# MNC project 1

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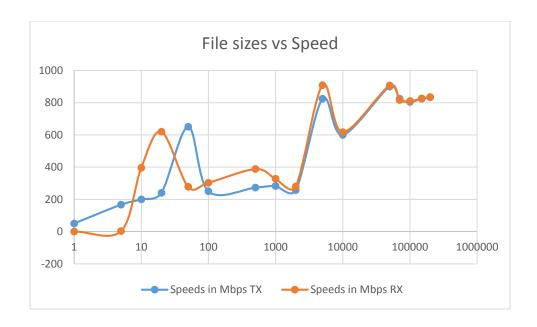
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## Analysis part 1:

As the file size varies the speed of transfer first goes up and then peeks out, There are one or two abrupt speed changes but, generally speed is low for lower files, may be due to small resolution oof the timer or other reasons. And as file size goes up the speed peeks out as can be seen from the curve.

## Below are the observation:

| File Sizes in KB | Speeds in Mbp | Speeds in Mbps |  |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
|                  | TX            | RX             |  |
| 1                | 50.4          | 0.58772        |  |
| 5                | 167           | 3.09           |  |
| 10               | 200           | 396.58         |  |
| 20               | 241           | 620            |  |
| 50               | 651           | 278            |  |
| 100              | 250           | 303            |  |
| 500              | 273           | 388            |  |
| 1000             | 283           | 328            |  |
| 2000             | 257           | 280            |  |
| 5000             | 824           | 909            |  |
| 10000            | 600           | 617            |  |
| 50000            | 900           | 907            |  |
| 70000            | 824           | 816            |  |
| 100000           | 804           | 810            |  |
| 150000           | 824           | 826            |  |
| 200000           | 833           | 835            |  |

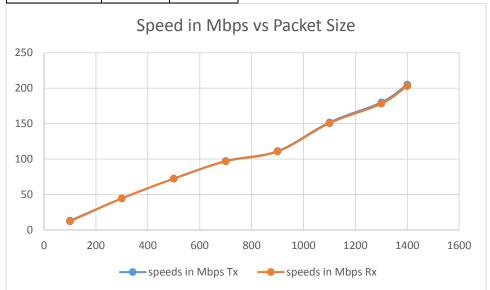


## Analysis Part 2: Data Rates vs. Packet Size:

After varying the packet size for the transferring file of size of 200MB, I found that upload and download rates for the file sizes varied drastically. Quite clearly, for smaller packet sizes the upload and download rates are very low, given that actual data content of such packets is small portion of total packet size. As the packet size gets larger the Tx and Rx rate stabilize and highest rate is achieved at 1400 Bytes packet size, clearly as the fraction of data content goes higher efficiency of the system improves and so do Tx and Rx rates.

Below are the observations:

| packet_sizes | speeds in Mbps |        |
|--------------|----------------|--------|
|              | Tx             | Rx     |
| 100          | 12.96          | 11.91  |
| 300          | 44.51          | 44.31  |
| 500          | 72.37          | 72.11  |
| 700          | 97.16          | 96.67  |
| 900          | 111.17         | 110.52 |
| 1100         | 151.68         | 150.5  |
| 1300         | 180            | 178    |
| 1400         | 205            | 203    |



#### Analysis part 3:

Data rates vs. Load variations

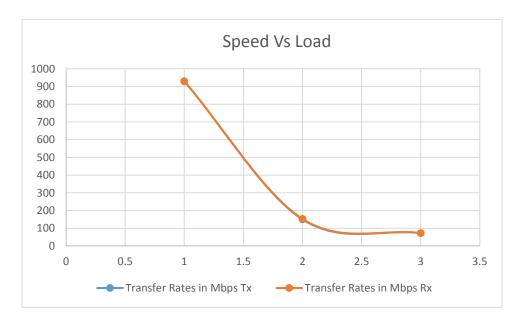
I ran application for 1,2,3 simultaneous file transfers.

e.g. for 3 file transfers on one client (underground) I ran the command -

download 2 70M.dat 3 70M.dat 4 70M.dat, i.e. asked for file 70M.dat from different clients and the

Tx and Rx rates were 100Mbps on all of the transfers, as per my implementation it is possible to download from different clients in parallel, thus bandwidth was equally divided between all the transfers.

| number of transfers | Transfer Rates in Mbps |     |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----|
|                     | Tx                     | Rx  |
| 1                   | 230                    | 232 |
| 2                   | 150                    | 153 |
| 3                   | 73                     | 73  |



#### Analysis part 4:

I ran Iperf on 3 clients

- 1) The bandwidth was around 930Mbps for single client.
- 2) For two clients it was not equally divided, it was 600Mbps and 200Mbps (May be due to the fact that I couldn't press enter on all the machines is short time.)
- 3) For 3 clients again it was unequally divided it was, 471Mbps, 421Mbps, 271 Mbps.