

### **BLG 433E: COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS**

### PROJECT - II

In this project, you will simulate *Dijsktra's Shortest Path Algorithm* based routing in an ad hoc wireless network considering power cost.

### ➤ Ad Hoc Wireless Network Parameters:

- There are N = 10 routers. Each router is equipped with wireless transceivers and omnidirectional antennas.
- Routers are distributed over a 2-D terrain and X/Y coordinates of a router are selected from intervals:  $\{0, x_{max} = 50 \text{ meters}\}\$  &  $\{0, y_{max} = 50 \text{ meters}\}\$ .

Implementation detail: You are supposed to read the Euclidean 2-D Plane coordinates of N nodes from *inputFile* (.txt file). Each line (N lines in total), corresponds to X and Y coordinates (in meters, can be floating numbers) separated by tab character. You will create your own test file and submit along with your other project files.

- Each router has transmit/receive antenna pairs having gains:  $G_t = G_r = 10$
- Working frequency is 2.4 GHz, and therefore wavelength is:  $\lambda = 0.125$  m

$$\left(\frac{c}{f} = \frac{3*10^8 \, m/\sec}{2.4*10^9 \, Hz} = 0.125m\right)$$

- Each router has *power adaptation capability*, that is: increases/decreases its transmission power for reaching out distant/nearby nodes. This capability will be used in link cost calculation.
- Each router has a maximum power limit of  $P_{\text{max}} = 3.2 \text{ mW}$ .
- Each router can decode the signal accurately if the received power is over a *threshold power* of  $P_{th} = 0.1 \, \mu W$  (Rx sensitivity)

# **Connectivity and Cost Calculation:**

- The cost of a wireless link between two routers is designed to reflect the power consumption required for the transmitter node for line of sight communication between them. (power adaptation)
- The nodes are assumed to be identical: you may calculate cost once and use same cost for both directions.

• Friis Free Space Propagation model will be used:

$$P_{r} = P_{t}G_{t}G_{r} \frac{\lambda^{2}}{\left(4\pi d\right)^{2}} \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad G_{t}/G_{r} \\ \bullet \quad \lambda \\ \bullet \quad d \\ \bullet \quad P_{t} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} : \text{The transmit / receive antenna gains (dimensionless)} \\ : \text{Wavelength (m)} \\ : \text{Euclidean distance between transmitter \& receiver (m)} \\ \bullet \quad P_{t} \\ \vdots \text{ Received power (W)} \\ \vdots \text{ Received power (W)} \\ \end{array}$$

• With the distance (d) information, transmitter calculates required transmit power ( $\mathbf{P_t}^*$ ) for its transmission in order to ensure the intended receiver will be able to decode its signal. ( $\mathbf{P_r} = \mathbf{P_{th}}$ ). Transmitter then adjusts its power accordingly, also considering power limit ( $\mathbf{P_{max}}$ ).

Link cost is determined based on this power calculation as follows:

(P<sub>t</sub> \* is calculated for transmitter; sending to receiver;)

$$cost_{i,j} = \begin{cases} P_t^* & : P_t^* < P_{max} \\ \infty & : P_t^* \ge P_{max} \end{cases}$$

- **Program:** Write a C++ program to implement the described behaviors below:
  - 10 Nodes' positions will be read from input file: *inputFile* (.txt file) whose name is given as command line parameter.
  - Network topology will be constructed: Cost of each wireless link will be determined.
  - This information will be sent to all network nodes
  - Each node will then calculate shortest path from itself to all other network nodes and produces its routing table
  - You should maintain record of topology, shortest paths calculated by each node and their routing tables.

# > Report:

- Give *brief* but *sufficient* information of structures & parameters you use in your program.
- Please do NOT place code/slide/textbook/algorithm screenshot/s
- Please provide a sample run in your report and submit the sample *inputFile* that you use for testing your program. (even if your programs will also be tested by another sample topology)
- Sketch your topology including node deployment and link costs (you may use bidirectional links). Also, demonstrate the routing tables for each node.
- Answer: What is the d<sub>max</sub> value in described system with given parameters: the maximum distance between any two wireless nodes in order for them to be able to communicate directly?

Due to: 12 December 2013, Thursday, 23:00

# **Submission NOTES:**

- Submissions are through Ninova system and has a **strict deadline**, no assignments submitted after deadline is accepted.
- Source codes and the report file you prepared should be uploaded as one compressed file named after your student number as "student\_number.zip"
- You should implement your program in C++ programming language.
- Be sure that your program works and produces reasonable and expected results.
- This is *not* a group assignment and getting involved in any kind of cheating induces negative grades.