#### ENSC 835: HIGH PERFORMANCE NETWORKS CMPT 885: SPECIAL TOPICS: HIGH PERFORMANCE NETWORKS

## FINAL PROJECT PRESENTATION SPRING 2006

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WIRELESS ROUTING PROTOCOLS USING NS-2

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## **Presentation Overview**

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- Project Simulation
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# Introduction

- Traditional Centralized Topology
  - Advantages:
    - Simplistic
    - Secure
  - Disadvantages:
    - Scalability
    - Fault-tolerance





# Introduction

#### Distributed Topology

- Lack of central server for storage/routing
- Each node is both a server and a client
- Messages routed by intermediary nodes





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## Introduction

Routing extremely important

#### Many types depending on user criteria

- Simplicity, low overhead, minimize dropped packet ... etc
- AODV, DSDV and DSR





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# **Protocols Overview - DSDV**

#### Destination-Sequenced Distance Vector Routing

- Extension of Bellman-Ford (shortest path between two points)
- Routing table list all available destinations, hops and sequence numbers
- Seq. # avoids loops
- Node periodically send out routing tables



## **Protocols Overview - DSR**

#### Dynamic Source Routing

- Complete hop-by-hop route to destination
- Multiple routes for each destination
- Aggressive use of south to node B.
   Does route to node B exist in cache? Ind route caching
- Route-discovery ind route-maintenance
   Initiate route-request packet.
   Send packet via existing route
   Send packet via existing route
   No
   Create error message and propagate to nodes that have used this route previously.
   No
   Has reply been returned from node being requested to?
   YES
   (Insert route into cache.)



Send packet via new route.

# **Protocols Overview - AODV**

#### Ad-Hoc On-Demand Distance Vector Routing

- Combination of DSR and DS Is existing route's sequence number equal or higher than existing sequence number?
- DSDV → Next-hop routing table
- DSR → On-demand route discovery





# **Protocols Overview - Summary**

	DSDV	AODV	DSR
Node Overhead	Medium	Medium	High
Network Overhead	High	Medium	Low
Route Mechanism	Route Table with next hop	Route Table with next hop	Complete routes cached
Route Discovery	Periodic	On-Demand	On-Demand



# **Project Overview**

Implemented in ns-2

- Simulation of Wireless Distributed System (WDS)
- Wireless package developed by CMU

#### Variables

- Routing Protocols x 3
- Number of Nodes x 3
- Pause time (mobility) x 3

Initially wanted to simulate larger network  $\rightarrow$  > 1000 nodes

- •27 trace files  $\rightarrow$  > 1.5 Gb
- •Processed with Pentium IV 2 GHz  $\rightarrow$  > 72 hours
- •Memory issue  $\rightarrow$  aborted prematurely



# **Project Overview**



State	Purpose of State
Trace-file generation	To generate trace-file
Splitting trace- file	To divide the trace-file into smaller pieces
Processing split trace-file	To process each individual trace- file piece
Combining processed data	To combine the processed data of each trace-file piece
Graphing data	To graph processed data

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# **Project Simulation**

#### Variable Parameters

	Number of Nodes	Pause Time (sec)
AODV	20, 60, 100	1, 50, 100
DSDV	20, 60, 100	1, 50, 100
DSR	20, 60, 100	1, 50, 100

#### Fixed Parameters

General Topology		
X-Boundary	1000 meters	
Y-Boundary	1000 meters	
Simulation Time	150 seconds	
Node Movement		
Maximum Speed	5 m/s	
Traffic Generation		
Traffic Type	Constant Bit Rate (CBR)	
Maximum Connections	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of number of nodes	
Rate	5 kbps	



# **Project Simulation - Metrics**

## Application Load

 The total number of sent messages and forwarded messages (application-related)

### Dropped Load

The total number of dropped messages (application-related)

### Received Load

The total number of received messages (application-related)

# Routing Load

 The total number of sent messages and forwarded messages (routing-related)



# **Analysis – Application Load**





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# **Analysis – Dropped Load**





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# **Analysis – Routing Load**





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# **Analysis – Received Load**





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# **Analysis - DSR**

#### Routing Load





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# **Analysis - DSDV**





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# **Analysis - AODV**





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# **Analysis – Throughput**





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# **Analysis – End-To-End Delay**







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## Summary

#### Motivation

- Decentralized framework is better than a centralized framework
- Efficient routing is required
- Compared AODV, DSDV, DSR in ns-2

#### Simulation parameters

Varying nodes, pause time, and routing protocols

#### Performance metrics

Application load, dropped load, received load, routing load



#### Summary

- Best Case / Worst Case:
  - Application load
  - Dropped load
  - Routing load

	Hligh (N))	Low (N)
High (P)	AGBV// DSR	<b>ABB¥ /</b> DSR
L&W (P)	<del>BQD</del> y// DSR	<b>ð§∄V /</b> DSR



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# Q&A?



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