CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 Conclusion

In this research work the performance analysis of MPEG-4 Traffic in Mobile Ad-hoc Networks has been done on the basis of five parameters. By comparing results on the basis of various performance metrics we have reached to conclusion that when the packet size increases at lower error rate (0.2 and 0.4) for all bandwidths there is a marginal decrease in the packet loss rate and marginal increase in the throughput but when the error rate is higher i.e. (0.6) there is a marginal increase in the packet loss rate and marginal decrease in the throughput.

This is important to decrease the packet loss rate in multimedia transmissions in order to predict the video with greater quality and throughput should be increased because this parameter provides successful delivery of packets to the destination for improving the video quality. It has also been shown that at smaller fragment size the average packet end to end delay is lower and vice-versa. The peak (maximum) delay is lower at smaller fragment size and as the Packet size increases the peak (maximum) delay is higher. The delay should not be higher as much as possible to receive the packets at time to ensure the quality of service in multimedia applications.

The simulation results for average PSNR shows that when REM algorithm is applied with different fragment sizes average PSNR increases and decreases when RED algorithm is applied. The simulation results for fraction of Decodable frames shows that fraction of decodable frames are getting increases when RED algorithm is applied with different fragment sizes and results are same for Drop tail and REM algorithms in which decodable frames are getting lower.

Thus the thesis work presents a novel technique of optimization of the traffic for UDP classes under various constraints of network parameters that may be useful in the analysis of study in multimedia routing in MANET.