



EXPERIMENT - 2

Computer Networks Lab

Aim

Introduction to NS3 and its comparison with NS2.

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Aim:

Introduction to NS3 and its comparison with NS2.

Theory:

The ns-3 simulator is a discrete-event network simulator targeted primarily for research and educational use. The ns-3 project started in 2006, is an open-source project developing ns-3.

Ns-3 has been developed to provide an open, extensible network simulation platform, for networking research and education. In brief, ns-3 provides models of how packet data networks work and perform, and provides a simulation engine for users to conduct simulation experiments. Some of the reasons to use ns-3 include performing studies that are more difficult or not possible to perform with real systems, studying system behavior in a highly controlled, reproducible environment, and learning about how networks work. Users will note that the available model set in ns-3 focuses on modeling how Internet protocols and networks work, but ns-3 is not limited to Internet systems; several users are using ns-3 to model non-Internet-based systems.

A few key points are worth noting at the onset:

- Ns-3 is open-source, and the project strives to maintain an open environment for researchers to contribute and share their software.
- Ns-3 is not a backwards-compatible extension of ns-2; it is a new simulator. The two simulators are both written in C++ but ns-3 is a new simulator that does not support the ns-2 APIs.

Many simulation tools exist for network simulation studies. Below are a few distinguishing features of ns-3 in contrast to other tools.

- Ns-3 is designed as a set of libraries that can be combined together and also with other external software libraries. While some simulation platforms provide users with a single, integrated graphical user interface environment in which all tasks are carried out, ns-3 is more modular in this regard. Several external animators and data analysis and visualization tools can be used with ns-3. However, users should expect to work at the command line and with C++ and/or Python software development tools.
- Ns-3 is primarily used on Linux or macOS systems, although support exists for BSD systems and also for Windows frameworks that can build Linux code, such as Windows Subsystem for Linux, or Cygwin. Native Windows Visual Studio is not presently supported although a developer is working on future support. Windows users may also use a Linux virtual machine.

	Existing core ns-2 capability	ns-2 contributed code
Applications	ping, vat, telnet, FTP, multicast FTP, HTTP, probabilistic and trace-driven traffic generators, webcache	NSWEB, Video traffic generator, MPEG generator, BonnTraffic, ProtoLib, AgentJ, SIP, NSIS, ns2voip, Agent/Plant
Transport layer	TCP (many variants), UDP, SCTP, XCP, TFRC, RAP, RTP Multicast: PGM, SRM, RLM, PLM	TCP PEP, SCPS-TP SNACK, TCP Pacing, DCCP, Simulation Cradle, TCP Westwood, SIMD, TCP-RH, MFTP, OTSRS, TCP Eiffel
Network layer	Unicast: IP, MobileIP, generic dist. vector and link state, IPinIP, source routing, Nixvector Multicast: SRM, generic centralized MANET: AODV, DSR, DSDV, TORA, IMEP	AODV+, AODV-UU, AOMDV, ns-cllc, ZRP, IS-IS, CDS, Dynamic Linkstate, DYMO, OLSR, ATM, AntNet, Mobile IPv6, IP micro-mobility, MobileIP, GPRS, RSVP, PGM, PLM, SSM, PUMA, ActiveNetworks
Link layer	ARP, HDLC, GAF, MPLS, LDP, Diffserv Queueing: DropTail, RED, RIO, WFQ, SRR, Semantic Packet Queue, REM, Priority, VQ MACs: CSMA, 802.11b, 802.15.4 (WPAN), satellite Aloha	802.16, 802.11e HCCA, 802.11e EDCA, 802.11a multirate, UWB DCC-MAC, TDMA DAMA, EURANE, UMTS, GPRS, BlueTooth, 802.11 PCF, 802.11 PSM, MPLS, WFQ schedulers, Bandwidth Broker, CSFQ, BLUE
Physical layer	TwoWay, Shadowing, OmniAntennas, EnergyModel, Satellite Repeater	ET/SNRT/BER-based Phy, IR-UWB
Support	Random number generators, tracing, monitors, mathematical support, test suite, animation (nam), error models	Emulation, CANU mobility, BonnMotion mobility, SGB Topology Generators, NSG2, simd, ns2measure, ns-2/akara-2, yavista, tracegraph, huginn, multistate error model, RPI graphing package, jTrans, GFA,

From http://www.npa.lip6.fr/~rehmani/ns3_v1.pdf

Ns2 contributed code

	Existing core ns-2 capability	Existing ns-3
Applications	ping, vat, telnet, FTP, multicast FTP, HTTP, probabilistic and trace-driven traffic generators, webcache	OnOffApplication, asynchronous sockets API, packet sockets
Transport layer	TCP (many variants), UDP, SCTP, XCP, TFRC, RAP, RTP Multicast: PGM, SRM, RLM, PLM	UDP, TCP
Network layer	Unicast: IP, MobileIP, generic dist. vector and link state, IPinIP, source routing, Nixvector Multicast: SRM, generic centralized MANET: AODV, DSR, DSDV, TORA, IMEP	Unicast: IPv4, global static routing Multicast: static routing MANET: OLSR
Link layer	ARP, HDLC, GAF, MPLS, LDP, Diffserv Queueing: DropTail, RED, RIO, WFQ, SRR, Semantic Packet Queue, REM, Priority, VQ MACs: CSMA, 802.11b, 802.15.4 (WPAN), satellite Aloha	PointToPoint, CSMA, 802.11 MAC low and high and rate control algorithms
Physical layer	TwoWay, Shadowing, OmniAntennas, EnergyModel, Satellite Repeater	802.11a, Friis propagation loss model, log distance propagation loss model, basic wired (loss, delay)
Support	Random number generators, tracing, monitors, mathematical support, test suite, animation (nam), error models	Random number generators, tracing, unit tests, logging, callbacks, mobility visualizer, error models

From http://www.npa.lip6.fr/~rehmani/ns3_v1.pdf

NS2 and NS3 existing core capabilities

COMPARISON BETWEEN NS3 AND NS2

Application-level difference between NS3 and NS2

NS3	NS2
NS3 can act as the emulator that it can connect to the real world.	NS2 cannot act as the emulator.
Some of the NS2 models can be imported to NS3.	NS3 scripts cannot run in an NS2 environment

Programming Language level Difference between NS2 and NS3:

NS3	NS2
NS3 is written using C++	NS2 is written with the help of TCL and C++
Compilation time is not a matter	C++ recompilation takes more time more than TCL so most of the scripts are written using TCL
A Simulation script can be written in ns3	Simulation script is not possible with NS2
Python is available for the scripting language.	Only TCL can be used as the scripting language.

Packets difference in NS2 and NS3:

NS3	NS2
Information needed to send through the packet can be added at the header, trailer, buffer ,etc.	The header part of the NS2 includes all the information of header parts in the specified protocol
NS3 frees the memory that used to store the packets	NS2 never reuse or re allocate the memory until it gets terminated.

File Format Difference between NS2 and NS3:

NS3	NS2
.tr-> files used for trace analysis	. tr-> files used for trace parameters
.XML->files are used for network Animation	.nam -> files used for Network Animation
.csv-> files used for gnu plot	.xg -> files used for graph

Visualization Difference between NS2 and NS3:

NS3	NS2
Python visualizer , Network Animator visualization is available	Nam animator is available for visualization

Performance level difference between ns2 and ns3:

NS3	NS2
Memory allocation is good	Memory allocation is not good as NS3
The system prevents unnecessary parameters to be stored.	Unnecessary parameters cannot be prevented.
Total computation is less when compared to NS2	Total Computation time is high when compared to NS3