Lab Experiment 2

Build and configure a simple wired network

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Course – Wireless Network

Aim : To build and configure a simple wired network of four nodes connected with point to point links and observe the statistics by creating a bottleneck in link.

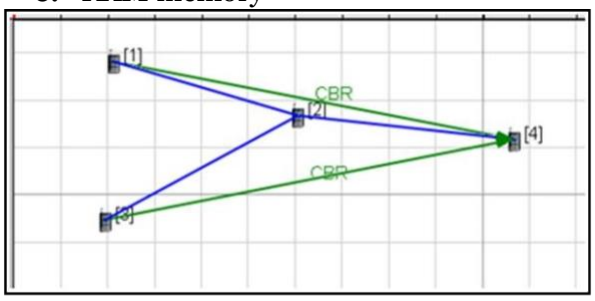
Theory :

Bottleneck

1. A network bottleneck refers to a discrete condition in which data flow is limited by computer or network resources.
2. The flow of data is controlled according to the bandwidth of various system resources.
3. If the system working on a network is delivering a higher volume of data than what is supported by the existing capacity of the network, then a network bottleneck will occur.
4. A network bottleneck results in slow communication speeds and limits user efficiency and productivity on a network.
5. To avoid all these problems, systems are built to support a particular data flow capacity so that work can continue without any issues.
6. On a network, each system is able to work according to its processor speed, its memory size, its cache speed and its network interface card speed. These discrete systems do not rely on other network resources to accept their incoming data at the rate they are sending because these objects only receive data according to their own capacity.

Cause of Bottlenecks

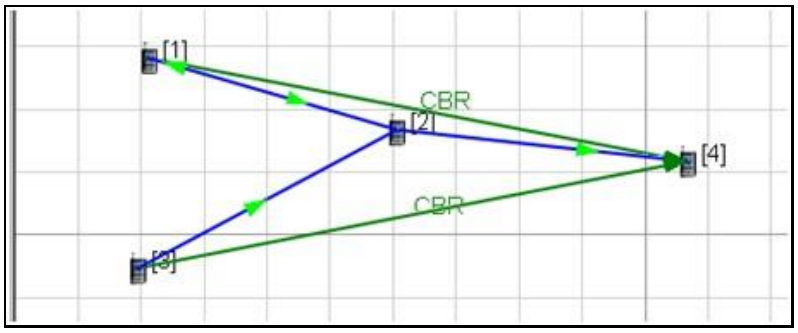
a. Hardware components, like CPUs
b. Graphical processing units
c. RAM memory



Procedure:

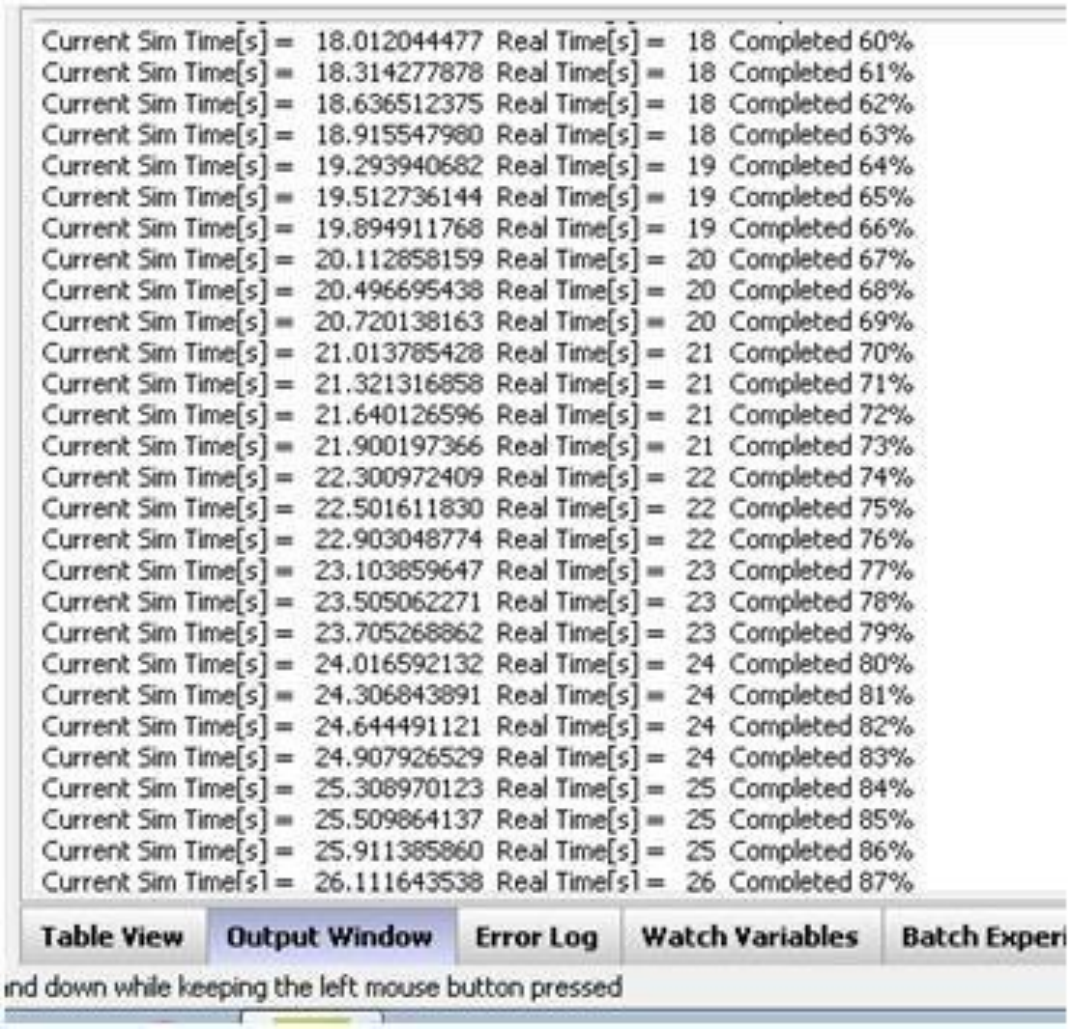
For non-bottleneck scenario:

1. Create a new scenario in the Scenario Designer and save it.
2. Place four default nodes (mobile devices) manually in the same order as in the topology using a CBR link.
3. Connect 1-2, 2-4, 3-2 using wires.
4. Connect nodes with point-to-point links. Use bandwidth of 10Mbps and propagation delay of 1MS by default.
5. Add CBR (Constant Bit Rate) as application layer traffic from nodes 1, 2 to node 4. (Modify Items to Send as '100', Interval as 'lMS', Start Time as '0S', and End Time as '30S', which means node 1 sends totally 75 application layer packets-(512B each) to node 4 at a rate of 1 packet every 1 millisecond starting from OS to 30S.)
6. Run the simulation to get the results.
7. Switch to the analyzer to view the graphs.

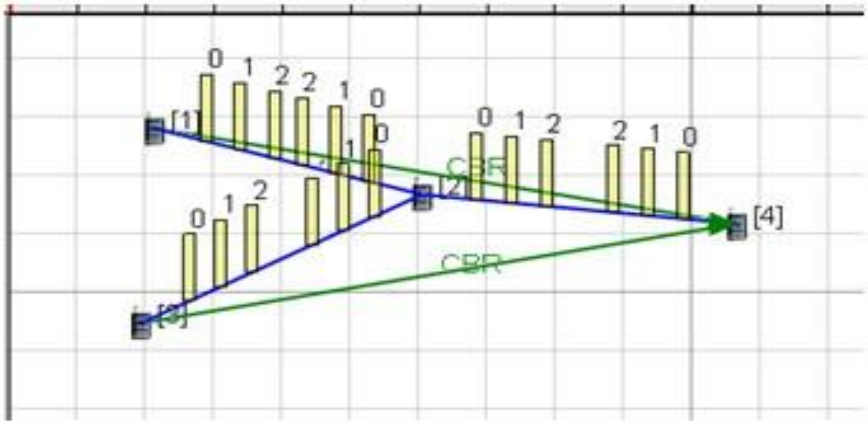


Running the simulation:

Output window:



Transmission in non bottlenecked network

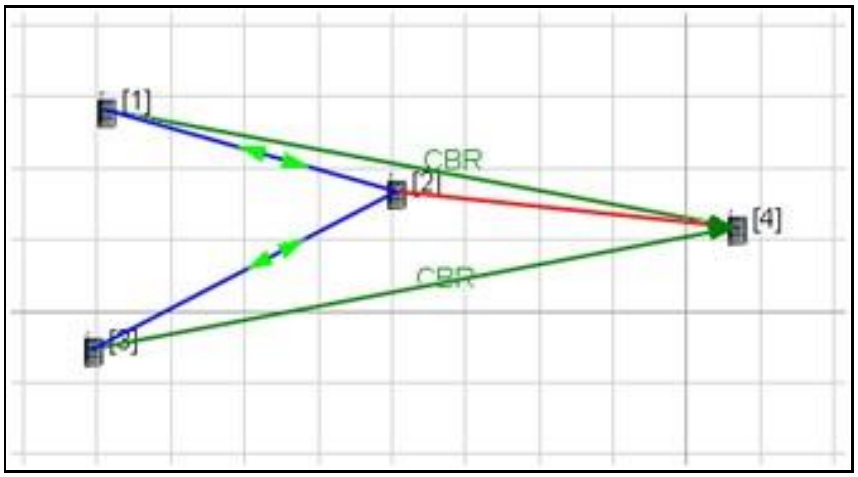


For bottleneck scenario:

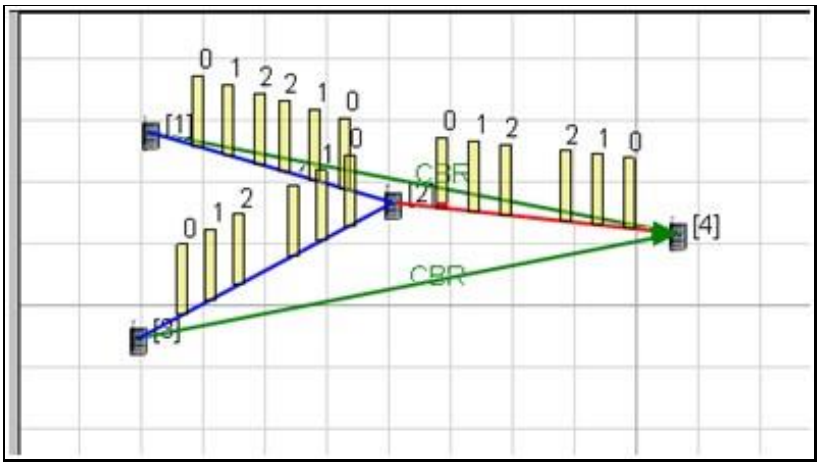
1. In bottleneck the bandwidth of the 4th mobile device is reduced to 1bps.

2. Now run the simulation again keeping all other configurations the same.

- ***Running the simulation for bottlenecked network:***



Transmission in bottlenecked network:

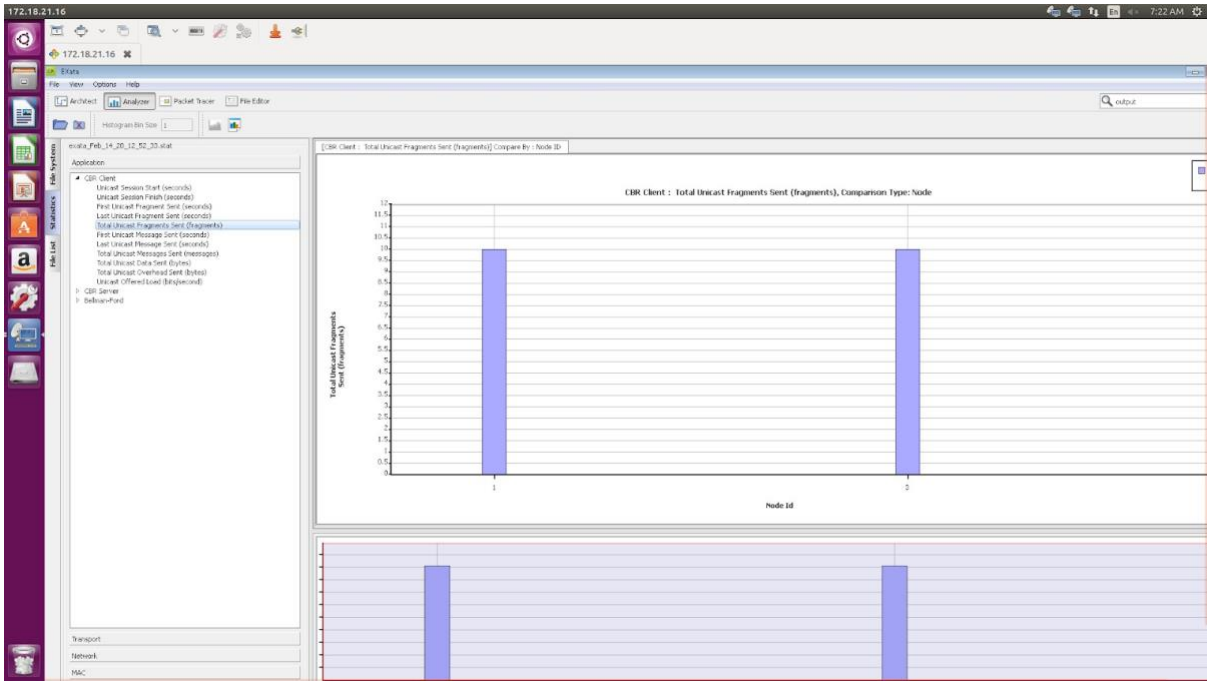


Here in the above image, the red part in the bar indicates that a bottleneck was created.

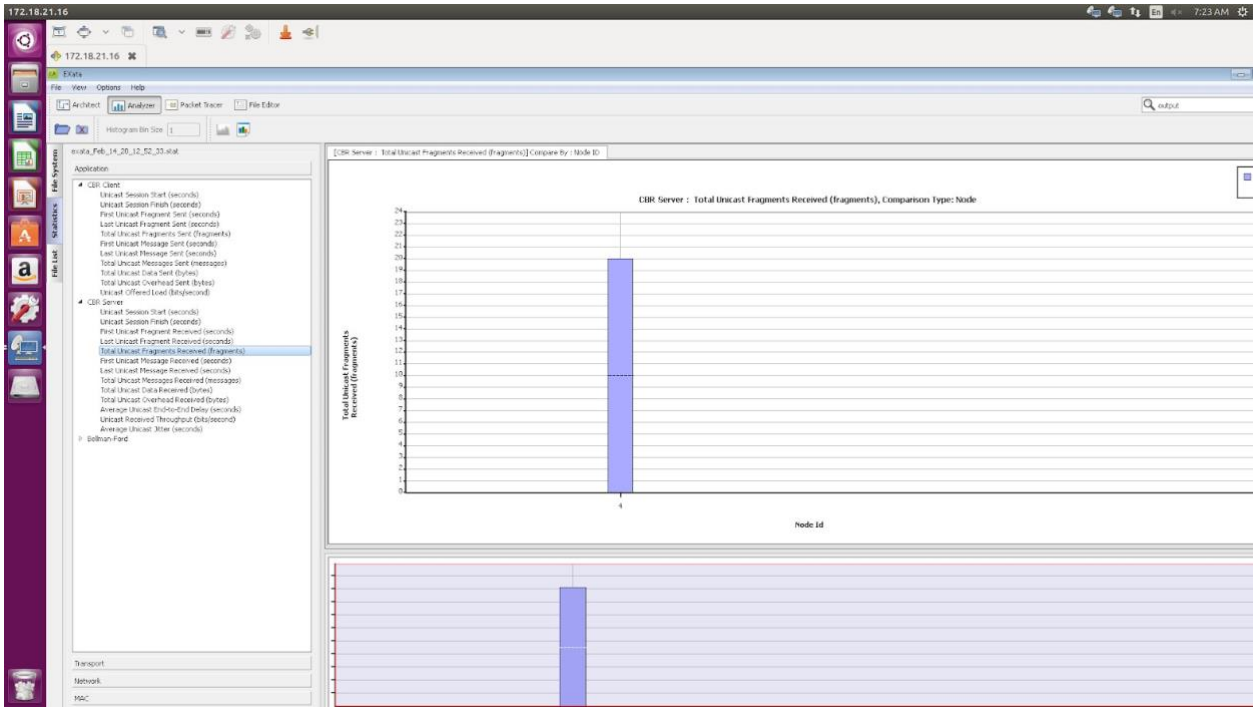
RESULTS:

- ***For non-bottlenecked network***

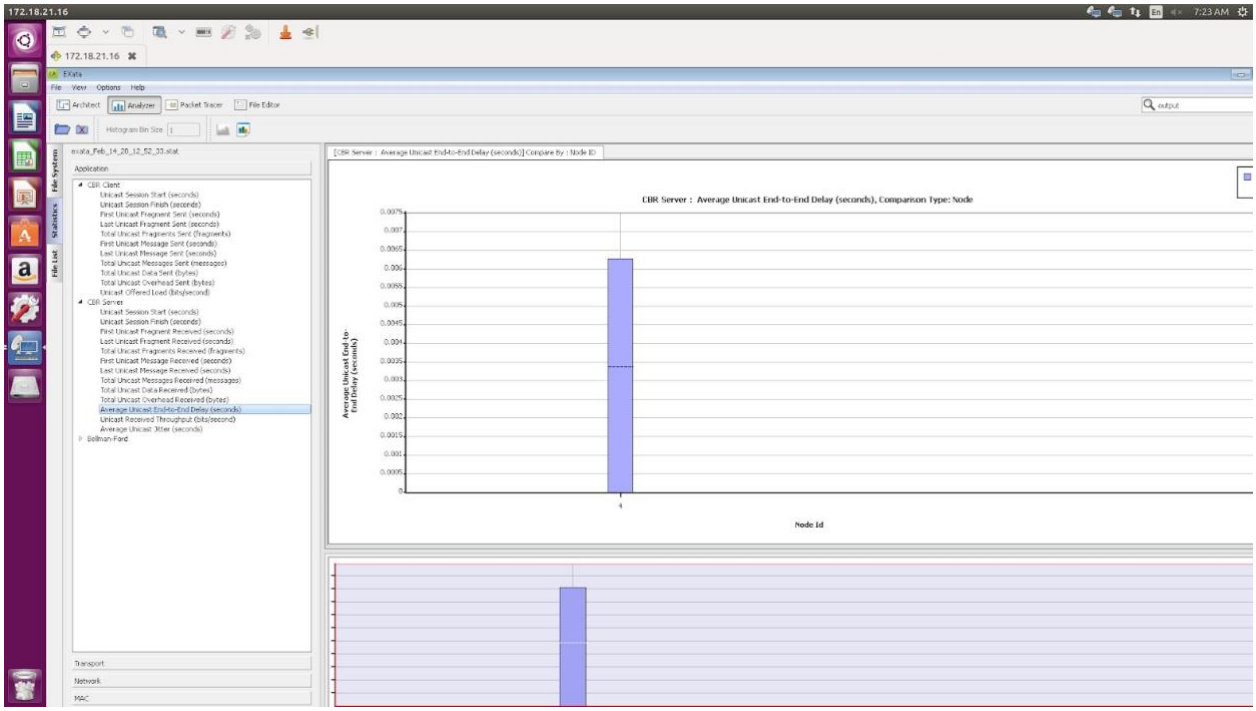
  - ***Number of packets sent***



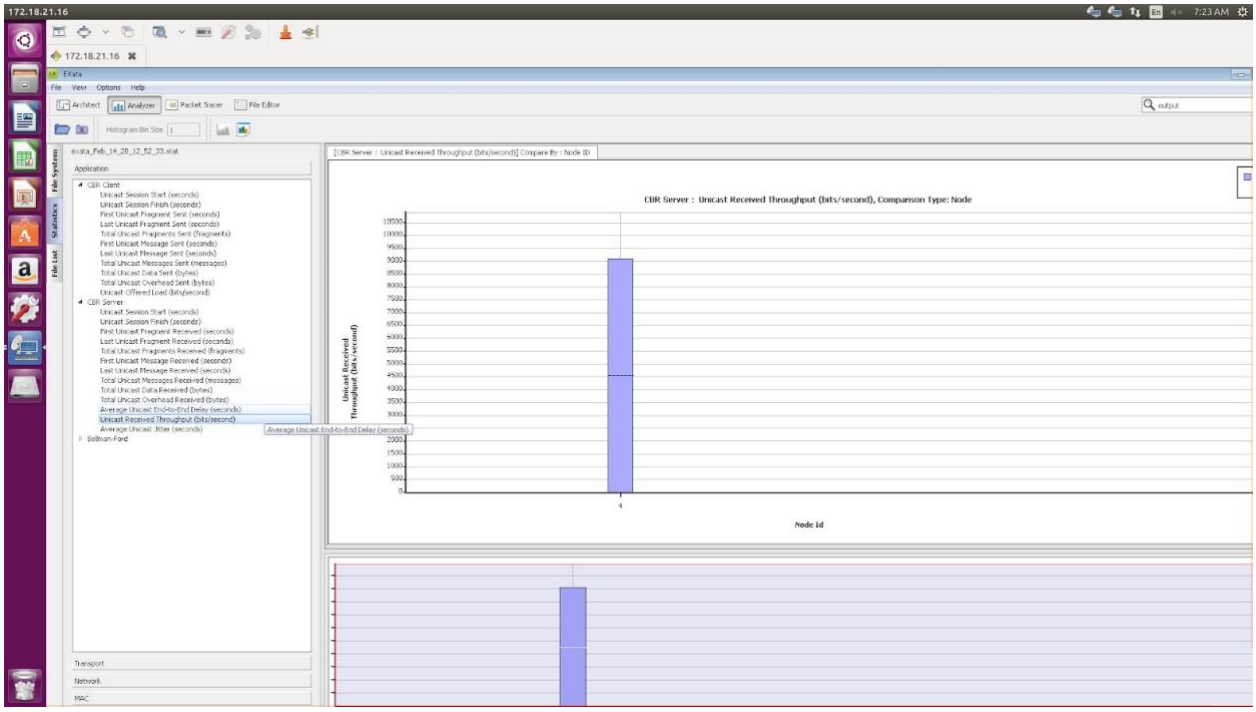
- ***Number of packets received***



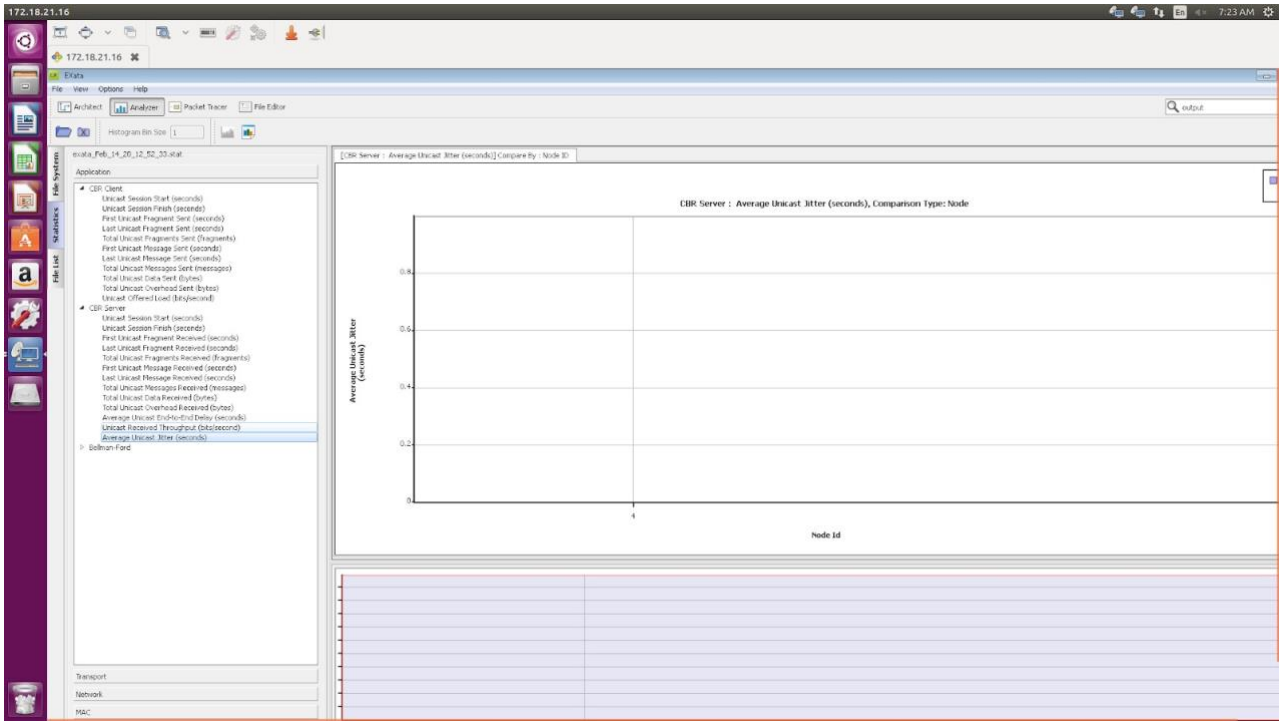
- ***End to end delay***



- ***Throughput***

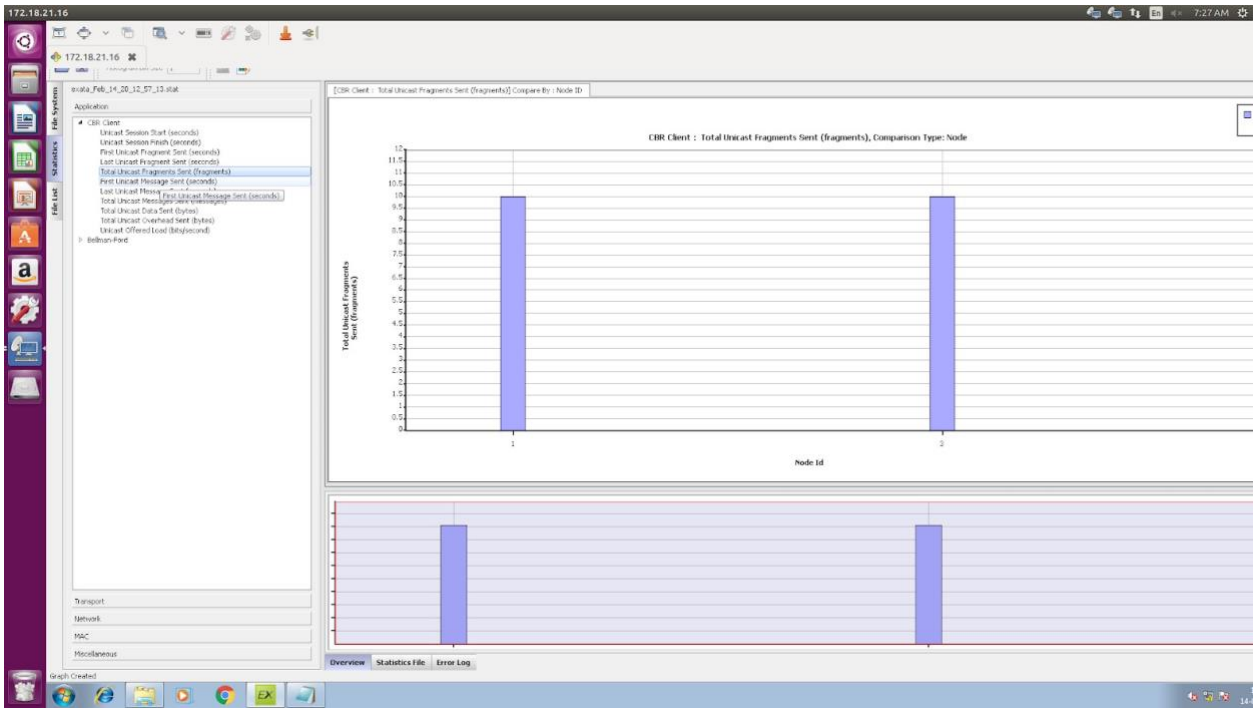


- ***Average jitter***



- ***For network with bottleneck***

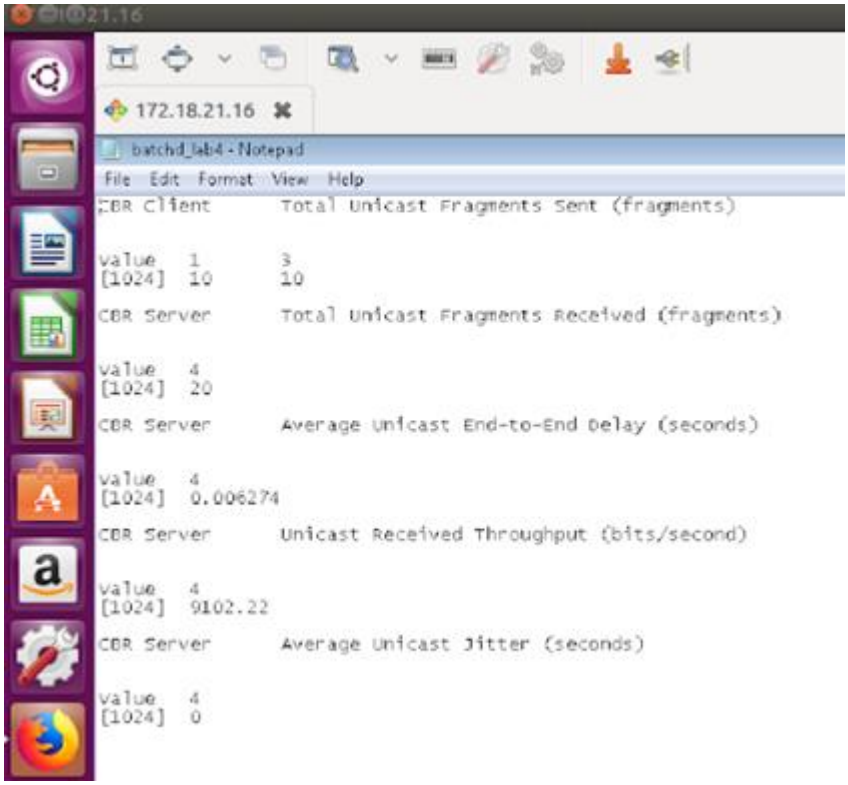
☐ ***Number of packets sent***



ANALYSIS:

For non bottlenecked network

Results



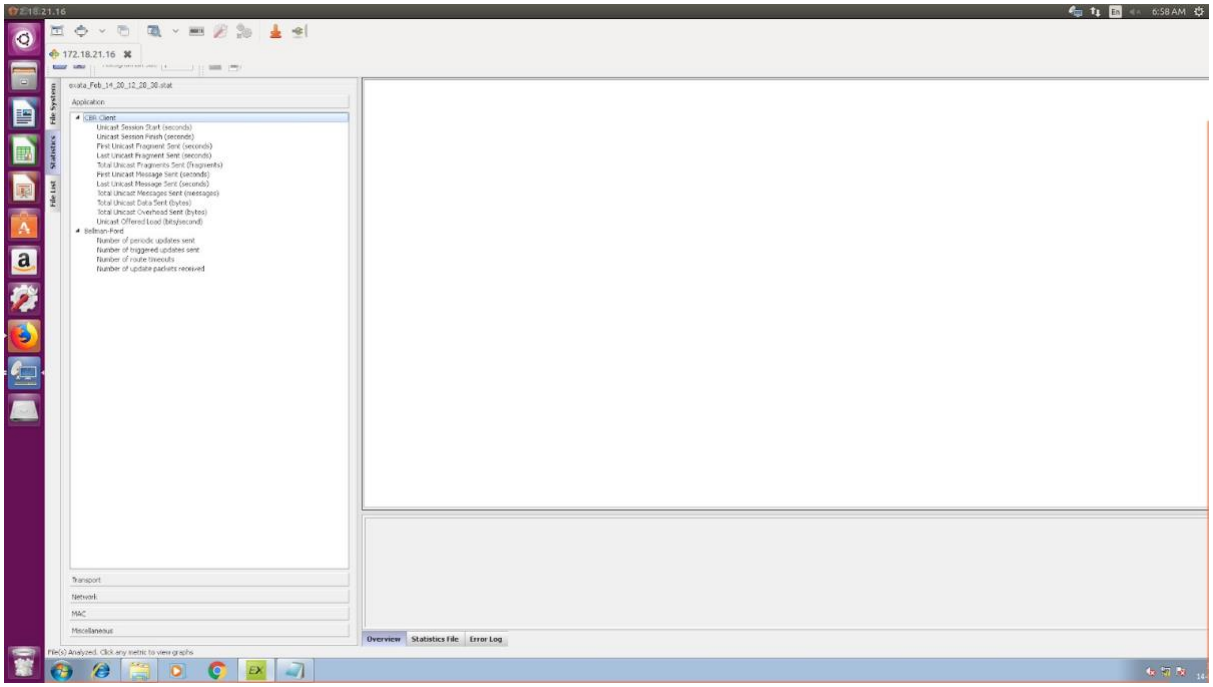
Packet delivery ratio (pdr) = (Number of packets received) / (Number of packets sent)

= 20 / 20

= 1

- *<u>For network with bottleneck</u>*

<u>No packets received on the server side</u>



Since, we decrease the bandwidth of the node the signal is not transmitted to the server from the client. Thus all packets are dropped due to the bottleneck created. As a result, we don‘t get graphs for the number of fragments received, throughput, delay or jitter.

Conclusion :

Thus we have studied about a simple wired network of four nodes connected with point to point links is studied and the results of a bottlenecked and non-bottlenecked network are analysed successfully.