

# EXata学习 (02) : WiFi 场景篇

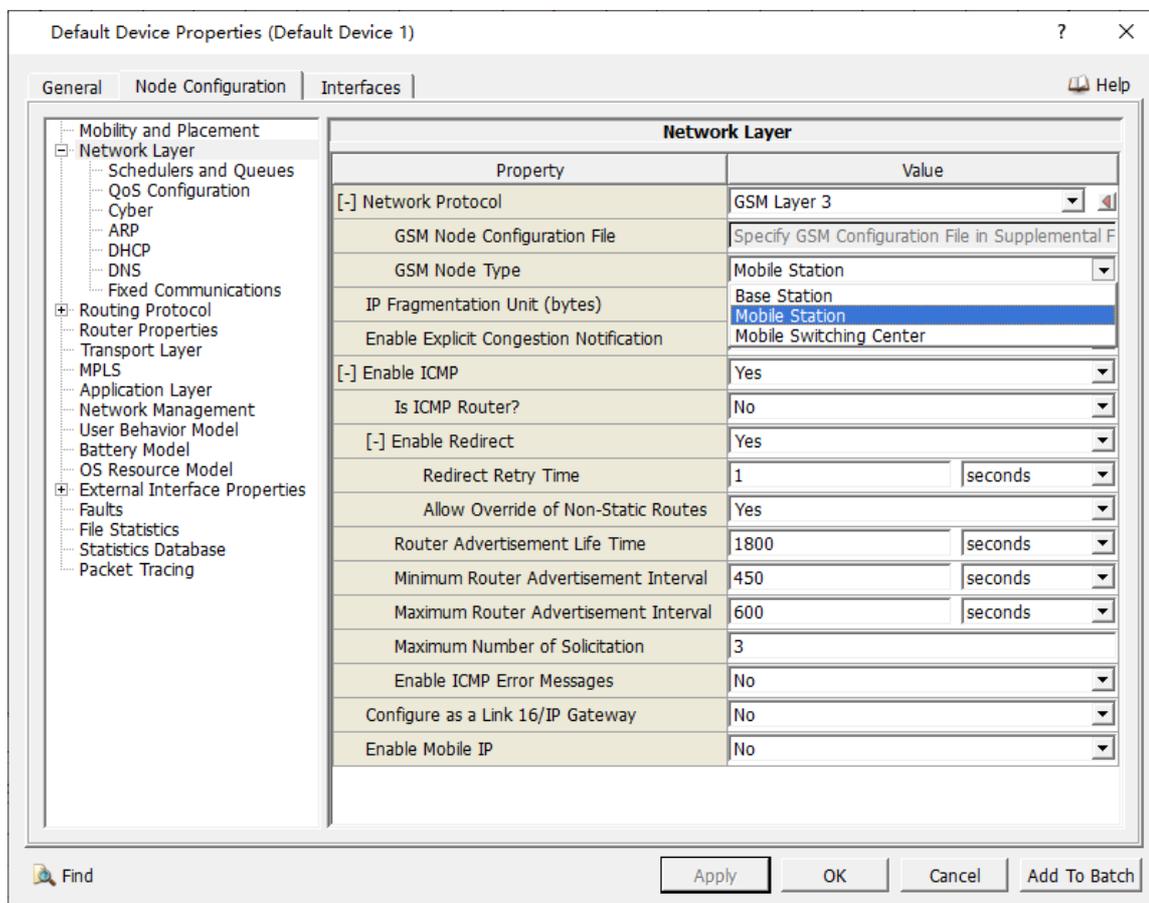
2022-11-08

目标：熟悉EXata自带场景

内容：exata/5.1/scenarios/下的各场景实例

## 1. 几个小问题：

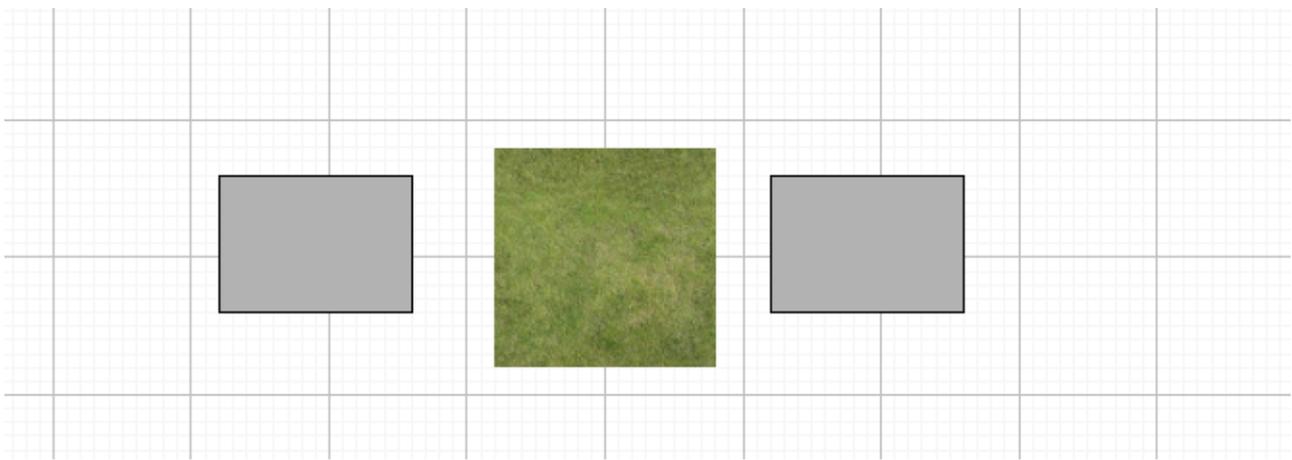
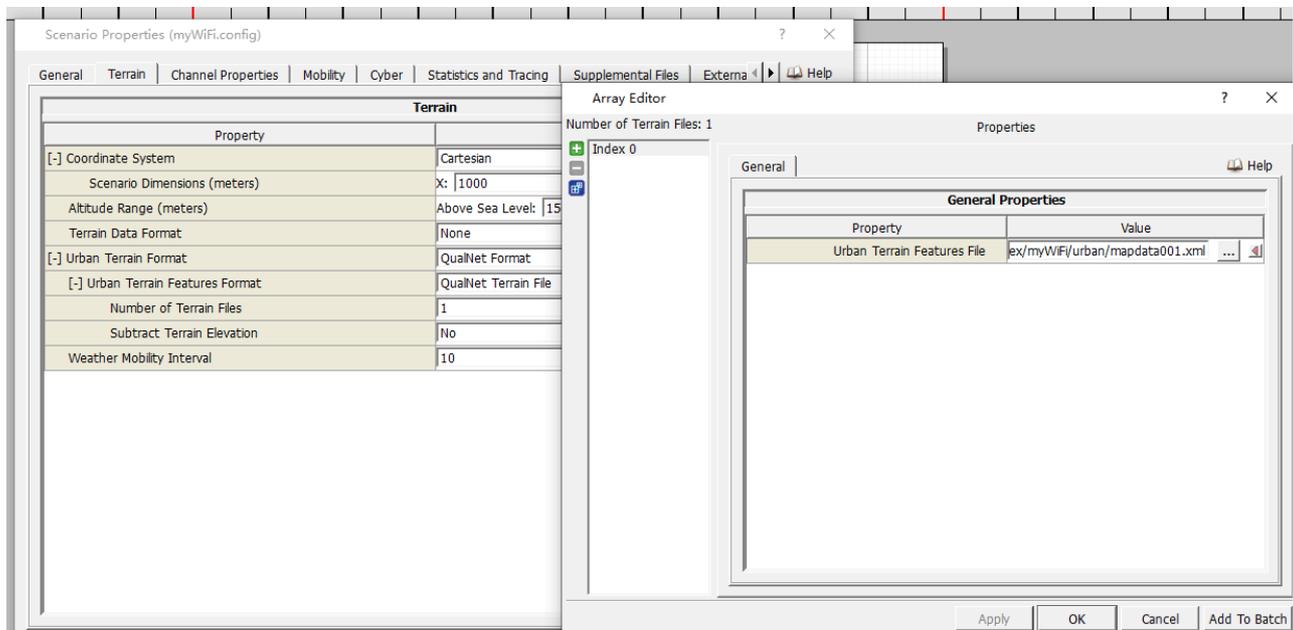
- a. 关于仿真流量的颜色：**蓝色是指示为外部流量，而绿色为仿真流量**：Blue color is used for animation effects of packet events for traffic from external sources while green is used for simulated traffic.
- b. GSM场景中如何设定节点的类型？**MS、BS或MSC**
  - i. 在Node Configuration的Network Layer配置中，一旦指定Network Protocol为 GSM Layer 3，则在弹出的 GSM Node Type中选择 Mobile Station、Base Station 或 Mobile Switching Center之一。



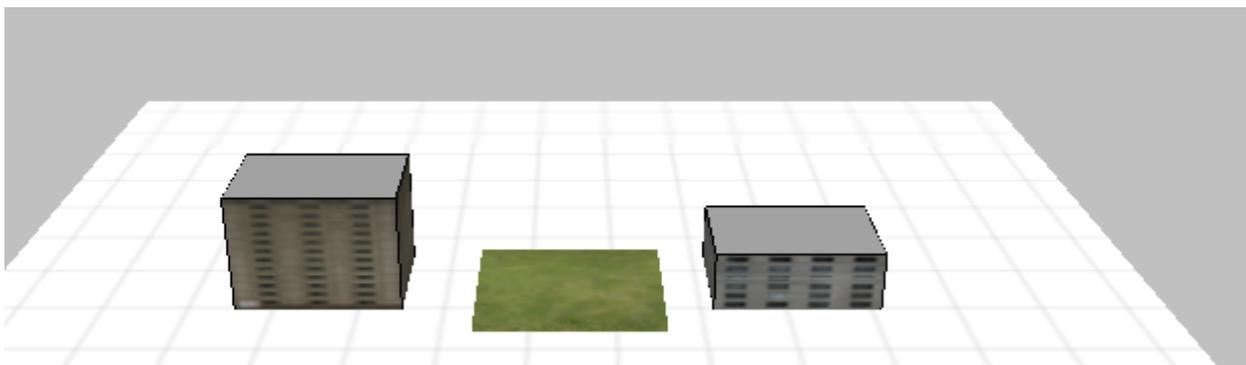
- c. 如何给BS增加 GSM 接口？：添加一个wireless subnet, 把所有的基站加入它。

## 2. 复现Product Tour中的Wireless Demo 场景【参考EXata5.1-Product Tour中Sec 3 Creating Simulation Scenarios】

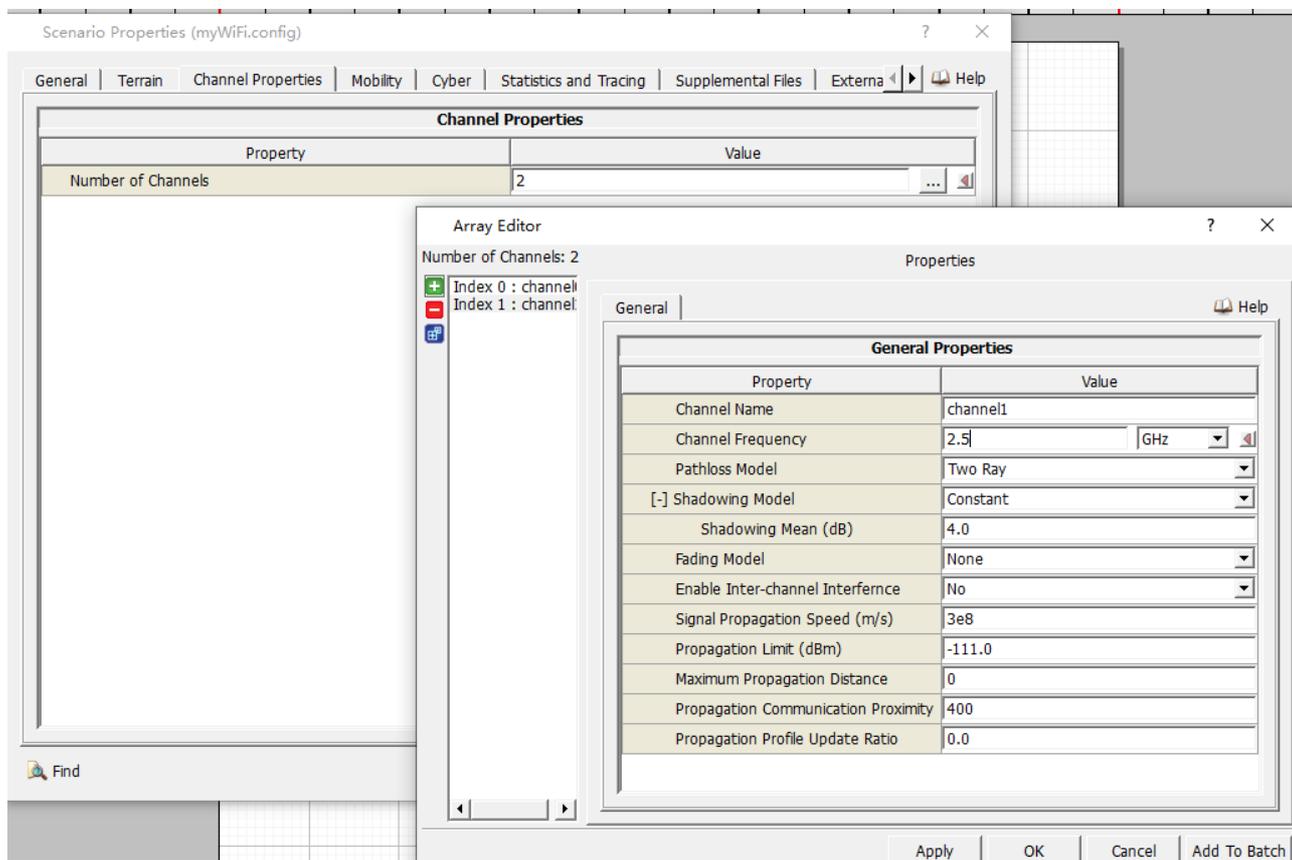
- a. 创建一个新场景：myWiFi, 设定仿真时间320s
- b. 拷贝地形文件夹和图标文件：WiFiDemo/urban; AccessPoint.png, router-color.png
- c. 设置地形：Terrain-》 Scenario Dimension: 1000x1000; Urban Terrain Format: Qualnet Format; Number of Terrain Files: 1 ...==>选定Urban\下的mapdata001.xml。



3D view:



d. 设定Channel属性: Channel0默认 2.4 GHz; Channel1设为 2.5GHz

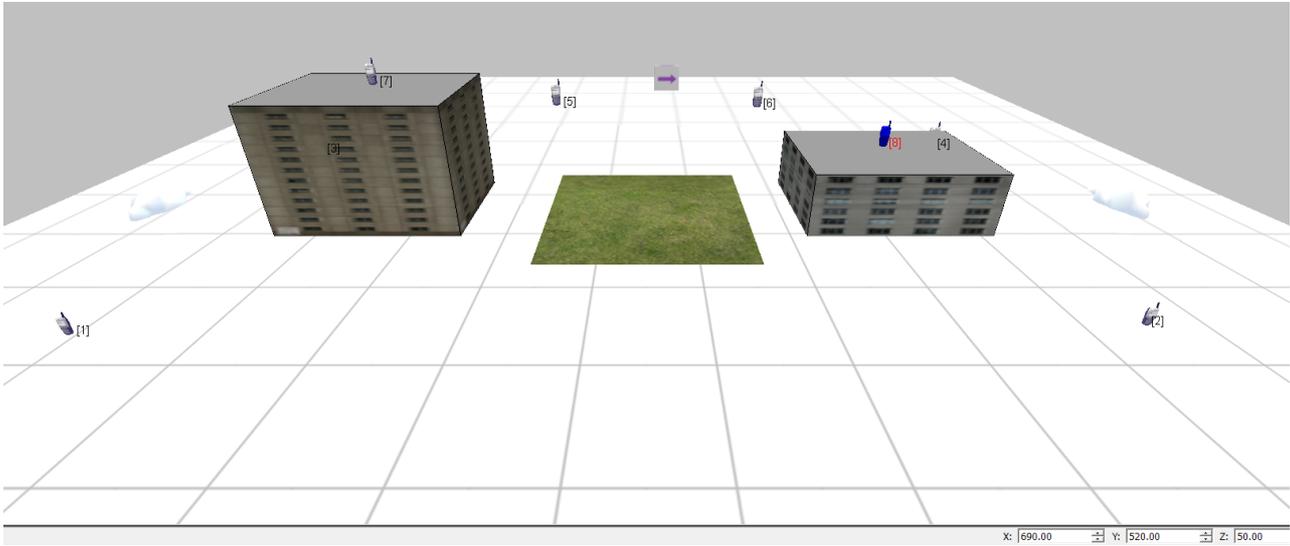


e. 创建网络拓扑: 放置 6 个 default devices, 2 个 wireless subnet, 1 个 wired subnet, 如下图



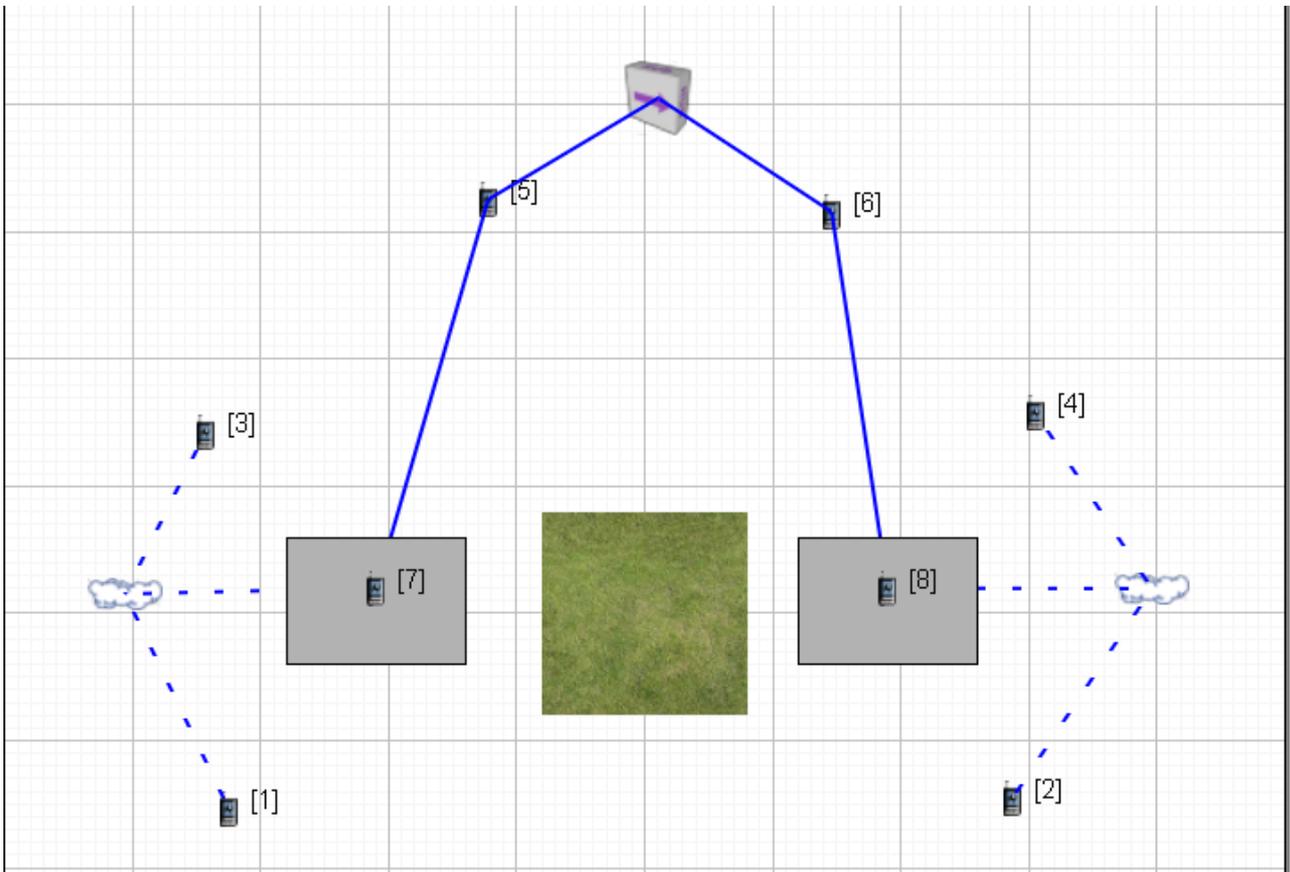
i. 放置 Access Point:

- 切换到3D view
- 在两个楼顶各放置 1 个 default device, 设定坐标分别为 (290, 520, 100)、(690, 520, 50), 修改节点的精确坐标在画布的右下角:



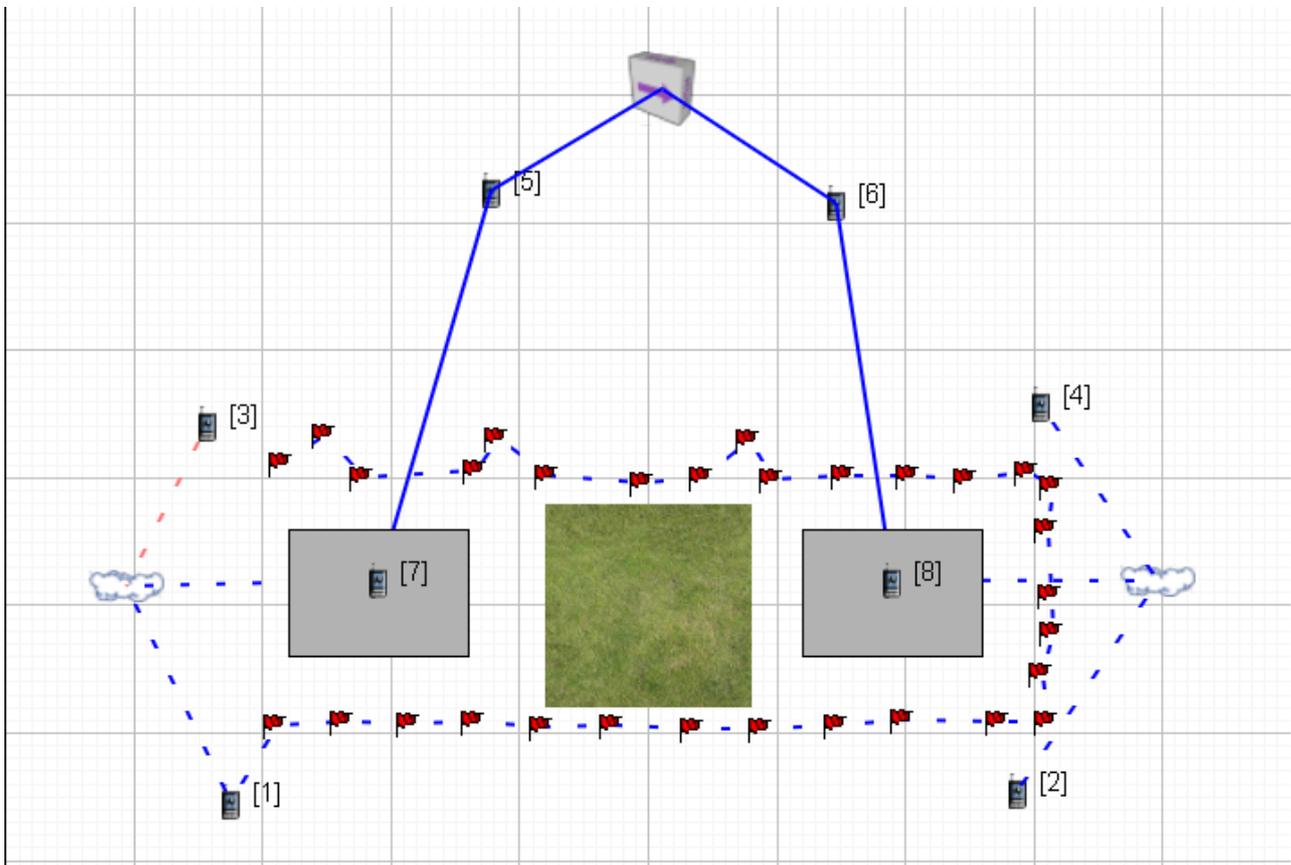
## ii. 创建Links

1. 连接节点5-7、6-8
2. 连接节点5和6到wired subnet (Hub)
3. 连接1, 3, 7到左侧的wireless subnet
4. 连接2, 4, 8到右侧的wireless subnet



## f. 设定节点 1 的移动模式 (mobility pattern)

- i. 选择小红旗在Other Components;
- ii. 点击节点1;
- iii. 点击目标位置, 连续点击预期路线上的点, 形成预期轨迹
- iv. 右键结束。



v. 设定waypoint的时间（以设定节点移动速度）：双击任一个小红旗，进行Waypoint设定，即节点到达各个位置的时间表

Mobility Waypoint Editor

Nodes

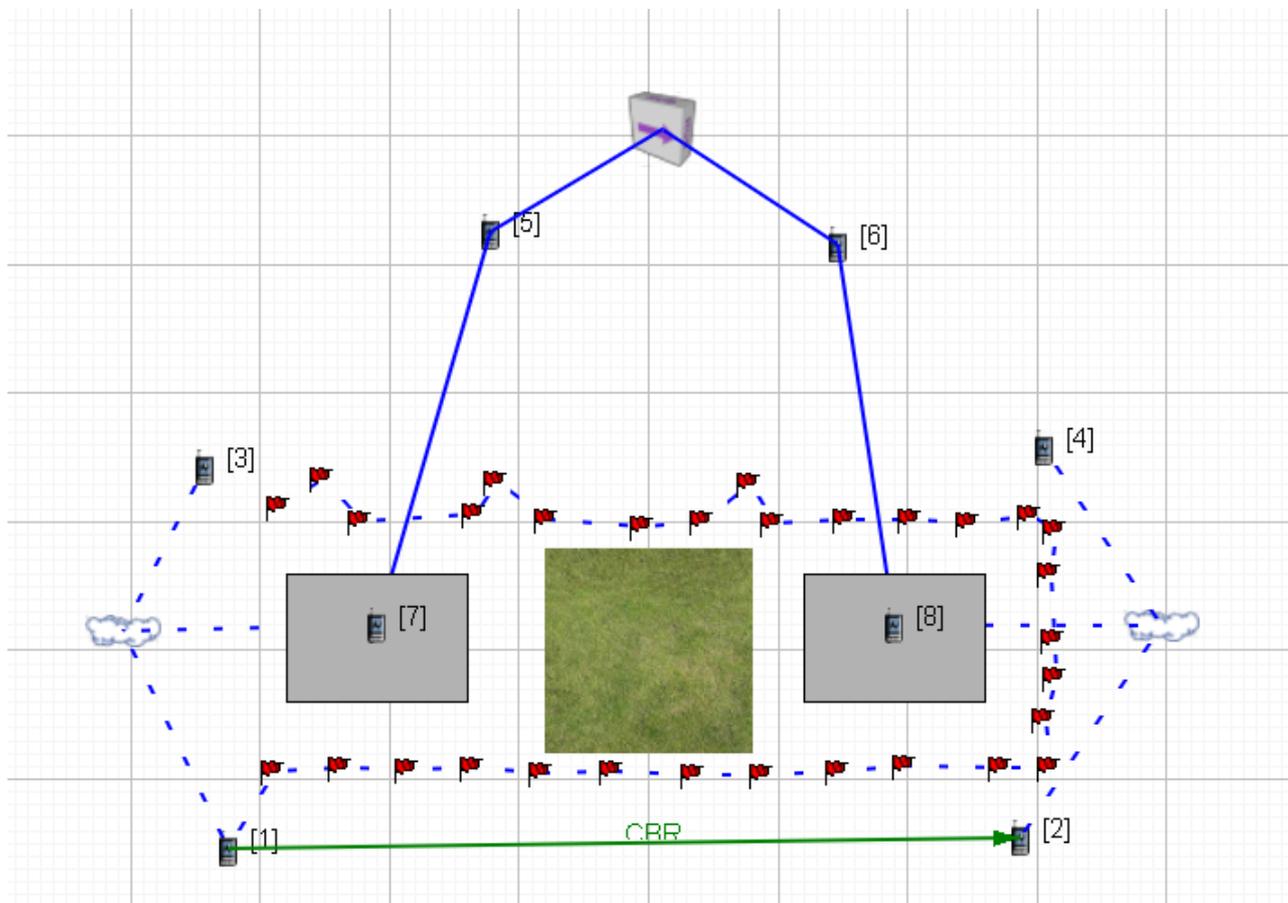
- host1
- host2
- host3
- host4
- host5
- host6
- host7
- host8

Waypoint host1

ID	Simulation Time	X	Y	Z	Azimuth
1	0 seconds	174.868...	346.174...	0	0
2	10 seconds	211.226...	406.30607	0	0
3	20 seconds	262.968...	409.102...	0	0
4	30 seconds	314.709...	407.704...	0	0
5	40 seconds	365.052...	409.102...	0	0

Apply OK Cancel

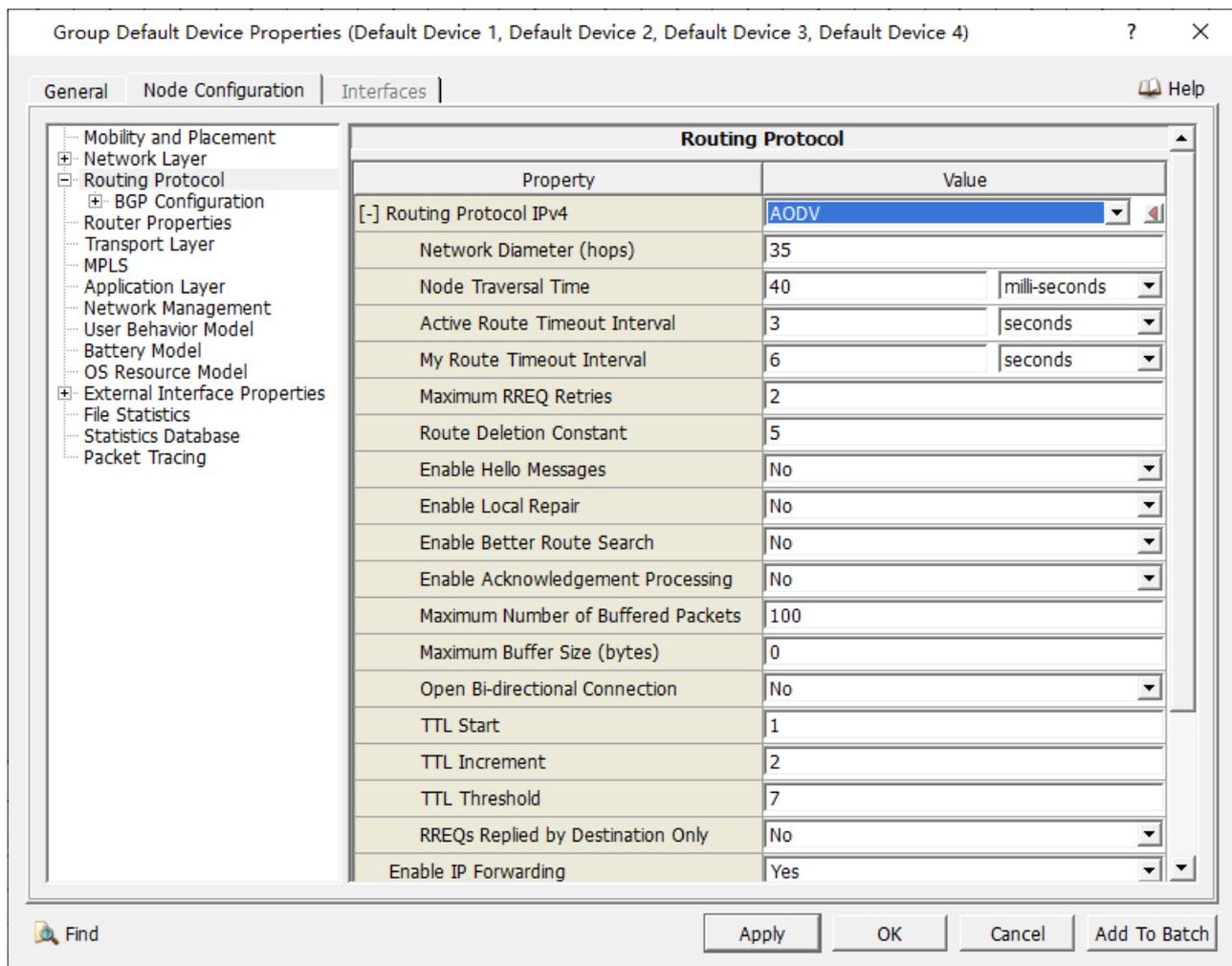
g. 创建Application Session：在节点1和2之间创建一个CBR业务



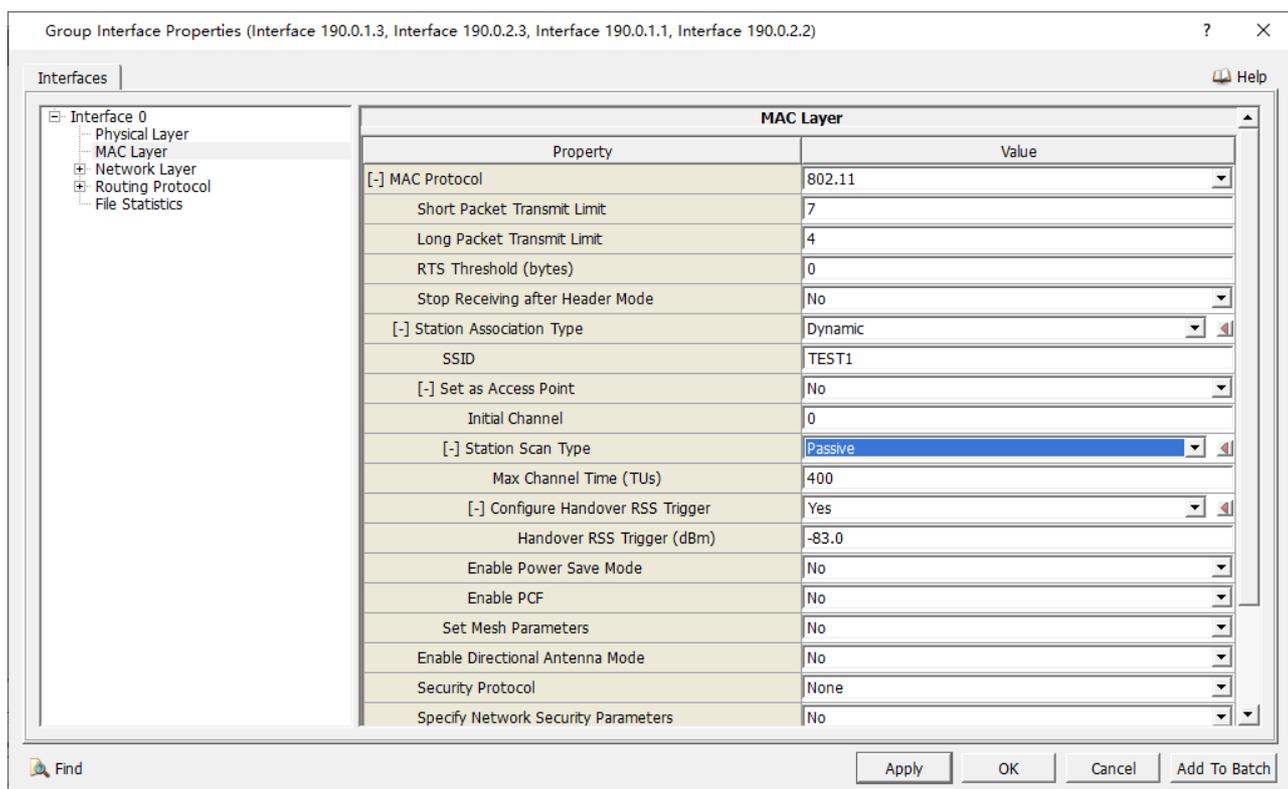
#### h. 设定参数

##### i. 节点1-4（无线移动节点）参数设定

1. Table View: Nodes中选择节点1-4，右键Properties。
2. 设定Routing Protocol为AODV

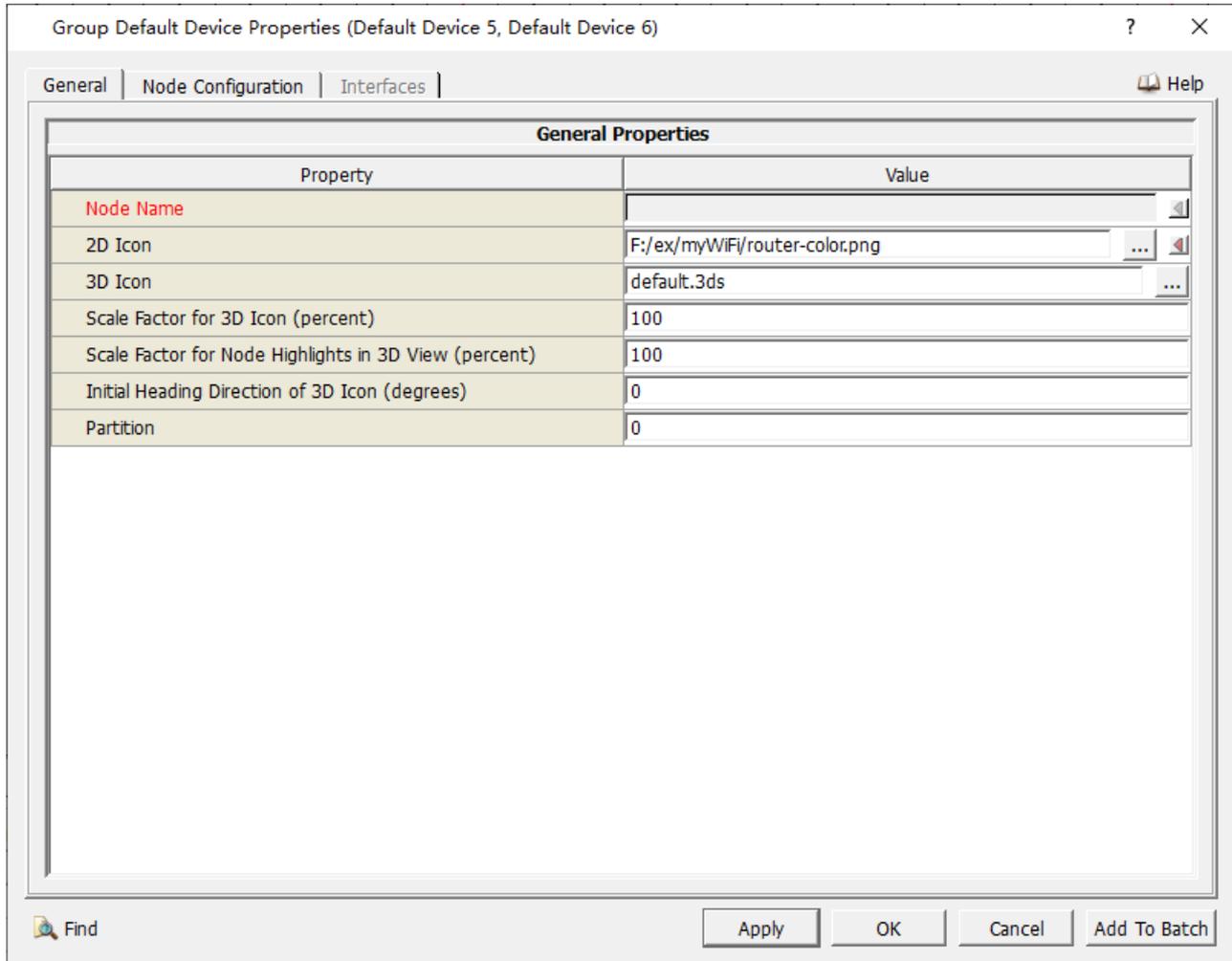


3. Table View: Interfaces中选择节点1-4的Interface0, 设定MAC Layer: Station Association Type:Dynamic; Station Scan Type: **passive**; Configure Handover RSS Trigger: Yes 【复习WiFi接入过程】

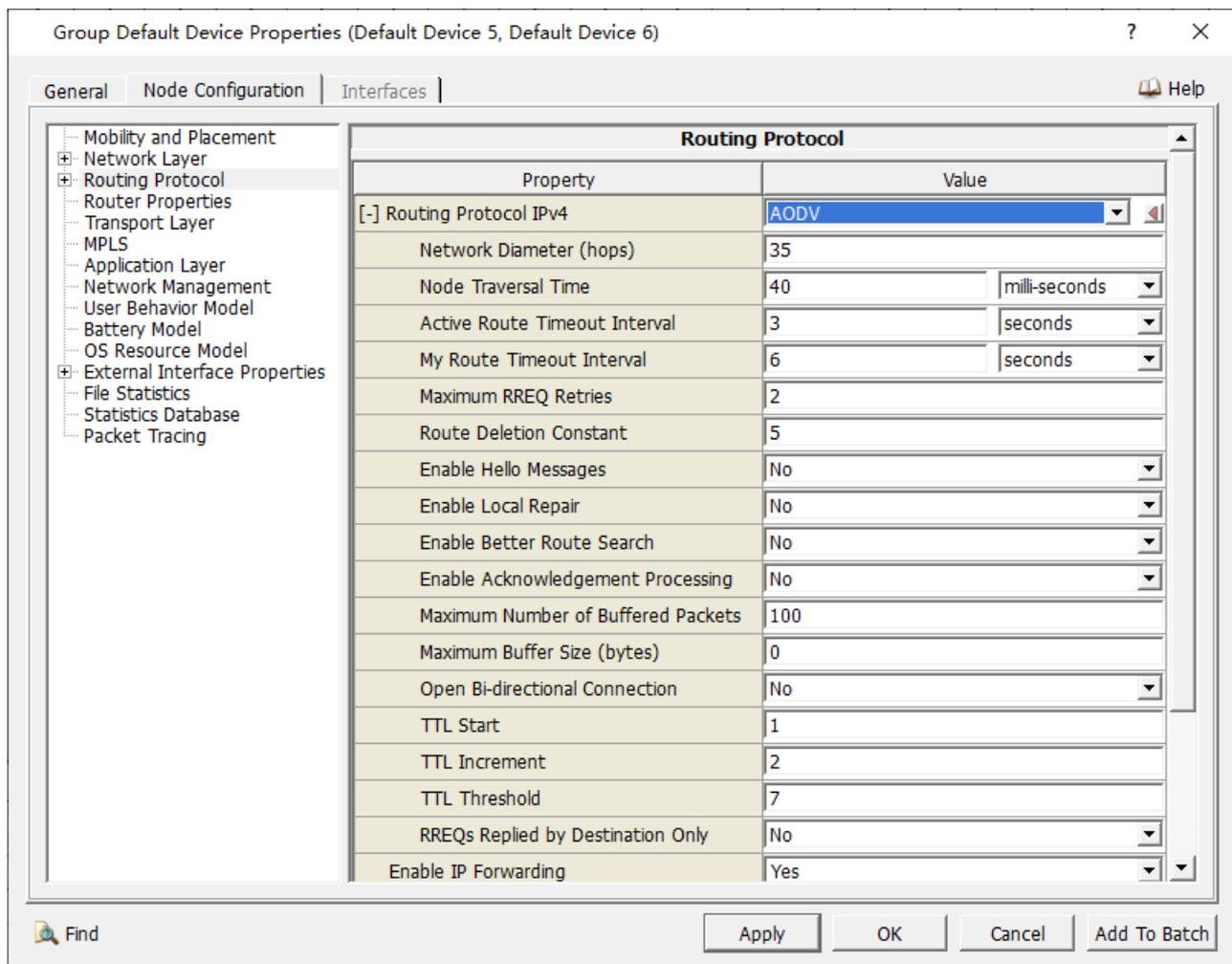


ii. 节点5和6 (routers) 参数设定

1. 修订路由器 Icon: Table View: Nodes中选择节点5、6, 右键Properties, 在General页面的 2D Icon栏选择urban\文件夹中的router-color.png

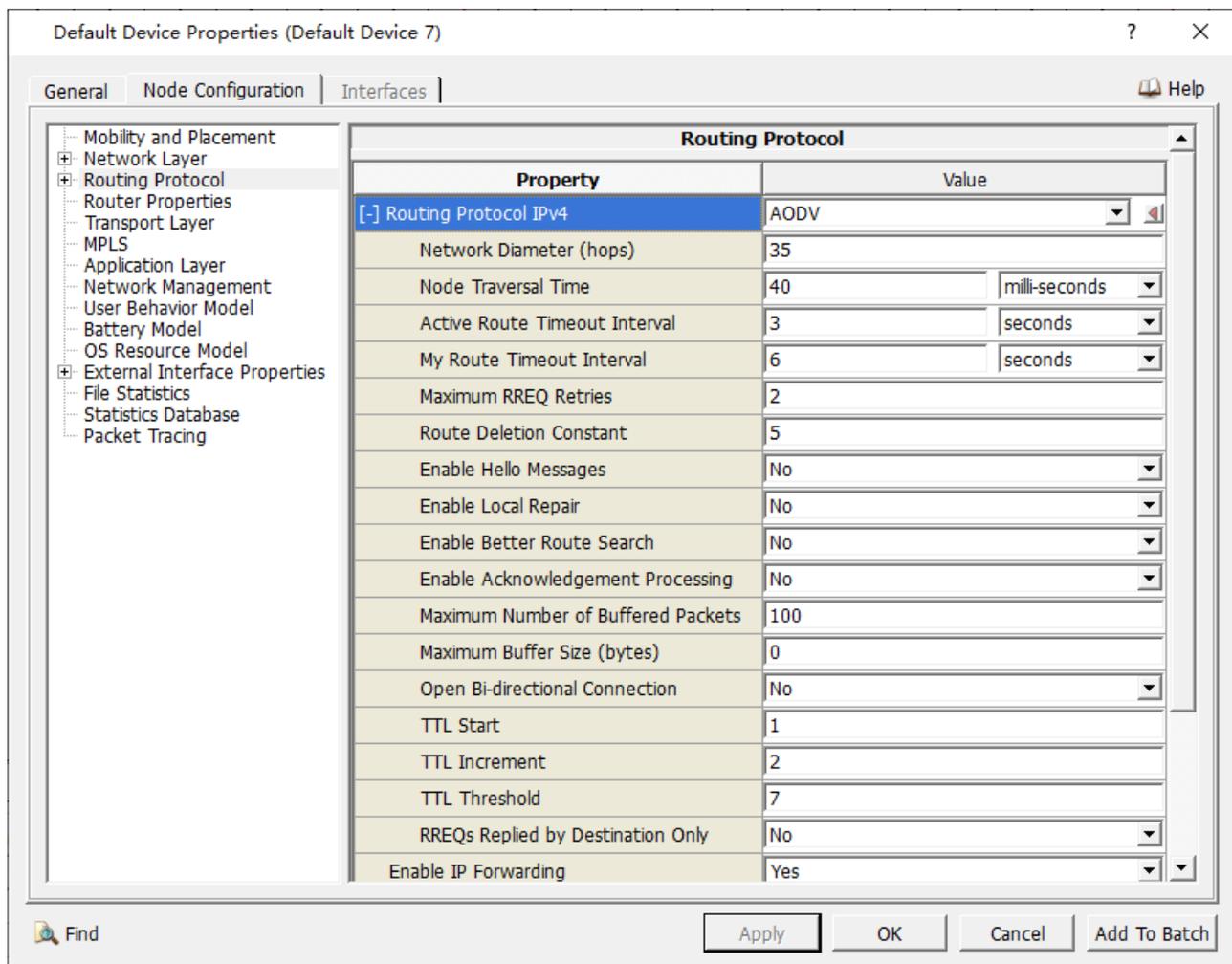


2. 在Node Configuration页的Routing Protocol栏选择AODV

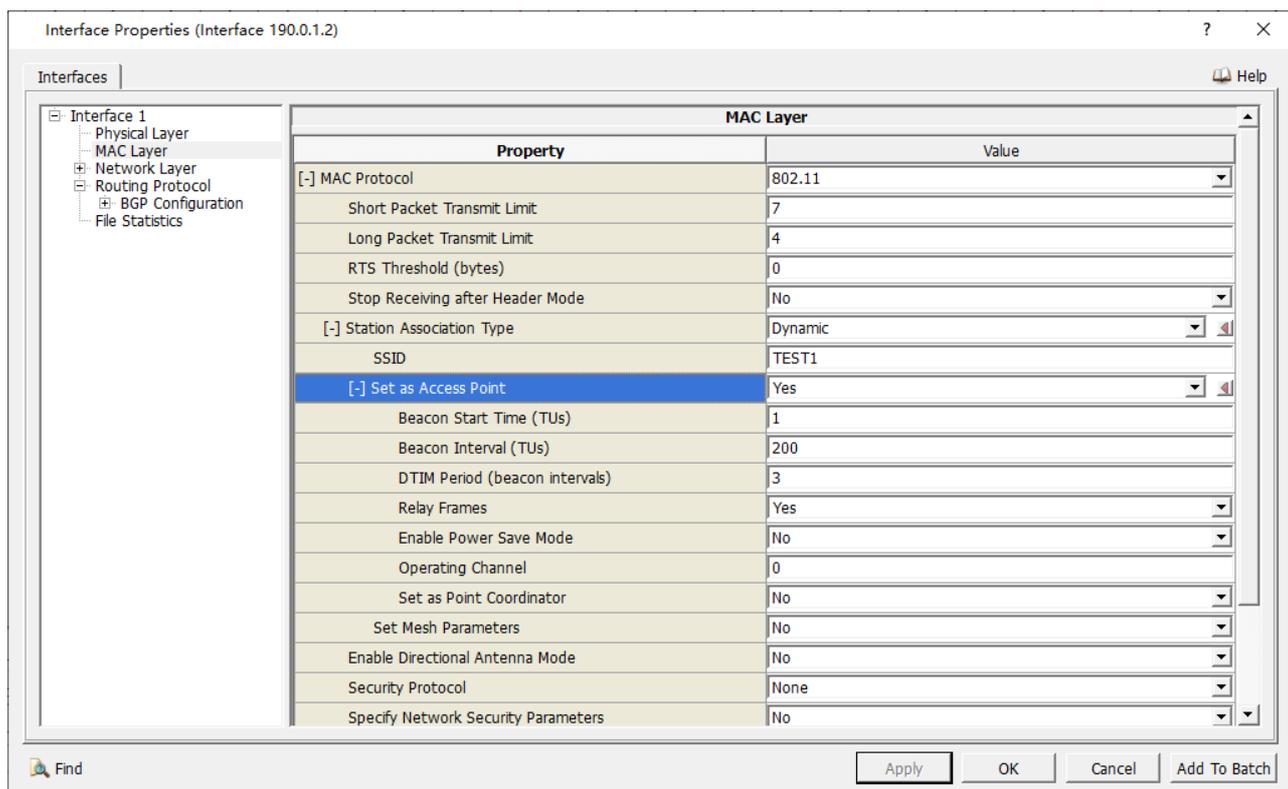


### iii. 节点7和8 (AP) 参数设定

- Table View: Nodes选择7和8, 右键Properties
- Node Configuration的Routing Protocol IPv4: AODV

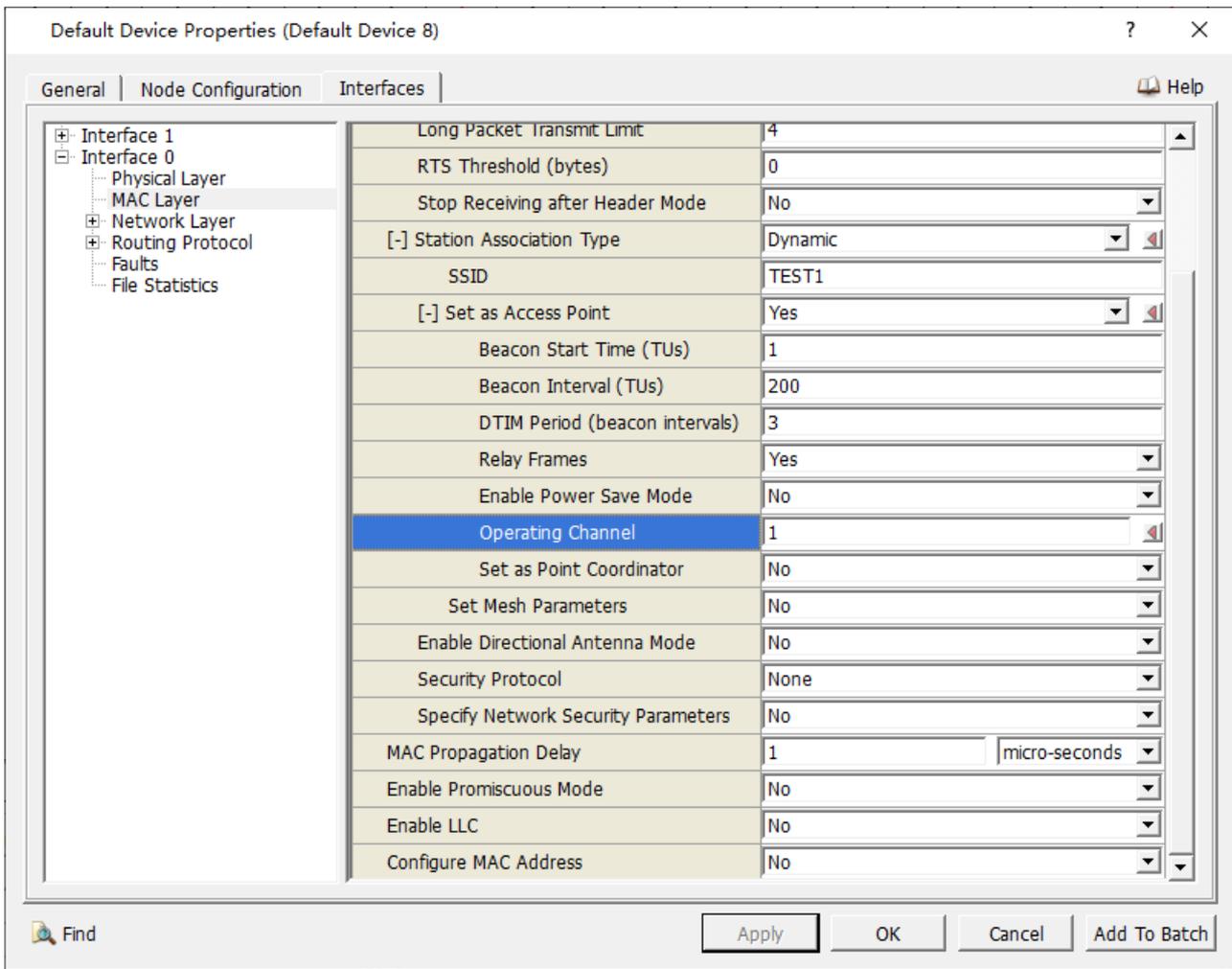


- 检查确定节点7和8的两个接口：无线接口的MAC为802.11，有线接口MAC为Abstract Link MAC。
- 无线接口MAC：Station Association Type: Dynamic; Set as Access Point:Yes

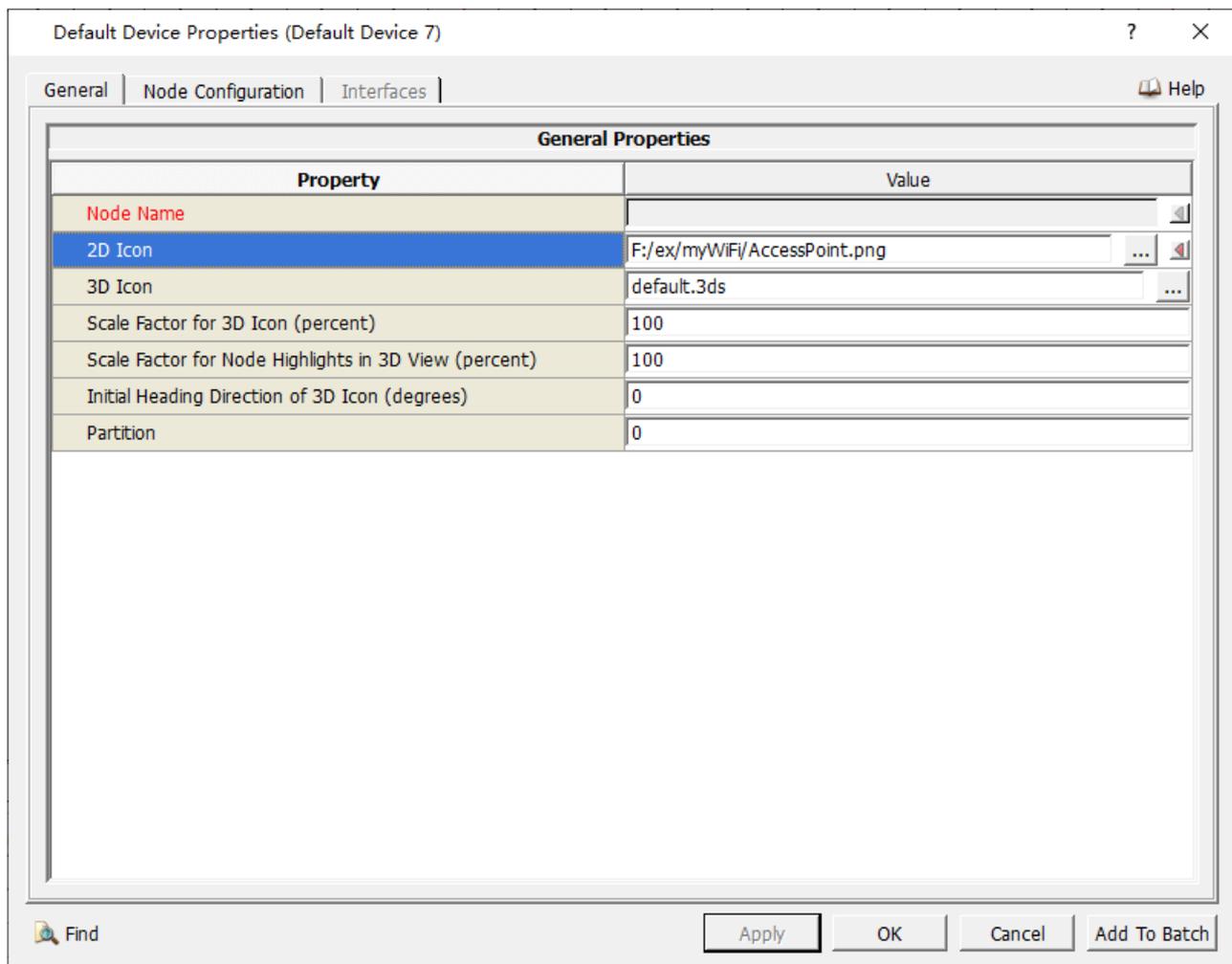


- 设定两个无线子网运行在不同的信道：左侧子网Channel0，右侧Channel1. 设定节点8的无线 Interface (Interface0) 运行在Channel1，（对比节点7是运行在Channel0，回顾在Scenario

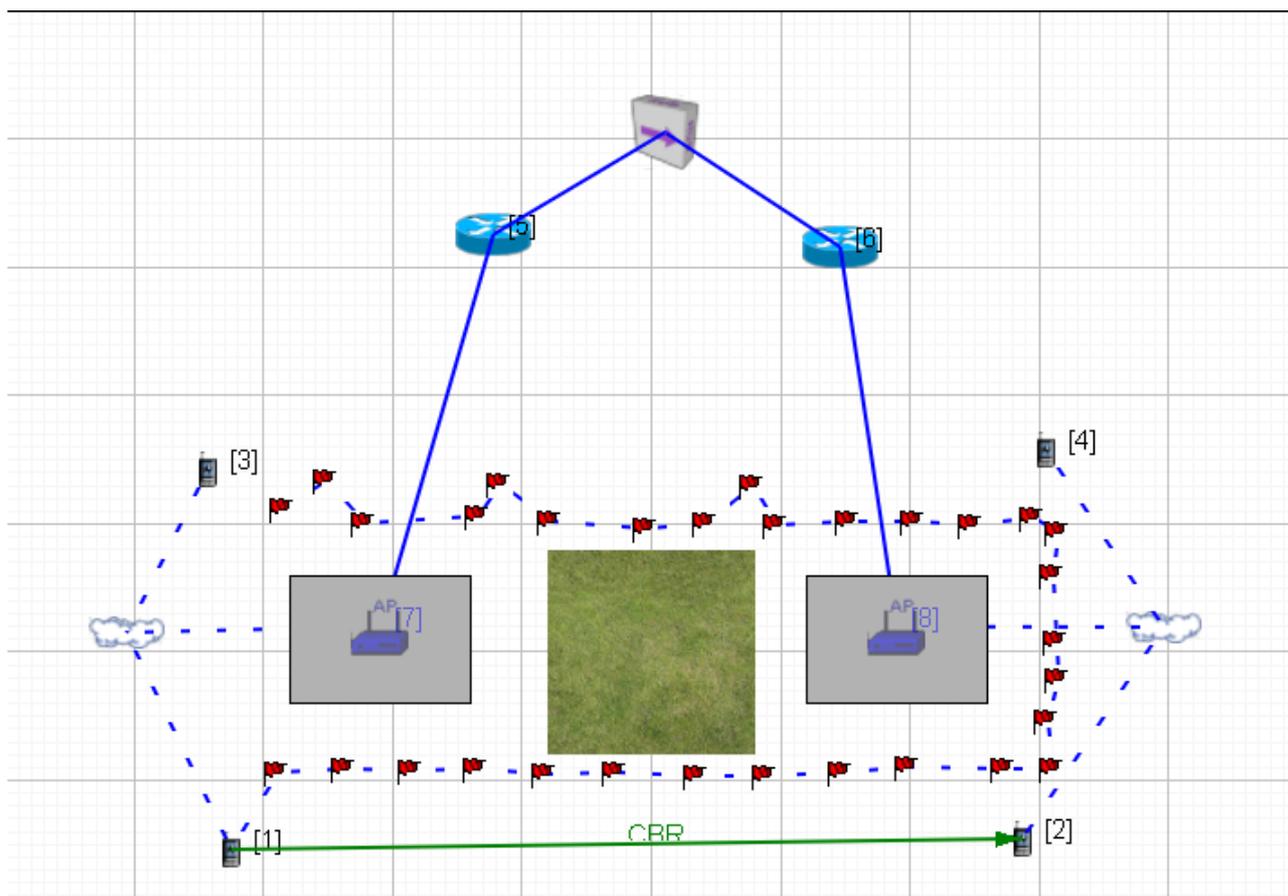
Properties: Channel Properties页中Number of Channels为 2)



- 修改7和8的Icon: Access Point.png; 【3D Icon也可采用png文件, 并非一定采用 3ds格式文件】

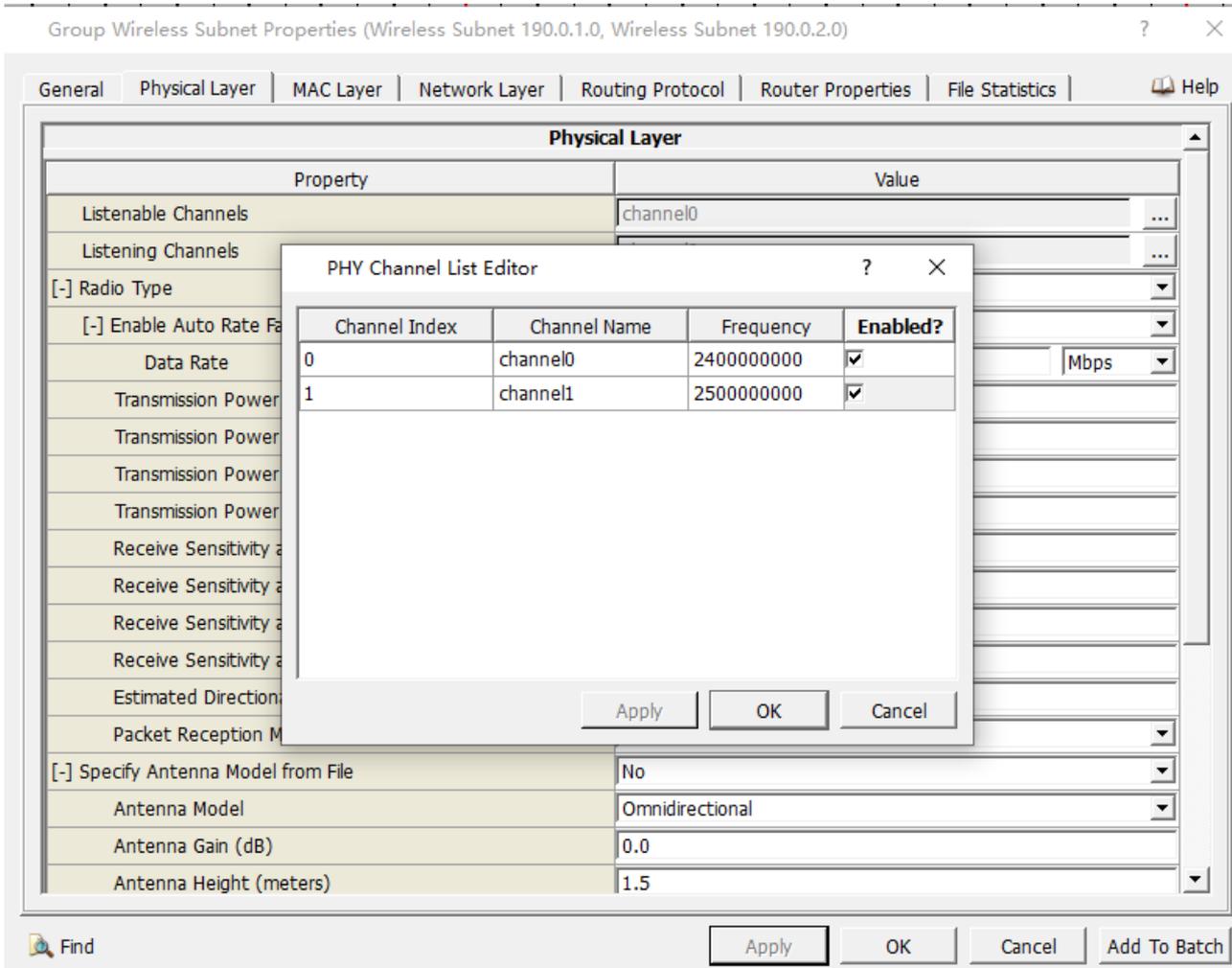


- 到这里，场景如下图：

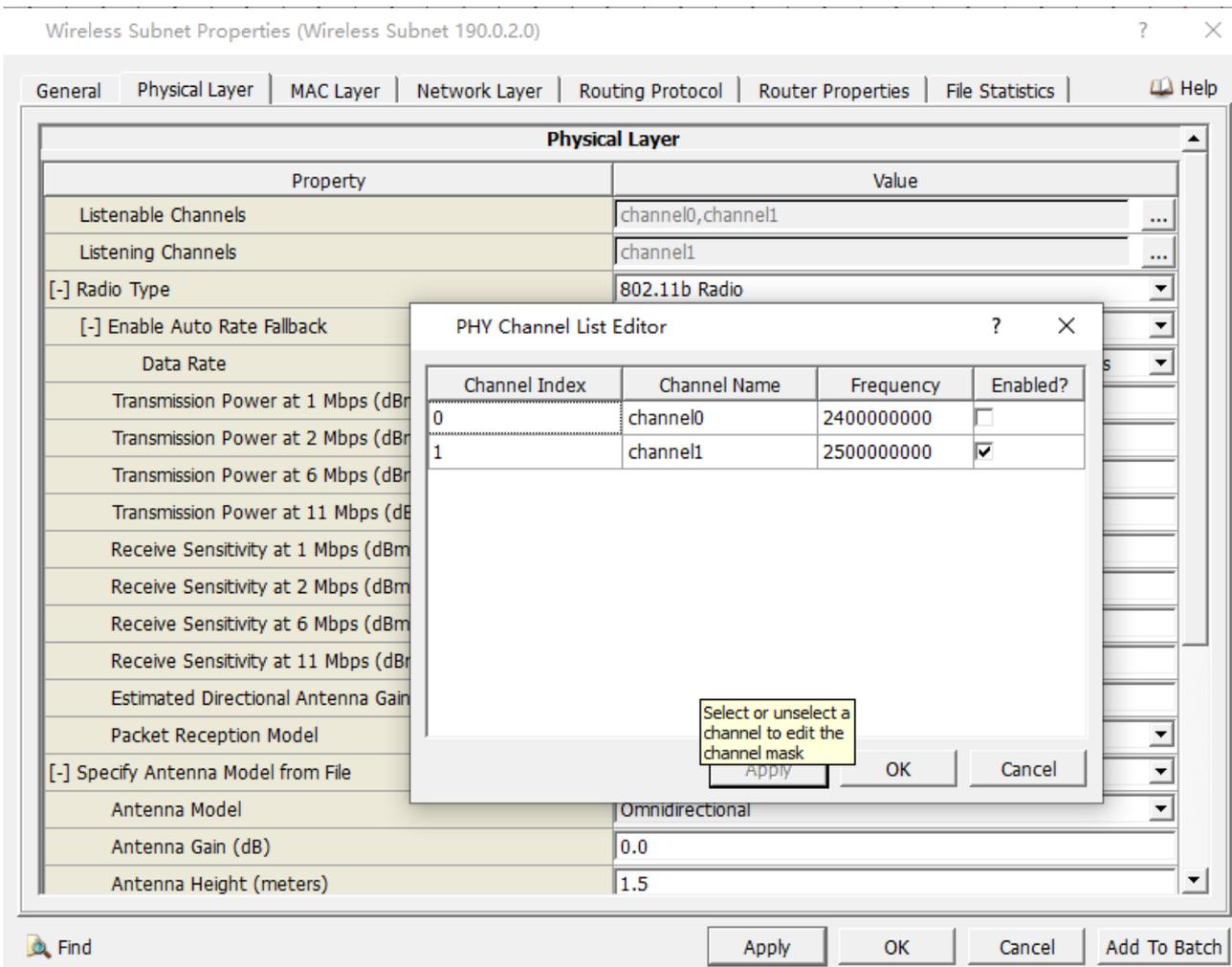


#### iv. 无线子网参数设定

- 设定两个子网的可听信道Listenable Channels: Channel0和Channel1。Table View: Networks页选择两个Wireless Subnets, 一起设定

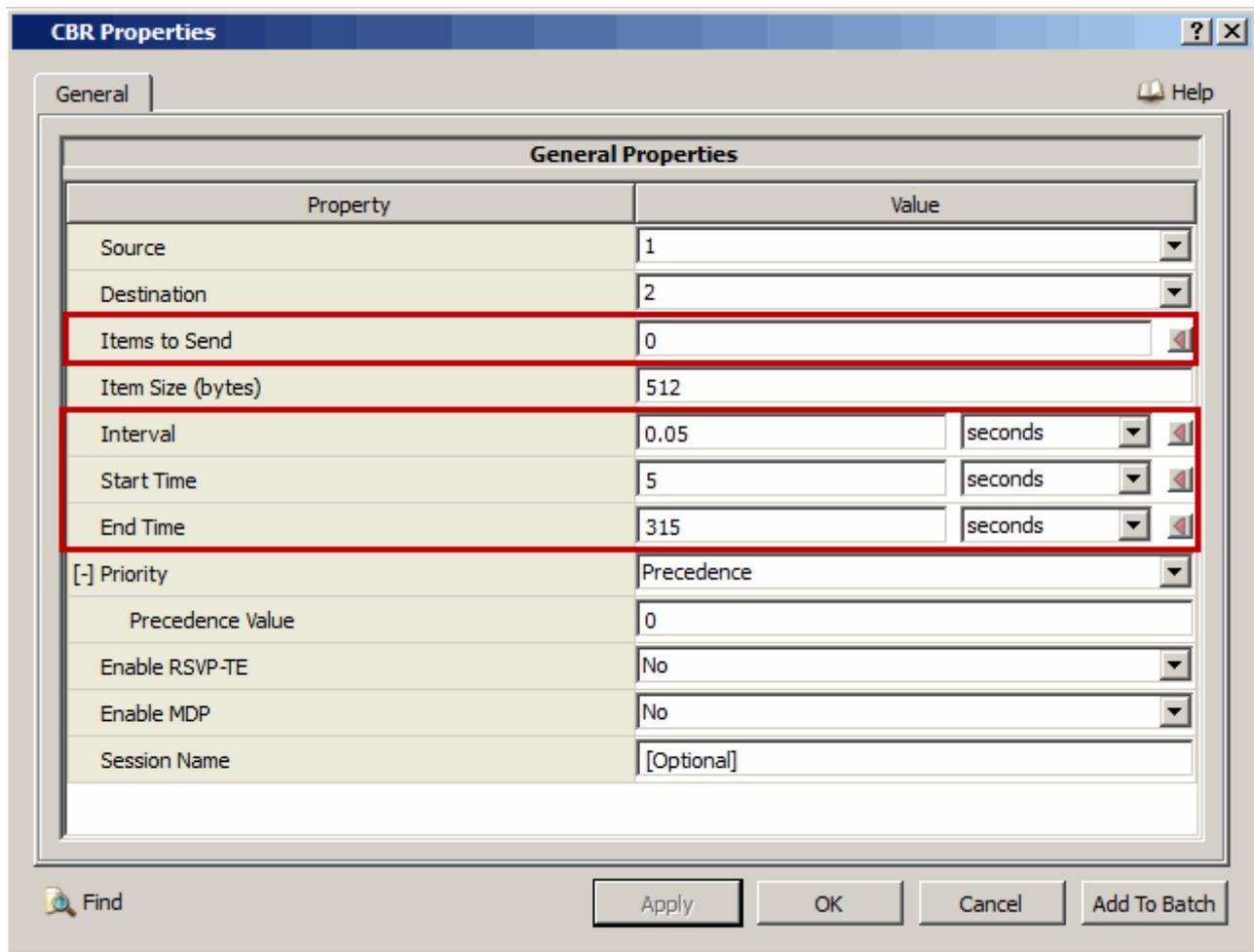


- 修改右侧子网正听信道为Channel1: Table View: Network页选择右侧无线子网, 在Physical Layer页中修改Listening Channels: 为Channel1



#### v. 应用属性

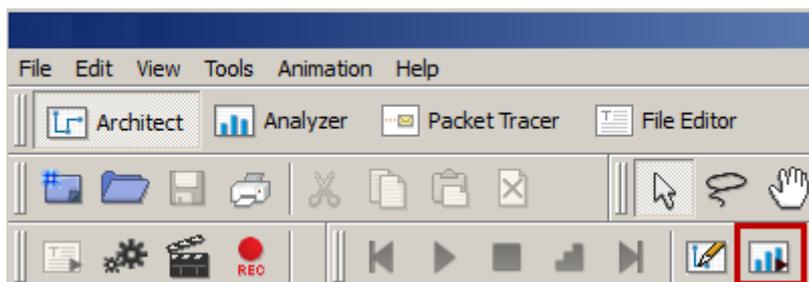
- Table View: Application, 双击CBR业务, 设定属性如下。【注: Item to Send: 0代表无穷】



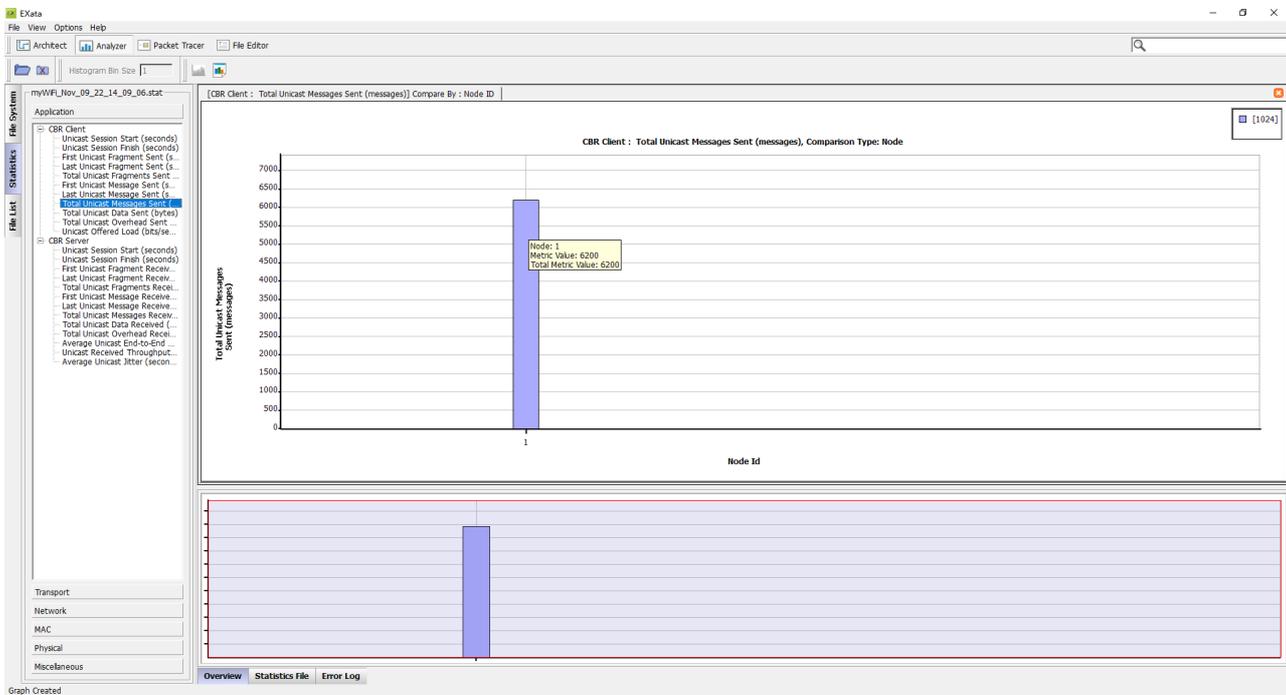
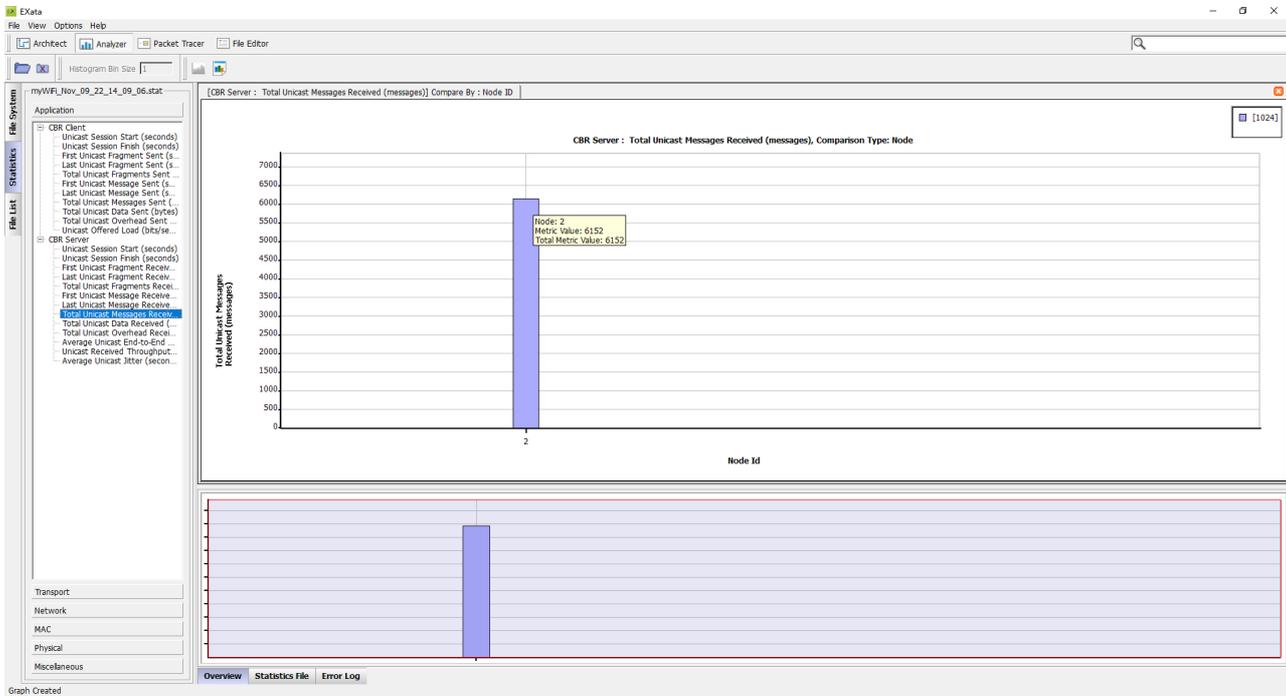
vi. 保存、运行。

i. 分析结果

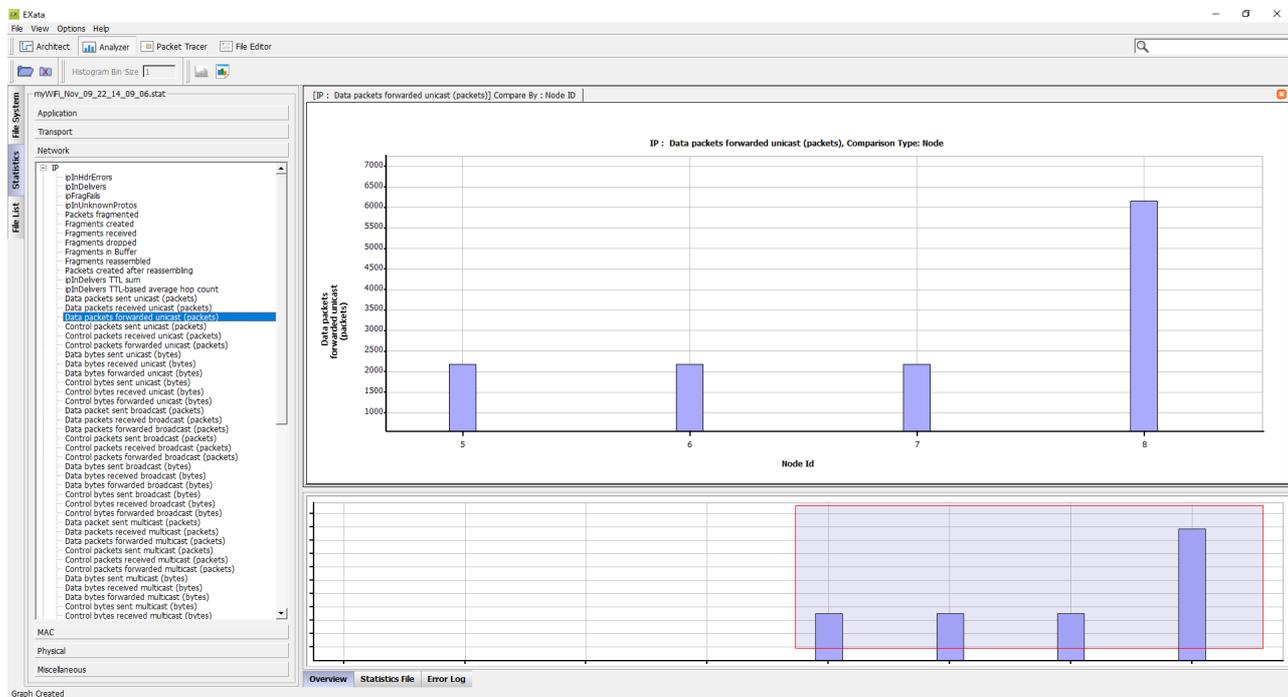
i. 点击下面按钮分析运行结果



ii. 查看Applicationceng: CBR Client 和 CBR Server, 【Tip: 鼠标悬停在数据柱上, 将显示数值】 CBR Client发送6200 packets, 而CBR Server接收到 6152个, 说明有丢包产生。



iv. 局部放大：右侧上下有两个图，上图是下图红框部分的放大，默认二者等大，可以用左键点选需要放大的区域；右键返回。



V. 点击Architect返回网络架构视图；点击Switch to Design Mode，可以重新修改配置，重新运行仿真。