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Lab Assesment – 1

Comparison of Voice Codecs

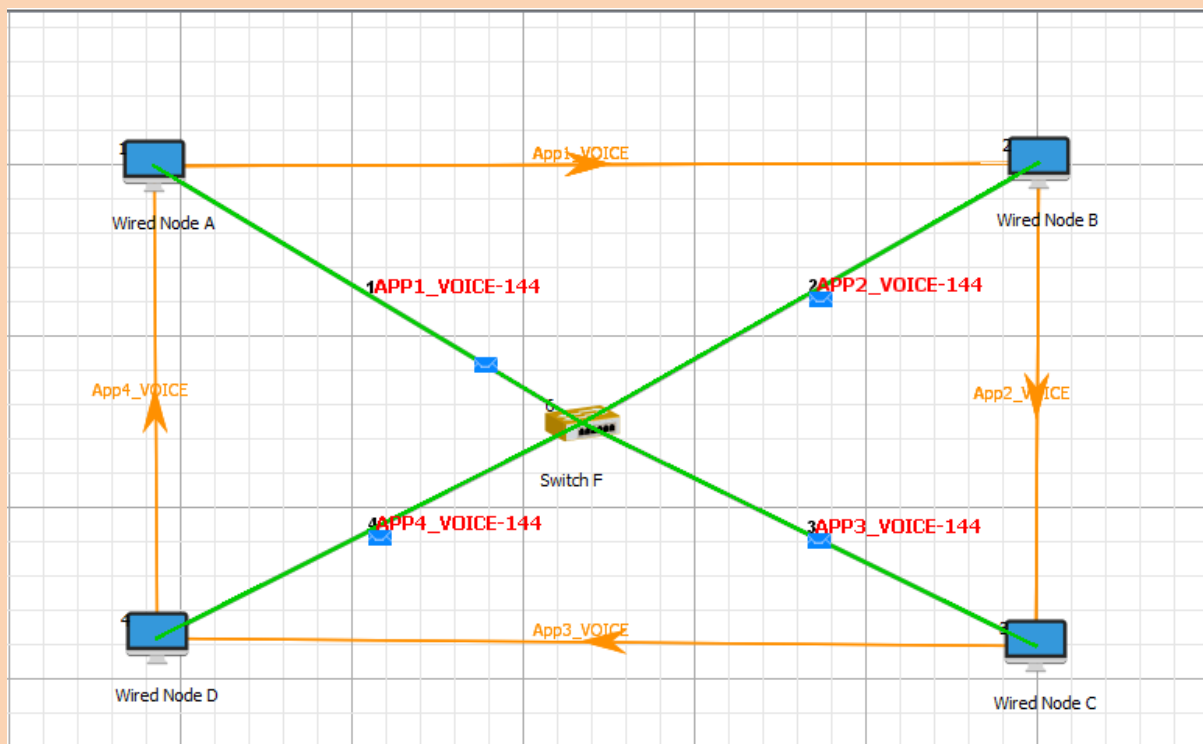
Aim

To simulate Networks using various voice codecs in Netsim and compare their performance.

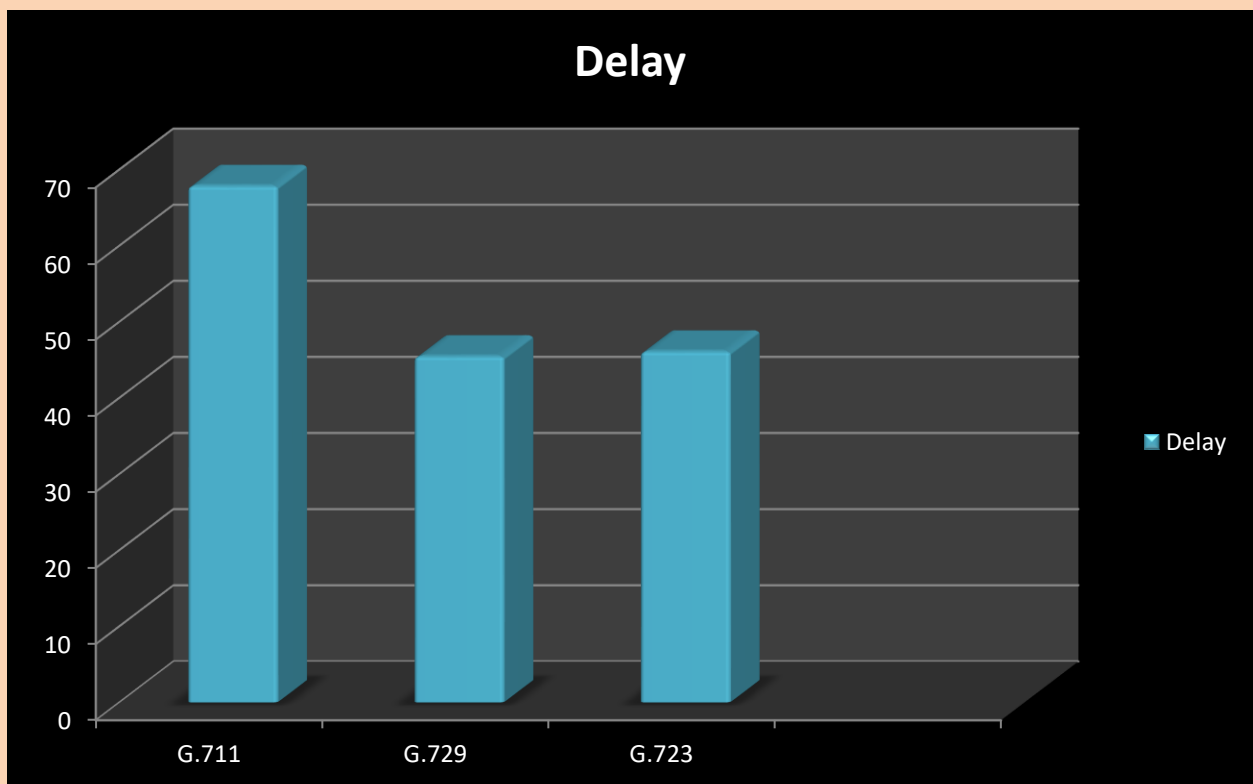
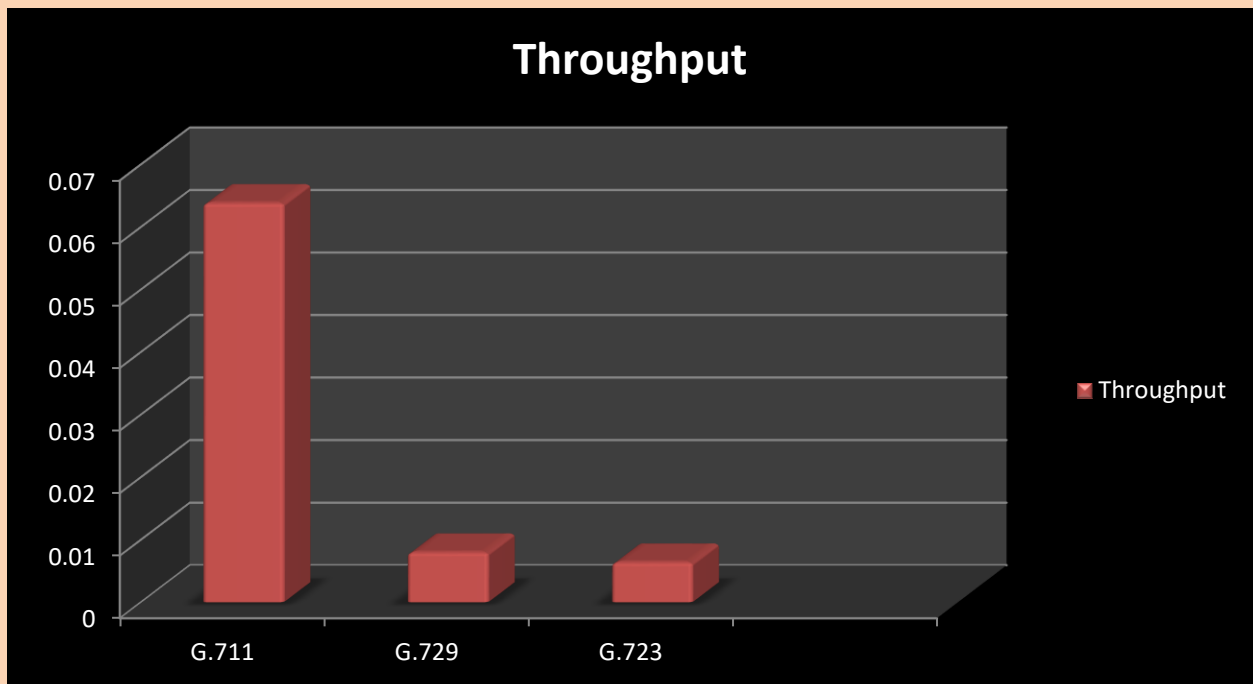
Tools Required

Netsim Software

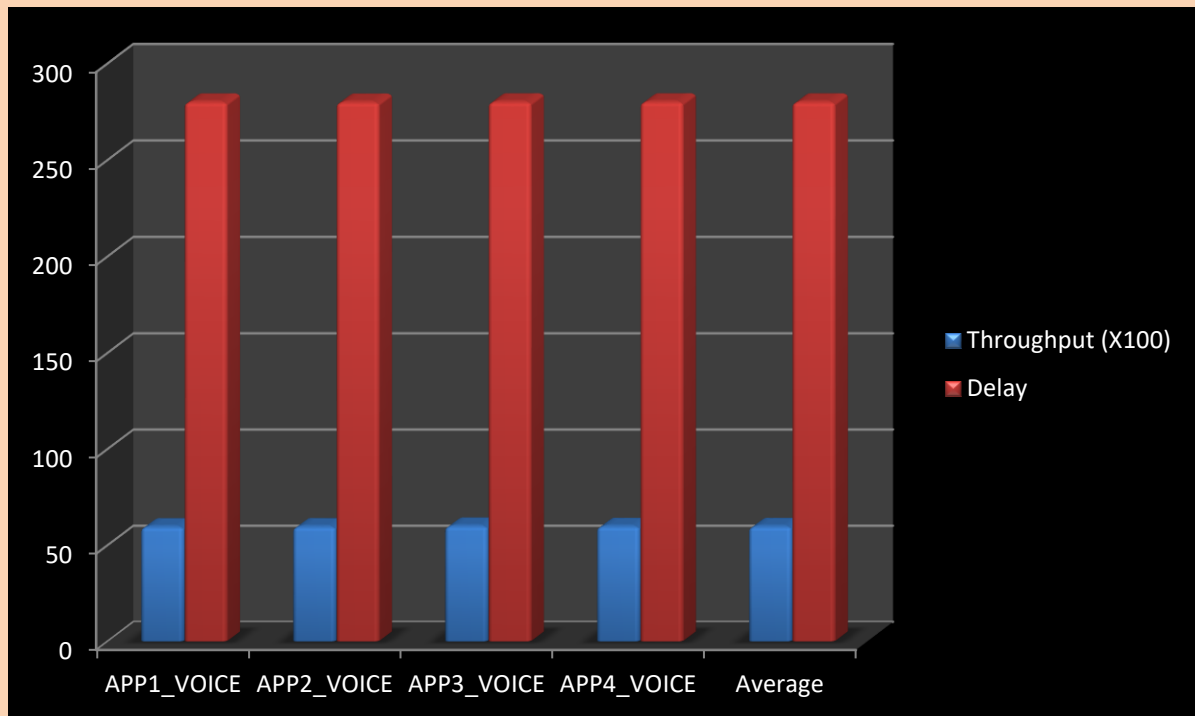
Circuit Diagram



Graphs



"Custom" given as a separate graph and table



Tables

G.711		Throughput	Delay
	APP1_VOICE	0.063872	67.86
	APP2_VOICE	0.063744	67.86
	APP3_VOICE	0.063872	67.86
	APP4_VOICE	0.063872	67.86
	Average	0.06384	67.86

G.729		Throughput	Delay
	APP1_VOICE	0.007989	45.46
	APP2_VOICE	0.007979	45.46
	APP3_VOICE	0.007989	45.46
	APP4_VOICE	0.007989	45.46
	Average	0.0079865	45.46

G.723		Throughput	Delay
	APP1_VOICE	0.006387	46.1
	APP2_VOICE	0.006374	46.1
	APP3_VOICE	0.006387	46.1
	APP4_VOICE	0.006387	46.1
	Average	0.00638375	46.1

Custom	Throughput (X100)	Delay
APP1_VOICE	59.5307	280.038111
APP2_VOICE	59.6064	279.956343
APP3_VOICE	59.92	280.1
APP4_VOICE	59.7643	280.105668
Average	59.70535	280.0500305

Calculations – G.711

Base Band frequency $f_m = 4\text{KHz}$

Bitrate = $n \times f_s$

$f_s = 2 \times f_m = 8\text{ KHz}$

Bitrate = $8 \times 8\text{KHz} = 64\text{kbps}$

Transmission Time = $X = L/R$

= $(160 \times 8) / 64\text{ kbps}$

= 20 ms

Packet Size = $(\text{Data Rate} \times \text{Transmission Time}) / 8$

= $(64 \times 20) / 8$

= 160 bytes

Payload = $(\text{Packet Transmitted} \times \text{Packet Size})$

= 499×160

= 79840

Throughput = $(\text{Payload} \times 8) / (10 \times 10^6)$

= 64 kbps

Calculations – G.723

Base Band frequency $f_m = 400 \text{ Hz}$

Bitrate = $n \times f_s$

$f_s = 2 \times f_m = 800 \text{ Hz}$

Bitrate = $10 \times 800 \text{ Hz} = 8 \text{ kbps}$

Transmission Time = $X = L/R$

= $(24 \times 8) / 8 \text{ kbps}$

= 24 ms

Packet Size = $(\text{Data Rate} \times \text{Transmission Time}) / 8$

= $(8 \times 24) / 8$

= 24 bytes

Payload = $(\text{Packet Transmitted} \times \text{Packet Size})$

= 333×24

= 7992

Throughput = $(\text{Payload} \times 8) / (10 \times 10^6)$

= 6.394 kbps

Calculations – G.729

Base Band frequency $f_m = 500 \text{ Hz}$

Bitrate = $n \times f_s$

$$f_s = 2 \times f_m = 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Bitrate} = 8 \times 1000 \text{ Hz} = 8 \text{ kbps}$$

$$\text{Transmission Time} = X = L/R$$

$$= (20 \times 8) / 8 \text{ kbps}$$

$$= 20 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{Packet Size} = (\text{Data Rate} \times \text{Transmission Time}) / 8$$

$$= (8 \times 20) / 8$$

$$= 20 \text{ bytes}$$

$$\text{Payload} = (\text{Packet Transmitted} \times \text{Packet Size})$$

$$= 499 \times 20$$

$$= 9980$$

$$\text{Throughput} = (\text{Payload} \times 8) / (10 \times 10^6)$$

$$= 7.984 \text{ kbps}$$

Inference

Higher the throughput and the lower delay shows which is the better codec. The 'custom' codec has a significant difference of throughput when compared to the other codecs, but the delay increase it has also is very high. Hence, the best alternative that we have is the G.711 codec.

Voice codec G.711 has a very high throughput value and the delay, despite being high, is very comparable with the other codecs.

Custom:

Case 1: Data Rate = 200kbps

Assume,

Transmission Time = 20ms

$$X = L/R$$

$$L = 20 \text{ ms} \times 200 \text{ kbps} = 4000 \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{Packet size} = 4000/8 = 500 \text{ bytes}$$

Case 2: Data Rate = 60kbps

Assume,

Transmission Time = 20ms

$$X = L/R$$

$$L = 20 \text{ ms} \times 60 \text{ kbps} = 1200 \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{Packet size} = 1200/8 = 150 \text{ bytes}$$

Demonstration of switches and hubs

Aim

To simulate Networks using switches and hubs in Netsim and compare their performance.

Tools Required

Netsim Software

Important Formulae

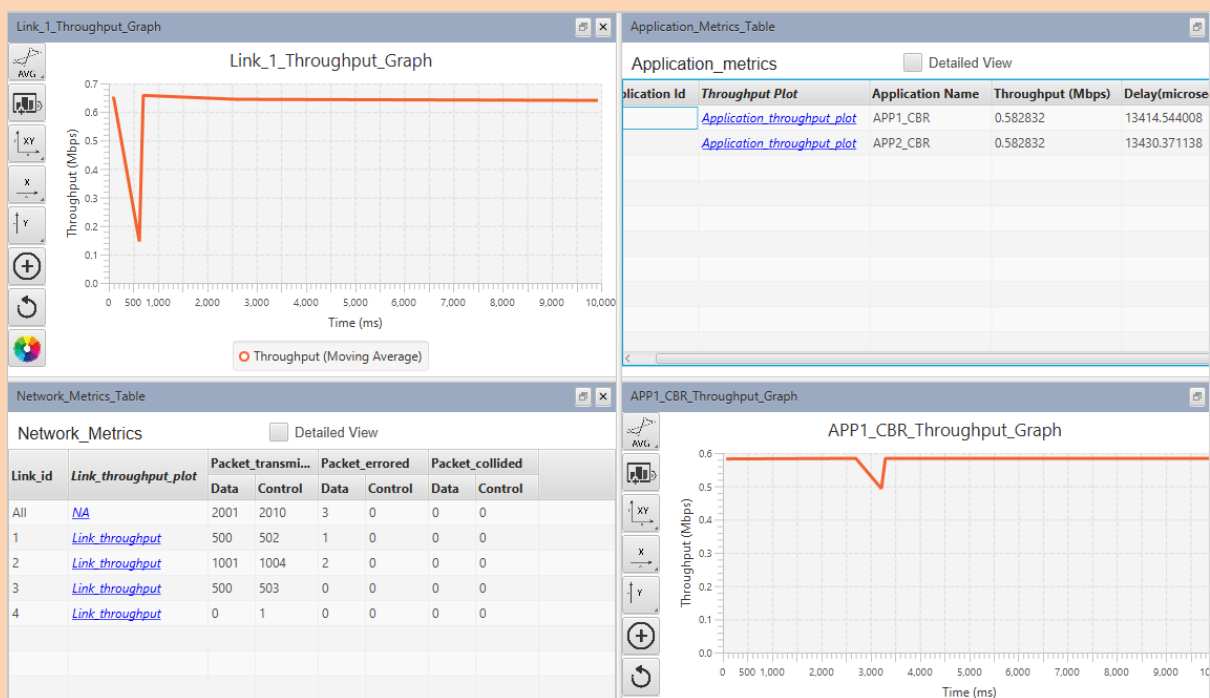
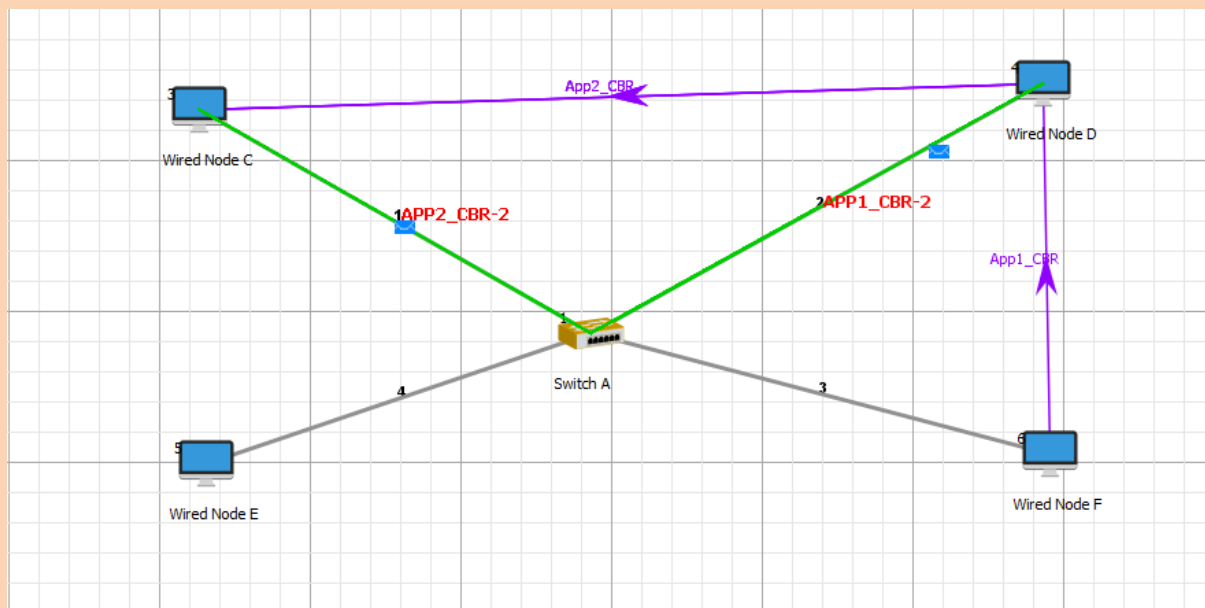
- i. *Payload Received = Packet Received x Packet Size*
- ii. *Throughput (Mbps) = (Payload Received x 8) / (Simulation Time x 10^6)*

Abstract and Inference

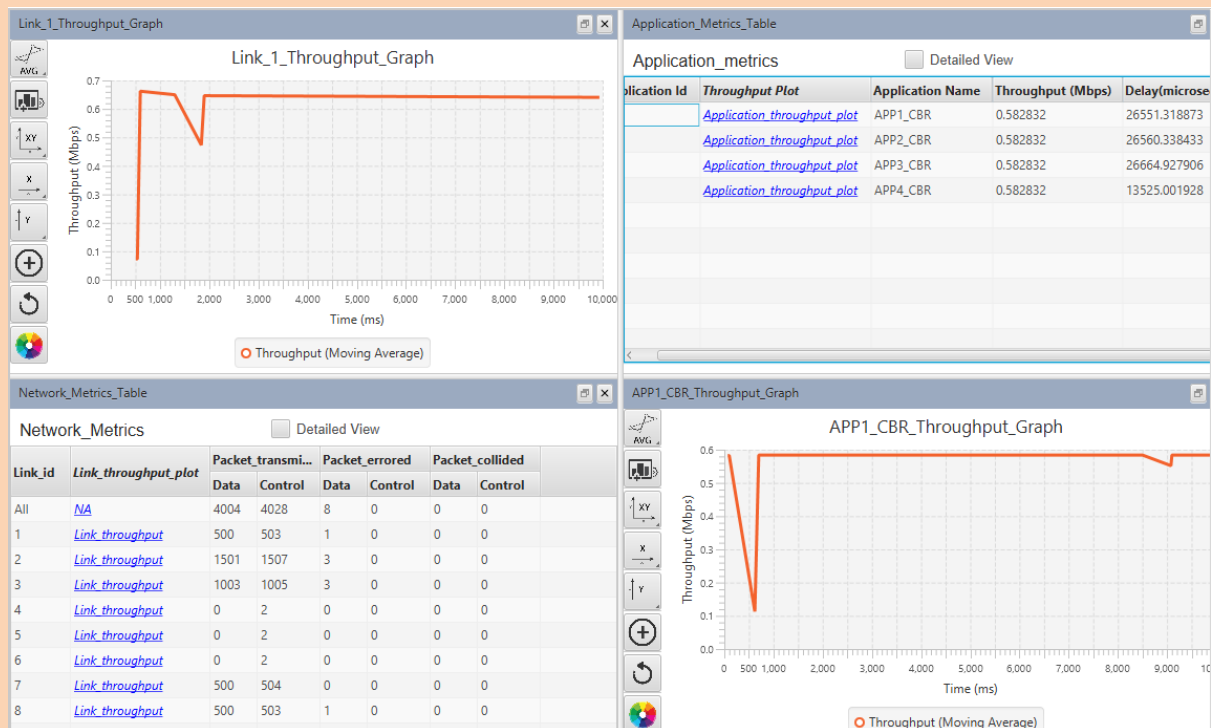
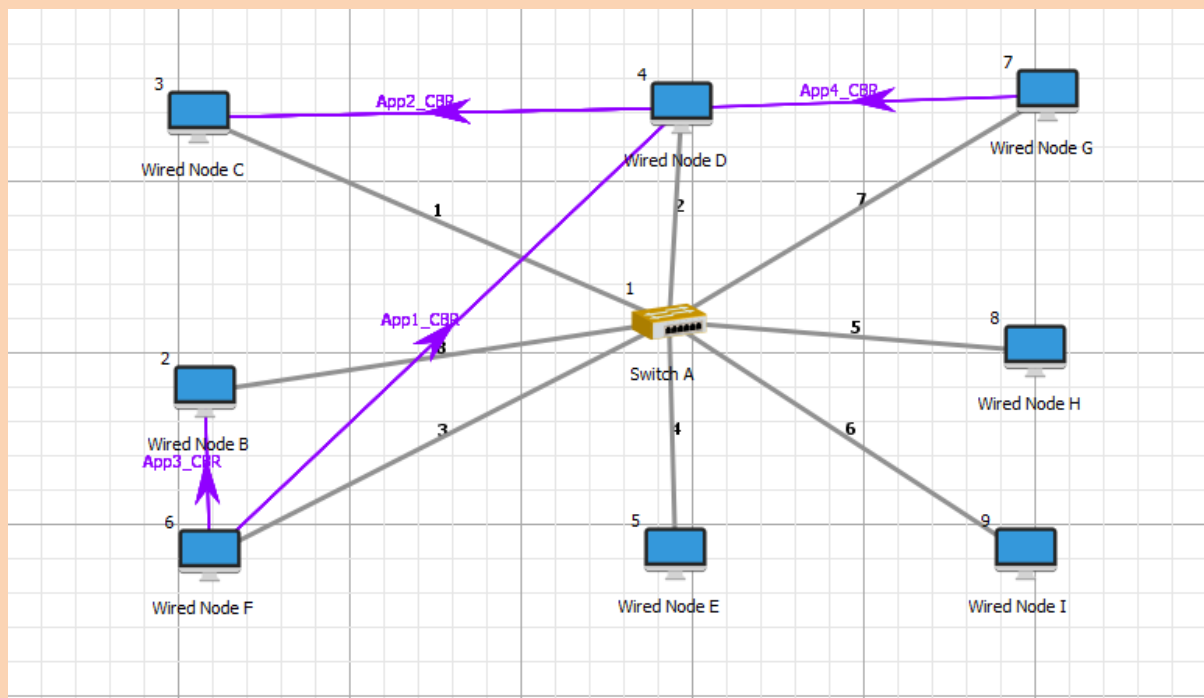
From the previous experiment, it can be inferred that the hub connections have more collision of packets and hence the delay is very high. Also, the structure reduces the throughput, which essentially makes the switch a much efficient system in comparison among the both.

Hub works on a physical layer while the switch works on a data link layer. So, the hub transmits the data to all the destinations and the receivers must decide whether to accept the data or not. Switches on the other hand can control the channel of the message transmission.

Circuit Diagram with SWITCH – 4 Nodes



Circuit Diagram with SWITCH – 8 Nodes



The diagram illustrates a star network topology. A central Hub A is connected to five nodes: Wired Node B (2), Wired Node C (3), Wired Node D (4), and Wired Node E (5). The connections are labeled with '1'. A purple arrow labeled 'App2_CBR' points from Node 4 to Node 2, and a purple arrow labeled 'App1_CBR' points from Node 3 to Node 2.

[illegible]

The diagram illustrates a network topology with a central Hub A and nine peripheral Wired Nodes (B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and another B). The nodes are numbered 2 through 9. All links between the hub and nodes have a cost of 1. Purple arrows represent application traffic paths: App1_CBR from Node I to Node B; App2_CBR from Node D to Node H; App3_CBR from Node G to Node C; and App4_CBR from Node C to Node H.

[illegible]