Code Section

```
csma
V
V
V

h0:
<---><--->
<---><---|</td>
V

V
V
V
V

h1:
V
V
V

V
V
V
V

h2:
<---><--->
<---->
<----|</td>

success_rate:
0.3
idle_rate:
0.52

collision_rate:
0.18
```

```
  csma_cd
  V
  V
  V

  h0:
  .<--><-->
  V
  V

  V
  V
  V

  h1:
  .<--><-->
  V
  V

  V
  V
  V
  V

  h2:
  .<--><-->
  .<--><-->
  .<--><-->

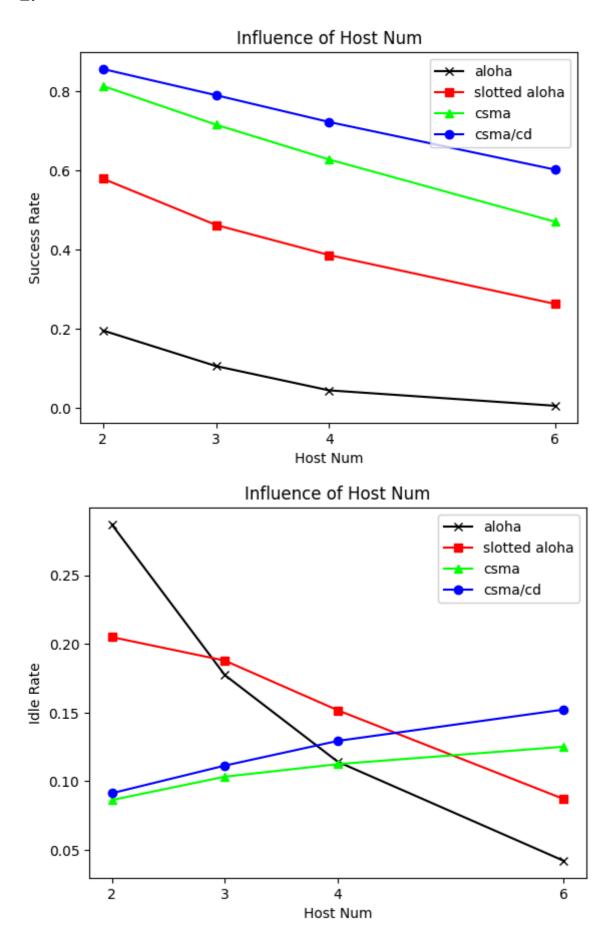
  success_rate:
  0.5
  idle_rate:
  0.46

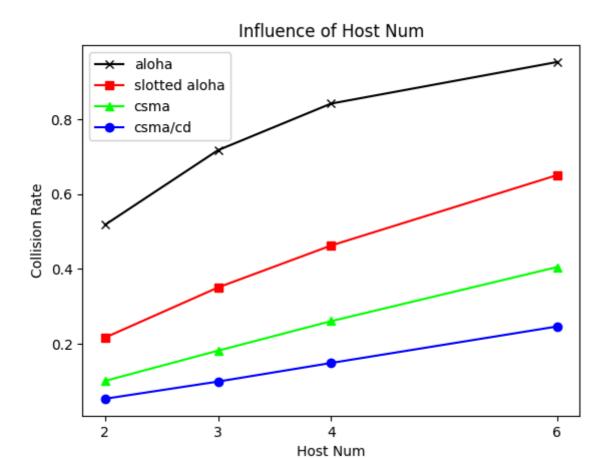
  collision_rate:
  0.04
```

Questions

1.

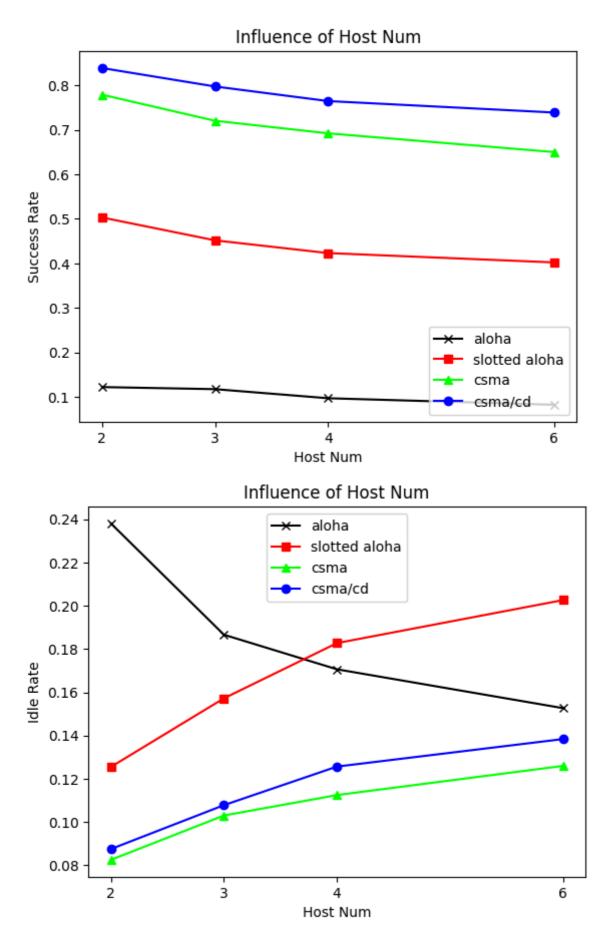
- max_collision_wait_time = c * host_num * packet_time
- p_resend = 1 / (c * host_num)

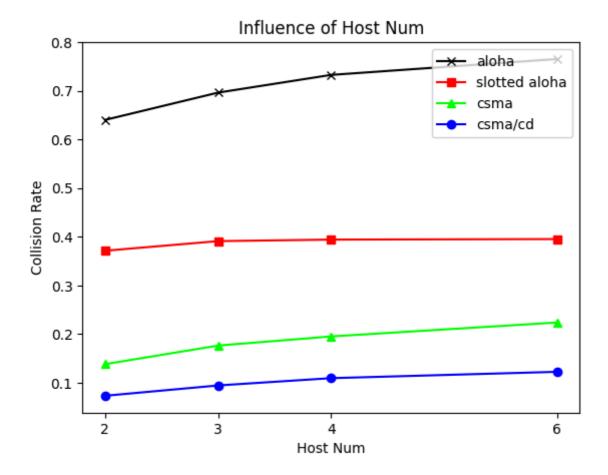




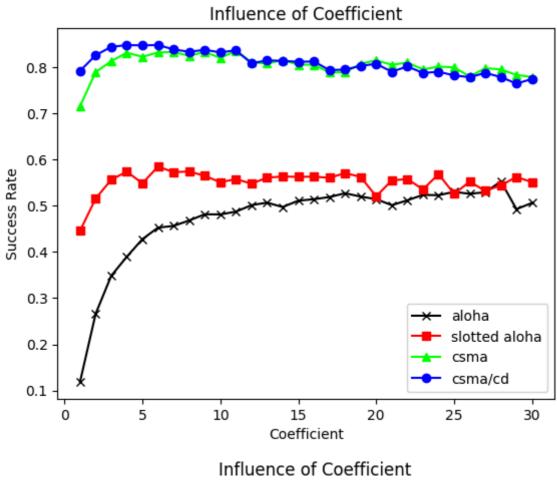
The more host there are, the lower the success rate is. Because of the unavoidable increase in collision rate.

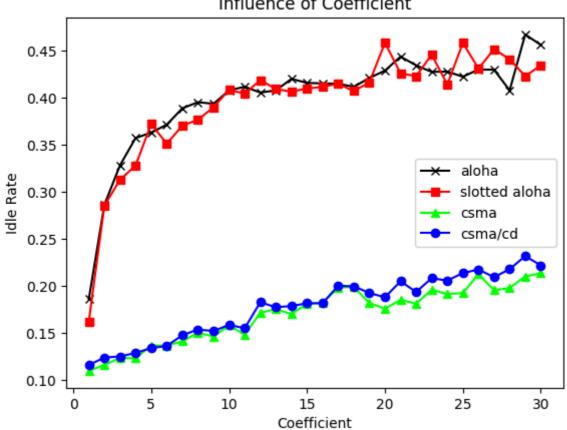
Idle rate drastically drop for aloha because they won't detect before sending, all the hosts tries to send at the same time.

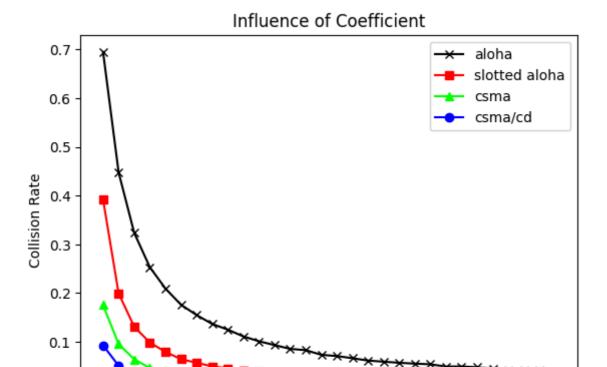




Because the max_collision_wait_time and p_resend take account of the host_num when using coefficient, the success rate didn't drop as much as Q2 when the hosts num rises. The initial success rate at low host num is worse than Q2 because when the coefficient=1, the max_collision_wait_time is lower that constant 20.



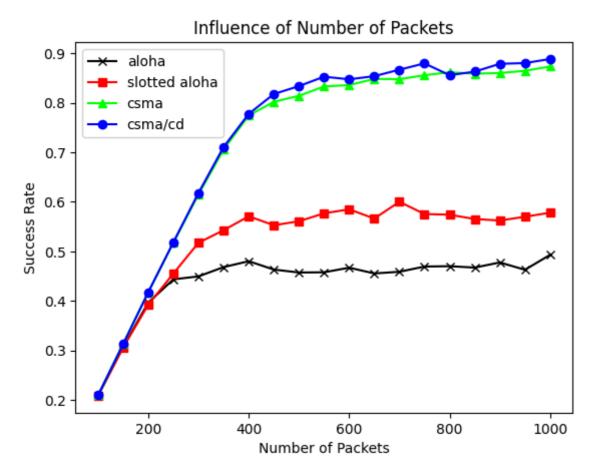


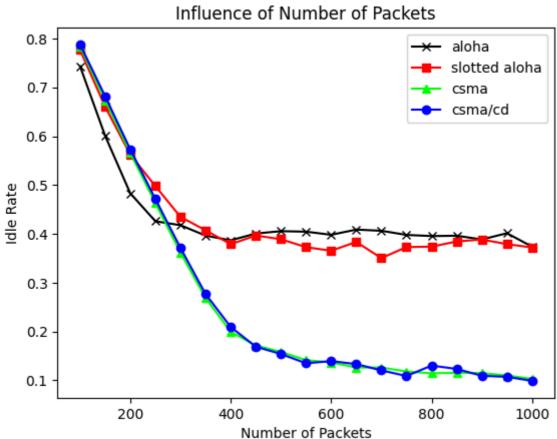


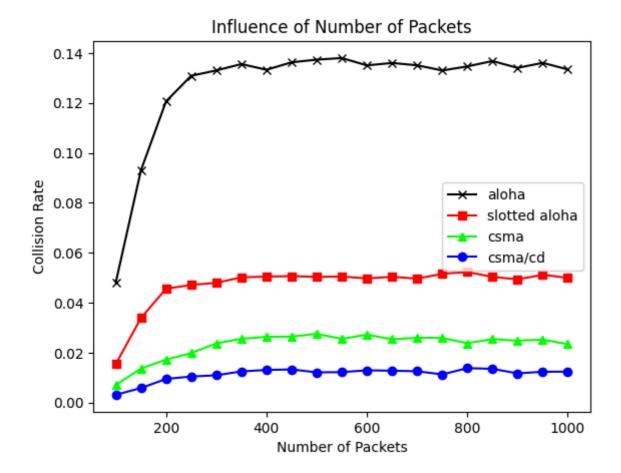
As the coefficient increases, the success rate increase at the start because the collision rate drops greatly. The idle rate rises natually with a longer backoff time.

Coefficient

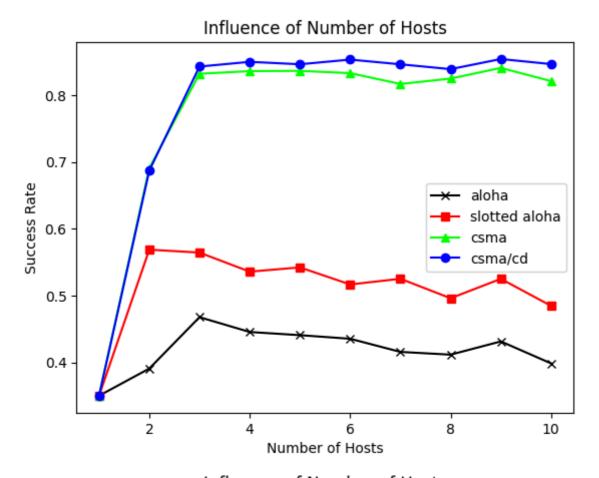
0.0

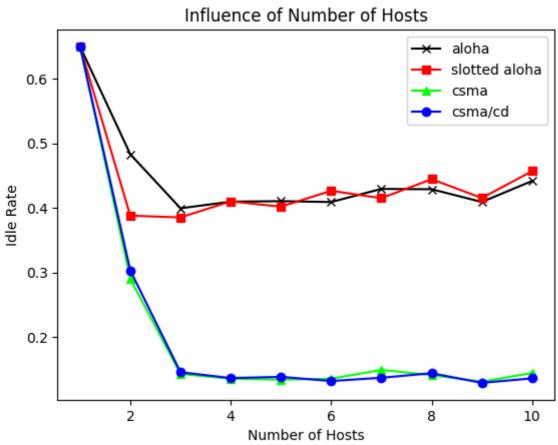


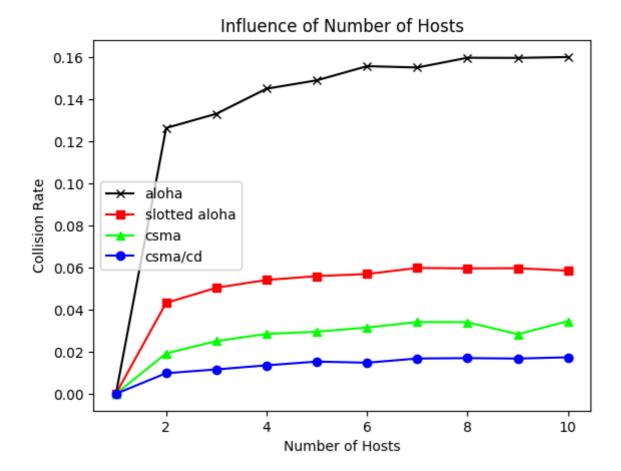




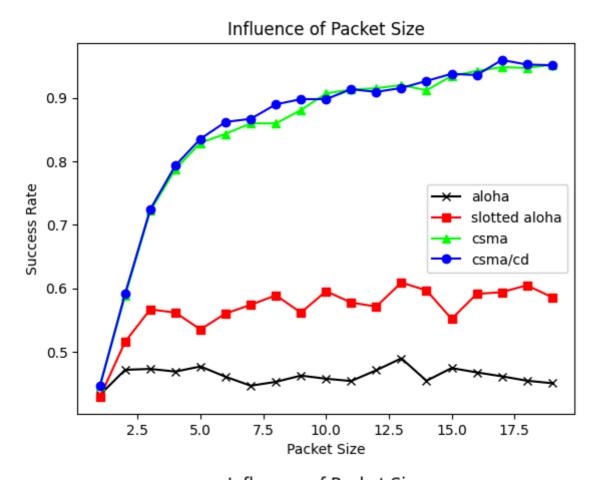
The success rate is low in the beginning due to the long simulation time and little packets to actually being transmitted. So is the idle rate. Then the statistics goes to a stable state of each protocol as the number of packets increases.

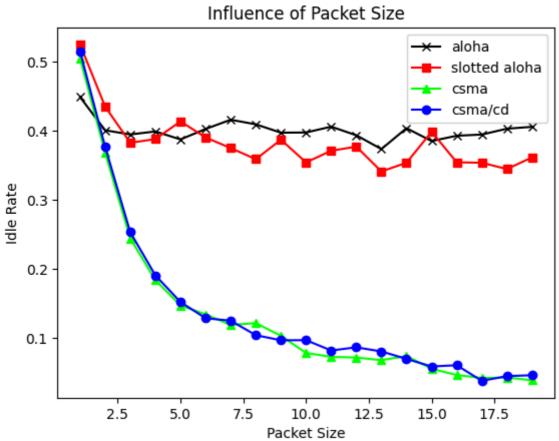


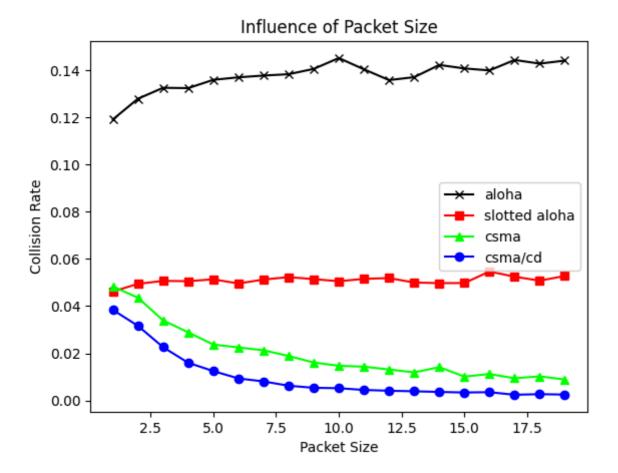




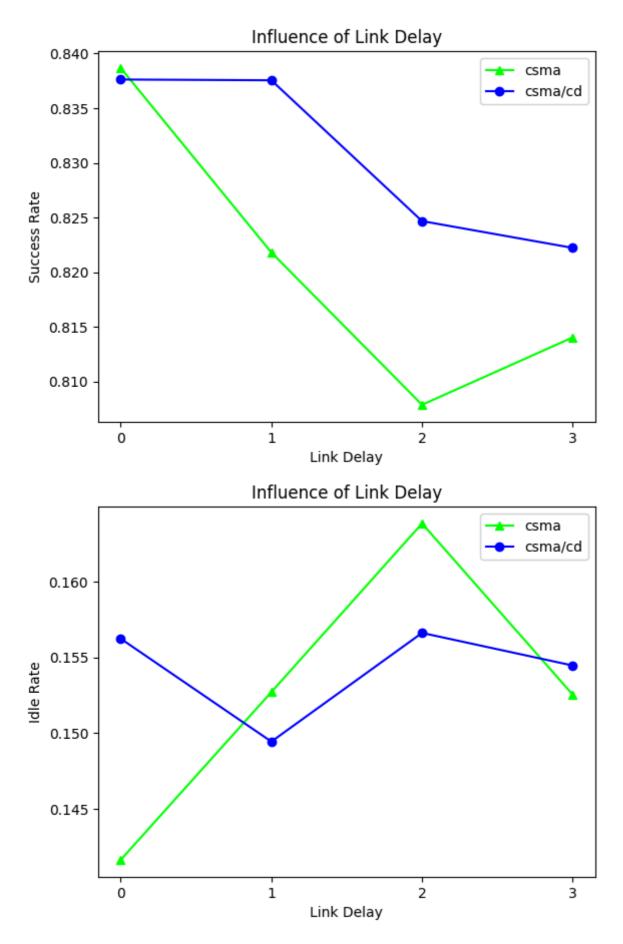
The result is somewhat similar to Q5 in some aspect because the increment of hosts also mean a increase in number of packets.

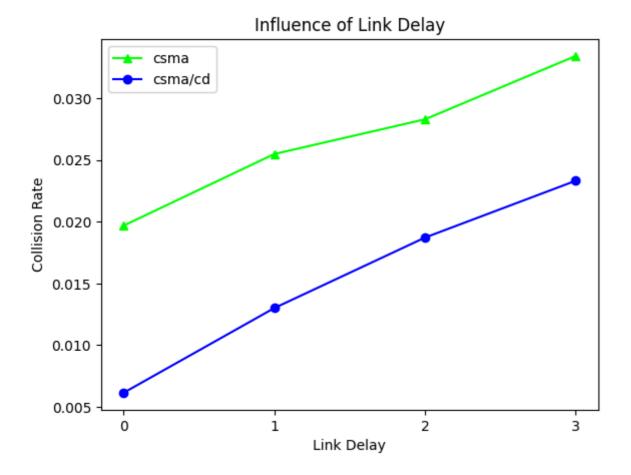






There isn't much changes in the collision rate because the backoff time takes packet size into consideration, doing which lowers collision rate accordingly. But the idle time is significantly lower in csma family. Because they listen and wait before trying to transmit, and with a larger packet size, csma will wait longer and new packets are generated while waiting for other hosts to finish transmittion. In the case of aloha, the hosts keep interupting each other and wait together which cause idle time. That also decrease aloha's success rate.





The increase of link delay cripples the ability to listen for other hosts of csma. And made the collisiown rate increase. Therefore lowers the success rate.