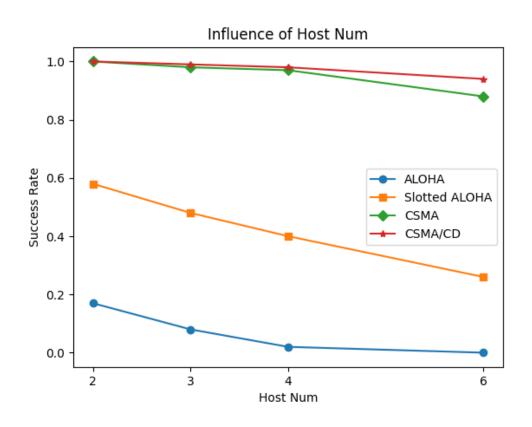
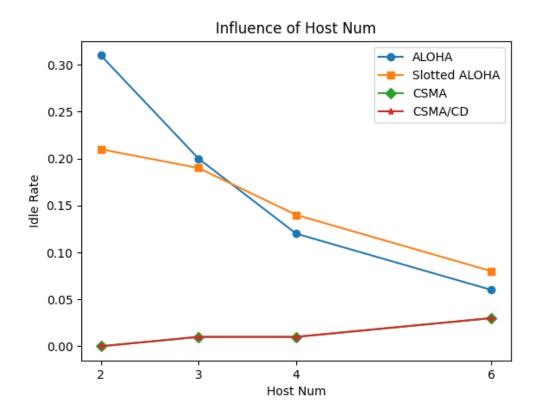
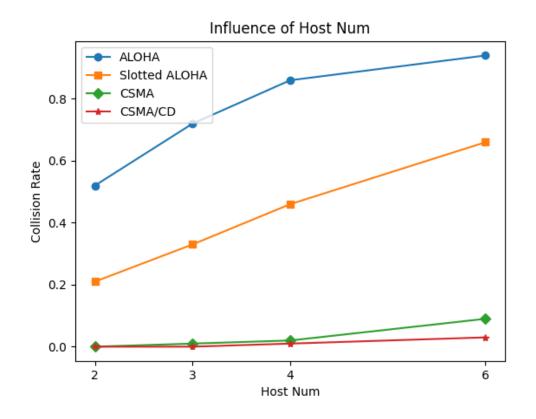
Part 1 coding:

Part 2 questions:

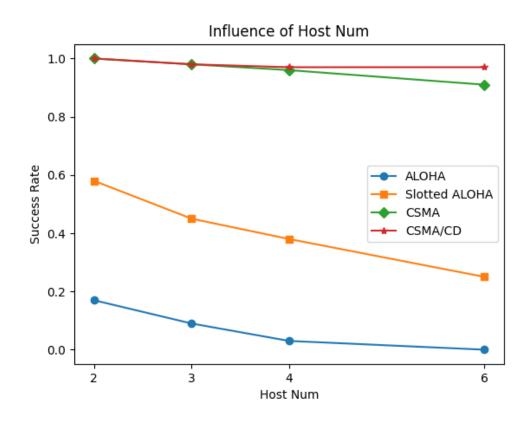
1. Host Num

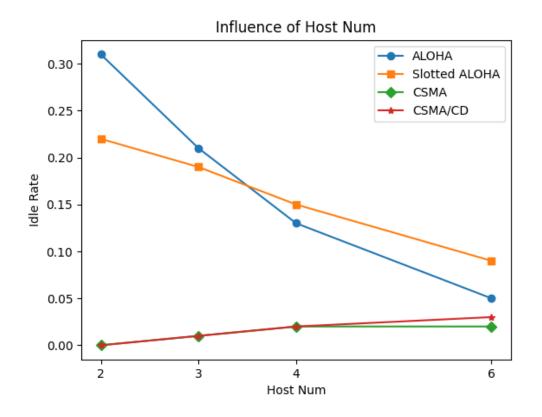


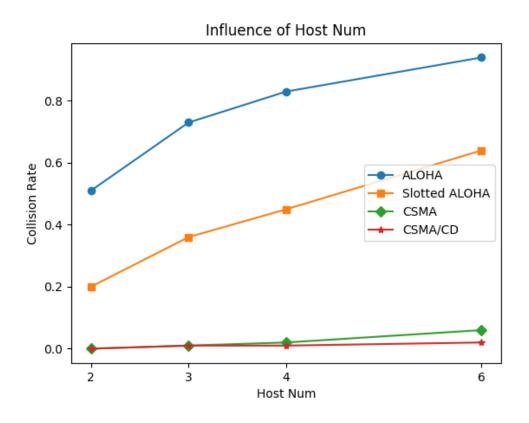




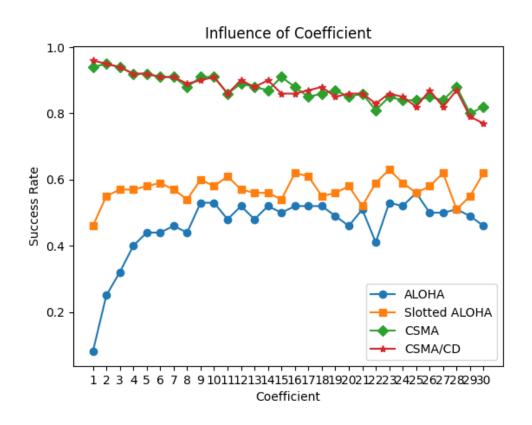
 max_colision_wait_time and p_resend are defined as: max_colision_wait_time = coefficient * packet_time * host_num p_resend = 1 / (coefficient * host_num) 3. 若改成用 coefficient 調整 max_collision_wait_time 和 p_resend 的話,max_collision_wait_time 會因為 host 數量變多而變長,會因為 packet_time 變長而變長;p_resend 會因為 host 數量變多而減小。如此才能降低 collision_rate。

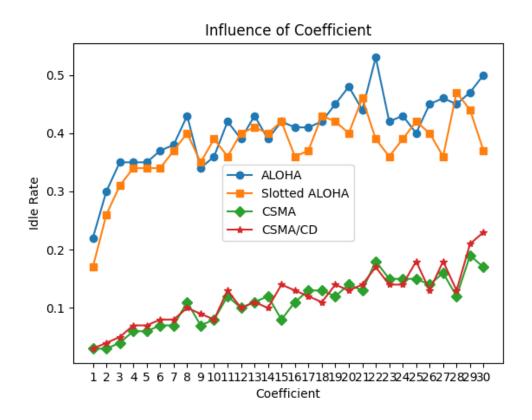


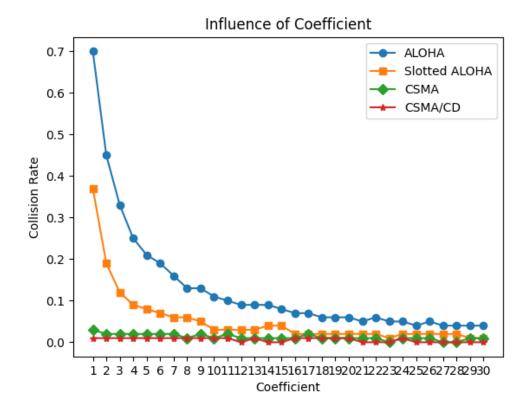




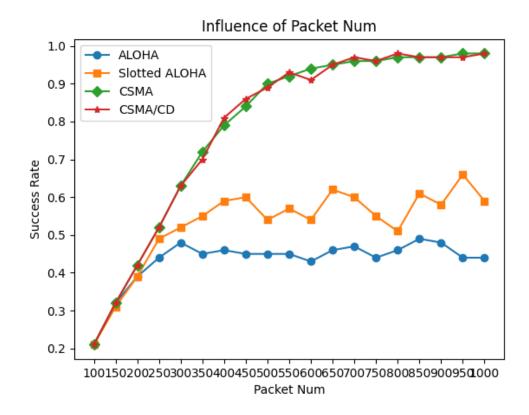
4. Coefficient 變大後,max_collision_wait_time 會變大,封包重送的可能時間點更分散,更能降低 collision rate,但大到一定程度之後,可能已經不太會collide 了,反而多了很多 idle 的時間。

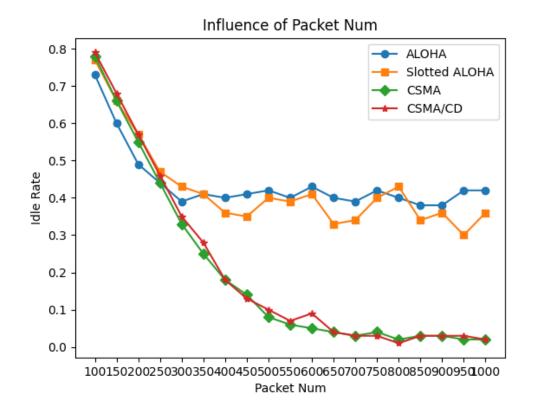


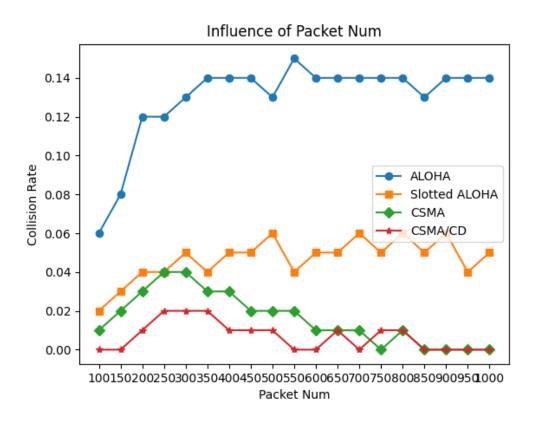




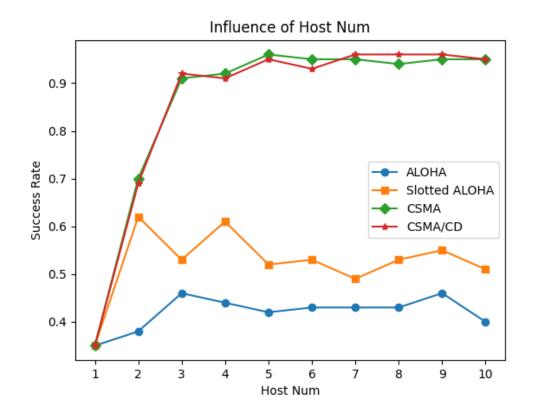
5. Packet num 變多,會讓送封包的時間變長,使得 success rate 拉長,而後面 success rate 會收斂,csma 及 csma/cd 是因為封包數量已經飽和,再多也沒 辦法消化;而 aloha 及 slotted_aloha 是因為封包變多,碰撞可能性變大而收 斂。

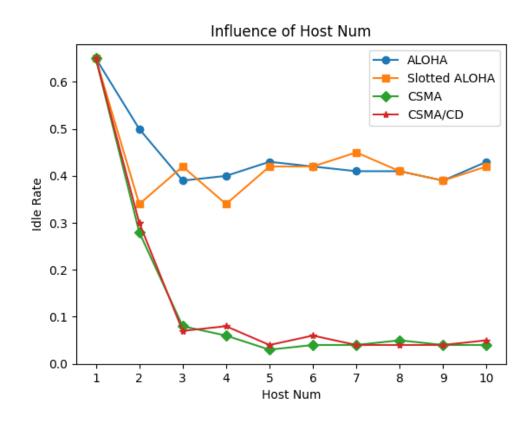


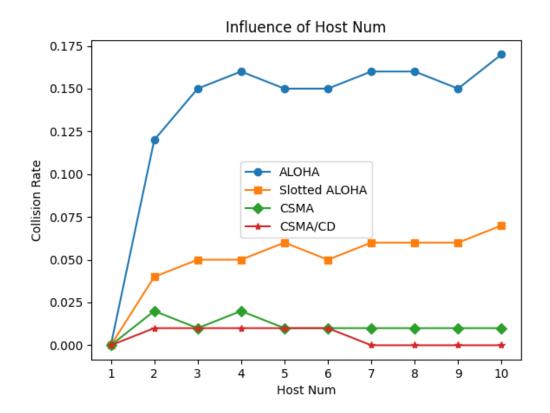




6. Host num 變多和 Packet num 變多同理,都是使得封包變多,因此上升及收 斂的原因和 5.一樣。

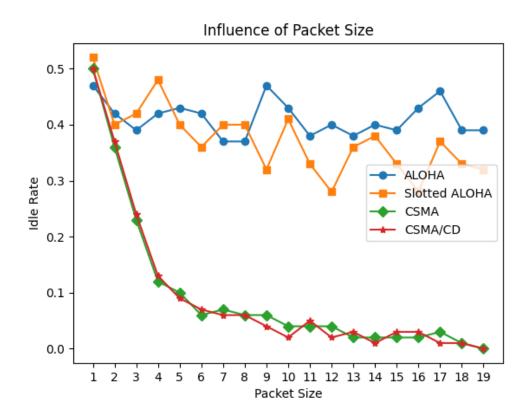


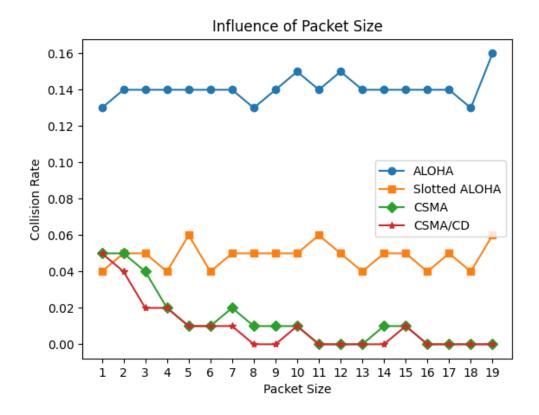




7. 隨著 Packet Size 變長,封包傳送的時間會變多,所以 success_rate 會變高。 但對於 aloha 或 slotted_aloha 而言,packet size 變長,碰撞的機會會更大, 所以 packet size 變大沒辦法讓 success rate 變大。







8. Link delay 變長會導致 host 在 sense medium 的時候延遲更嚴重,對當下 medium 的使用狀況判斷更不精準,所以 success rate 會有下降的趨勢。

