

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Effect Category:	improved	minimal resources	high bandwidth	low ER	diffserve	security	reliable
2		connectivity	(power, memory, cycles)	(effective)	(bit or pkt)	(priority enforced)		delivery
3	Knob:							
4	transmission power (high)	+	-					
5	" (low)	-	+					
6	transmission freq. (high)	-		+				
7	" (low)	+		-				
8	unused channel selection	+						
9	packet/fragment size (high - large)			+	-			
10	" (low - small)			-	+			
11	compression (high)		-	+				
12	" (low)		+	-				
13	node movement	+						
14	transport protocol (hi - large window)		-	+				
15	" (low - small window)		+	-				
16	error correction (high)		-	-	+			
17	" (low)		+	+	-			
18	routing algorithm (high - fast update)	+		-				
19	" (low - slow update)	-		+				
20	queueing retention (high - no drops)					-		+
21	" (low - low priority drops)					+		-
22	encryption level (high)		-				+	
23	" (low)		+				-	
24	cluster composition (clusters)	-		+				
25	" (no clusters)	+		-				
26	caching (high - on)	+	-					+
27	" (low - off)	-	+					-
28	soft state degree (high)	-		+				
29	" (low)	+		-				
30	directional rf transmission (high)	-					+	
31	" (low - nondirectional)	+					-	
32	casting specificity (high - uni)			-				
33	" (low - broad/multi)			+				

	I
1	Notes:
2	
3	
4	High power can cause interference in crowded node conditions,
5	reducing effective bandwidth.
6	Medium freq. has best LOS range.
7	
8	May require node coordination; this is a transition rather than a state.
9	Higher effective bandwidth due to lower overhead.
10	
11	Can increase latency.
12	
13	Requires node coordination; may increase interference.
14	Useful only with long, fat pipes; there are other algorithm variations.
15	
16	Will provide higher effective bandwidth in high ER environment.
17	
18	There are other algorithm variations.
19	
20	Reduces reliable delivery of low priority traffic;
21	improves reliability of high priority traffic.
22	
23	
24	Connectivity limited outside of cluster? Easier coordination?
25	
26	Increased latency.
27	
28	
29	Reduces bandwidth by increasing overhead.
30	Must know receiver location; precludes broad/multicast.
31	
32	
33	Useful only if multiple recipients for same data.