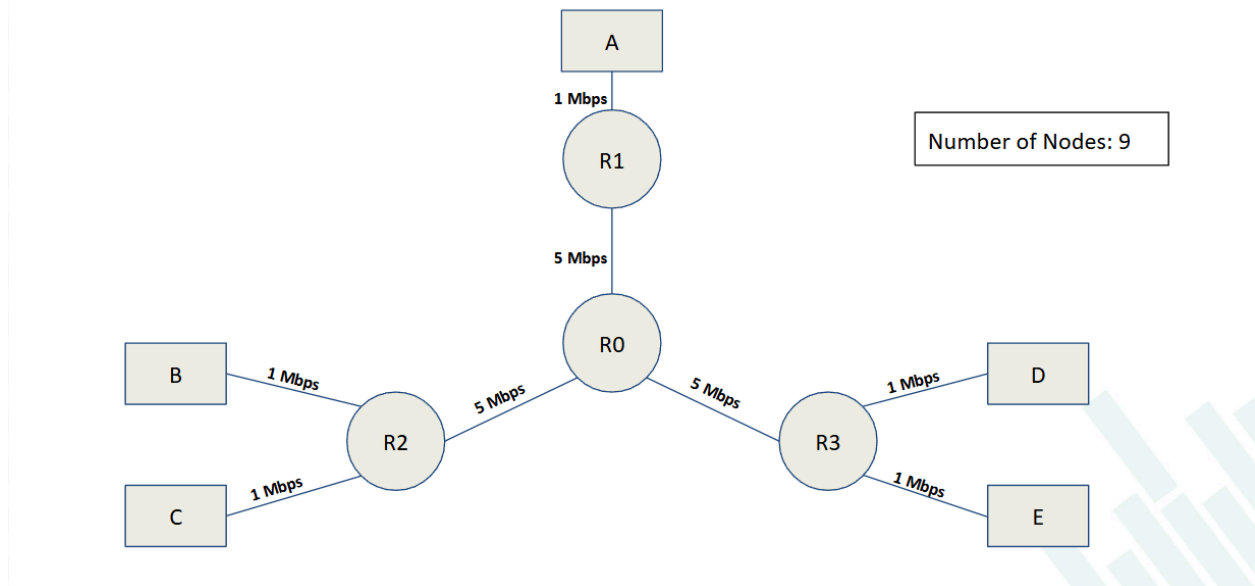


### Assignment-4

#### NS3 Based Simulation of a Computer Network

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#### Topology



#### Traffic matrix with source and destination workstations:

Source \ Destination	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	124	95	56	57
B	83	0	30	17	55
C	78	144	0	84	60
D	59	33	46	0	133
E	23	14	148	44	0

## Complete Routing Table for All Routers and Workstations

Source \ Destination	A	B	C	D	E	R0	R1	R2	R3
<b>A</b>	-	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	-	R1	R1
<b>B</b>	R2	-	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	-	R2
<b>C</b>	R2	R2	-	R2	R2	R2	R2	-	R2
<b>D</b>	R3	R3	R3	-	R3	R3	R3	R3	-
<b>E</b>	R3	R3	R3	R3	-	R3	R3	R3	-
<b>R0</b>	R1	R2	R2	R3	R3	-	R1	R2	R3
<b>R1</b>	A	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	-	R0	R0
<b>R2</b>	R0	B	C	R0	R0	R0	R0	-	R0
<b>R3</b>	R0	R0	R0	D	E	R0	R0	R0	-

### Explanation:

- For **workstation A**:
  - To reach **B, C, D, E** or any other router, it forwards traffic to **R1** as its next hop.
- For **workstation B**:
  - It forwards traffic to **R2** as its next hop to reach any other node.
- For **workstation C**:
  - It follows the same logic as **B**. Traffic to any other node is sent to **R2**.
- For **workstations D and E**:
  - They forward traffic to **R3** to reach any other node.
- For **router R0**:
  - It chooses **R1** to reach **A**, **R2** to reach **B** and **C**, and **R3** to reach **D** and **E**.
- For **router R1**:
  - Since **R1** is directly connected to **A**, it sends traffic directly to **A**. For other nodes, it forwards packets to **R0**.

- For **router R2**:
  - **R2** forwards traffic to **R0** to reach **A**, **D**, **E**, and other routers, while directly sending packets to **B** and **C** (as it is directly connected).
- For **router R3**:
  - **R3** forwards traffic to **R0** for all other nodes except **D** and **E**, which are directly connected.

This table uses the shortest path based on the link costs shown in your topology (1 Mbps or 5 Mbps links).

### Link Capacity Table:

Link	Capacity (Mbps)
A — R1	1 Mbps
B — R2	1 Mbps
C — R2	1 Mbps
D — R3	1 Mbps
E — R3	1 Mbps
R1 — R0	5 Mbps
R2 — R0	5 Mbps
R3 — R0	5 Mbps

### Explanation:

- **Workstations A, B, C, D, and E** are each connected to their respective routers (**R1**, **R2**, **R3**, **R3**) with a 1 Mbps link.
- **Routers R1, R2, and R3** are connected to the central router **R0** with 5 Mbps links.

This table outlines all the direct connections and their associated bandwidth capacity in your network.

### **Inducing Error and Giving Queue Length for Queueing Time**

This Header File has been imported for giving packet loss error

```
#include "ns3/error-model.h"
```

Error model objects have been created namely errorModel1 and errorModel2. 'errorModel1' object has been given an error rate of 0.075% and 'errorModel2' has been given an error rate of 0.8%. Then, each device in every NetContainerDevice object has been assigned to one of the two error models simulating packet loss.

```
//Assigning Error Models
Ptr<RateErrorModel> errorModel1 = CreateObject<RateErrorModel>();
errorModel->SetAttribute("ErrorRate", DoubleValue(0.00075));
Ptr<RateErrorModel> errorModel2 = CreateObject<RateErrorModel>();
errorModel->SetAttribute("ErrorRate", DoubleValue(0.0008));

devicesAR1.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesAR1.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesR1A.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesR1A.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesR1R0.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesR1R0.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesR2R0.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesR2R0.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesR3R0.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesR3R0.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesBR2.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesBR2.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesCR2.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesCR2.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesDR3.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel1));
devicesDR3.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesER3.Get(0)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
devicesER3.Get(1)->SetAttribute("ReceiveErrorModel", PointerValue(errorModel2));
```

Queue Length has been specified in the pointer to pointer object that we have created and here the packet queue length is 50 packets.

```
p2p.SetQueue("ns3::DropTailQueue<Packet>", "MaxSize", QueueSizeValue(QueueSize("50p")));
```

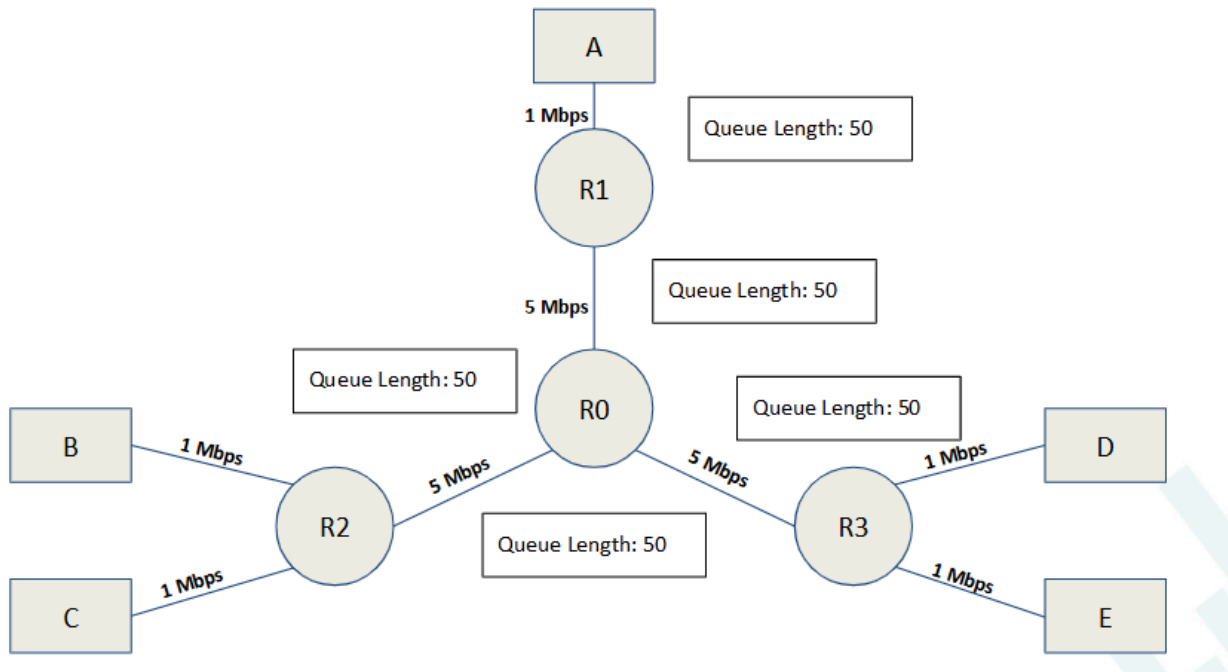
**End-to-End one way delay matrix:**Unit : **milliseconds**

Source \ Destination	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	8.9152	8.9152	8.9152	8.9152
B	8.9152	0	6.096	8.9152	8.9152
C	8.9152	6.096	0	8.9152	8.9152
D	8.9152	8.9152	8.9152	0	6.096
E	8.9152	8.9152	8.9152	6.096	0

(Delay in **ms**)**Packet Drops in the form of source/Destination matrix:**

Source \ Destination	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	3.7076	2.8405	1.6744	1.7043
B	2.4817	0	0.4482	0.5083	1.6445
C	2.3322	2.15136	0	2.5116	1.794
D	1.7641	0.9867	1.3754	0	1.98702
E	0.6877	0.4186	4.4252	0.65736	0

## Queue Length at each of the outgoing links in the router



The Max Queue Length is 50 and is the same for each of the outgoing links as defined in the code. If Queue Length increases to more than 50 packet gets dropped otherwise it remains in queue.

The code for defining Queue Length is:

```
p2p.SetQueue("ns3::DropTailQueue<Packet>", "MaxSize", QueueSizeValue(QueueSize("50p")));
```

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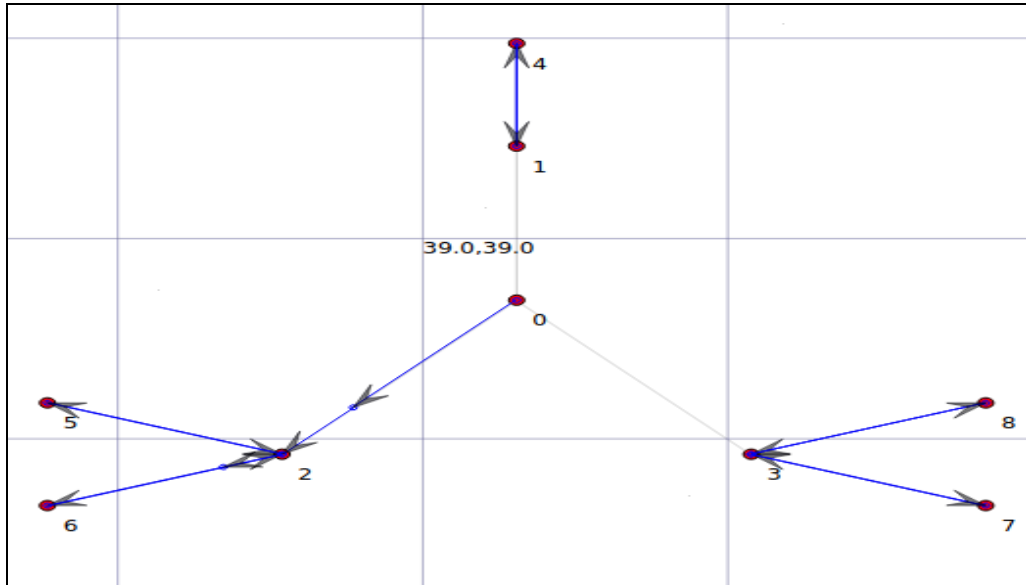
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.00000	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0000) [reassembled in #2]
2	0.01551	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	UDP	54	49151 → 8101 len=2048
3	0.016880	10.1.7.1	10.1.4.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0000) [reassembled in #4]
4	0.02356	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	UDP	54	49154 → 8102 len=2048
5	0.033690	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0000) [reassembled in #6]
6	0.049966	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	UDP	54	49155 → 8103 len=2048
7	0.050400	10.1.7.1	10.1.6.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0000) [reassembled in #8]
8	0.066780	10.1.7.1	10.1.6.1	UDP	54	49156 → 8104 len=2048
9	0.067200	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0001) [reassembled in #10]
10	0.083558	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	UDP	54	49153 → 8101 len=2048
11	0.084400	10.1.7.1	10.1.4.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0001) [reassembled in #12]
12	0.100388	10.1.7.1	10.1.4.1	UDP	54	49154 → 8102 len=2048
13	0.100900	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0001) [reassembled in #14]
14	0.117168	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	UDP	54	49155 → 8103 len=2048
15	0.117680	10.1.7.1	10.1.6.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0001) [reassembled in #16]
16	0.133968	10.1.7.1	10.1.6.1	UDP	54	49156 → 8104 len=2048
17	0.134400	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0002) [reassembled in #19]
18	0.152904	10.1.7.1	10.1.7.1	IPv4	54	49154 → 8102 len=2048 [offset=2024, ID=0001]
19	0.156768	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	UDP	54	49153 → 8101 len=2048
20	0.157200	10.1.7.1	10.1.4.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0002) [reassembled in #21]
21	0.167568	10.1.7.1	10.1.4.1	UDP	54	49154 → 8102 len=2048
22	0.168000	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0002) [reassembled in #23]
23	0.184388	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	UDP	54	49155 → 8103 len=2048
24	0.184800	10.1.7.1	10.1.6.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0002) [reassembled in #25]
25	0.201568	10.1.7.1	10.1.6.1	UDP	54	49156 → 8104 len=2048
26	0.201680	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0003) [reassembled in #29]
27	0.204912	10.1.7.1	10.1.7.1	IPv4	54	49154 → 8102 len=2048 [offset=2024, ID=0002]
28	0.206294	10.1.4.1	10.1.7.1	IPv4	54	49153 → 8101 len=2048
29	0.217986	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	UDP	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0003) [reassembled in #31]
30	0.218400	10.1.7.1	10.1.4.1	IPv4	54	49154 → 8102 len=2048
31	0.234768	10.1.7.1	10.1.4.1	UDP	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0003) [reassembled in #33]
32	0.252200	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	IPv4	54	49155 → 8103 len=2048
33	0.251568	10.1.7.1	10.1.5.1	UDP	54	49156 → 8104 len=2048
34	0.252000	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0003) [reassembled in #35]
35	0.268388	10.1.7.1	10.1.6.1	UDP	54	49155 → 8104 len=2048
36	0.268800	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	IPv4	2046	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, offset=0, ID=0004) [reassembled in #37]
37	0.265168	10.1.7.1	10.1.1.1	UDP	54	49153 → 8101 len=2048

Frame 1: 2046 bytes on

MTU can be changed by changing the numerical values in below code

```
for(uint32_t i=0; i<devices.size();i++){
Ptr<NetDevice> device1 = devices[i].Get(0);
Ptr<NetDevice> device2 = devices[i].Get(1);
Ptr<PointToPointNetDevice> p2pDevice1 = DynamicCast<PointToPointNetDevice>(device1);
p2pDevice1->SetMtu(2048);
Ptr<PointToPointNetDevice> p2pDevice2 = DynamicCast<PointToPointNetDevice>(device2);
p2pDevice2->SetMtu(2048);
}
```

**The packets can be traced using the NetAnim Simulator in NS3.**



The Blue arrows in this image represent the packages travelling on the network. The Nodes representation is the same as the topology in the beginning for easier understanding of this. The packets are travelling from source to destination nodes (workstations) through the routers.

### Information On Nodes

