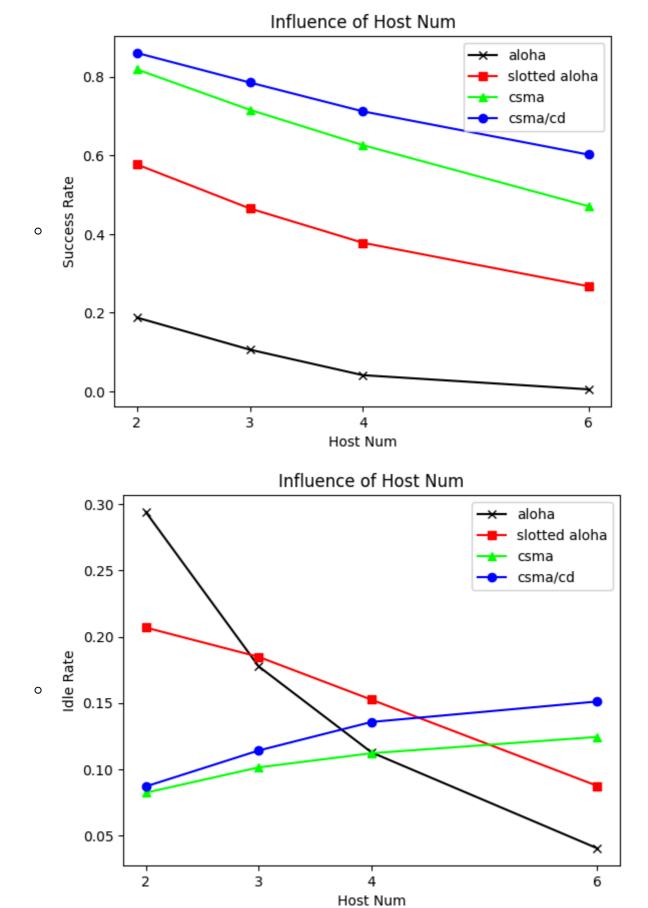
NSCAP HW3

© Code Section

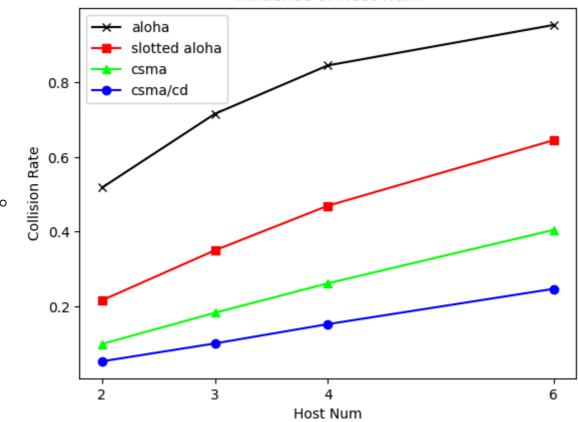
```
aloha
success_rate: 0.15
idle_rate: 0.39
collision_rate: 0.46
slotted aloha
success_rate: 0.25
idle_rate: 0.39
collision_rate: 0.36
h2: .....<---|<--->.....
success_rate: 0.4
idle rate: 0.48
collision_rate: 0.12
success_rate: 0.25
idle_rate: 0.52
collision rate: 0.23
```

Questions

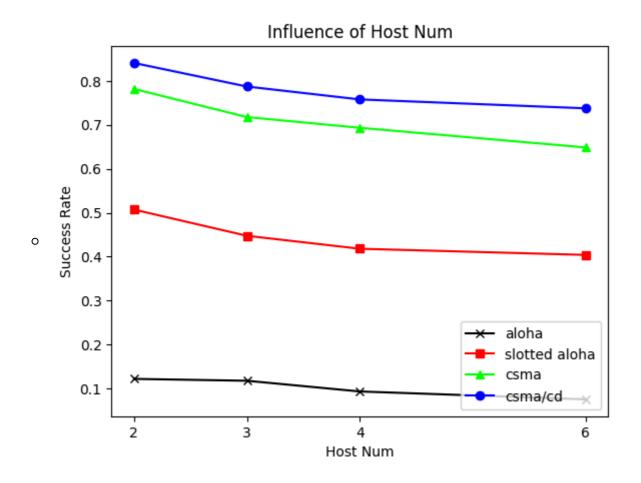
- 1. max_collision_wait_time = c × host_num × self.packet_time
 - \circ p_resend = $\frac{1}{c \cdot host_num}$
- 2. Setting(host_num=h, packet_num=p, max_collision_wait_time=20, p_resend=0.3)

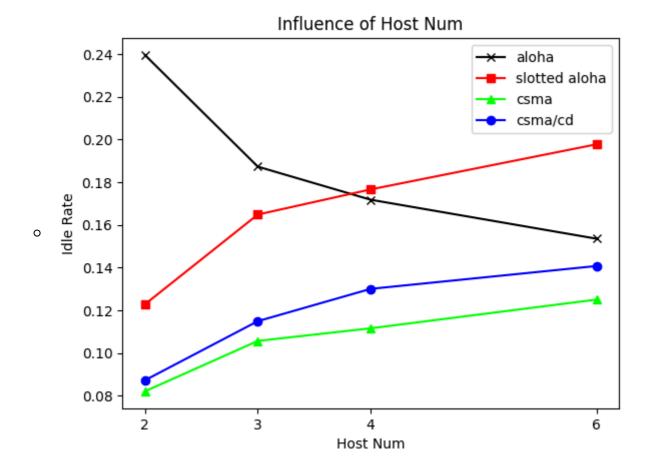


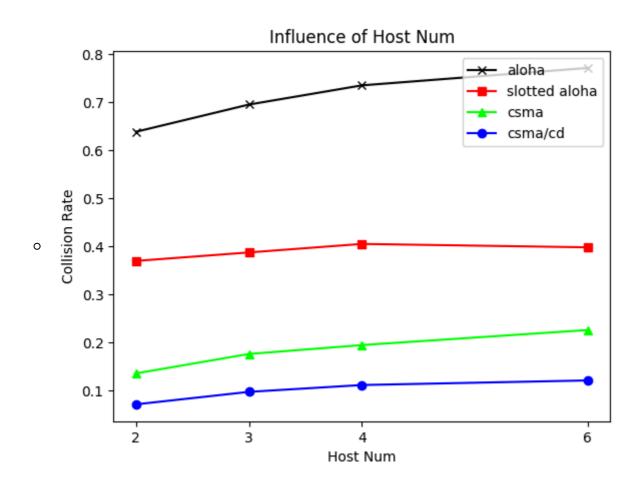
Influence of Host Num



3. ○ Setting(host_num=h, packet_num=p, coefficient=1







o Influence:

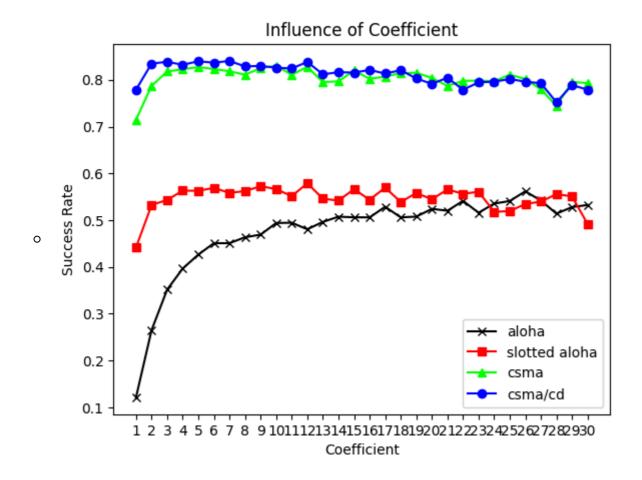
In Q2, we give a **static** value for max_collision_wait_time and p_resend. However, we set these two parameters varing with **host_num**.

The result attached our expectation:

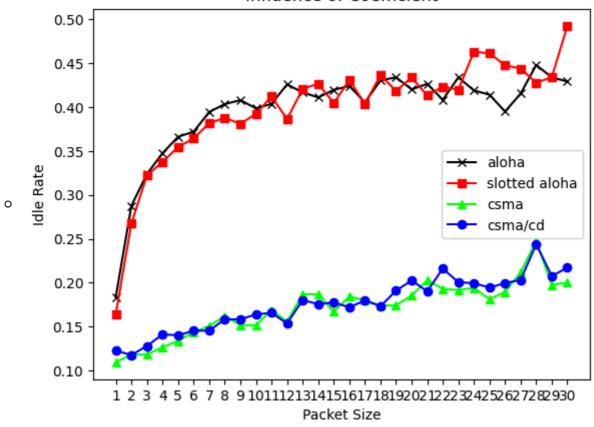
As the rising of host num

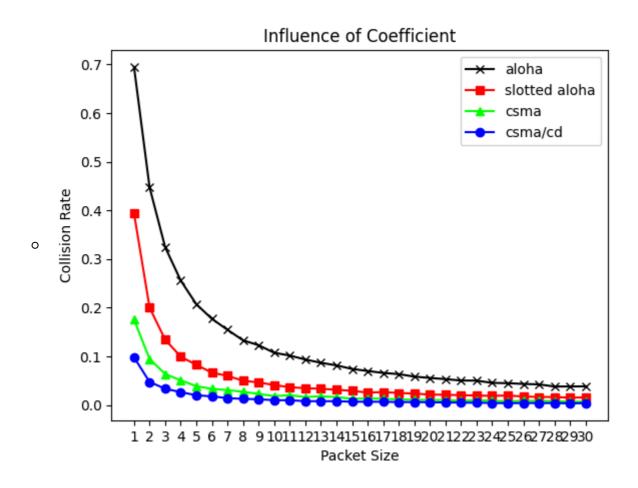
- 1. The **success** rate will not decrease fast
- 2. The **collision** rate will not increse fast
 But I observed a result unexpected: the Idle rate of **slotted aloha**increase as host_num rising.

4. Coefficient = 1~30



Influence of Coefficient

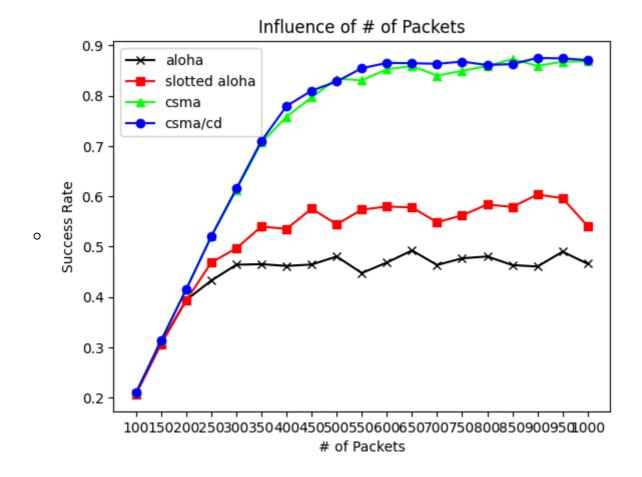


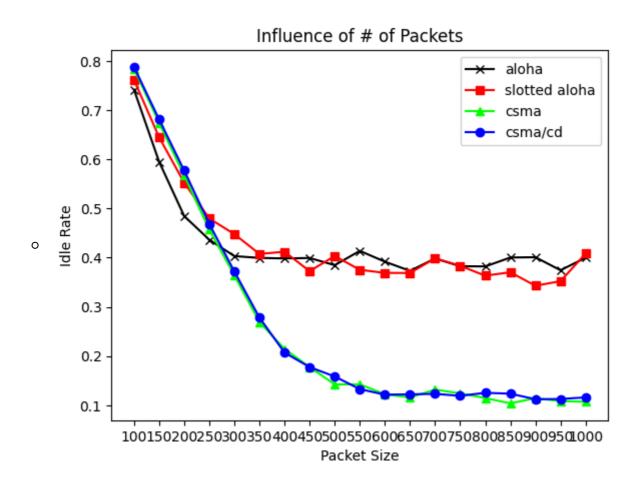


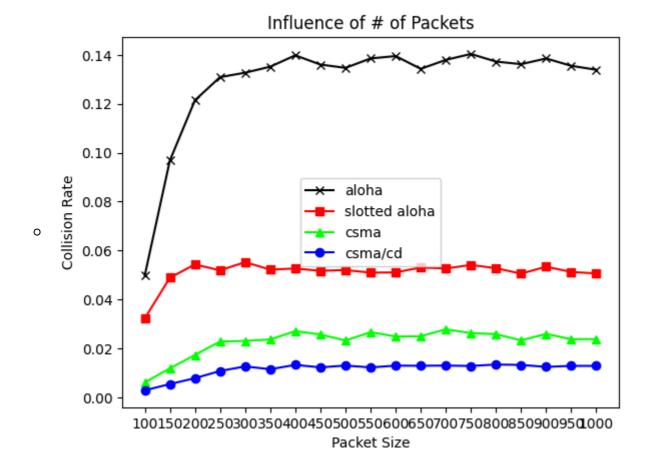
Influence:

Since coefficient influence **max_wait_time** such that the **range of wait time** get larger. Though the collison rate went down \$\bigcup\$, the idle rate went up \$\bigcup\$ consequently

5. Packet_num = 100~1050 (step=50)

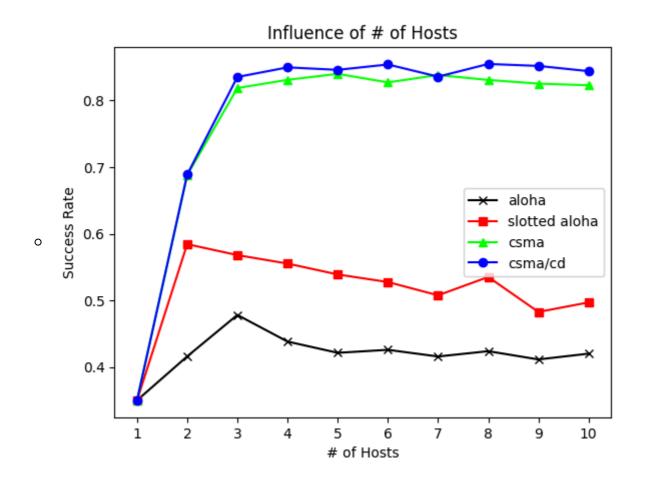


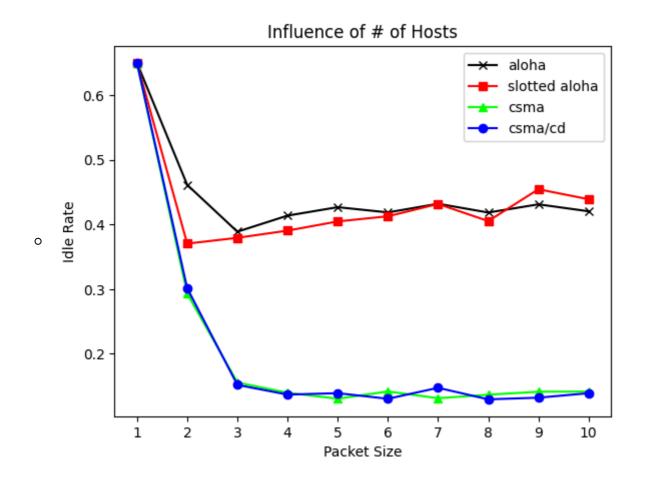


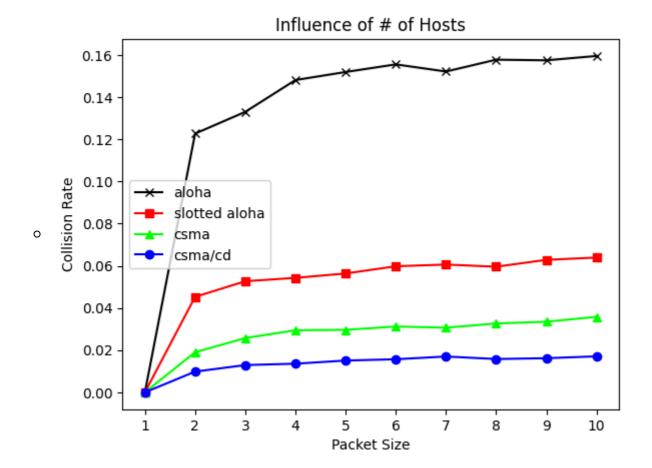


• Influence:

- The rising of packet num means that hosts must **get busy**, they will not waste the time but send their packet best (idle time decrease ↓)
- Similarly, the success rate get better is beacase hosts **continuously** send their packet occupying their total time.
- However, it seems like the collision will not be influenced collision rate. It make sense that if we have **more task** to do but we keep the attitude as **normal**, the collision will not get rised. (packet num will not change the wait time)
- In conclusion, the packet num just **extend the time** hosts work, **not the attitude** on sending packets.

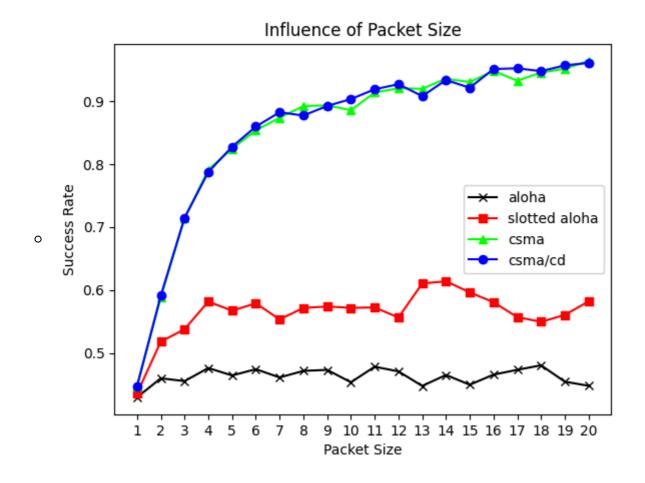


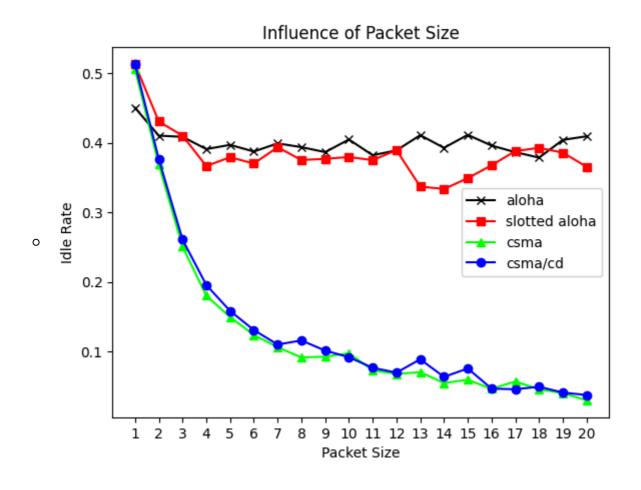




• Influence:

- In the begining, the **unused bandwidth** will be utilized by increasing host num; however, the success rate will decrease **by collision rate increase**.
- Similarly, idle time will decrease because of new adding hosts and then increase by collision.
- My guess is that the collision and the number of host will **meet a balance** in some way causing the faltted pattern.





O.14 O.12 O.10 O.10 O.00 O.00

Influence

■ By this formula,

total_success_time = total_success_num * packet_time

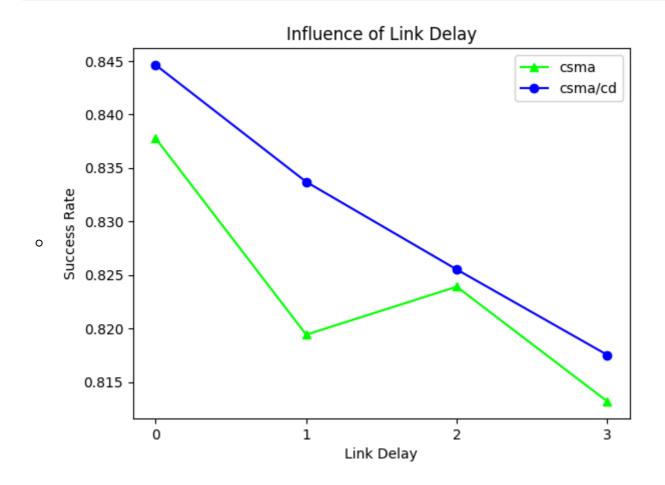
■ Since CSMA and CSMA\CD will not be interrupt when a host is sending a packet. Therefore, the longer packet size make a host **success more** if send successfully.

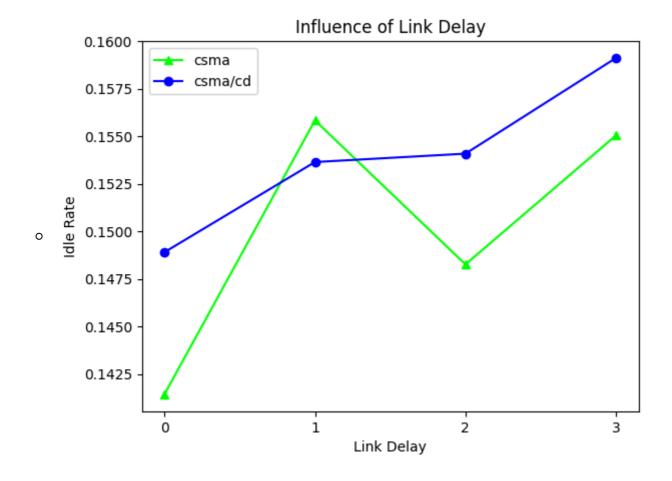
Packet Size

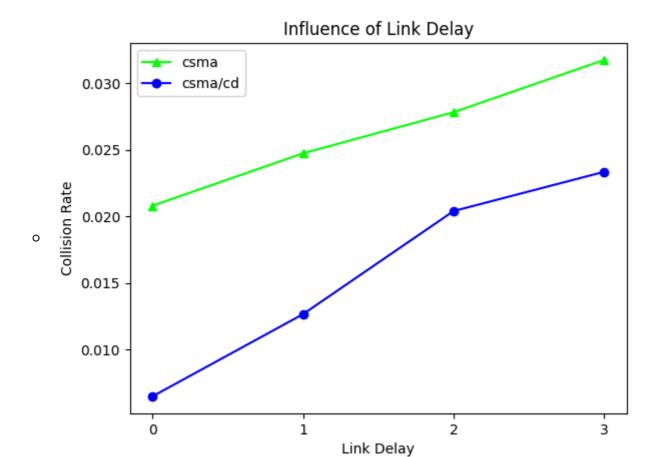
■ The idle rate of CSMA and CSMA\CD decrease as a host can occupy a **longer period** after sending.

8. link_delay = 0, 1, 2, 3 | packet_size = 7, 5, 3, 1 | packet_time

= 4 (constant)







• Influence

 Larger link delay must cause more collision such that success rate get worse and idling occpying total time more consequently