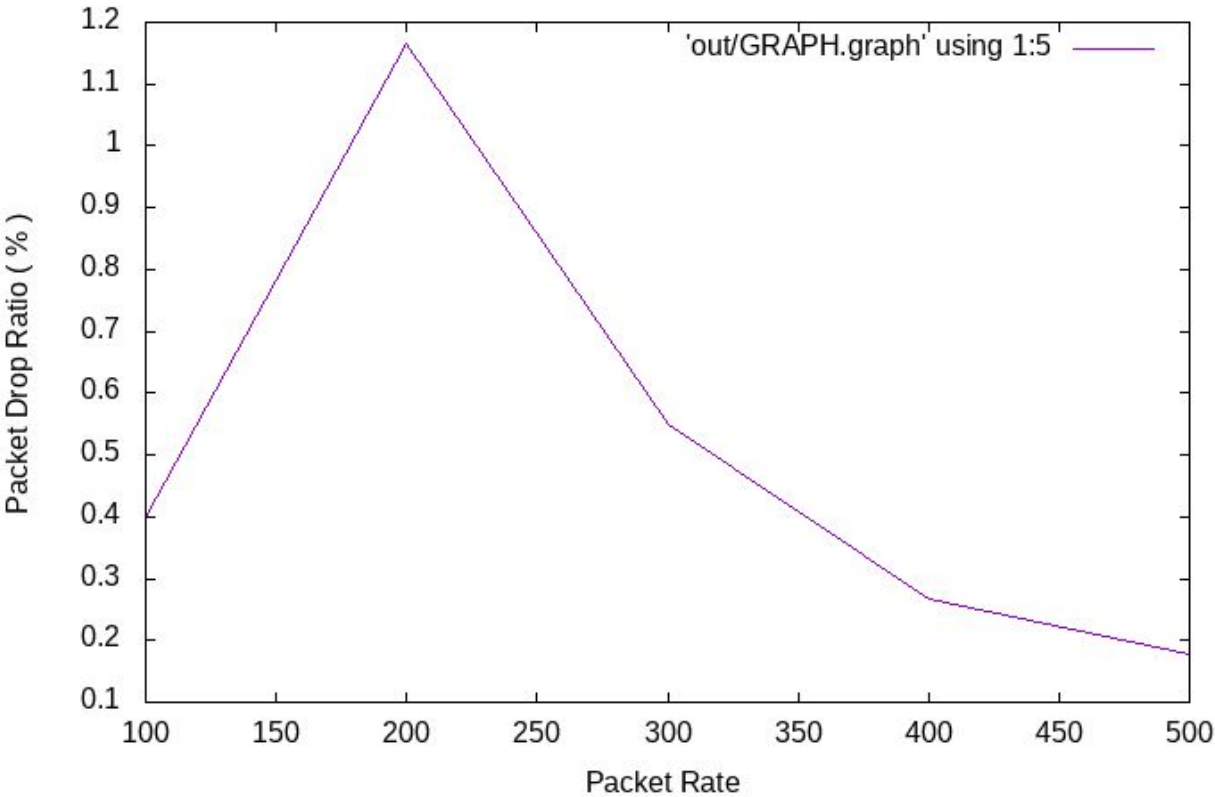
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs Packet Rate



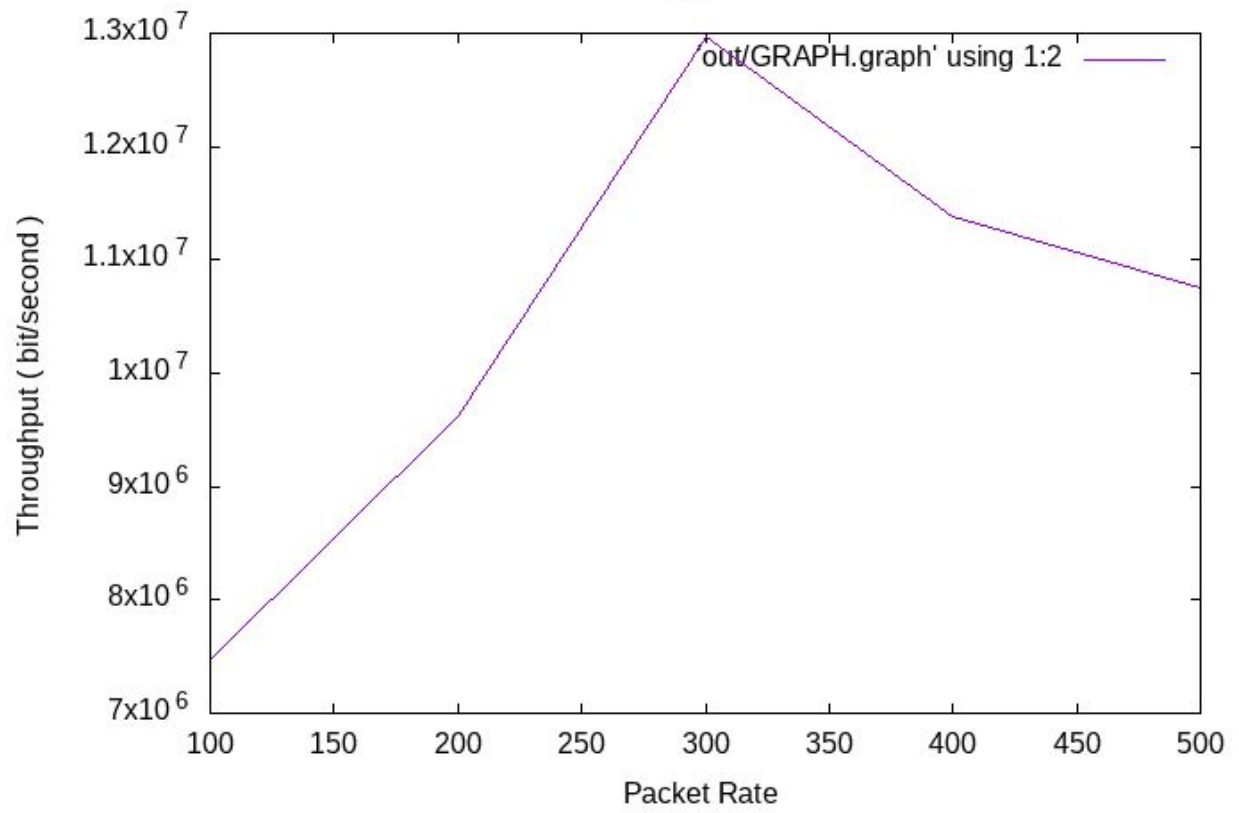
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Packet Rate



802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs Packet Rate

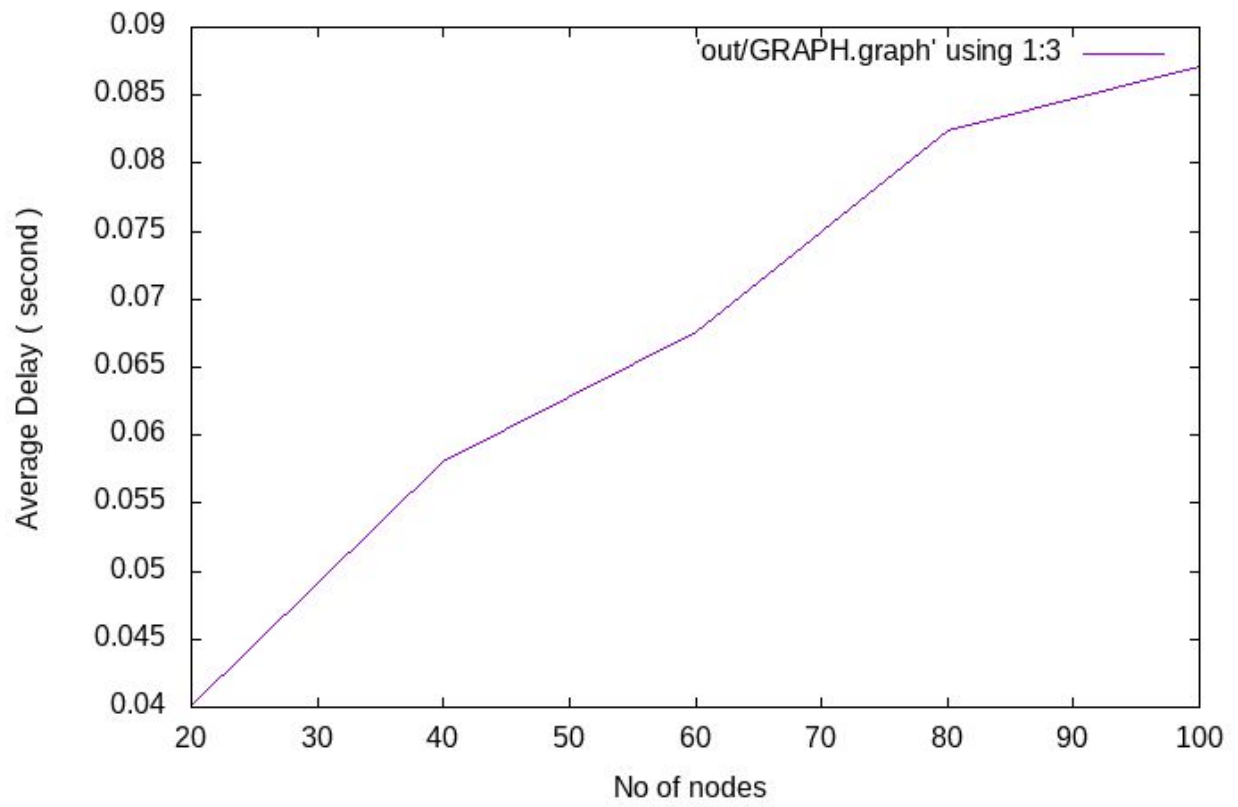


802.15.4 : Throughput vs Packet Rate

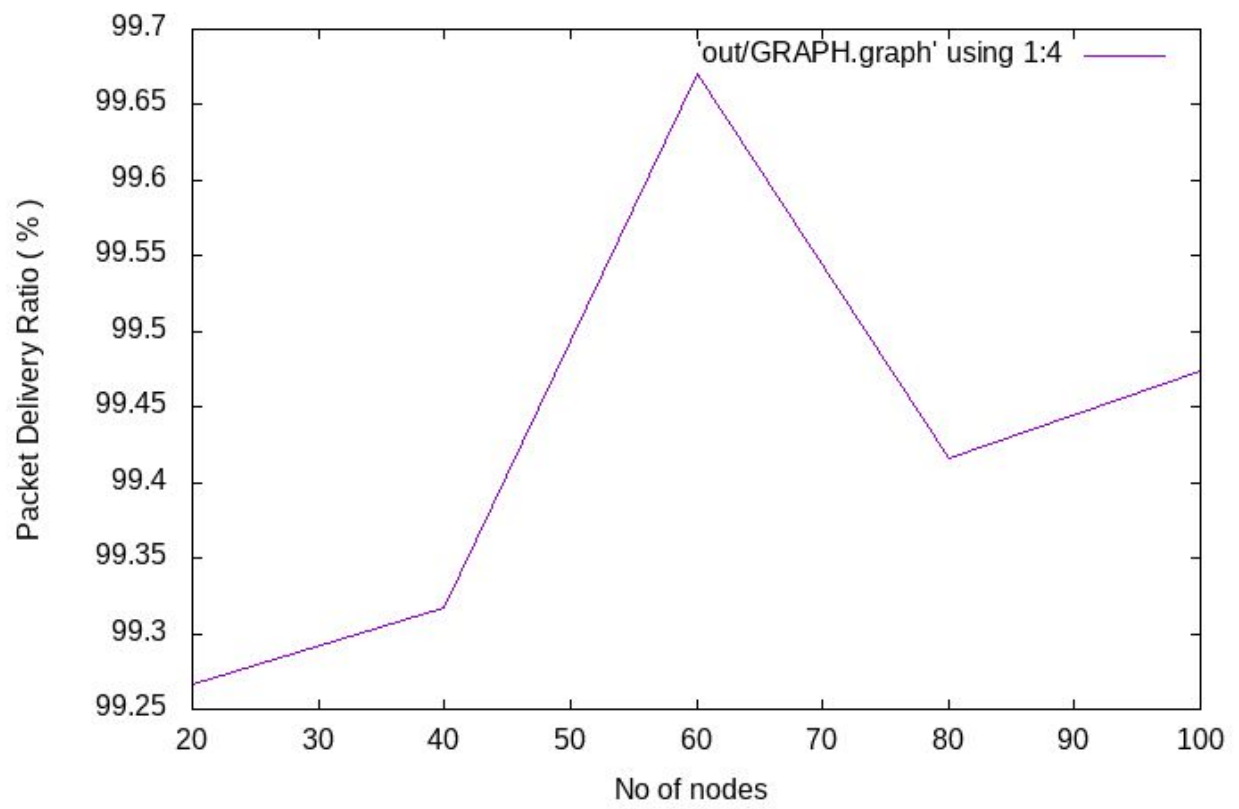


Wired
(Modified)

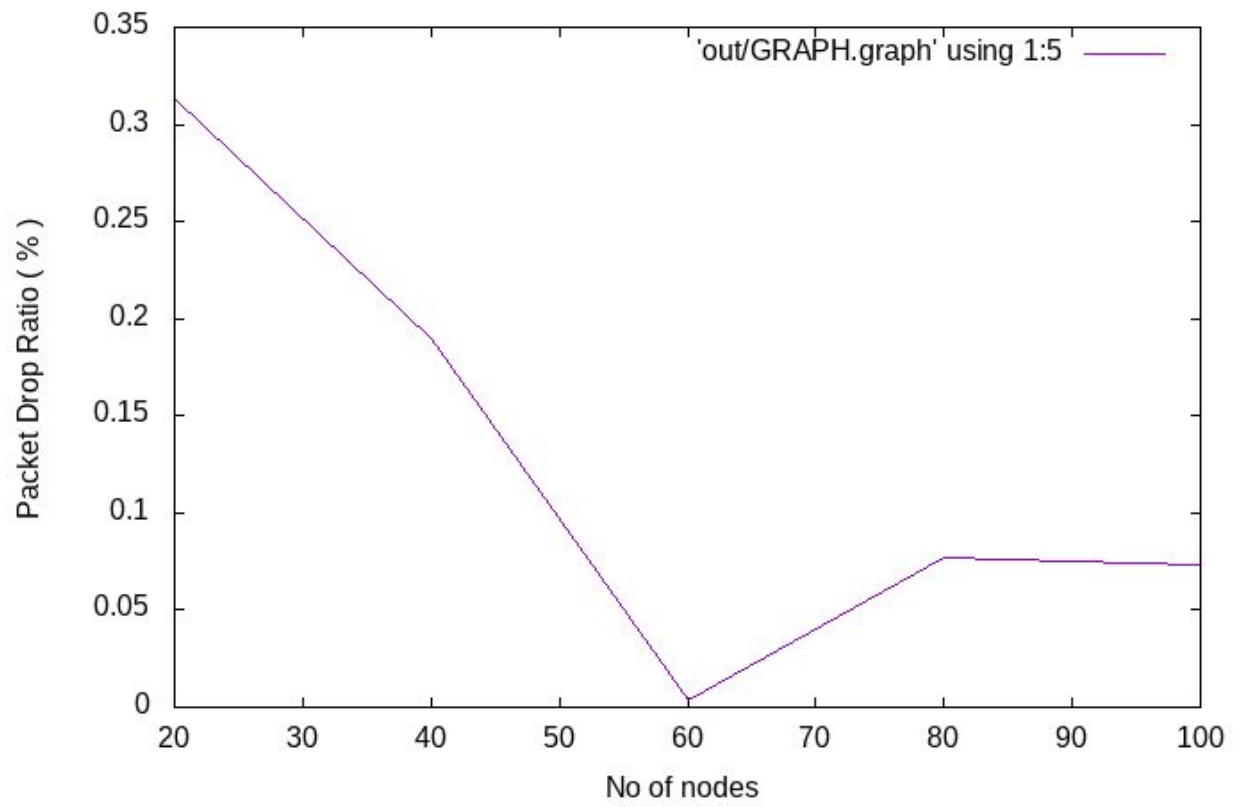
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs No of nodes



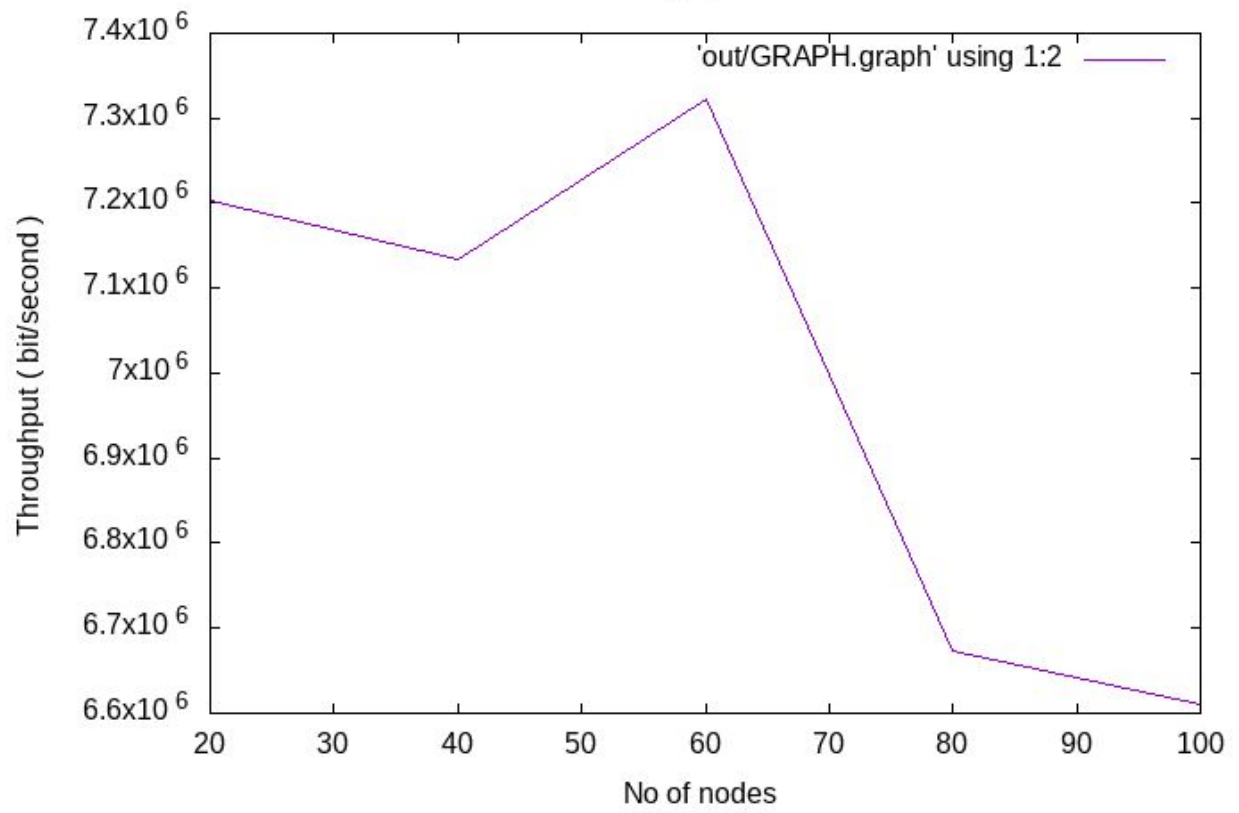
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of nodes



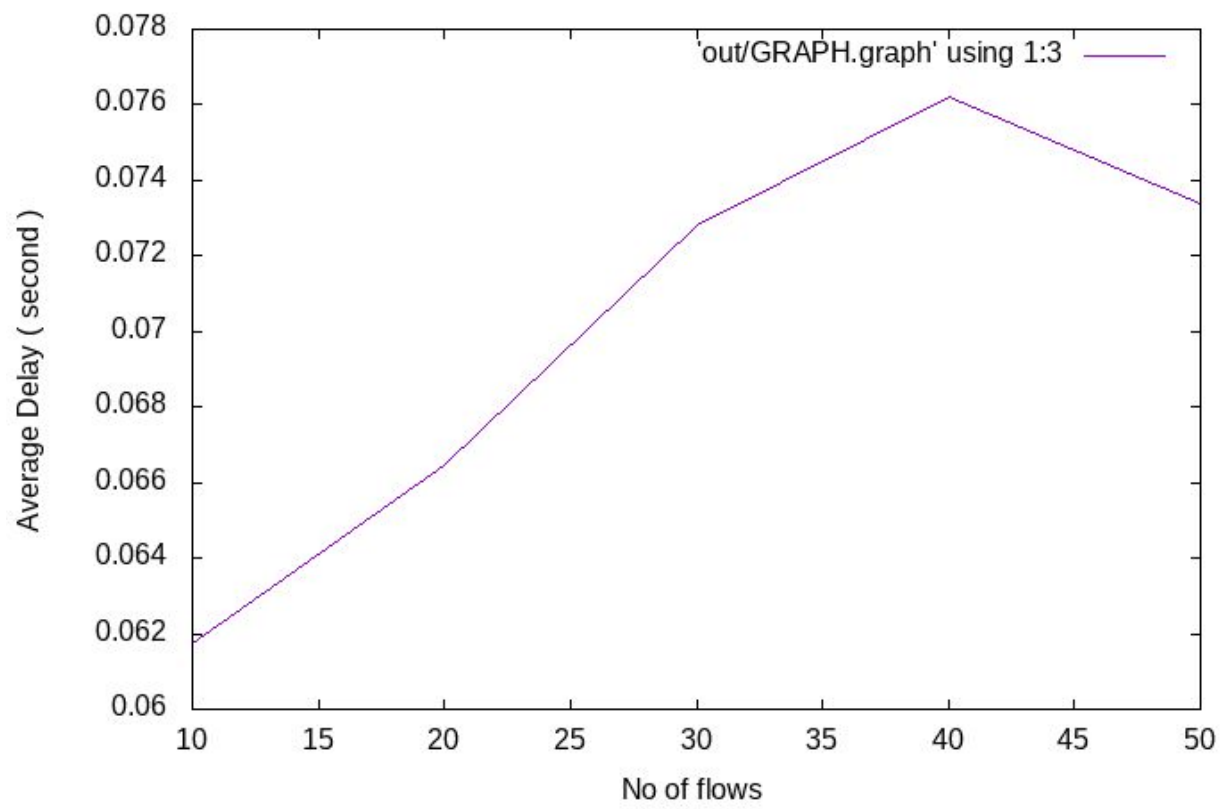
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes



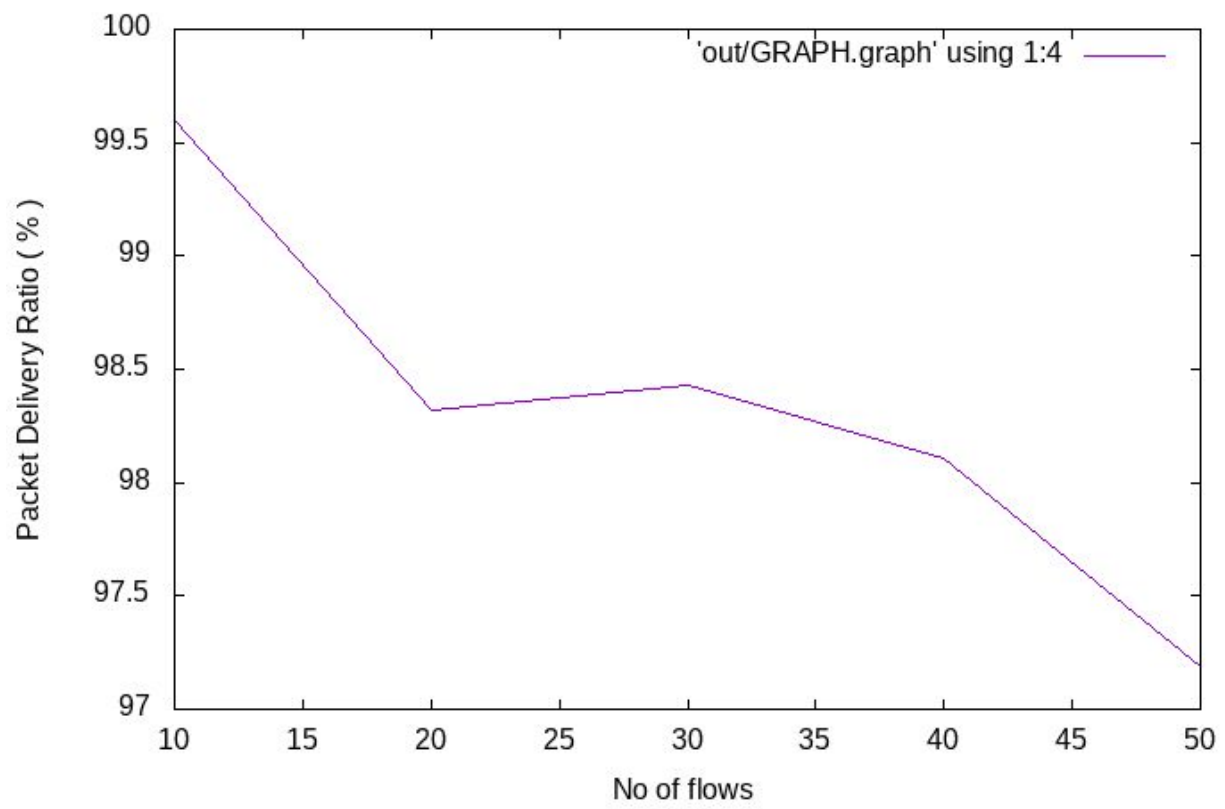
802.15.4 : Throughput vs No of nodes



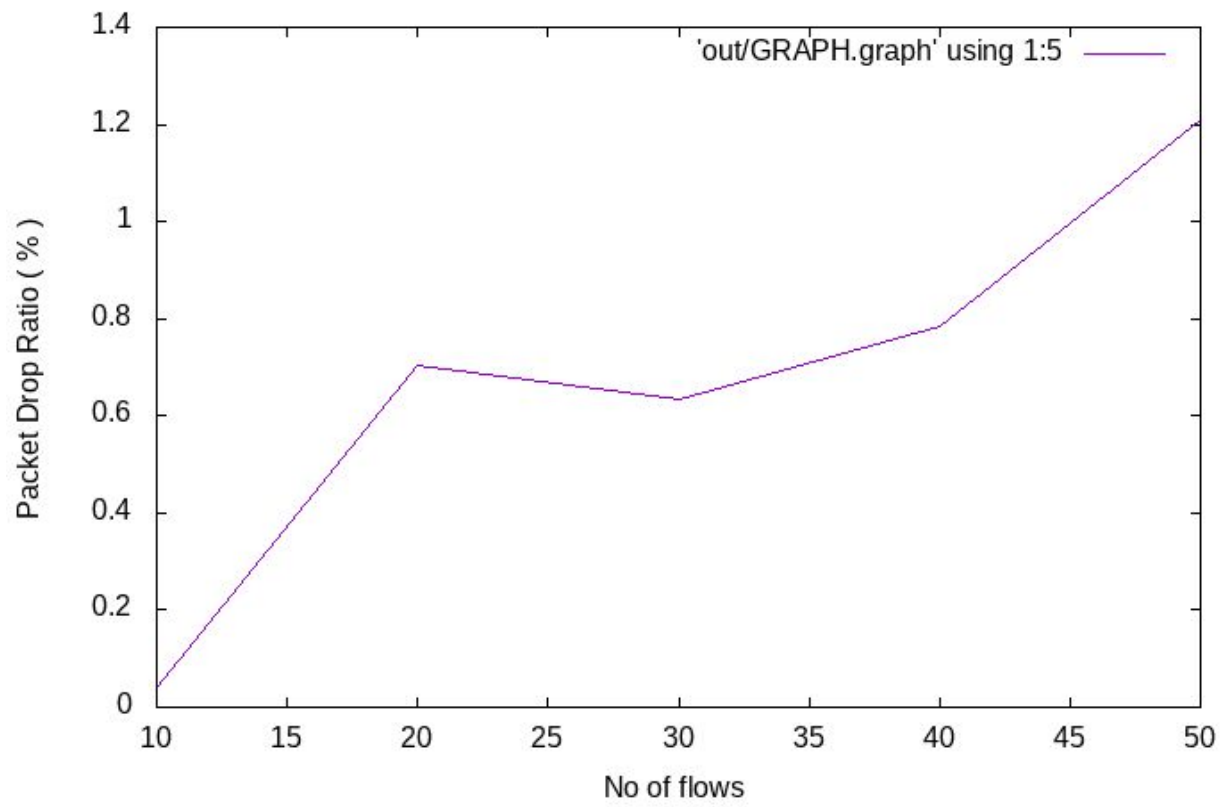
Wired : Average Delay vs No of flows

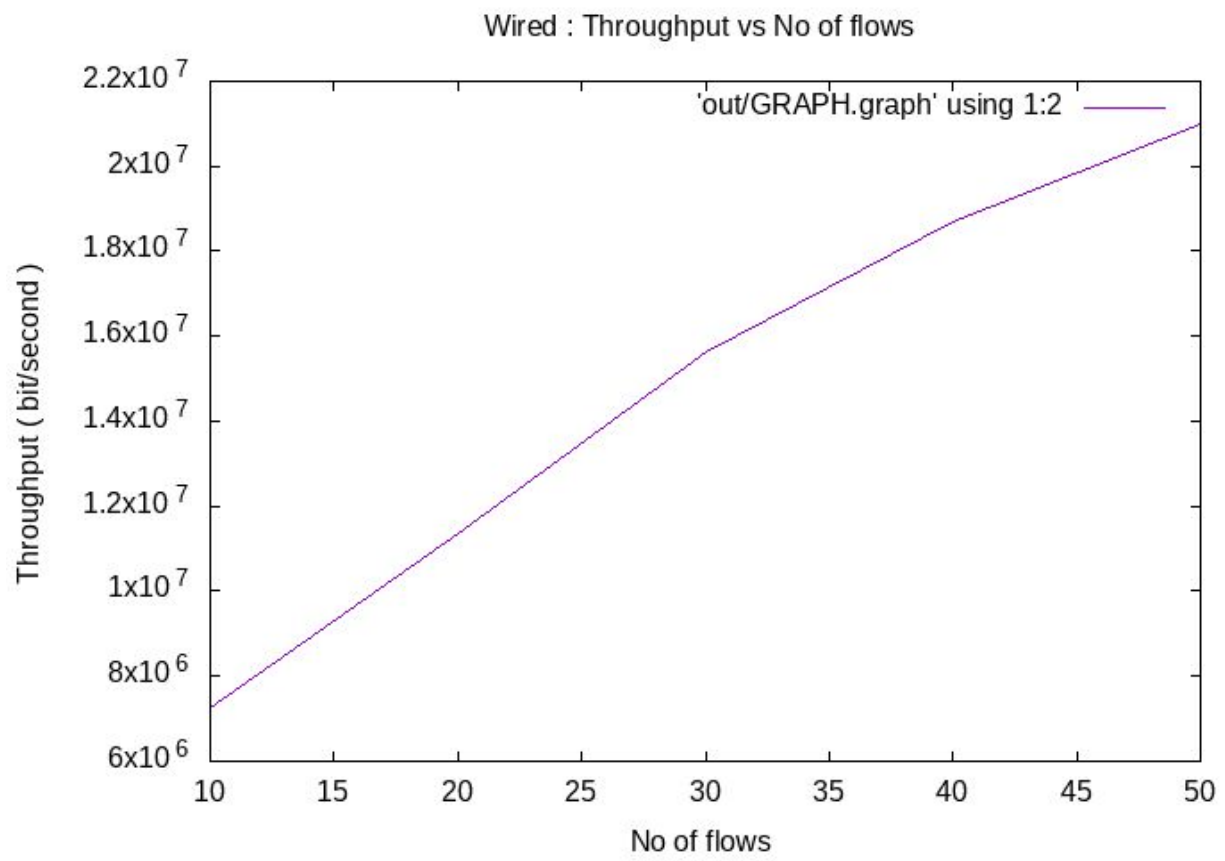


Wired : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of flows

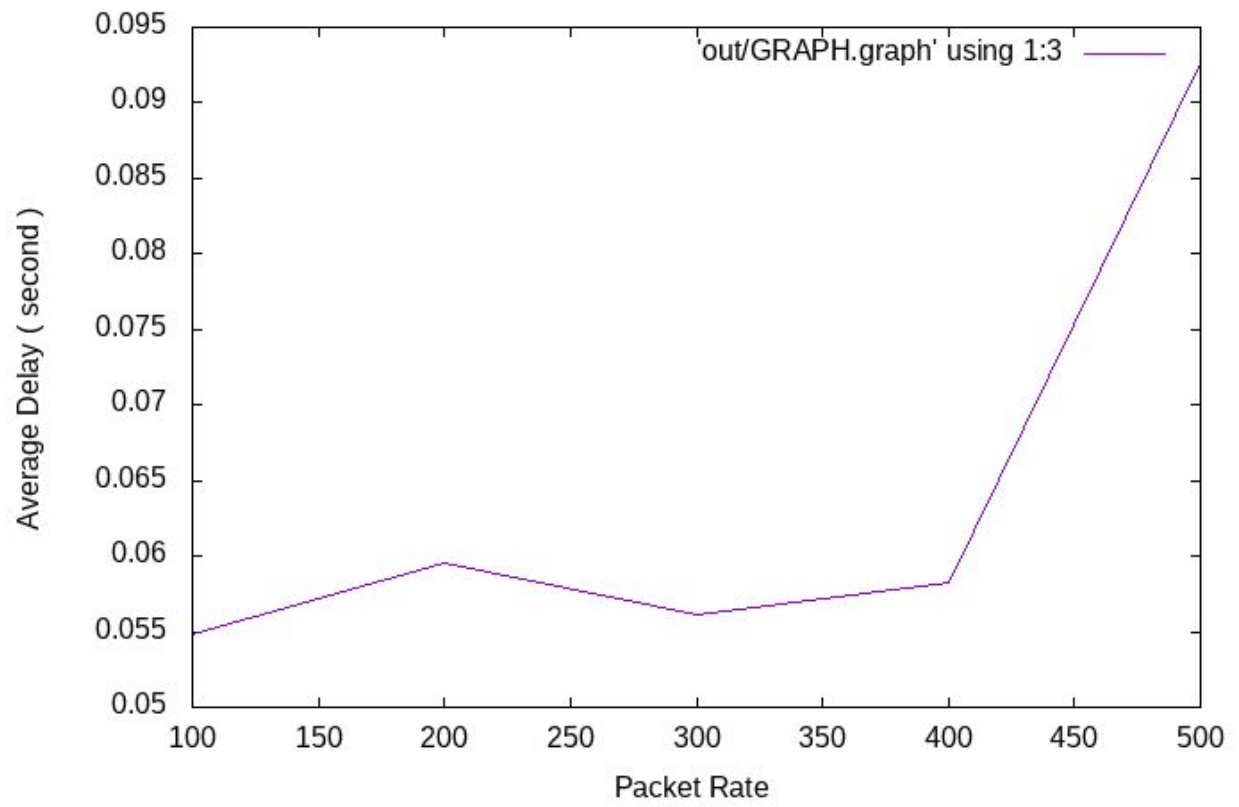


Wired : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of flows

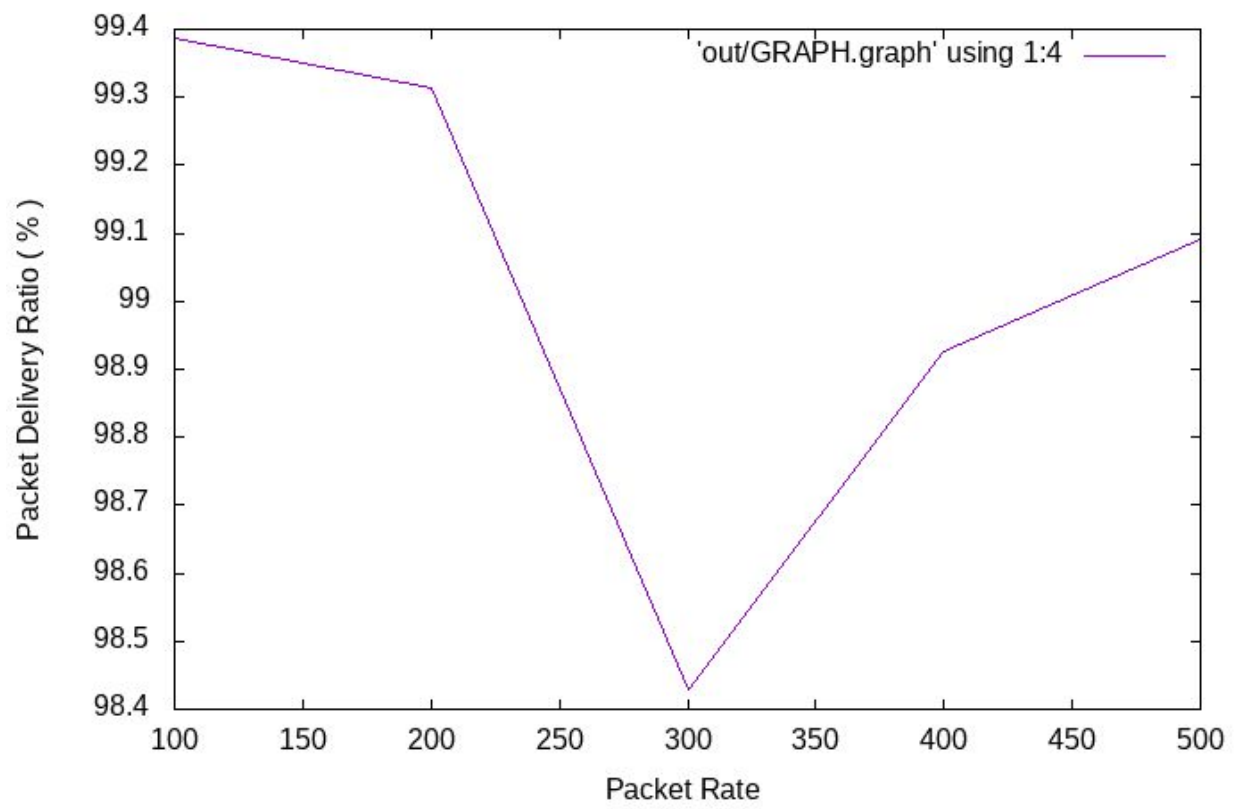




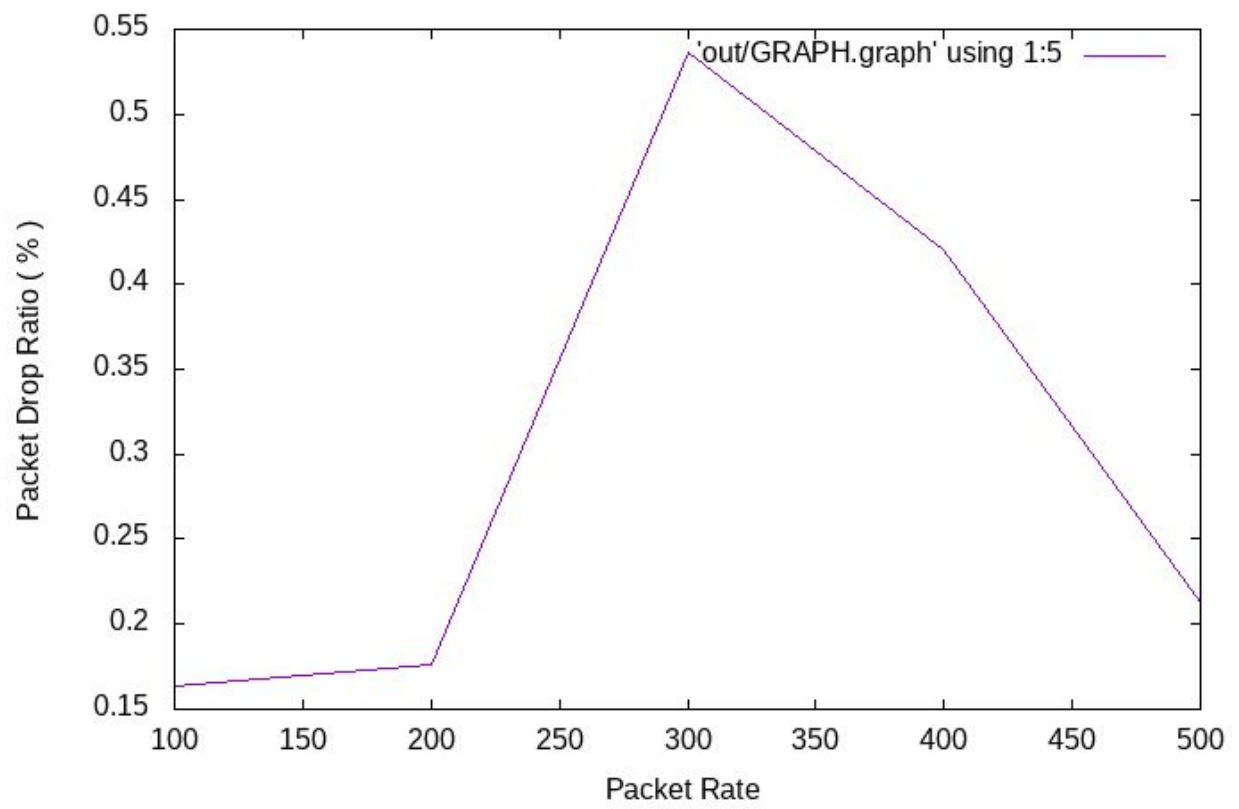
Wired : Average Delay vs Packet Rate

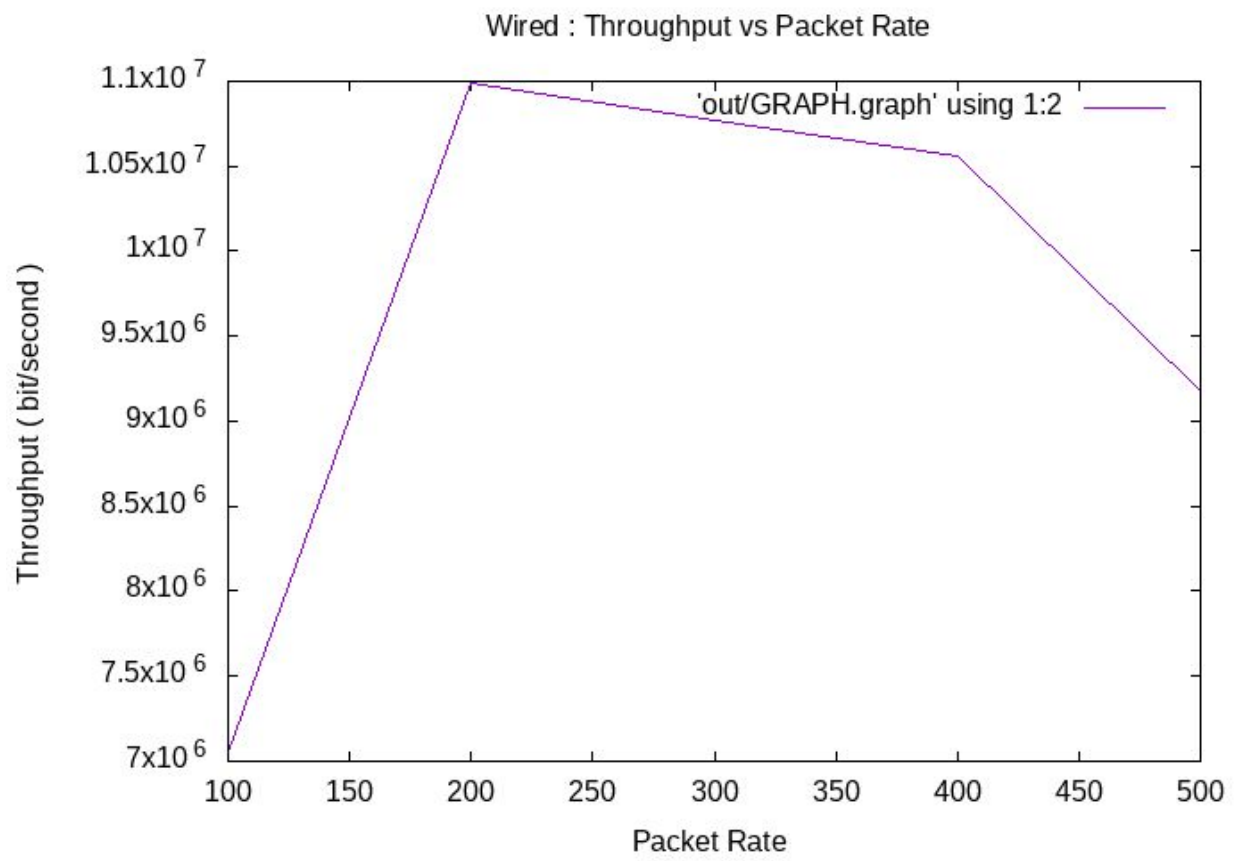


Wired : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Packet Rate



Wired : Packet Drop Ratio vs Packet Rate

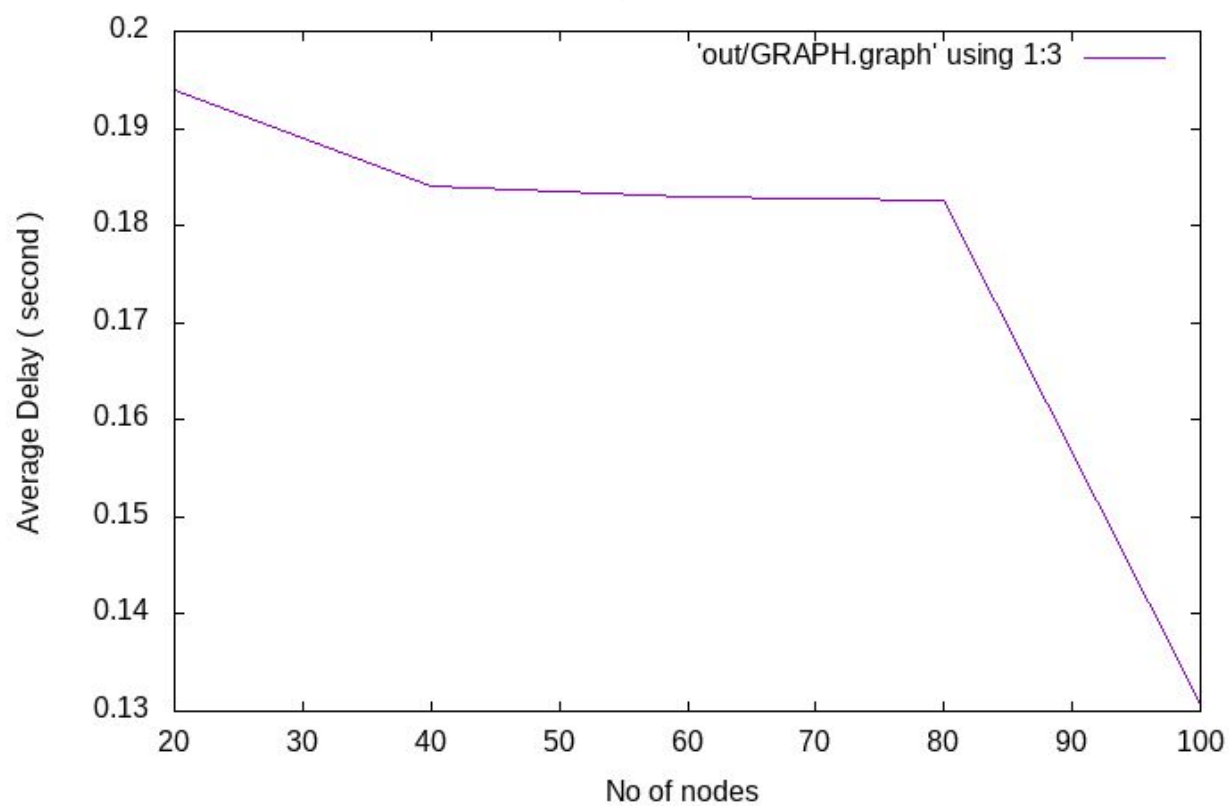




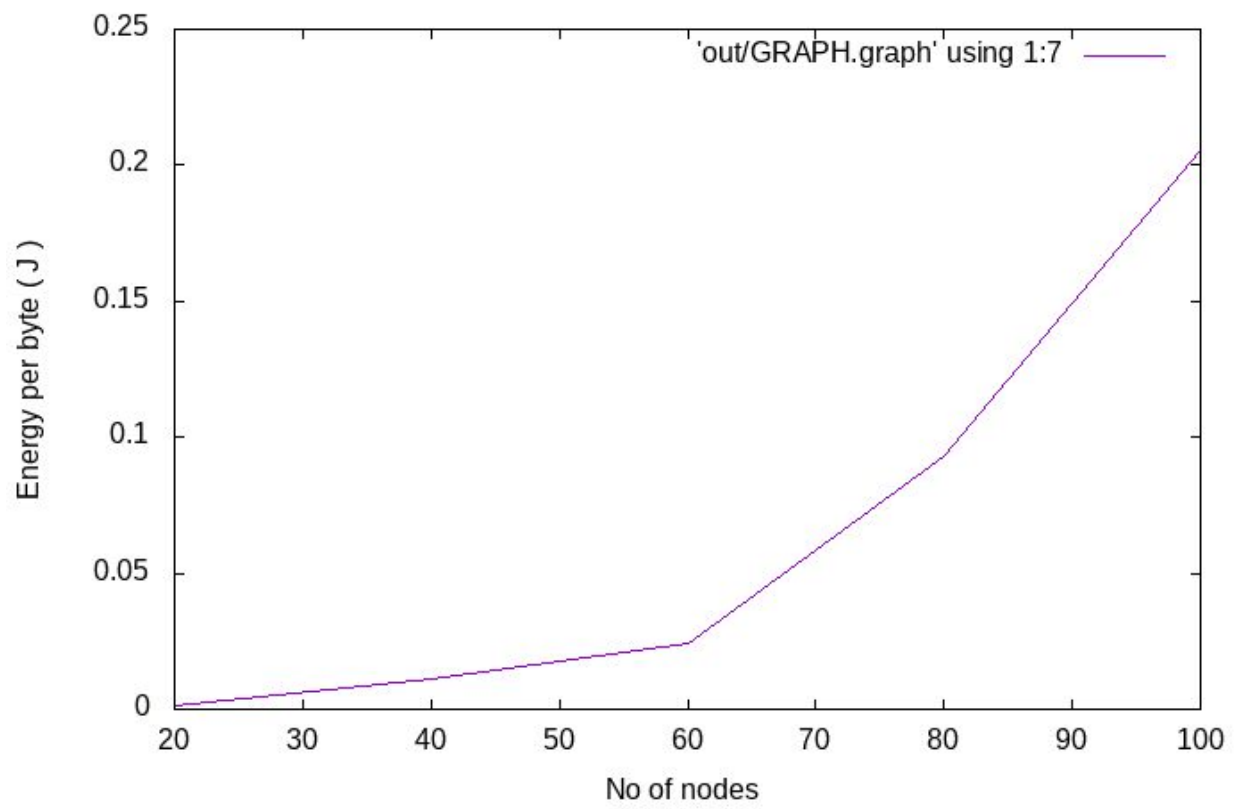
802.15.4

(AODV)

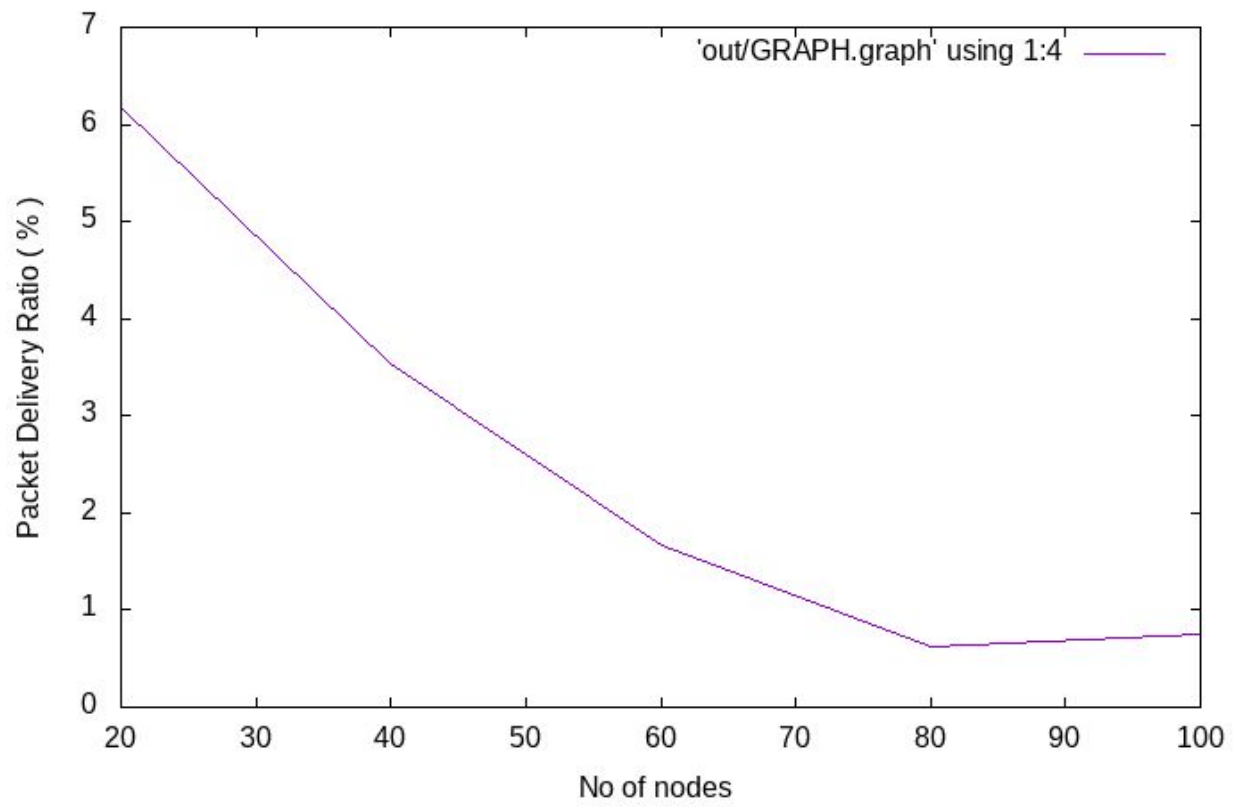
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs No of nodes



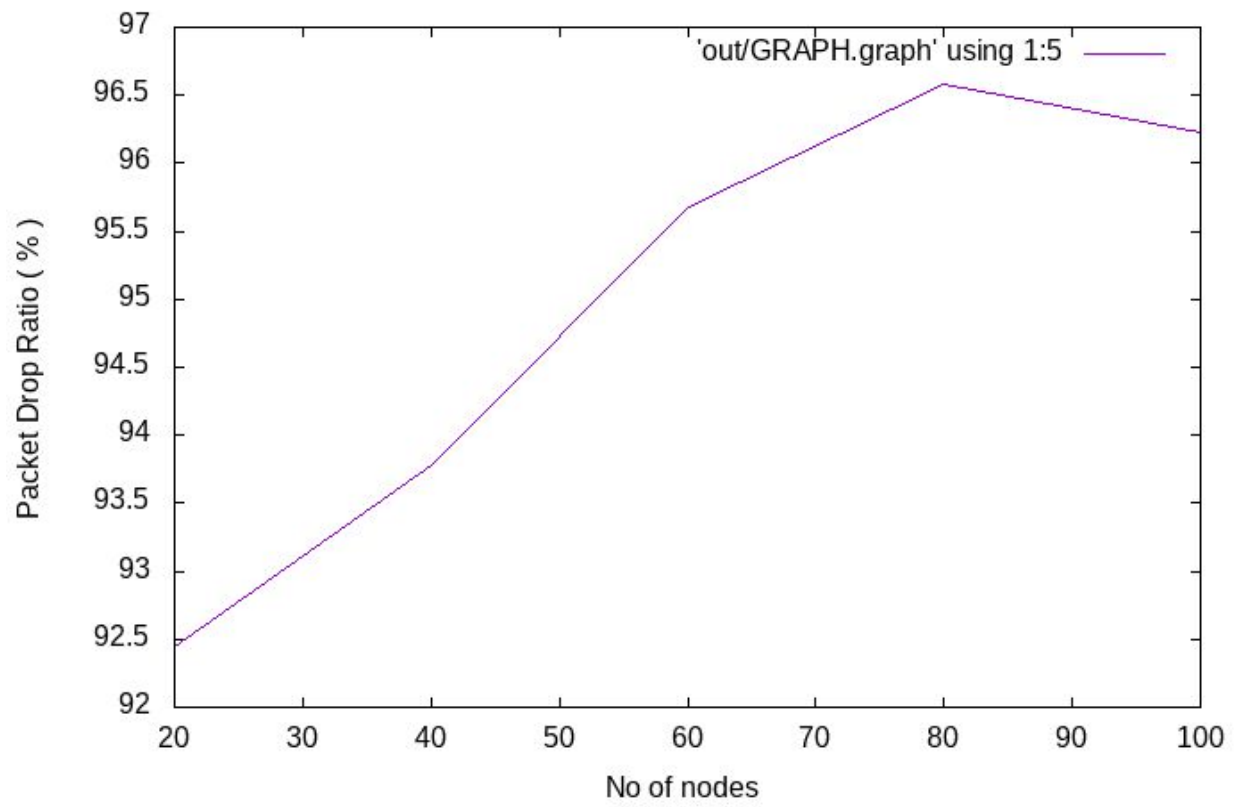
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs No of nodes



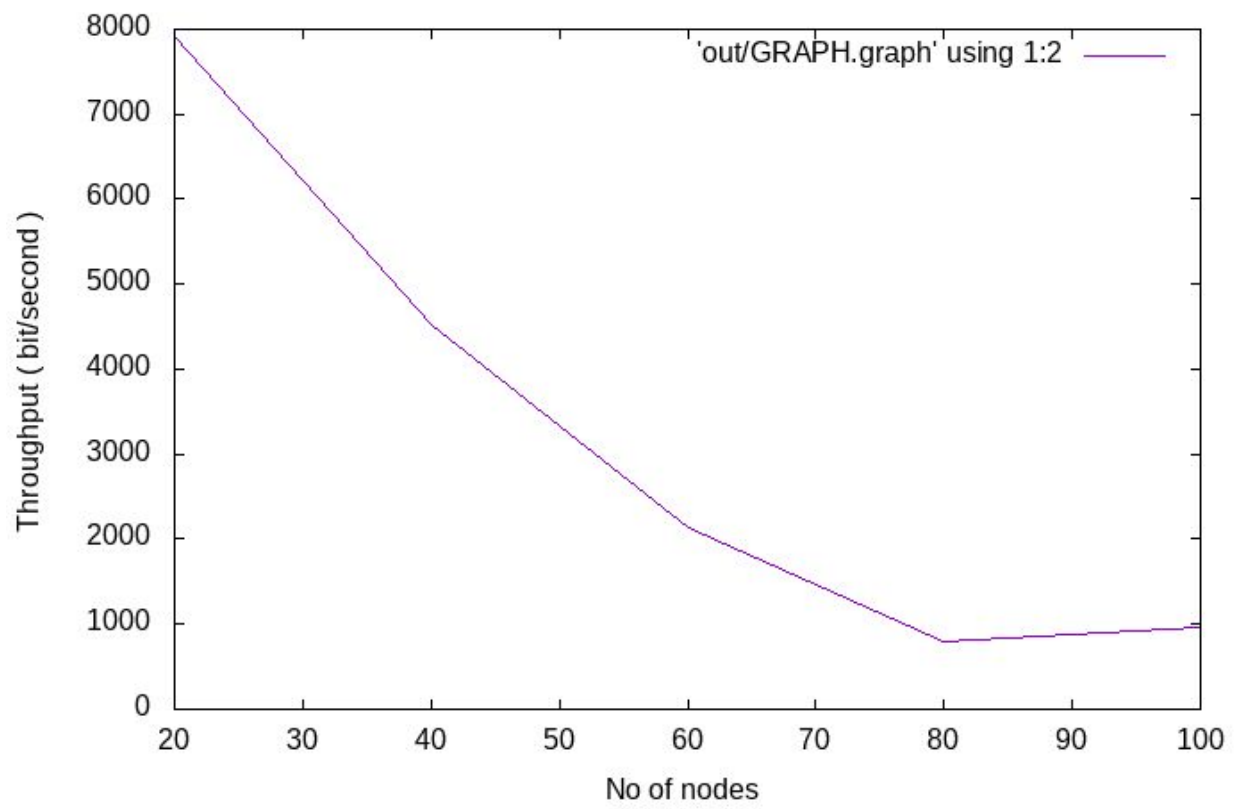
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of nodes



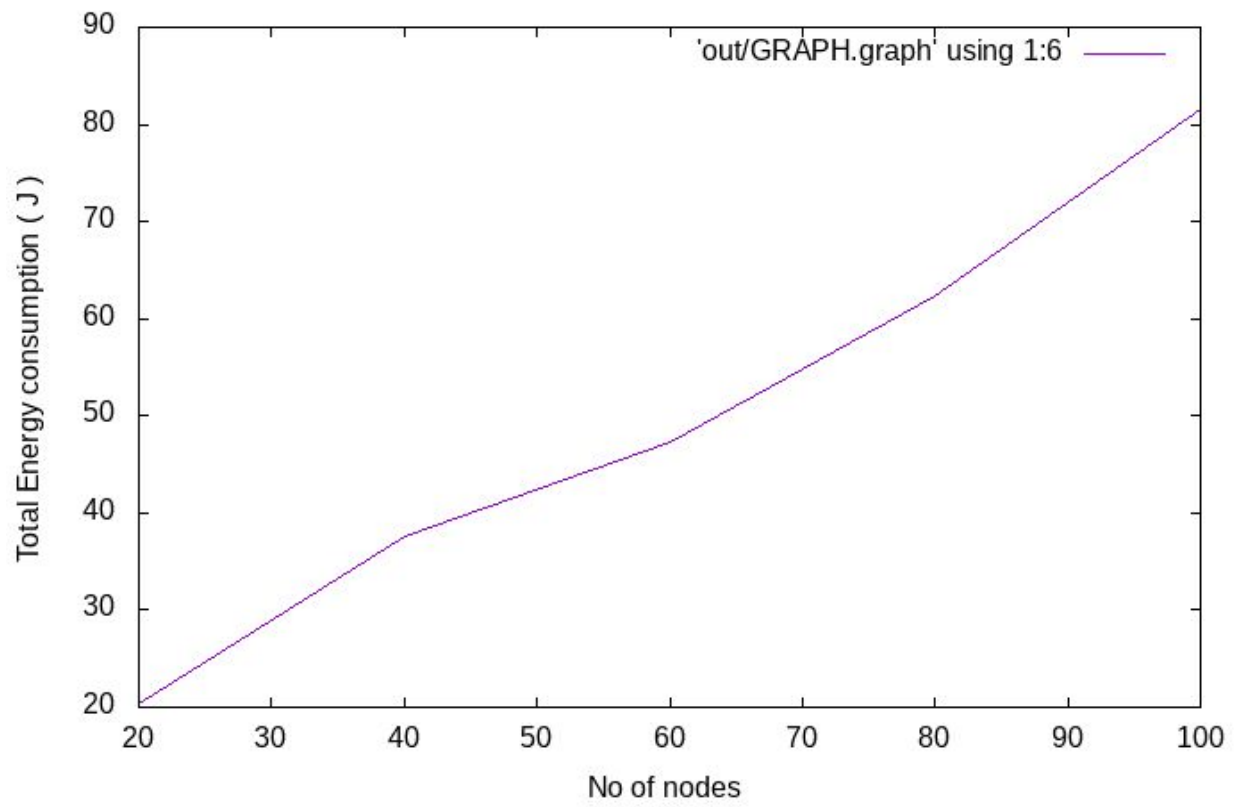
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes



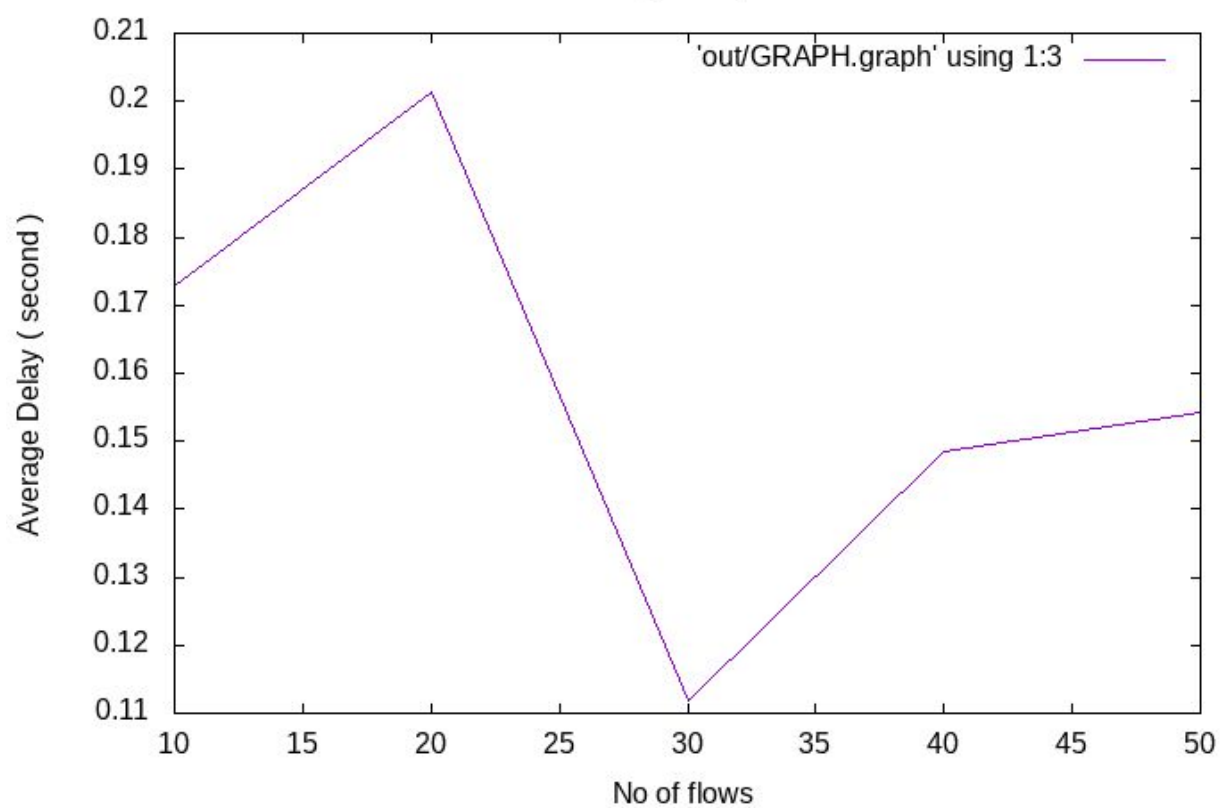
802.15.4 : Throughput vs No of nodes



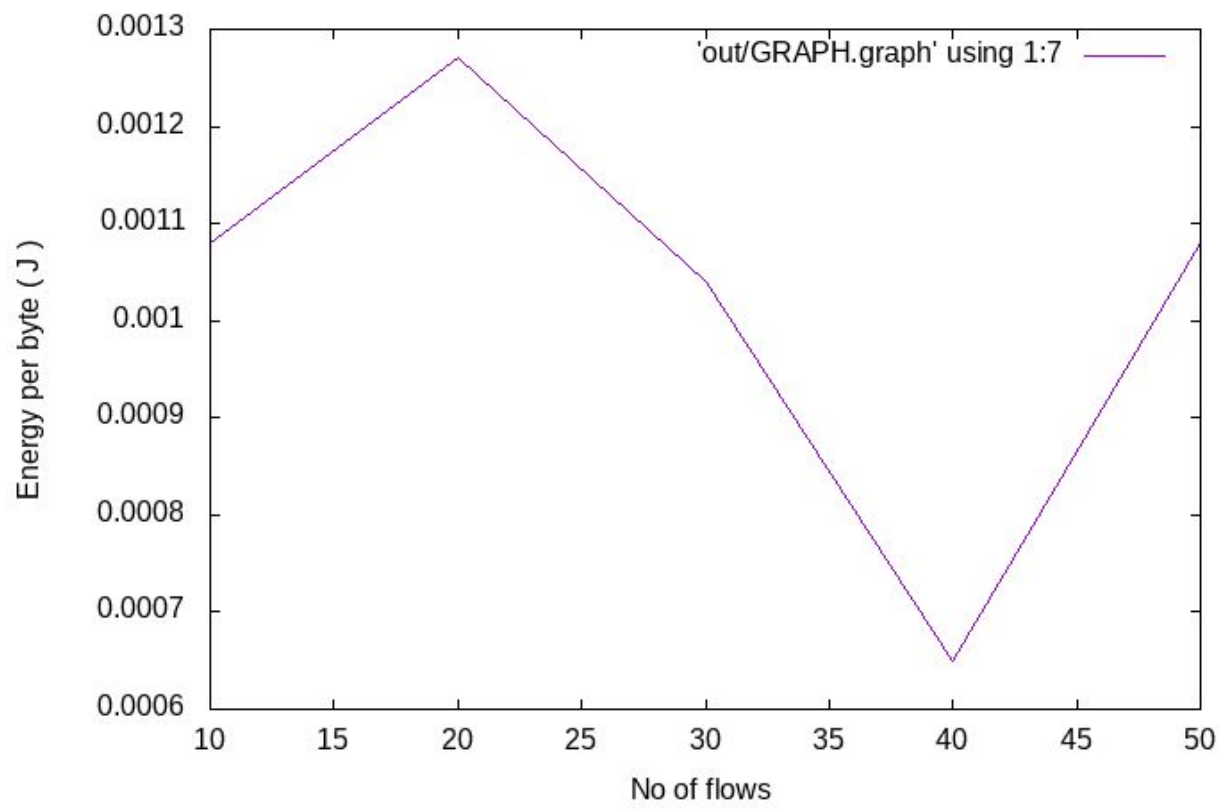
802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs No of nodes



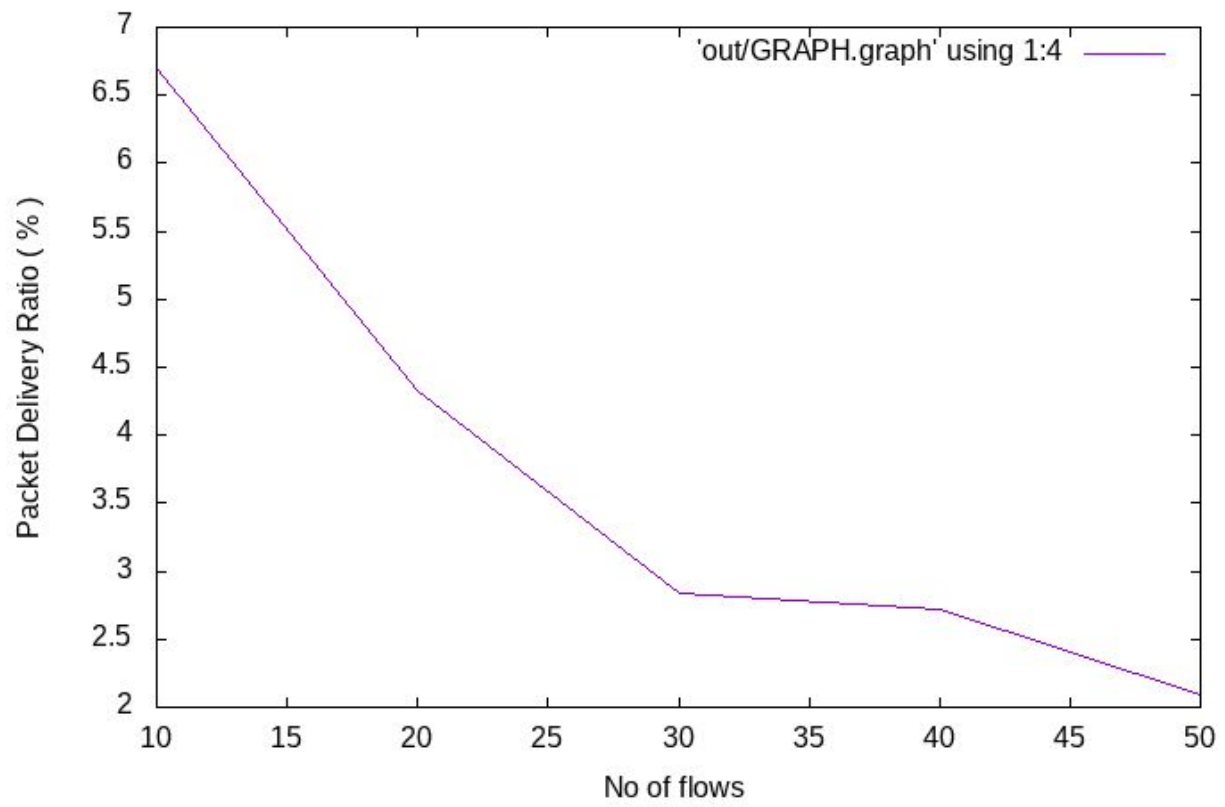
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs No of flows



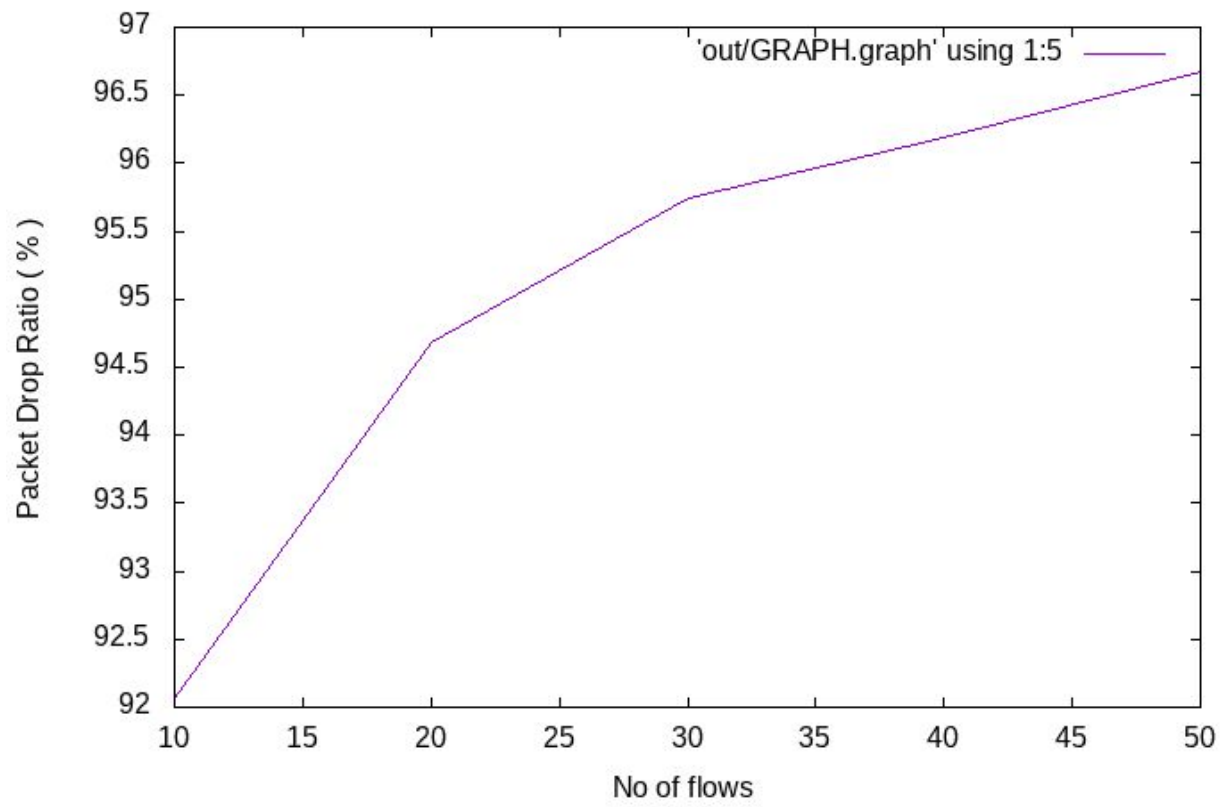
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs No of flows



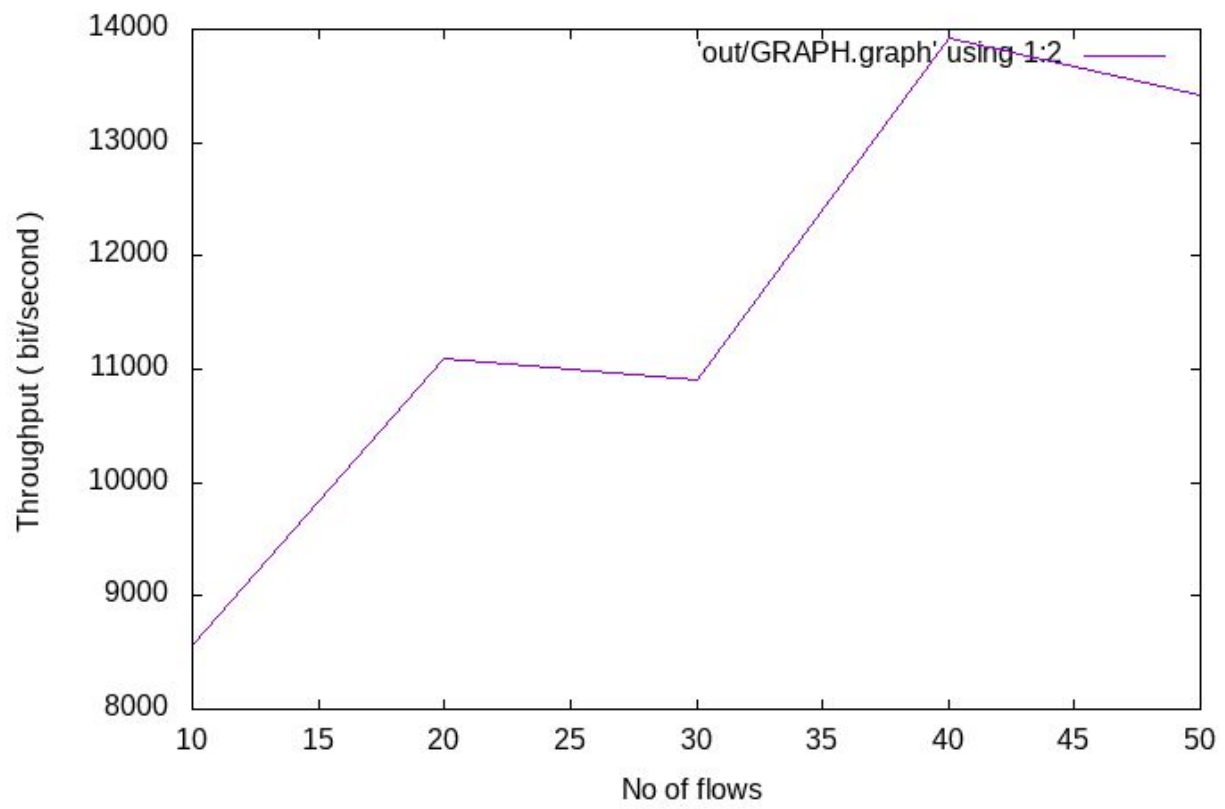
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of flows



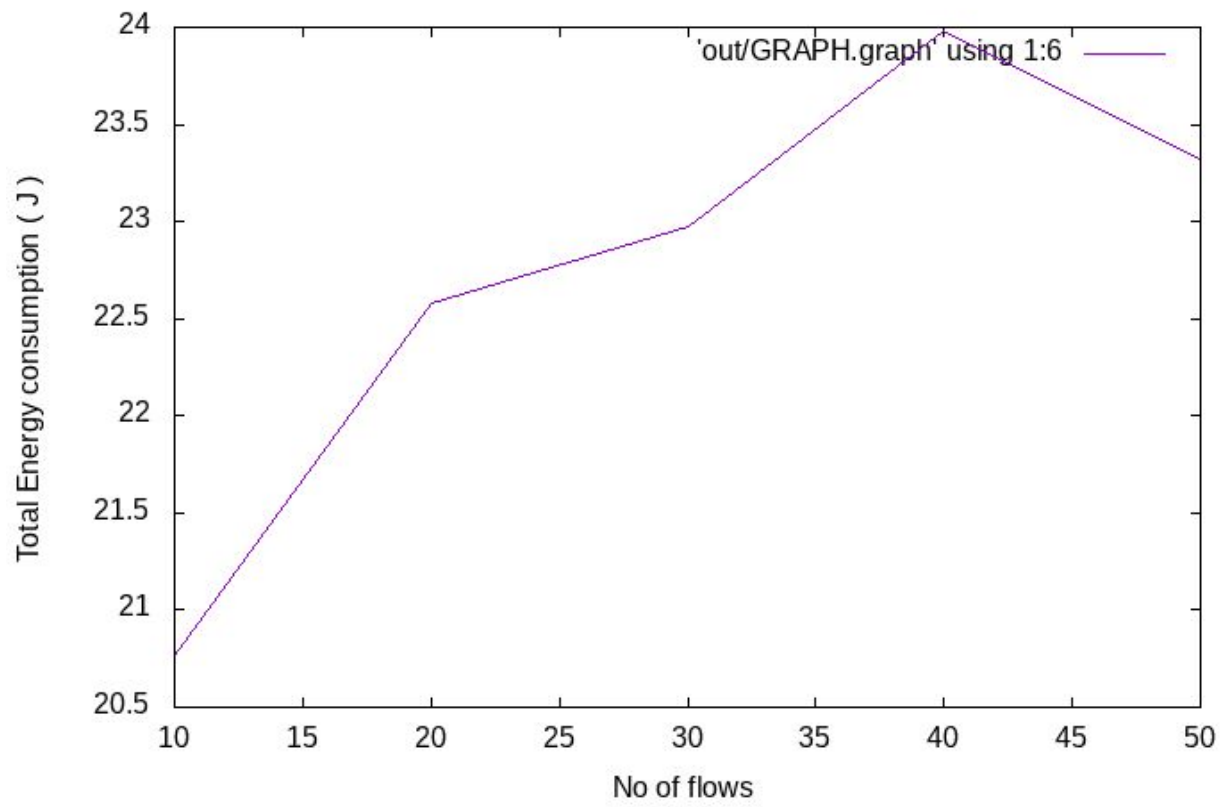
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of flows



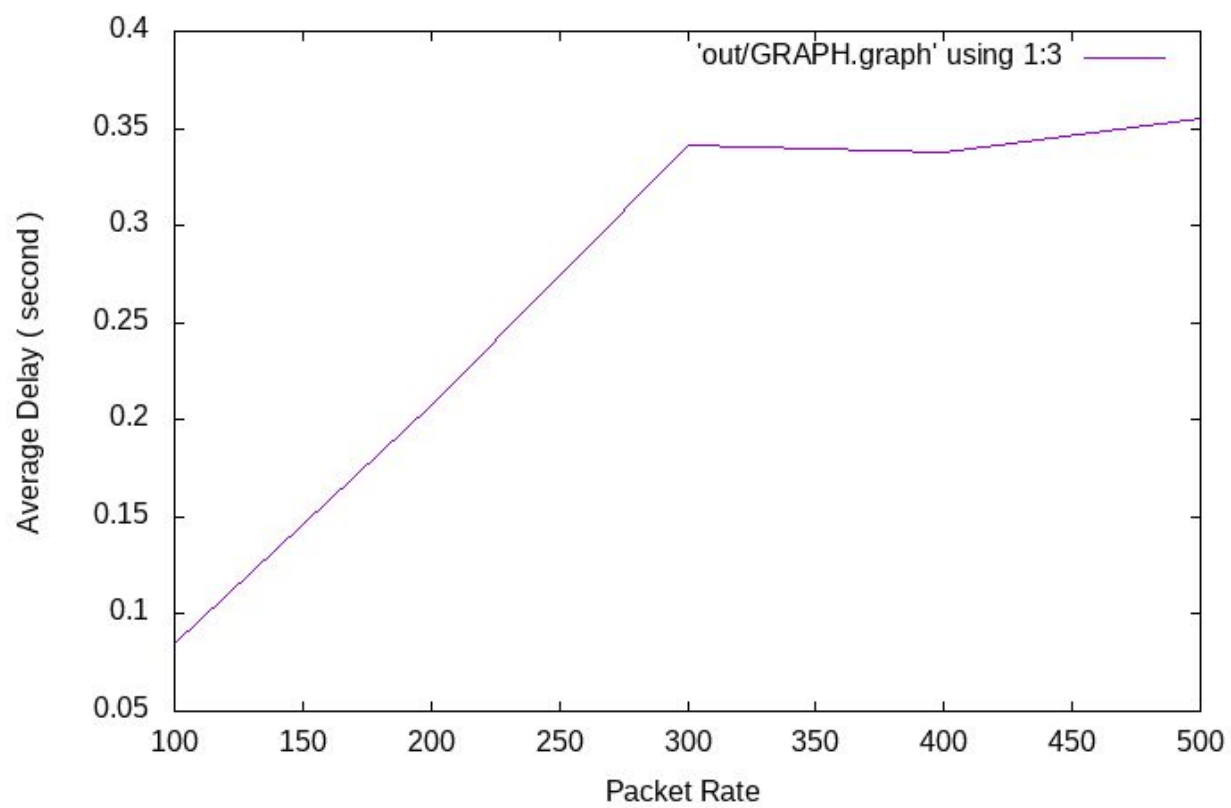
802.15.4 : Throughput vs No of flows



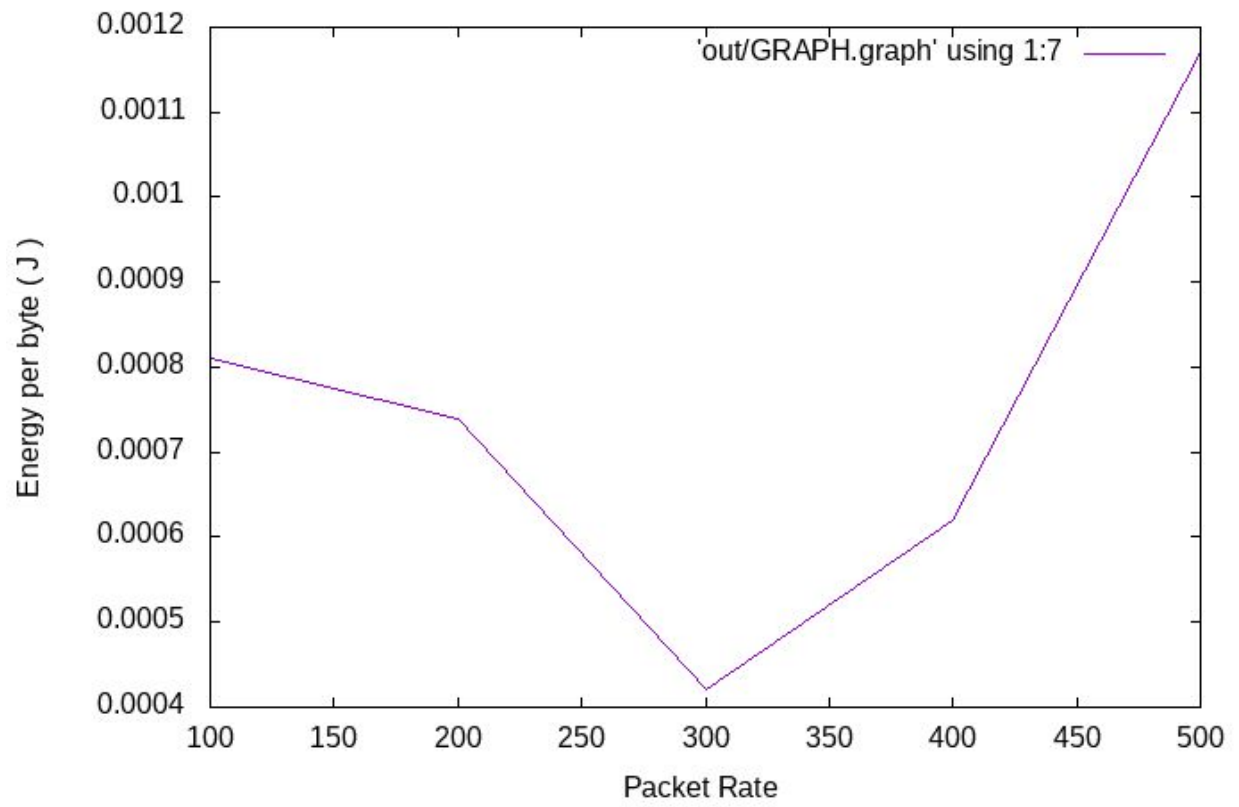
802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs No of flows



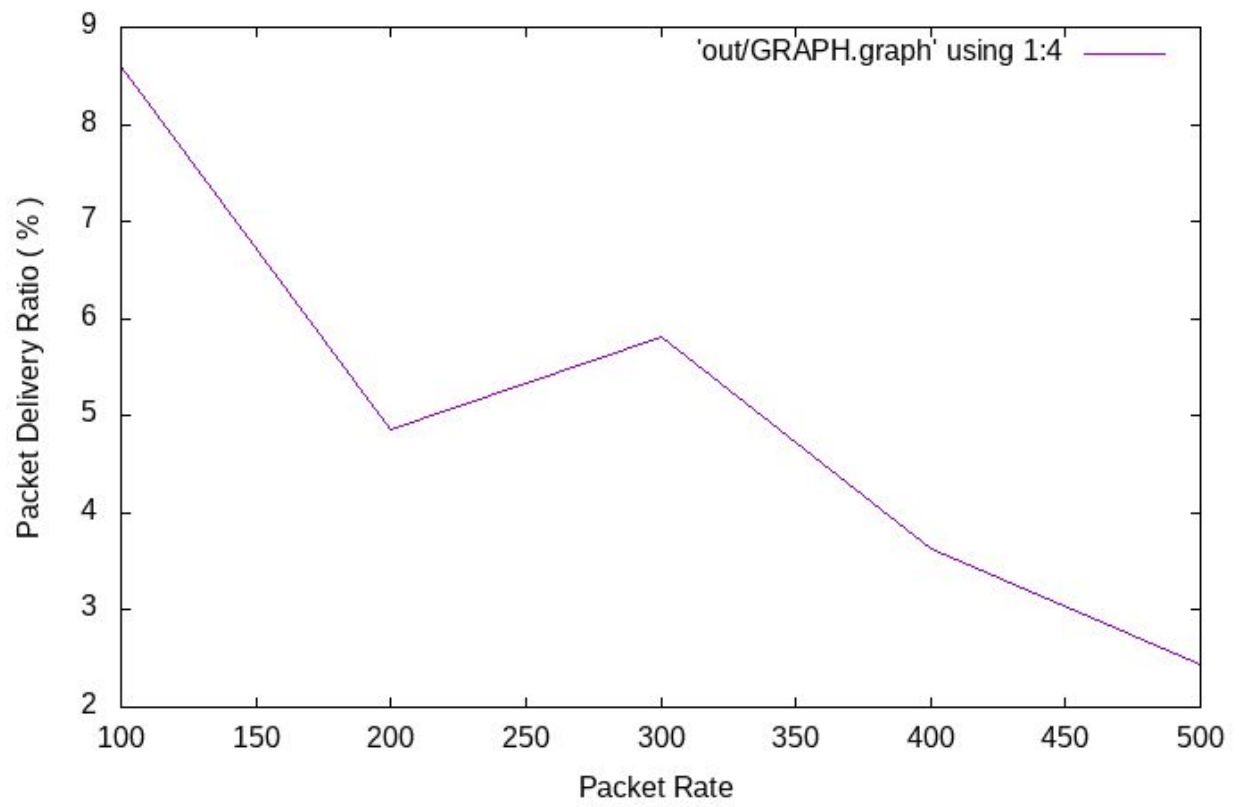
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs Packet Rate



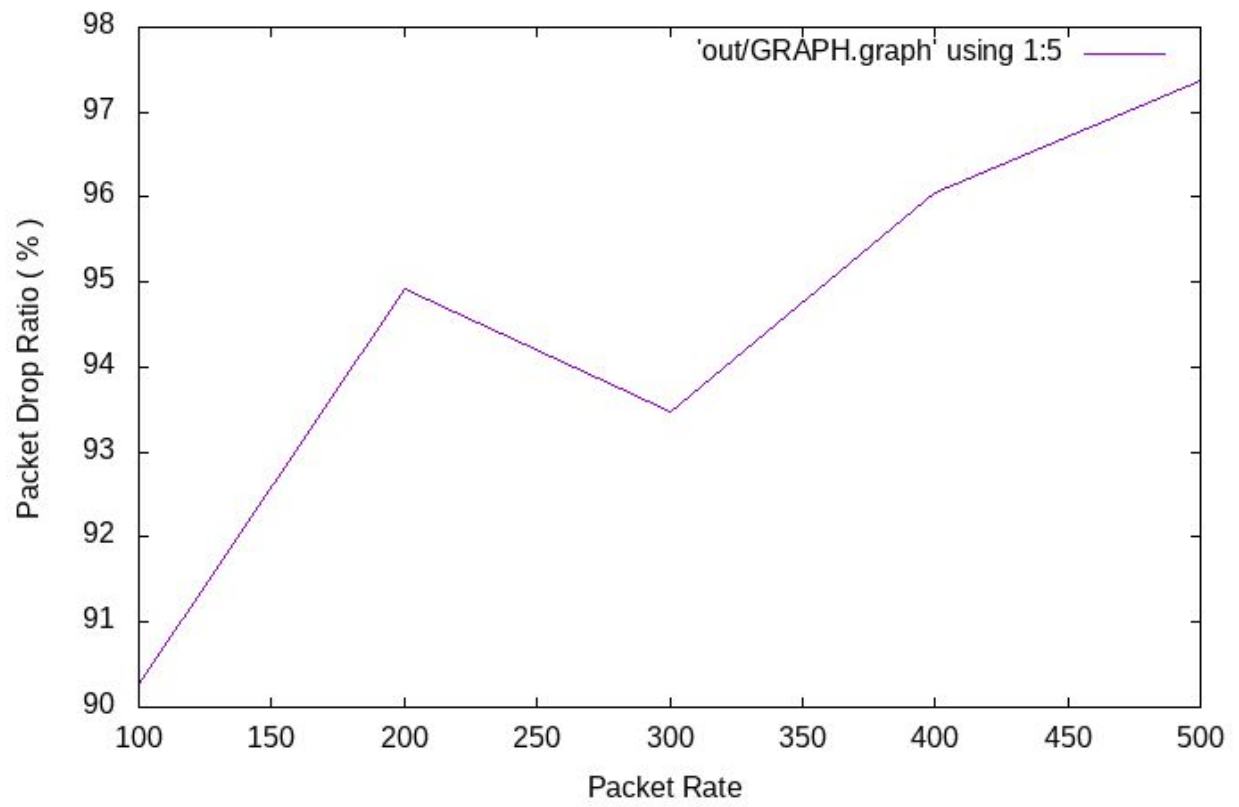
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs Packet Rate



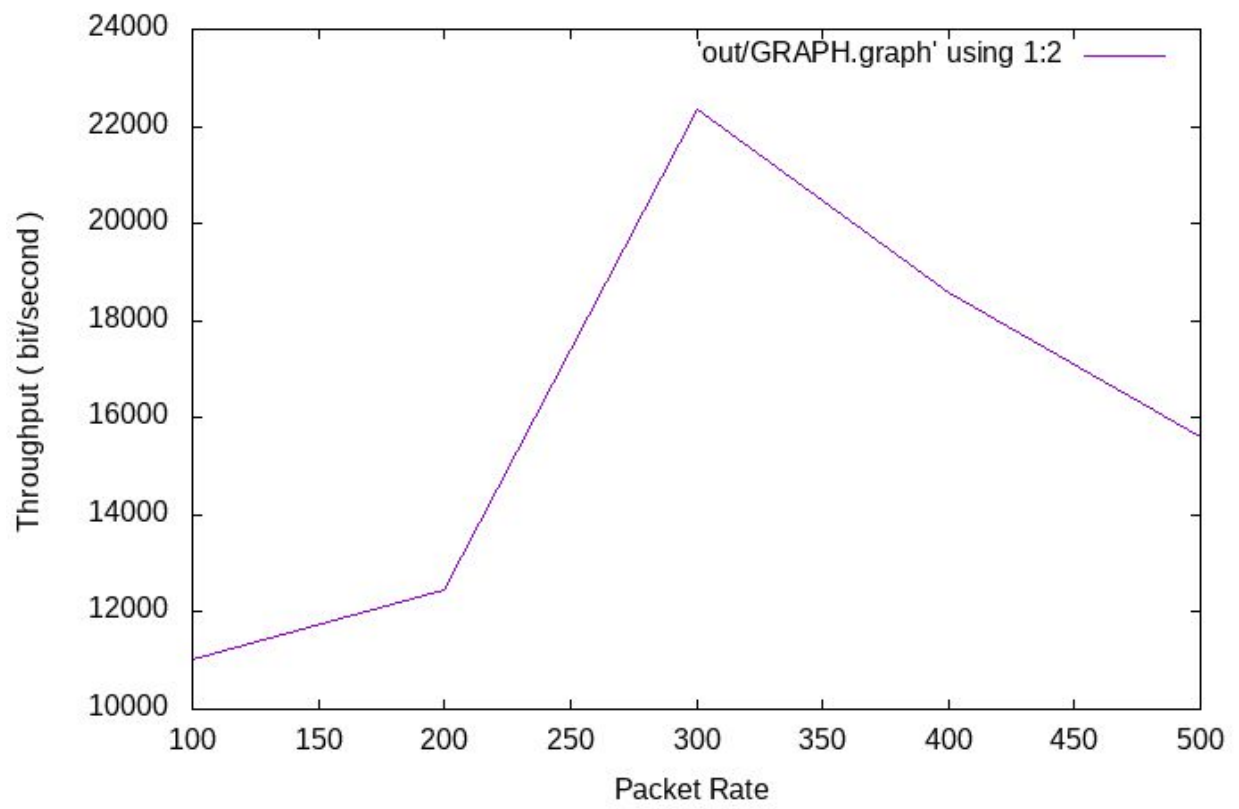
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Packet Rate



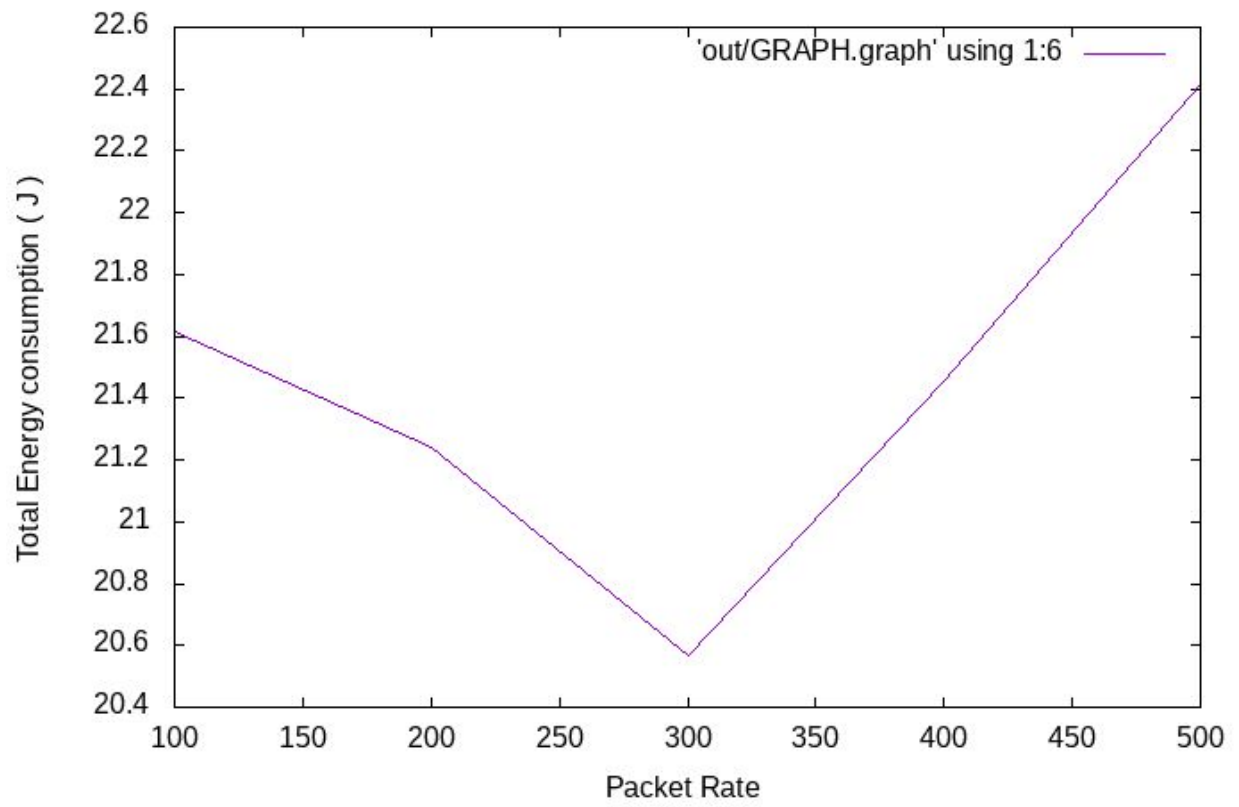
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs Packet Rate



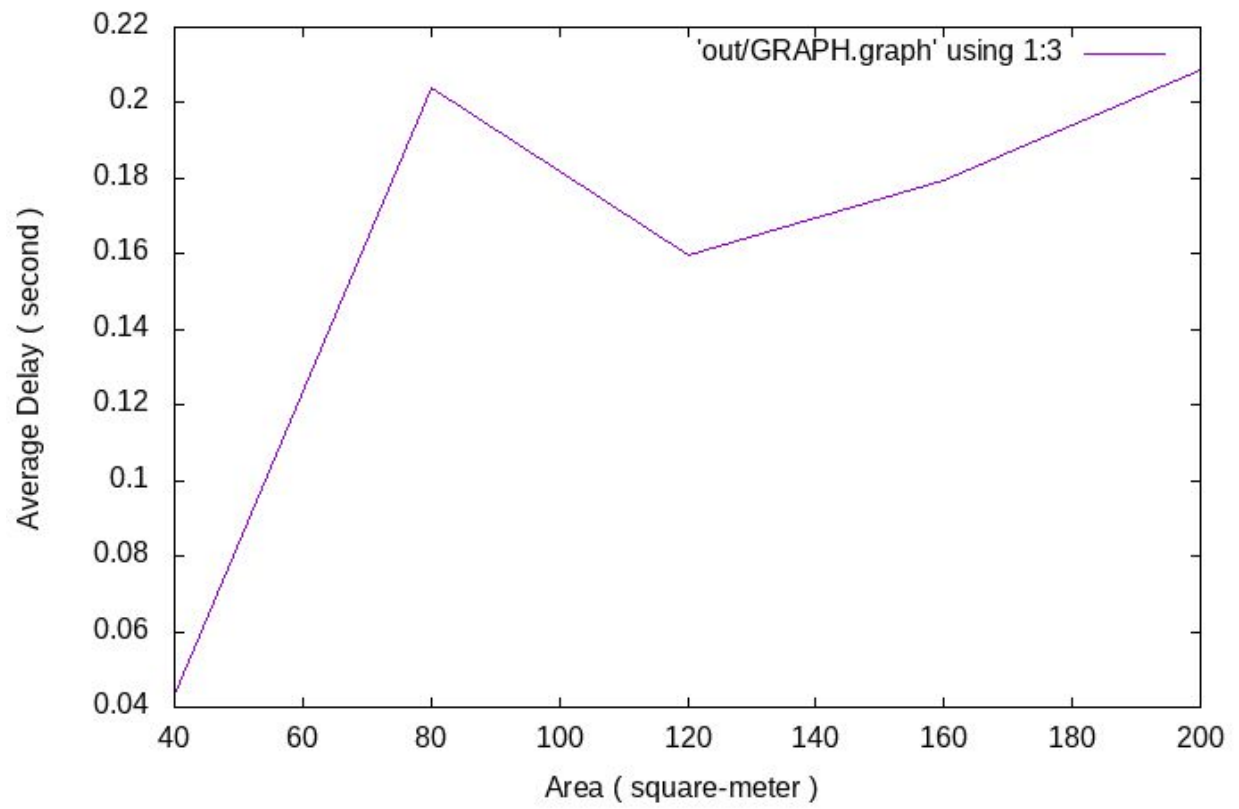
802.15.4 : Throughput vs Packet Rate



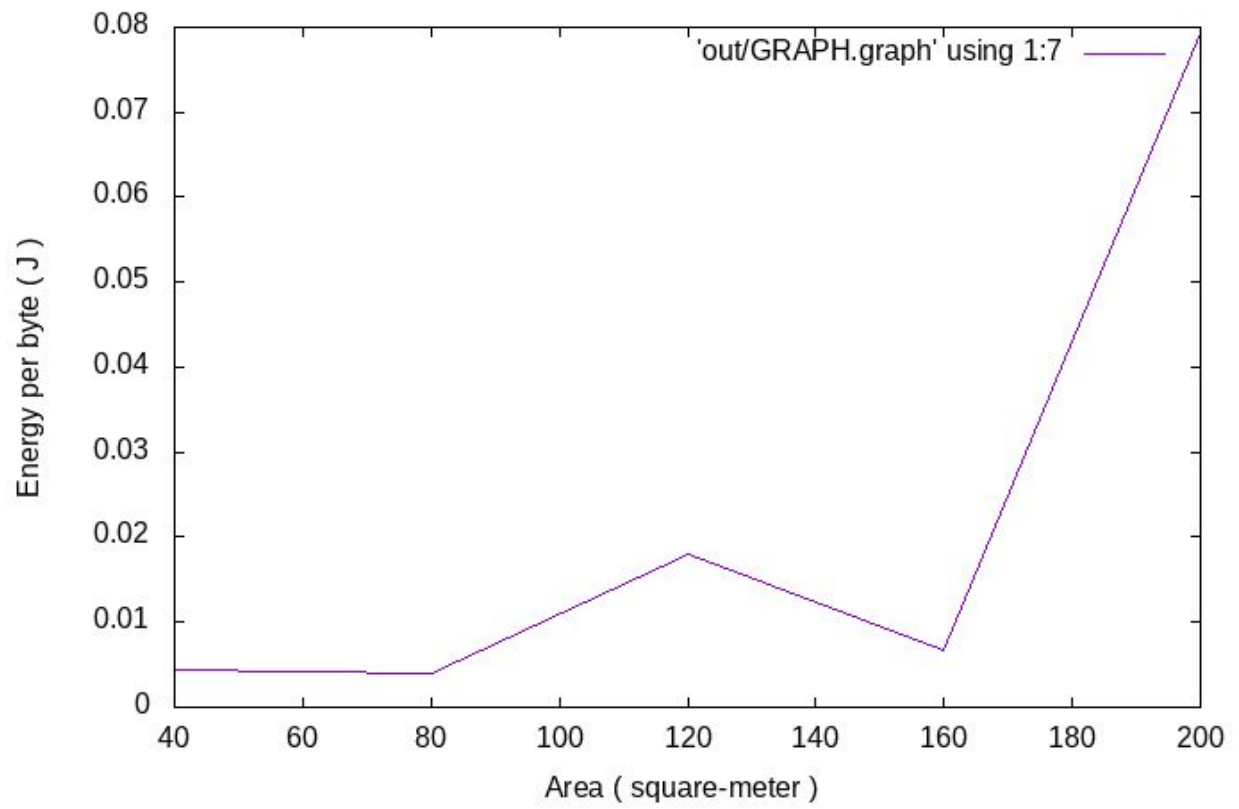
802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs Packet Rate



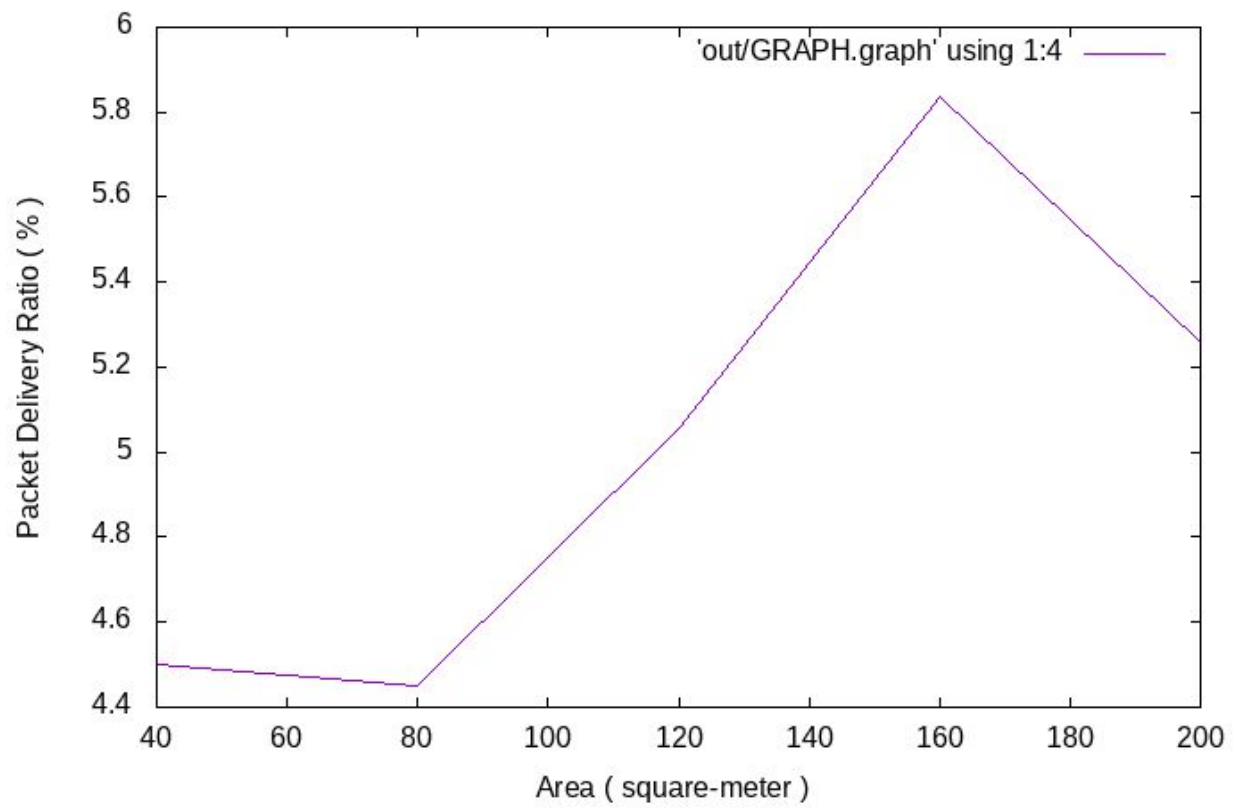
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs Area (square-meter)



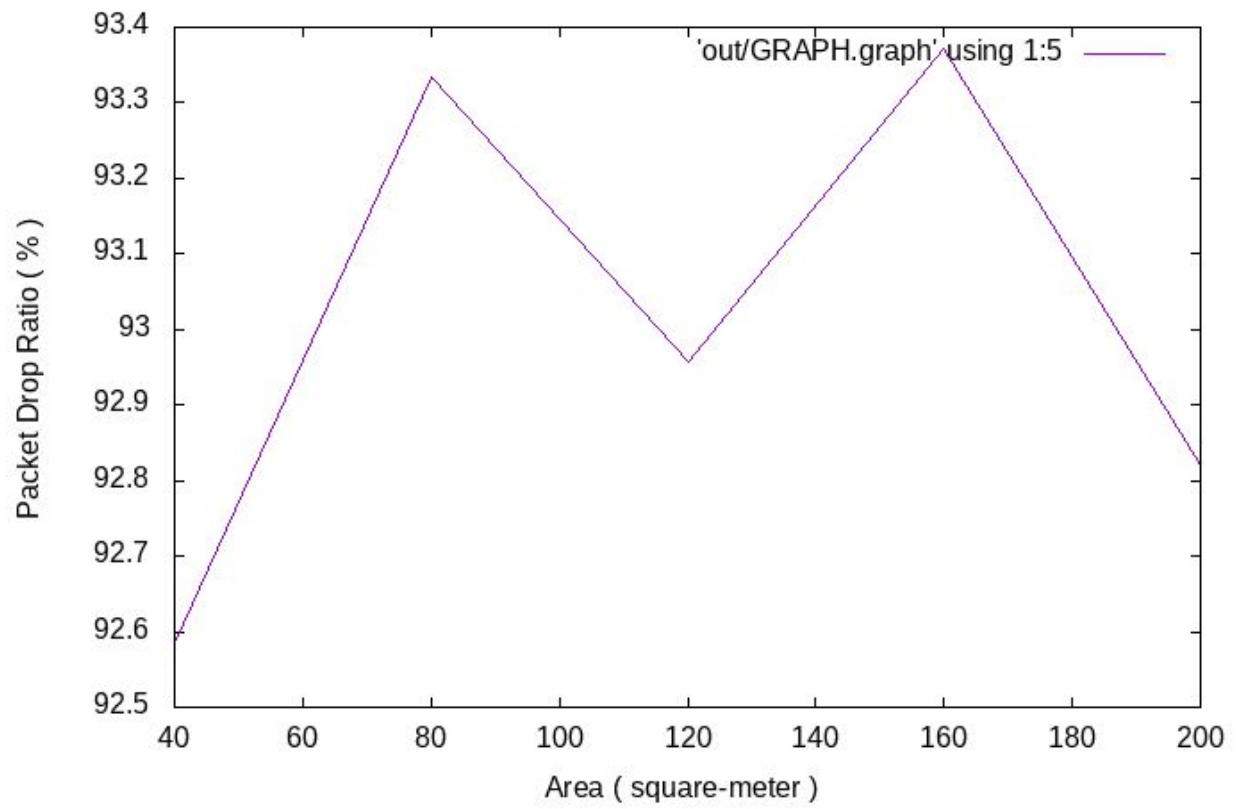
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs Area (square-meter)



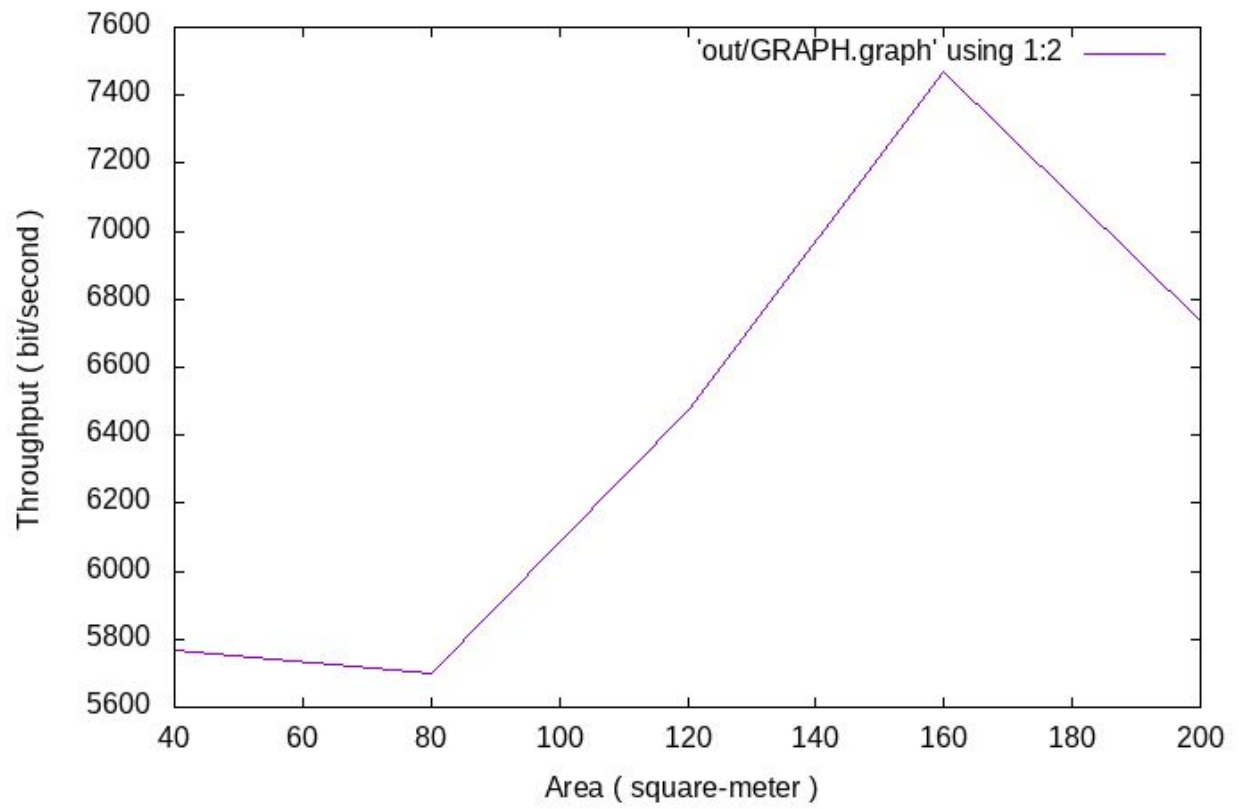
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Area (square-meter)



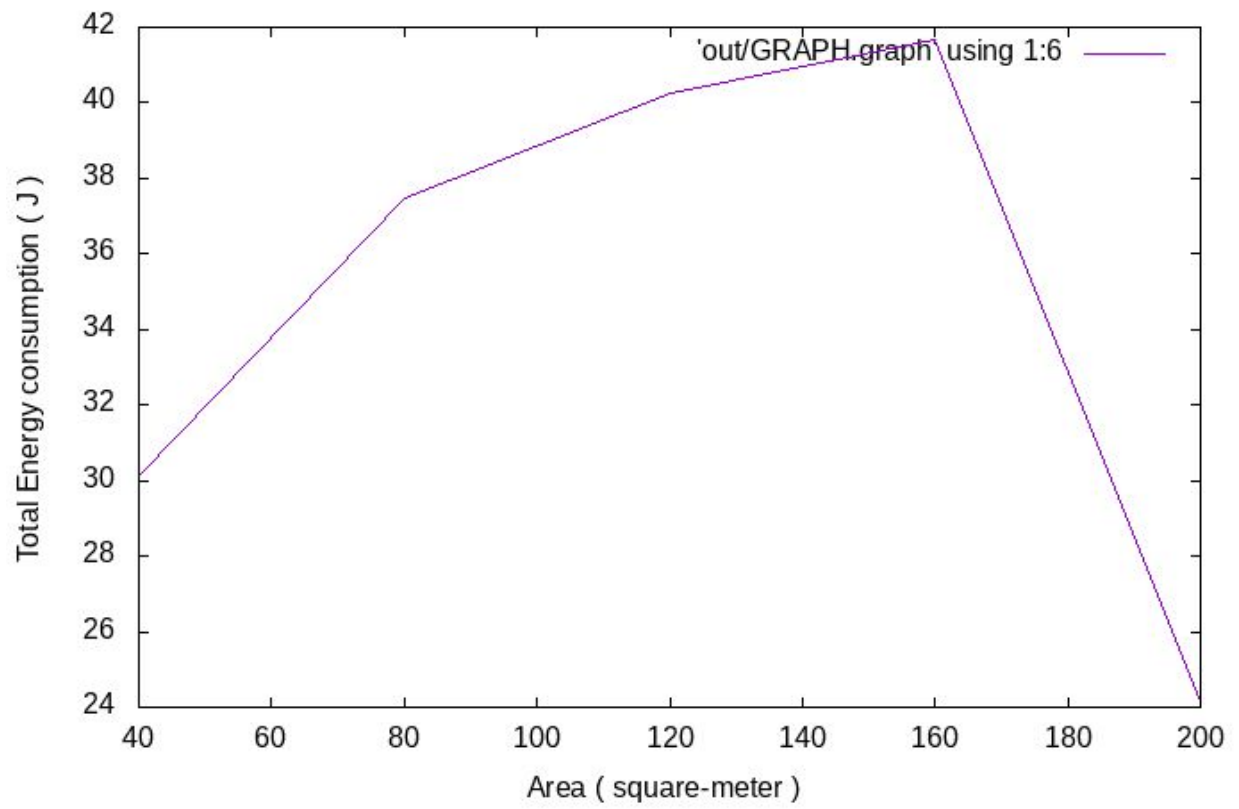
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs Area (square-meter)



802.15.4 : Throughput vs Area (square-meter)



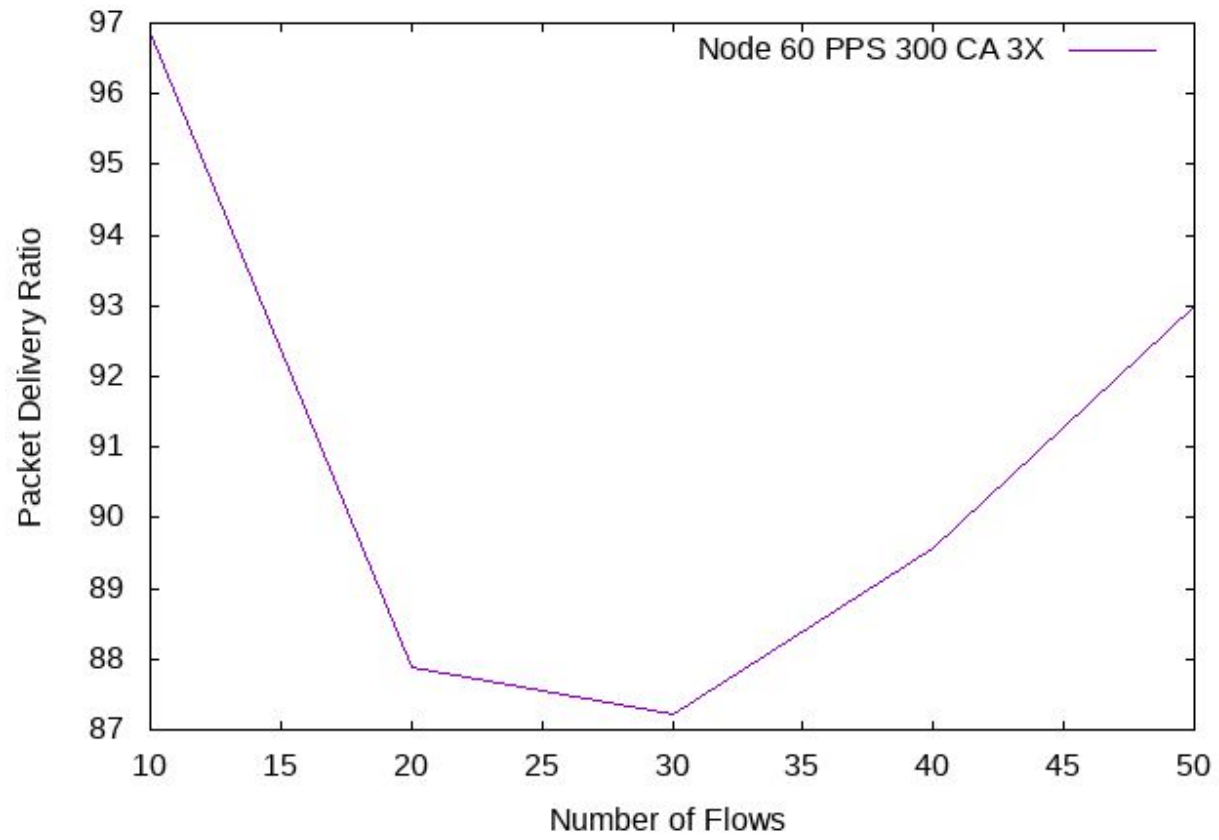
802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs Area (square-meter)

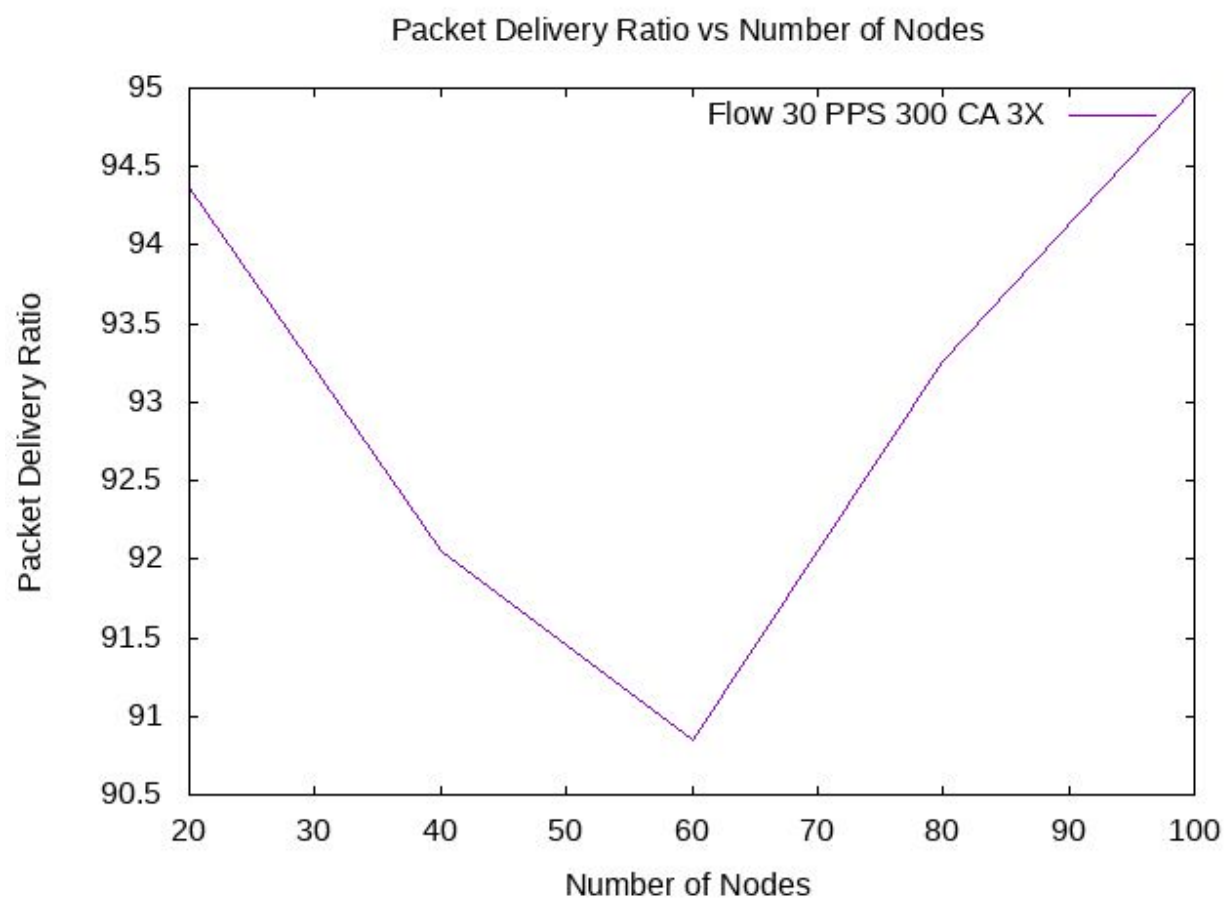


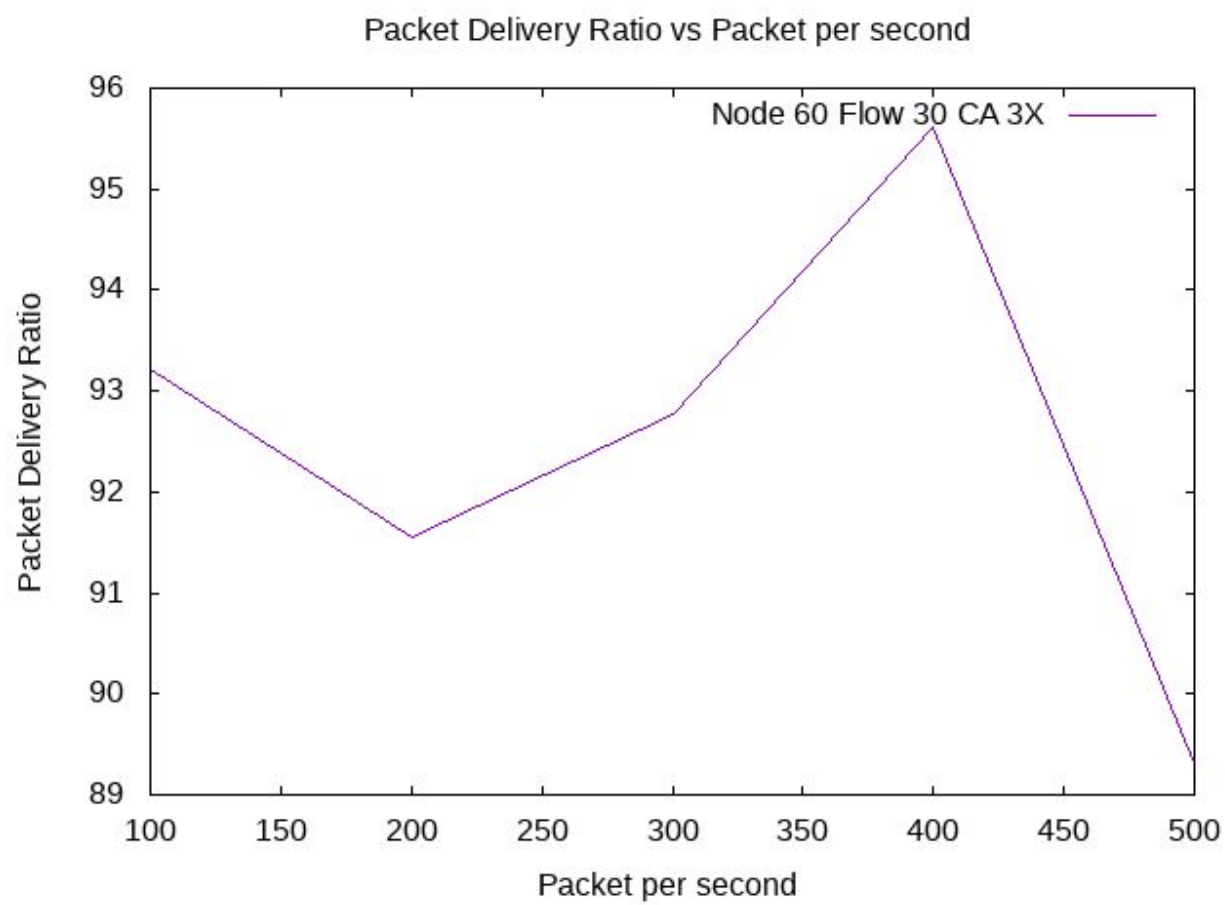
802.15.4

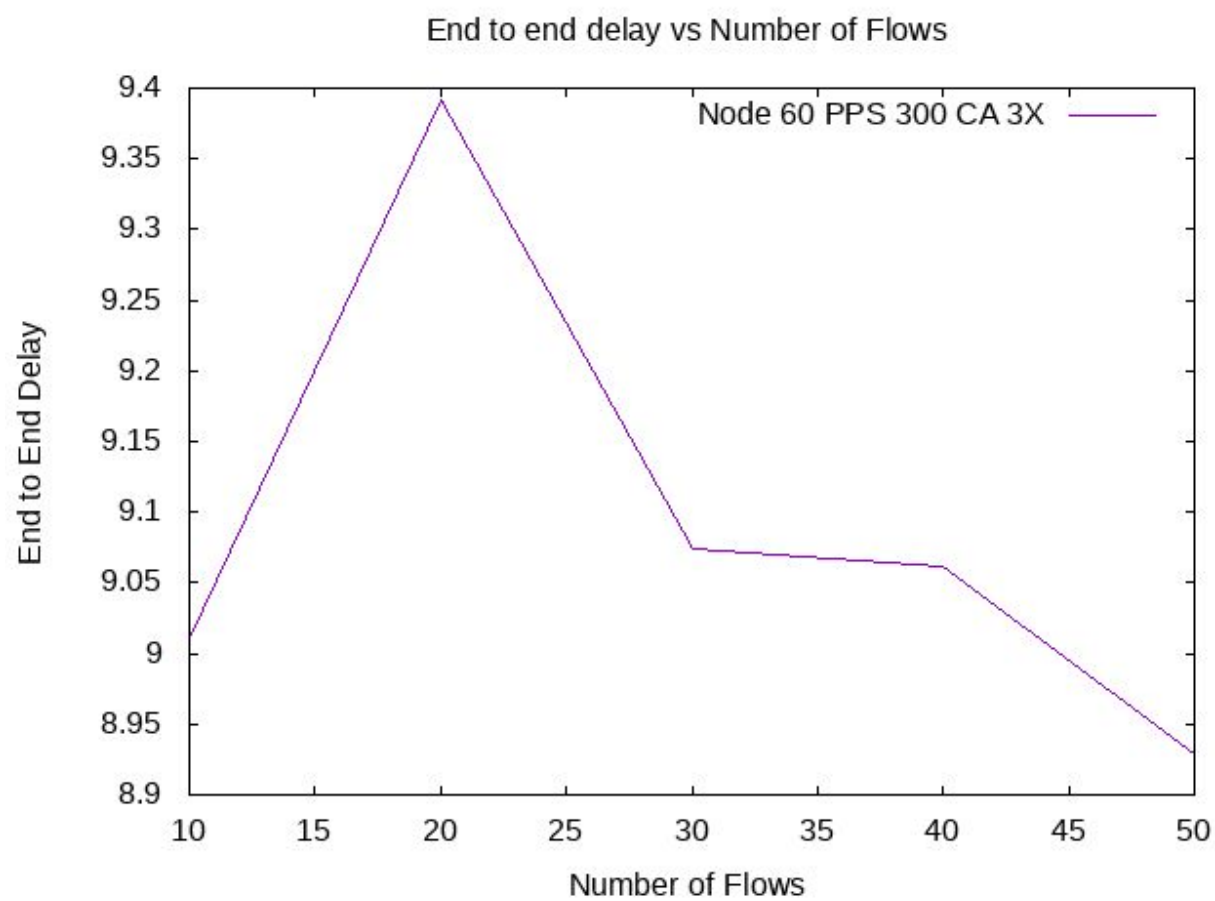
**(DSDV with larger
Transmission Range)**

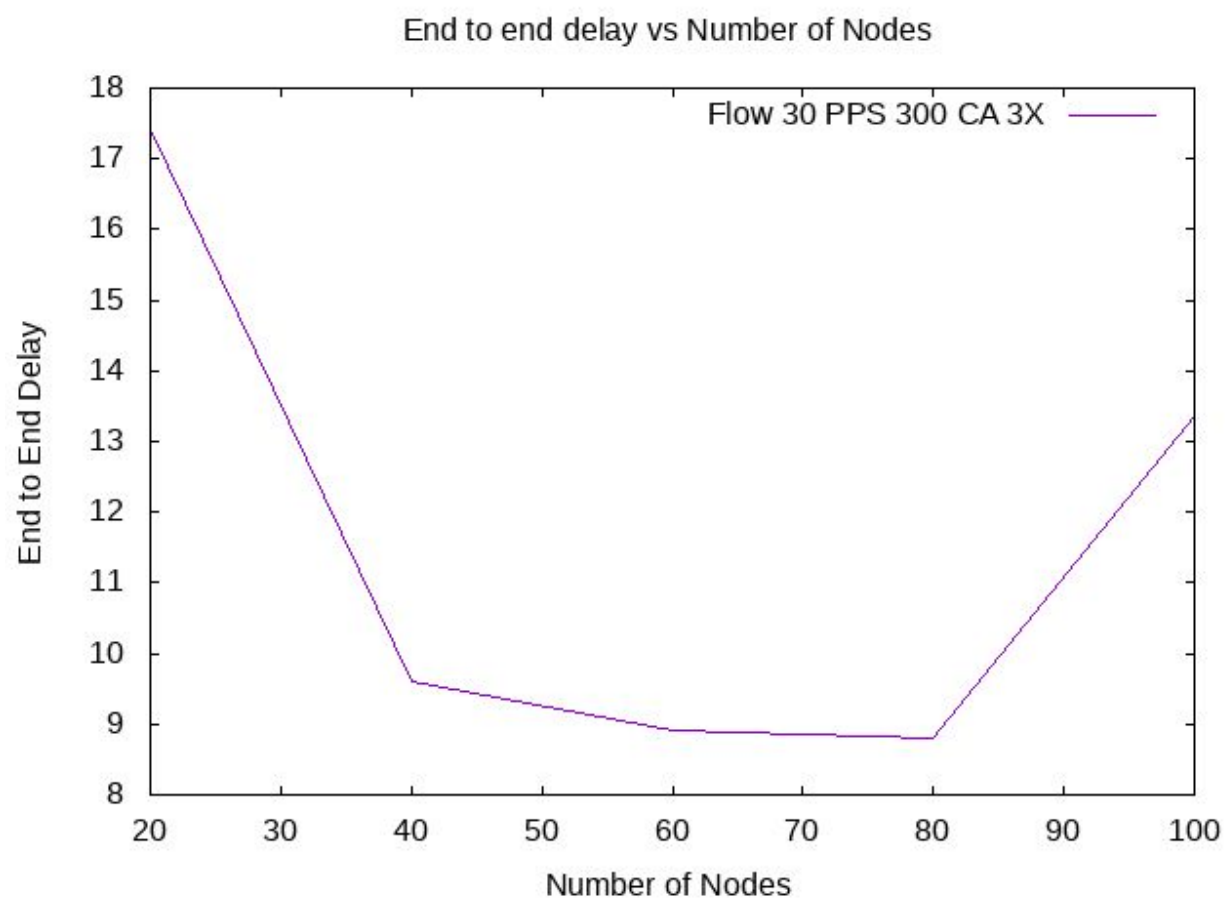
Packet Delivery Ratio vs Number of Flows

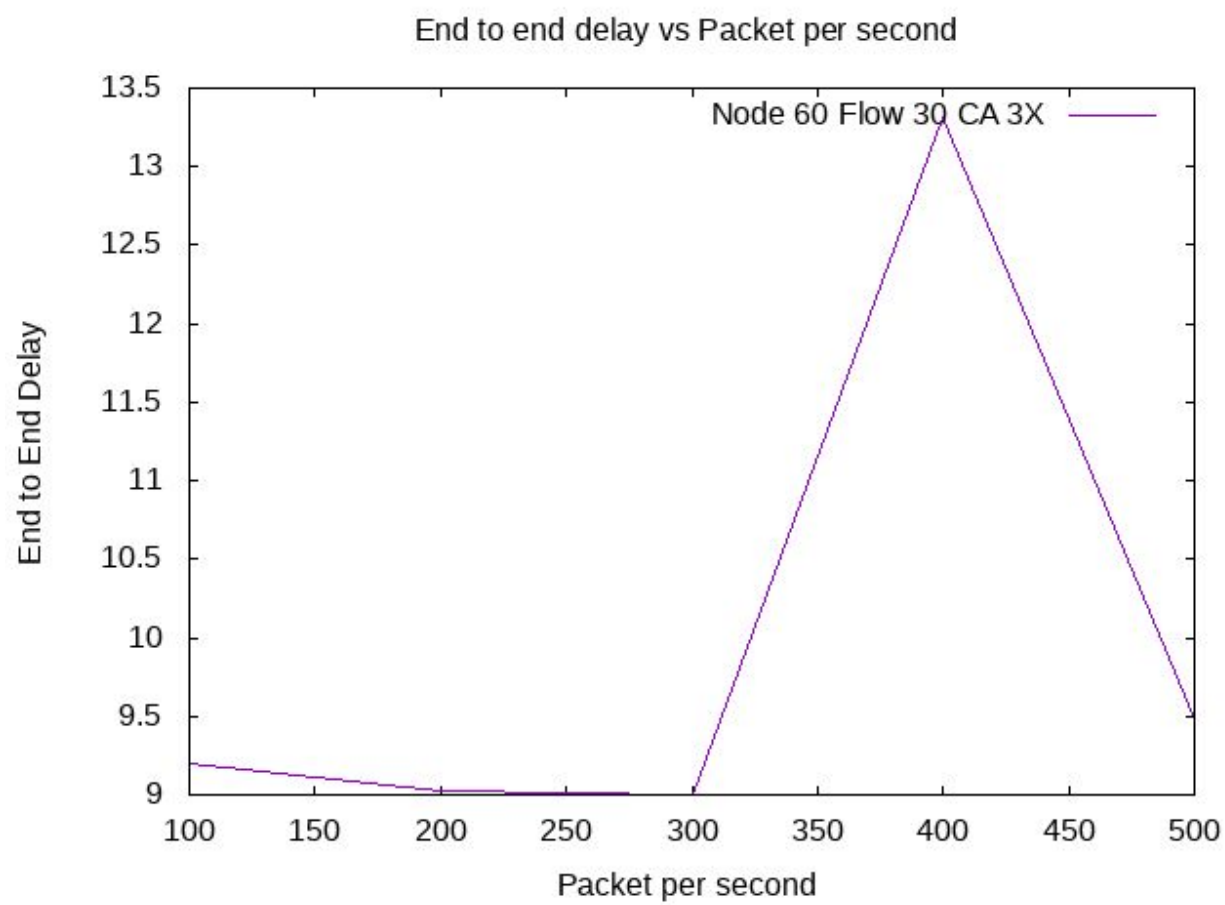


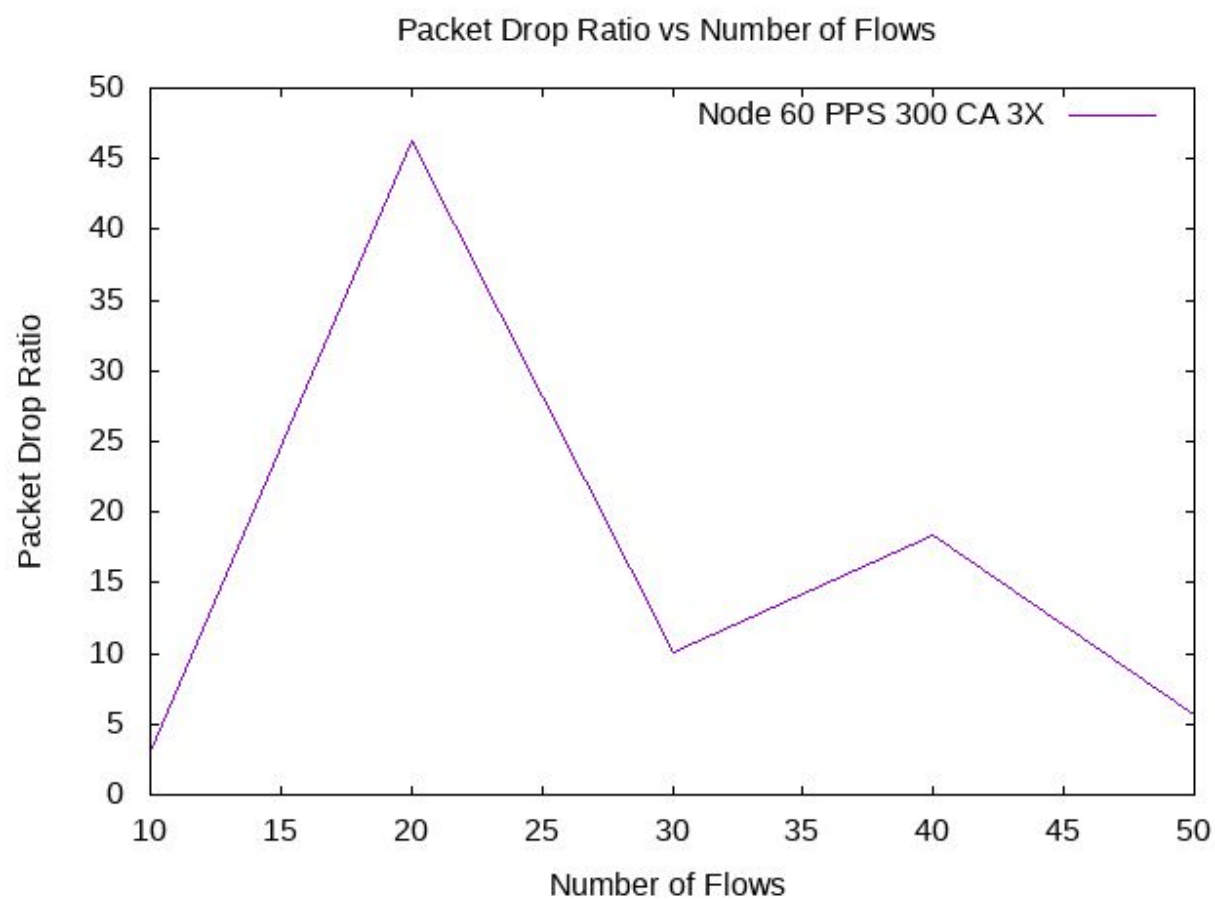




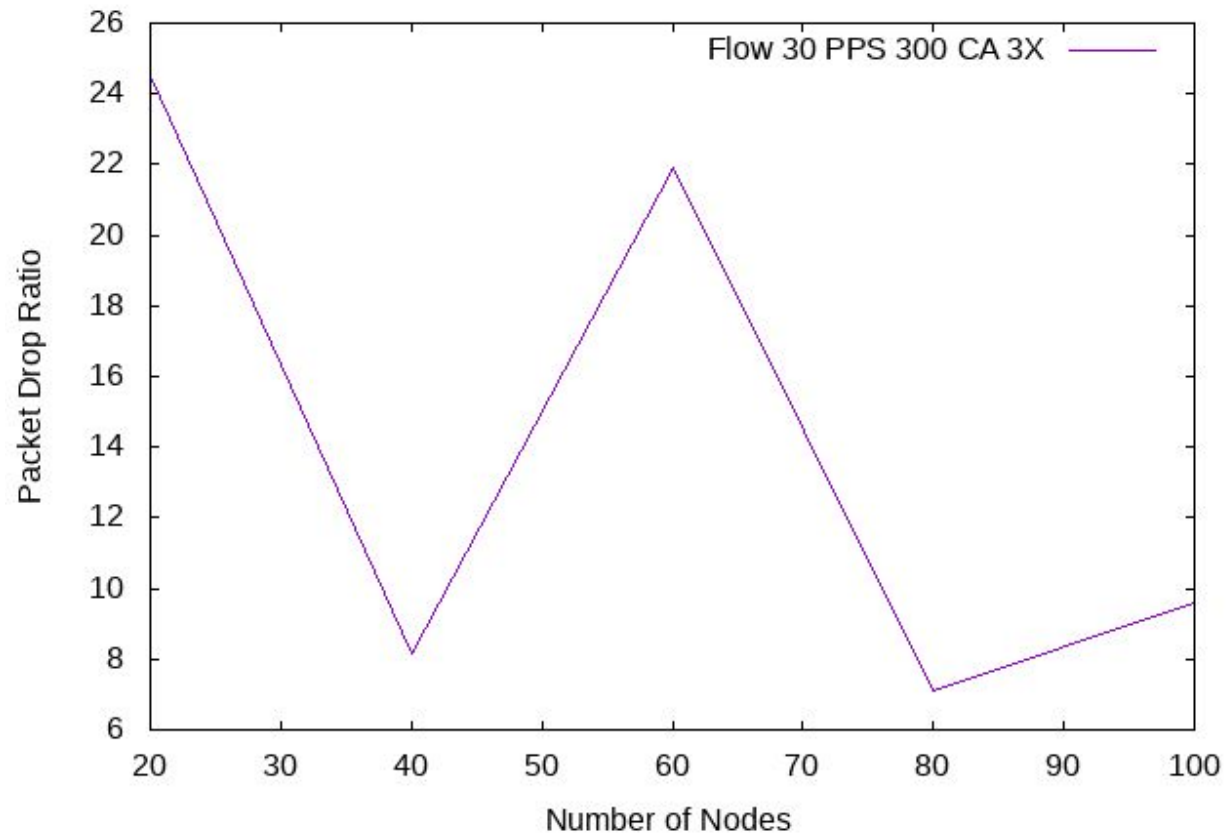


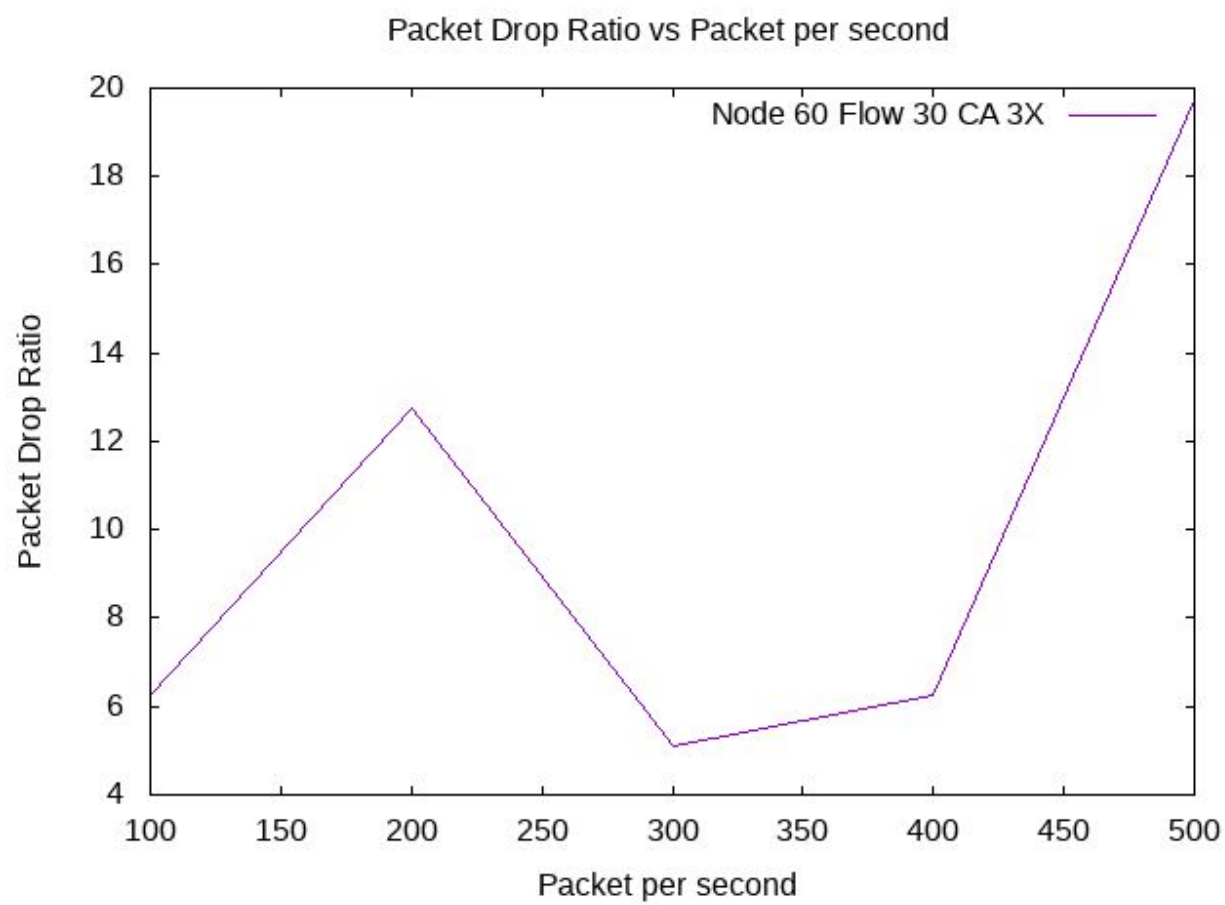




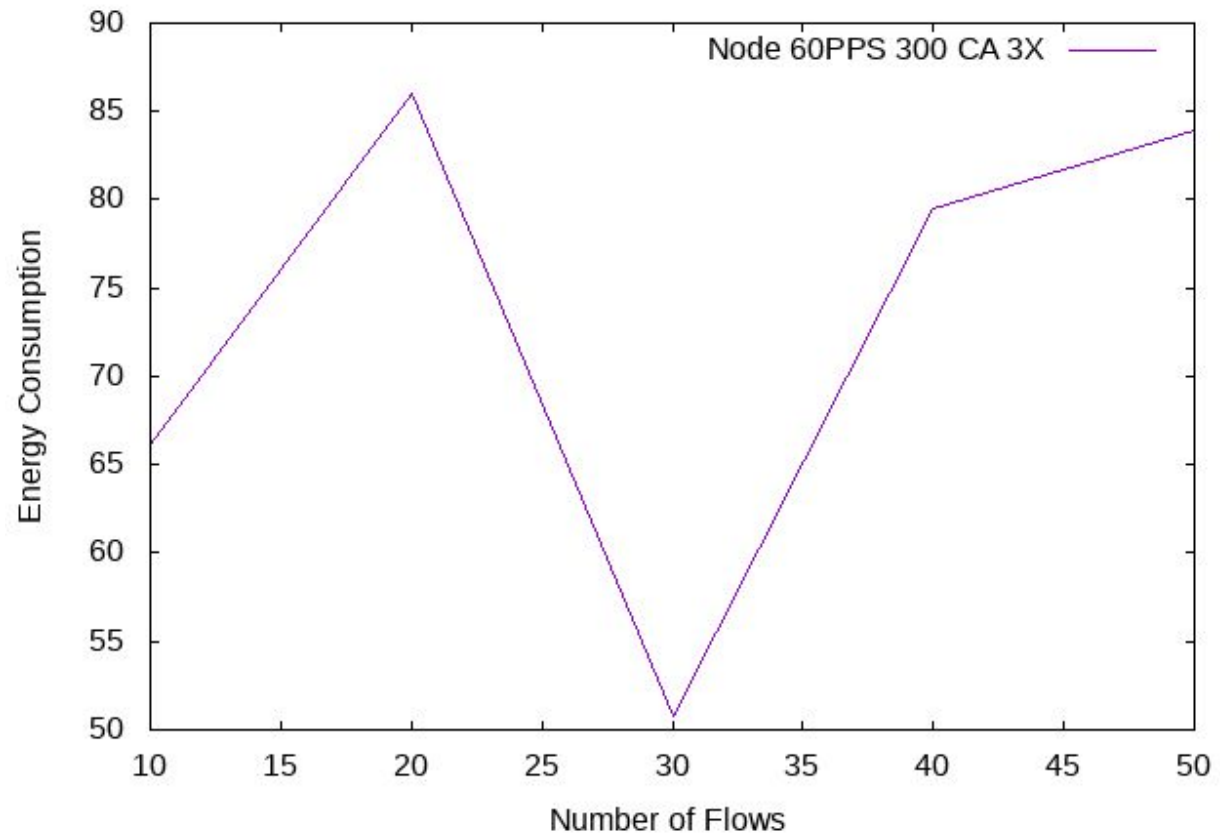


Packet Drop Ratio vs Number of Nodes

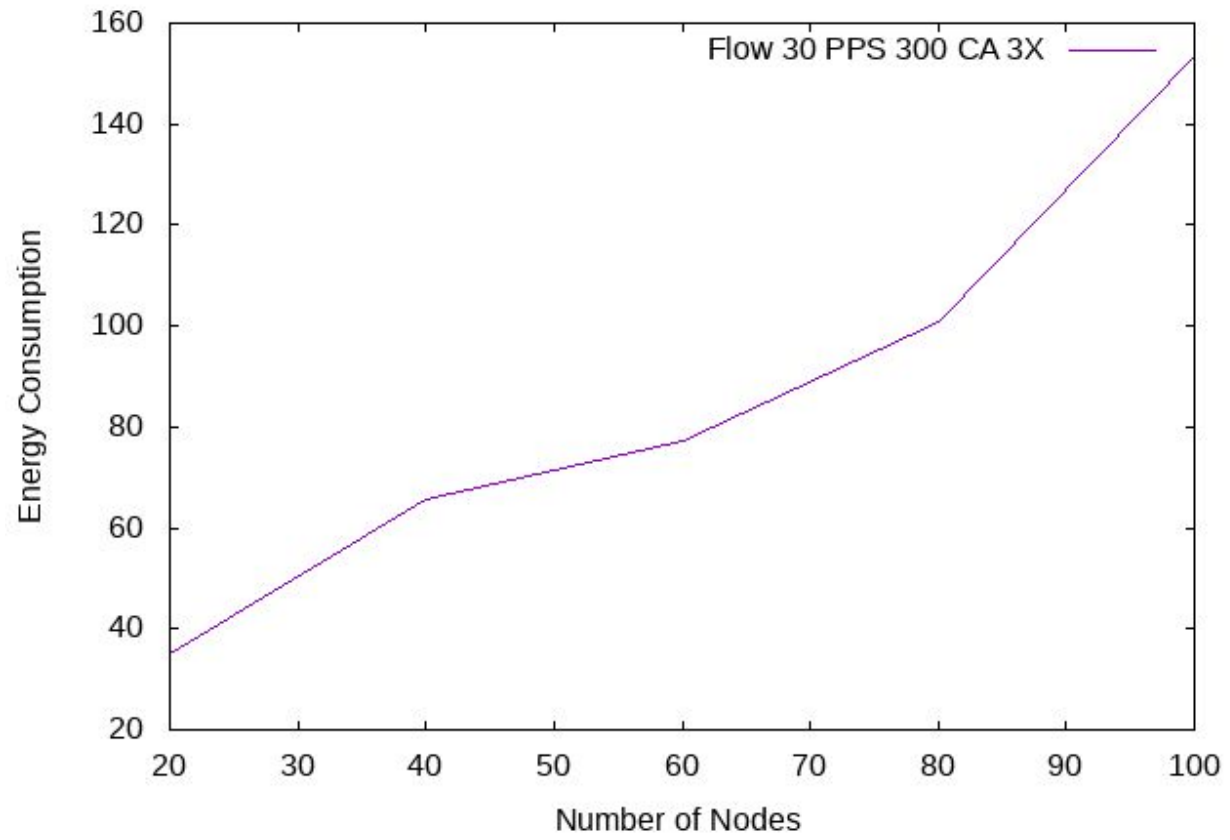




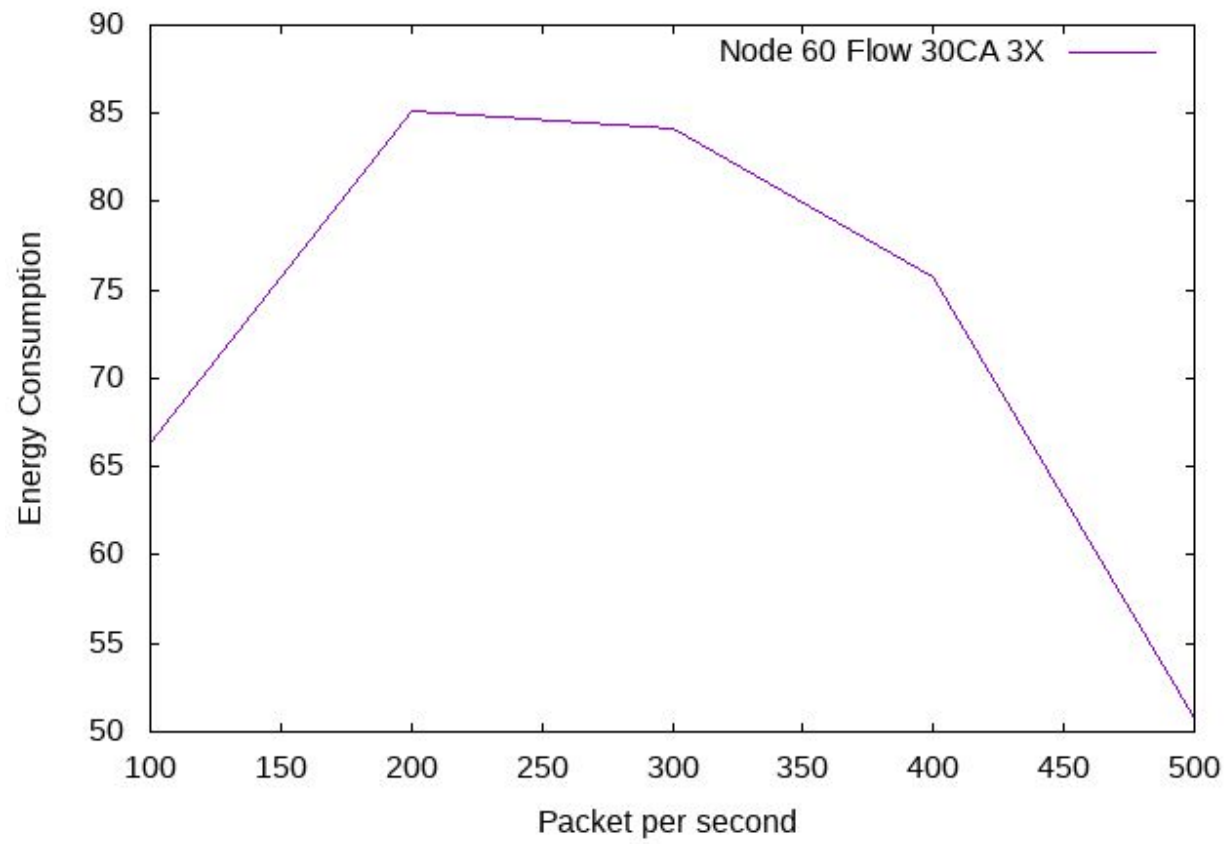
Energy Consumption vs Number of Flows

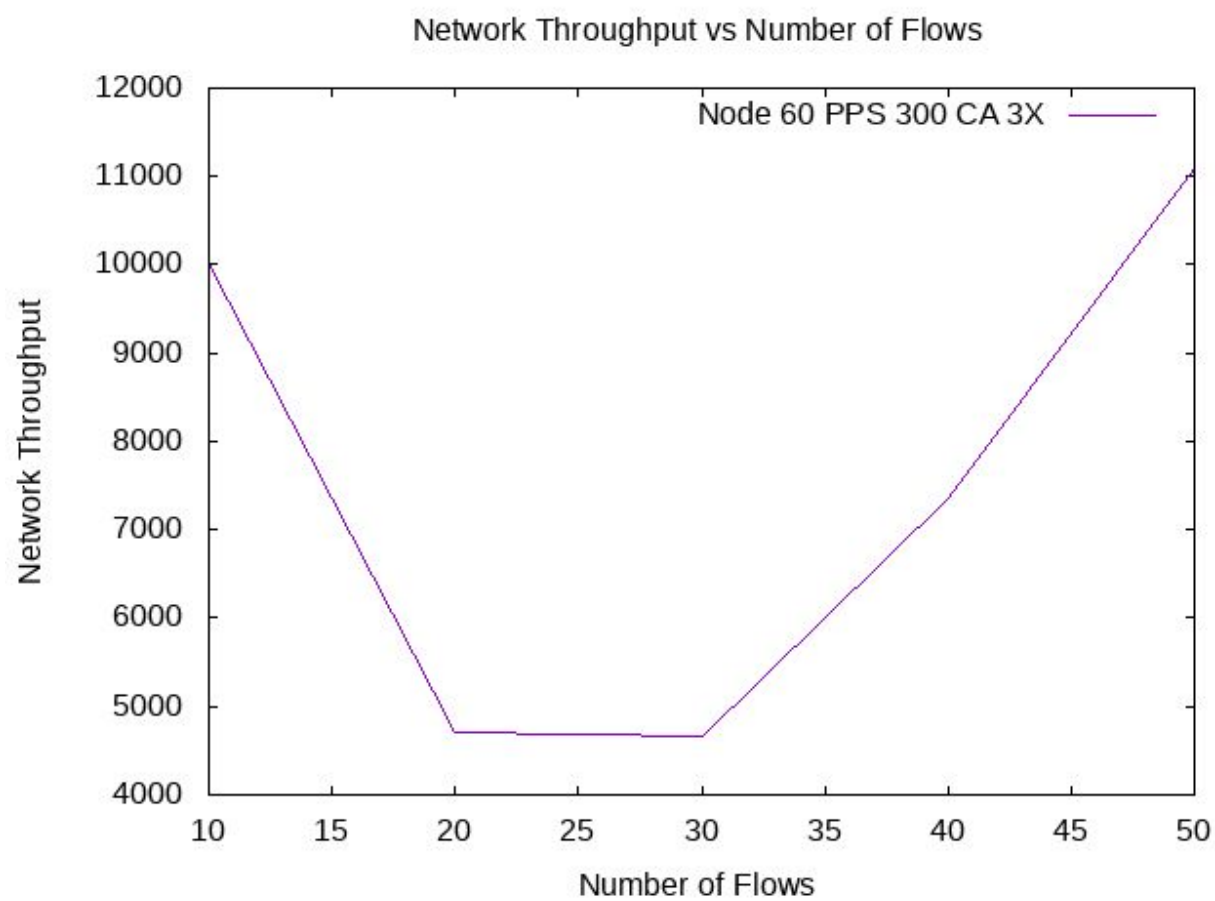


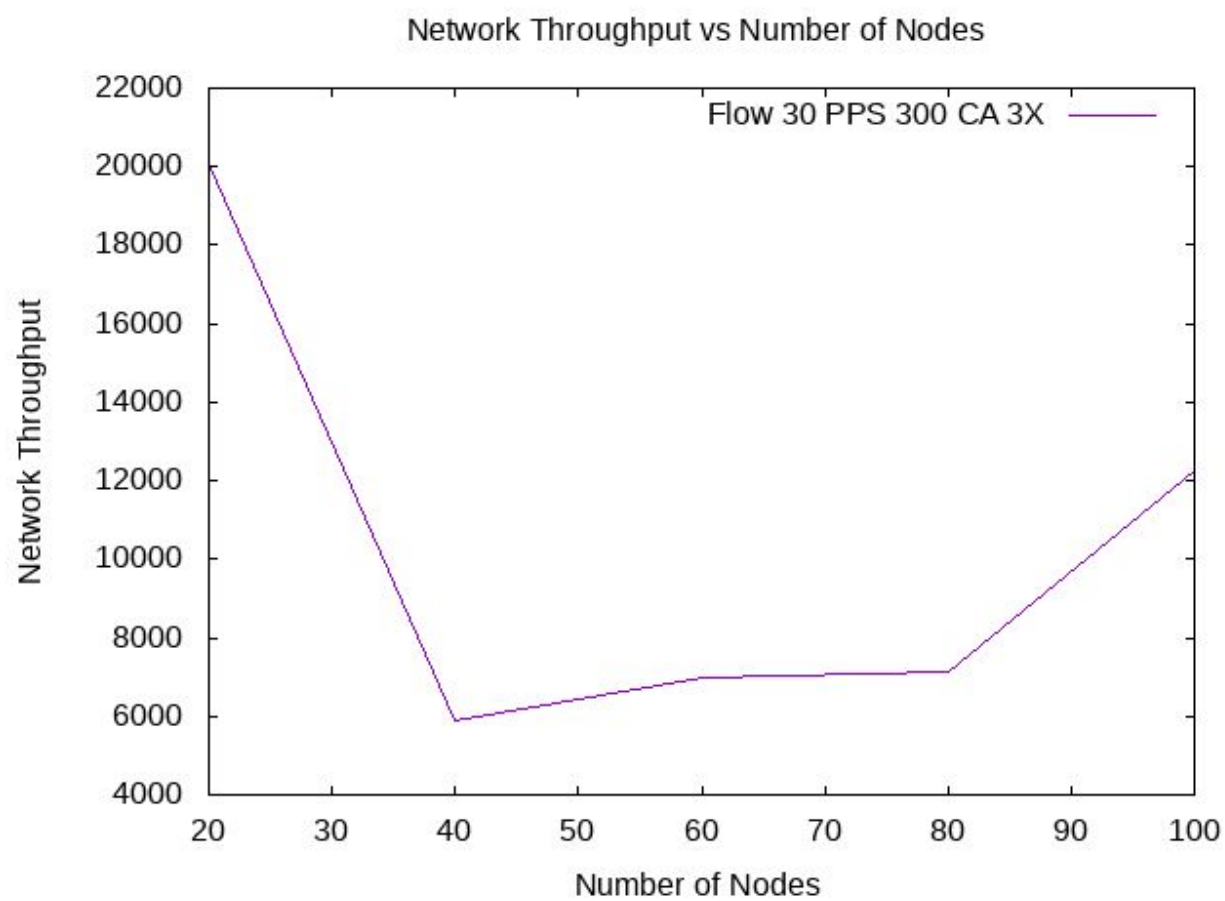
Energy Consumption vs Number of Nodes

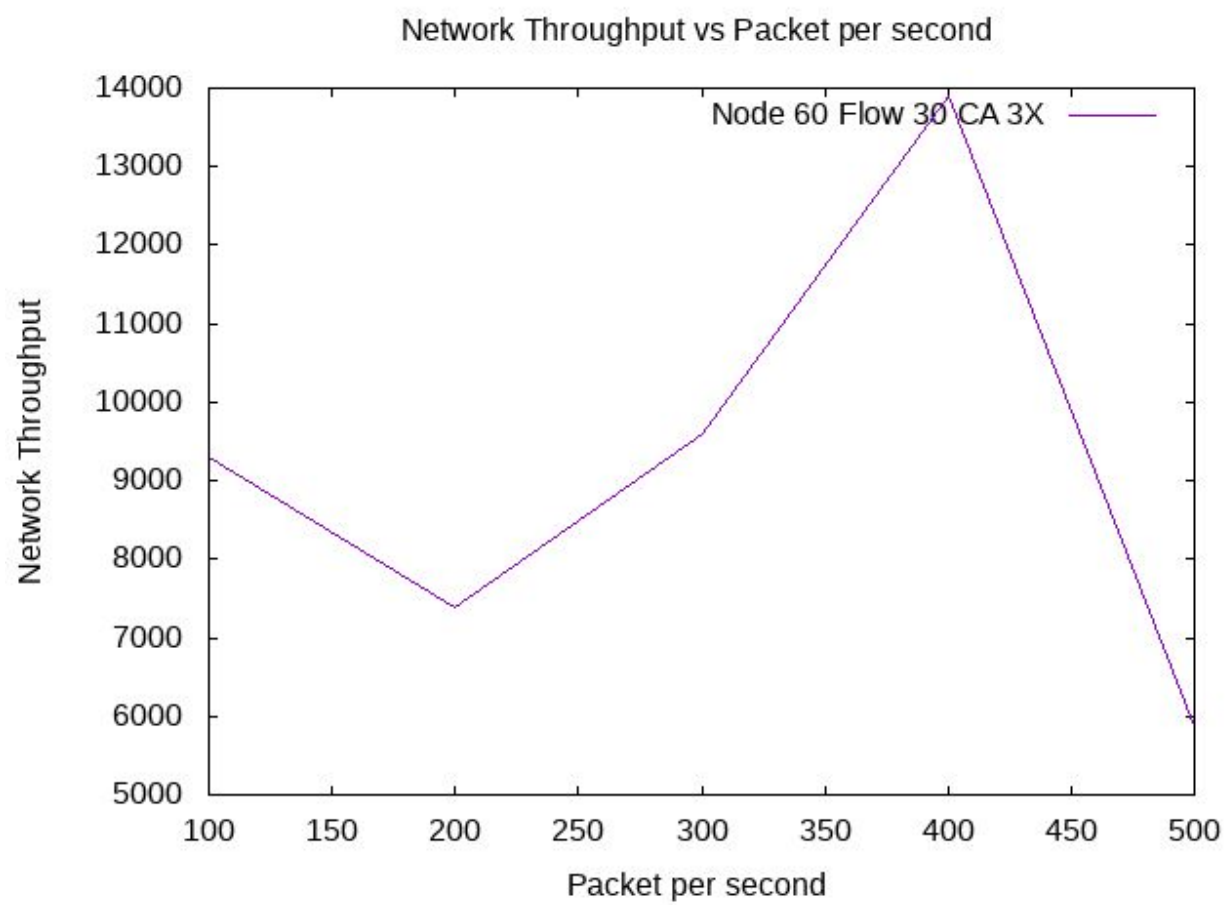


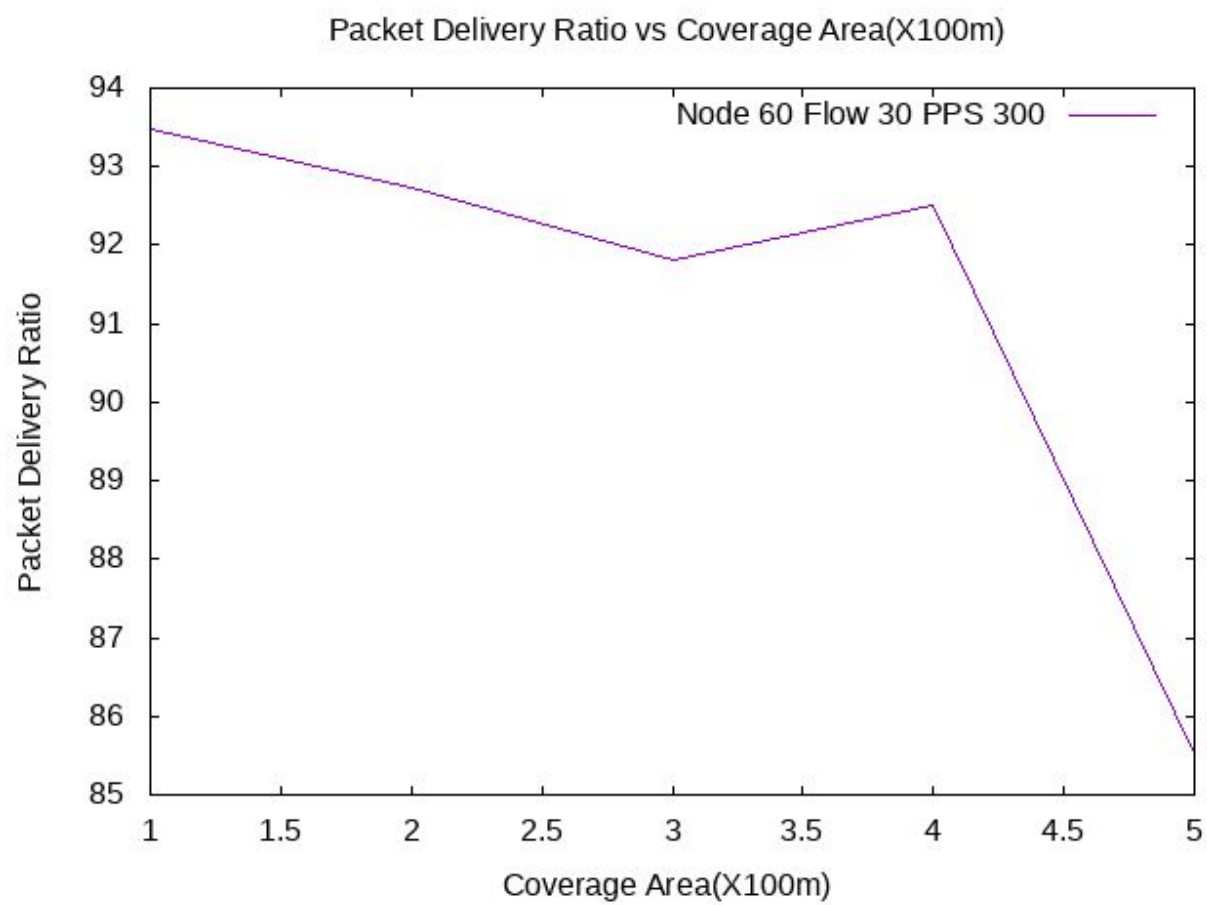
Energy Consumption vs Packet per second

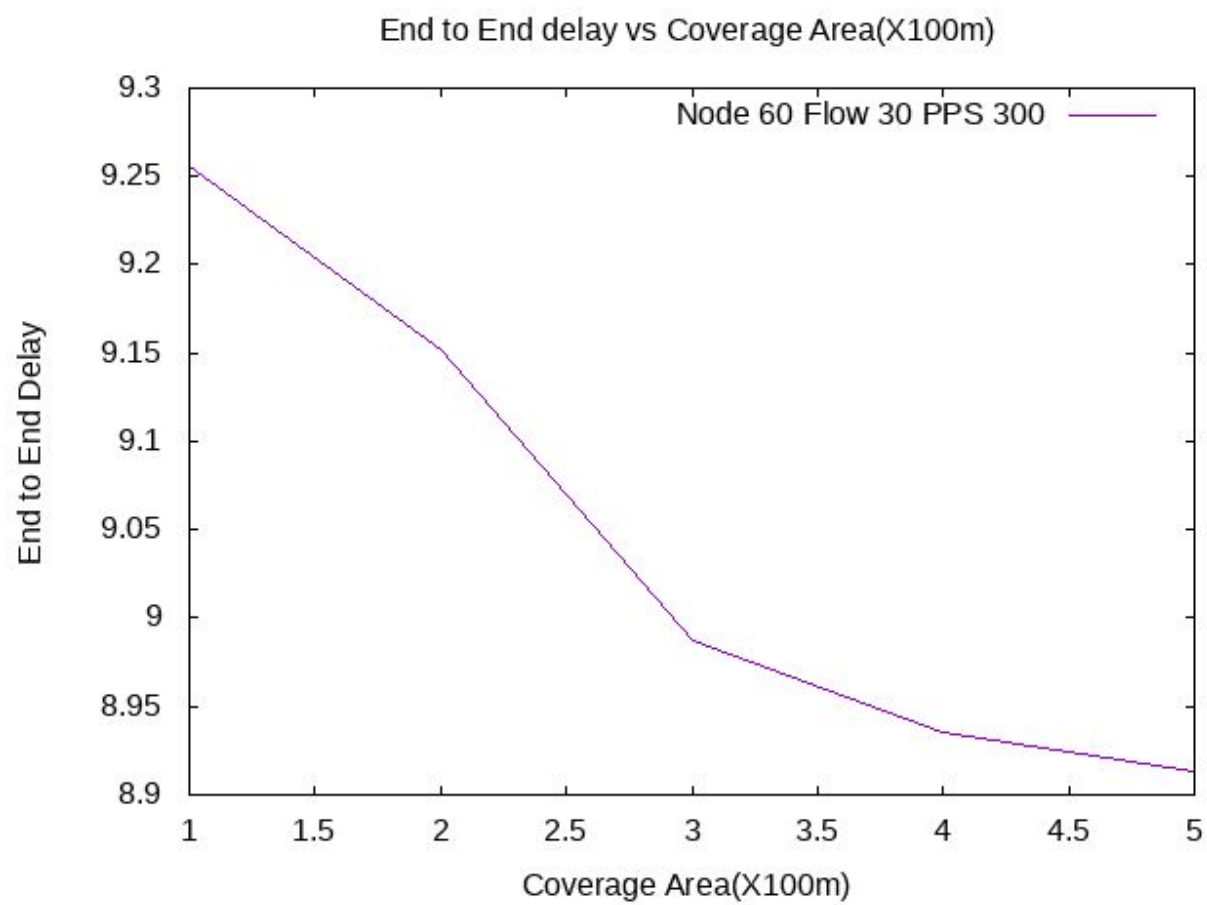


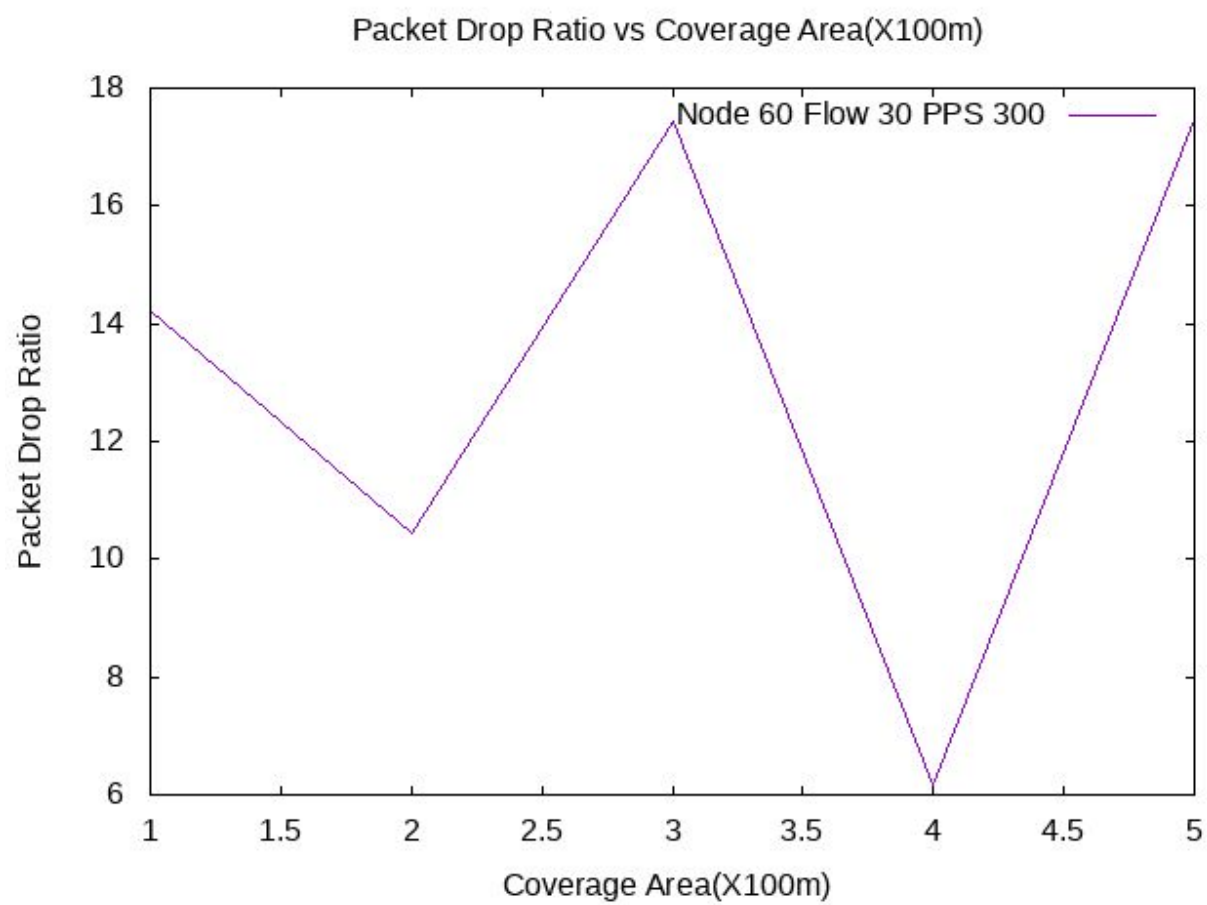


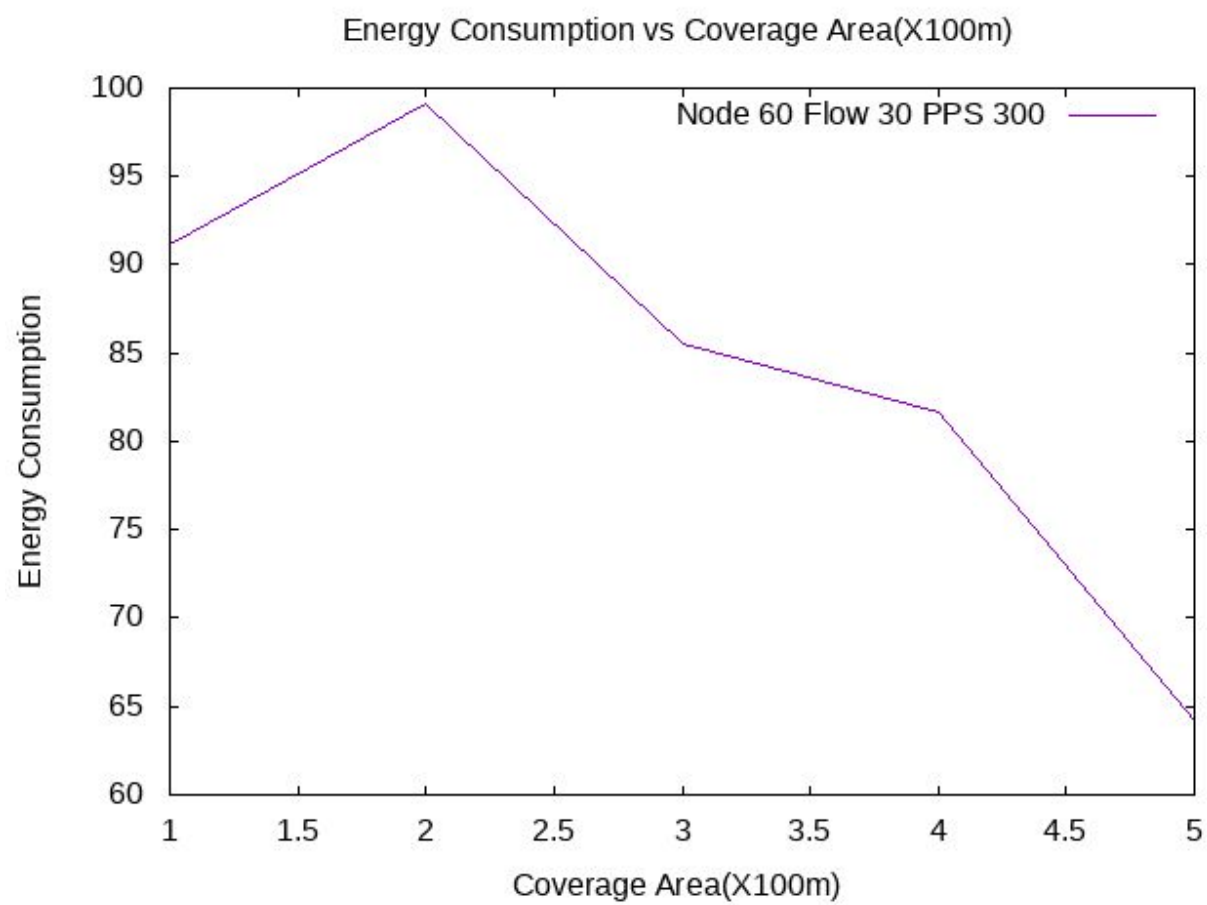


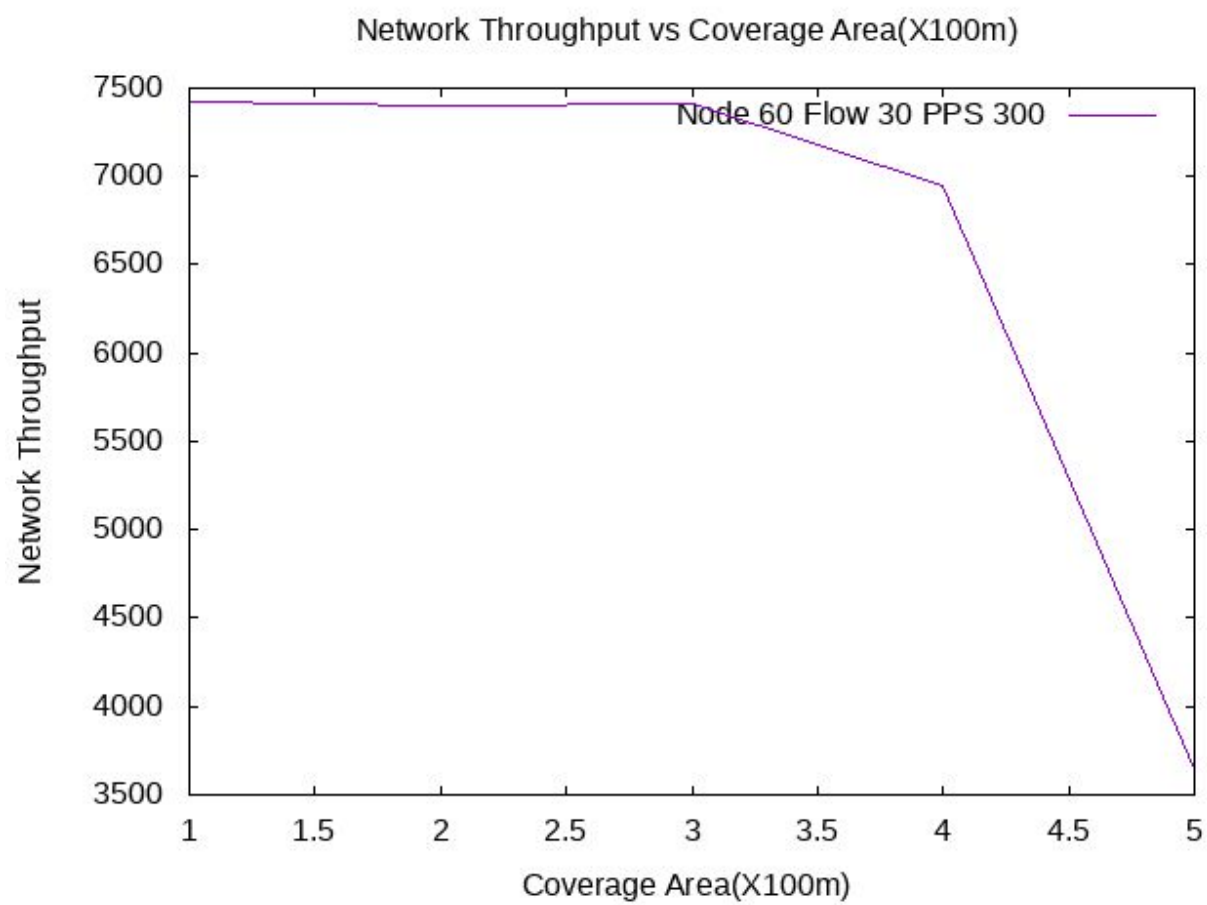






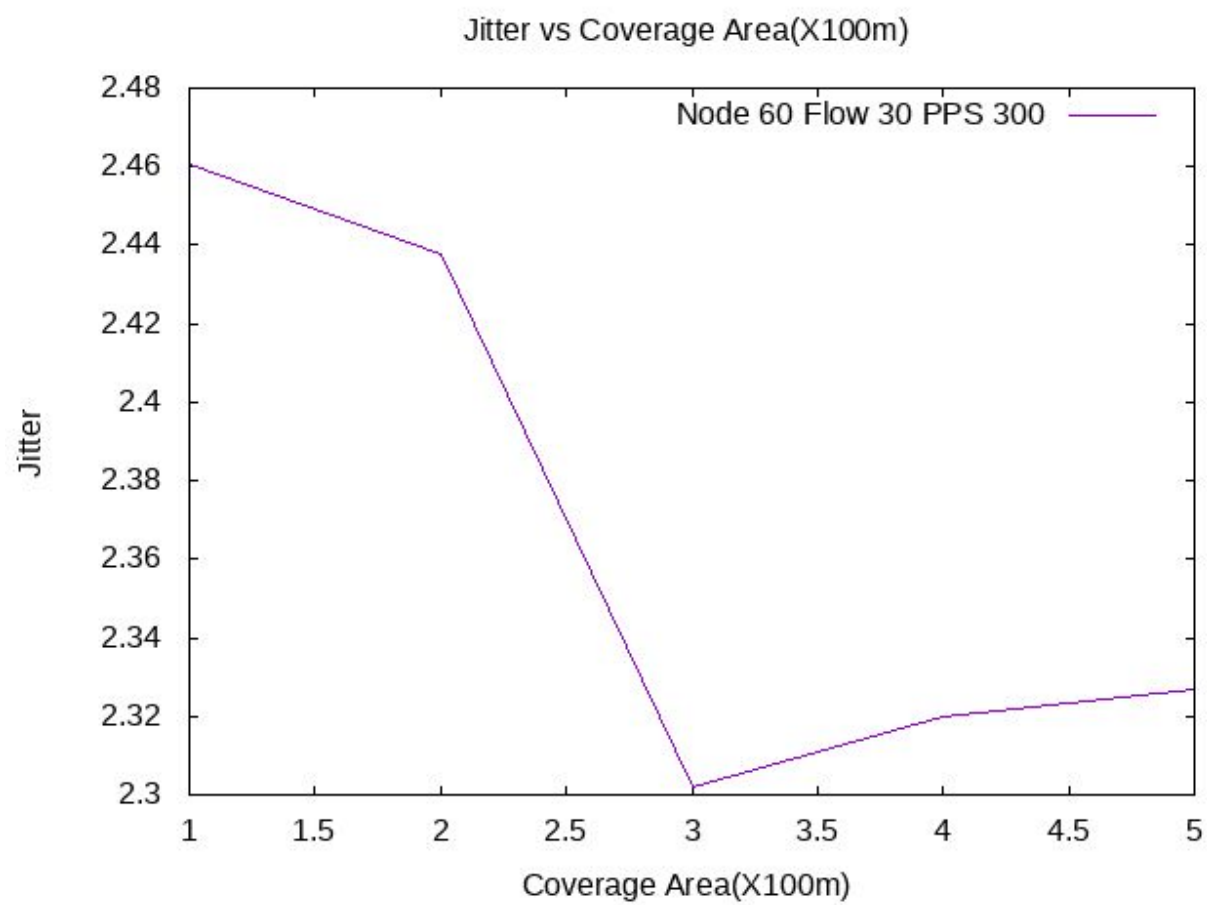


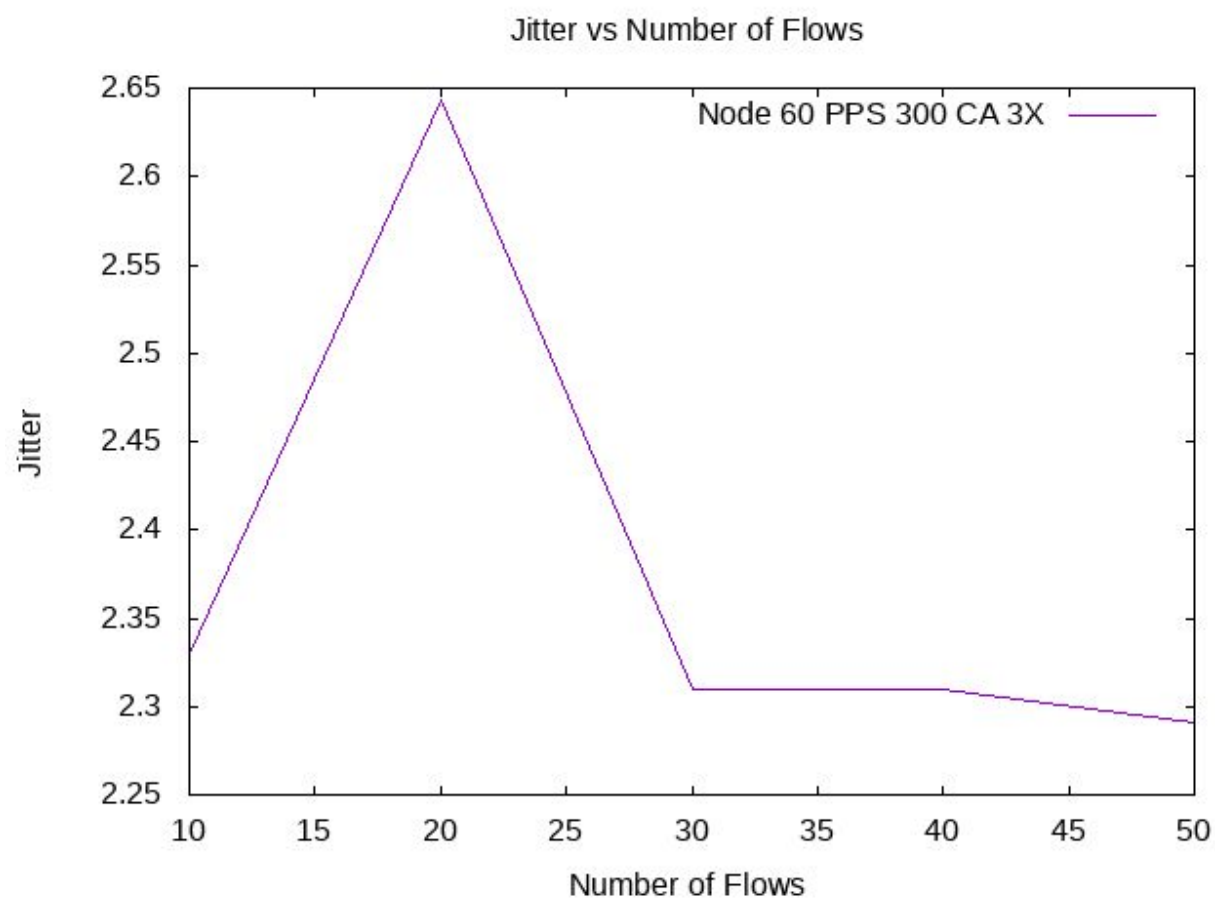


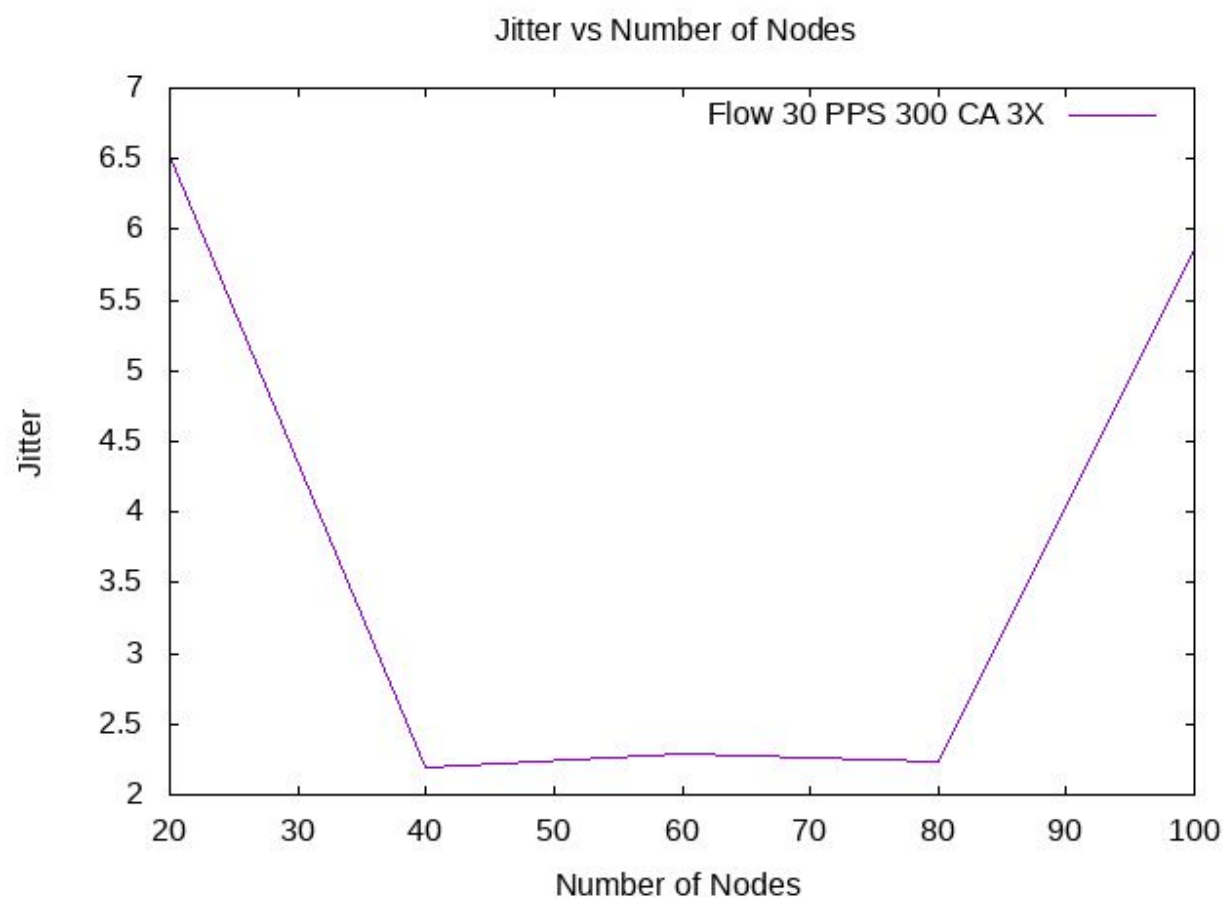


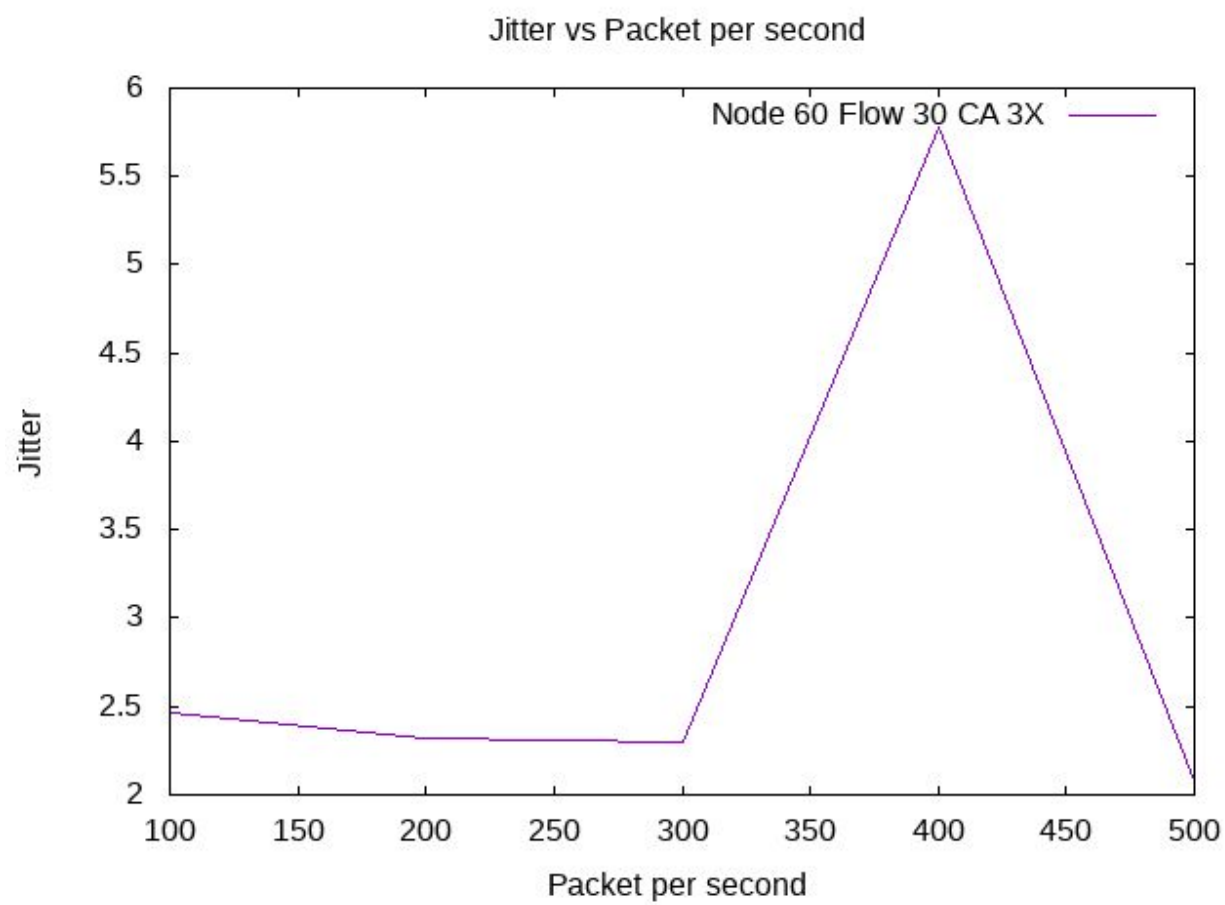
802.15.4

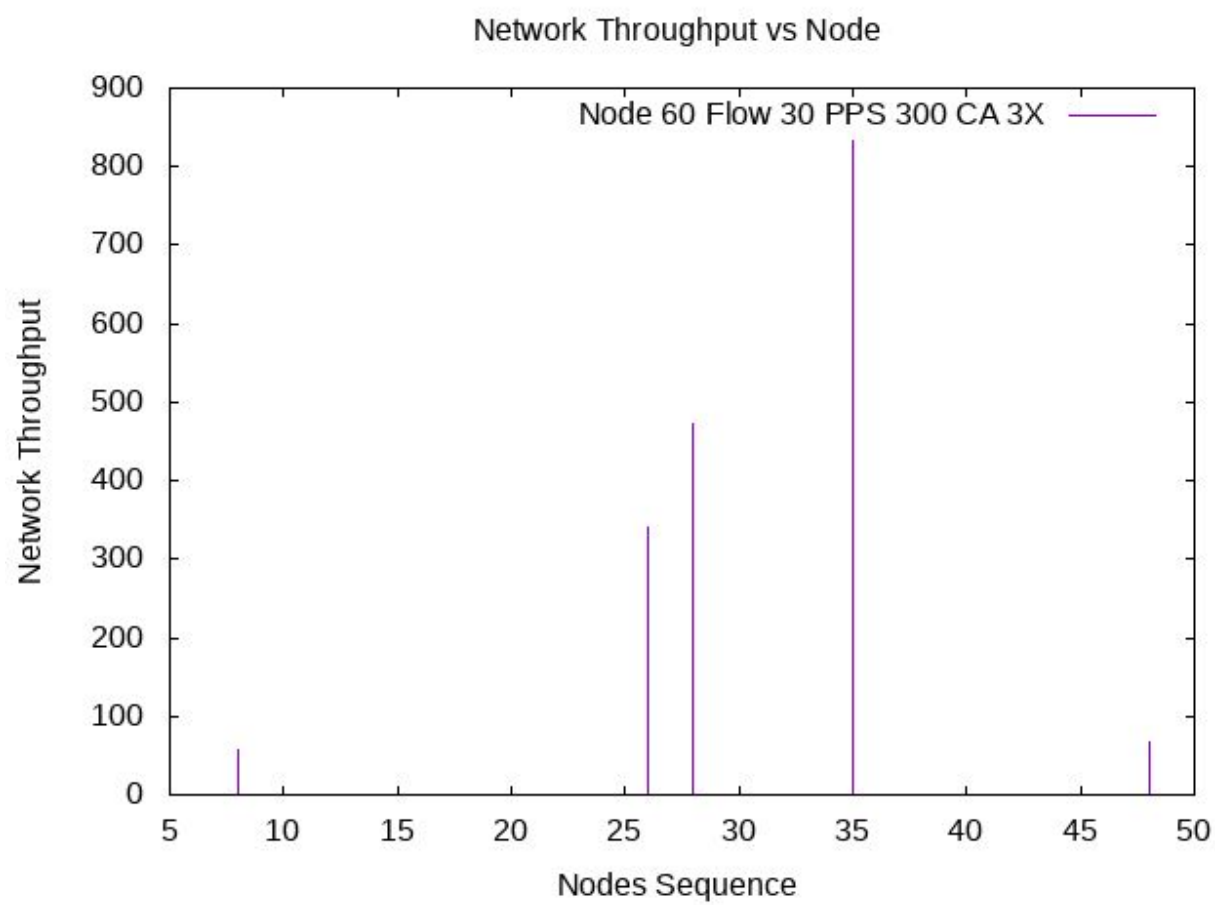
(Bonus Metrics)







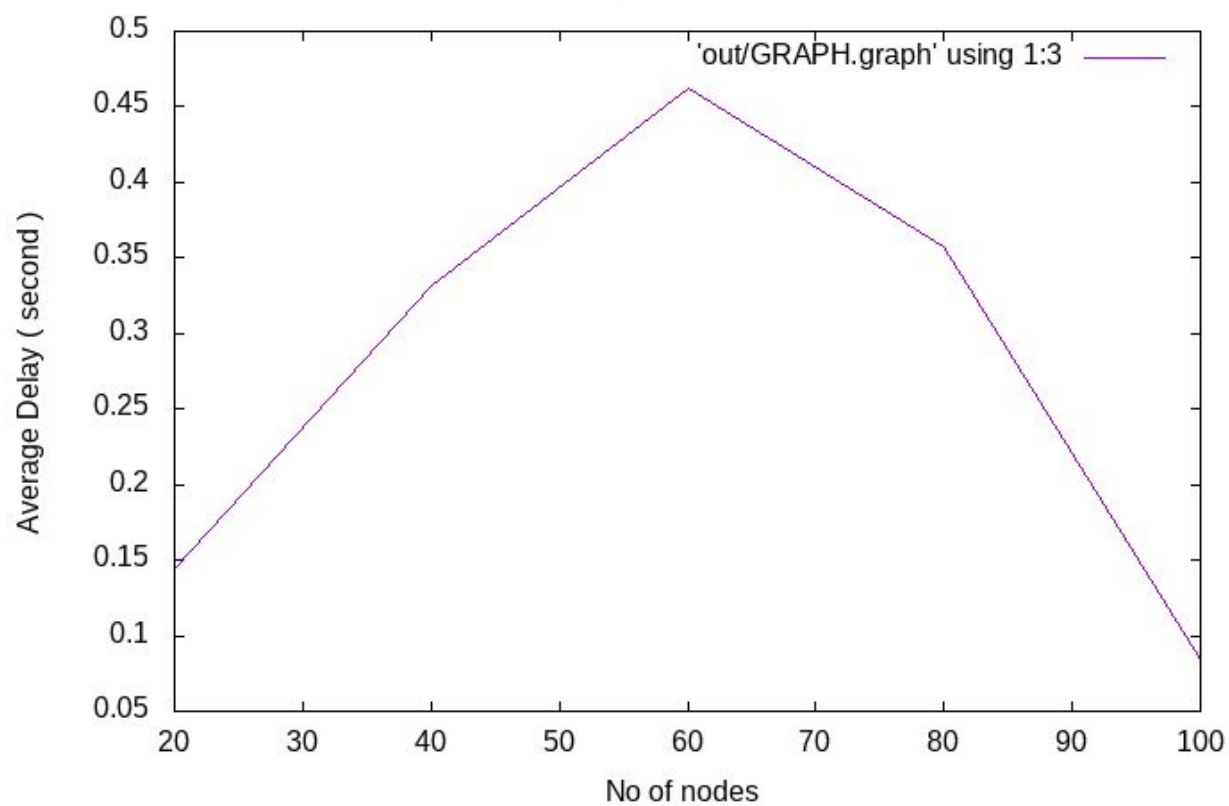




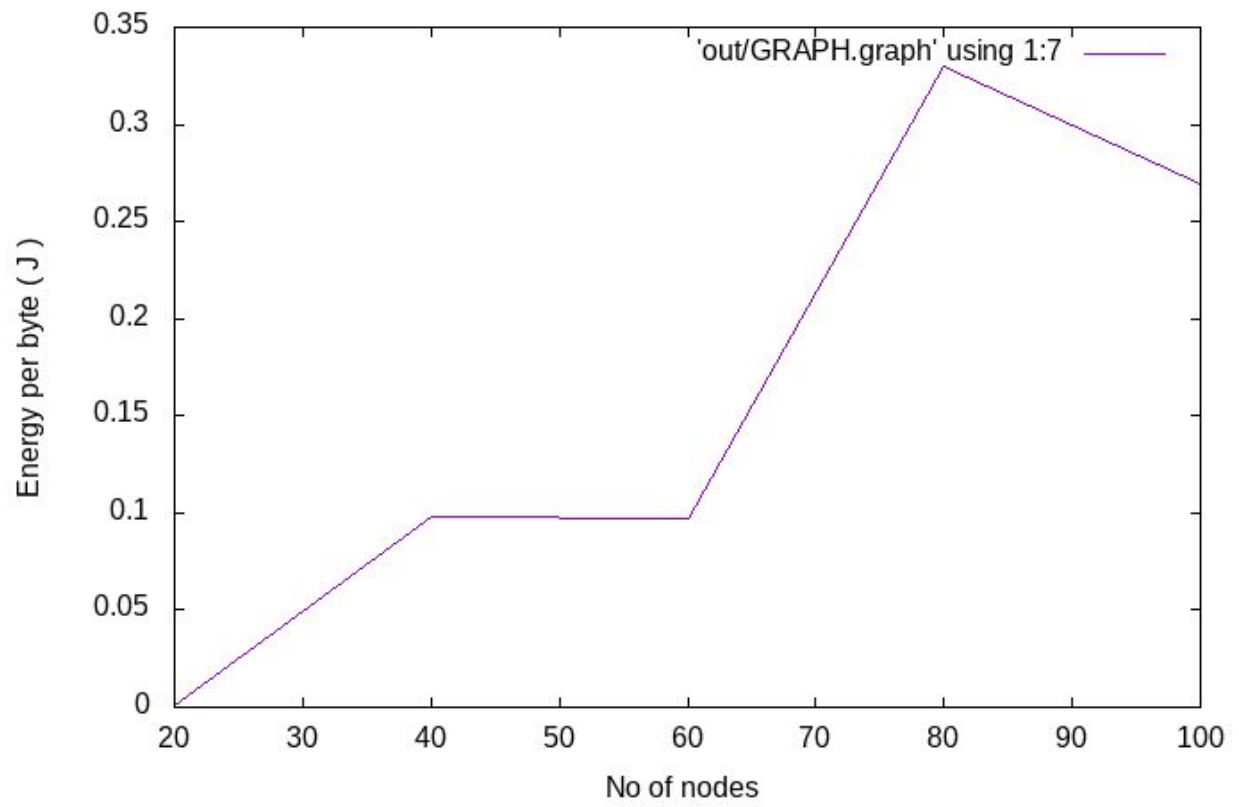
802.15.4

(Modified)

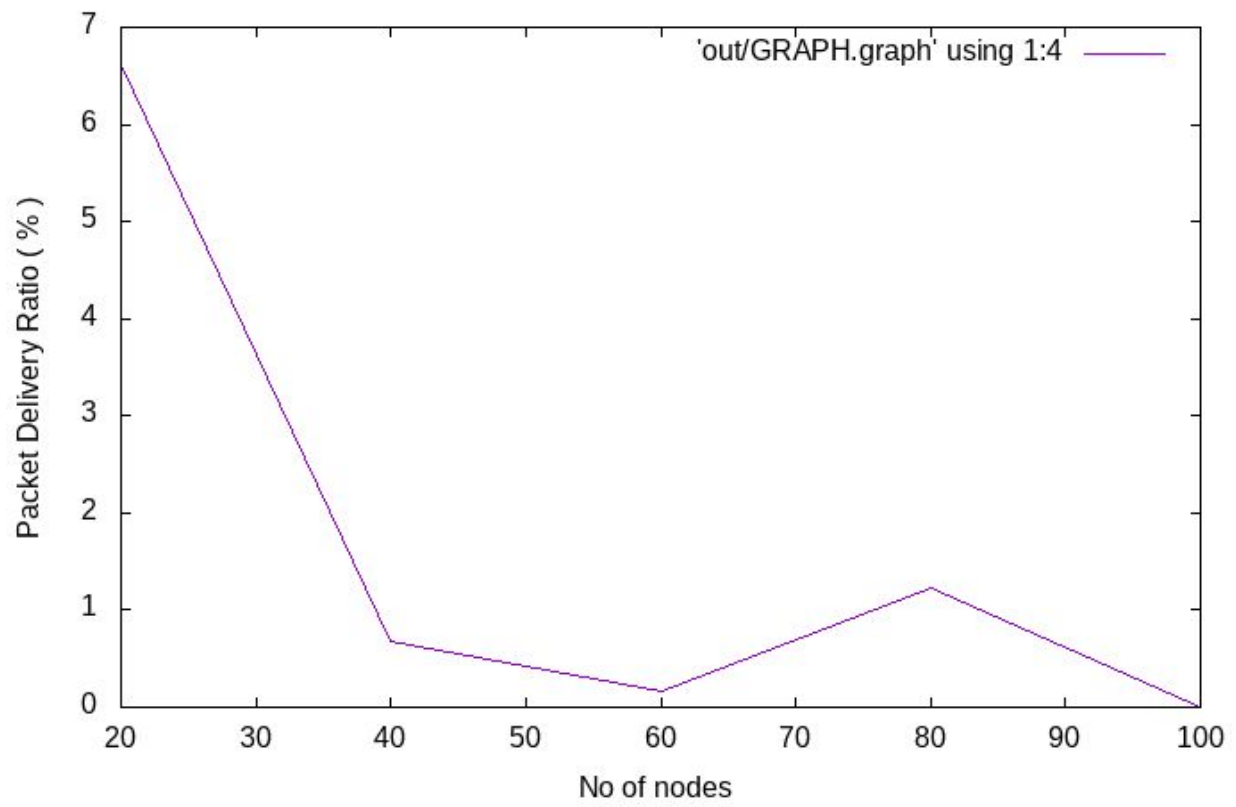
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs No of nodes



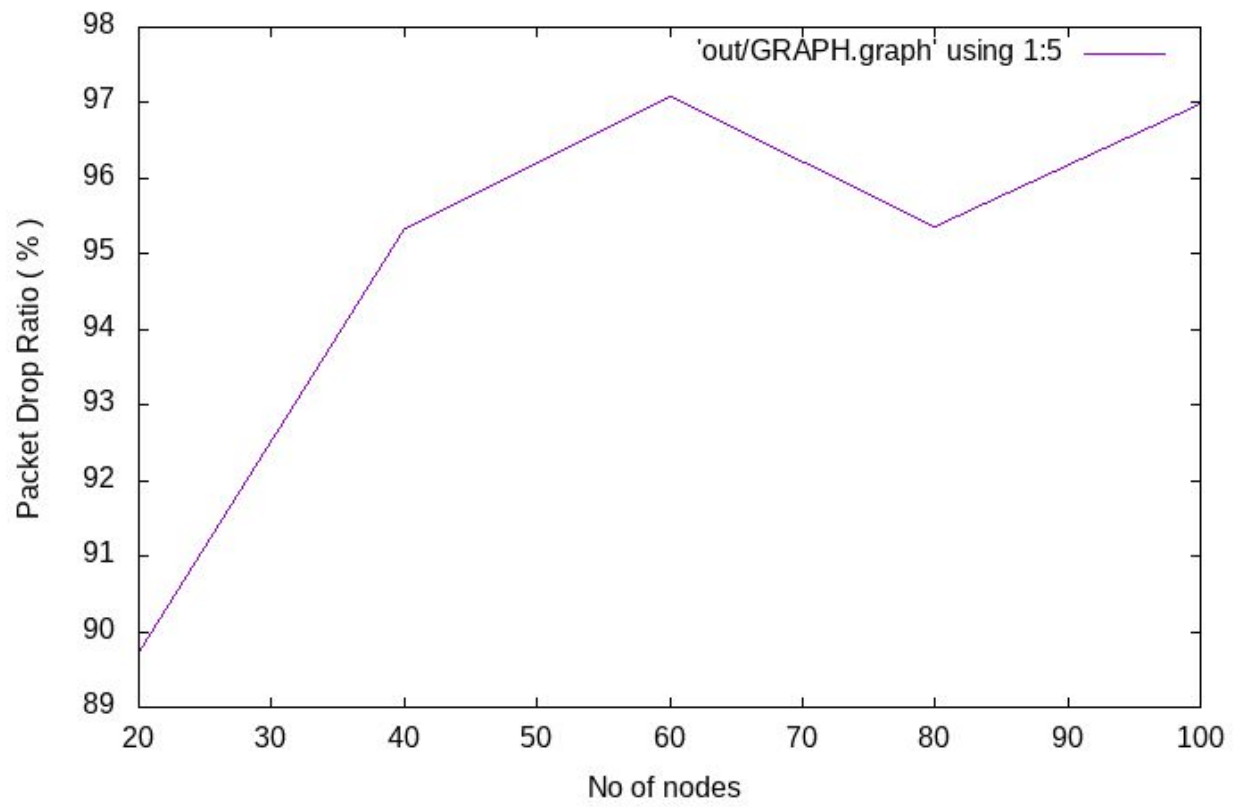
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs No of nodes



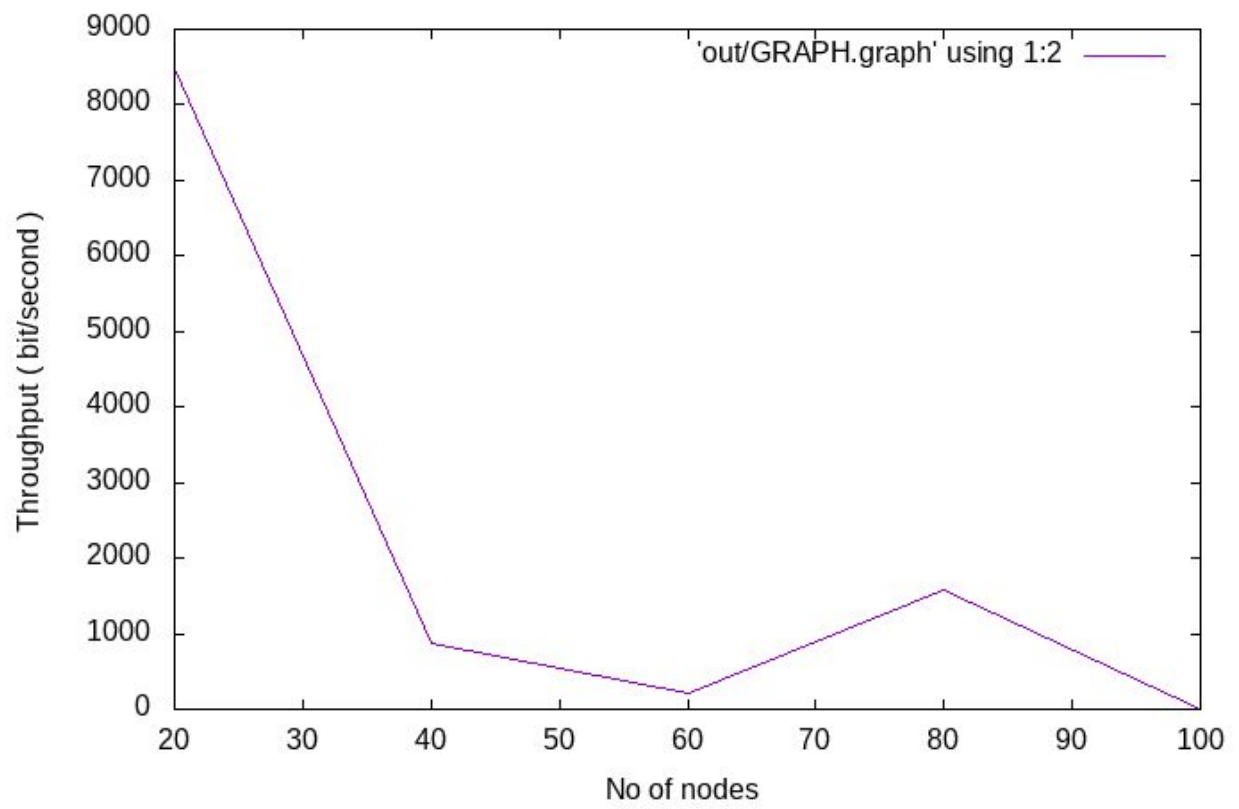
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of nodes



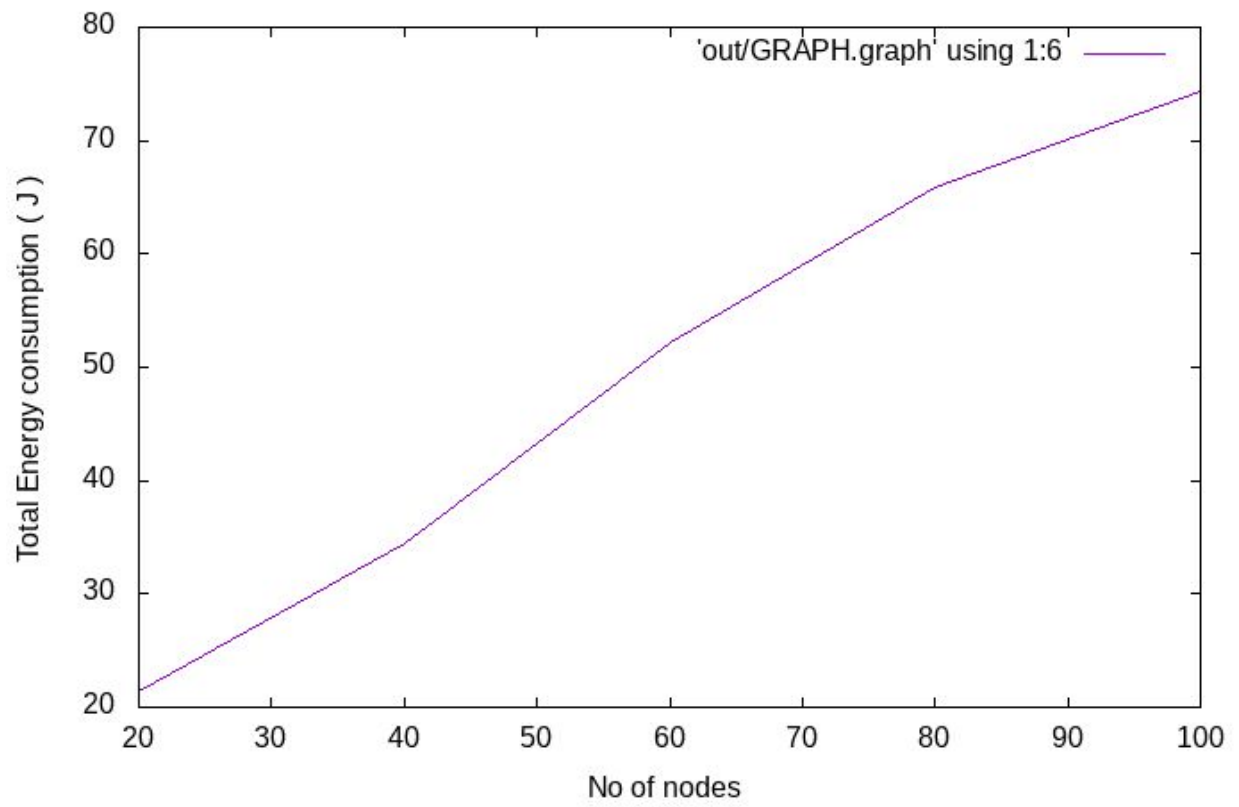
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes



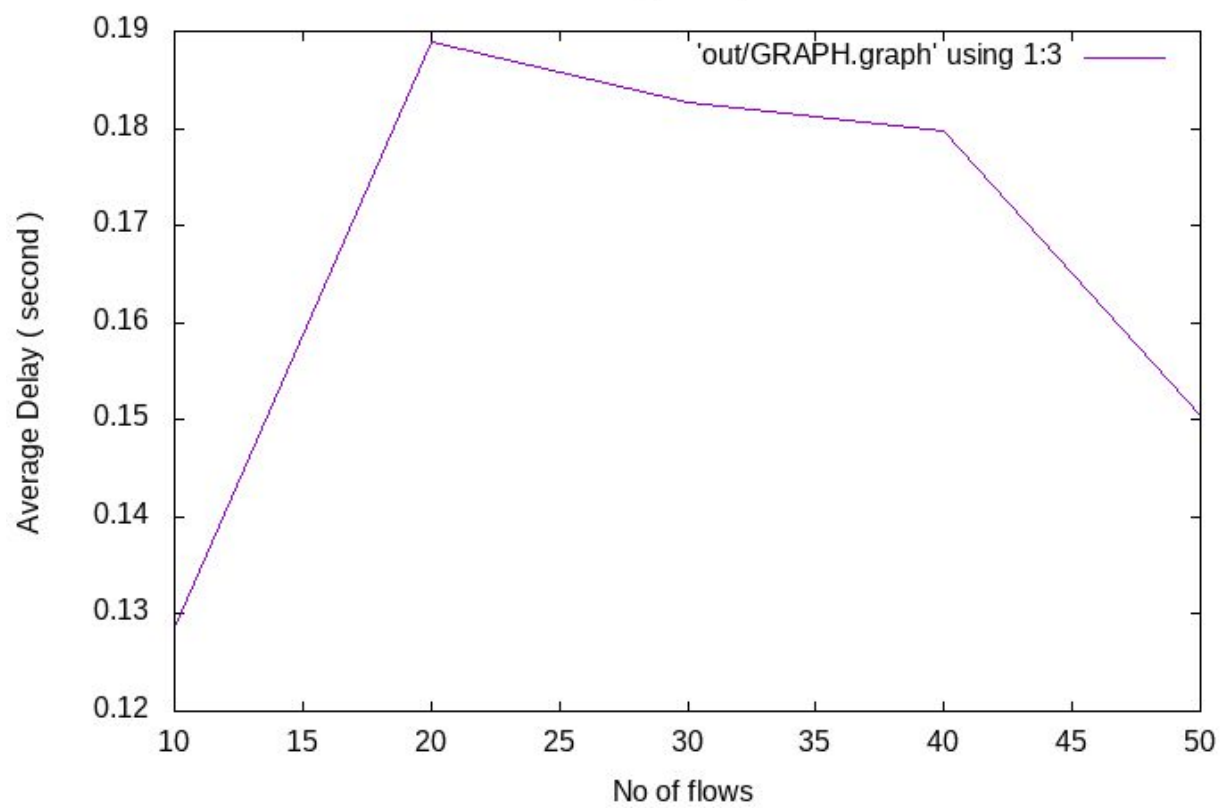
802.15.4 : Throughput vs No of nodes



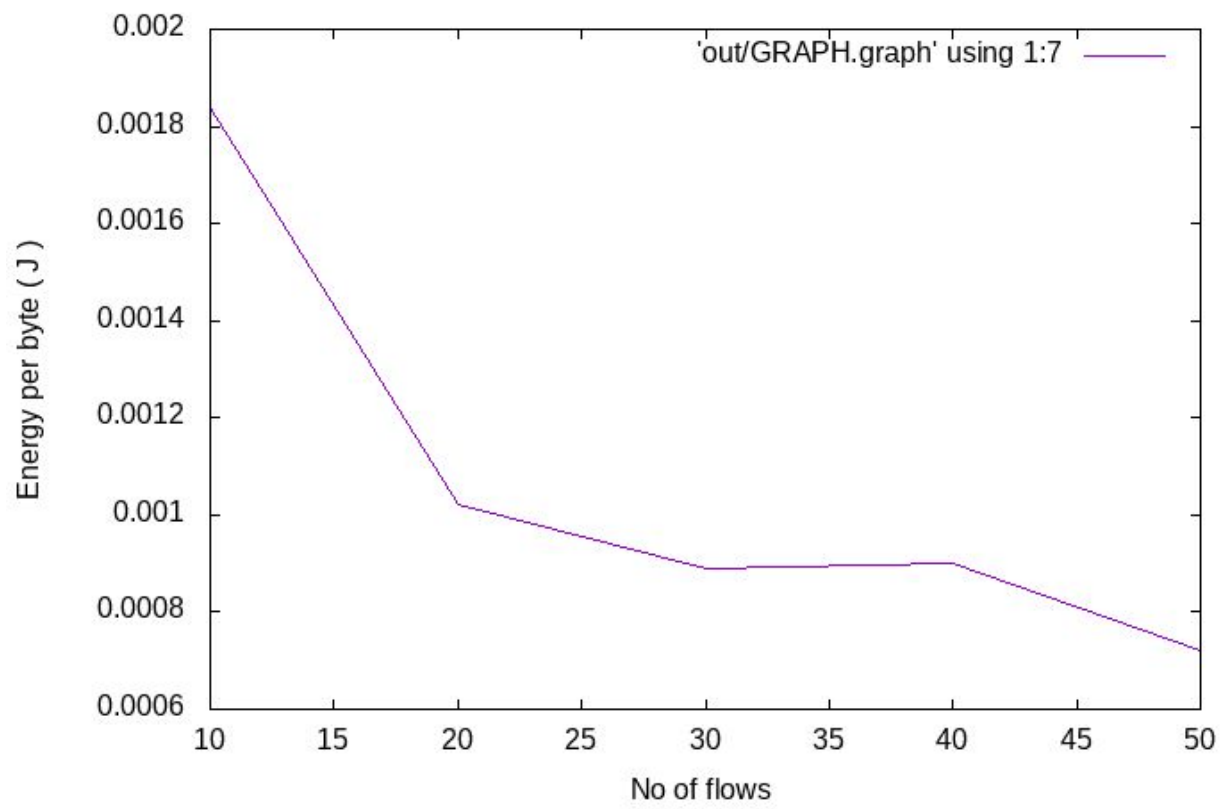
802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs No of nodes



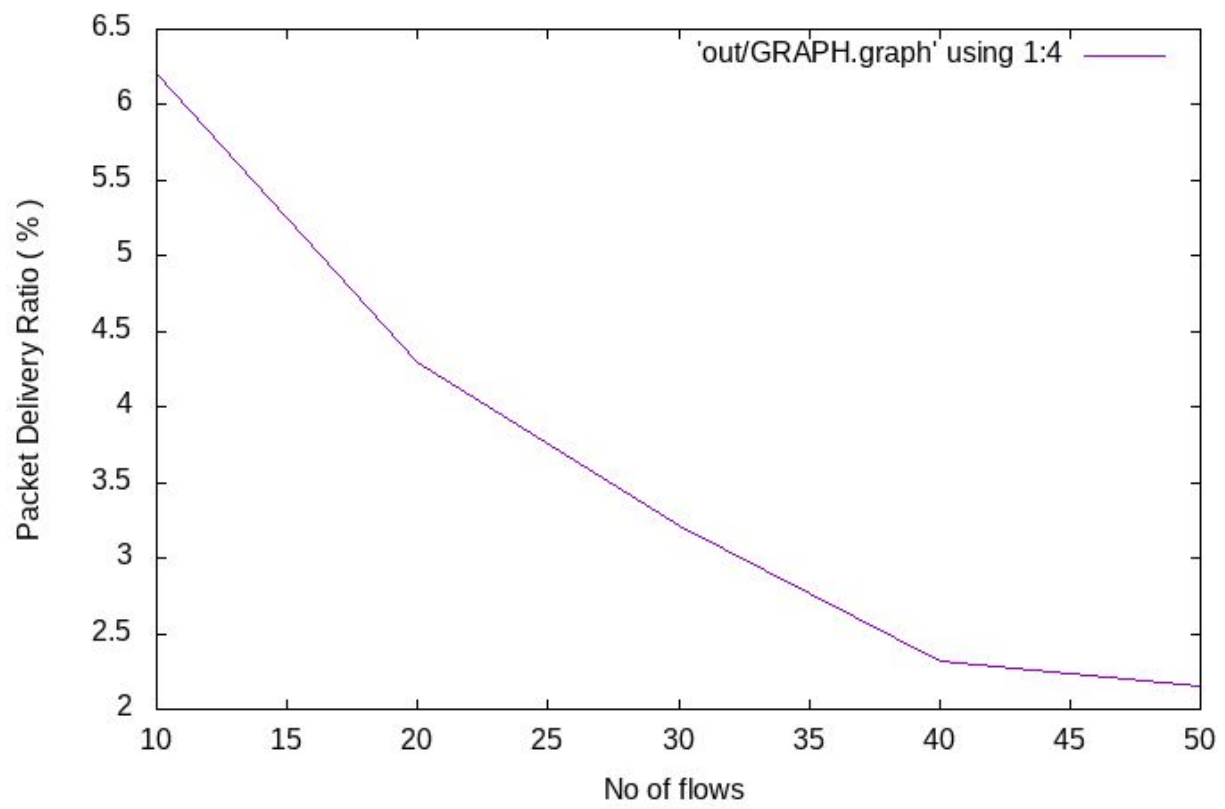
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs No of flows



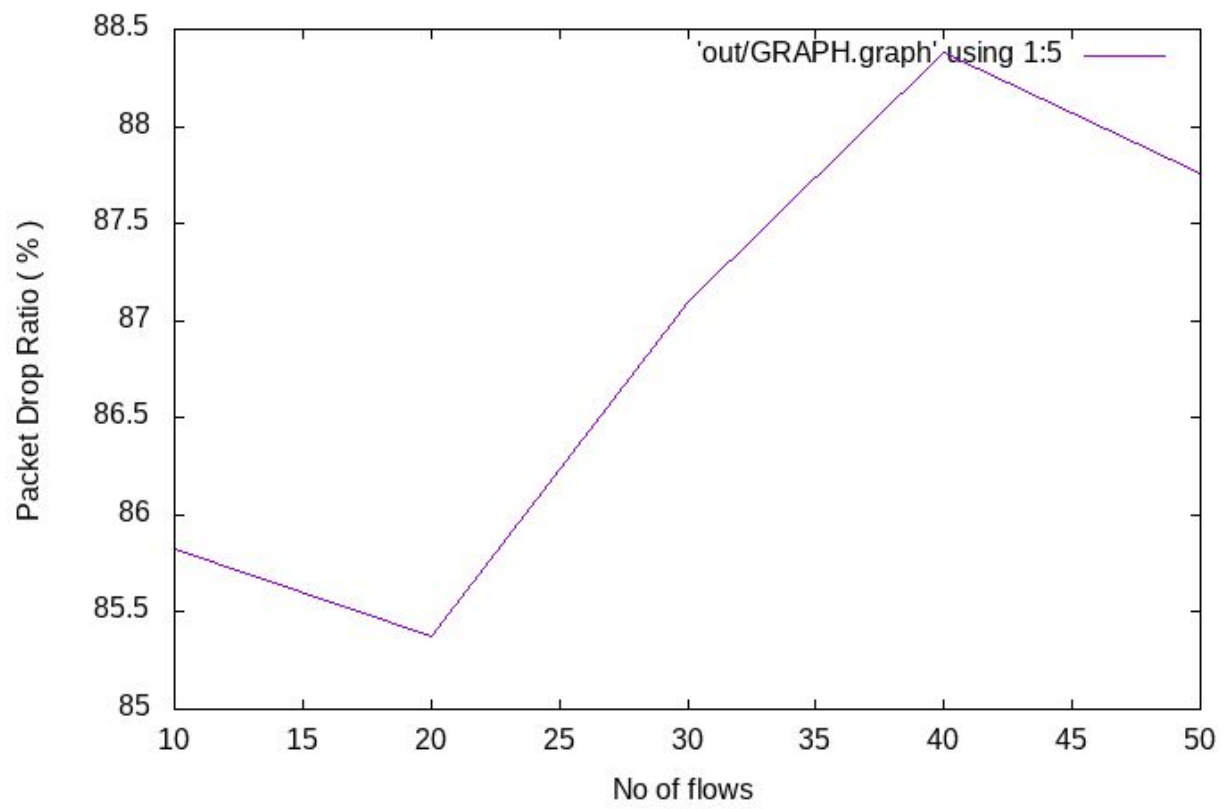
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs No of flows



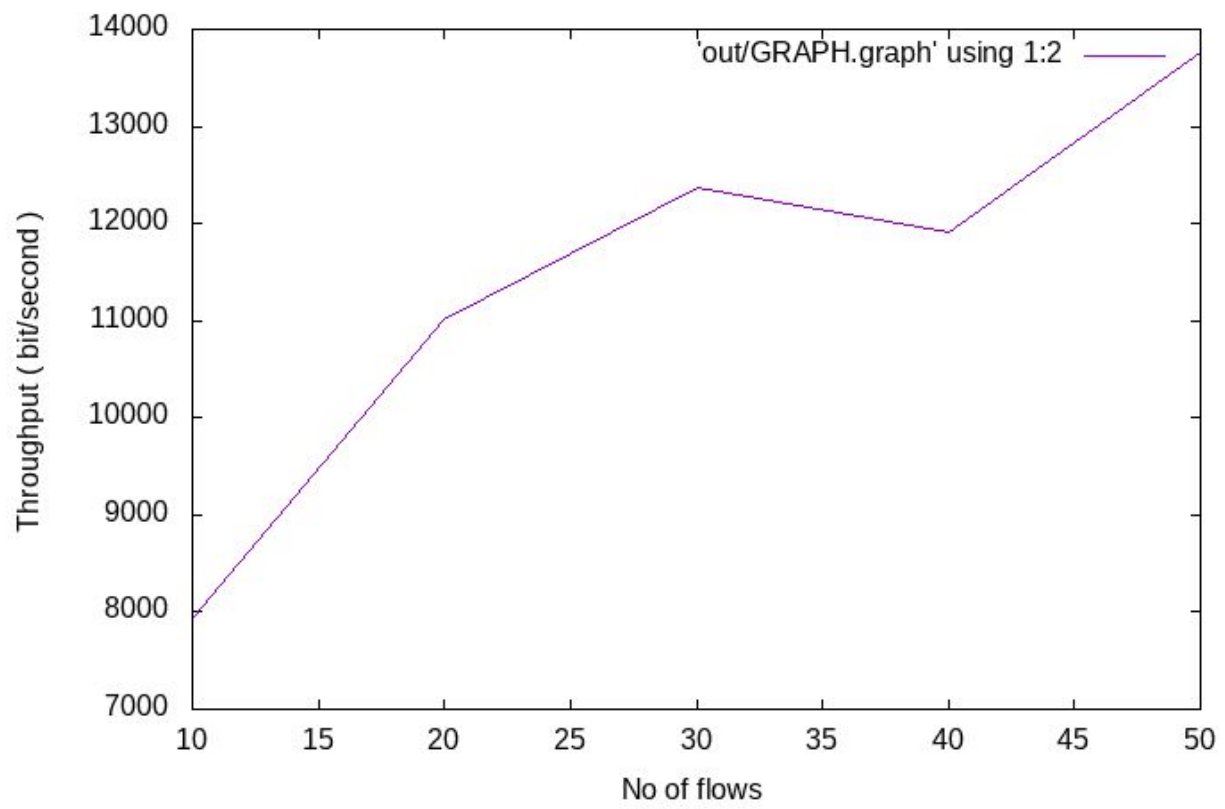
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of flows



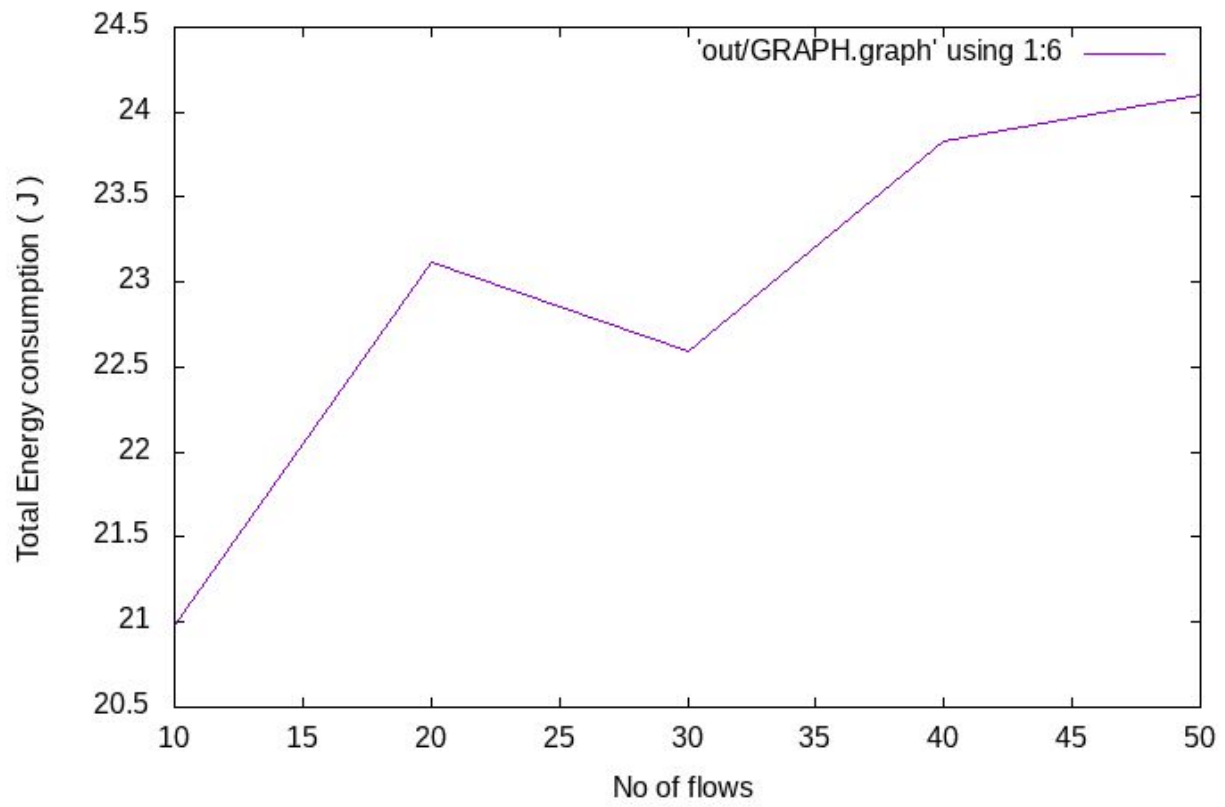
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of flows



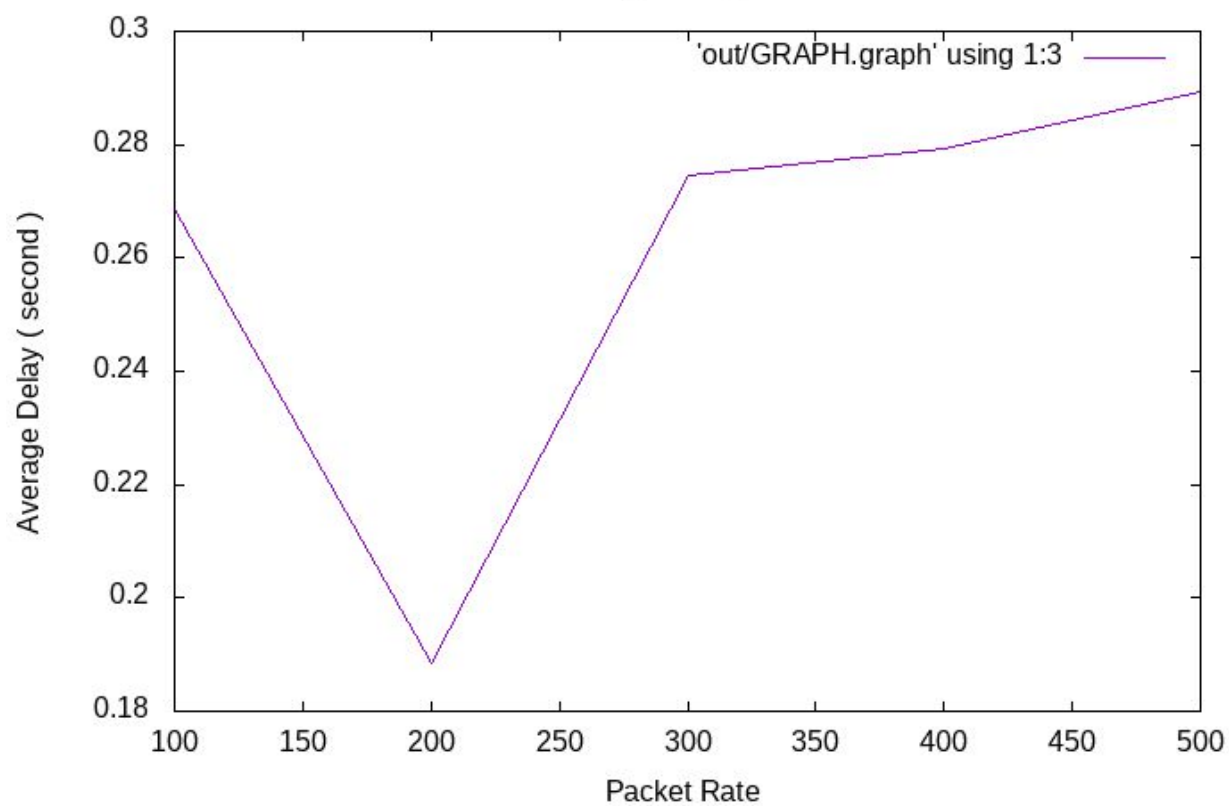
802.15.4 : Throughput vs No of flows



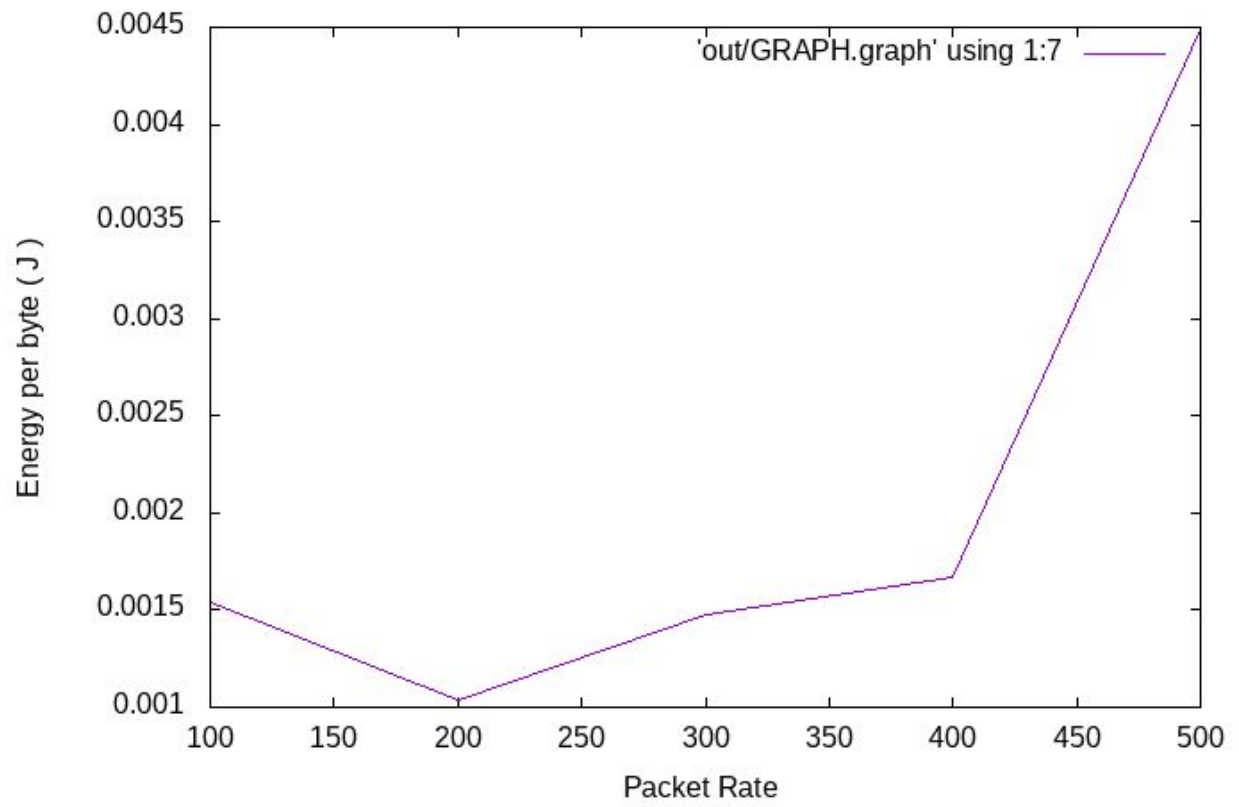
802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs No of flows



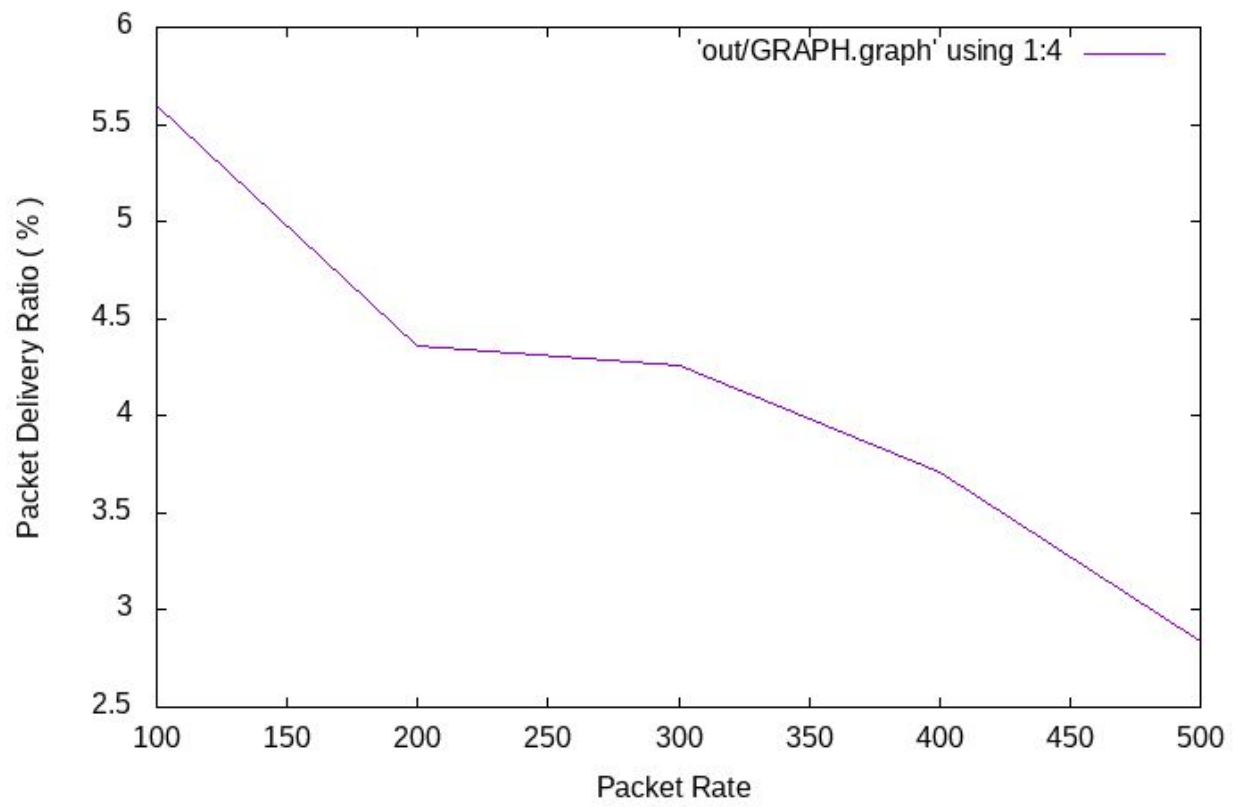
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs Packet Rate



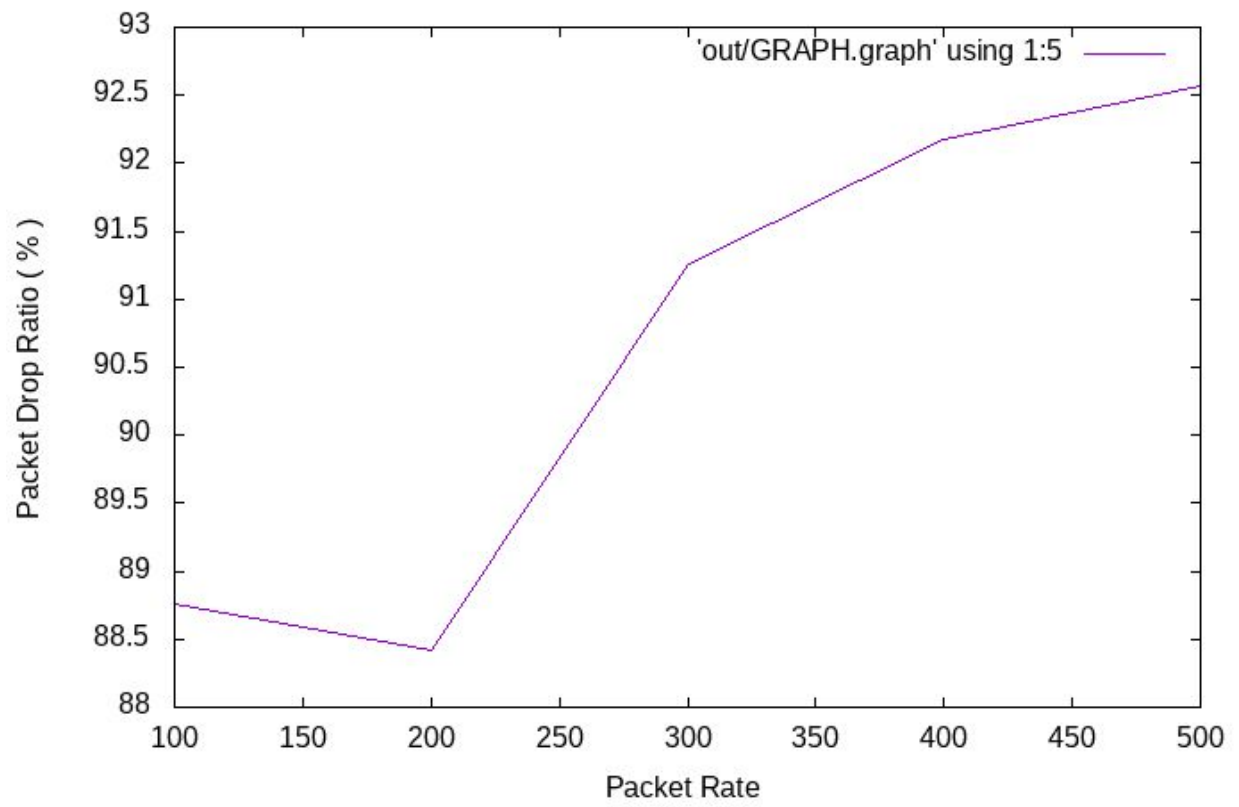
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs Packet Rate



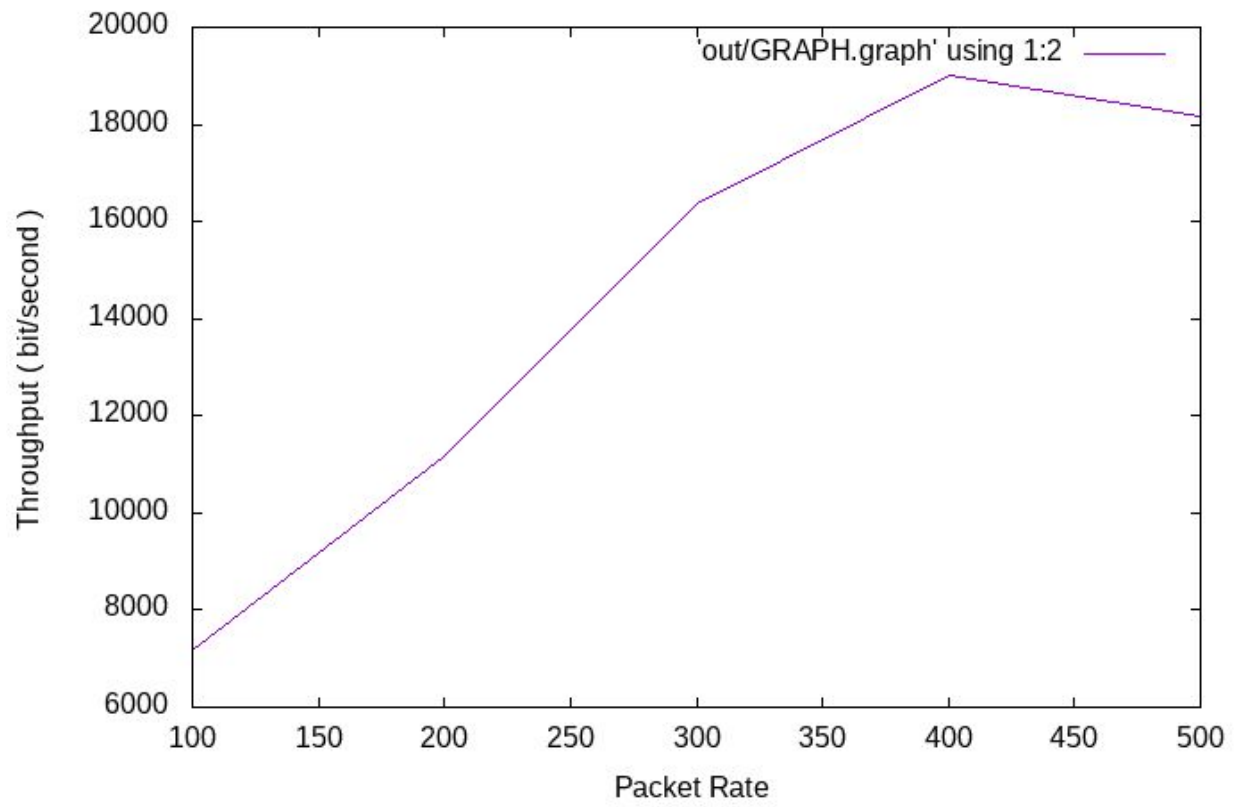
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Packet Rate



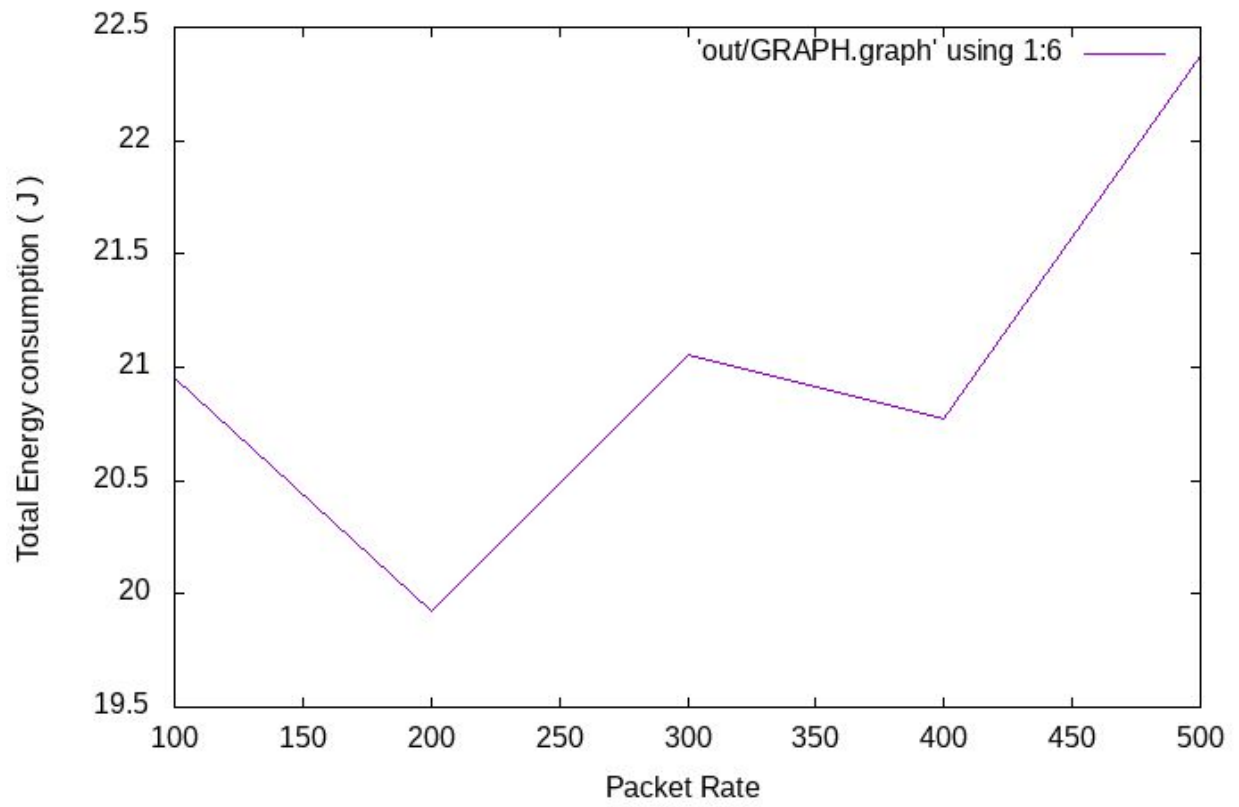
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs Packet Rate



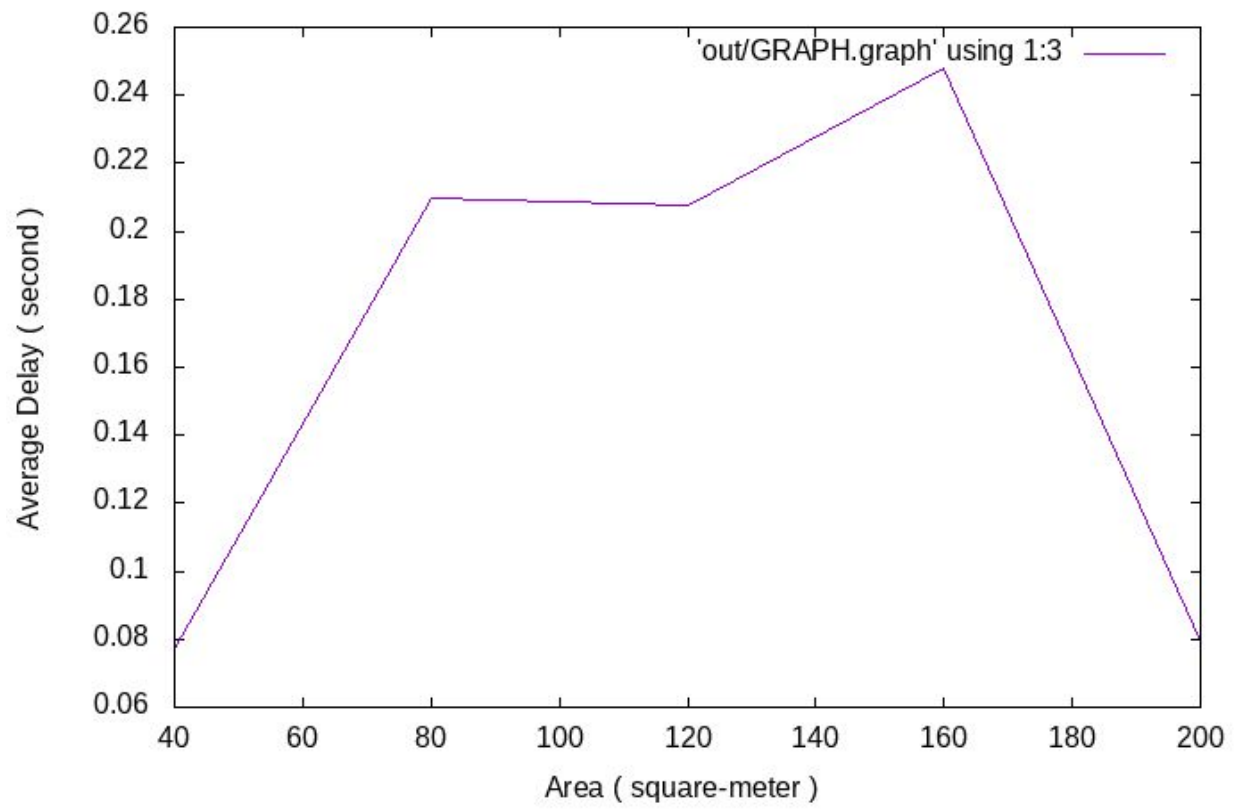
802.15.4 : Throughput vs Packet Rate



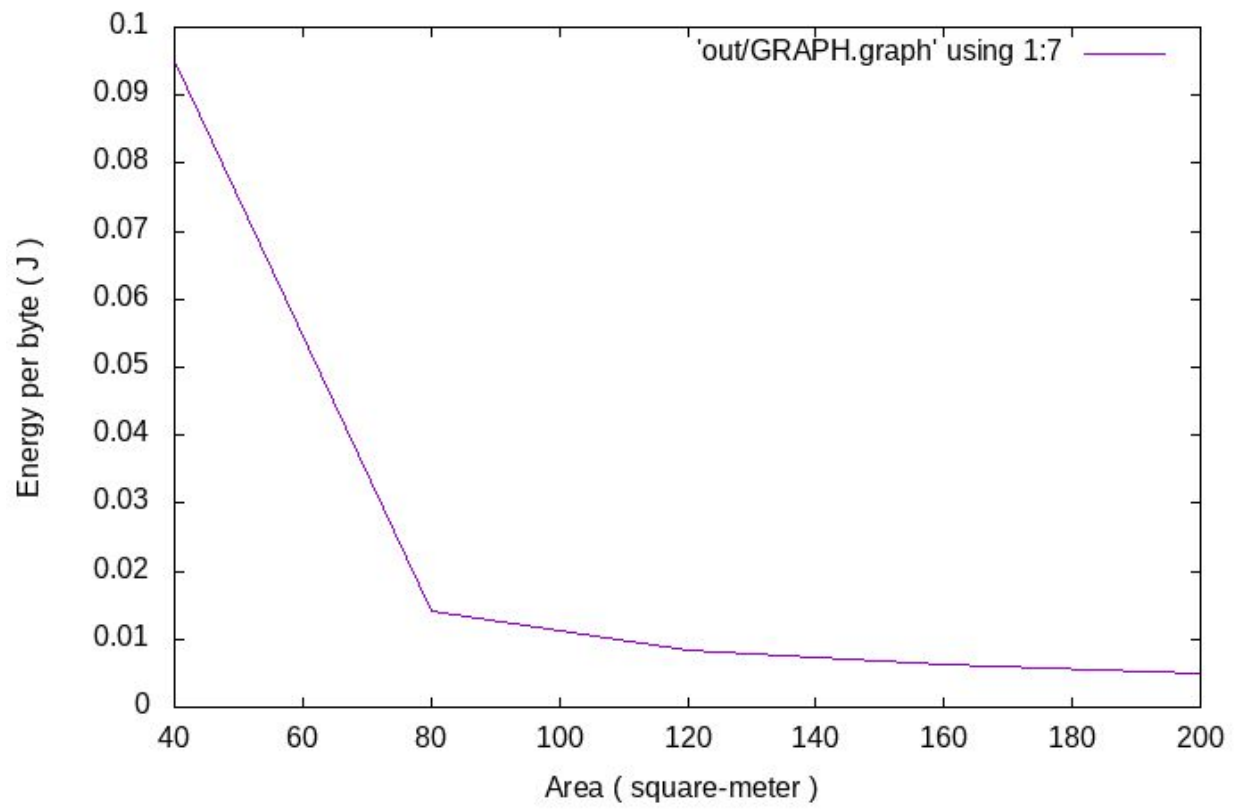
802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs Packet Rate



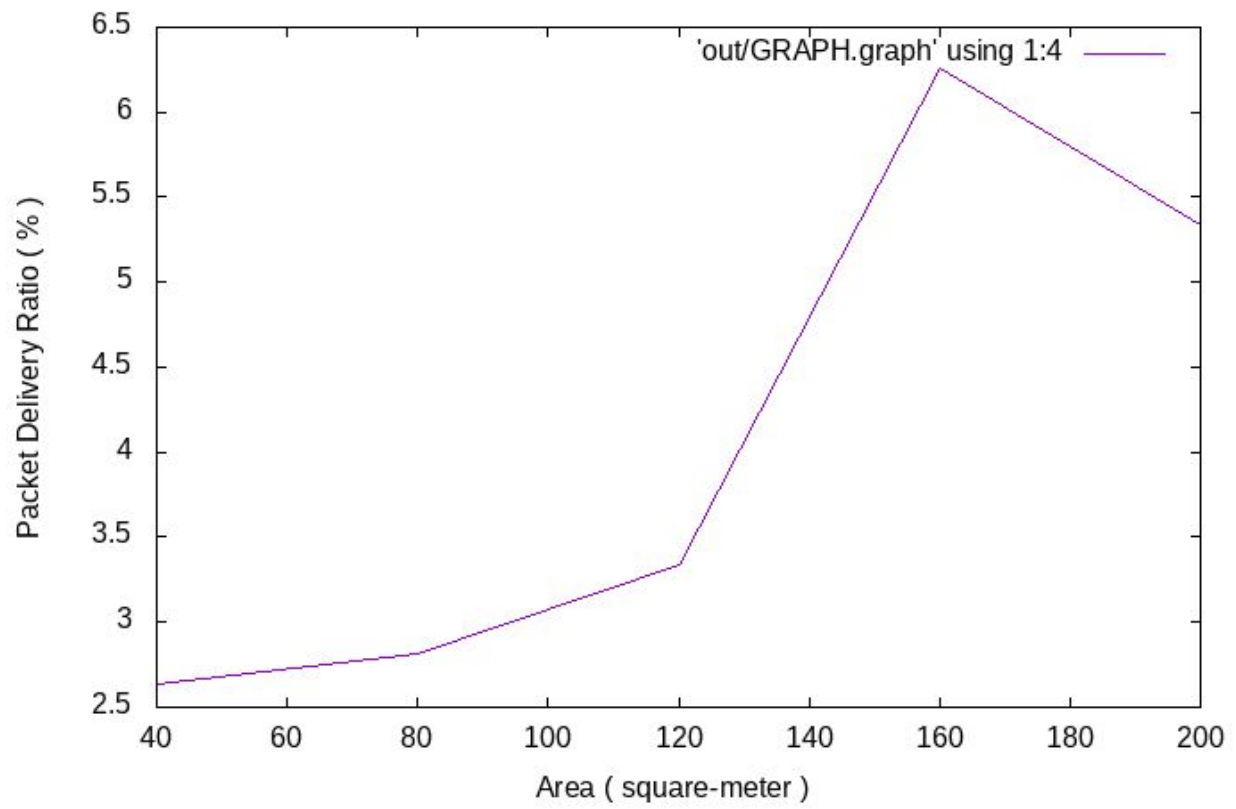
802.15.4 : Average Delay vs Area (square-meter)



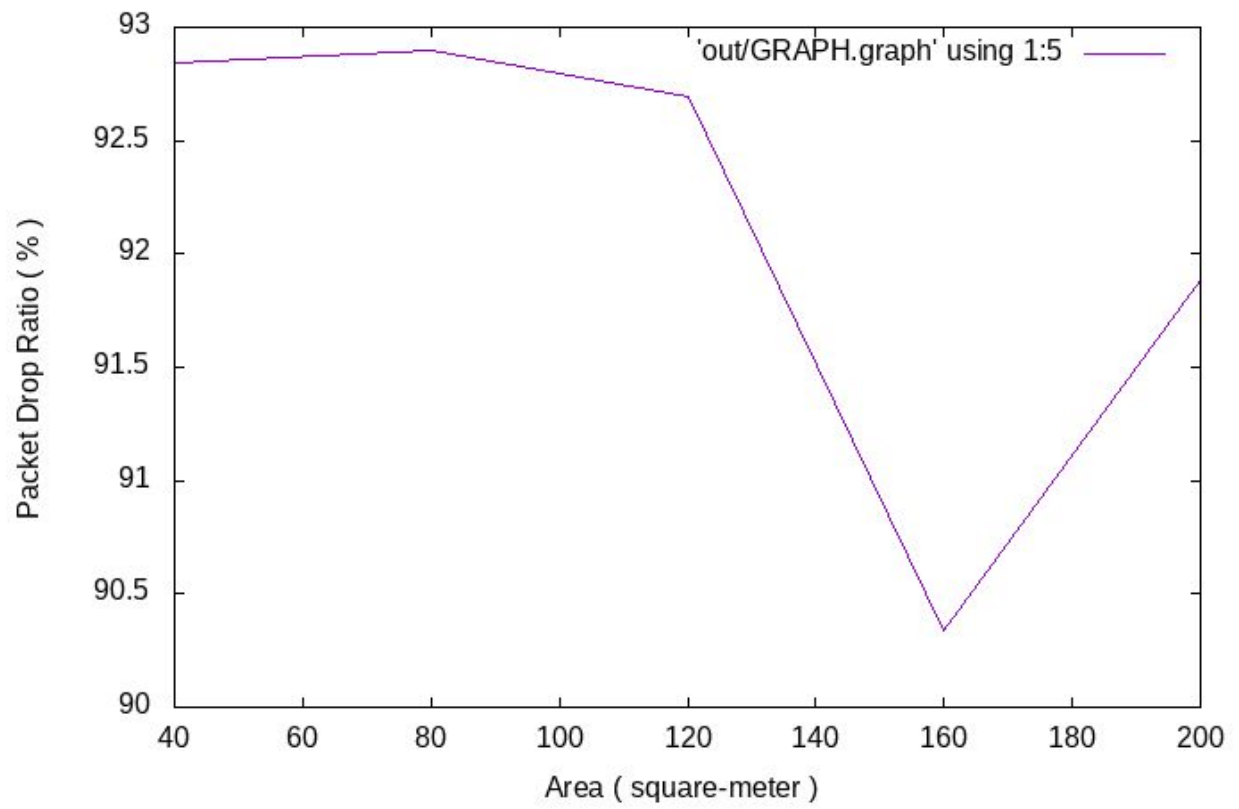
802.15.4 : Energy per byte vs Area (square-meter)



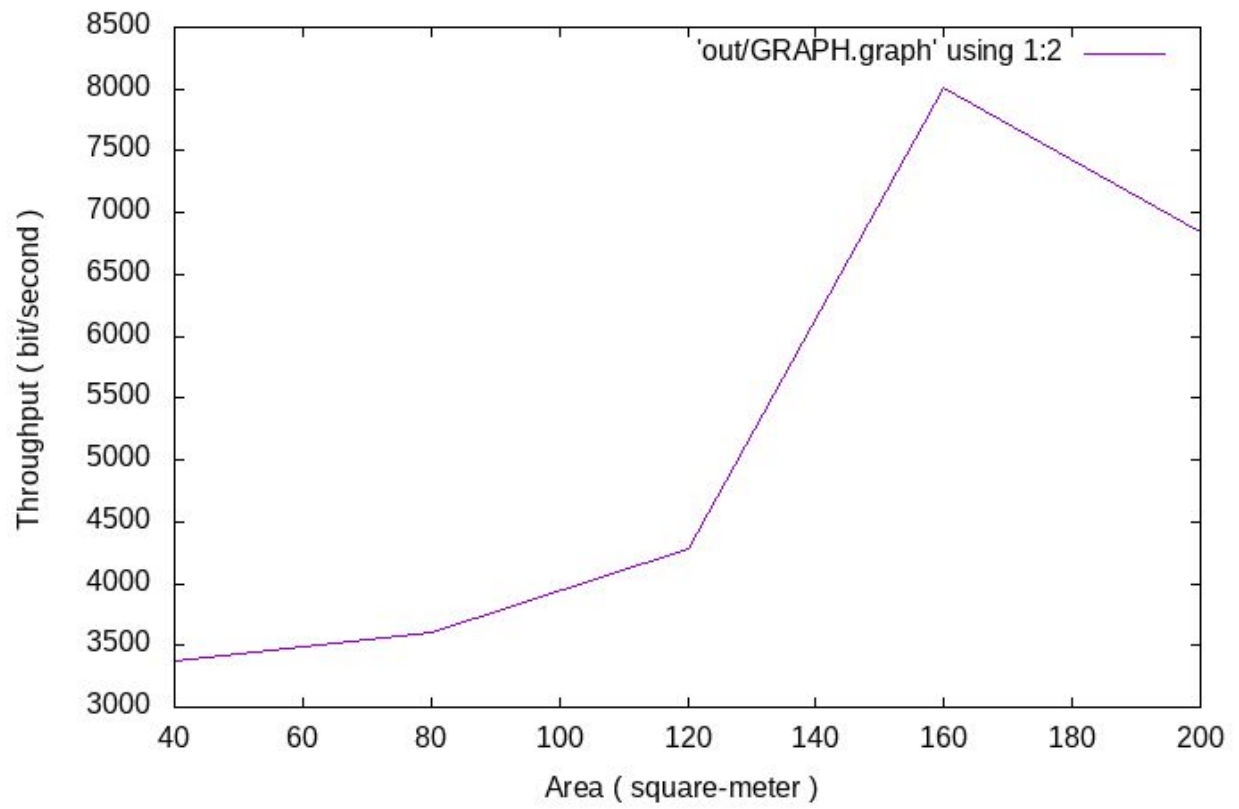
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Area (square-meter)



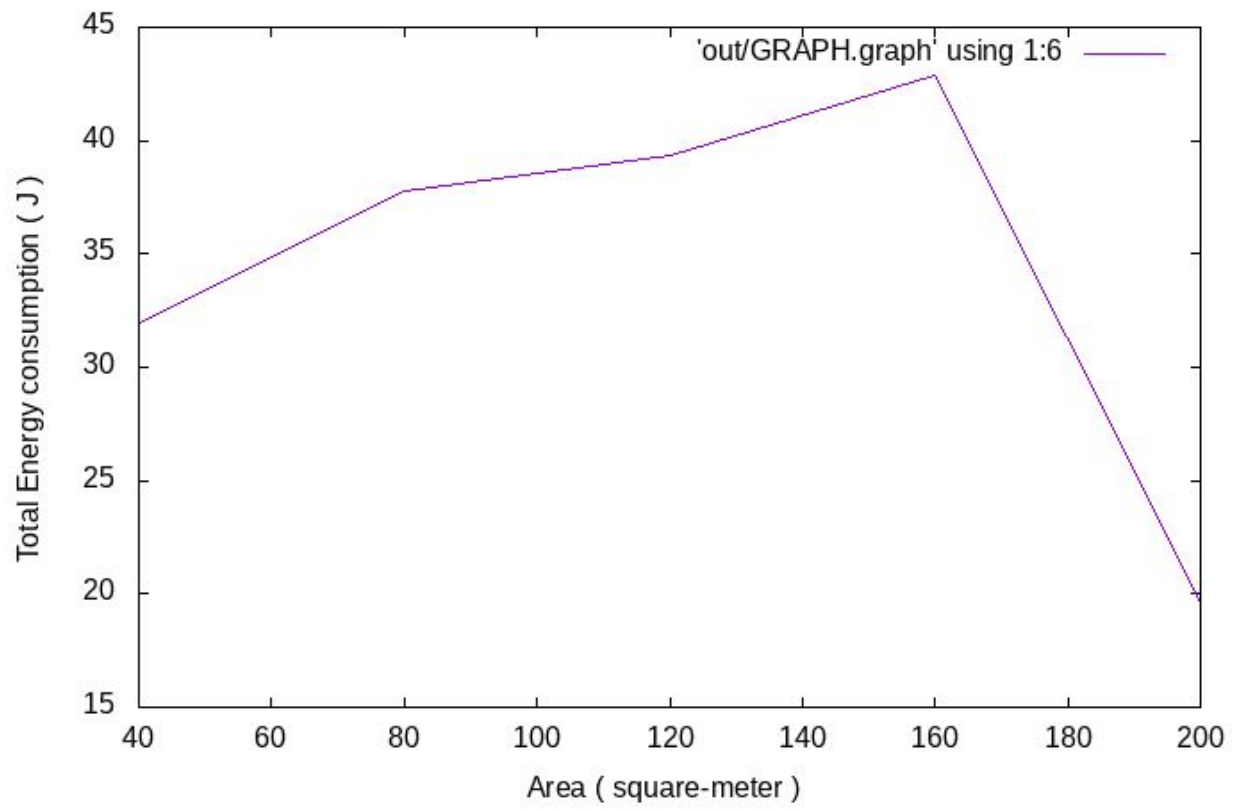
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs Area (square-meter)



802.15.4 : Throughput vs Area (square-meter)



802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs Area (square-meter)



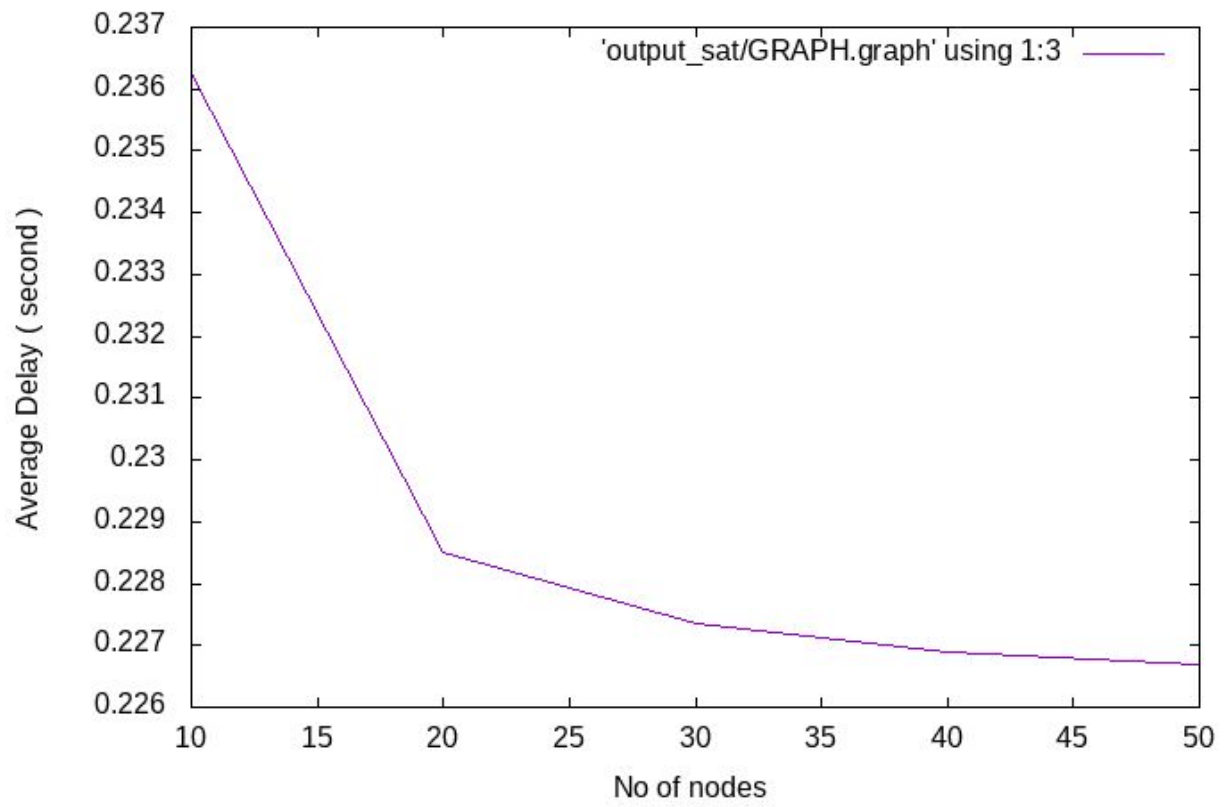
Satellite

(Bonus)

Measured metrics vs parameter:

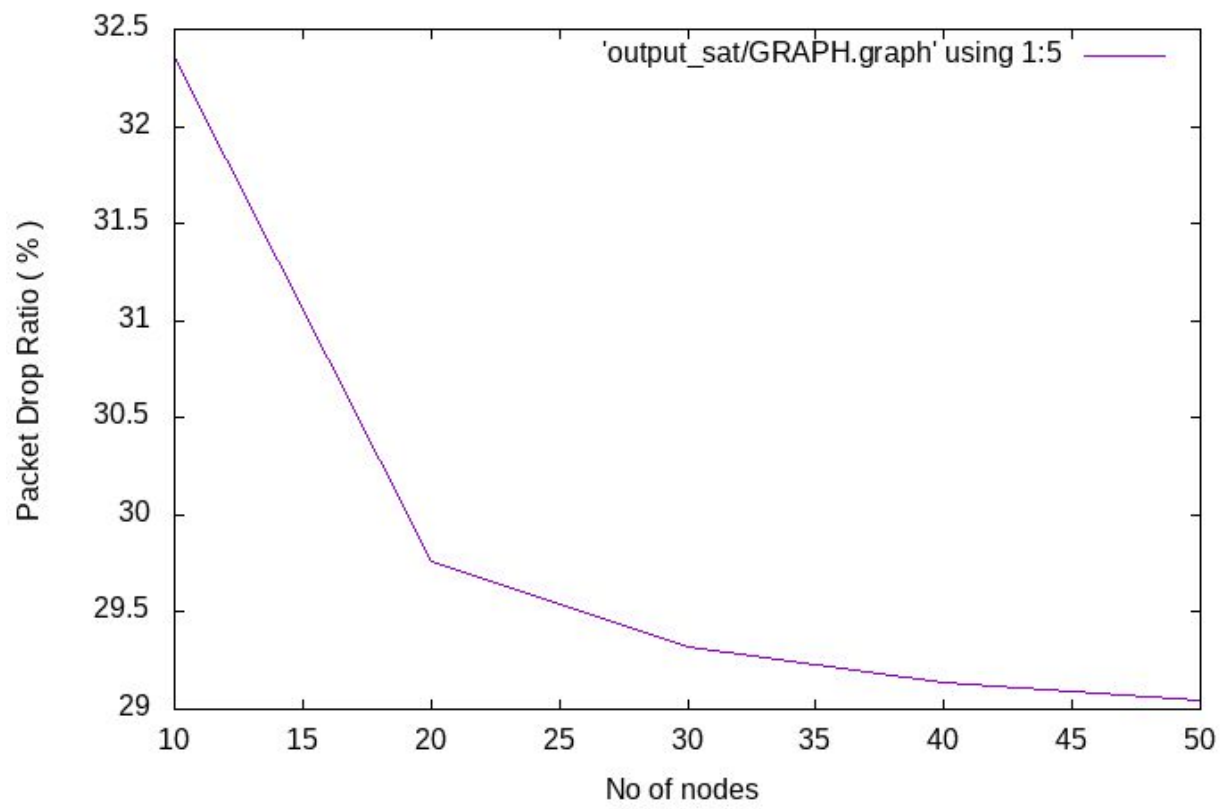
- Average delay vs number-of-nodes
- Packet delivery ratio vs number-of-nodes
- Packet drop ratio vs number-of-nodes
- Throughput vs number-of-nodes
- Average delay vs satellite altitude

Satellite : Average Delay vs No of nodes

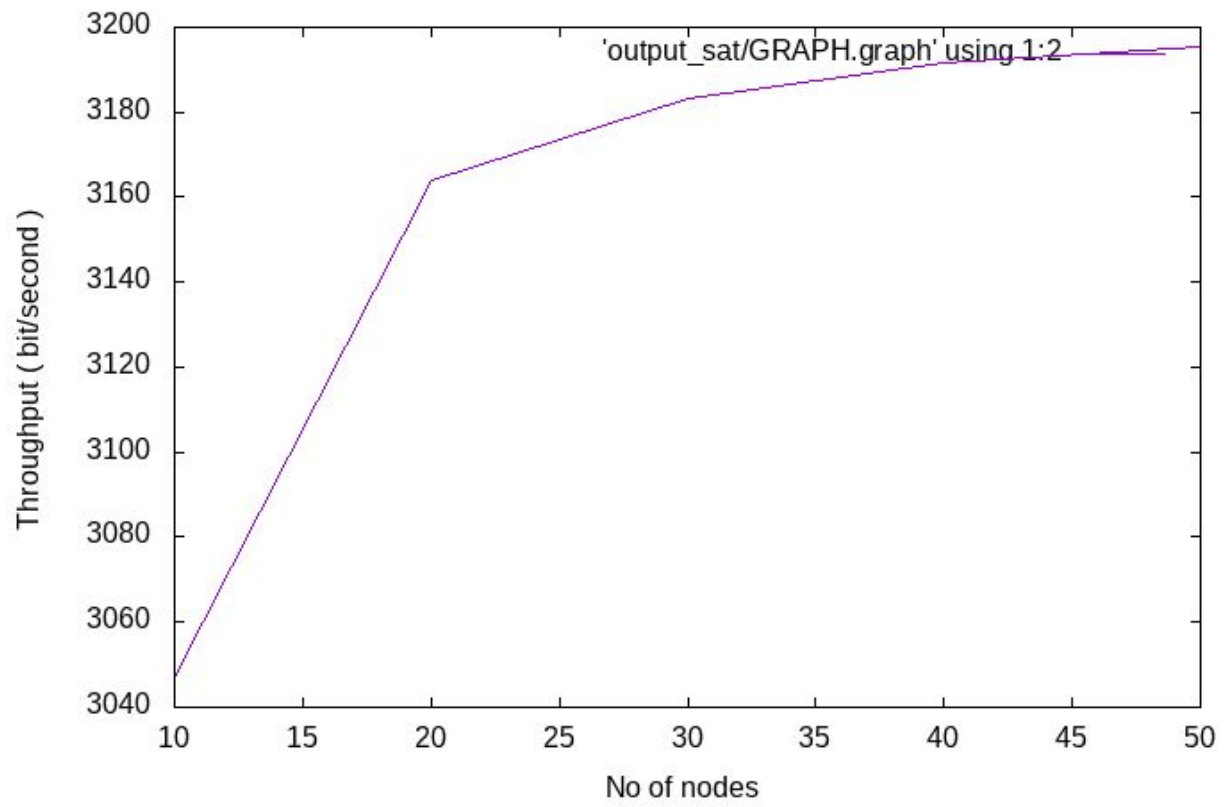


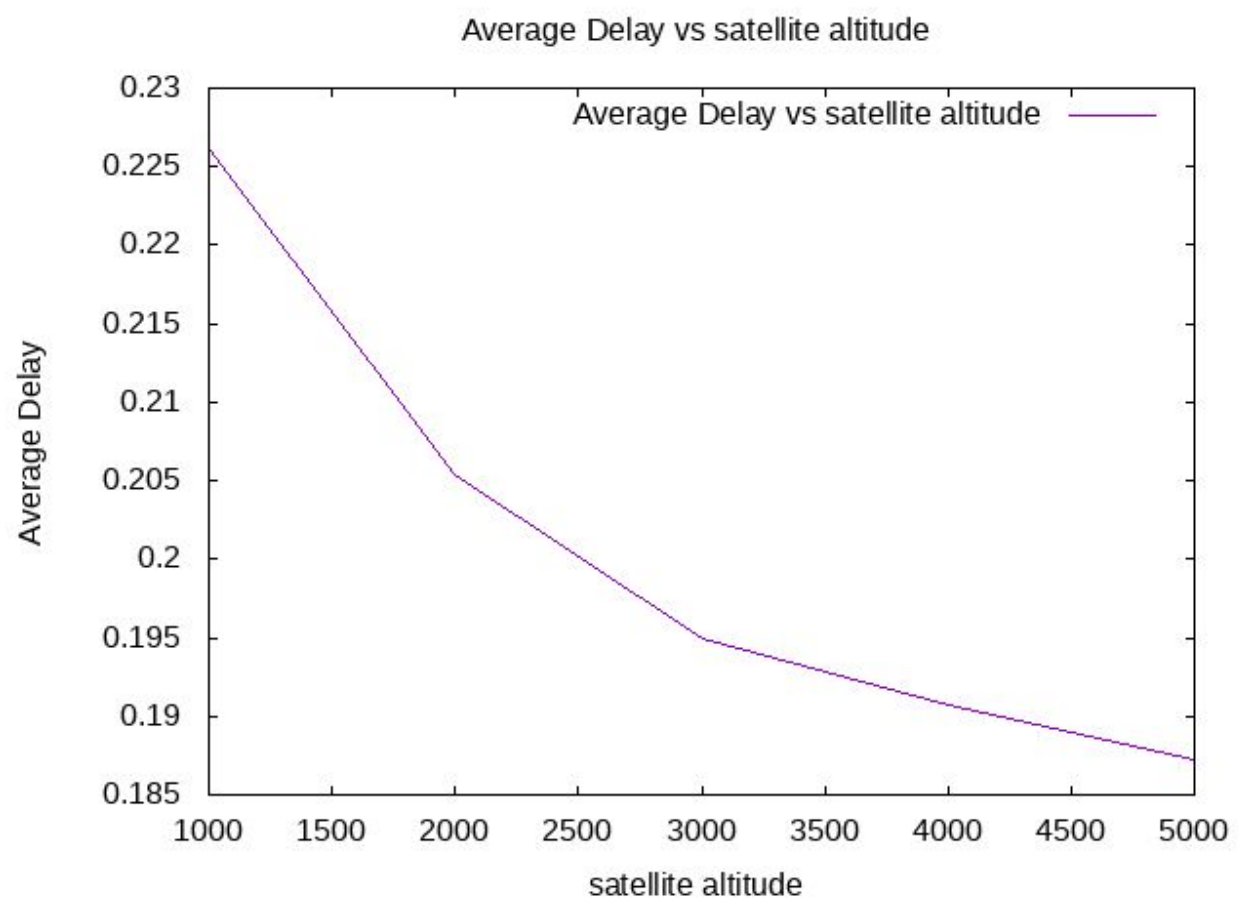


Satellite : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes



Satellite : Throughput vs No of nodes





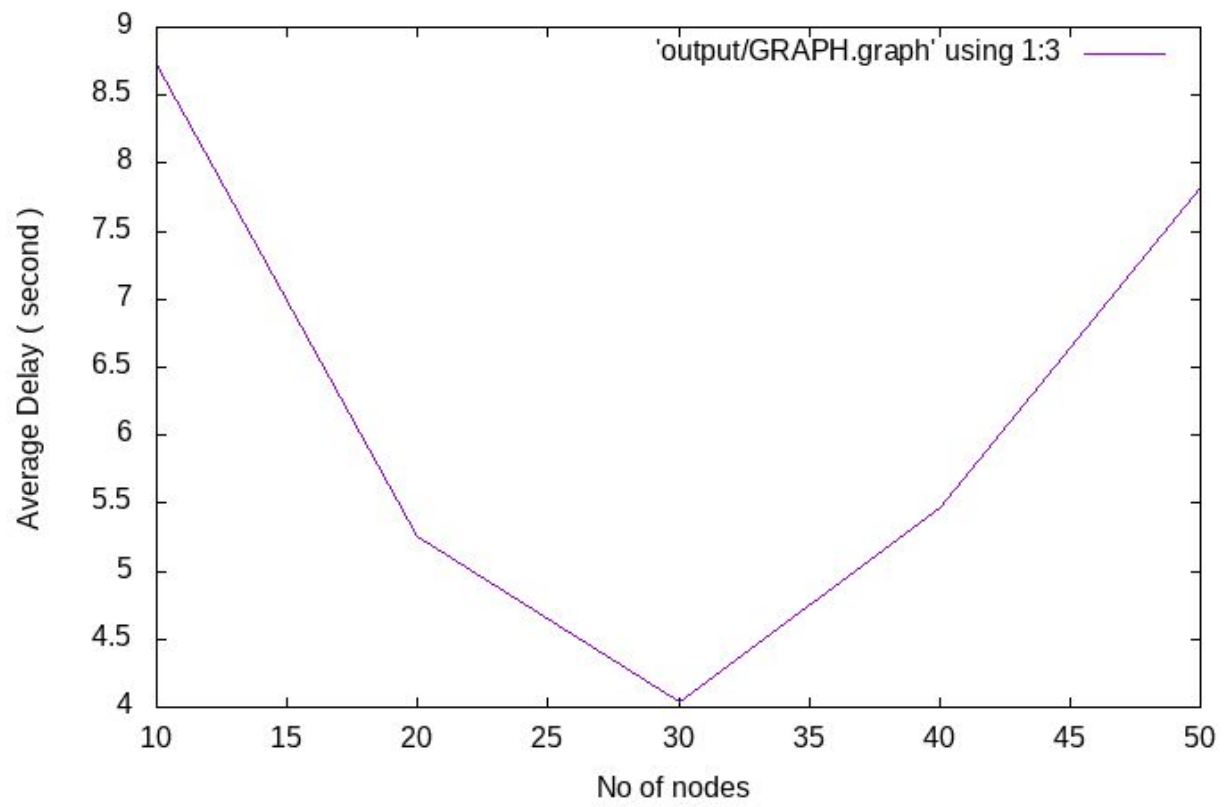
Wired-to-802.11

(Bonus)

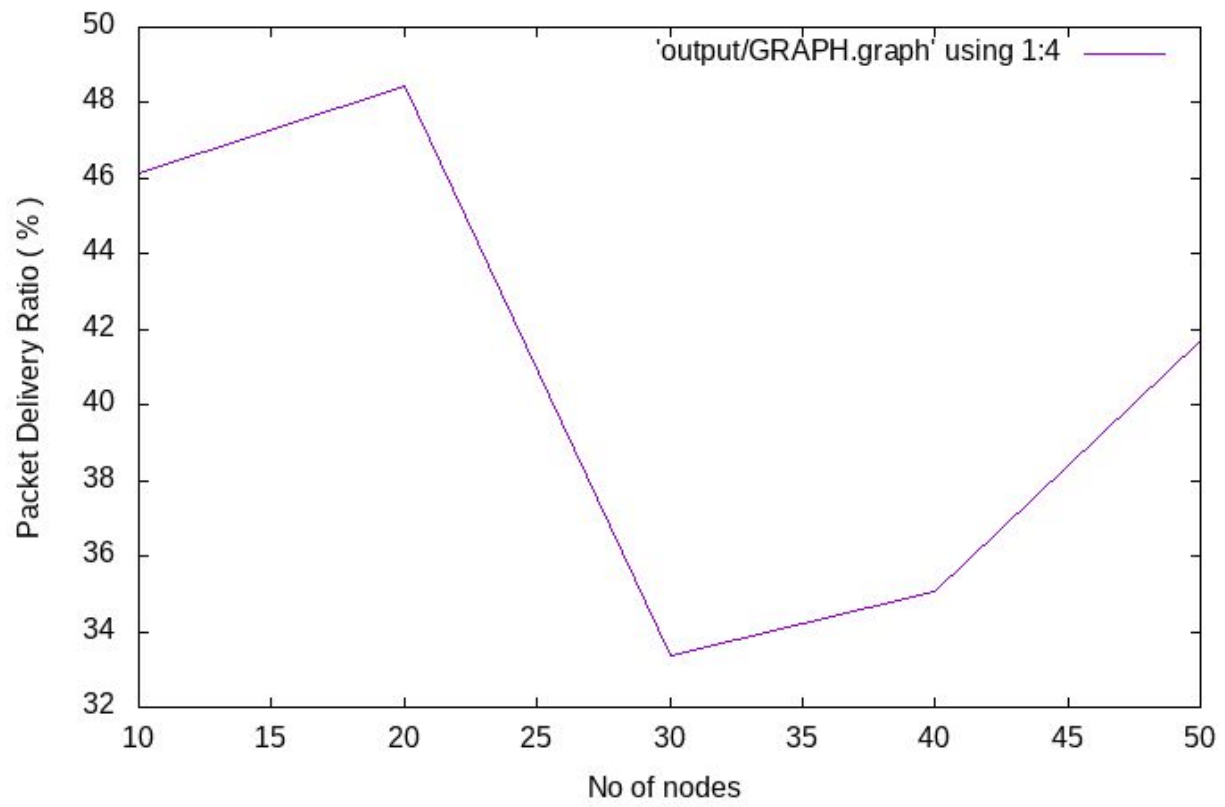
Measured metrics vs parameter:

- Average delay vs number-of-nodes
- Packet delivery ratio vs number-of-nodes
- Packet drop ratio vs number-of-nodes
- Throughput vs number-of-nodes

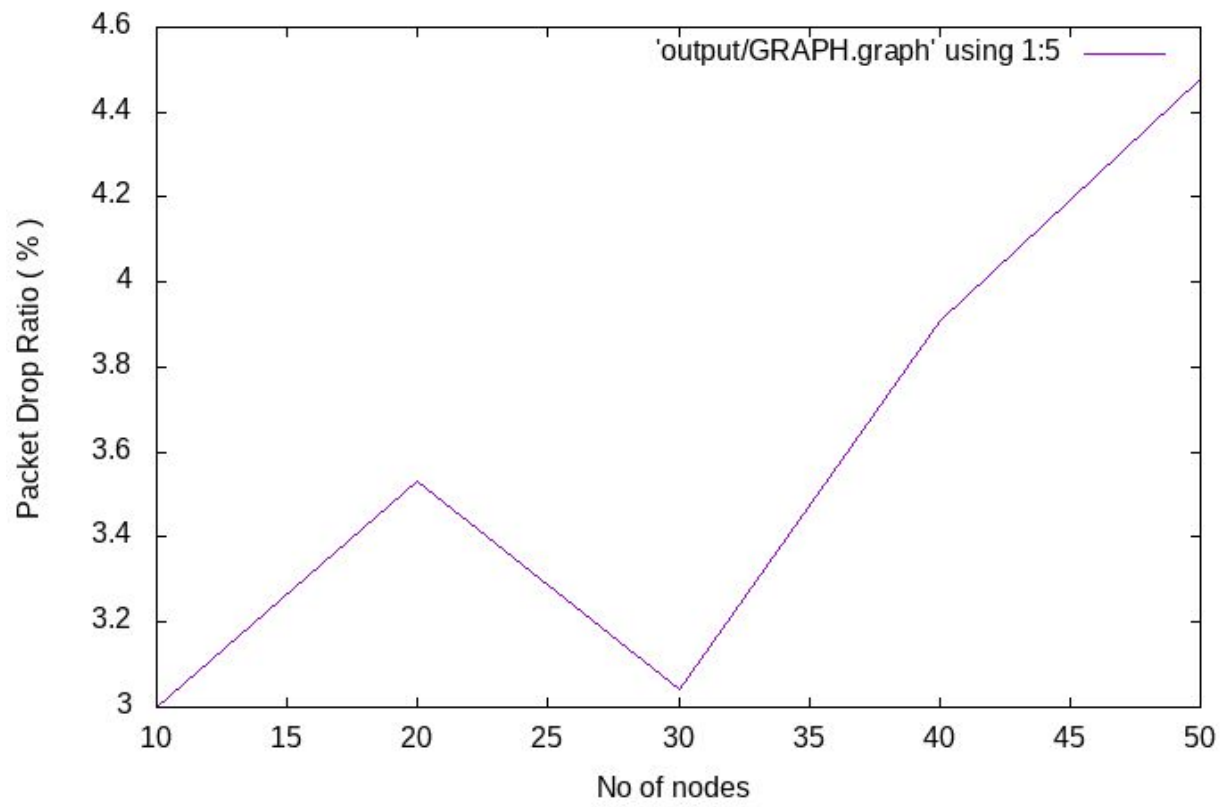
Wired-cum-Wireless : Average Delay vs No of nodes



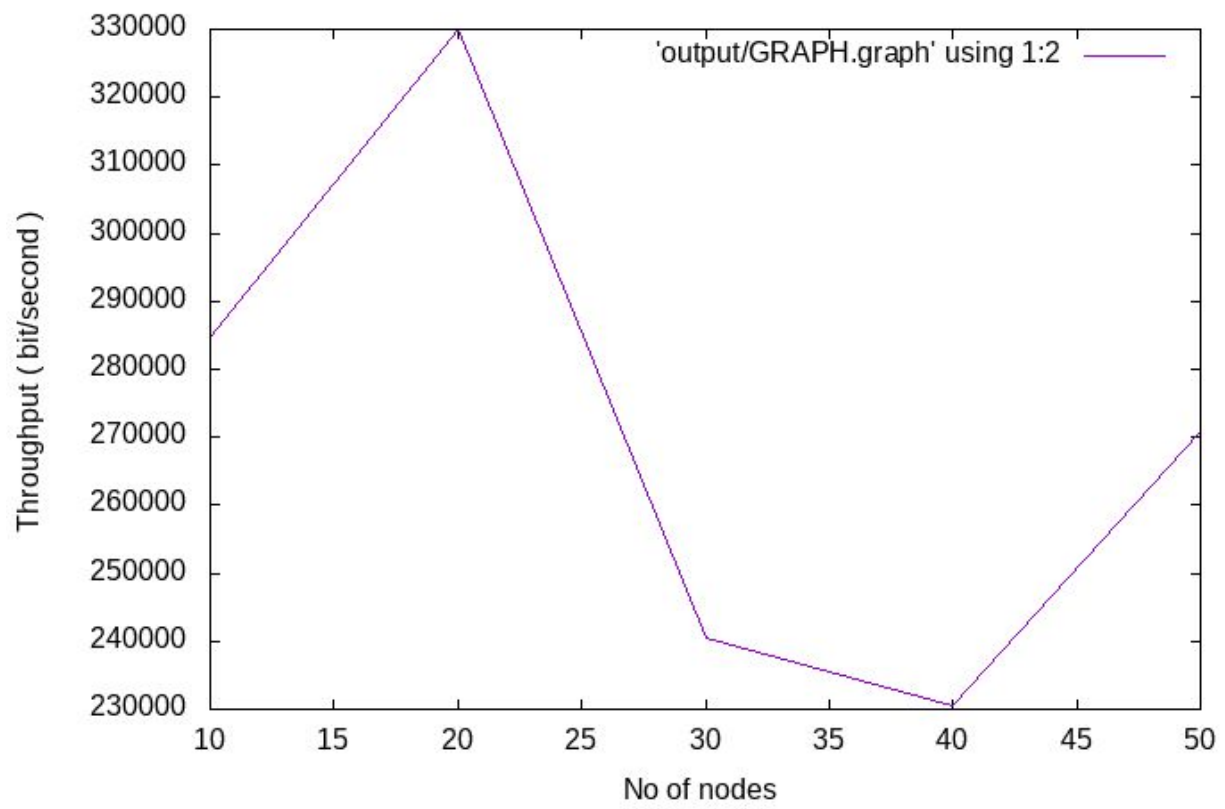
Wired-cum-Wireless : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of nodes



Wired-cum-Wireless : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes



Wired-cum-Wireless : Throughput vs No of nodes



Summary Finding:

- Packet delivery ratio and throughput are much higher in Wired network than 802.15.4.
- Dropping less important packet from drop-tail queue instead of dropping packet at tail always significantly decreased drop ratio in wired network. Another, notable thing is that here RTPROTO and AODV routing packets are considered only because only these are associated with protocols routing mechanism we are simulating.
- However, change in drop-tail queue could not affect 802.15.4 drop ratio mentionably because most of the packets dropped in 802.15.4 was not due to queue.
- Changing average RTT calculation mechanism from Exponential Moving Average to an inferior simple mechanism contributed to increase of end-to-end delay as expected. It is because of Exponential Moving Average is more adaptable to real time scenario. It is clearly observable in wired network simulation as it has been simulated using tcp.
- Modification in AODV protocol was expected to increase throughput and reduction of end-to-end delay in Wireless 802.15.4 simulation but the simulation did not reflect that. Instead a randomness included and on average throughput decreased in most of cases and delay increased in almost all cases.
- The later graphs of 802.15.4 simulated with DSDV routing protocol has better delivery ratio than AODV but lesser than wired. Hence, DSDV is a better wireless routing protocol than AODV. But the energy consumption is much higher in DSDV than AODV.