

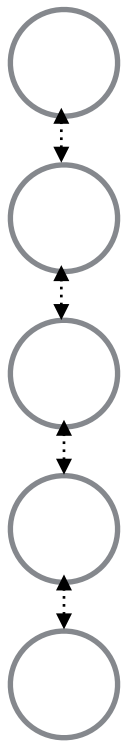
[CE520] WSN Programming
2nd assignment
Packet propagation to all nodes

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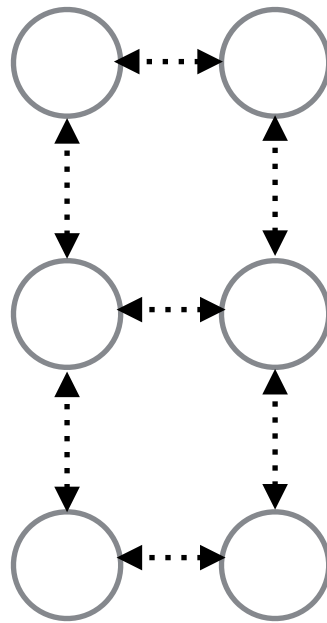
Case study: Best-effort network-wide broadcast

- Given a topology of nodes (chain, tree, or grid)
- Each source node transmits a new packet periodically
- Each node that receives a packet, it propagates the packet to its neighbours
- Target is to distribute a packet through the whole network, to reach a steady silent state and to avoid collisions when transmitting packets

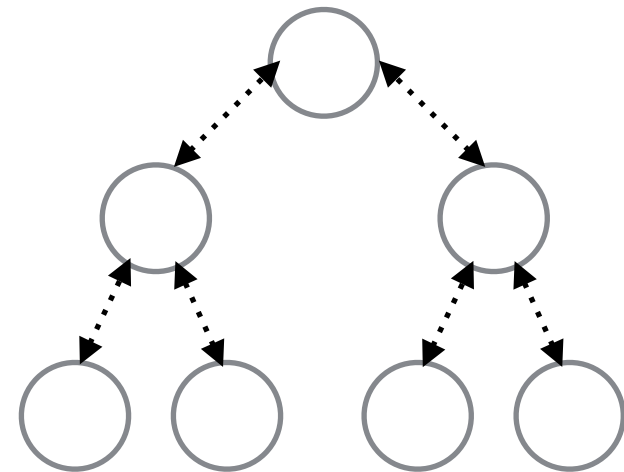
Topologies



Chain



Grid



Tree

Pseudocode

onBoot():

- initCache();
- startAMControl();

onAMControlDone():

- nodeID = TOS_NODE_ID;
- bcastPeriodic(PERIOD);

onBcastFired():

- if (sendIsBusy), back-off;
- pkt = createPacket();
- if (bcast(pkt) == SUCCESS)
 - sendIsBusy = TRUE;
- if (maxBcastsReached)
 - stopBcastPeriodic();

onPktReceived():

- if (pkt.getSourceID == nodeID), return;
- if (pkt.version < cache.version), return;

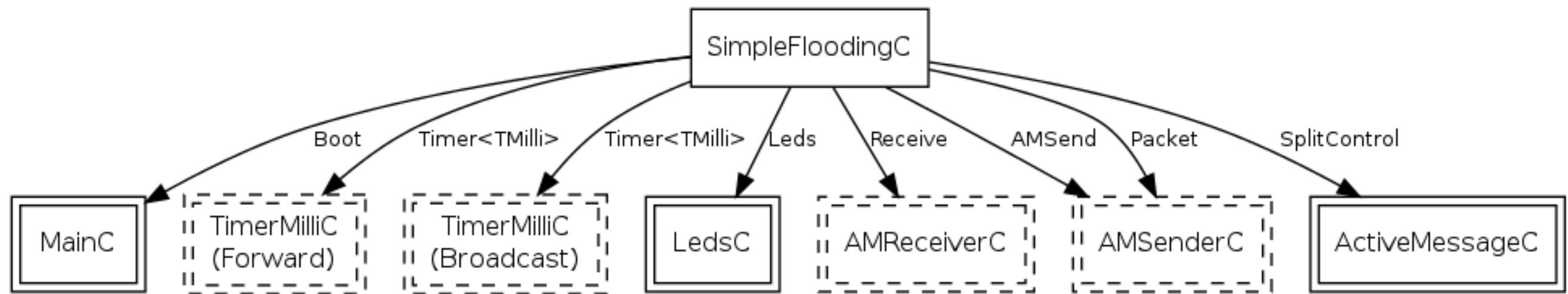
- addCache(pkt);

- schedForward(PERIOD);

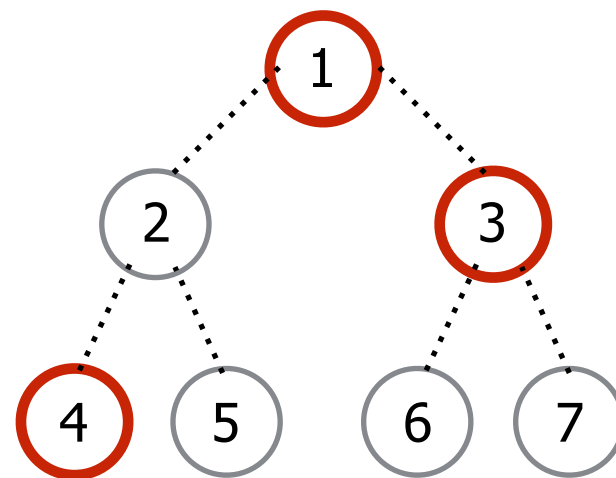
onForwardFired():

- if (sendIsBusy), schedForward(PERIOD);
- else
 - pkt = getPktFromCache();
 - if (bcast(pkt) == SUCCESS)
 - sendIsBusy = TRUE;

Structure (Wiring) of the Algorithm



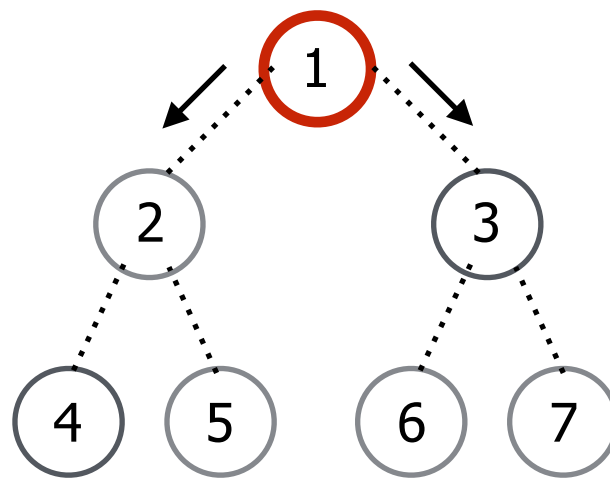
Demo



(*) The sources are indicated with red border

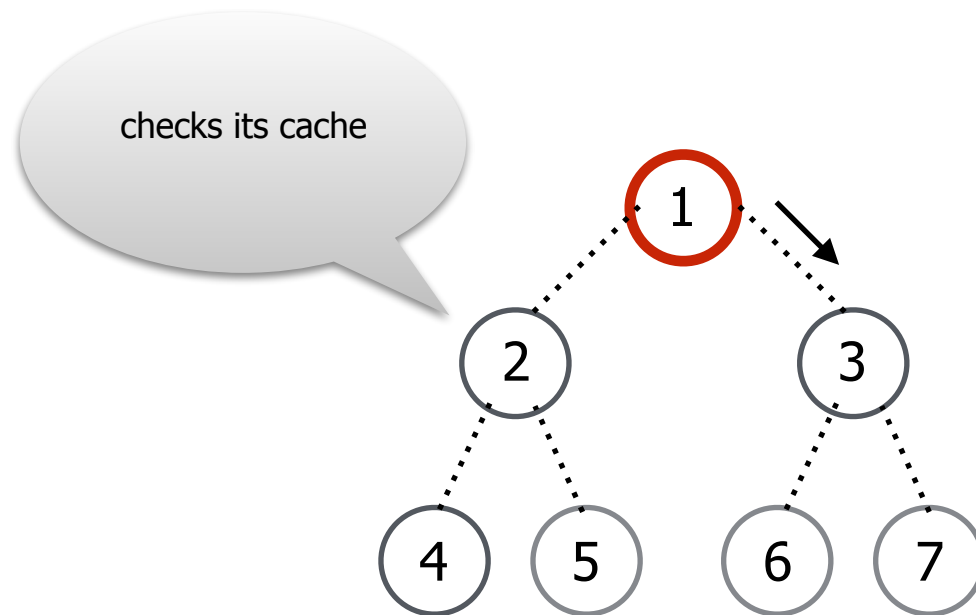
(**) The dotted lines indicate which nodes are in range

Flooding



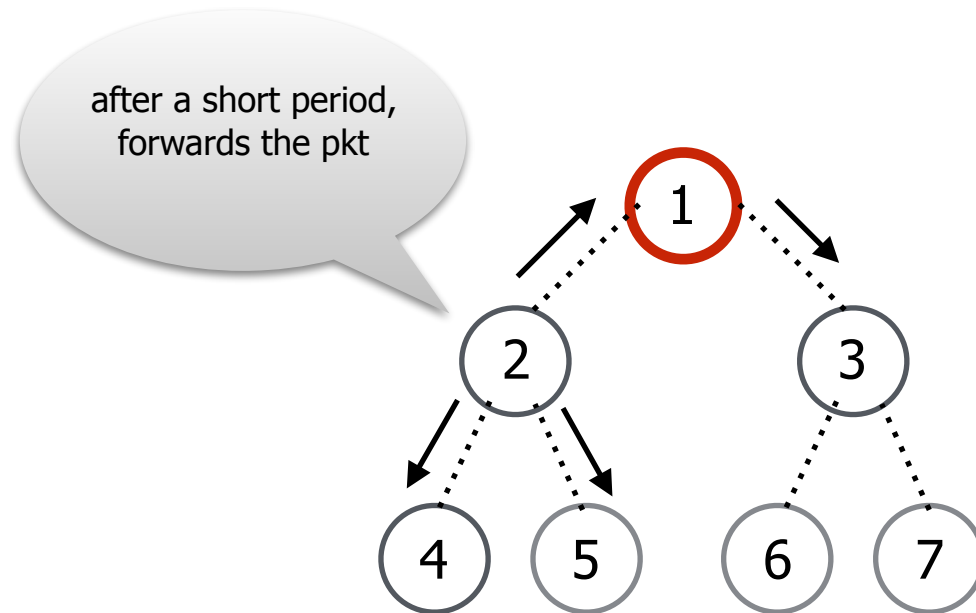
Node 1 broadcasts a packet

Flooding



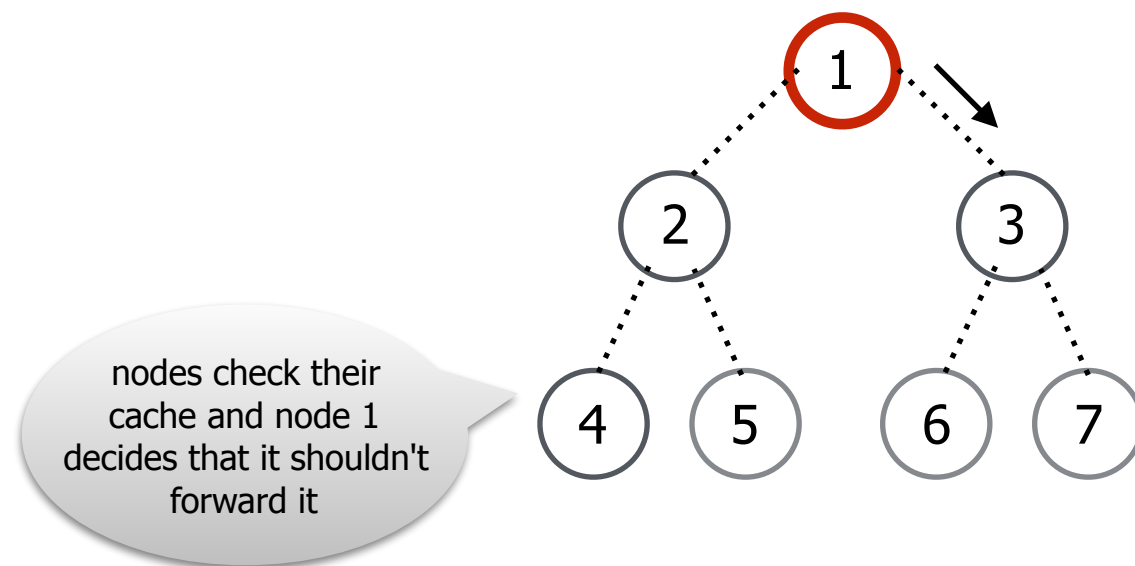
Node 2 receives the packet

Flooding



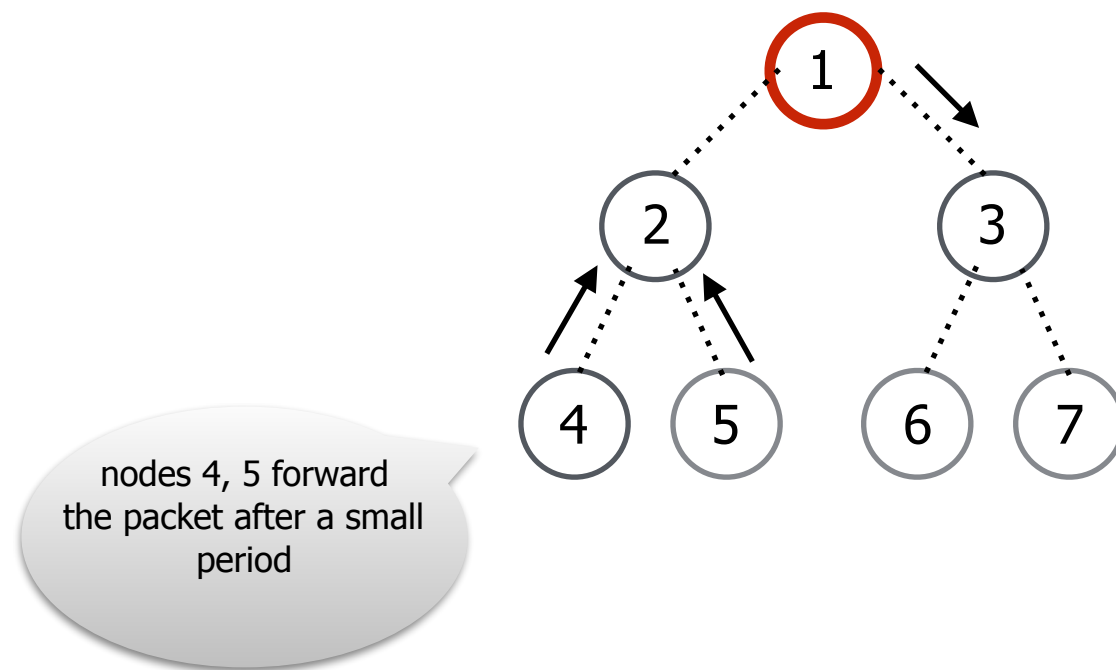
Node 2 forwards the packet

Flooding



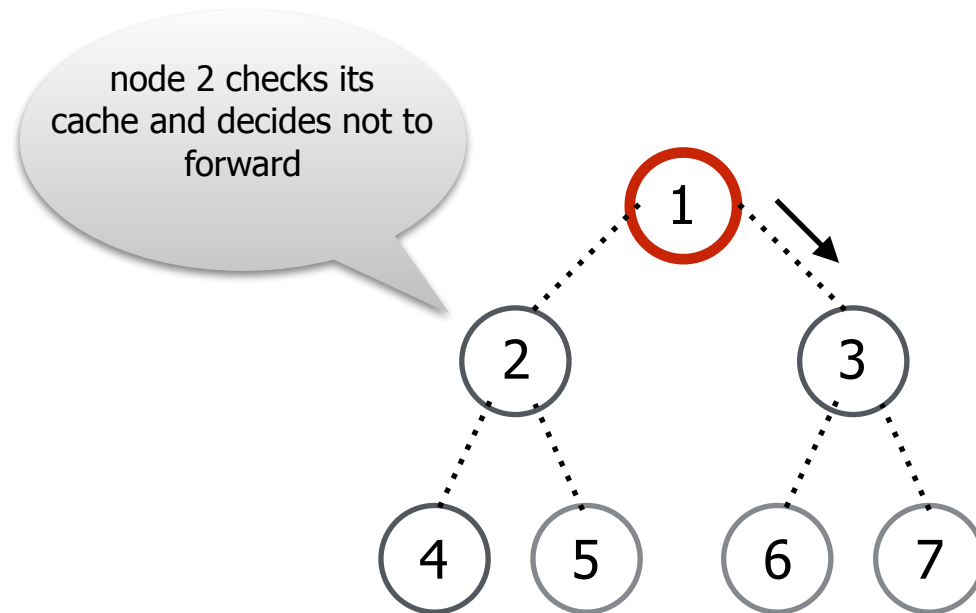
Nodes 1,4,5 receive the packet

Flooding



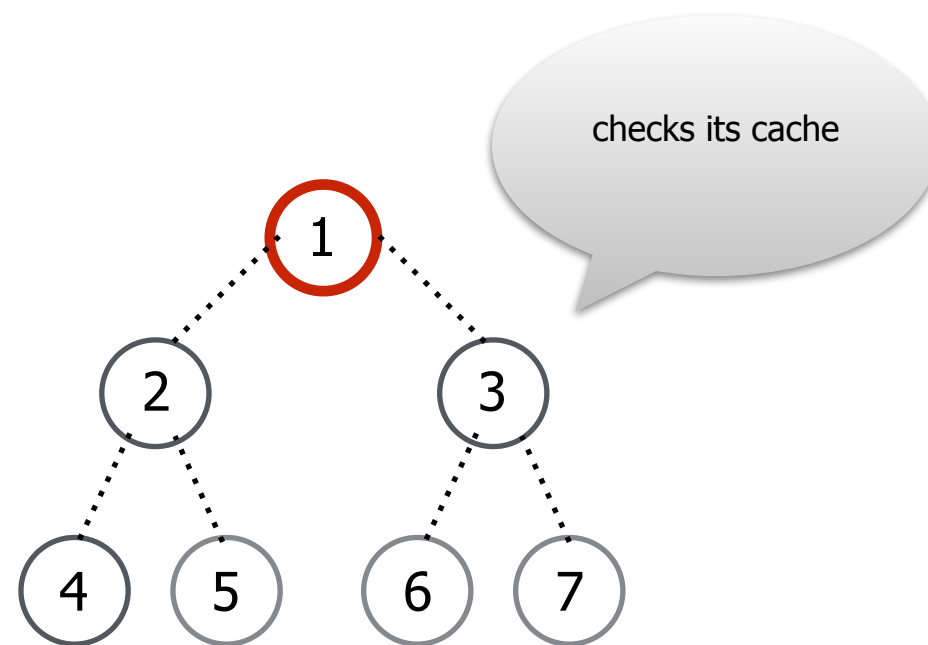
Node 4,5 forward the packet

Flooding



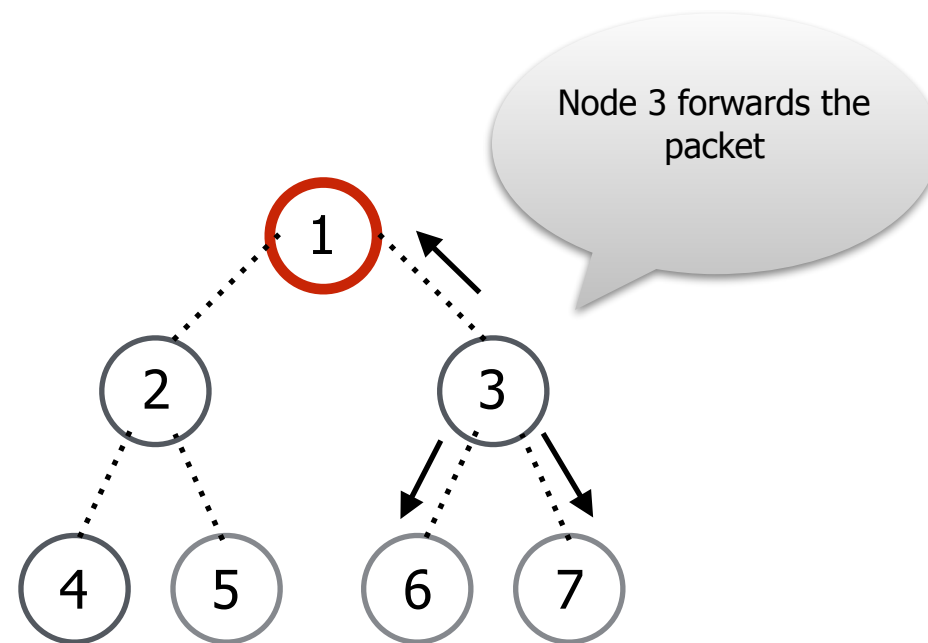
Node 2 receives the packet

Flooding



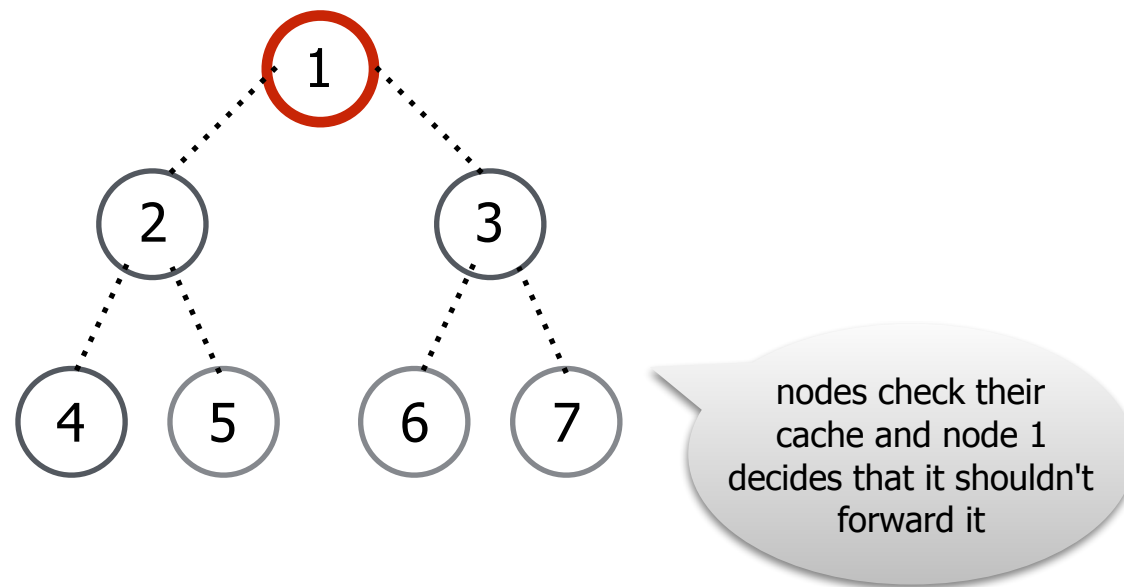
Nodes 3 receives the packet

Flooding



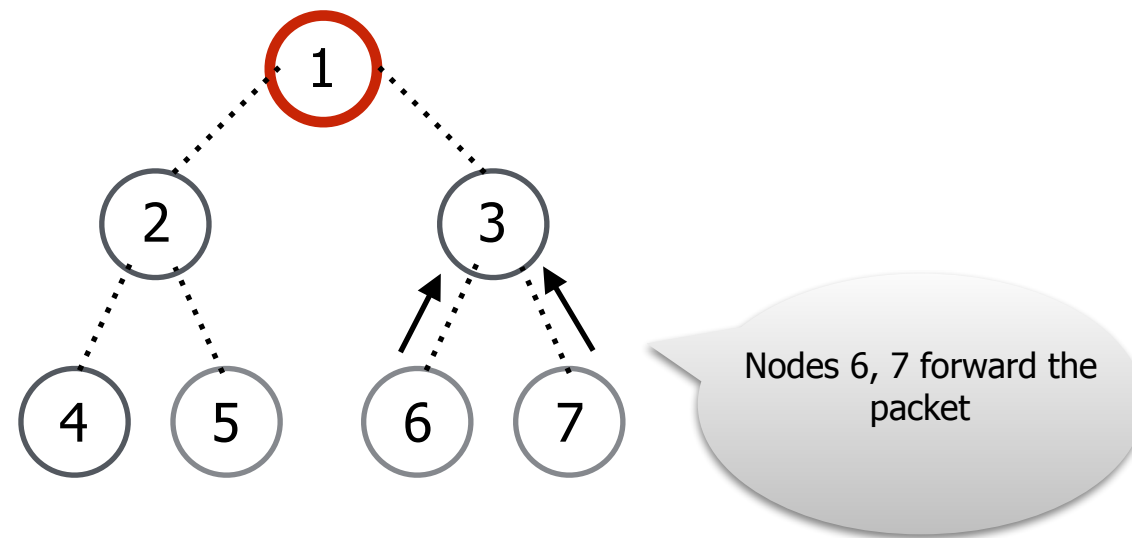
Nodes 3 forwards the packet

Flooding



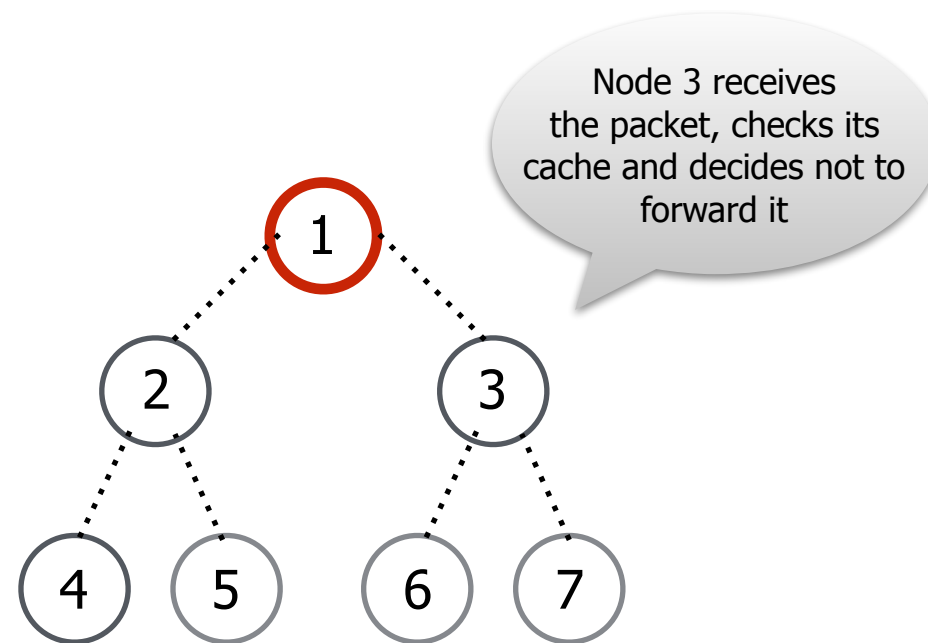
Nodes 1,6,7 receive the packet

Flooding



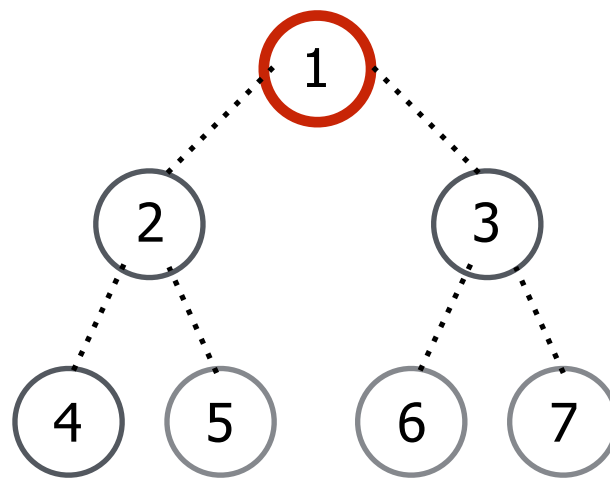
Nodes 6,7 forward the packet

Flooding



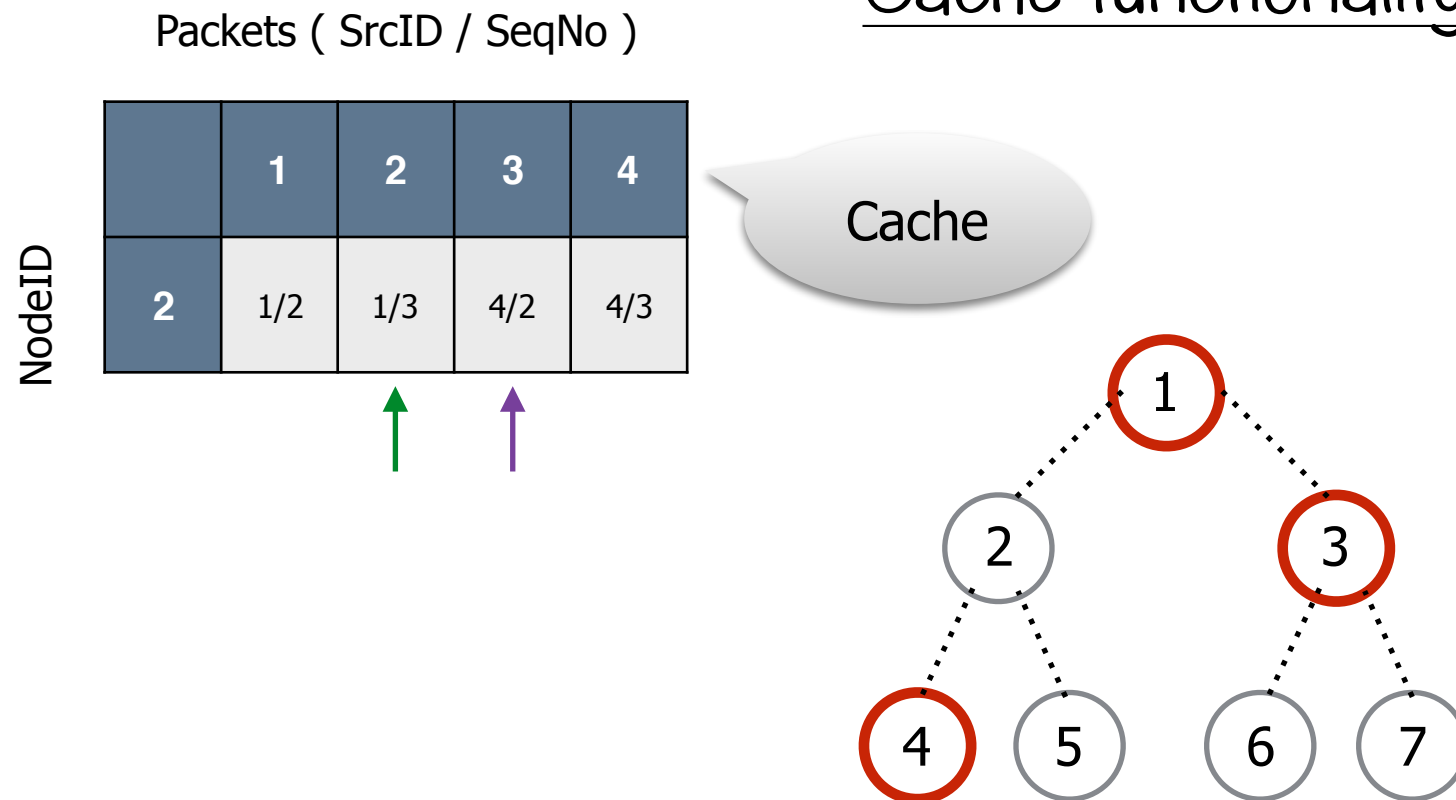
Nodes 3 receives the packet

Flooding



System reaches a silent state

Cache functionality





(*) Green arrow indicates the latest saved packet

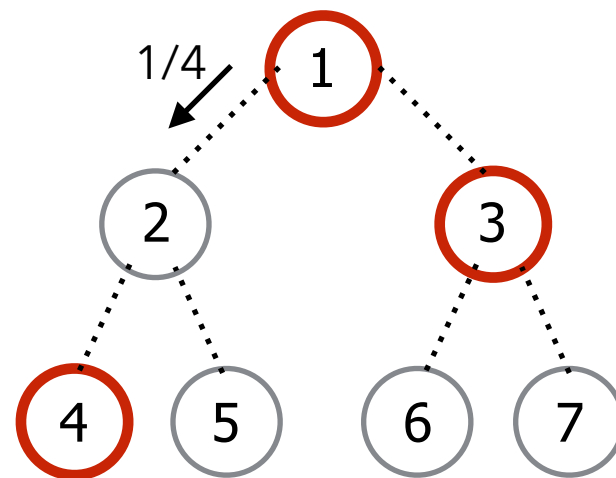
(*) Purple arrow indicates the next position for forwarding

Cache functionality

Packets (SrcID / SeqNo)

	1	2	3	4	
NodeID	2	1/2	1/3	1/4	4/3



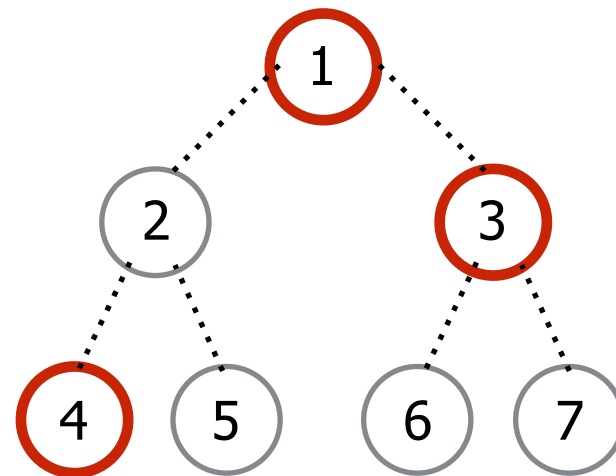


Node 2 receives a packet with tag 1/4. Then checks its cache and since it doesn't find a packet from the same source with latter seqNo, it saves the packet, advances the green arrow and schedules it for forwarding

Algorithms weak point

Packets (SrcID / SeqNo)

	1	2	3	4	
NodeID	2	3/4	1/3	1/4	4/3



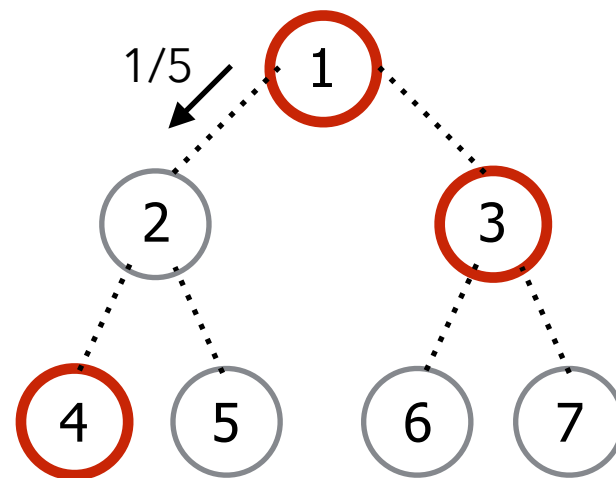
Initial scenario

Algorithms weak point

Packets (SrcID / SeqNo)

	1	2	3	4
NodeID	2	3/4	1/3	1/4
				1/5

↑↑

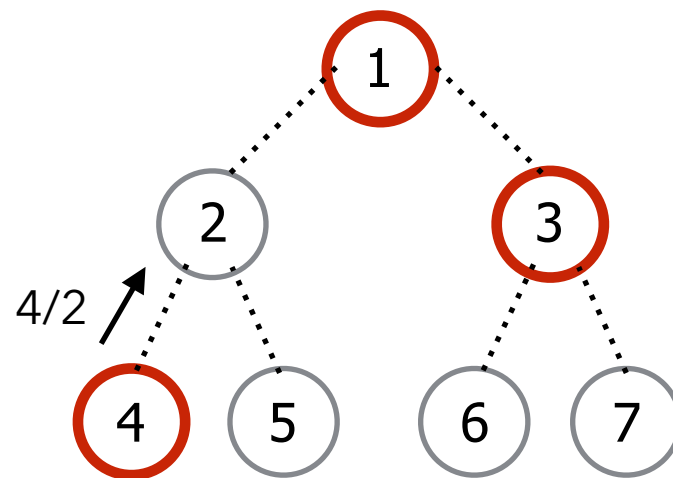


Node 2 received packet 1/5, saves the packet and schedules it for forwarding

Algorithms weak point

Packets (SrcID / SeqNo)

	1	2	3	4	
NodeID	2	4/2	1/3	1/4	1/5

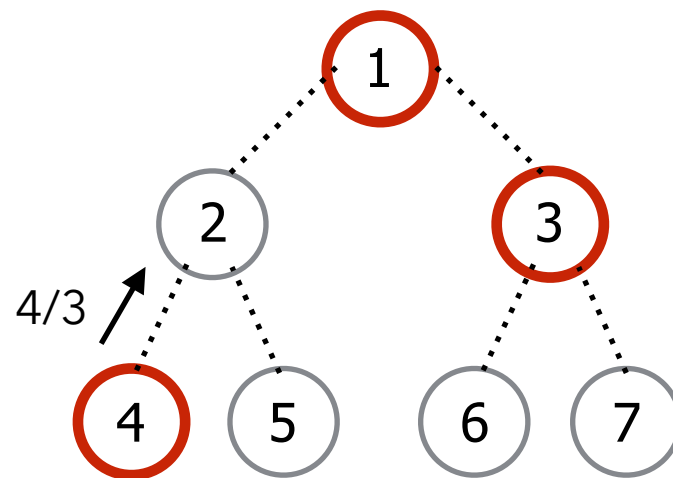


Node 2 before forwarding the packet with tag 1/5, receives another packet

Algorithms weak point

Packets (SrcID / SeqNo)

	1	2	3	4	
NodeID	2	4/2	4/3	1/4	1/5




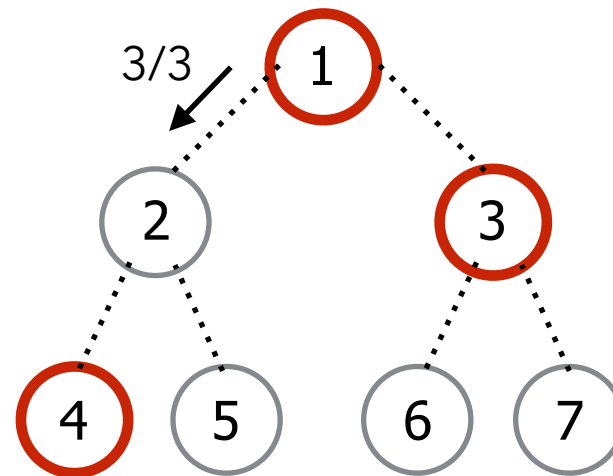
Node 2 before forwarding the packet with tag 1/5, receives yet another packet

Algorithms weak point

Packets (SrcID / SeqNo)

	1	2	3	4	
NodeID	2	4/2	4/3	3/2	3/3





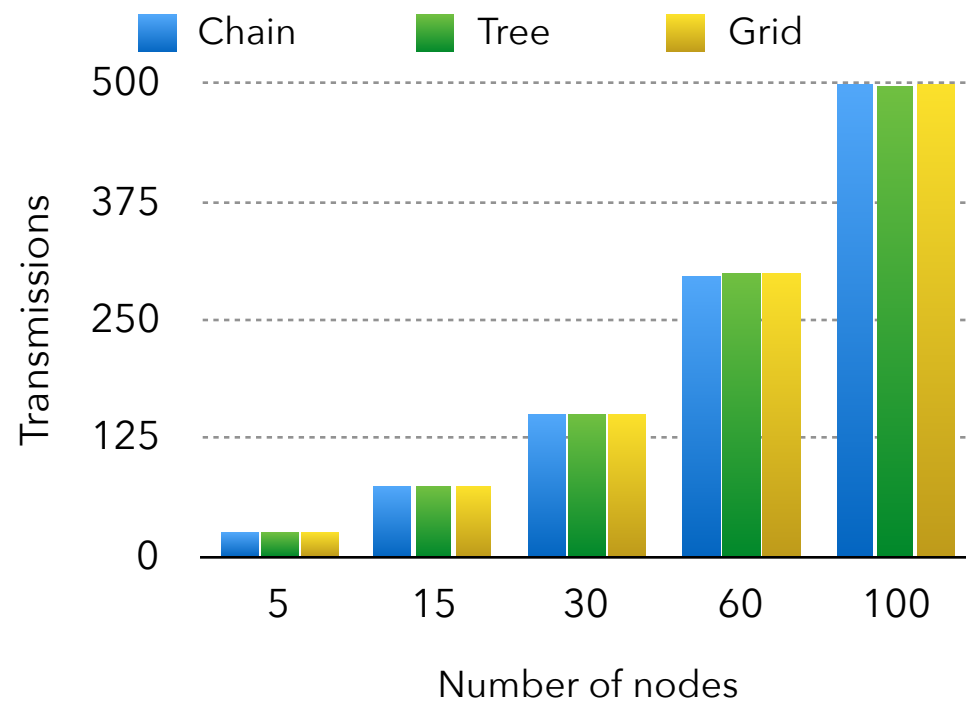
Node 2 before forwarding the packet with tag 1/5, receives yet another packet.

It saves the received the packet and overwrites the 1/5 packet.

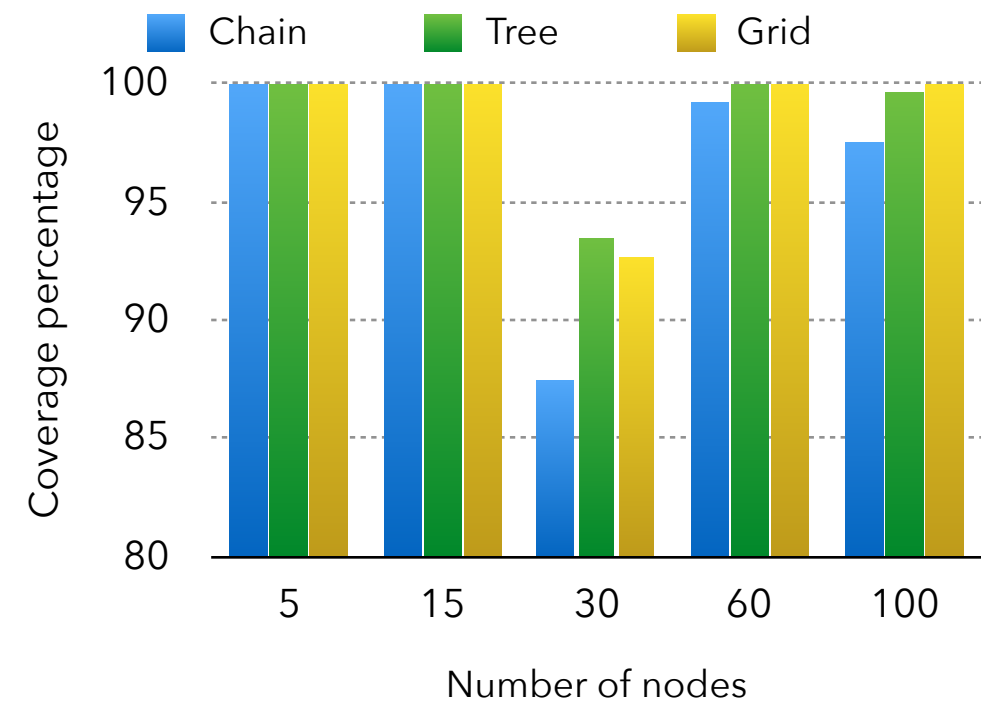
So then nodes 4,5 never receive that overwritten packet

One sender

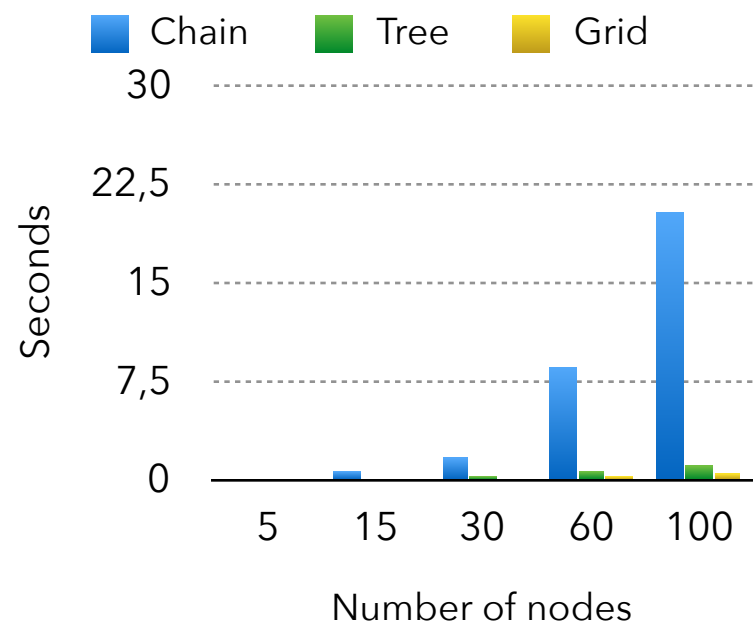
Total transmissions



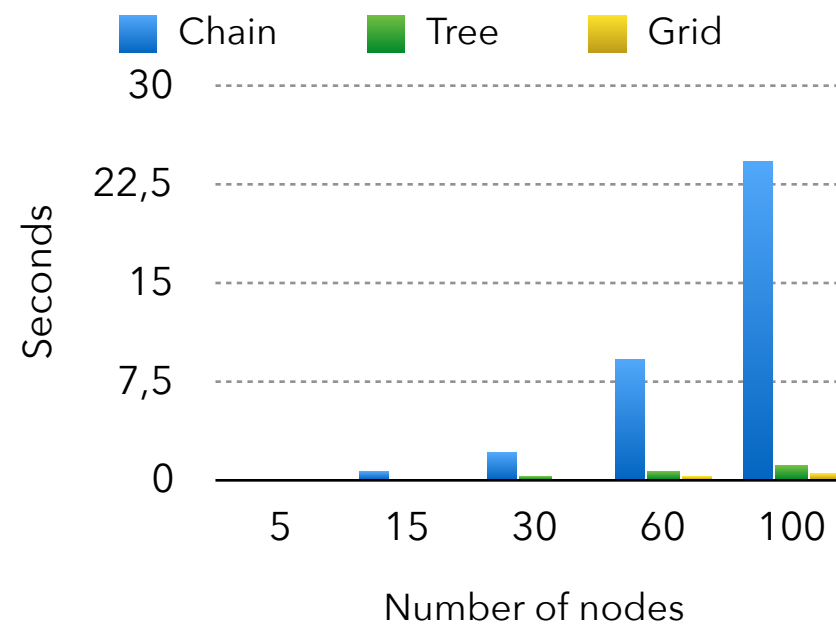
Coverage



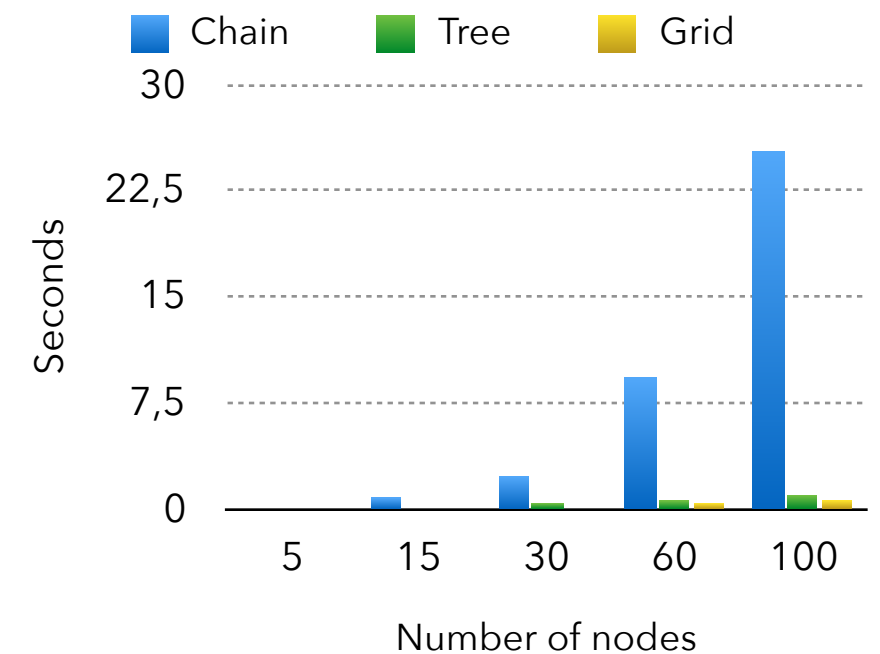
Min. Latency



Avg. Latency

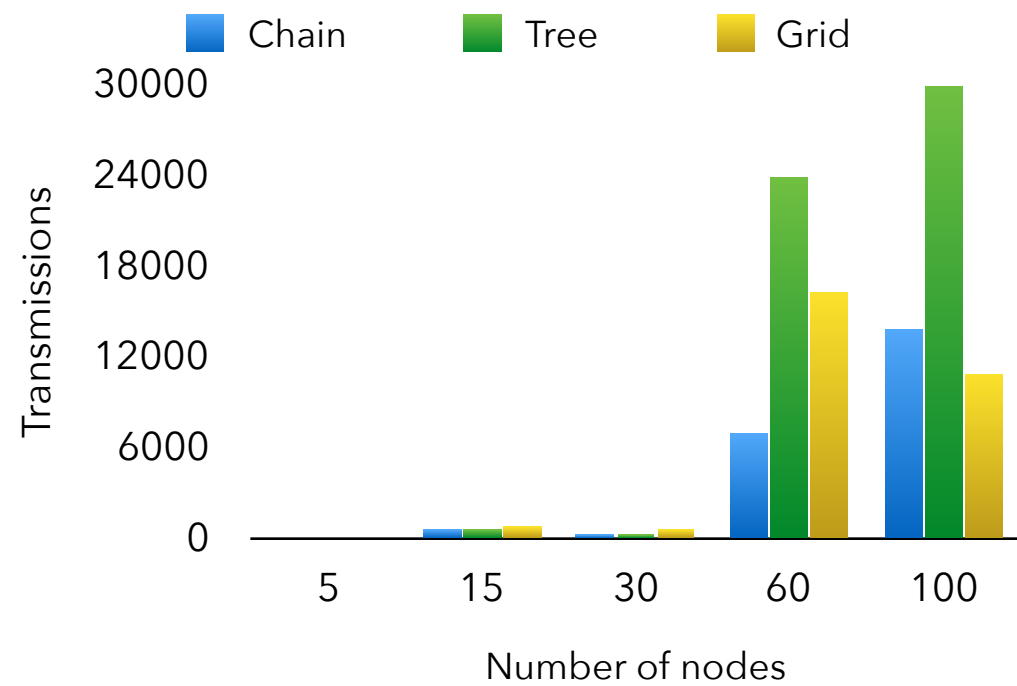


Max. Latency

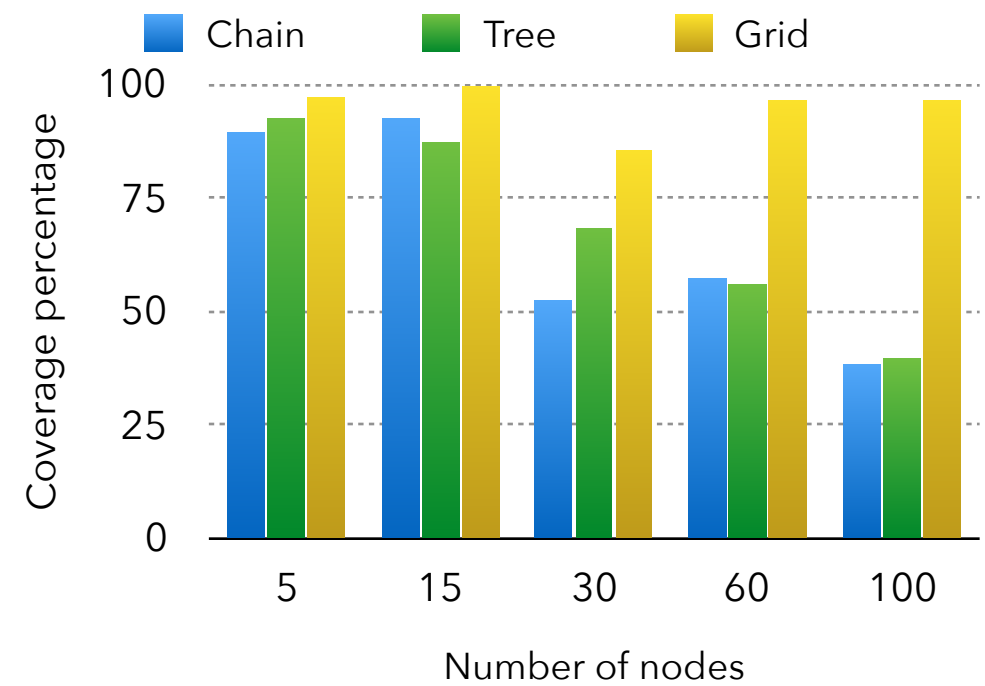


Odd sender

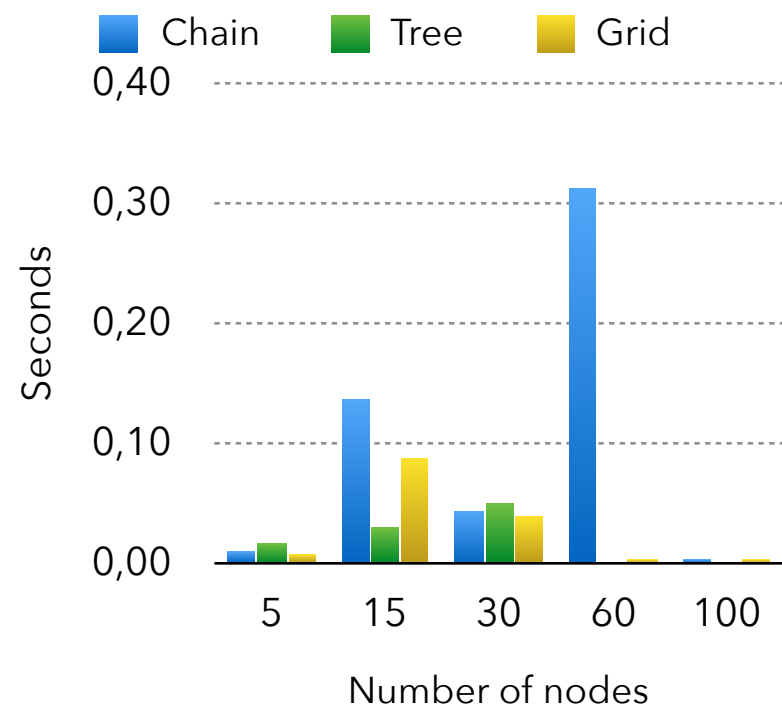
Total transmissions



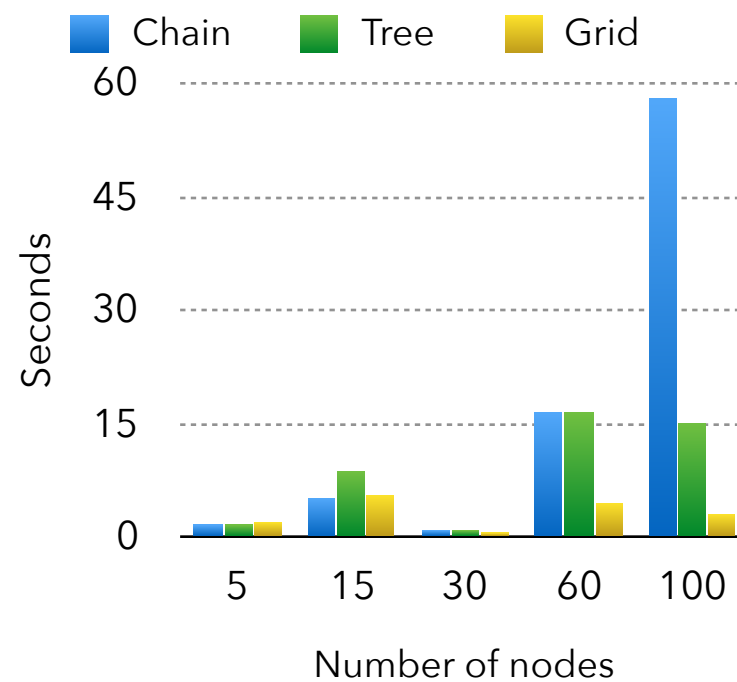
Coverage



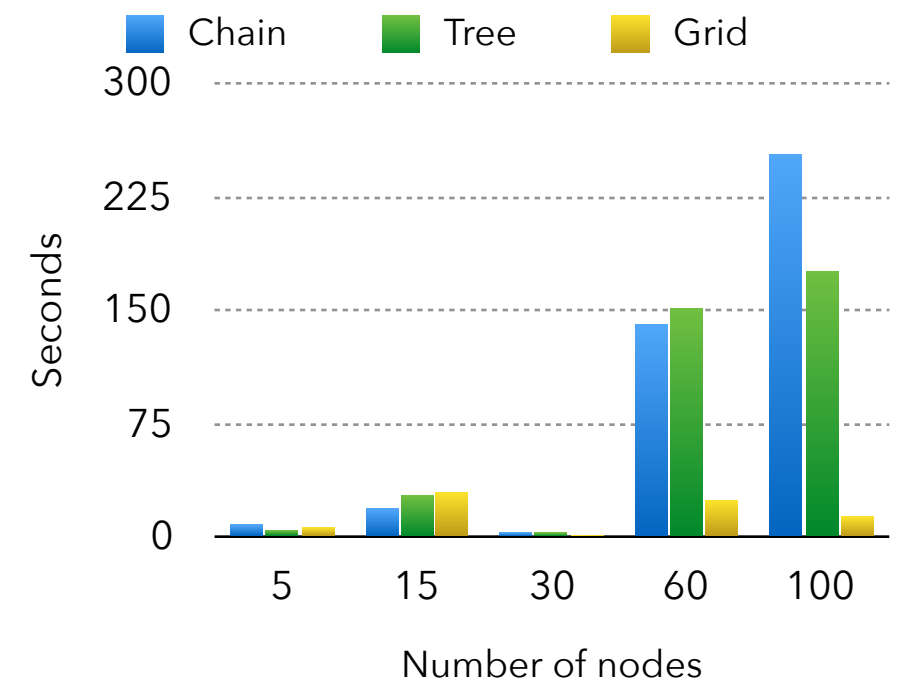
Min. Latency



Avg. Latency

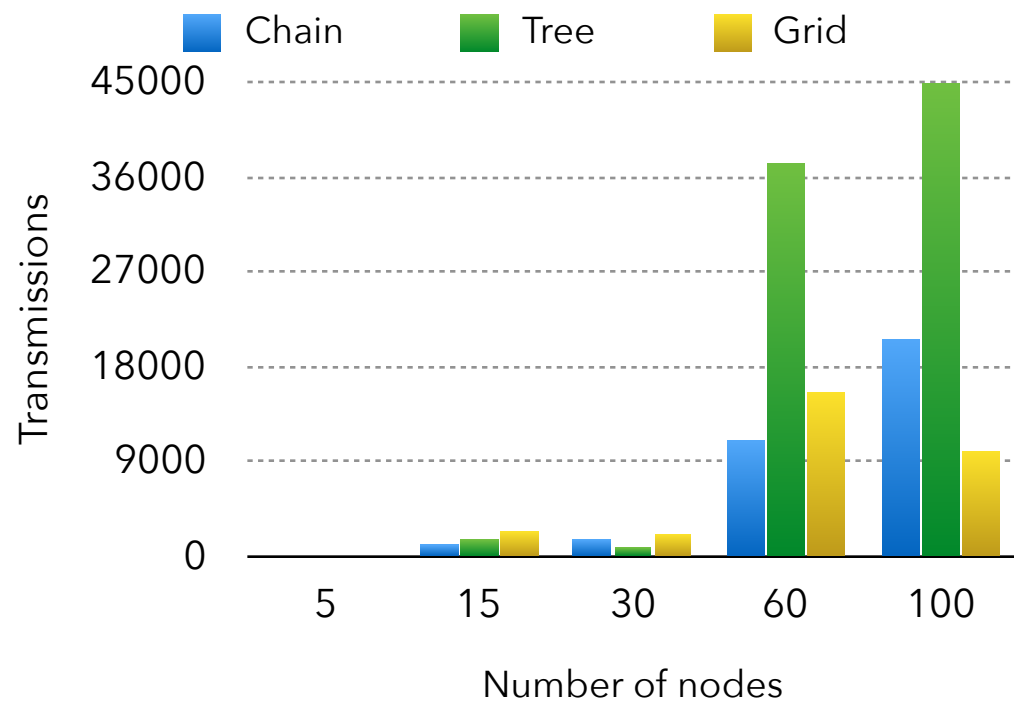


Max. Latency

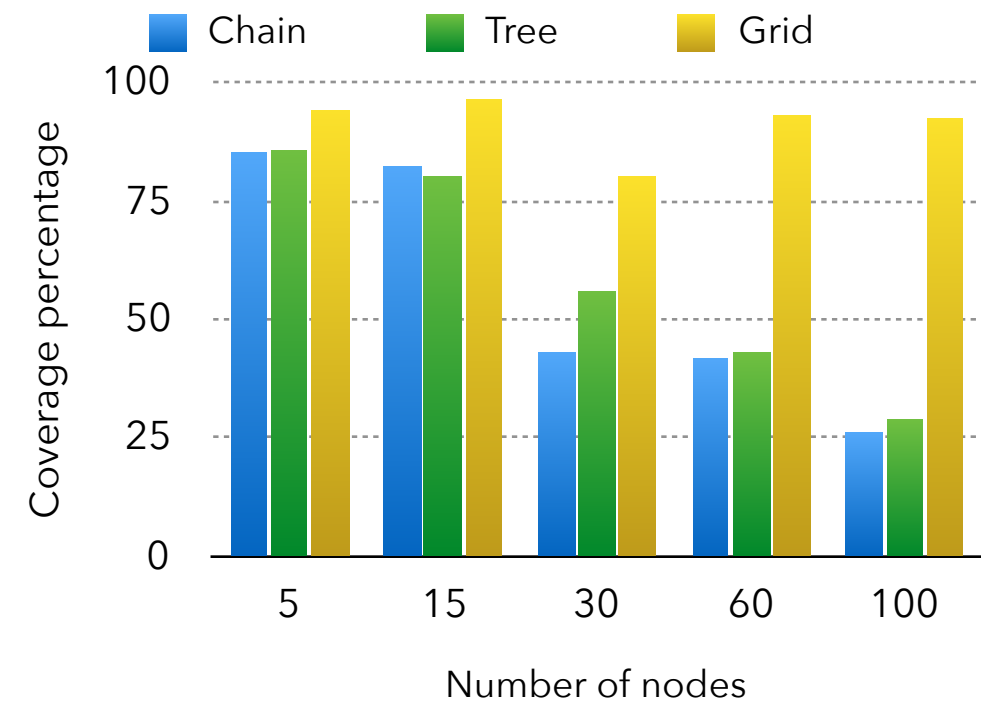


All senders

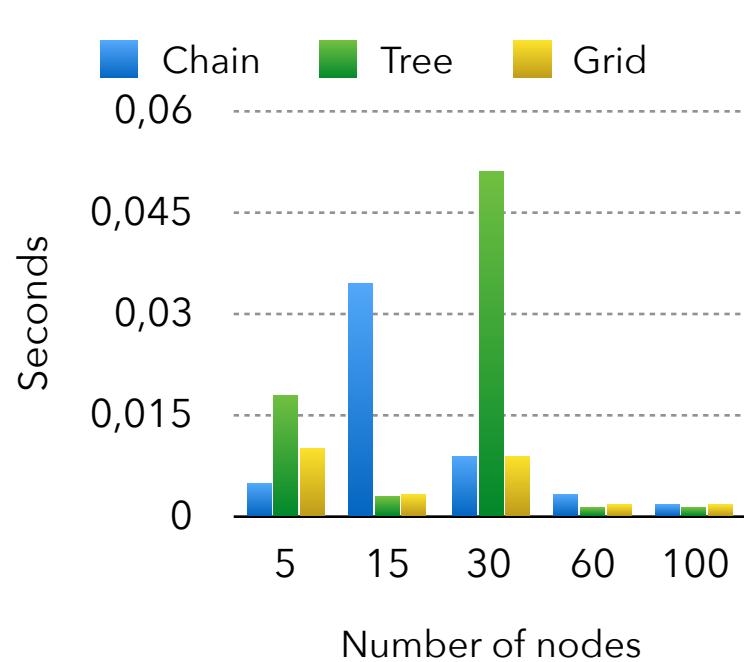
Total transmissions



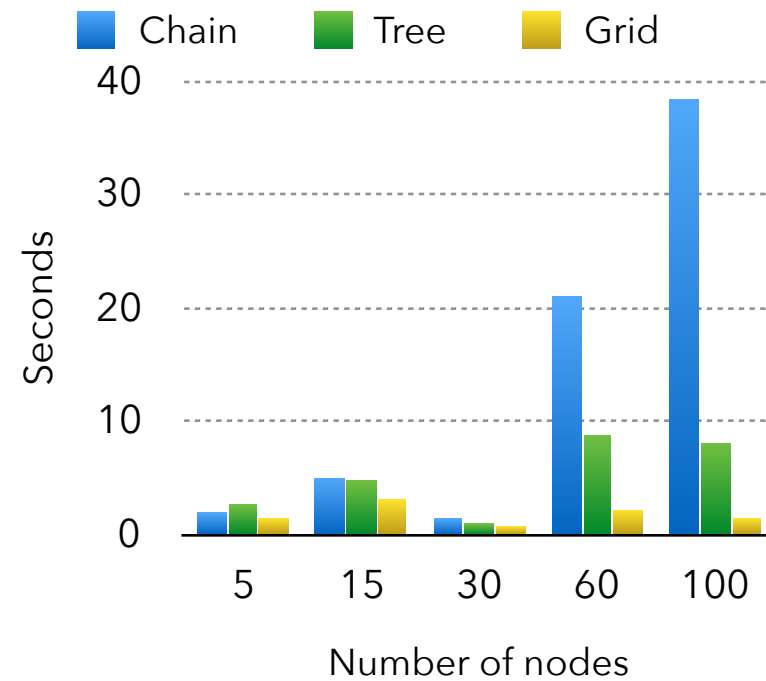
Coverage



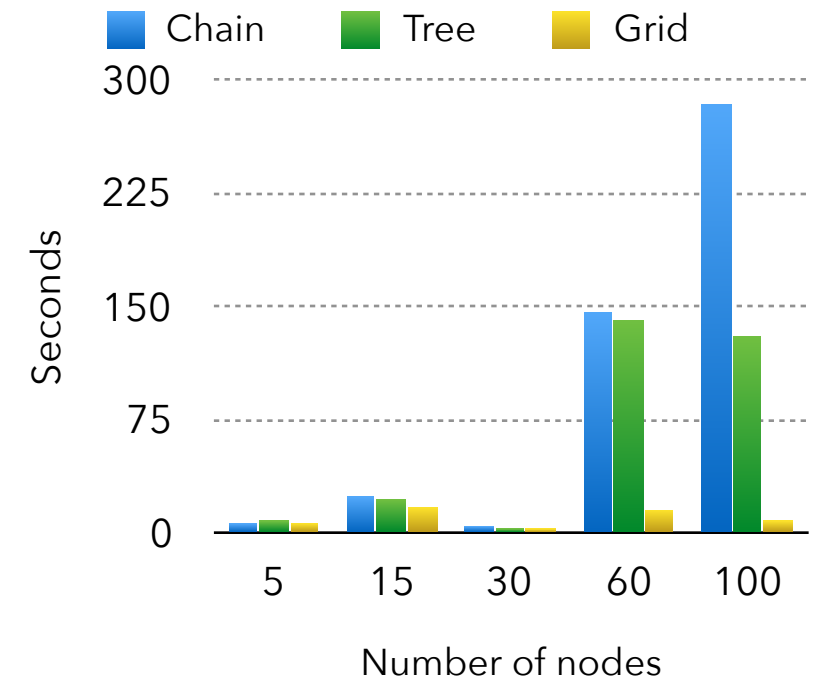
Min. Latency



Avg. Latency



Max. Latency



Cache size

