网络、通信与安全

NS-2运动场景对路由协议仿真的影响

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用NS-2 仿真各种路由协议性能时用到的传统运动场景发生器存在两个缺陷:运动状态不能迅速过渡到稳 态,节点速度的均匀分布区间起始值只能为0。为了弥补上述缺陷,Tracy Camp 研制了稳态运动场景发生器。通 过仿真验证了采用该发生器可大大缩短仿真时间,在此基础上仿真AODV 和DSDV两种路由协议,首次从吞吐量、协<mark>▶加入我的书架</mark> 议包开销、平均延迟三个方面对稳态运动场景下的两种路由协议性能进行分析,得出结论表明采用稳态运动场景 进行路由协议仿真是非常必要的.

稳态运动场景 更新过程 setdest Random Waypoint 关键词

分类号

Movement Scenario Influences Routing Protocol Simulation in NS-2

扩展功能

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Abstract

As a module of NS2, the traditional movement scenario generator, when simulating routing protocol, has two limitations. One is that the transition time of stable status is long, and the other is that the uniform-distributing low bound of node speed is only zero. To remedy these faults, Tracy Camp has developed a stable movement scenario generator. The Simulation proves that simulation time can be reduced largely by using this generator. Based on this result, a simulation for AODV and DSDV routing protocol is implemented. Then the performance of two protocols is analyzed on three aspects: throughput, routing overhead packets, average delay. At last the conclusion is drawn, which shows it is essential to adopt stable movement for simulation of routing protocols.

Key words stable movement scenario renewal process setdest Random Waypoint

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