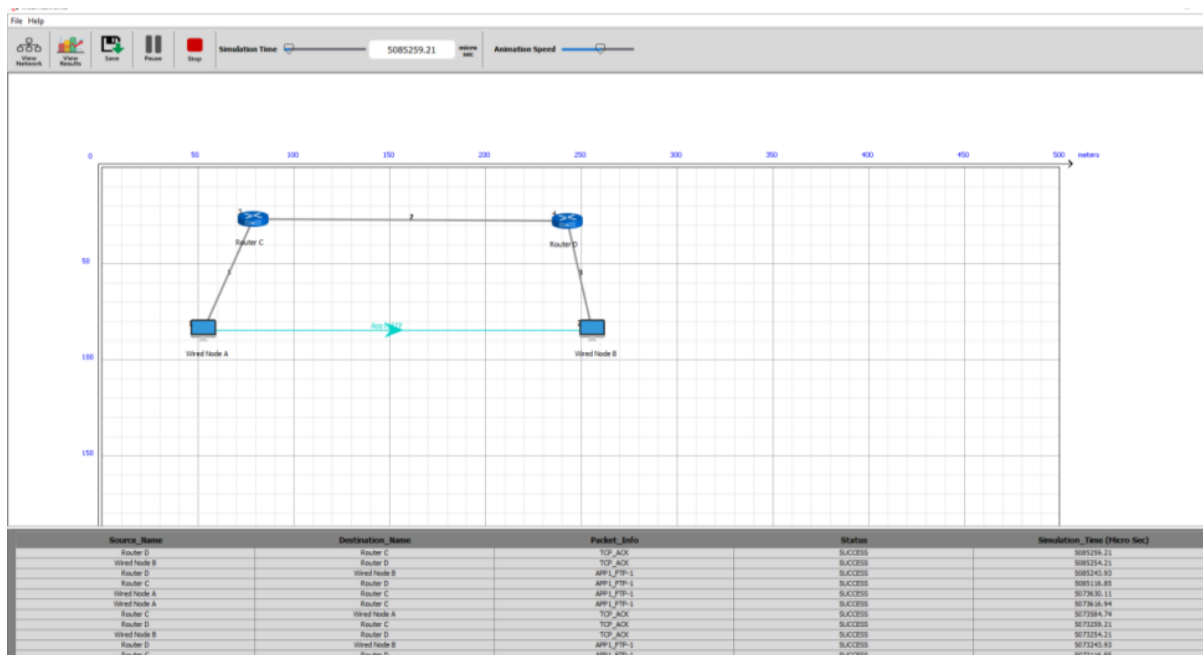


## IT – 304 | CN | LAB-4

(Harsh Gajjar – 202201140)

## Experiment 2: Understanding Measures of Network Performance: Throughput and Delay

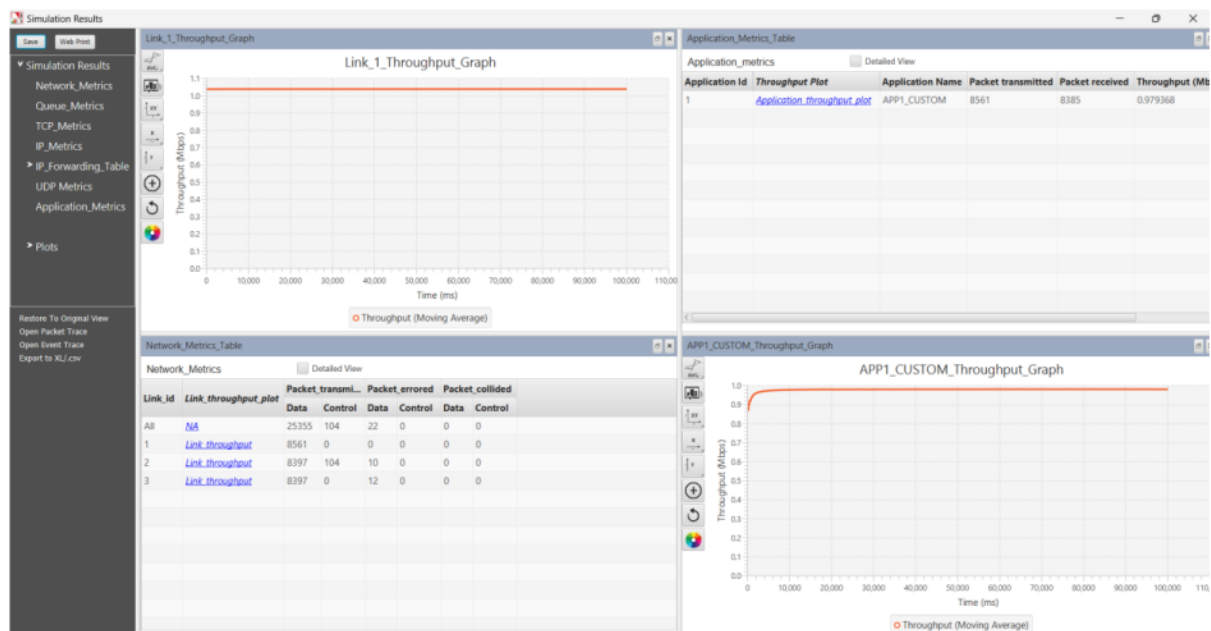
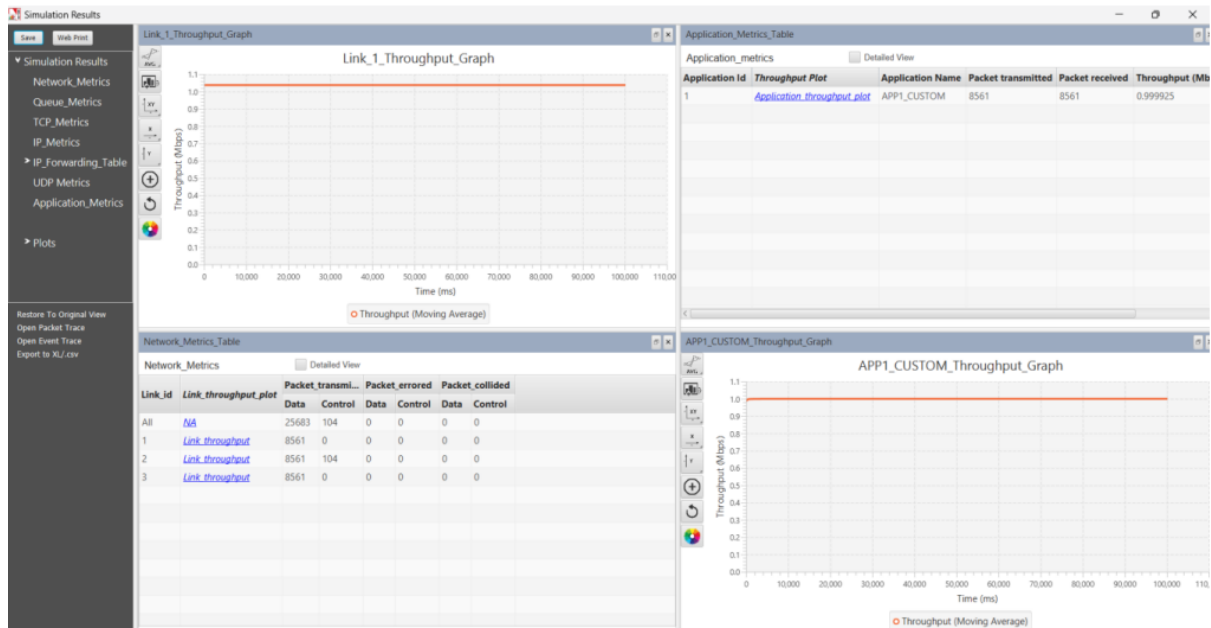


### Plot for **TCP**:





## Experiment 3: Throughput and Bottleneck Server Analysis

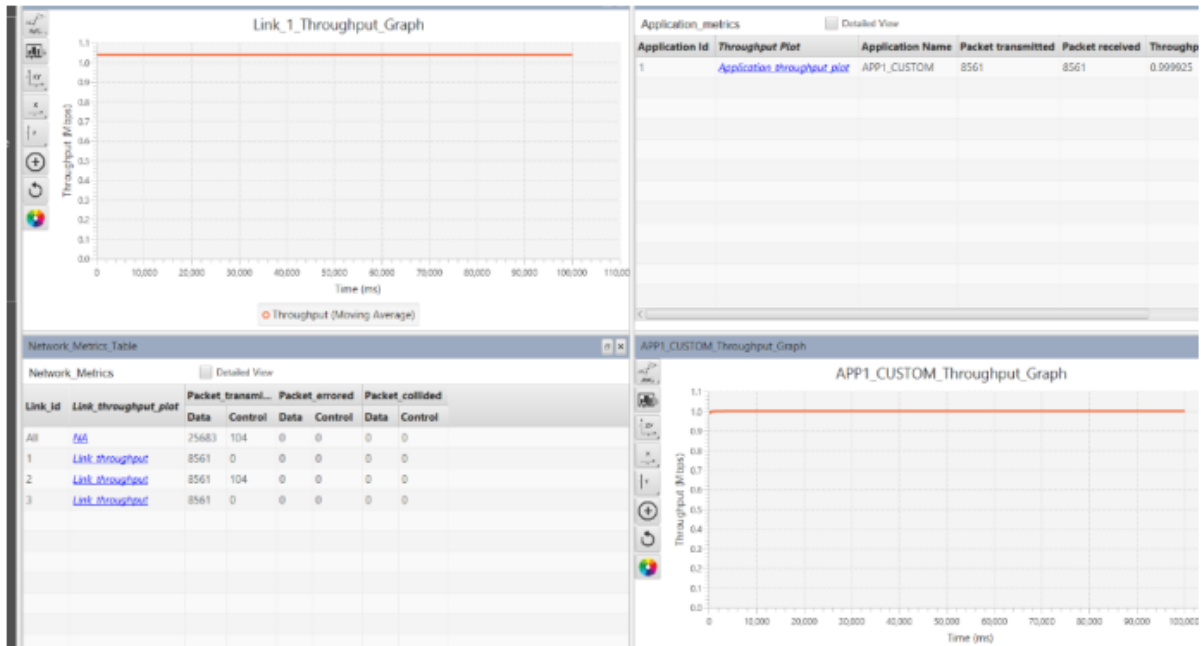


## Experiment 4: Delay and Little's Law

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
PACKET_ID	SEGMENT_ID	PACKET_TYPE	CONTROL_PACKET_TYPE/APP_NAME	SOURCE_ID	DESTINATION_ID	TRANSMITTER_ID	RECEIVER_ID	APP_LAYER_ARRIVAL_TIME(US)	TRX_LAYER_ARRIVAL_TIME(US)	NW_LAYER_ARRIVAL_TIME(US)	MAC_LAYER_ARRIVAL_TIME(US)	PHY_LAYER_ARRIVAL_TIME(US)
1	1	1FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
2	1	1FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
3	1	1FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
4	1	2FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
5	1	2FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
6	1	3FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
7	1	3FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
8	1	4FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
9	1	4FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
10	1	5FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
11	1	5FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
12	1	6FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
13	1	6FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
14	1	7FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
15	1	7FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
16	1	8FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
17	1	8FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
18	1	9FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
19	1	9FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
20	1	10FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
21	1	10FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
22	1	11FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
23	1	11FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
24	1	12FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
25	1	12FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
26	1	13FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
27	1	13FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
28	1	14FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
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30	1	15FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
31	1	15FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
32	1	16FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
33	1	16FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
34	1	17FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
35	1	17FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
36	1	18FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
37	1	18FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
38	1	19FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
39	1	19FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
40	1	20FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
41	1	20FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
42	1	21FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
43	1	21FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
44	1	22FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
45	1	22FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
46	1	23FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000
47	1	23FTP	APP1.FTP	NODE-2	NODE-1	SWITCH-3	NODE-1	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000

## Exercise-1: Bottleneck Analysis with Varying Bandwidth on Server Links

- Set configuration used in experiment 3 and reduce bandwidth of links one by one.
- Bandwidth:
  - Link 1 = 10 Mbps
  - Link 2 = Link 3 = Link 4 = Link 5 = 10 Mbps
- Propagation delay:
  - Link 3 = 10  $\mu$ s
  - Link 2 = Link 1 = Link 4 = Link 5 = 0  $\mu$ s

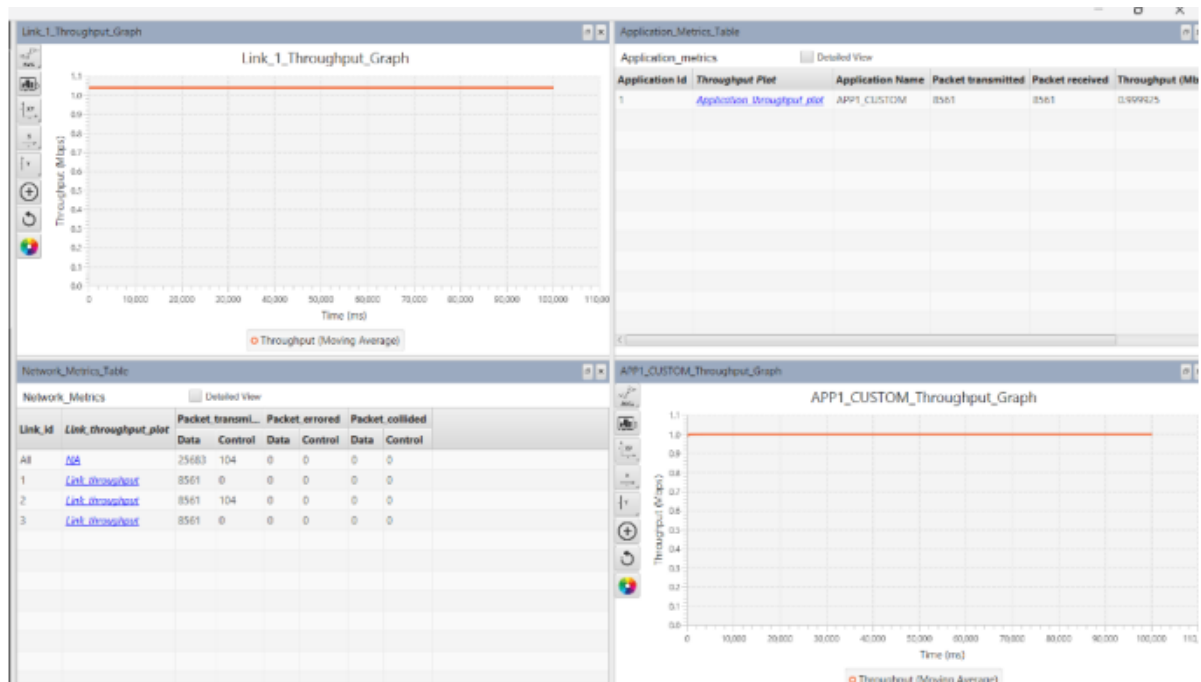


→ Bandwidth:

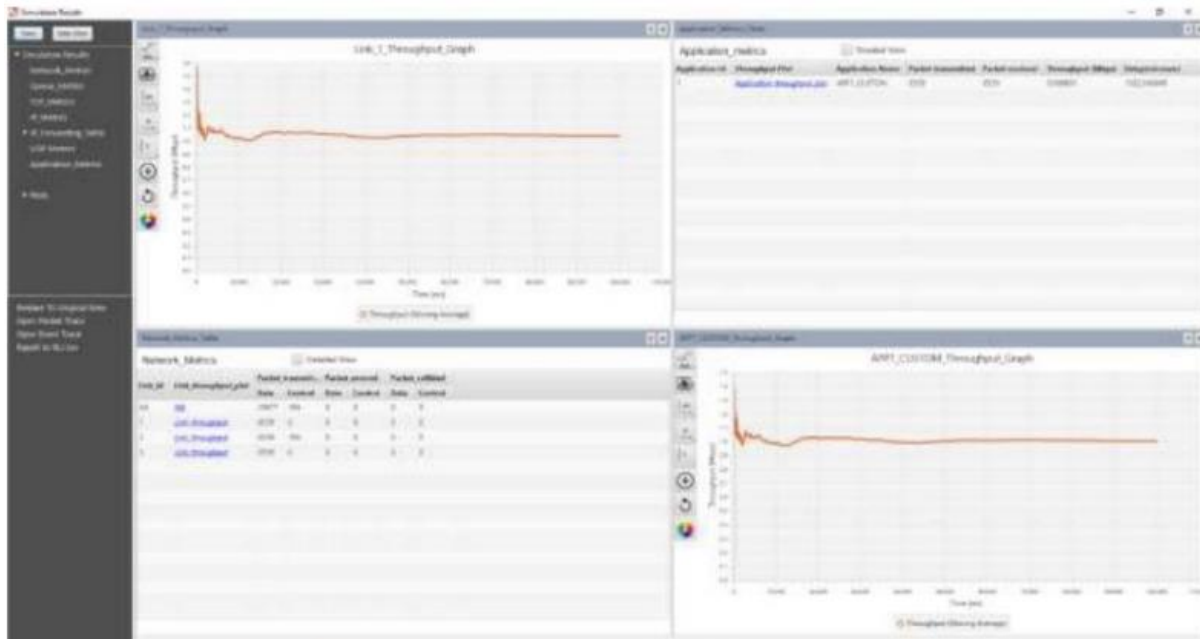
- Link1 = 8 Mbps
- Link2 = Link3 = Link4 = Link5 = 10 Mbps

→ Propagation delay:

- Link3 = 10  $\mu$ s
- Link1 = Link2 = Link4 = Link5 = 0  $\mu$ s



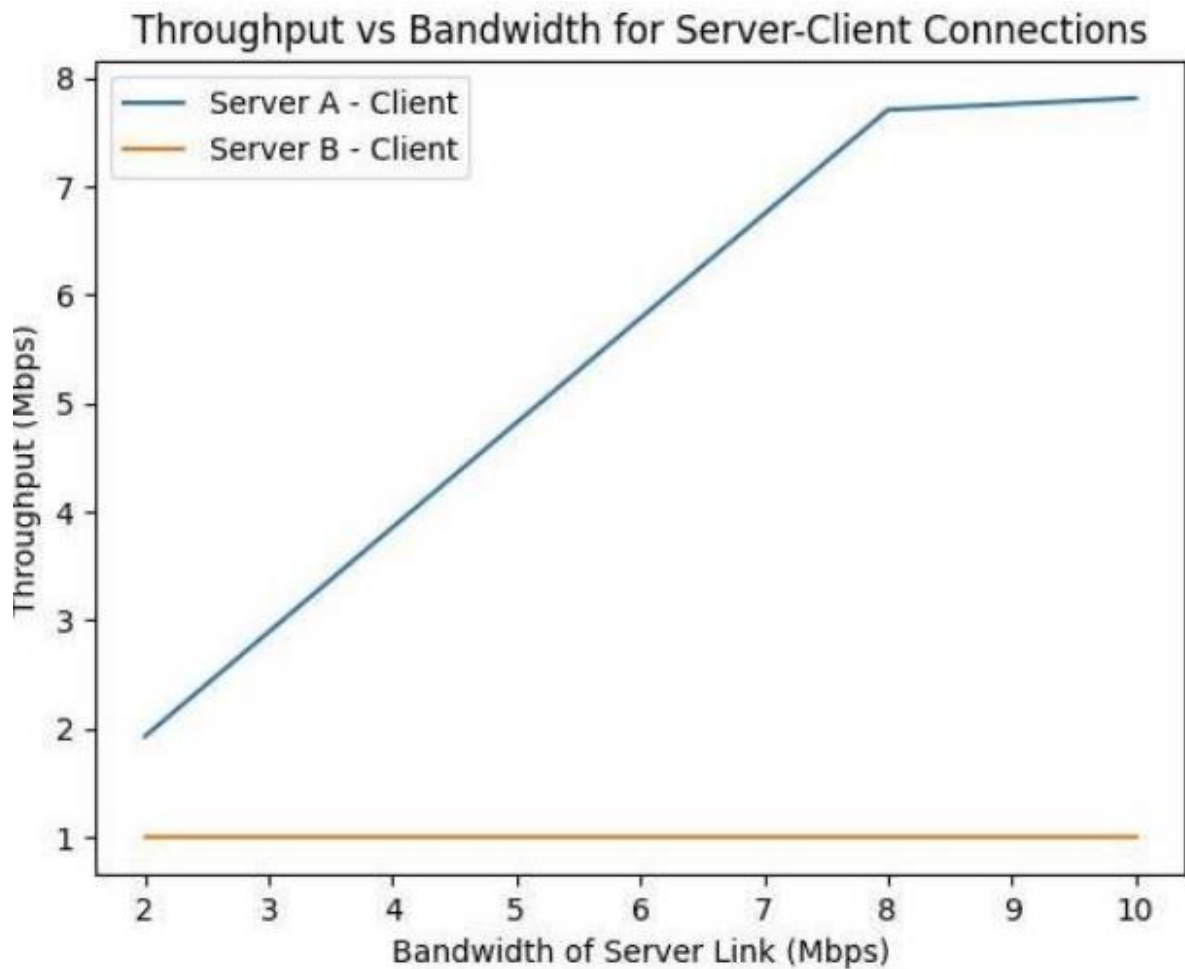
- Bandwidth: Link1 = 2 Mbps
  - Link2 = Link3 = Link4 = Link5 = 10 Mbps
- Propagation delay:
  - Link3 = 10  $\mu$ s
  - Link1 = Link2 = Link4 = Link5 = 0  $\mu$ s



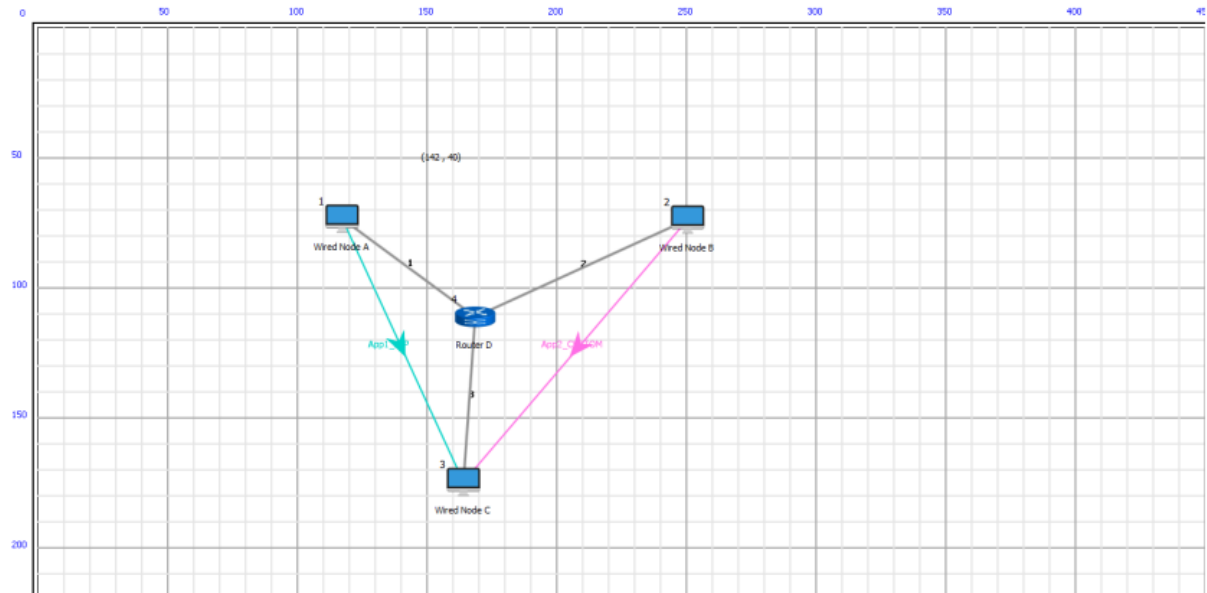
- Bandwidth:
  - Link1 = 6 Mbps
  - Link2 = Link3 = Link4 = Link5 = 10 Mbps
- Propagation delay:
  - Link3 = 10  $\mu$ s
  - Link1 = Link2 = Link4 = Link5 = 0  $\mu$ s



→ Graphs:



## Exercise 2: Exploring the Relationship Between Traffic Intensity and Delay Using Little's Law

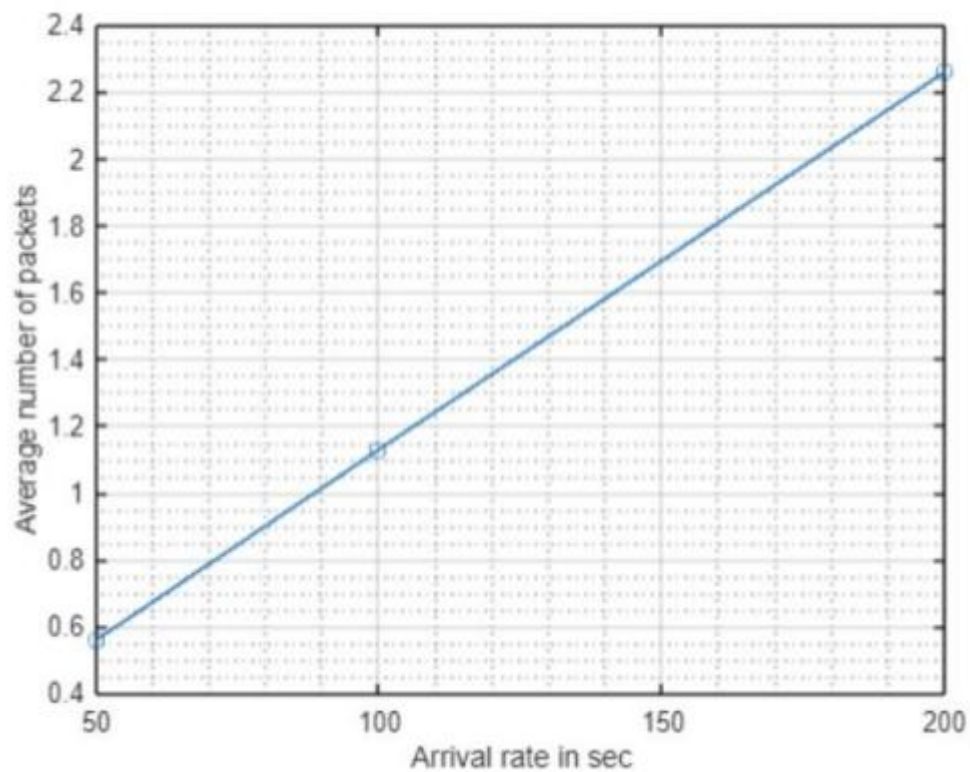


→ Excel data:

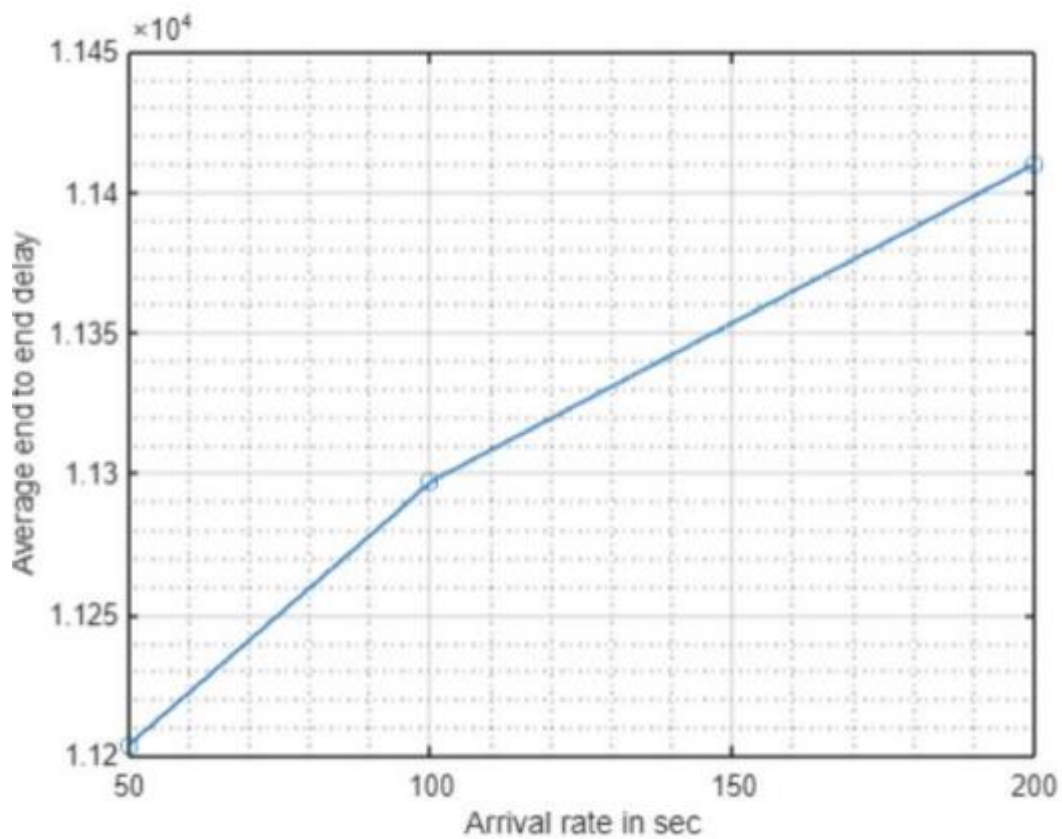
Network Metrics												
Link_id	Link_throughput_gbit	Packet_transmitted Data	Packet_transmitted Control	Packet_error Data	Packet_error Control	Packet_colided Data	Packet_colided Control	Bytes_transmitted(bytes)	Payload_transmitted(bytes)	Overhead_transmitted(bytes)		
All	NA	25682	304	0	0	0	0	2868852	2762276	1166176		
	1NA	8561	0	0	0	0	0	12961354	12489060	462294		
	2NA	8561	304	0	0	0	0	12745844	12504156	241788		
	3NA	8561	0	0	0	0	0	12961354	12489060	462294		
Queue Metrics												
Device_id	Port_id	Queued_packet	Dequeued_packet	Dropped_packet								
3	1	8561	8561	0								
3	2	52	52	0								
4	1	8613	8613	0								
4	2	0	0	0								
TCP Metrics												
Source	Destination	Local Address	Remote Address	Syn Sent	SynAck Sent	Segment Sent	Segment Received	Segment Retransmitted	Ack Sent	Ack Received	Duplicate segment received	Out of order segment
ROUTER C	ANY_DEVICE	11.1.1.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROUTER D	ANY_DEVICE	11.1.1.2	0.0.0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IP Metrics												
Device Id	Packet sent	Packet forwarded	Packet received	Packet discarded	TTL expired	Firewall blocked						
1	0	0	8561	0	0	0						
2	8561	0	0	0	0	0						
3	8613	8561	52	0	0	0						
4	8613	8561	52	0	0	0						
WIRED NODE A												
Network Destination	Network Prefix len	Gateway	Interface	Metrics	Type							
11.1.0.0	255.255.0.0	on-link	11.1.1.2		300/LOCAL							



→ Graph for packet arrival rate and average number of packets:



→ Graph for packet arrival rate and average number of packets:



- What we may infer: Little's Law is confirmed by the fact that both delay and the average number of packets in the system grow proportionately as packet arrival rate (traffic) rises. This demonstrates that arrival rate, packet count, and latency have the predicted connection.

## **Sample Questions**

Q1. How does varying traffic load affect throughput and delay? What is the expected relationship between these metrics?

- Throughput increases in direct proportion to the increase in traffic load until the network reaches its capacity. After this, when the system gets overwhelmed, throughput stabilises or even drops. Under light traffic conditions, delay stays modest but rises sharply when the load gets closer to capacity. Due to congestion and queuing, delays increase exponentially once the network reaches its capacity. Throughput and latency are predicted to rise in situations with moderate traffic. On the other hand, throughput plateaus and delay increases sharply when load surpasses capacity.

Q2. How can reducing server link bandwidth create bottlenecks, and how does this impact network performance?

- Packets queue up at the server as a result of the data transmission rate being restricted by decreasing server link bandwidth. The server-client connection's performance is decreased and delays are increased due to the expanding queue. The server and client's communication is slowed down by this bottleneck. In addition to packet loss, retransmissions, and increased delay, congestion can lower network efficiency. Performance may be further deteriorated if the server link is essential to operations because it may become a bottleneck that spreads to other areas of the network.

Q3. What effect does decreasing the bandwidth of one server link have on the throughput of other connections in the network?

- When the bandwidth of a server link is reduced, it results in a bottleneck that slows down data flow, generating congestion and delays that impact the network as a whole, particularly if the server link is the hub of several connections. As a result, other connections that are sharing network resources may experience a decline in performance.

Q4. How is Little's Law ( $L = \lambda W$ ) used in network performance analysis? Provide an example calculation for delay based on packet arrival rates.

- The average number of packets in a system ( $L$ ), the packet arrival rate ( $\lambda$ ), and the average duration ( $W$ ) a packet spends in the system (including delay) are related by Little's Law ( $L = \lambda W$ ). It aids in performance estimation in various traffic scenarios. For instance: Assume the average number of packets in the system ( $L$ ) is 50 and the arrival rate ( $\lambda$ ) is 100 packets per second. We may find the delay ( $W$ ) by using the formula  $L = \lambda W$ :  $W = L/\lambda$ ,  $W = 50/100 = 0.5$  seconds per packet.

Q5. How does network delay change with increasing packet arrival rates? How can you verify this relationship with simulation data?

- There are more delays as a result of longer lines and processing times when arrival rates rise. Run simulations at several rates, gather delay data, and plot delay vs. rate to confirm this. The data ought to indicate a slow increase in delays at first, followed by a sudden spike when the system gets closer to capacity.

Q6. Compare the impact of increasing traffic load versus increasing server link bandwidth on network performance. What key factors should be considered?

- Evaluating the effects of increasing bandwidth versus load  
As capacity is achieved, increasing load usually results in increased delays, congestion, and decreased throughput. Increasing bandwidth, on the other hand, decreases latency and increases throughput by managing traffic more effectively. Important elements:
  1. Network Capacity: More bandwidth reduces congestion, but higher loads can overwhelm capacity.
  2. Delay: Longer delays are caused by more traffic, but shorter wait times are caused by increased bandwidth.
  3. Throughput: If capacity is exceeded, load lowers throughput; additional bandwidth raises it.
  4. Bottlenecks: Increased bandwidth can aid in removing bottlenecks caused by heavy traffic.

Q7. What trends are expected in graphs of throughput vs. traffic load and delay vs. packet arrival rate? How do these graphs aid in understanding network performance?

- Throughput vs. Load: As capacity is reached, throughput first increases with load before levelling off or declining to indicate maximum efficiency. Arrival Rate vs. Delay: Congestion is indicated by a dramatic increase in delay as the rate rises, which starts out low. These graphs aid in understanding capacity restrictions, efficiency, and the effects of congestion on performance.