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Sem/Year: VII/4	Batch: 1
Date of Experiment: 13/08/2022	Date of Submission: 13/08/2022
Grade --	

Aim

Create wireless network in ns2

Theory

Simple Wireless Program in NS2 is the best way to learn about how to code in NS2. NS-2 is one of the best simulation tools. It is used by majority of scholars today due to its highlighted features like support for OOPs concept, C++ programming fundamentals, real time emulation support etc. NS2 is used to simulate both wired and wireless networks; here we have focused on wireless network simulation in NS-2 due to its wide applicability. Regarding wired simulation in NS-2, refer our other articles available in this site.

Here, we have taken a simple wireless program in NS-2 to explain the students about how to work with wireless networks in NS-2. For further guidance and tutoring service on NS-2, approach us anytime, we are there for you at 24/7.

Code

#Create a simulator object

```
set ns [new Simulator]
```

#Define different colors for data flows

```
$ns color 1 Blue
```

```
$ns color 2 Red
```

#Open the nam trace file

```
set nf [open out.nam w]
```

```
$ns namtrace-all $nf
```

#Define a 'finish' procedure

```
proc finish {} {
```

```
    global ns nf
```

```

$ns flush-trace

    #Close the trace file

close $nf

    #Execute nam on the trace file

exec nam out.nam &

exit 0
}

#Create four nodes

set n0 [$ns node]
set n1 [$ns node]
set n2 [$ns node]
set n3 [$ns node]

#Create links between the nodes

$ns duplex-link $n0 $n2 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n1 $n2 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n3 $n2 1Mb 10ms DropTail

$ns duplex-link-op $n0 $n2 orient right-down
$ns duplex-link-op $n1 $n2 orient right-up
$ns duplex-link-op $n2 $n3 orient right

#Monitor the queue for the link between node 2 and node 3

#set aa [$ns duplex-link-op $n2 $n3 queuePos 0.5]

#puts $aa

```

```
$ns duplex-link-op $n2 $n3 queuePos 0.5
```

```
$ns queue-limit $n2 $n3 10
```

```
#Create a UDP agent and attach it to node n0
```

```
set udp0 [new Agent/UDP]
```

```
$udp0 set class_ 1
```

```
$ns attach-agent $n0 $udp0
```

```
# Create a CBR traffic source and attach it to udp0
```

```
set cbr0 [new Application/Traffic/CBR]
```

```
$cbr0 set packetSize_ 500
```

```
$cbr0 set interval_ 0.005
```

```
$cbr0 attach-agent $udp0
```

```
#Create a UDP agent and attach it to node n1
```

```
set udp1 [new Agent/UDP]
```

```
$udp1 set class_ 2
```

```
$ns attach-agent $n1 $udp1
```

```
# Create a CBR traffic source and attach it to udp1
```

```
set cbr1 [new Application/Traffic/CBR]
```

```
$cbr1 set packetSize_ 500
```

```
$cbr1 set interval_ 0.005
```

```
$cbr1 attach-agent $udp1
```

#Create a Null agent (a traffic sink) and attach it to node n3

set null0 [new Agent/Null]

\$ns attach-agent \$n3 \$null0

#Connect the traffic sources with the traffic sink

\$ns connect \$udp0 \$null0

\$ns connect \$udp1 \$null0

#Schedule events for the CBR agents

\$ns at 0.5 "\$cbr0 start"

\$ns at 1.0 "\$cbr1 start"

\$ns at 4.0 "\$cbr1 stop"

\$ns at 4.5 "\$cbr0 stop"

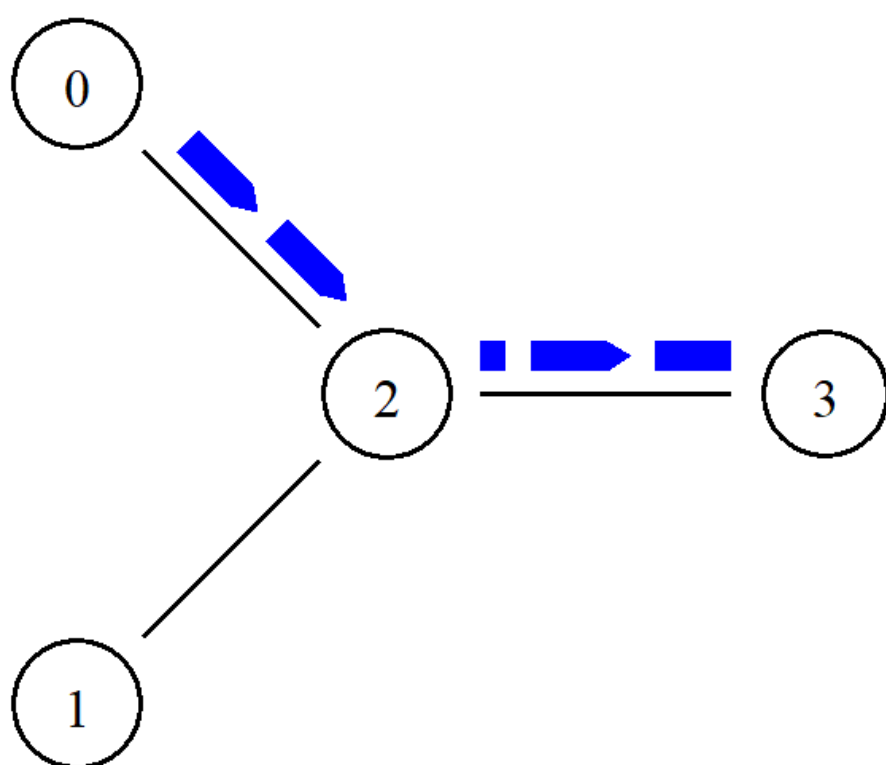
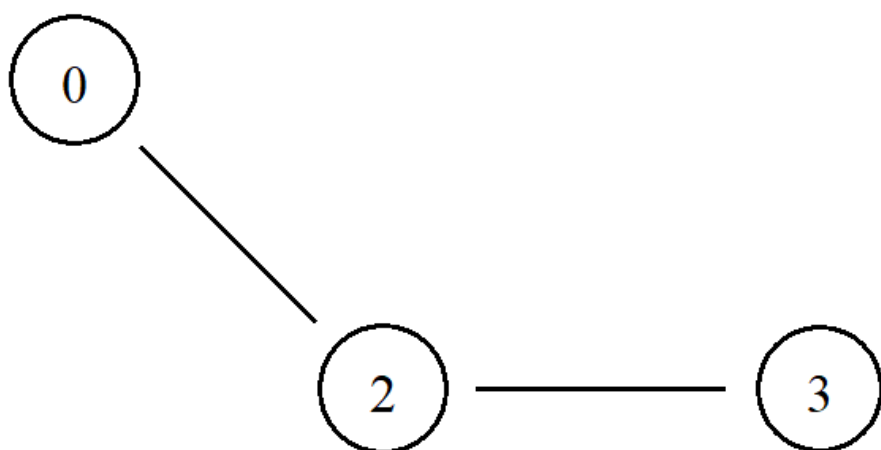
#Call the finish procedure after 5 seconds of simulation time

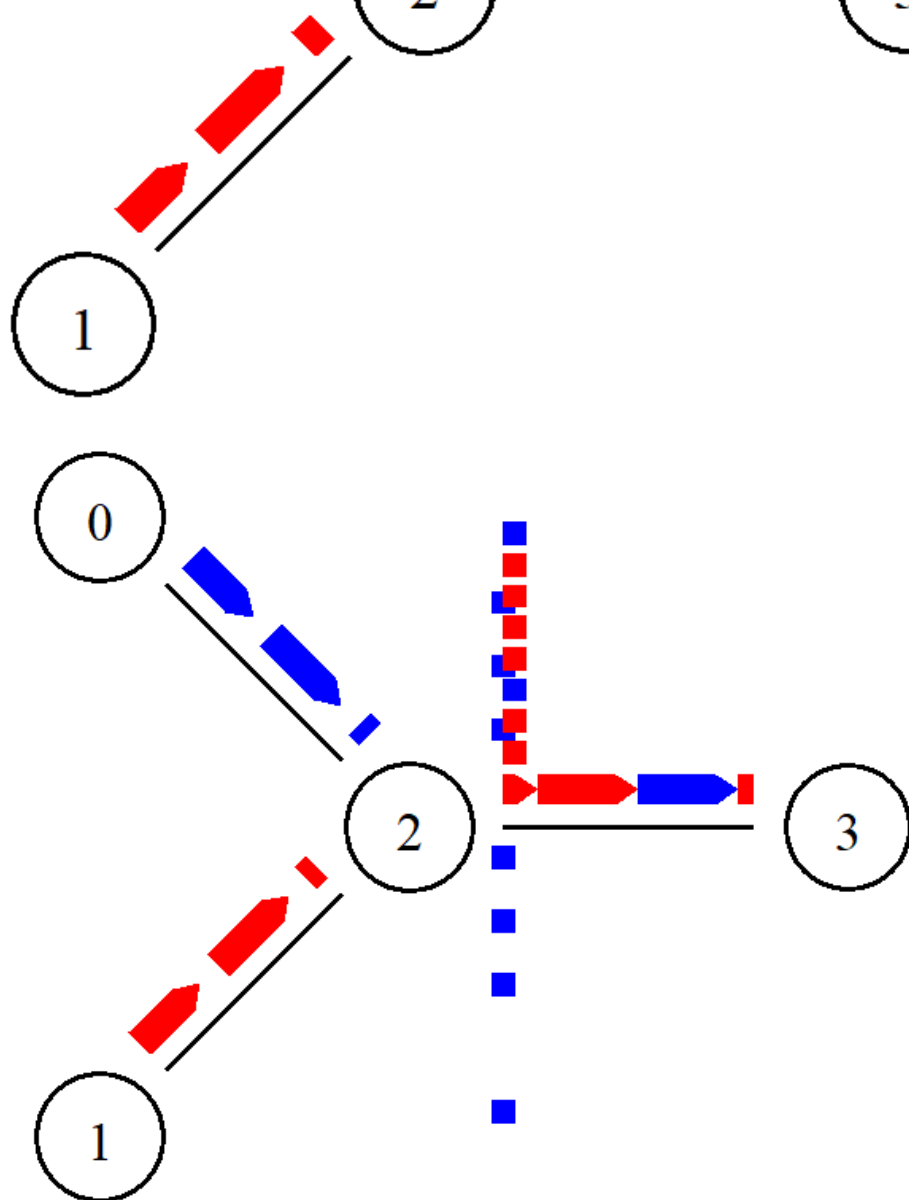
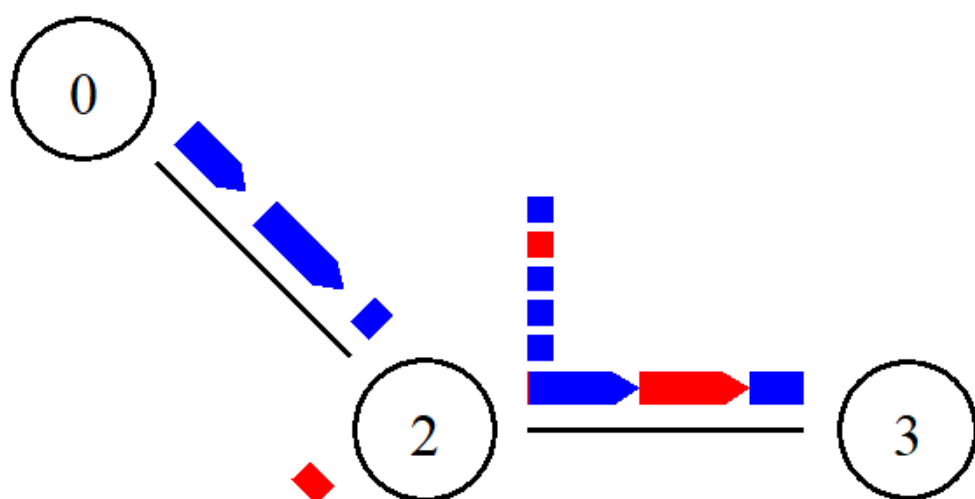
\$ns at 5.0 "finish"

#Run the simulation

\$ns run

Output





Conclusion

Hence, we were able to perform the experiment.