

BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NETWORK SIMULATOR - 2

COURSE NUMBER: CSE 322 LAB GROUP: B_1

SUBMITTED BY:

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

LEVEL - 3, TERM - 2

#1305026

SUBMITTED TO:

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BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Topologies Under Simulation:

- 1. Wireless 802.11 (mobile)
- 2. Wireless 802.15.4 (mobile)

Parameters Under Variation:

- 1. Number of mobile nodes
- 2. Number of flows
- 3. Number of packets per second
- 4. Speed of the mobile nodes

Modifications Made In The Simulator:

 Change in DSDV protocol: All the logical checks for "sequence_number" have been omitted in dsdv/dsdv.cc. Hence, the DSDV routing protocol has basically been reduced to Distance Vector Routing(DVR).

The affected variable in the TCL files is rp.

2. The Interface queue between LLC and MAC, which was a drop-tail queue, has been modified to evict a random entry when a new packet arrives and the queue is full, in lieu of the pre-existing drop-from-end method.

The affected variable in the TCL files is ifg, which subsequently affects II and mac.

3. The gain of the omni-antennae (both transmitter and receiver) has been increased from 1.0 to 3.0 (in file mobile/omni-antenna.cc).

The affected variable in the TCL files is ant.

4. The drained powers for transmission and reception of AT&T's Wavelan PCMCIA card (mac/wireless-phy.cc) have been changed.

The affected variable in the TCL files is netif.

5. Frequency of the radiowave has been increased (gen/ns-tcl.cc) and as a result, wavelength has decreased. This change affects omni-antenna and tworayground mechanisms. The affected variables in the TCL files are prop and ant.

Results with Graphs:

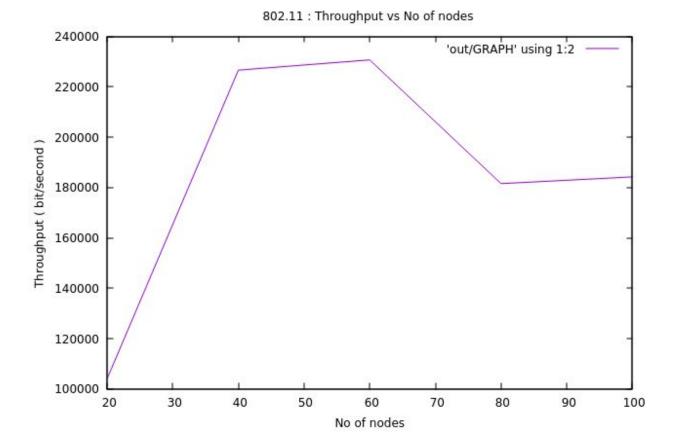
For each parameter under variation, 5 (five) sets of data were generated.

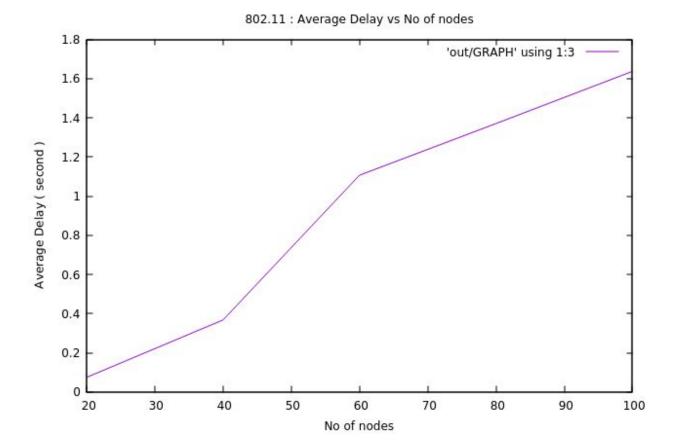
The metrics that were observed are listed below:

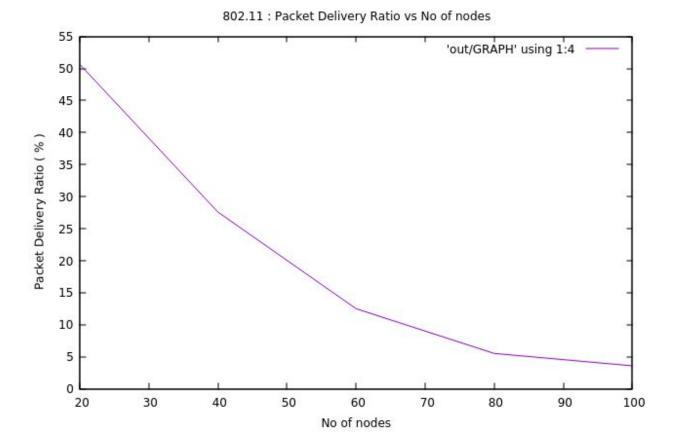
- 1. Network throughput
- 2. End-to- end delay
- 3. Packet delivery ratio (total # of packets delivered to end destination / total # of packets sent
- 4. Packet drop ratio (total # of packets dropped / total # of packets sent)
- 5. Total energy consumption
- 6. Energy consumption per byte of data

The graphs were generated using the gnu gnuplot tool.

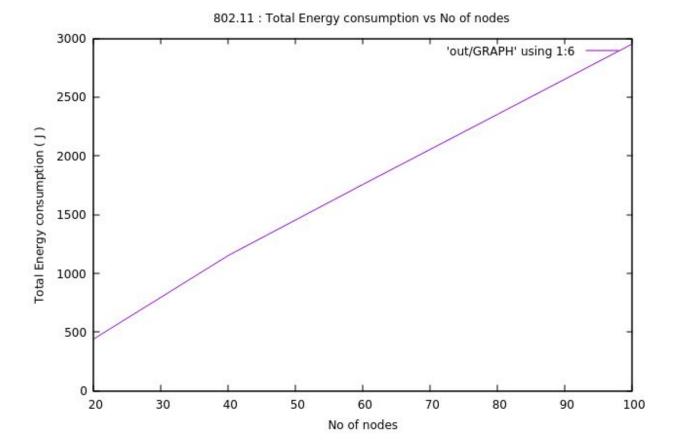
802.11

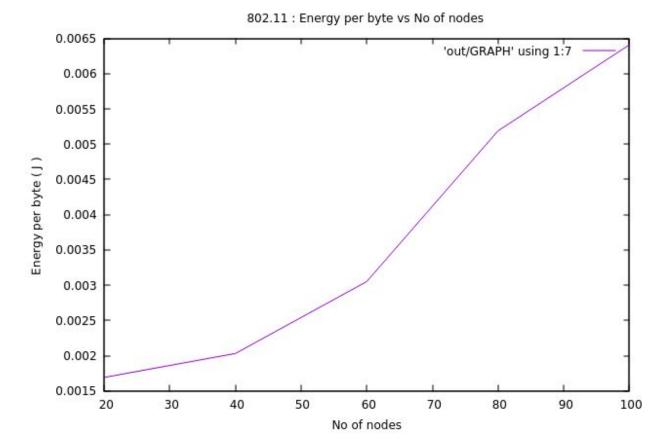


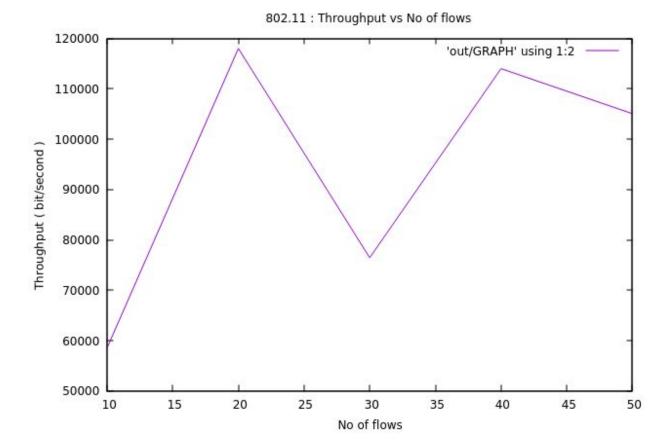


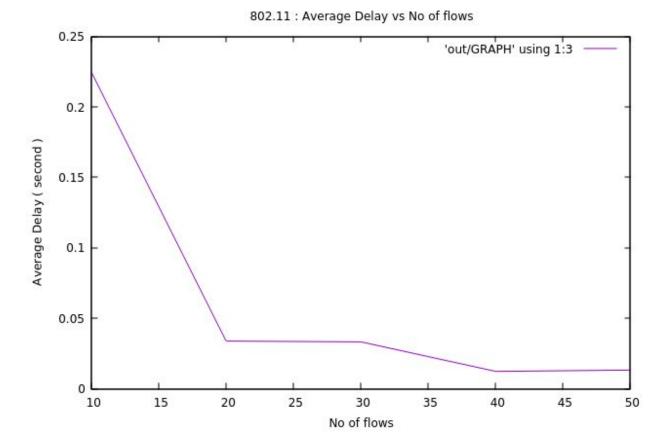


802.11 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes 'out/GRAPH' using 1:5 Packet Drop Ratio (%) No of nodes





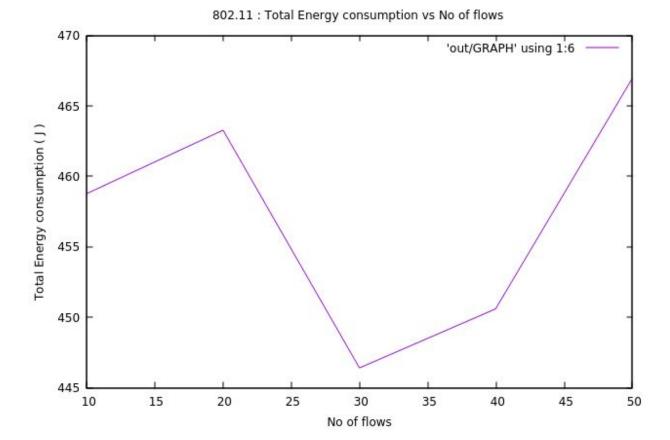


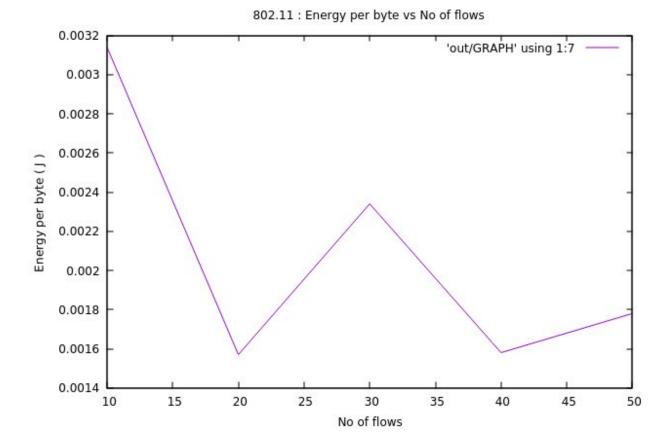


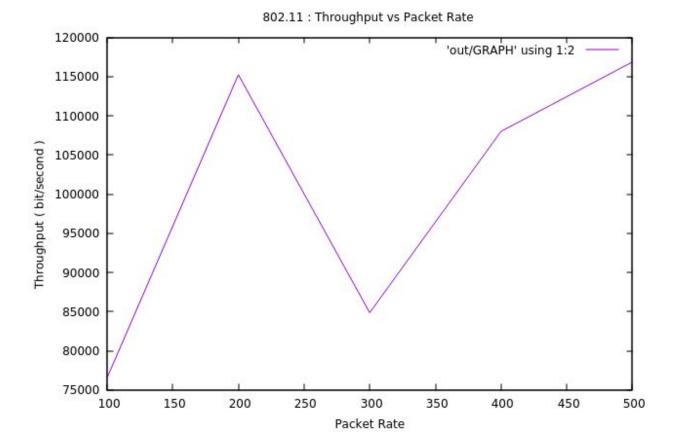
802.11 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of flows 'out/GRAPH' using 1:4 Packet Delivery Ratio (%)

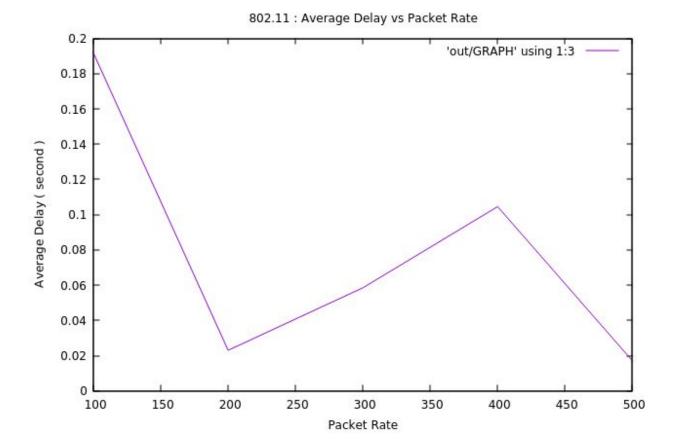
No of flows

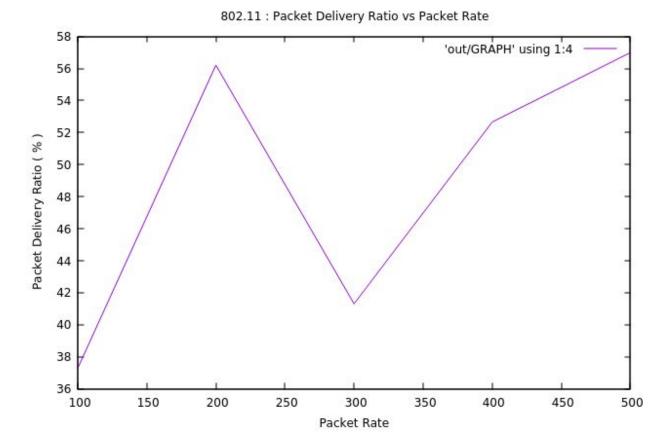
802.11 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of flows 'out/GRAPH' using 1:5 Packet Drop Ratio (%) No of flows

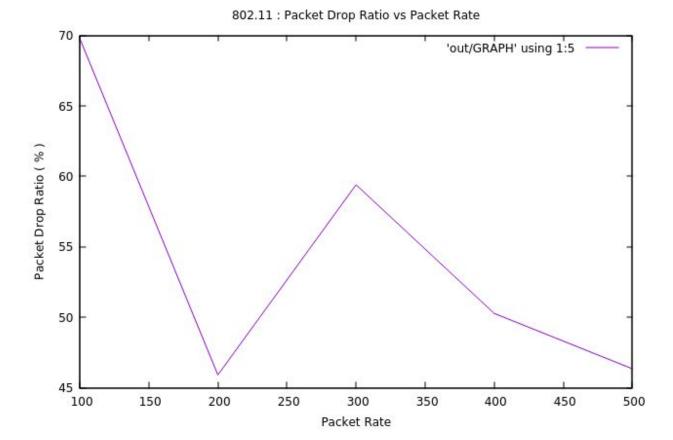




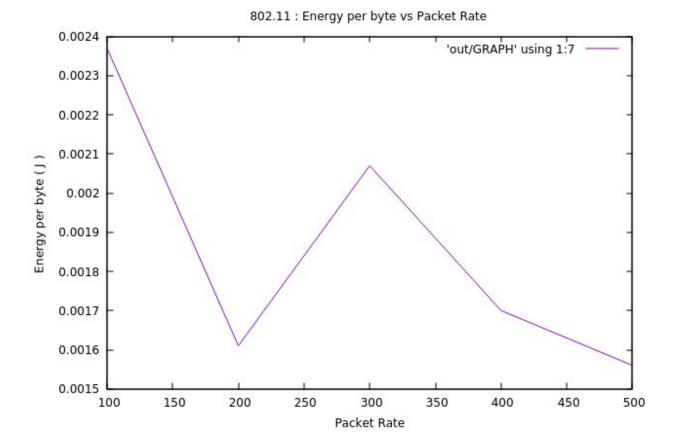


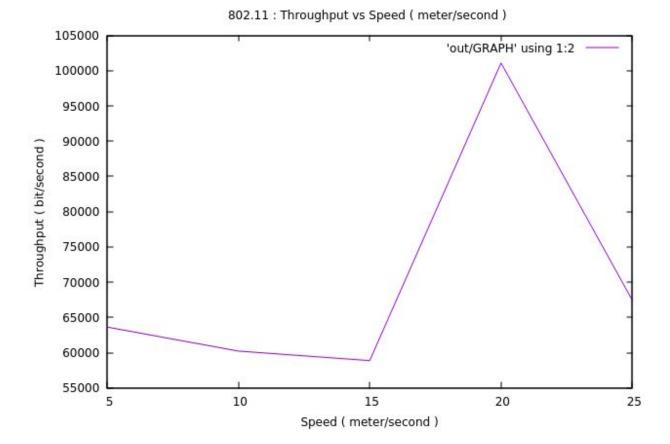


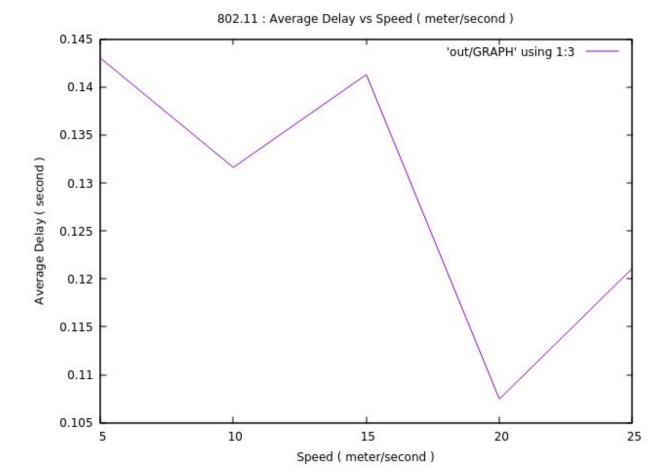


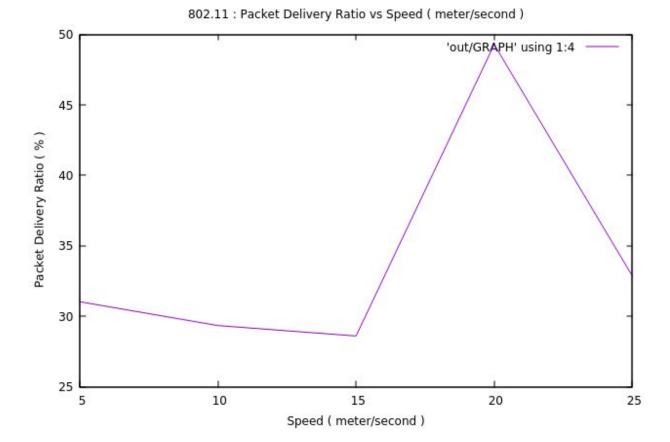


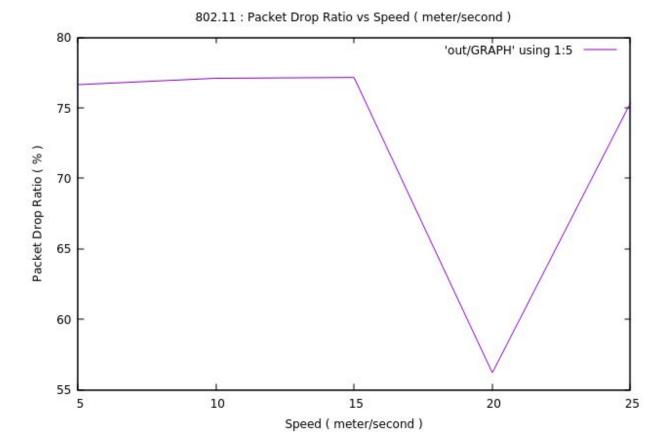
802.11 : Total Energy consumption vs Packet Rate 'out/GRAPH' using 1:6 Total Energy consumption (J) **L** 100 Packet Rate



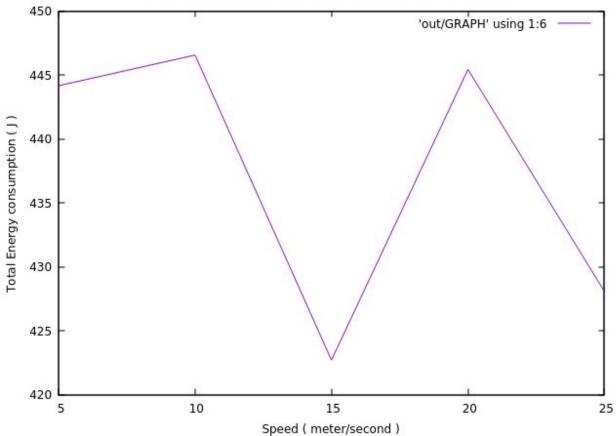


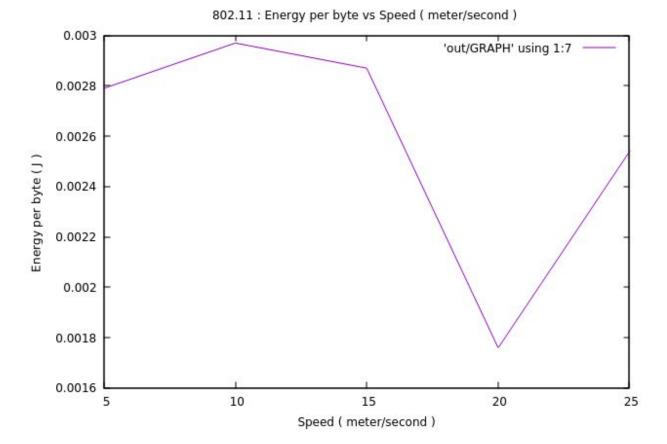




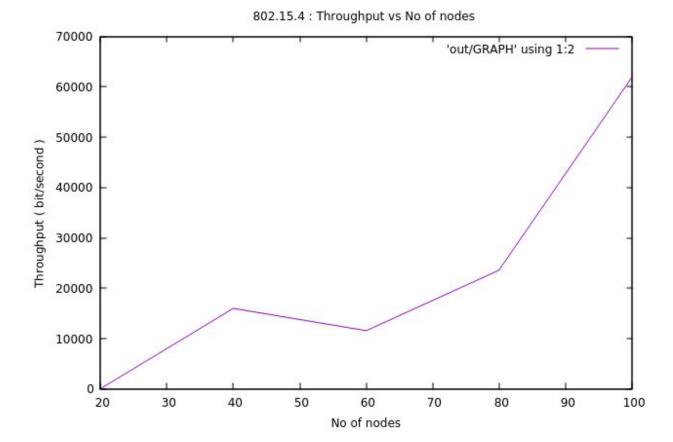


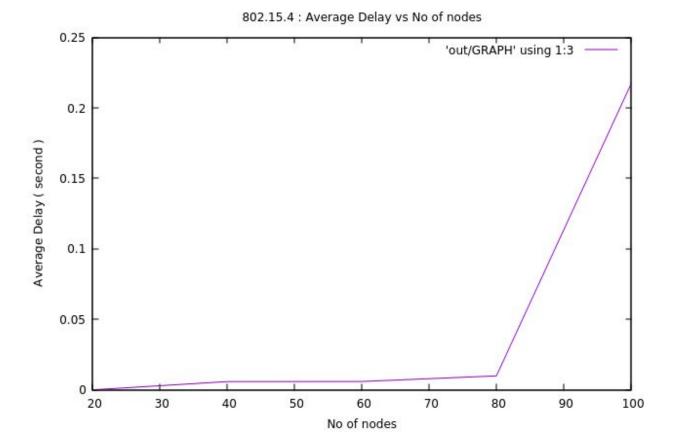
 $802.11: Total\ Energy\ consumption\ vs\ Speed\ (\ meter/second\)$



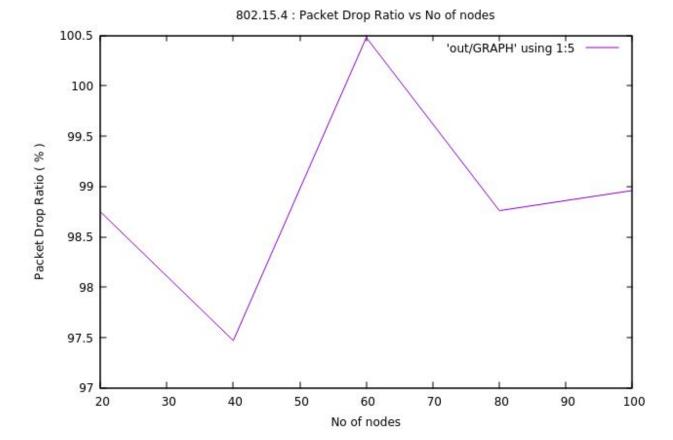


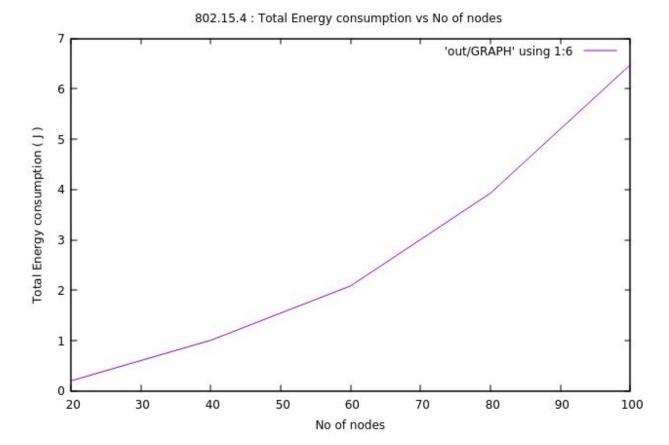
802.15.4

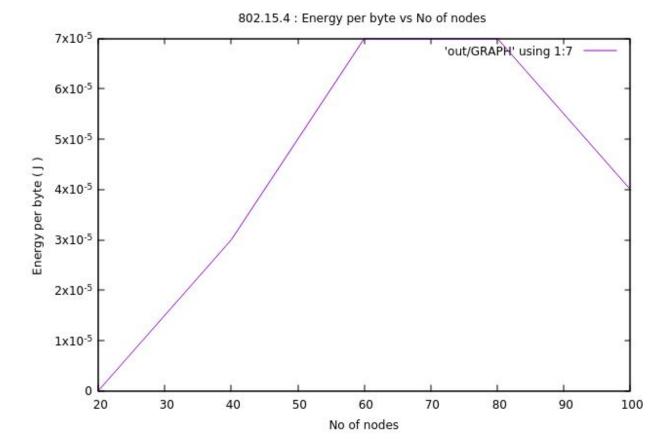


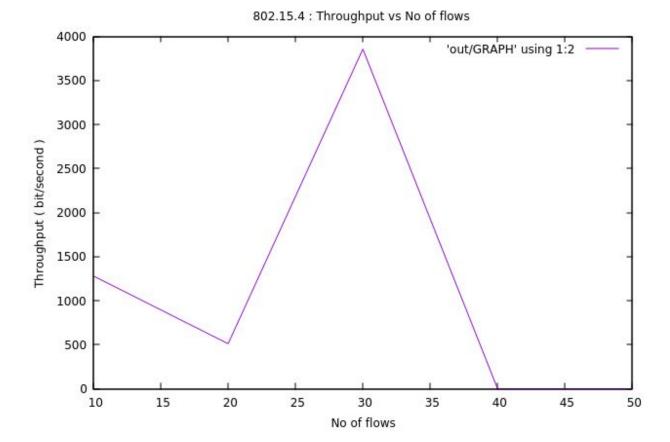


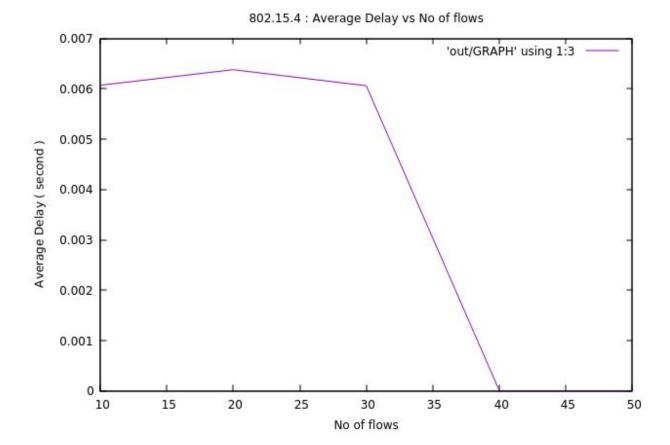
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of nodes 2 'out/GRAPH' using 1:4 1.8 1.6 1.4 Packet Delivery Ratio (%) 1.2 1 8.0 0.6 0.4 0.2 0 **L** 20 60 70 80 30 40 50 90 100 No of nodes





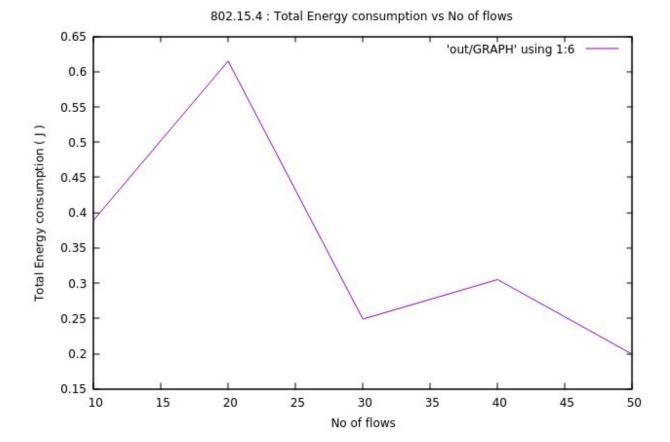


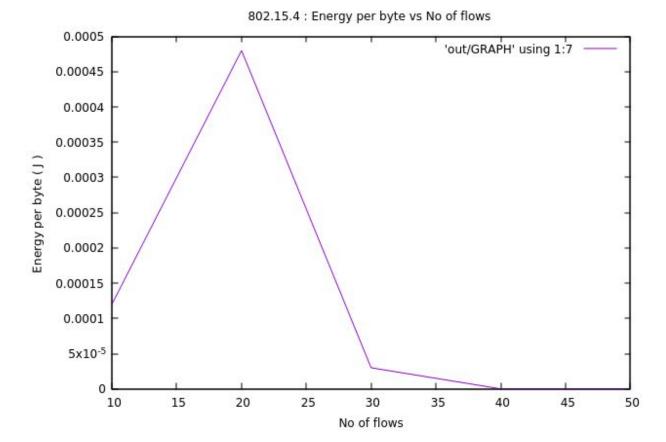


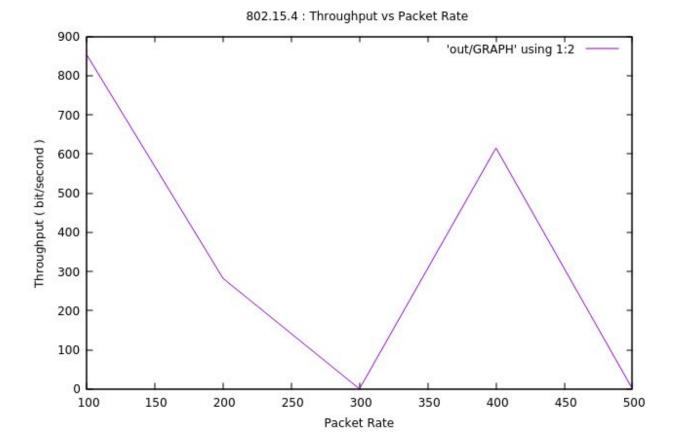


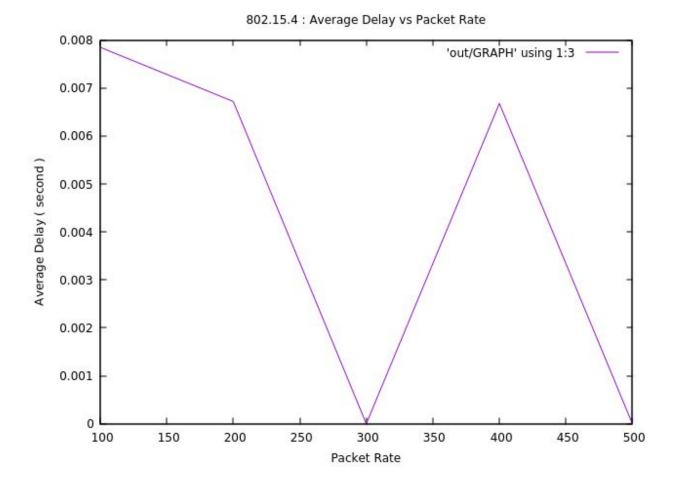
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of flows 2 'out/GRAPH' using 1:4 1.8 1.6 Packet Delivery Ratio (%) 1.4 1.2 1 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0 25 30 35 40 10 15 20 45 50

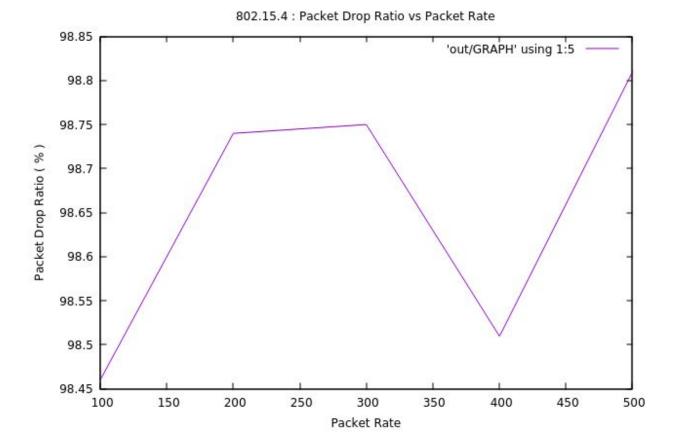
No of flows

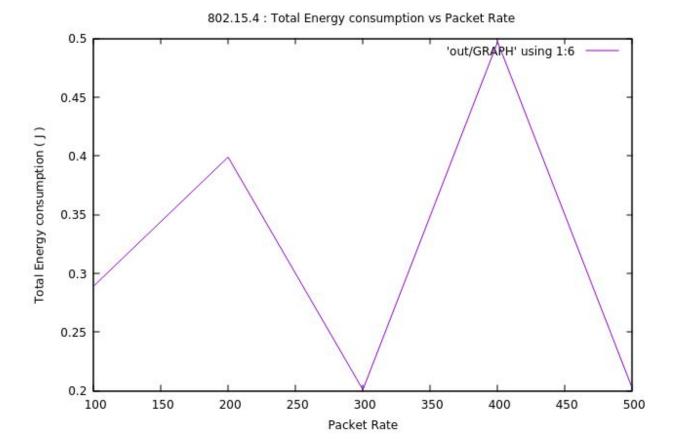


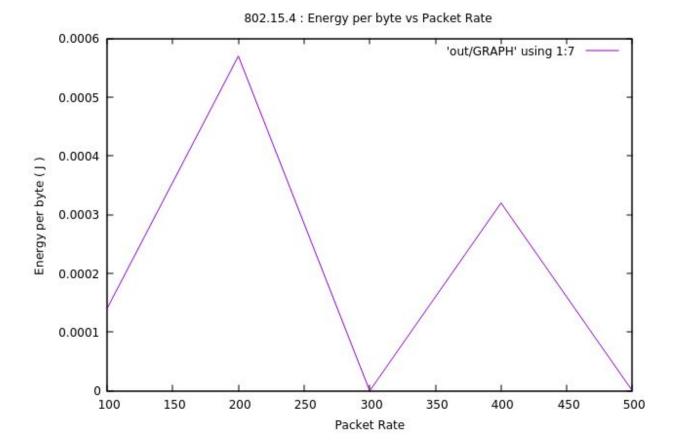


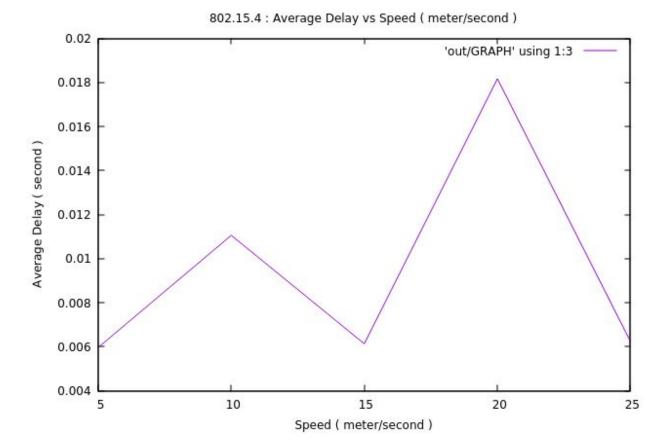












802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Speed (meter/second)

3.5

'out/GRAPH' using 1:4

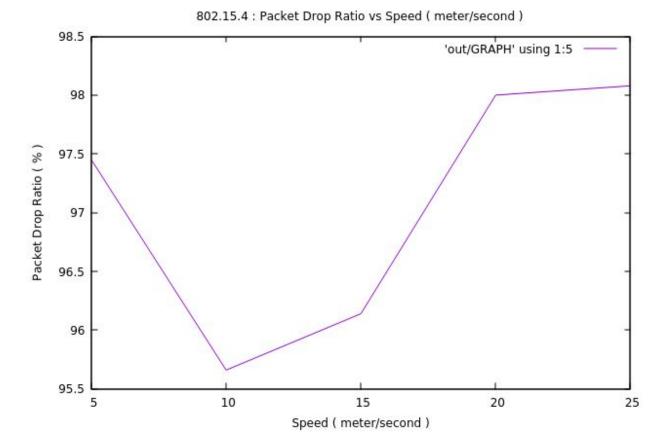
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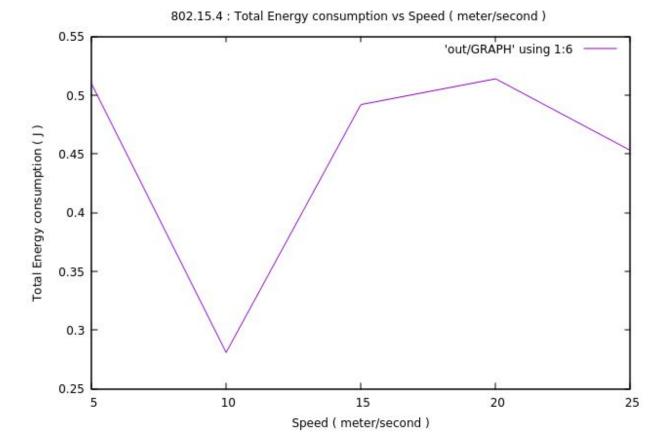
1.5

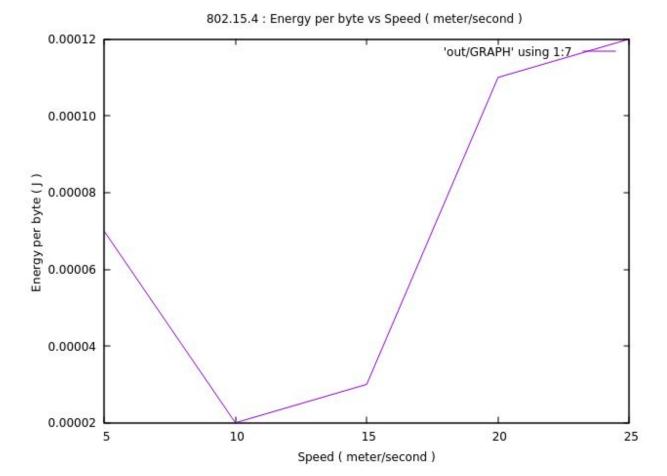
1

Speed (meter/second)

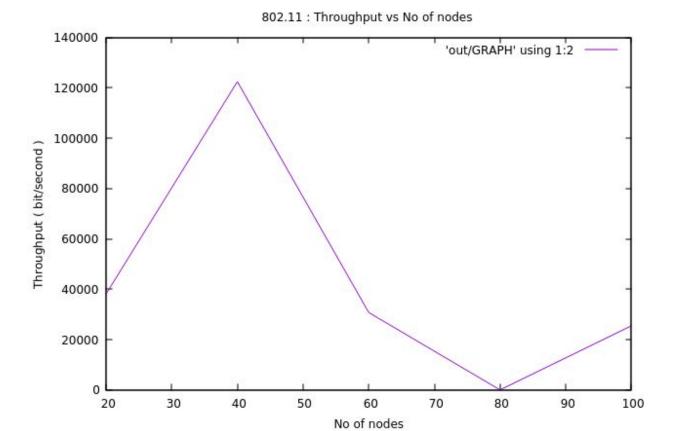
0.5 L

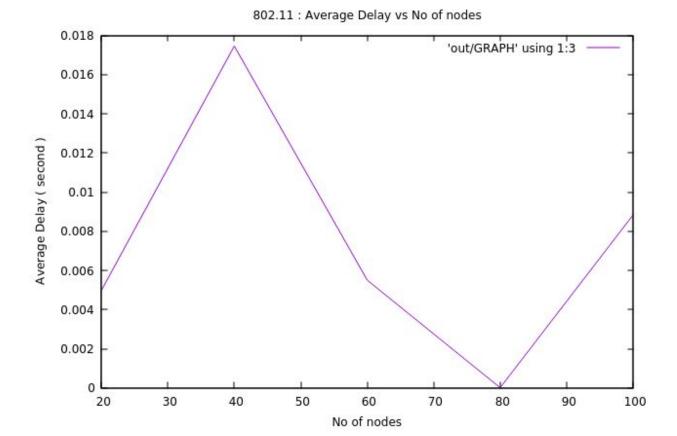


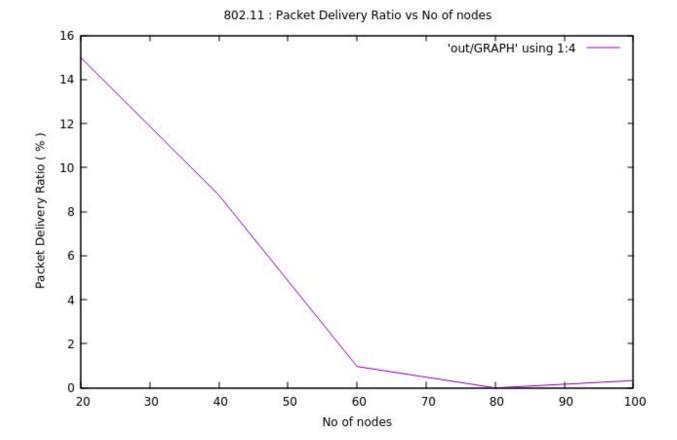


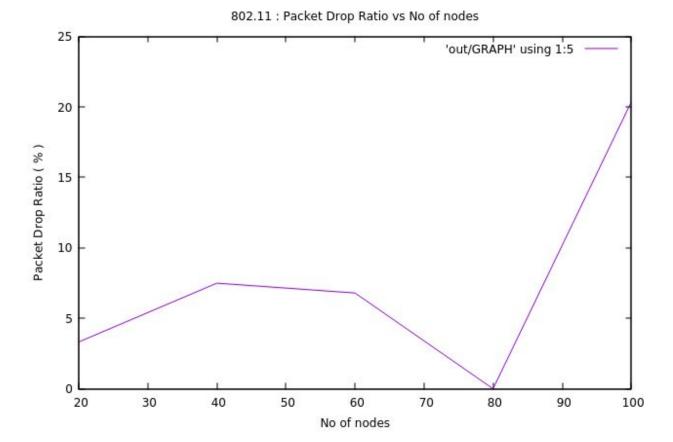


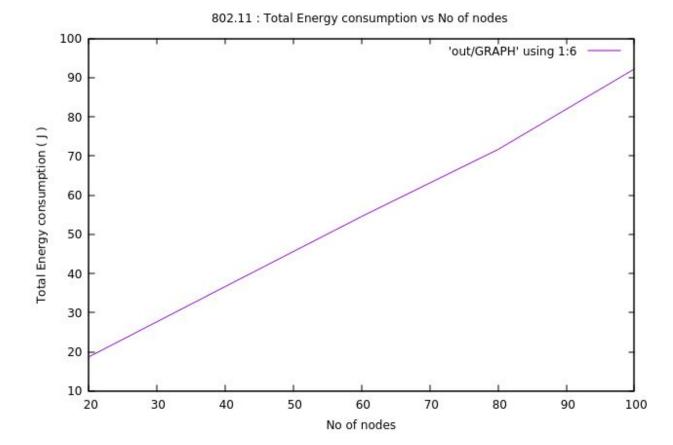
802.11 Modified

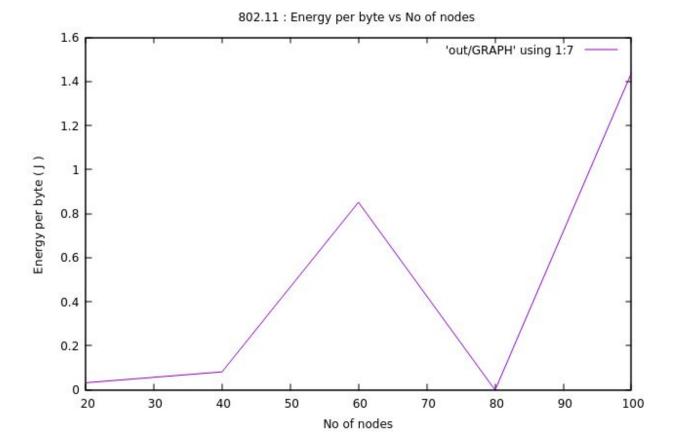


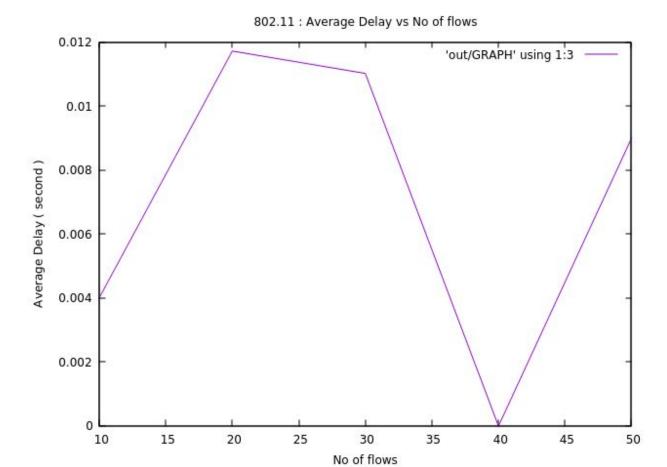


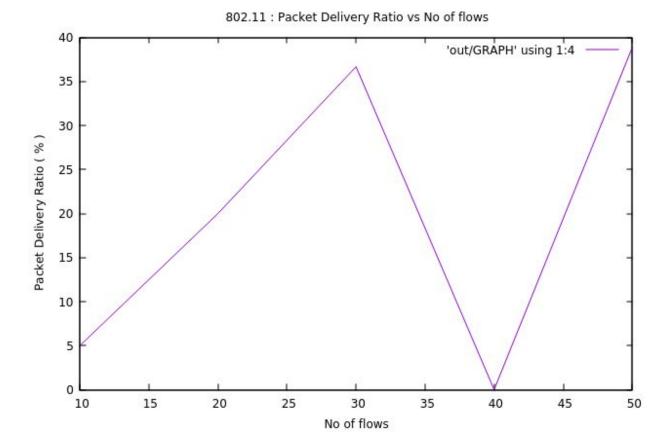






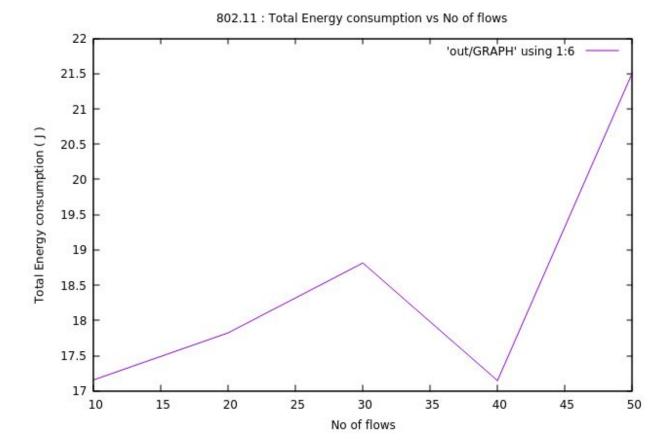


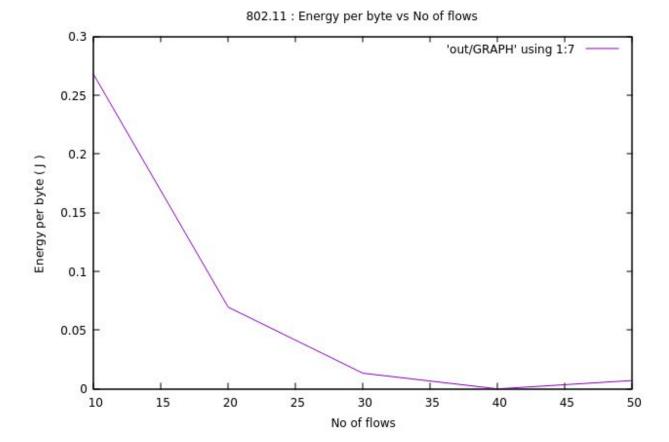


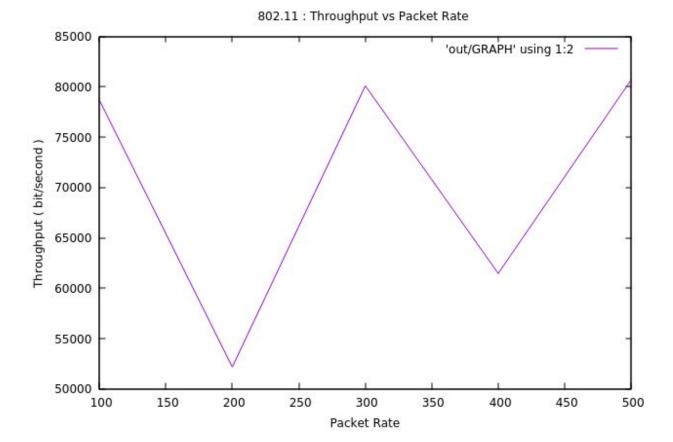


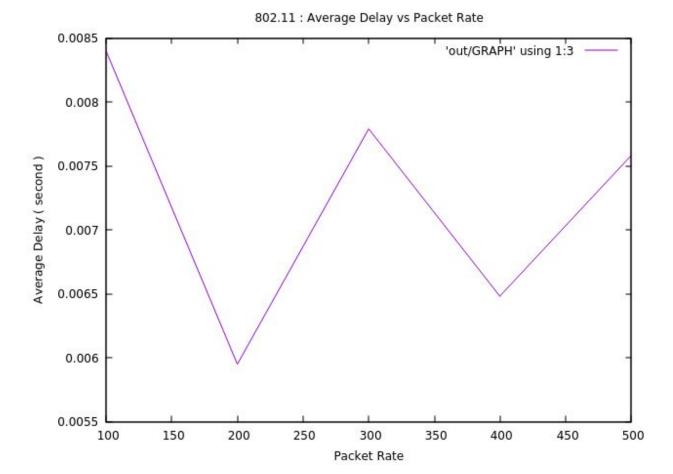
802.11 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of flows 'out/GRAPH' using 1:5 Packet Drop Ratio (%)

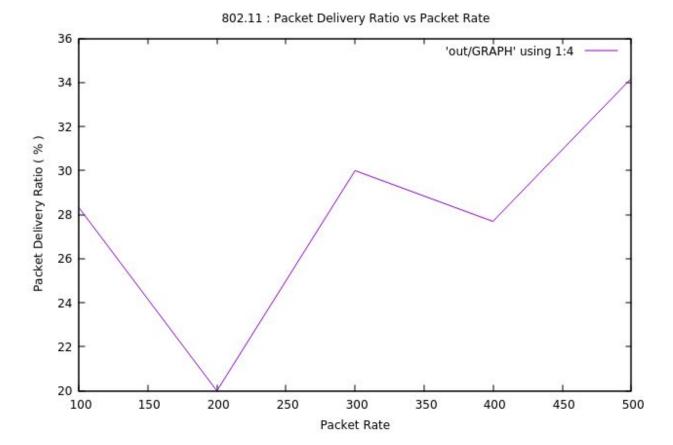
No of flows

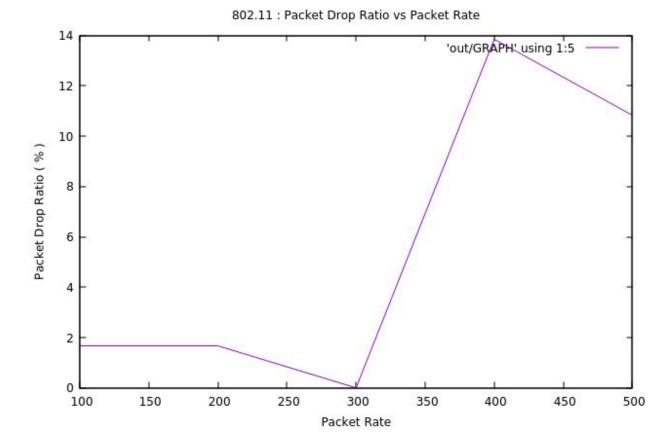


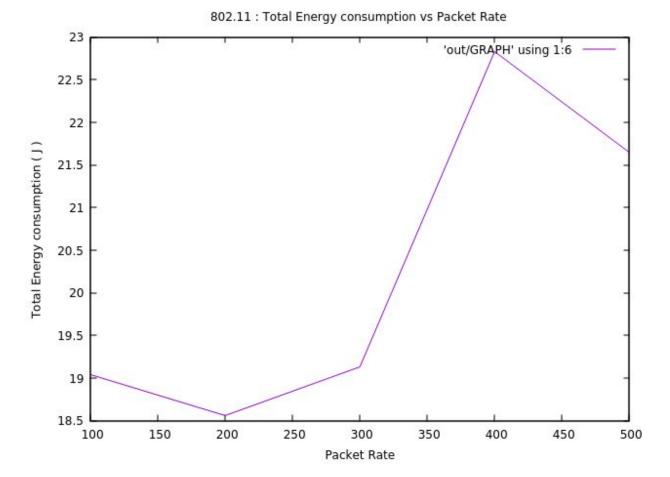


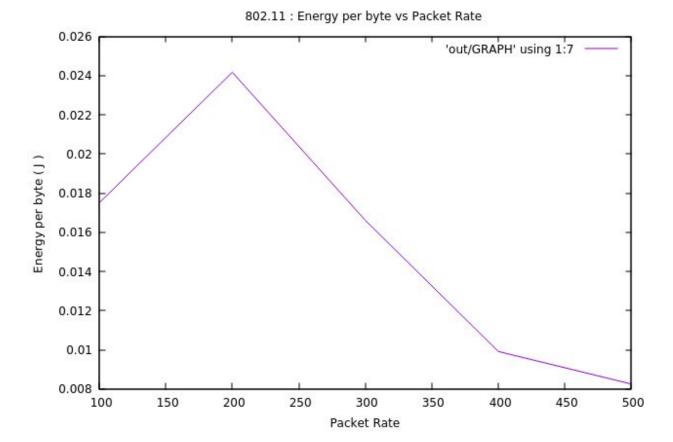


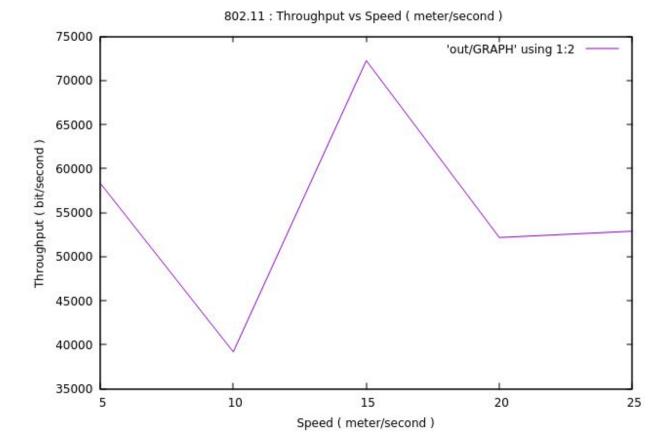




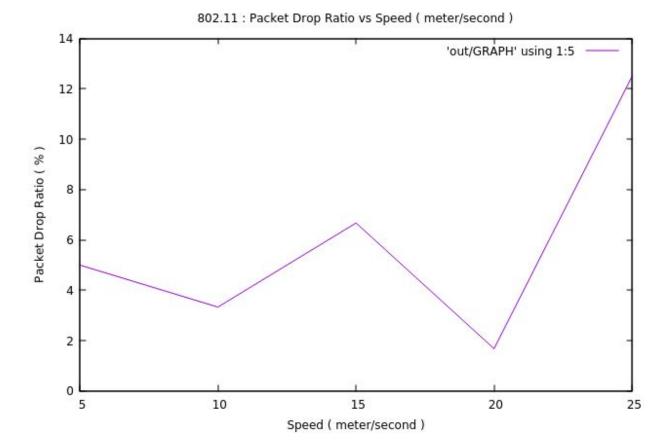


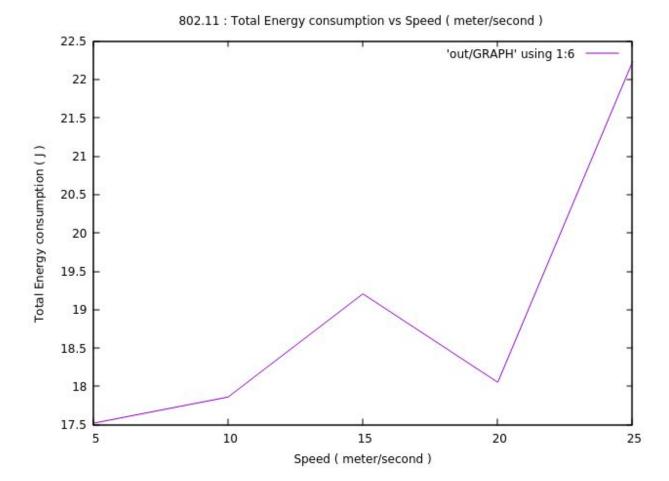


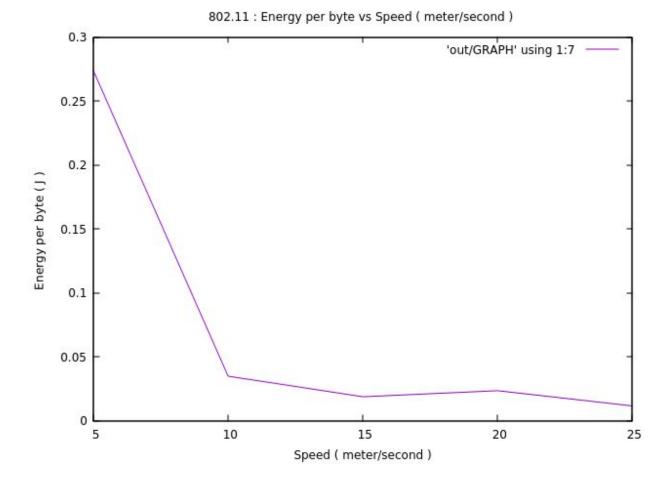




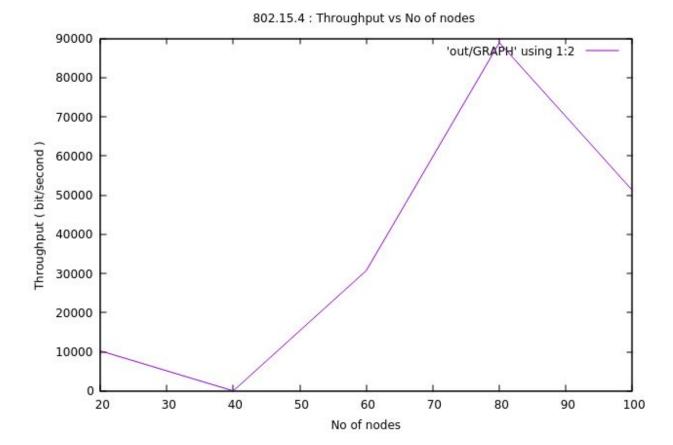
Speed (meter/second)

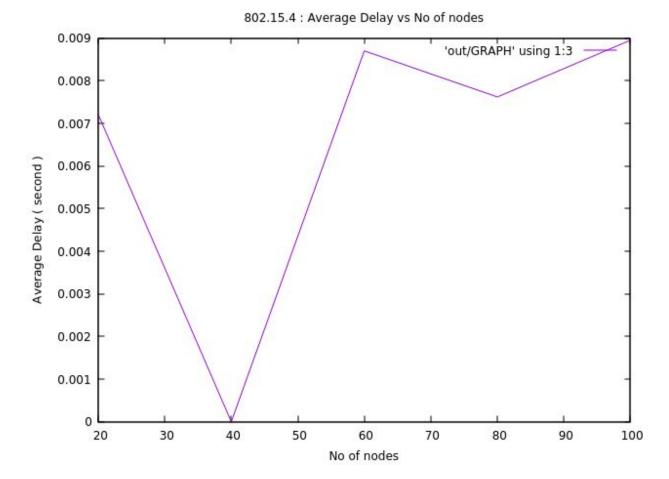


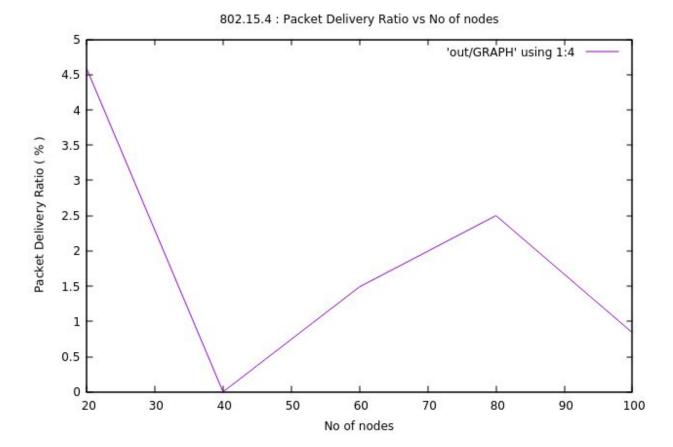




802.15.4 Modified

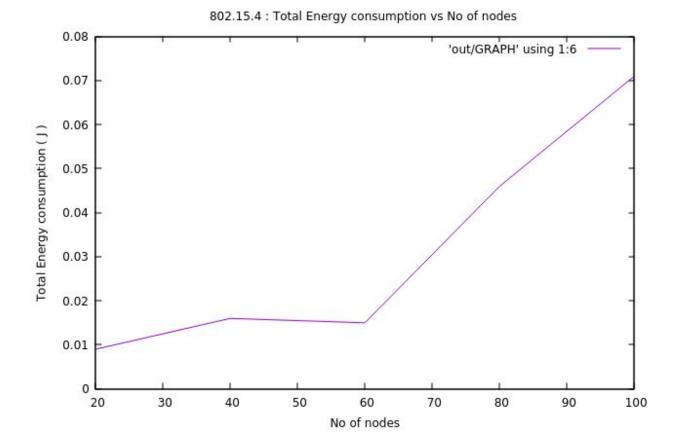


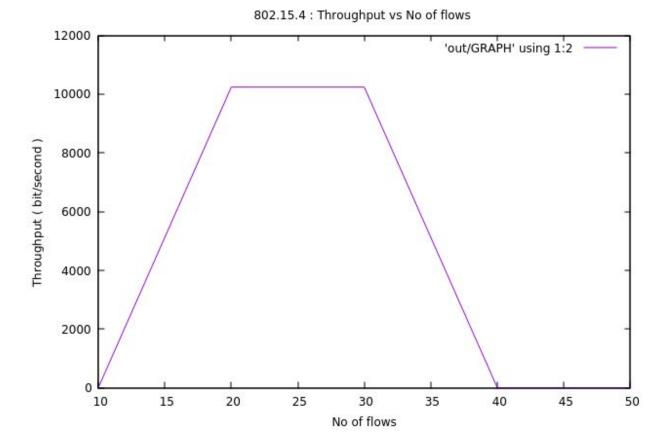


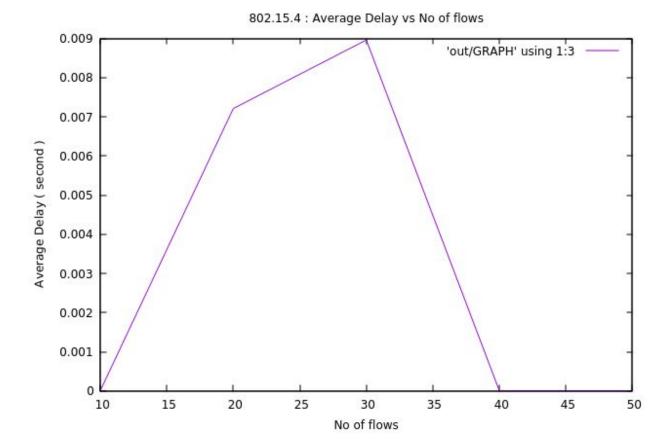


802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of nodes 'out/GRAPH' using 1:5 Packet Drop Ratio (%)

No of nodes



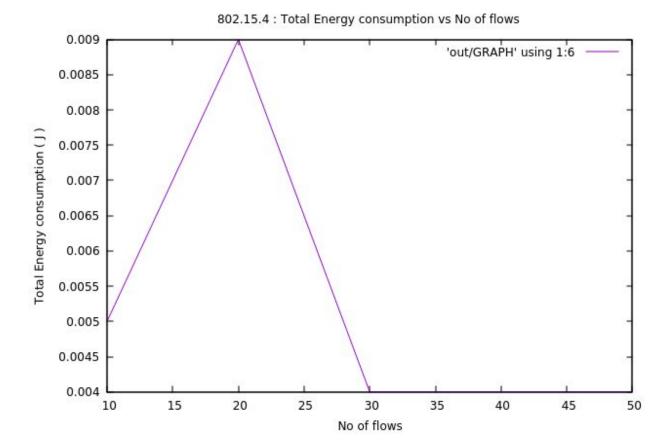


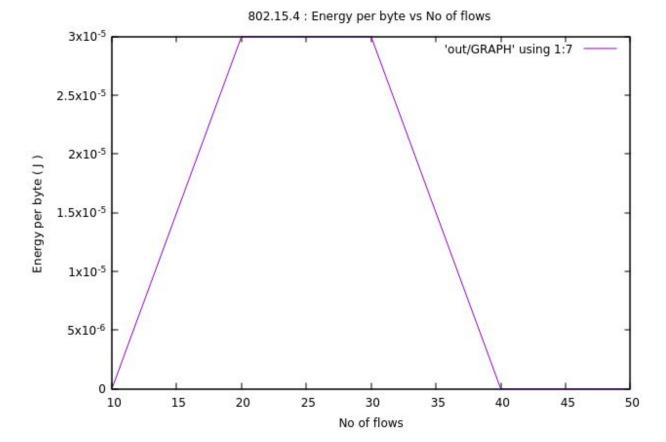


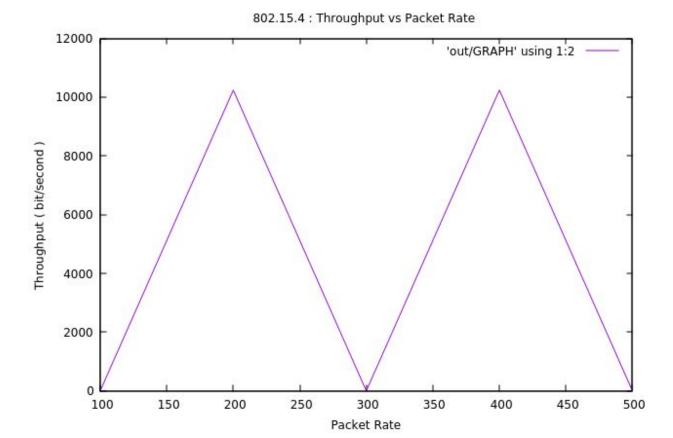
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs No of flows 'out/GRAPH' using 1:4 4.5 Packet Delivery Ratio (%) 3.5 2.5 1.5 0.5 No of flows

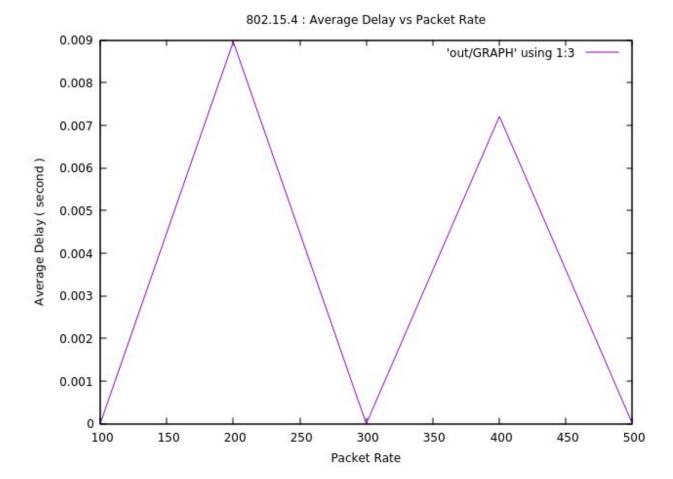
802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs No of flows 'out/GRAPH' using 1:5

Packet Drop Ratio (%) No of flows



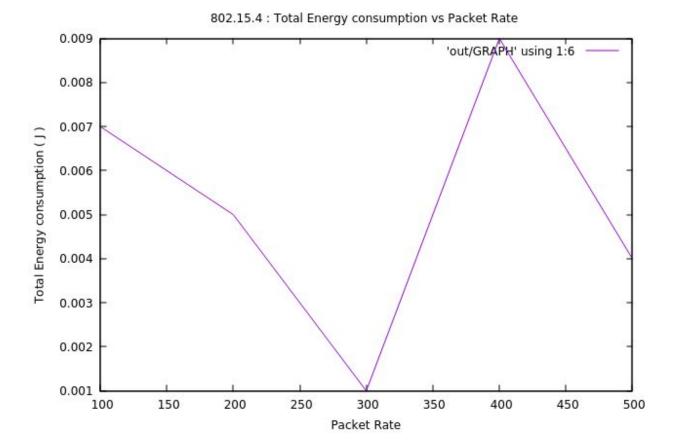


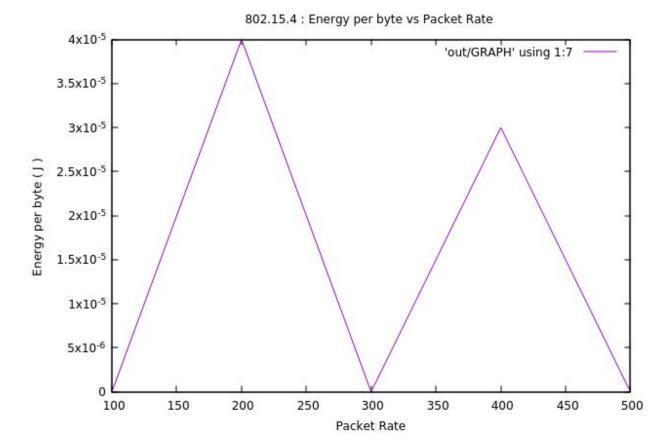


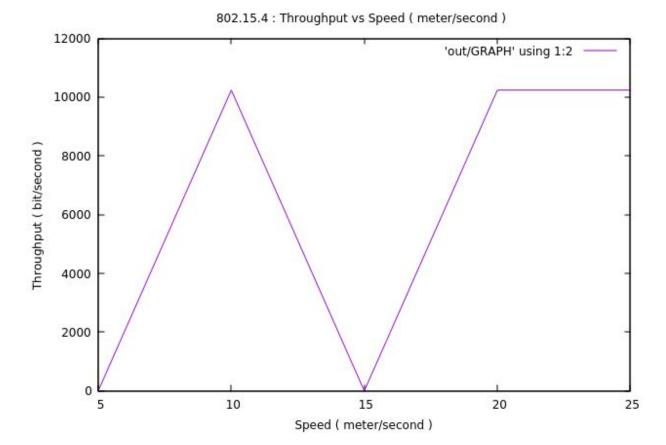


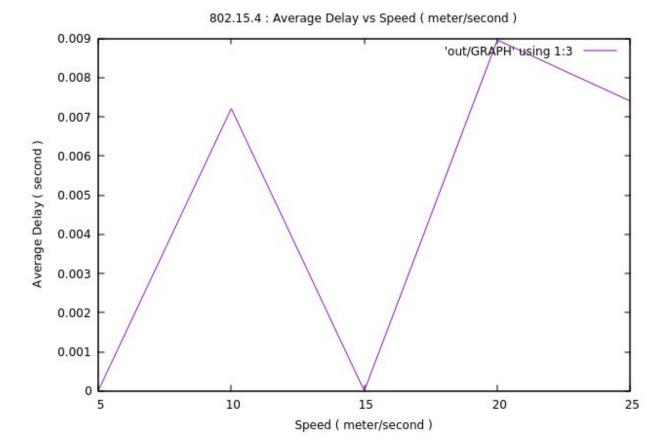
802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Packet Rate 'out/GRAPH' using 1:4 4.5 Packet Delivery Ratio (%) 3.5 2.5 1.5 0.5 Packet Rate

802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs Packet Rate 'out/GRAPH' using 1:5 Packet Drop Ratio (%) Packet Rate







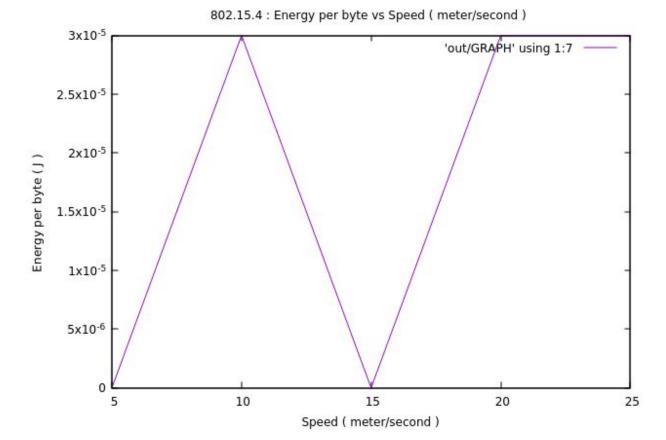


802.15.4 : Packet Delivery Ratio vs Speed (meter/second) 4.5 'out/GRAPH' using 1:4 4 3.5 Packet Delivery Ratio (%) 3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5 0 10 15 20 25

Speed (meter/second)

802.15.4 : Packet Drop Ratio vs Speed (meter/second) 'out/GRAPH' using 1:5 Packet Drop Ratio (%)

Speed (meter/second)



802.15.4 : Total Energy consumption vs Speed (meter/second) 0.01 'out/GRAPH' using 1:6 0.009 0.008 Total Energy consumption () 0.007 0.006 0.005 0.004 0.003 10 20 15 25 Speed (meter/second)

Summary Findings:

- 1. Packet delivery ratio is much higher in 802.11 than 802.15.4.
- 2. Energy consumption is very low in 802.15.4.
- 3. The origin routing protocol (simulated first) was DSDV and the modified routing protocol was DVR, which, in respect of performance, is theoretically inferior to DSDV. The generated graphs support this theory.
- 4. Changing the droptail queue between LLC and MAC sublayers to a random drop queue increased drop ratio.
- 5. The increased gain of the antennae helped improve performance, but at the cost of higher power dissipation.
- 6. Increasing the frequency of the radio wave might have caused higher power dissipation. A number of simulation performed only by changing the frequency can give a definite answer.
- 7. he drained powers for transmission and reception of AT&T's Wavelan PCMCIA card (mac/wireless-phy.cc) were increased, which evidently increased overall power consumption.