Fall 2017

San Jose State University
Department of Electrical Engineering

EE-286-01- WIRELESS AND MOBILE NETWORKING

PROJECT-1

Group-2

Submitted to –

Prof. Pedro Santacruz

Submitted by –

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-- October 10th, 2017 --

Part - 1 - Point to Point Communication

Ans.1. The distance between the two nodes in the network – 100 m.

Ans.2. We are running for 0.570 seconds.

Ans.3. The transmitter start transmitting data packets from the 11th packet from 10.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.2.

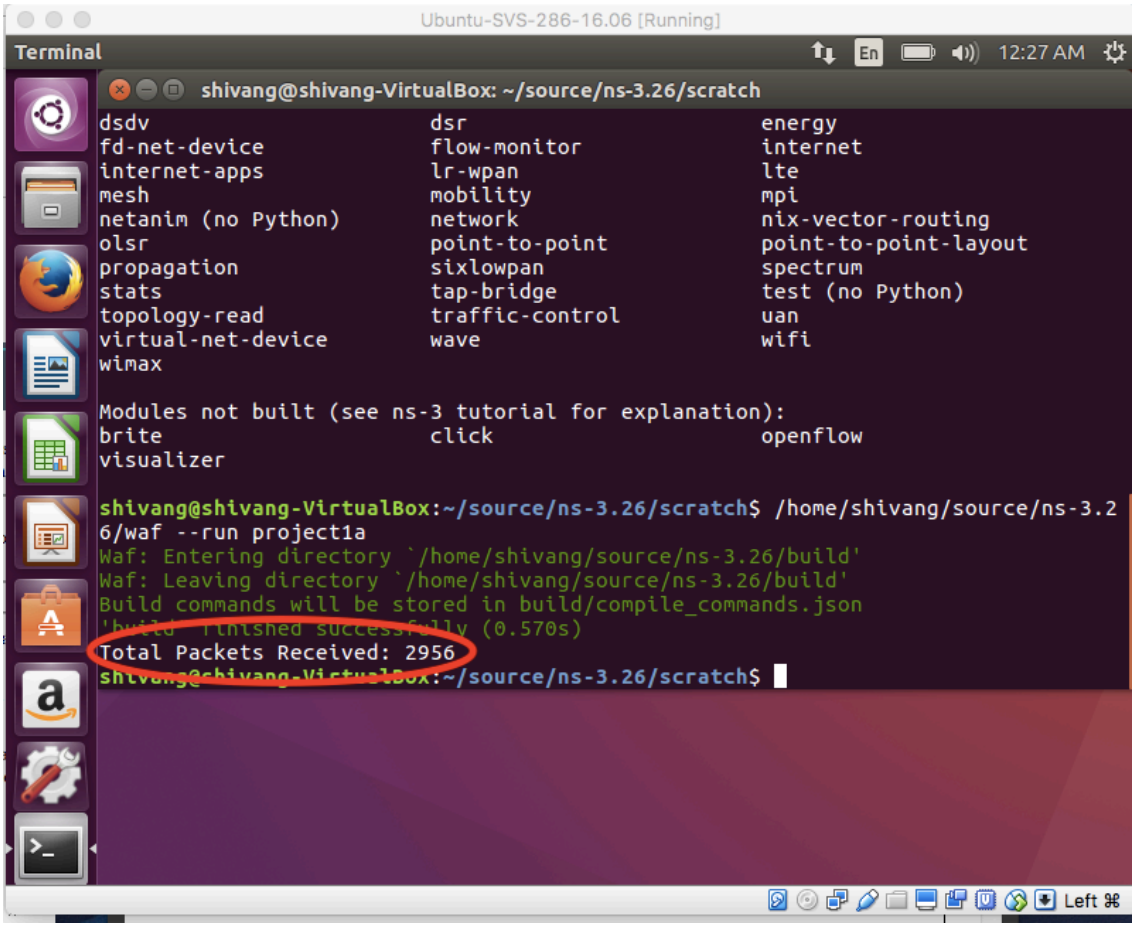
Ans.4. The throughput of the network is –

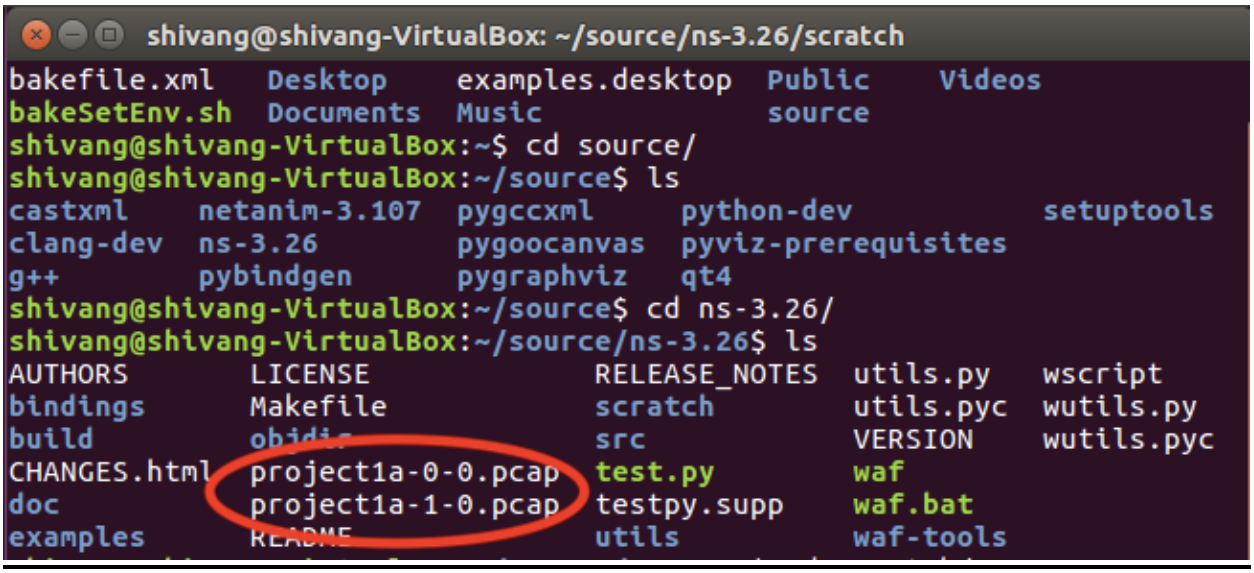
Throughput = Total Size/Simulation Time

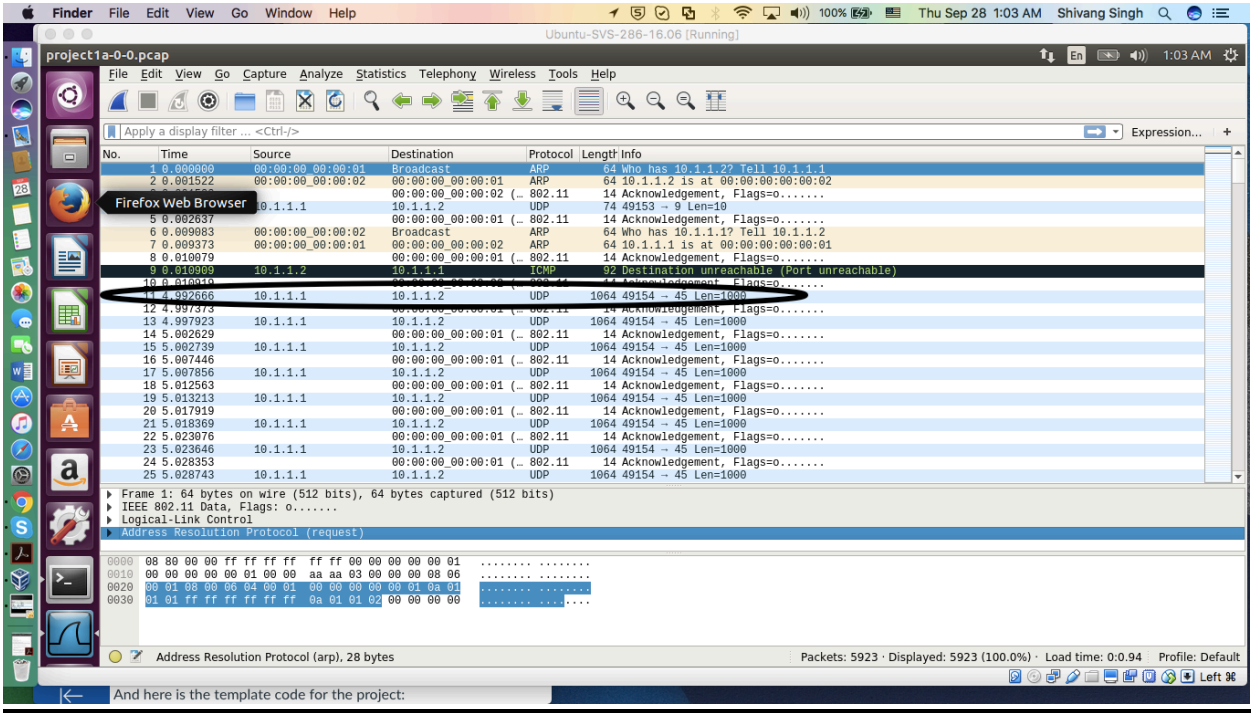
= (Packet Size * Total number of packets)/Simulation Time

= (1064*8 * 2956) / (14.994465) * 10^{-6}

= 1.6780 Mbps




shivang@shivang-VirtualBox: ~/source/ns-3.26/scratch
bakefile.xml Desktop examples.desktop Public Videos
bakeSetEnv.sh Documents Music source
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~$ cd source/
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source$ ls
castxml netanim-3.107 pygccxml python-dev setuptools
clang-dev ns-3.26 pygoocanvas pyviz-prerequisites
g++ pybindgen pygraphviz qt4
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source$ cd ns-3.26/
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source/ns-3.26$ ls
AUTHORS LICENSE RELEASE_NOTES utils.py wscript
bindings Makefile scratch utils.pyc wutils.py
build src VERSION wutils.pyc
CHANGES.html project1a-0-0.pcap test.py waf
doc project1a-1-0.pcap testpy.supp waf.bat
examples README utils waf-tools


Finder File Edit View Go Window Help
Thu Sep 28 1:03 AM Shivang Singh
Ubuntu-SVS-286-16.06 [Running]
project1a-0-0.pcap
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>
Expression...
Firefox Web Browser
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
1 0.000000 00:00:00_00:00:01 Broadcast ARP 64 Who has 10.1.1.2? Tell 10.1.1.1
2 0.001522 00:00:00_00:00:02 00:00:00_00:00:01 ARP 64 10.1.1.2 is at 00:00:00:00:00:02
00:00:00_00:00:02 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 74 49153 → 9 Len=10
5 0.002637 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
6 0.009083 00:00:00_00:00:02 Broadcast ARP 64 Who has 10.1.1.1? Tell 10.1.1.2
7 0.009373 00:00:00_00:00:01 00:00:00_00:00:02 ARP 64 10.1.1.1 is at 00:00:00:00:00:01
8 0.010079 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
9 0.010909 10.1.1.2 10.1.1.1 ICMP 92 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
11 4.992666 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
12 4.997373 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
13 4.997923 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
14 5.002629 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
15 5.002739 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
16 5.007446 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
17 5.007856 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
18 5.012563 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
19 5.013213 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
20 5.017919 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
21 5.018369 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
22 5.023076 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
23 5.023646 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
24 5.028353 00:00:00_00:00:01 (... 802.11 14 Acknowledgement, Flags=o.....
25 5.028743 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 UDP 1064 49154 → 45 Len=1000
Frame 1: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits)
IEEE 802.11 Data, Flags: o.....
Logical-Link Control
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
0000 08 80 00 00 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 01 ....
0010 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 aa aa 03 00 00 00 08 06 ....
0020 00 01 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 01 0a 01 ....
0030 01 01 ff ff ff ff ff ff 0a 01 01 02 00 00 00 00 ....
Address Resolution Protocol (arp), 28 bytes
Packets: 5923 · Displayed: 5923 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.94
Profile: Default
Left ⌘
And here is the template code for the project:

Part-2- Three-Node Network

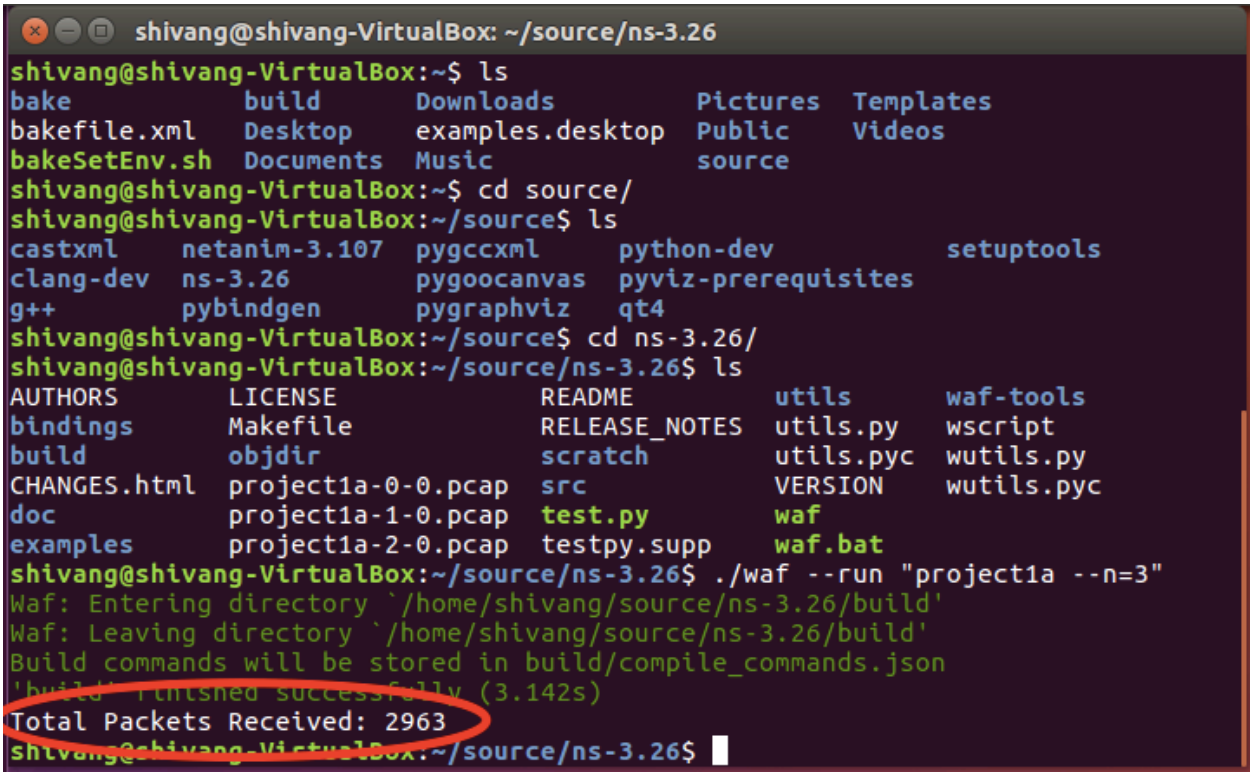
Ans.1. The throughput of the network is –

Throughput = Total Size * Total number of packets/Simulation Time
= (1064*8*2963)/ (14.992452) $*10^{-6}$
= 1.68225 Mbps

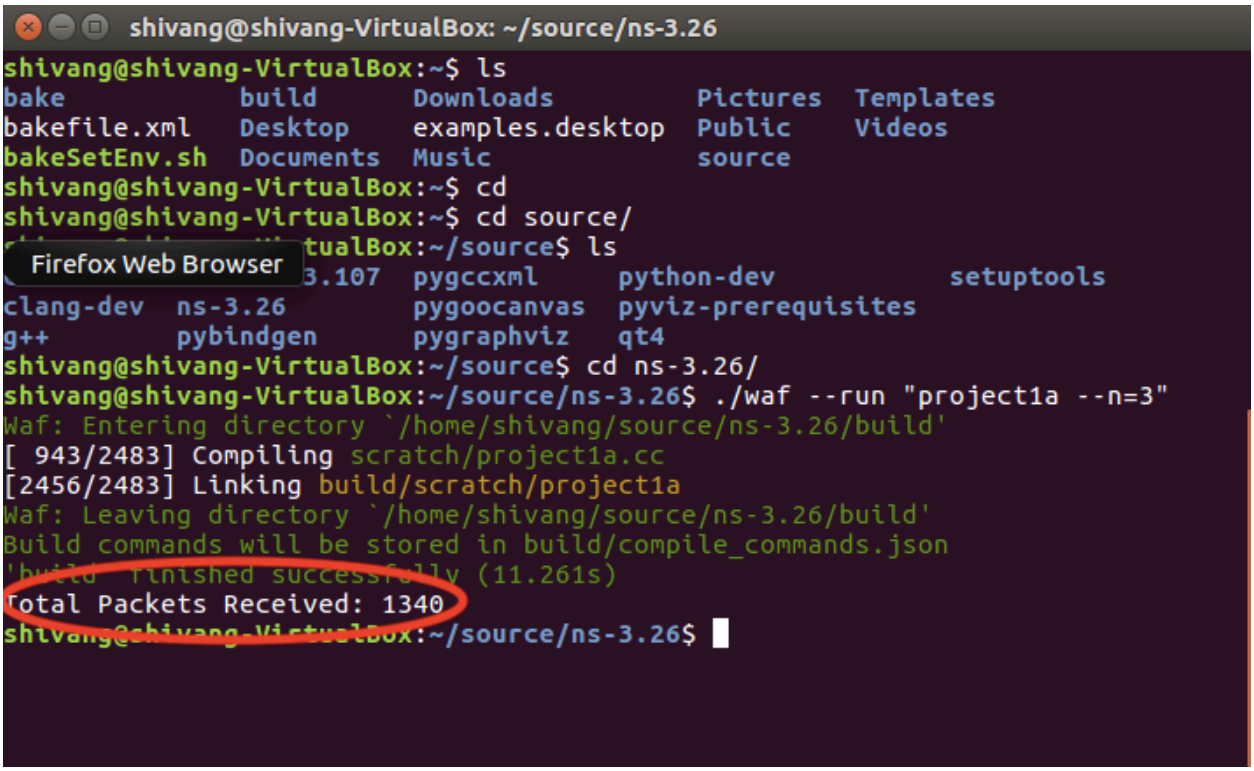
Ans.2. ***Yes***, we are receiving more number of packets than before, when we were doing with a single node.
We are now receiving 2963 packets, rather than 2956, which are 7 packets more than the previous one.

Ans.3. The total time taken for transmitting all packets (2963) is 14.992699 seconds.
Time for a single packet = Packet Size/Bit Rate
= $1064*8/1.68225*10^{-6}$
= 0.0050598 seconds.

The factors which determine how long does it take to calculate time for transmission of packets includes the processing time of the router; the time spent by the packet in routing queues and the distance between the nodes because if the distance increases, since it increases the propagation delay too.


shivang@shivang-VirtualBox: ~/source/ns-3.26
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~$ ls
bake build Downloads Pictures Templates
bakefile.xml Desktop examples.desktop Public Videos
bakeSetEnv.sh Documents Music source
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~$ cd source/
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source$ ls
castxml netanim-3.107 pygccxml python-dev setuptools
clang-dev ns-3.26 pygoocanvas pyviz-prerequisites
g++ pybindgen pygraphviz qt4
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source$ cd ns-3.26/
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source/ns-3.26$ ls
AUTHORS LICENSE README utils waf-tools
bindings Makefile RELEASE_NOTES utils.py wscript
build objdir scratch utils.pyc wutils.py
CHANGES.html project1a-0-0.pcap src VERSION wutils.pyc
doc project1a-1-0.pcap test.py waf
examples project1a-2-0.pcap testpy.supp waf.bat
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source/ns-3.26$ ./waf --run "project1a --n=3"
Waf: Entering directory `/home/shivang/source/ns-3.26/build'
Waf: Leaving directory `/home/shivang/source/ns-3.26/build'
Build commands will be stored in build/compile_commands.json
'build' finished successfully (3.142s)
Total Packets Received: 2963
shivang@shivang-VirtualBox:~/source/ns-3.26$

Part – 3 – Increasing the distance



project1.cc

```
////////////////////////////EE 289 Project 1 Template/////////////////////

#include "ns3/core-module.h"
#include "ns3/point-to-point-module.h"
#include "ns3/network-module.h"
#include "ns3/applications-module.h"
#include "ns3/wifi-module.h"
#include "ns3/mobility-module.h"
#include "ns3/csma-module.h"
#include "ns3/internet-module.h"
#include "ns3/flow-monitor-module.h"
#include "ns3/constant-position-mobility-model.h"
#include "ns3/propagation-loss-model.h"

using namespace ns3;

NS_LOG_COMPONENT_DEFINE ("ProjectOneTemplate");

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
  uint32_t packetSize = 1000;
  uint32_t n=2;
  double dist = 350;


  CommandLine cmd;
  cmd.AddValue ("packetSize", "size of application packet sent", packetSize);
  cmd.AddValue ("n", "number of nodes", n);
  cmd.AddValue ("dist", "distance between nodes", dist);
```

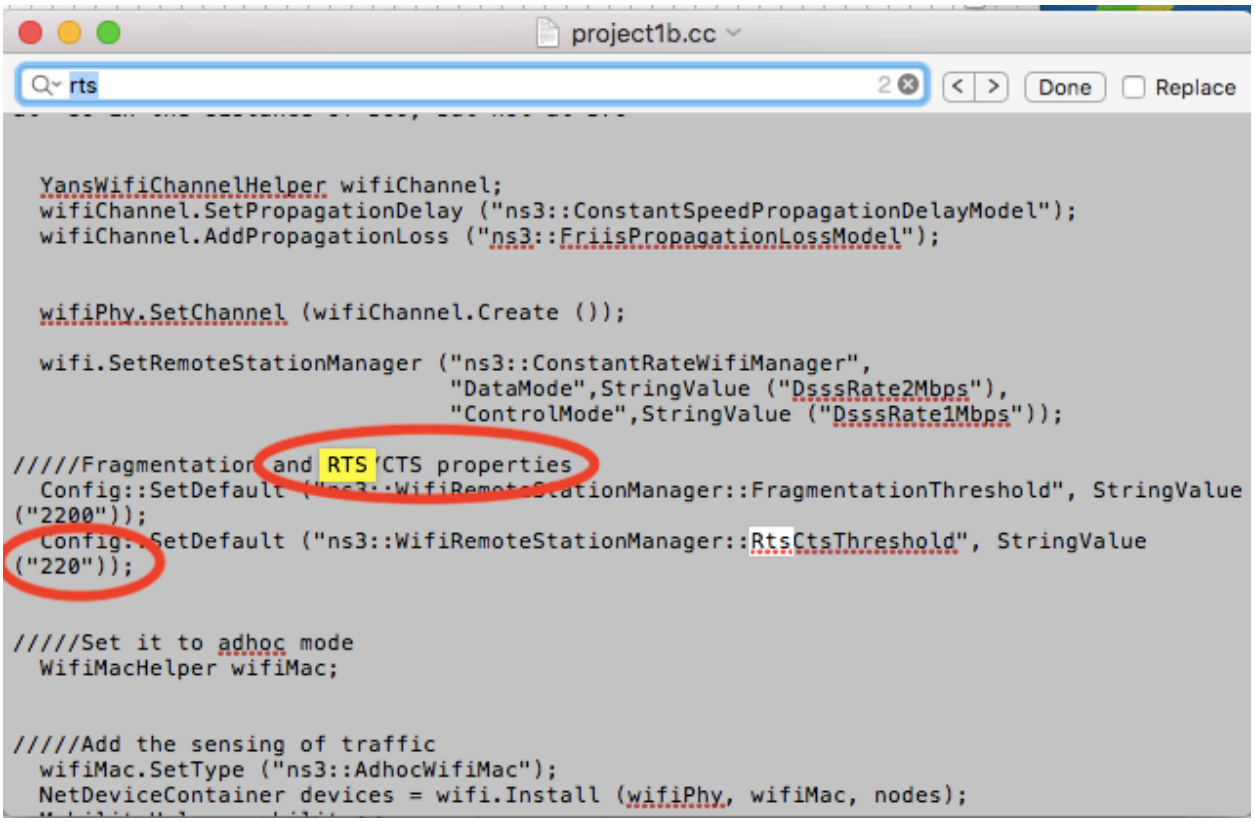
Ans.1. The number of packets I received are 1340.

Ans.2. Initially when the distance was 100 then the number of packets were 2956; but when I changed the distance to 350 then the number of packets received was 1340. There is a decrement of 1616 packets.

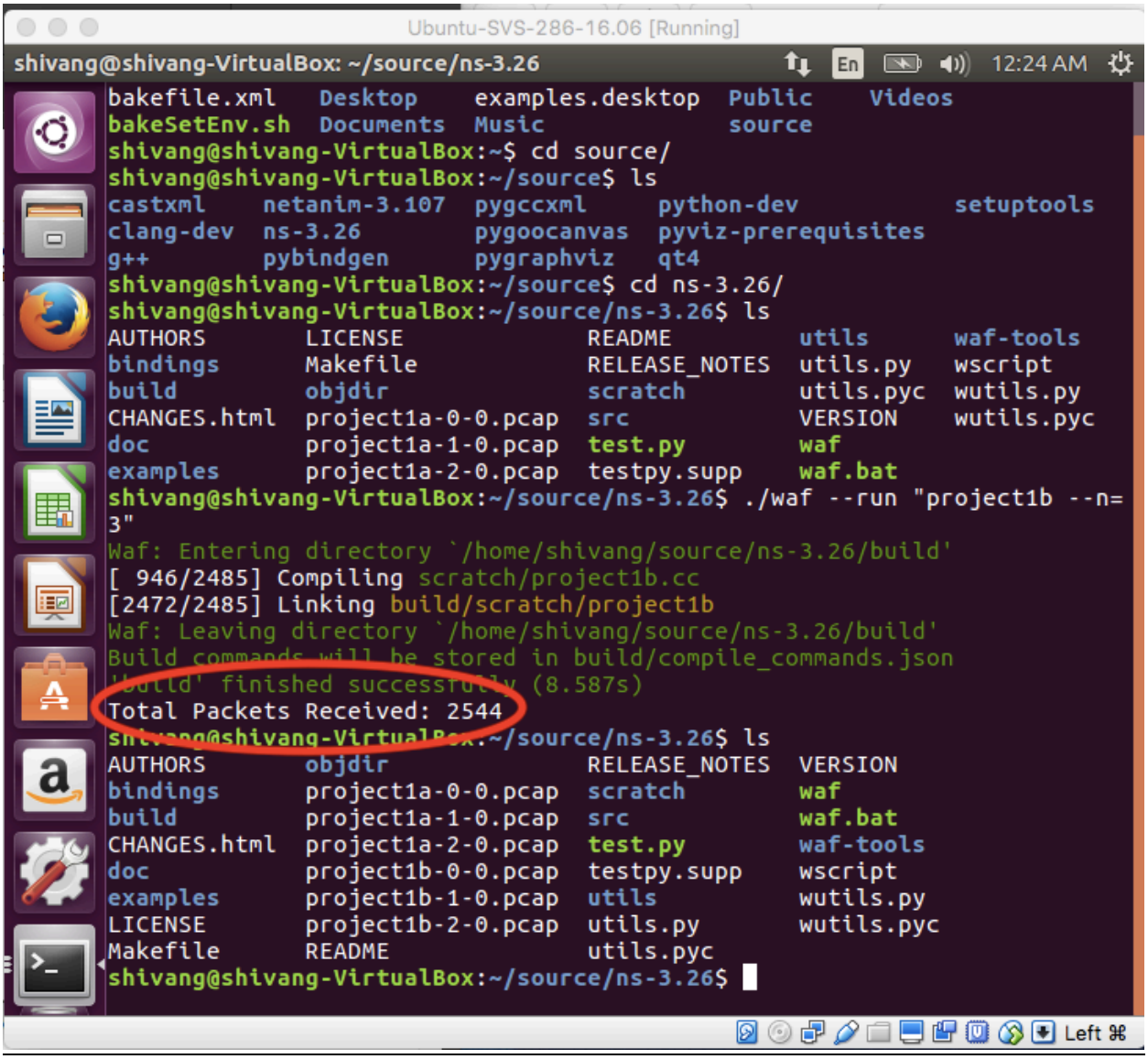
This is due to the increase in distance, packet loss due to collision has increased and the sender is unable to sense that the packet transfer, due to which packet number is decreased.

Part-4- RTS/CTS

Ans.1. In the code file given to us, I changed line number 79. In the "79th line", the RTS/CTS value was set to 2200, but we have set the value to be 220, since it was quite less when compared to the threshold value.



Cause - I have modified the value of RTS/CTS value from 2200 to 220. This is done since if the packet value exceeds RTS/CTS value, then the RTS/CTS handshake initiates; the packet size was kept to be the same as 1000 bytes.



Ans.2. The total number of packets received in this network this time are 2544. In Part 3, the number of packets which I received were 1340. The number of packets have increased as we have enabled the RTS/CTS values in the network.

Ans.3. When RTS/CTS are enabled, the number of packets have increased, because it reduces the frame collisions *among hidden stations*. Once we enable the RTS/CTS, it stops from sending a data frame until the station completes a RTS/CTS handshaking with the other station.

Also, this generally occurs because the system sends these packets with their overheads to cover up for the collision and interference.

We can understand this by a simple example; that if any station A sends a packet without noticing that another station B is already sending the packet, a collision will happen. But if RTS/CTS are enabled, collision won't happen. Thus, the usage of RTS/CTS increases the performance of the system and reduces the collisions, if hidden stations are there. After all, the main goal of RTS/CTS is to improve the performance.

Ans.4. The throughput of the network is –

Throughput = Total Size/Simulation Time
= (Packet Size * Total number of packets)/Simulation Time
= (1064*8 * 2544) / (14.994346) * 10^{-6}
= 1.44417 Mbps

The throughput in Part-2 was 1.68225; while the throughput in this part is 1.44417, which is a decrement of 0.23808.

Ans.5. There is a direct effect of enabling RTS/CTS on Throughput value. If we consider that we do not have a hidden station, then all the usage of RTS/CTS increases the amount of overhead, which reduces the value of Throughput. So, by this fact we can see that it is obvious that ***RTS/CTS*** enabling is ***inversely proportional to Throughput***; which we can see in our calculation of Throughput.

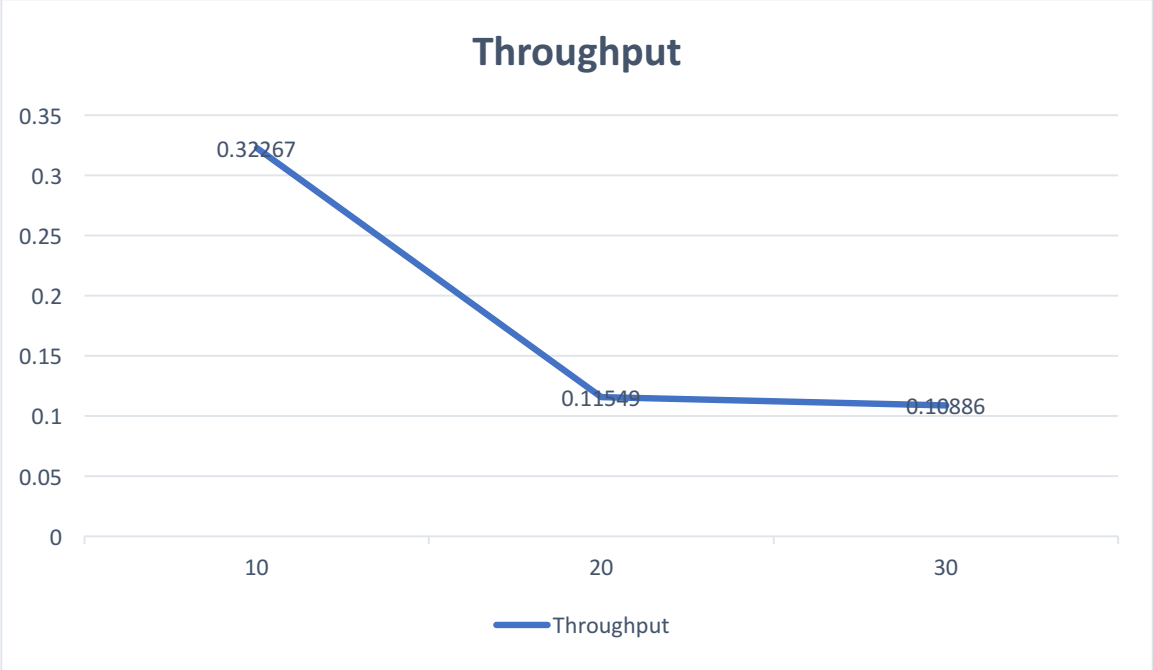
Part-5 –Throughput as a Function of Number of Users

Ans.1. When RTS/CTS is disabled –

When RTS/CTS is disabled, then the overall throughput is calculated and are also plotted in the following graphs (with #of users on X-axis and Throughput value on the Y-axis) –

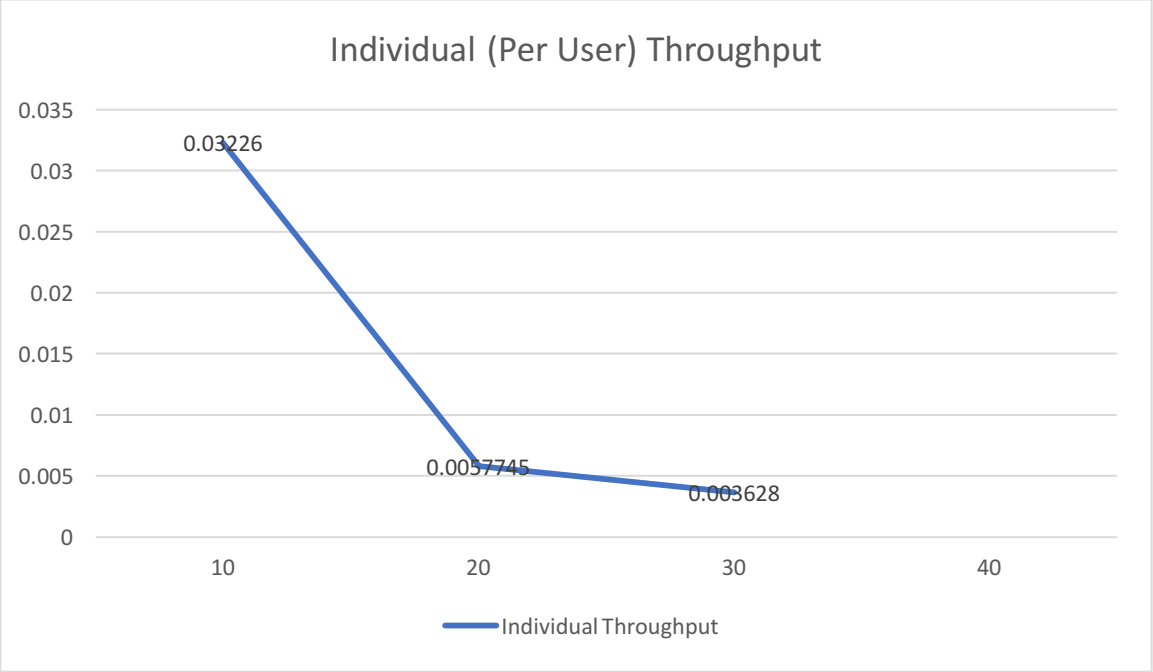
Overall Throughput, when:

# of nodes	Throughput calculation	Throughput (in Mbps)
n=10	$568*1064*8/14.98343*10^{-6}$	= 0.32267
n=20	$201*1064*8/14.8131*10^{-6}$	= 0.11549
n=30	$189*1064*8/14.777559*10^{-6}$	= 0.10886



Per User Throughput –

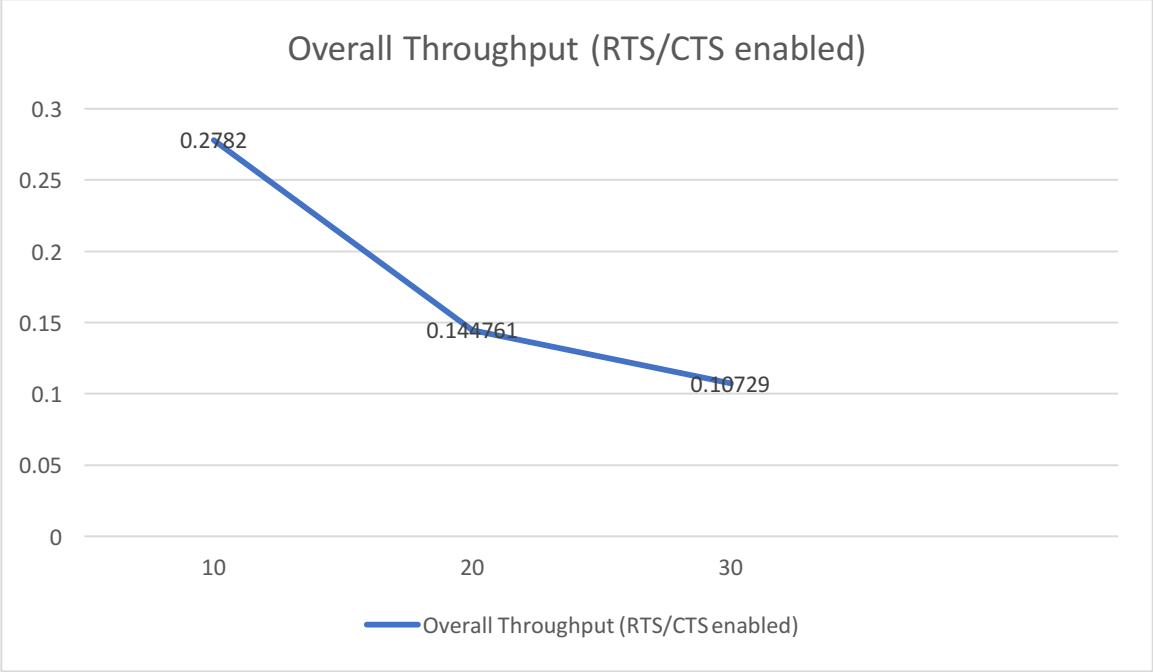
# of nodes	Throughput calculation	Throughput (in Mbps)
n=10	(568*1064*8/14.98343*10^{-6})/10 = 0.32267/10	= 0.032267
n=20	(201*1064*8/14.8131*10^{-6})/20 = 0.11549/20	= 0.0057745
n=30	(189*1064*8/14.777559*10^{-6})/30 = 0.10886	= 0.003628



Ans.2. When RTS/CTS is enabled –

Overall Throughput, when:

# of nodes	Throughput calculation	Throughput (in Mbps)
n=10	$490*1064*8/14.992285*10^{-6}$	= 0.27820
n=20	$255*1064*8/14.994012*10^{-6}$	= 0.144761
n=30	$189*1064*8/14.993462*10^{-6}$	= 0.10729



Per User Throughput –

# of nodes	Throughput calculation	Throughput (in Mbps)
n=10	$(490*1064*8/14.992285*10^{-6})/10 = 0.27820/10$	= 0.02782
n=20	$(255*1064*8/14.994012*10^{-6})/20 = 0.144761/20$	= 0.0072380
n=30	$(189*1064*8/14.993462*10^{-6})/30 = 0.10729/30$	= 0.003576