

ENSC 427: Communication Networks
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Performance Analysis of a Wireless Home Network

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Team 4

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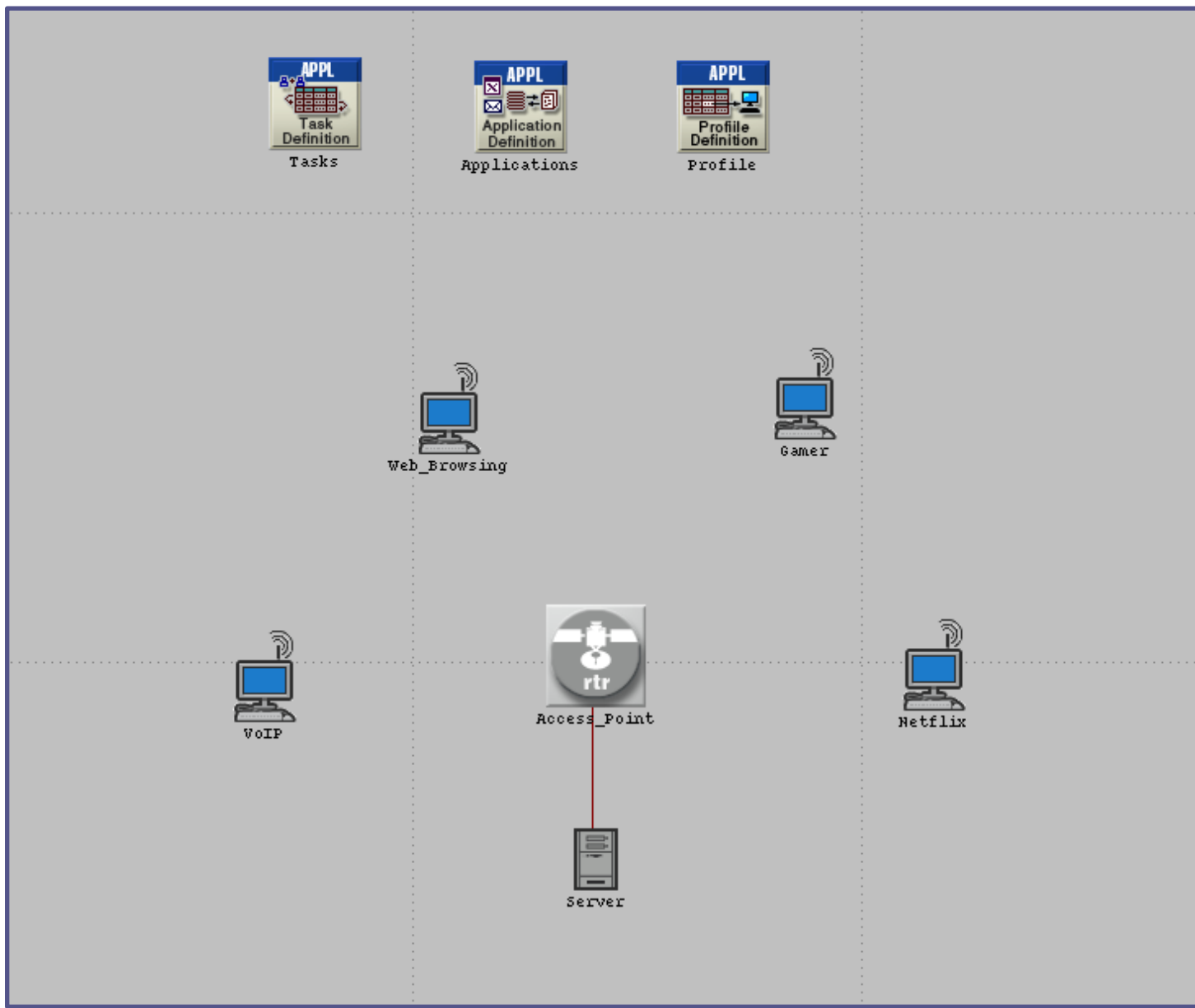
Overview

- Introduction
- Implementation
- Results
- Discussion
- Future work
- References

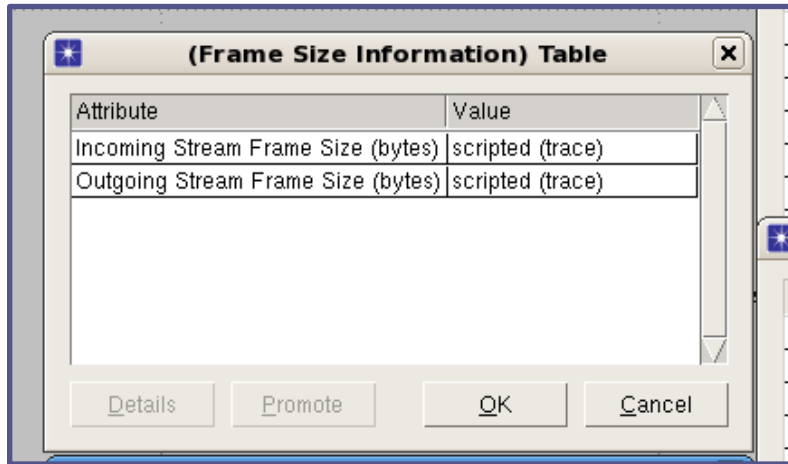
Introduction

- Wireless Home Network
- IEEE 802.11
- Multiple Users simultaneously contend for network resources
- Each User will have unique applications with QoS
- **Goal:** Evaluate QoS and determine the optimal configuration and wireless standard
- OPNET 16.0

Implementation



Custom Applications - Video Stream



The screenshot shows a window titled "(Frame Size Information) Table" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The window contains a table with two columns: "Attribute" and "Value".

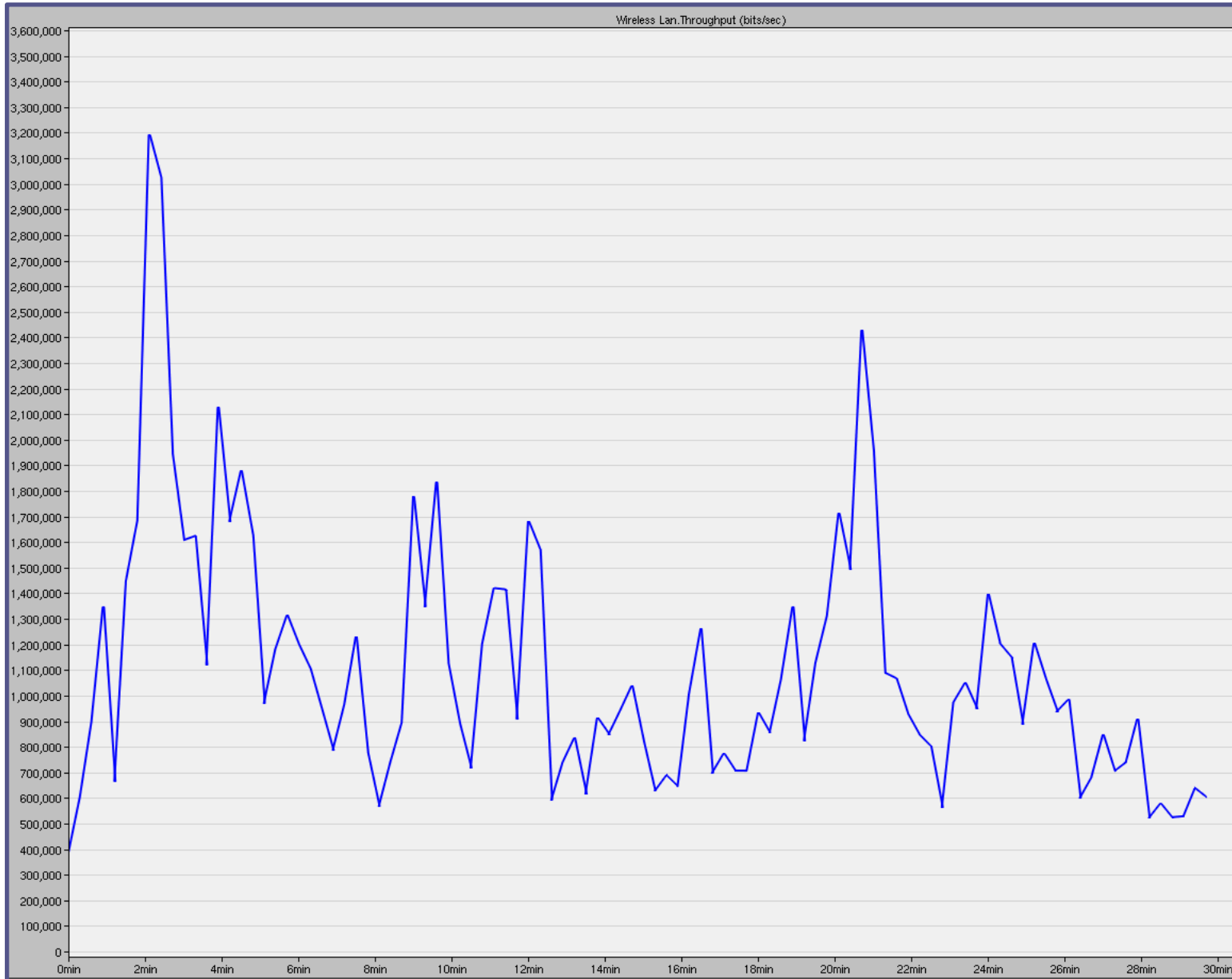
| Attribute | Value |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Incoming Stream Frame Size (bytes) | scripted (trace) |
| Outgoing Stream Frame Size (bytes) | scripted (trace) |

At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: "Details", "Promote", "OK", and "Cancel".

- Created a custom video conference application
- Incorporated trace file for a more realistic video model
- Variable frame size
- MPEG 4 compression



Video Stream Throughput

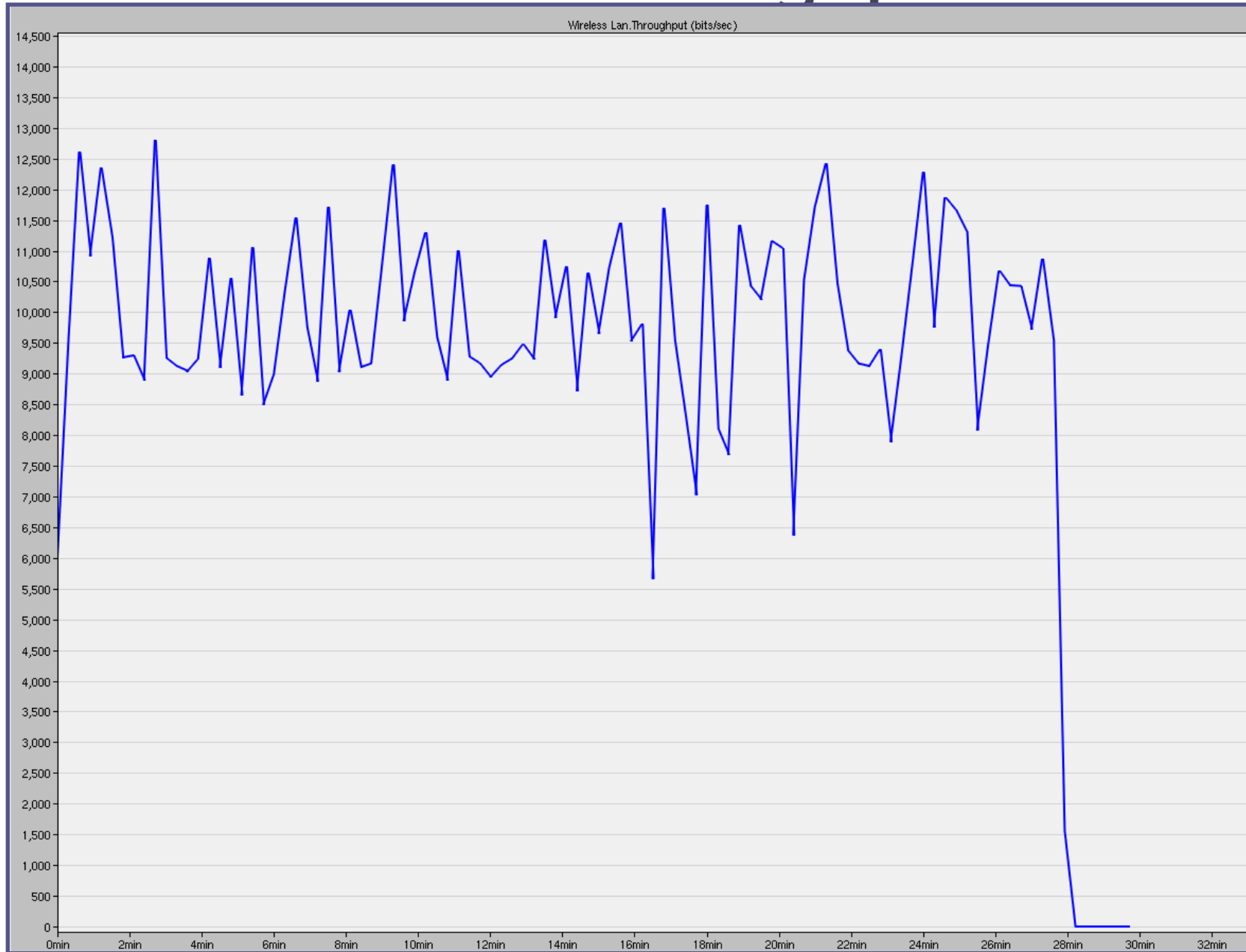


Custom Applications - Game

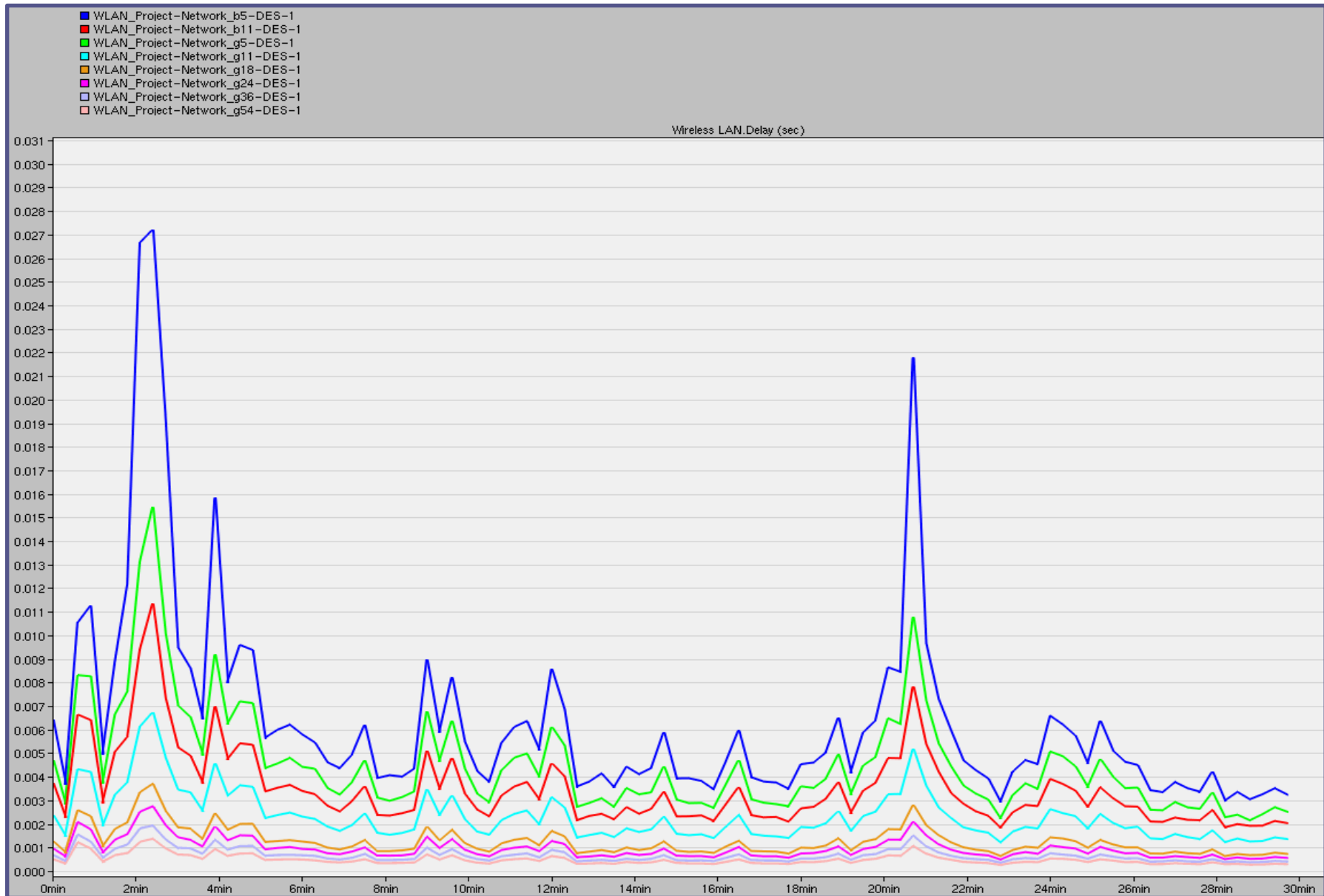
- Utilized S. Chiu & J. Farber game traffic model
- Modeled Counter Strike 1.6
- Traffic is bursty in nature
- Important to model game traffic properly as experience is susceptible to delay and jitter

| | Server | Client |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Interarrival Time (ms) | Extreme (55,6) | Constant (40) |
| Packet Size (ms) | Extreme (120,36) | Extreme(80,5.7) |

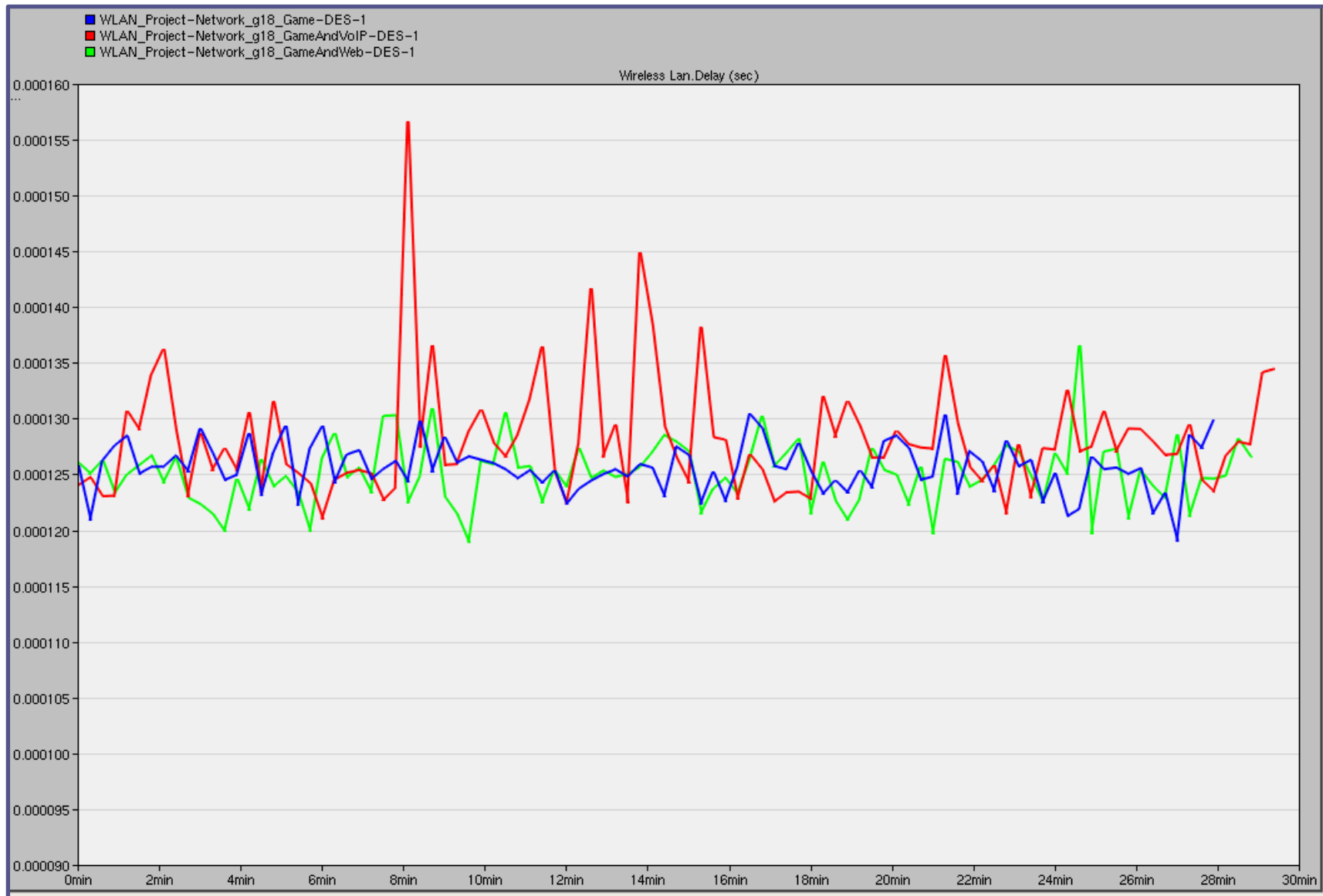
Results - Game Throughput



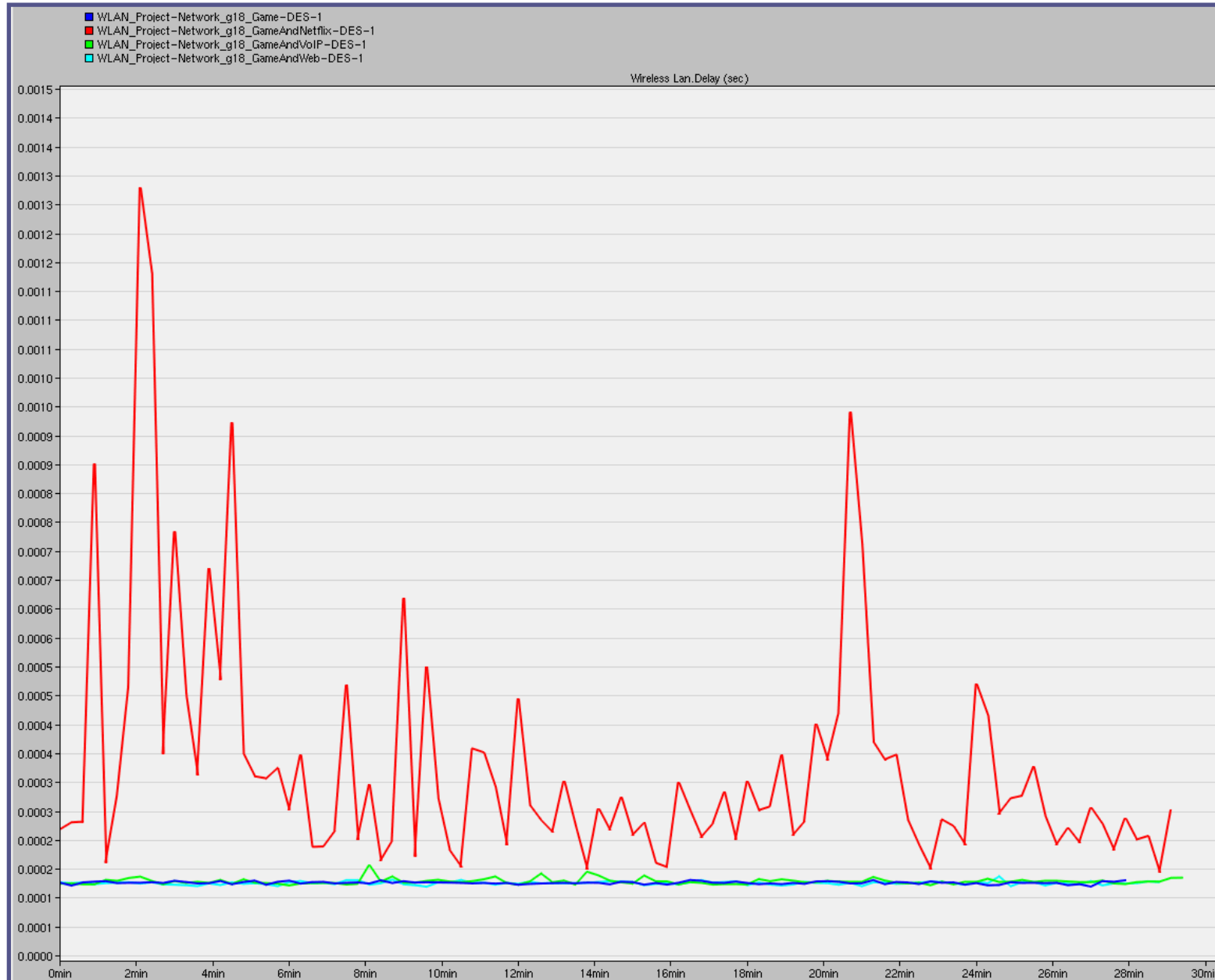
WLAN Global Delay



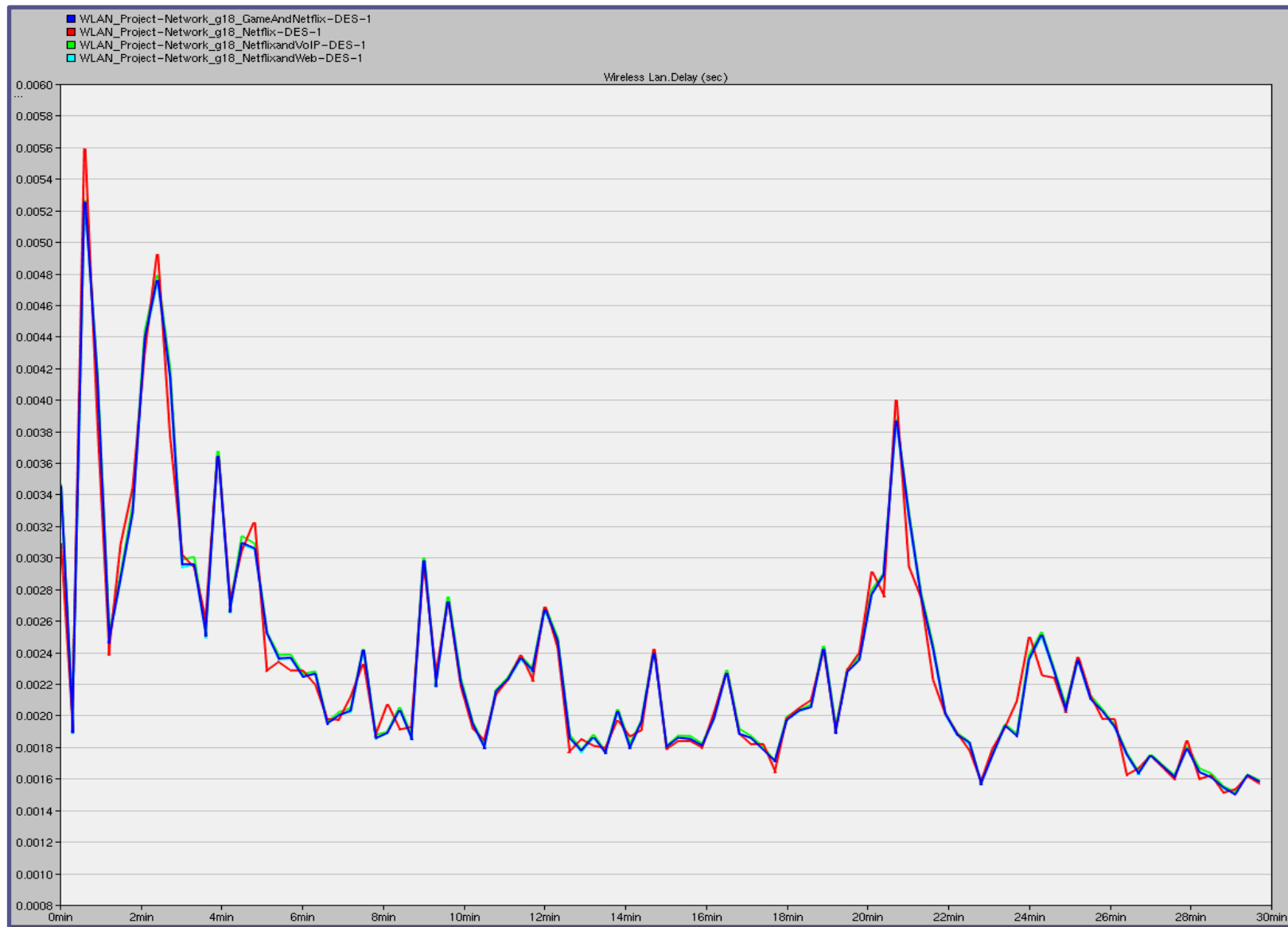
Gamer Perspective - Delay



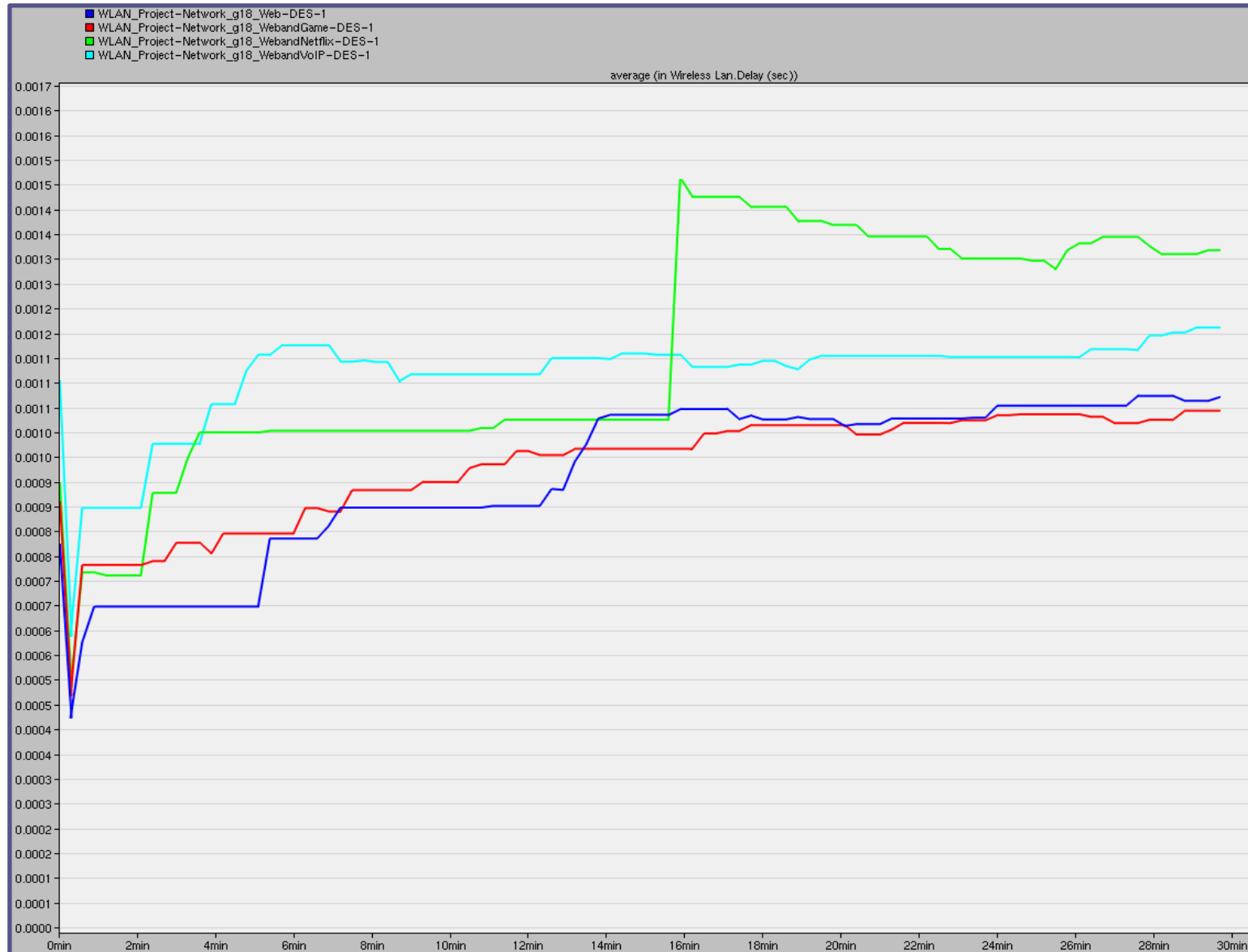
Gamer Perspective - Delay Cont'd



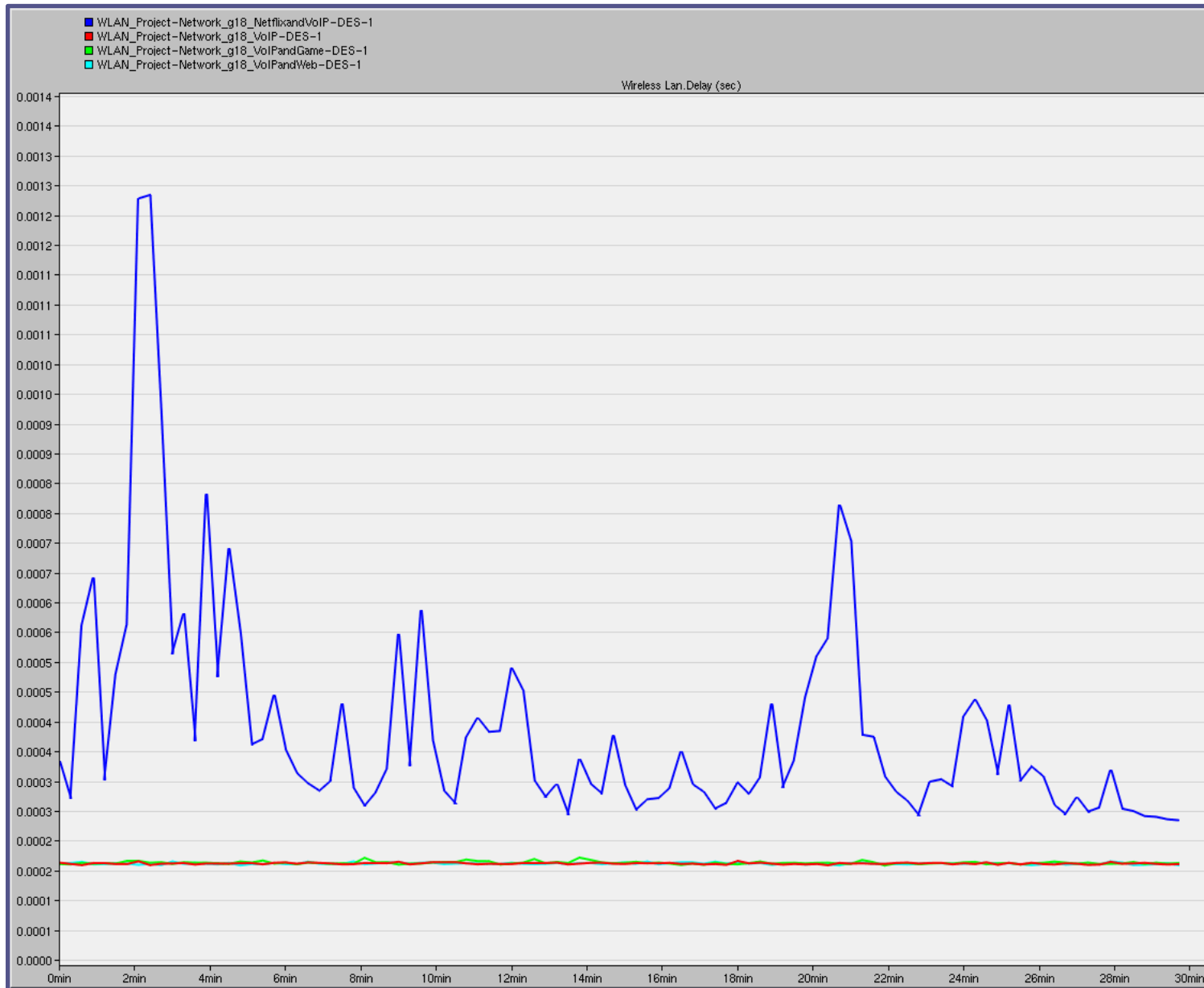
Netflix Perspective - Delay



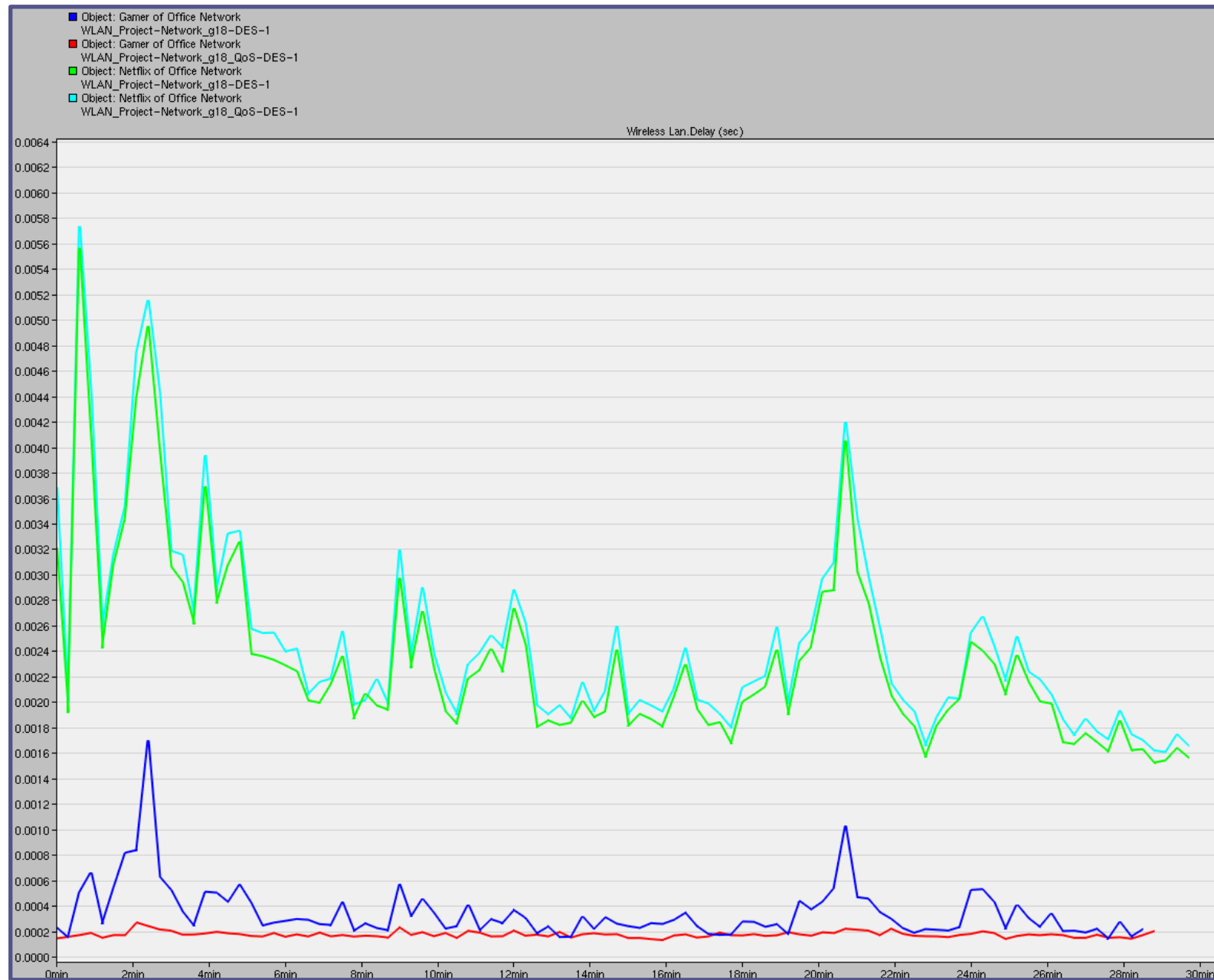
Web Browsing Perspective - Delay



VoIP Perspective - Delay



802.11e (with QoS)



Discussion

- 802.11e is optimal for gaming applications due to its QoS properties
- Application with highest throughput has the greatest impact on the other users' QoS
- 802.11g reduces the delay at the same data rate because of its different modulation scheme
- Generally increasing protocol data rate will decrease delay of all applications

Future work

- Adding mobile users to the network
- Experimenting with different server to access point distances
- Test newer 802.11 standards such as 802.11ac
- Determine optimal amount of users per access point

References

- [1] (14 Feb. 2014) "WLAN - 802.11 a,b,g and n." National Instruments. [Online]. Available: <http://www.ni.com/white-paper/7131/en/>
- [2] S. Chiu, "Online Interactive Game Traffic," [Online]. Available: <http://www.ensc.sfu.ca/~ljilja/ENSC835/Spring06/Projects/chiu/Report.pdf>
- [3] Johannes Farber, Network game traffic modeling, Proceedings of the 1st workshop on Network and system support for games, p.53-57, Apr 16-17, 2002, Braunschweig, Germany.
- [4] G. Auwera, P. David, and M. Reisslein. Traffic characteristics of H.264/AVC variable bit rate video. [Online]. Available: <http://trace.eas.asu.edu/h264/index.html> (Apr. 2014).
- [5] I. Gupta and P. Kaur, "Comparative Throughput of WiFi and Ethernet LANs using OPNET MODELER," International Journal of Computer Applications, vol. 1, no. 2, December 2010. Available: <http://www.ijcaonline.org/volume8/number6/pxc3871753.pdf>