

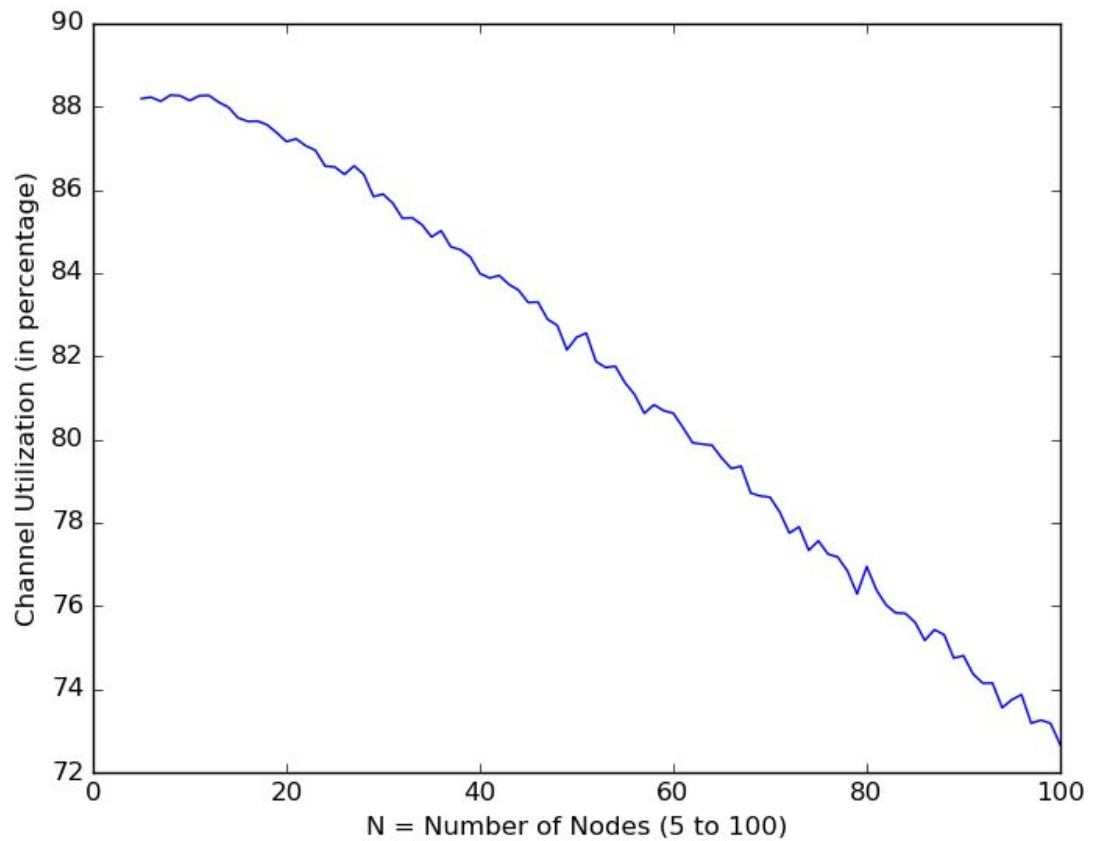
ECE/CS438

MP4 Report

Jeffrey Bigg (bigg2) + Harrison Kiang (hkiang2)

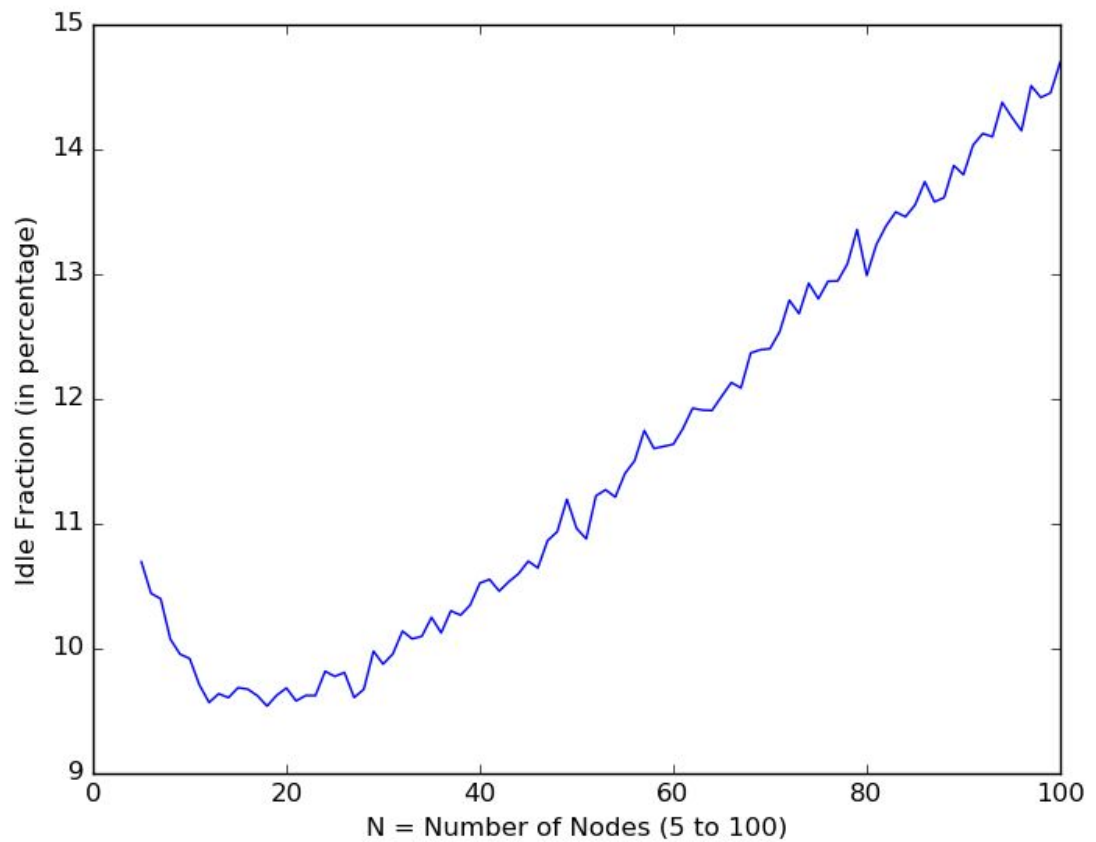
Assuming parameters  $N=25$ ,  $L=20$ ,  $R=8$  16 32 64 128,  $M=6$ ,  $T=50,000$ .

a. Plotting channel utilization vs. Number of nodes:



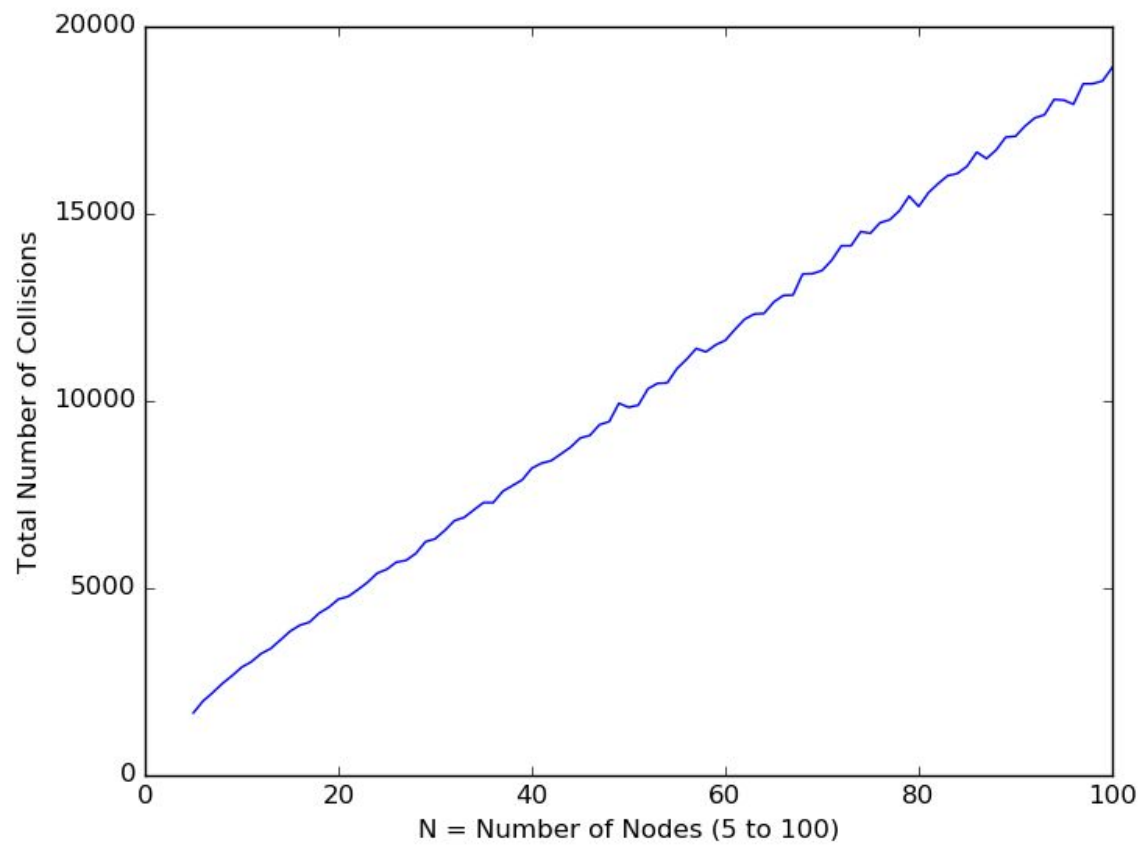
What we can see from this is that as the number of nodes on a network goes up, the channel utilization goes down as much as 16% (on this ideal channel). We can also see that on this channel the ideal number of nodes is around 10-20.

b. Channel idle fraction vs. number of nodes:



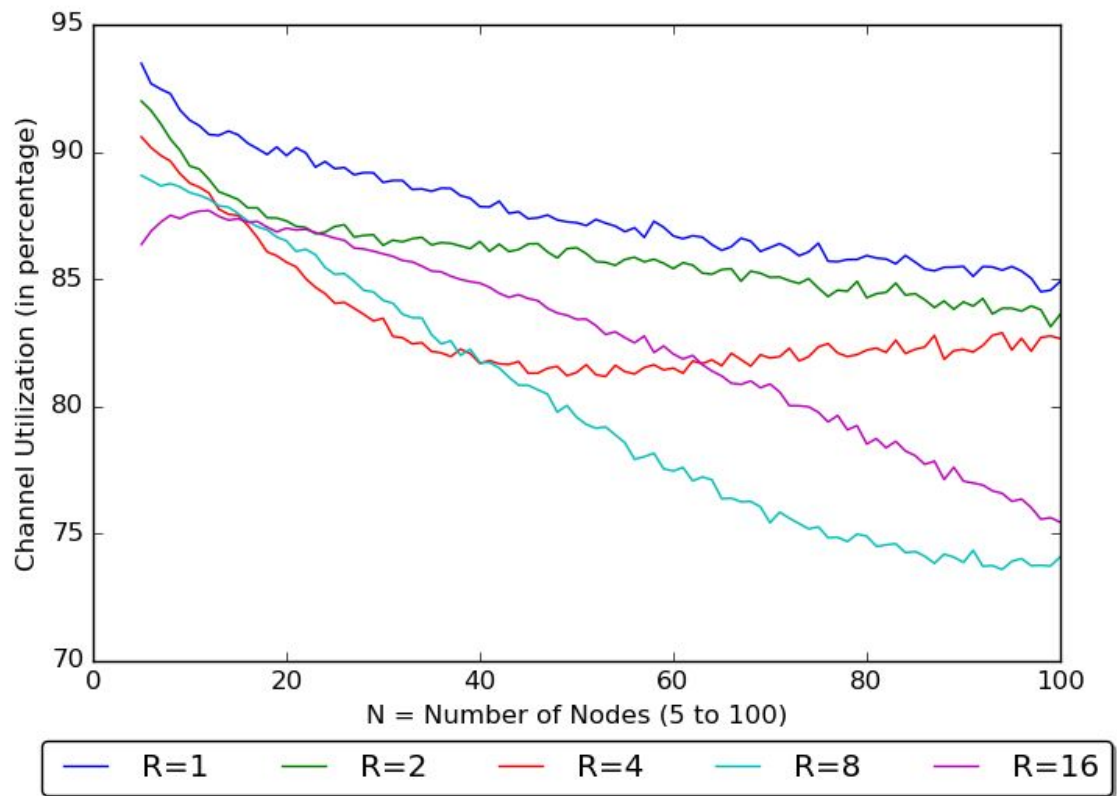
Note that this graph shows what we would expect, something approximately opposite to the graph in part (a). This also suggests that collisions are occurring much more frequently because higher idle time suggests higher backoff times, which happens from collisions.

c. Plotting total collisions vs. number of nodes:



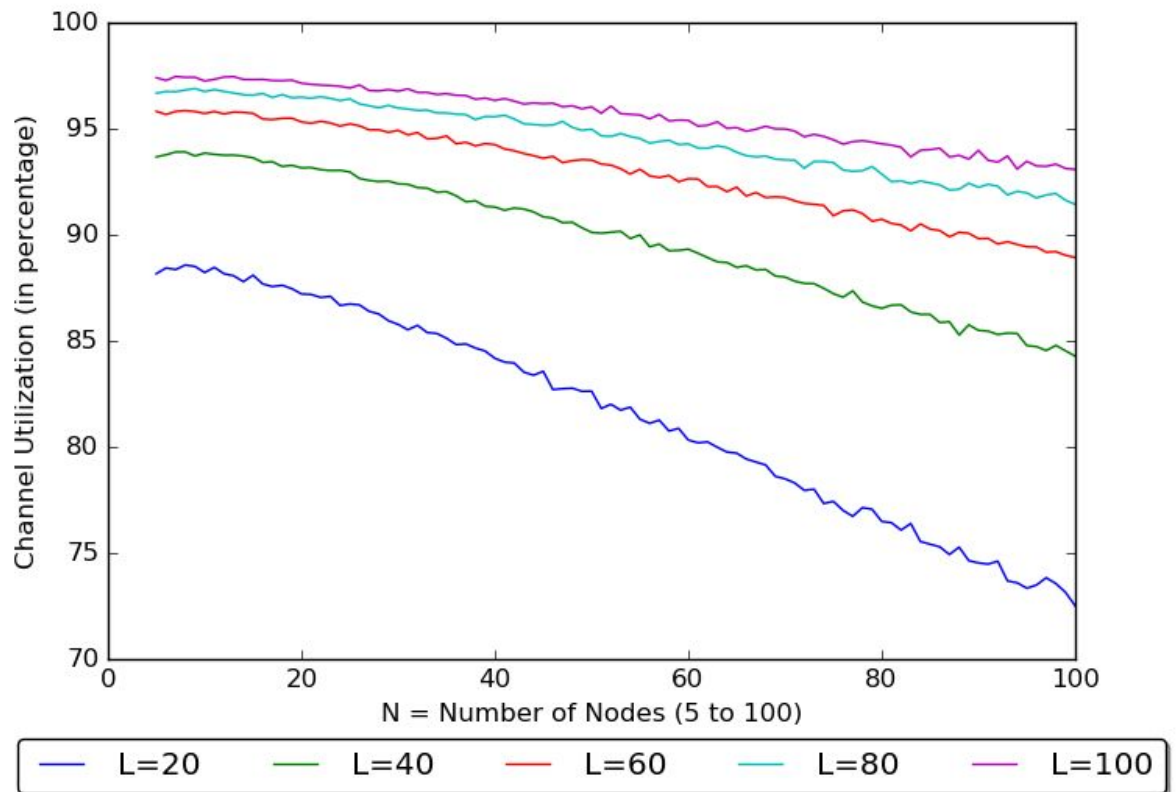
This confirms our expectations precisely. As the number of nodes increases, so too does the number of collisions.

d. Experimenting with different initial backoff values:



As we can see, as we start with higher backoff times, this can have the effect of working better with more nodes. However, in general, it looks like with lower R values, it seems as if our utilization statistics are much better. (This doesn't suggest anything about fairness, however).

e. Experiments with different packet lengths:



This graph makes perfect sense. Since there is no usurpation, assuming that nodes are just as likely to get to use the channel a longer packet size would mean that the channel will be used for longer per packet.

- f. Just to reiterate what was already noted in (d) and (e), with decreasing values of  $R$ , it's more likely that one node will usurp quickly. In fact, it's very likely that that one node will be able to hog the channel. This suggests high utilization, but in all likelihood it's not a good scheme because of this channel hogging phenomenon. The same sort of thing happens with higher packet lengths. We once again have higher utilization, but that's only because each node hogs the channel for longer. So while the graphs in (d) and (e) suggest having a low  $R$  value and a high  $L$  value are good, it's likely the case that these are unfair cases and should be discouraged.