

Wireless Network/Roofnet

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Wireless Network

- Wireless networks use a *broadcast/shared medium*
 - Transmission collisions
 - Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA)
 - Hidden/exposed terminal problems

Bit-rate Selection

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- **SampleRate**
 - Goal: Picks the bit-rate that achieves the *highest throughput*
 - How: Transmitter tries different bit-rates

Routing

- Roofnet is a multi-hop wireless network
 - From src->dst, you have multiple paths to choose from
- Goal: Find the route which has the ***highest throughput***

Routing

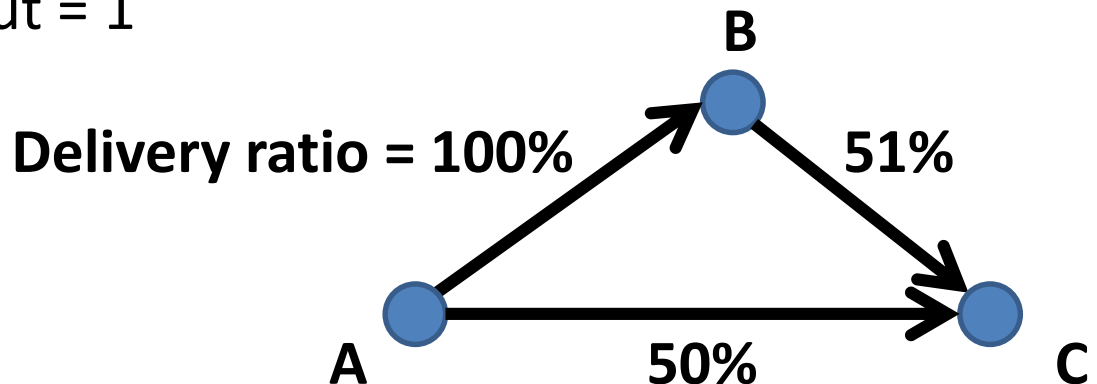
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Example:

Assume A->B throughput = 1

P1: A -> B -> C

P2: A -> C



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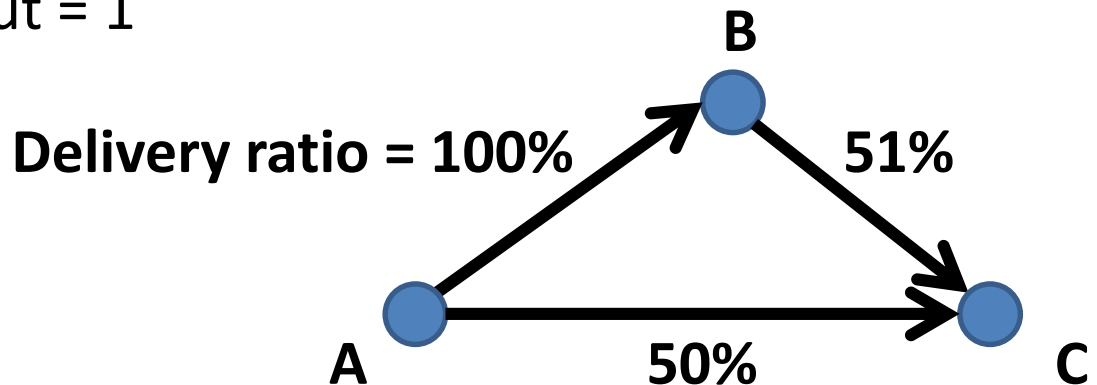
P1: A -> B -> C

P2: A -> C

Throughput

P1 : ABB = 1/3

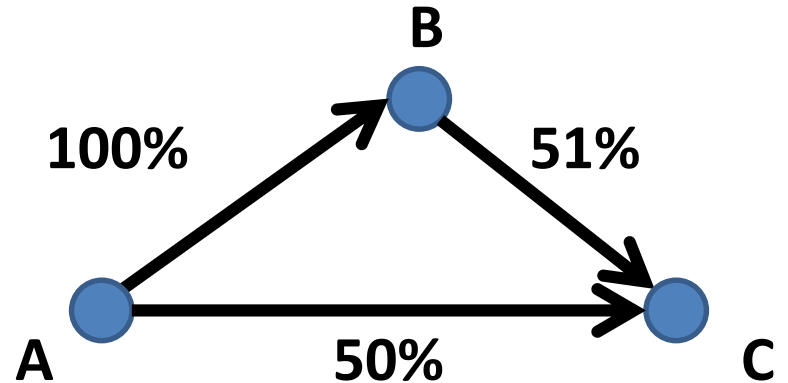
P2: AA = 1/2



Metric 1: Lowest packet loss rate

P1: A -> B -> C

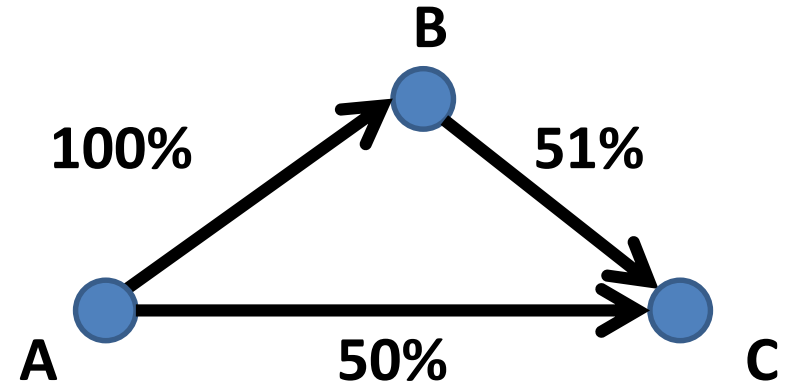
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Metric 1: Lowest packet loss rate

P1: A -> B -> C

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Packet loss rate

P1: $1 - (100\% \times 51\%) = 0.49$ ✓

P2: $1 - 50\% = 0.5$

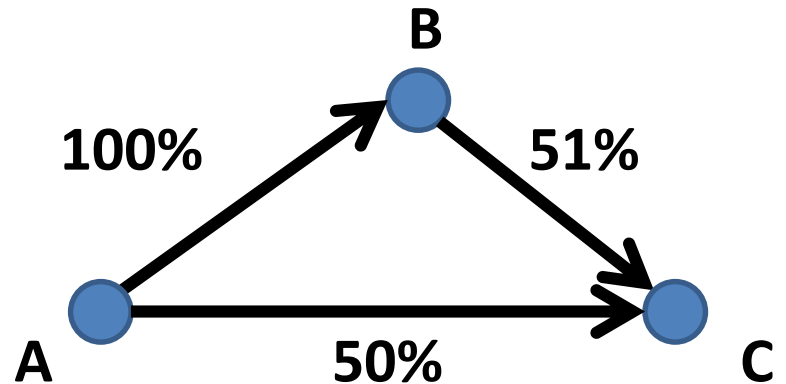
Lowest packet loss rate != highest throughput

Metric 2:

ETX (expected transmission count)

$ETX\{\text{link}\} = 1/P(\text{delivery})$

$ETX\{\text{path}\} = \text{sum}(ETX\{\text{link}\})$ over all the links on the path



Metric 2:

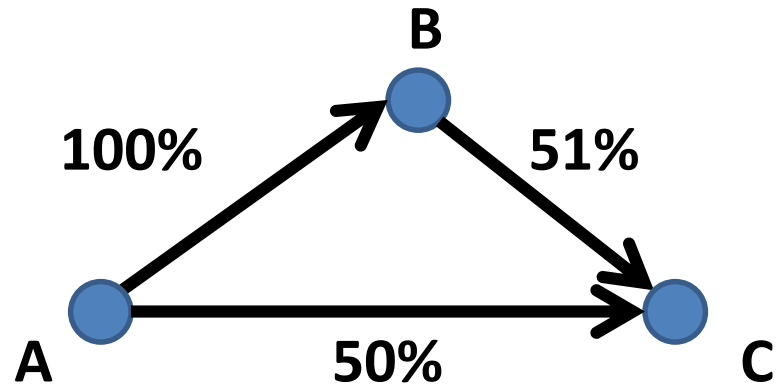
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$$\text{ETX}\{P1\} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

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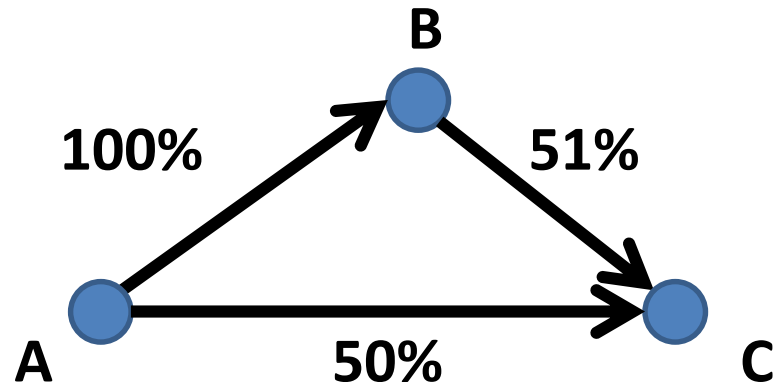
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What's bad about ETX?

- Nodes might use different bit-rates, packet size might be different

Metric 3:

ETT (expected transmission time)

$$\text{ETT}\{\text{link}\} = \mathbf{S/B} * \text{ETX}$$

$$\text{ETT}\{\text{path}\} = \text{sum}(\text{ETT}\{\text{link}\}) \text{ over all the links on the path}$$

S: packet size

B: link bandwidth

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How to find B in Roofnet?

B: Highest throughput bit-rate