```
unsigned int s1;
s=socket(AF INET,SOCK STREAM,0);
ser.sin_family=AF_INET;
ser.sin port=6500;
ser.sin_addr.s_addr=inet_addr("127.0.0.1");
bind(s,(struct sockaddr *) &ser, sizeof(ser));
listen(s,1);
n=sizeof(cli);
sock=accept(s,(struct sockaddr *)&cli, &n);
printf("\nTCP Connection Established.\n");
s1=(unsigned int) time(NULL);
srand(s1);
strcpy(b,"Time Out ");
recv(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
f=atoi(a);
while(1)
for(i=0;i< W;i++)
recv(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
if(strcmp(a,b)==0)
{
break;
}
i=0;
while(i<W)
{
j=rand()%P1;
if(j < P2)
{
send(sock,b,sizeof(b),0);
break;
}
else
{
alpha9(c);
if(c \le f)
{
printf("\nFrame %s Received ",a);
```

```
send(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
}
else
{
break;
C++;
if(c>f)
break;
}
j++;
close(sock);
close(s);
return 0;
}
void alpha9(int z)
int k,i=0,j,g;
k=z;
while(k>0)
{
j++;
k=k/10;
}
g=i;
i--;
while(z>0)
{
k=z%10;
a[i]=k+48;
i--;
z=z/10;
a[g]='\0';
```

Client.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<sys/socket.h>
#include<netinet/in.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<arpa/inet.h>
#define W 5
#define P1 50
#define P2 10
char a[10];
char b[10];
void alpha9(int);
int main()
{
struct sockaddr in ser,cli;
int s,n,sock,i,j,c=1,f;
unsigned int s1;
s=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,0);
ser.sin_family=AF_INET;
ser.sin port=6500;
ser.sin addr.s addr=inet addr("127.0.0.1");
bind(s,(struct sockaddr *) &ser, sizeof(ser));
listen(s,1);
n=sizeof(cli);
sock=accept(s,(struct sockaddr *)&cli, &n);
printf("\nTCP Connection Established.\n");
s1=(unsigned int) time(NULL);
srand(s1);
strcpy(b,"Time Out ");
recv(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
f=atoi(a);
while(1)
for(i=0;i<W;i++)
```

```
recv(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
if(strcmp(a,b)==0)
{
break;
}
i=0;
while(i<W)
j=rand()%P1;
if(j < P2)
send(sock,b,sizeof(b),0);
break;
}
else
alpha9(c);
if(c \le f)
printf("\nFrame %s Received ",a);
send(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
}
else
break;
}
C++;
if(c>f)
break;
j++;
close(sock);
close(s);
return 0;
}
```

```
void alpha9(int z)
{
  int k,i=0,j,g;
  k=z;
  while(k>0)
{
  i++;
  k=k/10;
}
  g=i;
  i--;
  while(z>0)
{
  k=z%10;
  a[i]=k+48;
  i--;
  z=z/10;
}
  a[g]='\0';
}
```

3. Selective repeat ARQ

Reciver.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<sys/socket.h>
#include<netinet/in.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<arpa/inet.h>
#define W 5
#define P1 50
#define P2 10
char a[10];
char b[10];
void alpha9(int);
void alp(int);
int main()
{
struct sockaddr in ser,cli;
int s,n,sock,i,j,c=1,f;
unsigned int s1;
s=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,0);
ser.sin_family=AF_INET;
ser.sin port=6500;
ser.sin addr.s addr=inet addr("127.0.0.1");
bind(s,(struct sockaddr *) &ser, sizeof(ser));
listen(s,1);
n=sizeof(cli);
sock=accept(s,(struct sockaddr *)&cli, &n);
printf("\nTCP Connection Established.\n");
s1=(unsigned int) time(NULL);
srand(s1);
strcpy(b,"Time Out ");
recv(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
f=atoi(a);
while(1)
for(i=0;i<W;i++)
```

```
recv(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
if(strcmp(a,b)==0)
{
break;
}
i=0;
while(i<W)
{
L:
j=rand()%P1;
if(j < P2)
{
alp(c);
send(sock,b,sizeof(b),0);
goto L;
}
else
{
alpha9(c);
if(c \le f)
printf("\nFrame %s Received ",a);
send(sock,a,sizeof(a),0);
}
else
break;
C++;
if(c>f)
break;
j++;
close(sock);
close(s);
```

```
return 0;
}
void alpha9(int z)
int k,i=0,j,g;
k=z;
while(k>0)
{
j++;
k=k/10;
}
g=i;
i--;
while(z>0)
{
k=z%10;
a[i]=k+48;
i--;
z=z/10;
}
a[g]='\0';
void alp(int z)
{
int k,i=1,j,g;
k=z;
b[0]='N';
while(k>0)
{
j++;
k=k/10;
}
g=i;
i--;
while(z>0)
{
k=z%10;
b[i]=k+48;
i--;
z=z/10;
```

```
b[g]='\0';
Client.c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<sys/socket.h>
#include<netinet/in.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#define W 5
char a[10];
char b[10];
void alpha9(int);
int con();
int main()
int s,f,wl,c=1,x,i=0,j,n,p=0,e=0;
struct sockaddr_in ser;
s=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,0);
ser.sin family=AF INET;
ser.sin port=6500;
ser.sin addr.s addr=inet addr("127.0.0.1");
connect(s,(struct sockaddr *) &ser, sizeof(ser));
printf("\nTCP Connection Established.\n");
printf("\nEnter the number of Frames: ");
scanf("%d",&f);
alpha9(f);
send(s,a,sizeof(a),0);
strcpy(b,"Time Out ");
while(1)
for(i=0;i<W;i++)
alpha9(c);
send(s,a,sizeof(a),0);
```

```
if(c \le f)
printf("\nFrame %d Sent",c);
C++;
}
i=0;
wl=W;
while(i<W)
{
recv(s,a,sizeof(a),0);
p=atoi(a);
if(a[0]=='N')
{
e=con();
if(e<f)
printf("\nNAK %d",e);
printf("\nFrame %d sent",e);
i--;
}
}
else
if(p \le f)
printf("\nFrame %s Acknowledged",a);
wl--;
}
else
{
break;
if(p>f)
break;
j++;
```

```
if(wl==0 \&\& c>f)
send(s,b,sizeof(b),0);
break;
else
{
c=c-wl;
wI=W;
close(s);
return 0;
void alpha9(int z)
int k,i=0,j,g;
k=z;
while(k>0)
{
į++;
k=k/10;
}
g=i;
i--;
while(z>0)
{
k=z%10;
a[i]=k+48;
i--;
z=z/10;
}
a[g]='\0';
int con()
{
char k[9];
int i=1;
while(a[i]!='\0')
{
```

```
k[i-1]=a[i];
i++;
}
k[i-1]='\0';
i=atoi(k);
return i;
}
```

Experiment 6

Implement and simulate algorithm for Distance Vector Routing protocol

Aim: To implement and simulate algorithm for Distance vector routing protocol

Description:

This algorithm is iterative, and distributed. Each node receives information from its directly attached neighbors, performs some calculations and results to its neighboring nodes. This process of updating the information goes on until there is no exchange of information between neighbors.

Algorithm:

(adapted from Computer Networking – A top down approach by Kurose and Rose)

Bellman Ford algoithm is applied.

Let dx(y) be the cost of the least cost path from node x to node y. Then Bellman Ford equation states that

$$dx(y) = min\{ c(x,v) + dv(y) \}$$

٧

where v is a neighbour of node x. dv(y) is the cost of the least cost path from v to y. c(x,v) is the cost

from x to neighbour v. The least cost path has a value equal to minimum of c(x,v) + dv(y) over all its

neighbours v. The solution of Bellman Ford equation provides entries in node x's forwarding table.

Distance vector (DV) algorithm

At each node x

Initialization:

for all destinations y in N:

 $Dx(y) = c(x,y) /* if y is not a neighbour of x, then <math>c(x,y) = \infty */$

for each neighbour w, send distance vector $Dx = \{ Dx(y): y \text{ in } N \}$ to w loop: for each y in N: $Dx(y) = min \{ c(x,v) + Dv(y) \}$