



Group 4 |

# Network Simulation

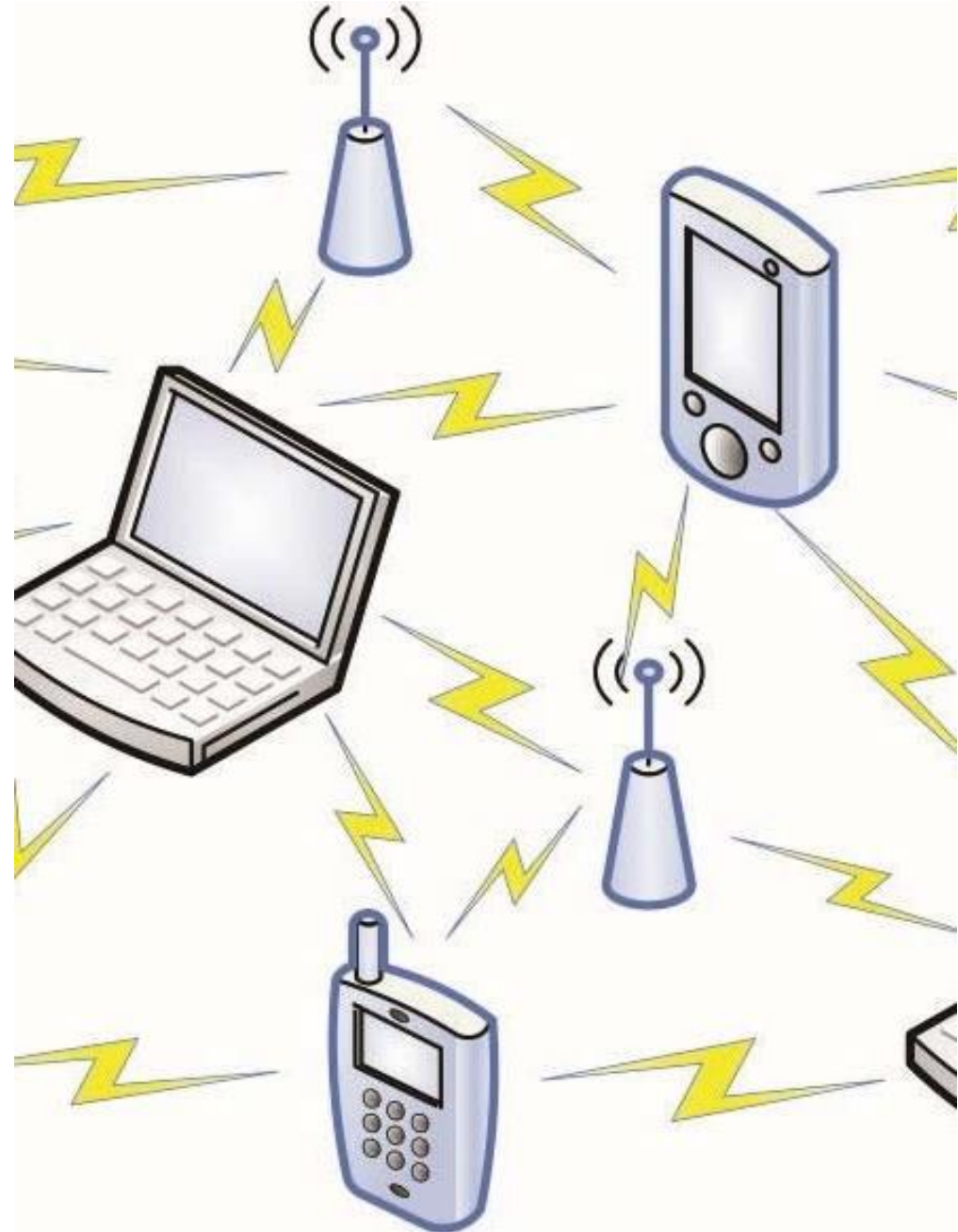
# Concepts:

1. Ad-hoc Network
2. CSMA/CA Protocol
3. RTS/CTS Scheme
4. CSMA/CA with and without RTS/CTS

# Contribution

Name	IDs
Le Viet Anh	BI9-035
Do Thanh Dat	BI9-065
Nguyen Tu Tung	BI10-187
Tran Bao Huy	BI10-079
Le Duc Manh	BI10-110
Pham Trung Kien	BI10-089
Bui Quang Ha	BI10-052

# Ad-hoc Network



# Ad-hoc Network

---

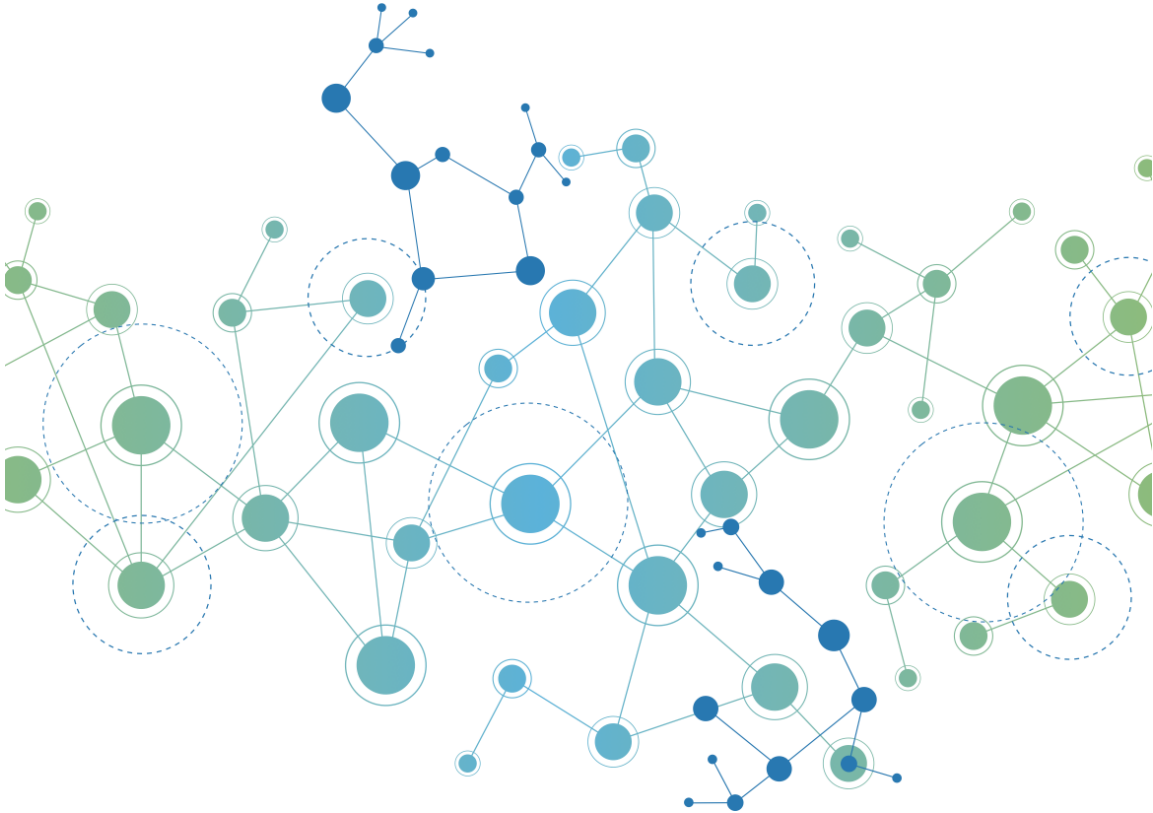
An ad-hoc network is one that is **spontaneously formed** when devices connect and communicate with each other.



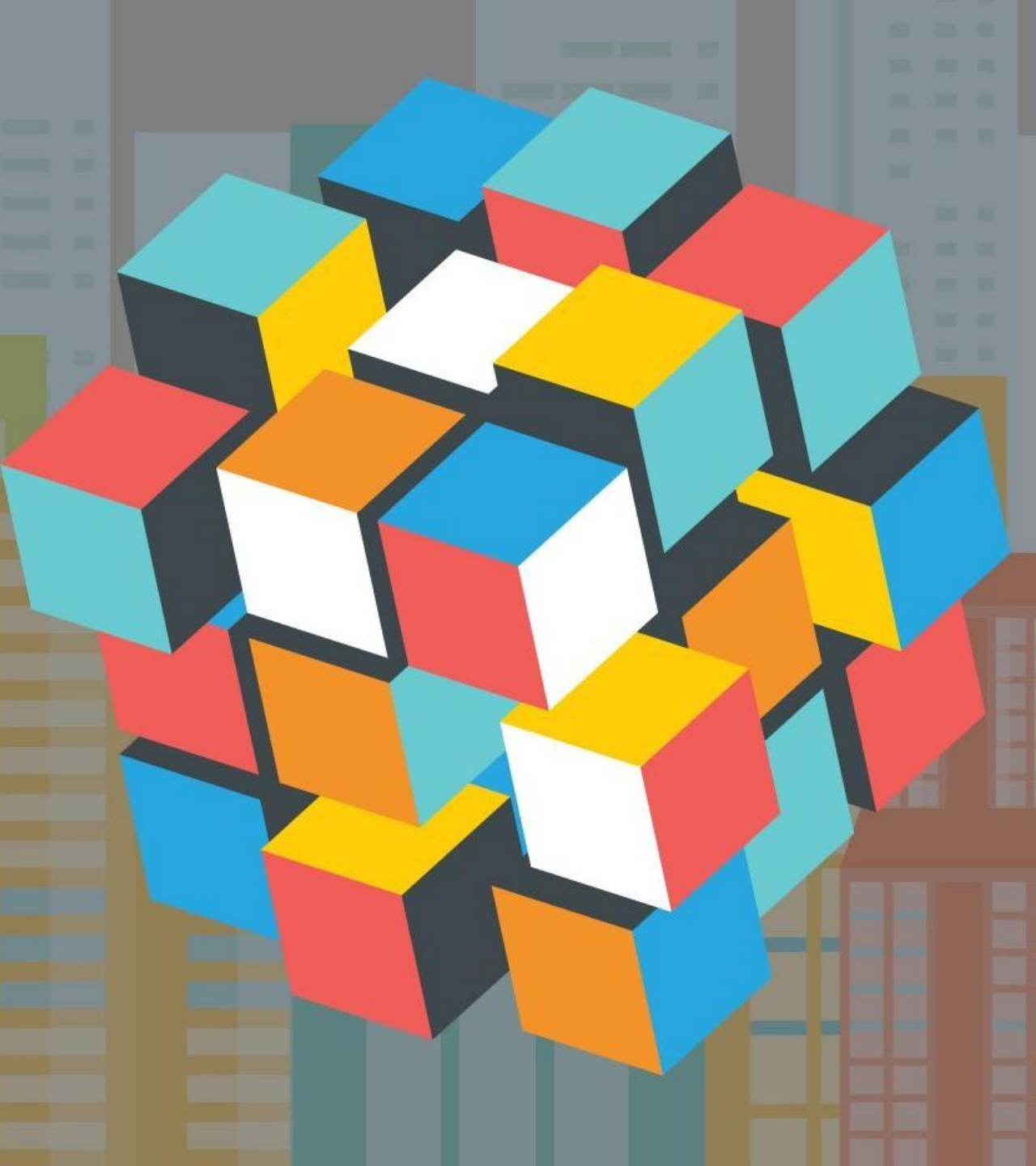
# Ad-hoc Network

---

Devices can communicate directly with each other (peer-to-peer mode). An additional feature in the 802.11 set of standards.







# CSMA/CA Protocol



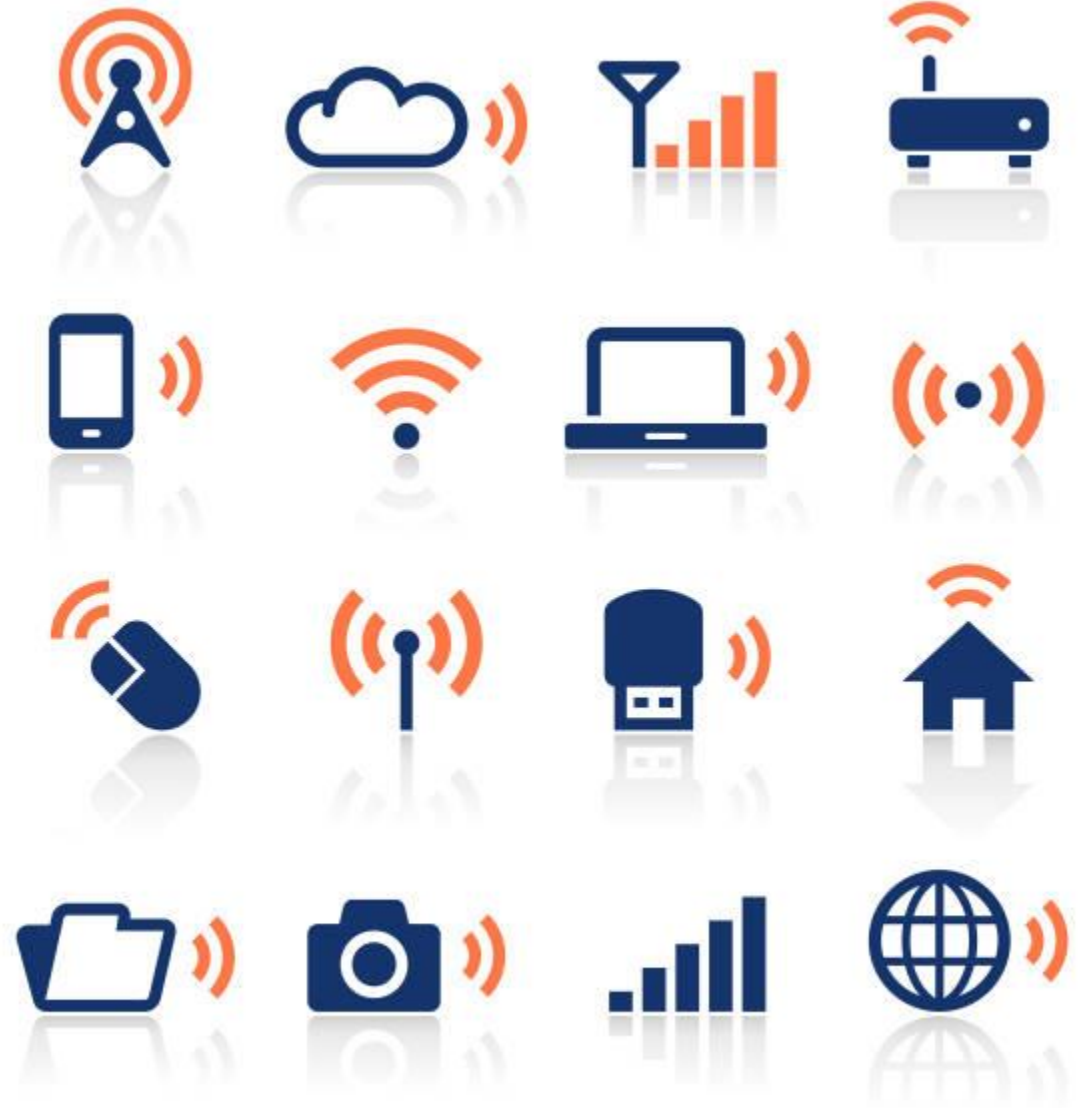
CSMA/CA is used on wireless networks.



CSMA/CA Is a protocol for carrier transmission in 802.11 networks.



To minimize the chance of signal collisions among devices in a network





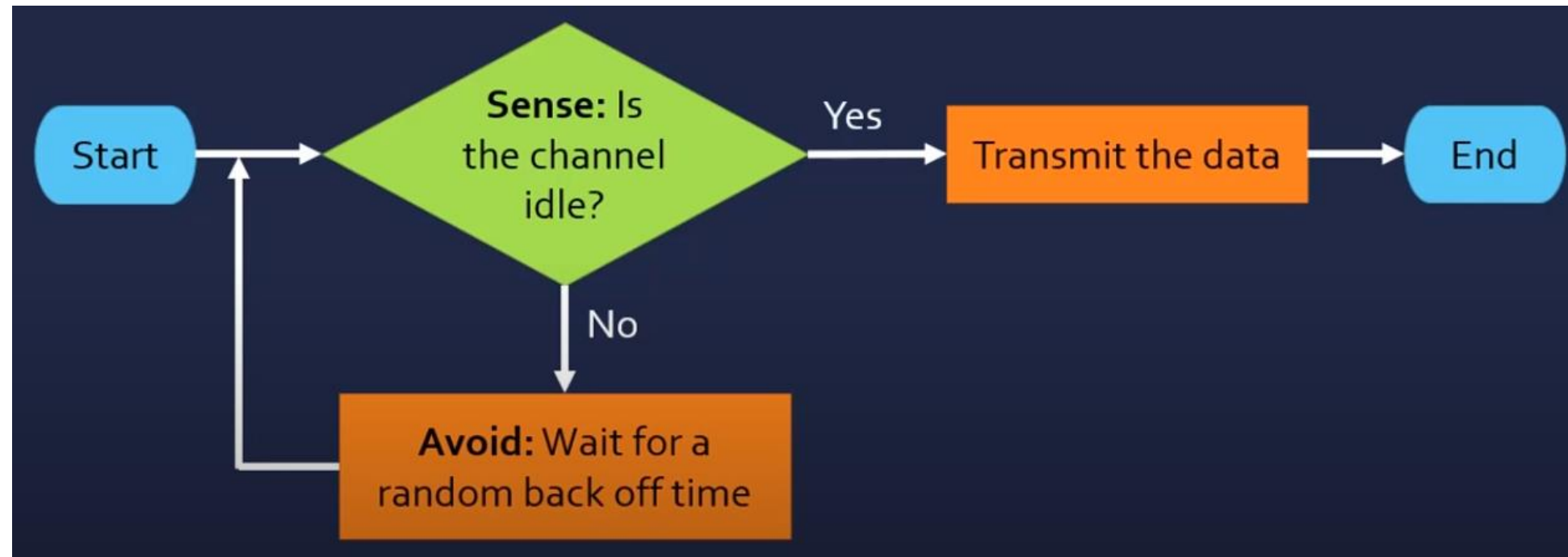
# CSMA

- Node listen to the shared channel
- If the medium is not idle, they won't transmit

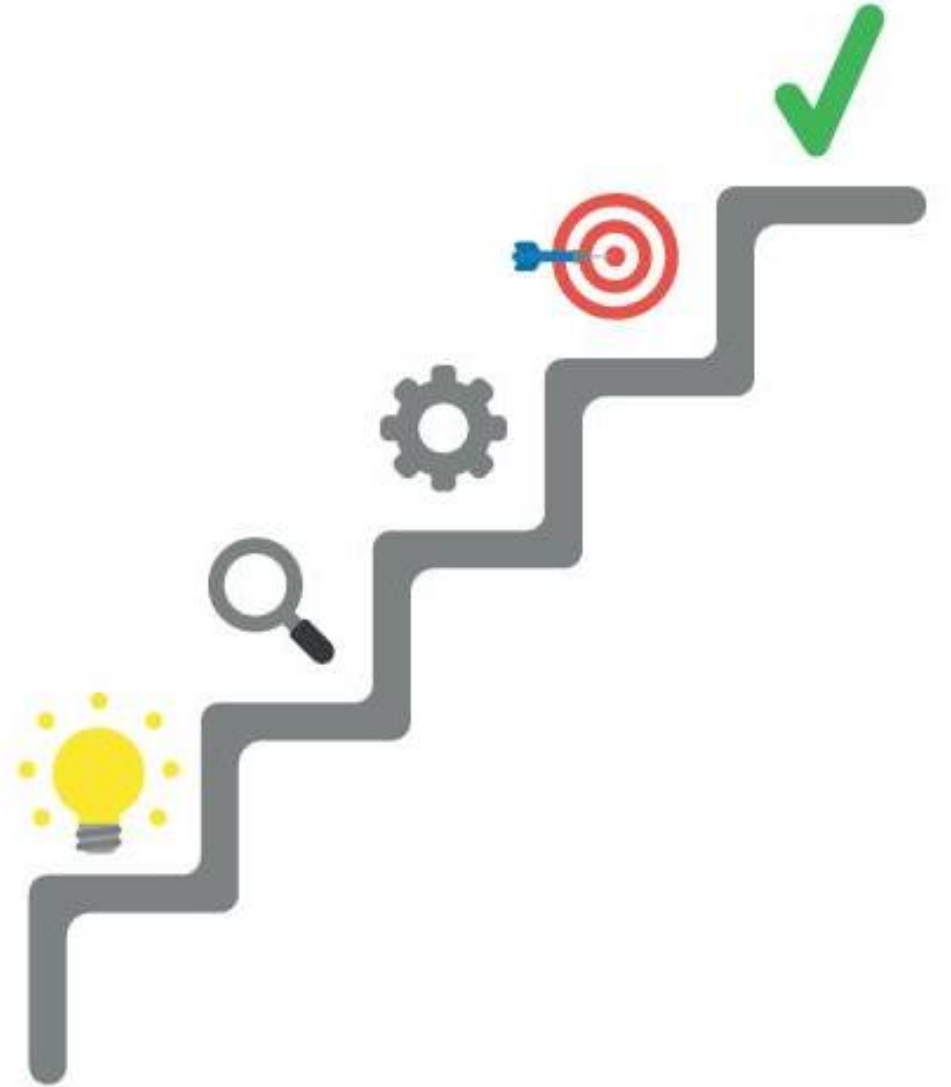
# CA

These collisions are mostly avoided by waiting for a random ***amount of time*** when the channel is busy

# Work-flow



# RTS/CTS | Scheme



# Overview

## The overall steps we took as followed:

- RTS/CTS (Request To Send / Clear To Send) is the mechanism used by the 802.11 wireless networking protocol
- To reduce frame collisions introduced by the hidden node problem
- Used by CSMA/CA as an optional protocol.
- WAP or Wireless Access Point serves as a traffic controller

# Basic Process

1. The sender (computer) sends a RTS (ready to send) signal to a WAP (Wireless Access Point/Modem) to inform that it is ready to send data over.
2. The receiver (a modem) on receiving the RTS signal grants this request, temporarily stops the communication to other devices and responds with a CTS signal (Clear To Send) to the sender which tells it to send the data over.



# Pros

*RTS/CTS prevents the hidden node problem*

RTS/CTS ensures hidden nodes receive at least one of these messages



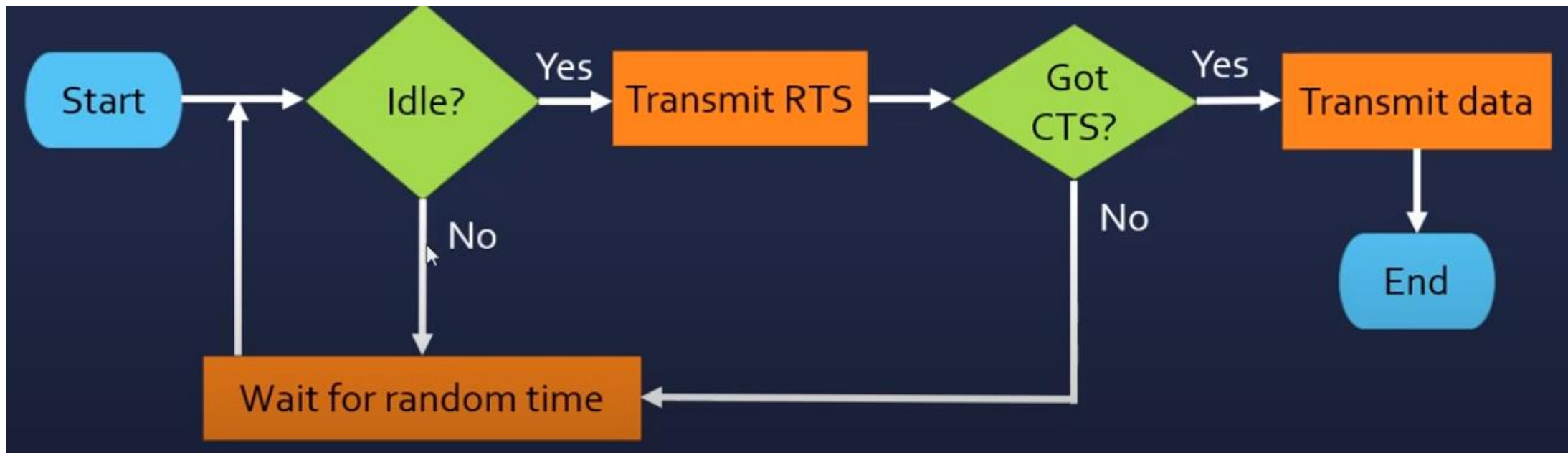
# Cons

- RTS/CTS add an overhead of the information that must be sent with data being routed through the network toward a destination, to each packet, which increases the load and worsens the congestion.
- It is advisable to remove RTS/CTS for small packages.

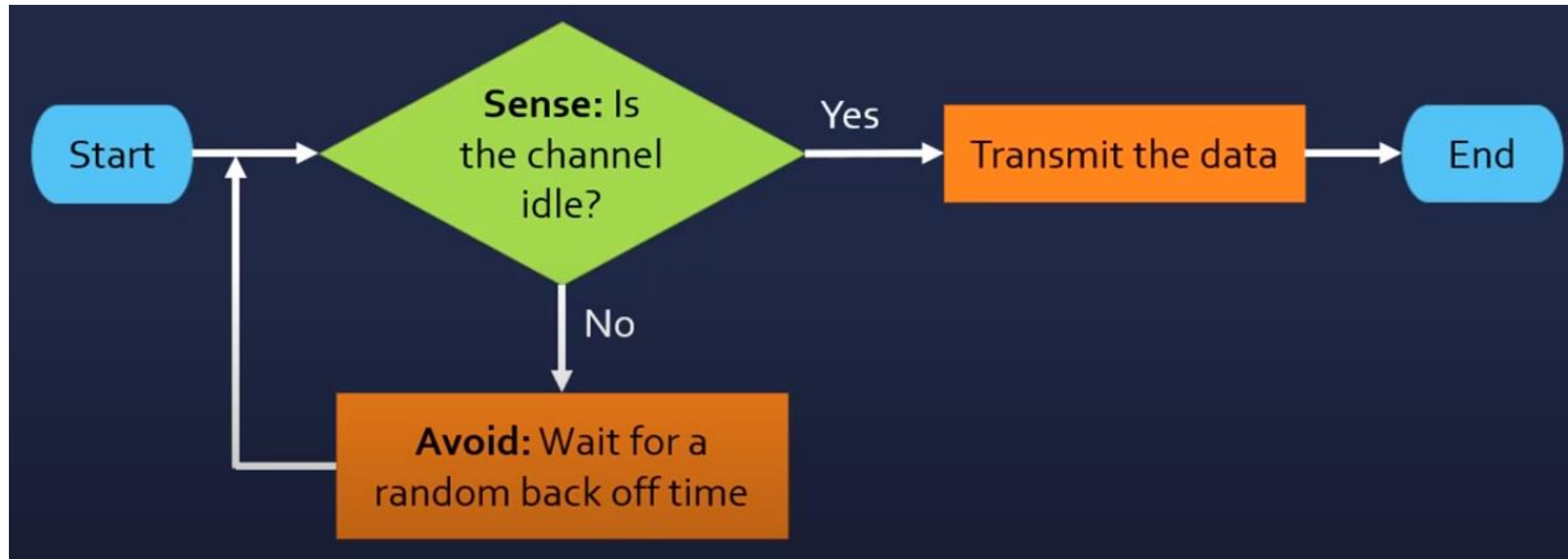


CSMA/CA  
*with* and  
*without*  
RTS/CTS

# CSMA/CA with RTS/CTS



# CSMA/CA without RTS/CTS





Q&A