

Computer Network Laboratory (BCS502)

Experiment 1:

Implement three nodes point – to – point network with duplex links between them. Set the queue size, vary the bandwidth and find the number of packets dropped.

Step1: Open text editor, type the below program and save with extension .tcl (**prog1.tcl**)

```
set ns [new Simulator]
set nf [open prog1.nam w]
$ns namtrace-all $nf
set nd [open prog1.tr w]
$ns trace-all $nd

proc finish { } {
    global ns nf nd
    $ns flush-trace
    close $nf
    close $nd
    exec nam prog1.nam &
    exit 0
}

set n0 [$ns node]
set n1 [$ns node]
set n2 [$ns node]

$ns duplex-link $n0 $n1 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n1 $n2 512kb 10ms DropTail
$ns queue-limit $n1 $n2 10

set udp0 [new Agent/UDP]
$ns attach-agent $n0 $udp0
set cbr0 [new Application/Traffic/CBR]
$cbr0 set packetSize_ 500
$cbr0 set interval_ 0.005
$cbr0 attach-agent $udp0
set sink [new Agent/Null]
$ns attach-agent $n2 $sink
$ns connect $udp0 $sink
```

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```
$ns at 0.2 "$cbr0 start"
$ns at 4.5 "$cbr0 stop"
$ns at 5.0 "finish"
$ns run
```

Step2: Open text editor, type the below program and save with extension .awk (**prog1.awk**)

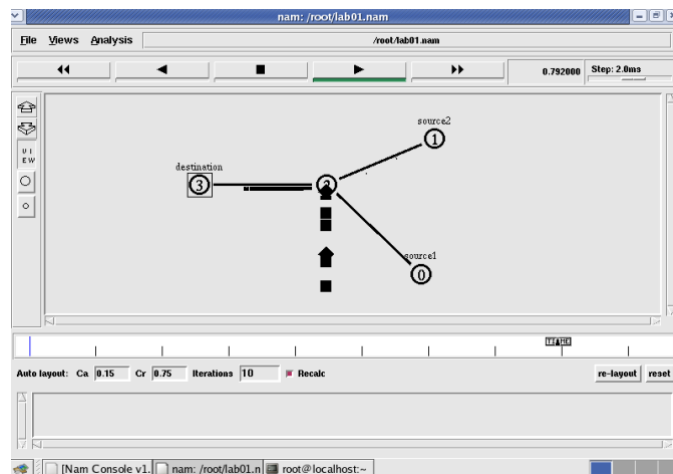
```
BEGIN {
    dcount = 0;
    rcount = 0;
}
{
    event = $1;
    if(event == "d")
    {
        dcount++;
    }
    if(event == "r")
    {
        rcount++;
    }
}
END {
    printf("The no.of packets dropped : %d\n ",dcount);
    printf("The no.of packets recieved : %d\n ",rcount);
}
```

Step3: Run the simulation program

```
[root@localhost~]# ns prog1.tcl
```

(Here “ns” indicates network simulator. We get the topology shown in the snapshot.)

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Step 4: Now press the play button in the simulation window and the simulation will begin.

Step 5: After simulation is completed run **awk file** to see the output ,

```
[root@localhost~]# awk -f prog1.awk prog1.tr
```

Number of packets dropped = 16

Step 6: To see the trace file contents open the file as ,

```
[root@localhost~]# vi prog1.tr
```

| Time | Source | Destination | Status |
|---------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 0.1 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.1 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.10108 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.10108 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.10108 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.105 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.105 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.10608 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.10608 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.10608 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11108 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11108 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11108 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.115 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.115 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11608 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11608 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.11608 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |
| 0.12 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.12 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.12108 | 0 | 2 | cbr 500 |
| 0.12108 | 2 | 3 | cbr 500 |

Experiment 2:

Implement transmission of ping messages/trace route over a network topology consisting of 6 nodes and find the number of packets dropped due to congestion.

Step1: Open text editor, type the below program and save with extension.tcl (**prog3.tcl**)

```
set ns [new Simulator]
set nf [open prog3.nam w]
$ns namtrace-all $nf
set nd [open prog3.tr w]
$ns trace-all $nd

proc finish {} {
    global ns nf nd
    $ns flush-trace
    close $nf
    close $nd
    exec nam prog4.nam &
    exit 0
}

set n0 [$ns node]
set n1 [$ns node]
set n2 [$ns node]
set n3 [$ns node]
set n4 [$ns node]
set n5 [$ns node]
set n6 [$ns node]

$ns duplex-link $n1 $n0 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n2 $n0 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n3 $n0 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n4 $n0 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n5 $n0 1Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n6 $n0 1Mb 10ms DropTail
```

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```
Agent/Ping instproc recv {from rtt} {  
  $self instvar node_  
  puts "node [$node_ id] recieved ping answer from \  
  $from with round-trip-time $rtt ms."  
}
```

```
set p1 [new Agent/Ping]  
set p2 [new Agent/Ping]  
set p3 [new Agent/Ping]  
set p4 [new Agent/Ping]  
set p5 [new Agent/Ping]  
set p6 [new Agent/Ping]
```

```
$ns attach-agent $n1 $p1  
$ns attach-agent $n2 $p2  
$ns attach-agent $n3 $p3  
$ns attach-agent $n4 $p4  
$ns attach-agent $n5 $p5  
$ns attach-agent $n6 $p6
```

```
$ns queue-limit $n0 $n4 3  
$ns queue-limit $n0 $n5 2  
$ns queue-limit $n0 $n6 2
```

```
$ns connect $p1 $p4  
$ns connect $p2 $p5  
$ns connect $p3 $p6
```

```
$ns at 0.2 "$p1 send"  
$ns at 0.4 "$p2 send"  
$ns at 0.6 "$p3 send"  
$ns at 1.0 "$p4 send"  
$ns at 1.2 "$p5 send"  
$ns at 1.4 "$p6 send"  
$ns at 2.0 "finish"  
$ns run
```

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Step2: Open text editor, type the below program and save with extension .awk (**prog3.awk**)

```
BEGIN {  
count=0;  
}  
{  
event=$1;  
if(event=="d")  
{  
count++;  
}  
}  
END {  
printf("No of packets dropped : %d\n",count);  
}
```

Step3: Run the simulation program

[root@localhost~]# ns prog3.tcl

(Here “ns” indicates network simulator. We get the topology shown in the snapshot.)

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Step 5: After simulation is completed run **awk** file to see the output ,

```
[root@localhost~]# awk -f prog3.awk prog3.tr
```

Step 6: To see the trace file contents open the file as ,

```
[root@localhost~]# vi prog3.tr
```



Experiment 3:

Implement an Ethernet LAN using n nodes and set multiple traffic nodes and plot congestion window for different source / destination.

Step1: Open text editor, type the below program and save with extension .tcl (**prog5.tcl**)

```
set ns [new Simulator]
set nf [open prog5.nam w]
$ns namtrace-all $nf
set nd [open prog5.tr w]
$ns trace-all $nd
```

```
$ns color 1 Blue
$ns color 2 Red
proc finish { } {
    global ns nf nd
    $ns flush-trace
    close $nf
    close $nd
    exec nam prog5.nam &
    exit 0
}
```

```
set n0 [$ns node]
set n1 [$ns node]
set n2 [$ns node]
set n3 [$ns node]
set n4 [$ns node]
set n5 [$ns node]
set n6 [$ns node]
set n7 [$ns node]
set n8 [$ns node]
```

```
$n7 shape box
$n7 color Blue
$n8 shape hexagon
$n8 color Red
```

```
$ns duplex-link $n1 $n0 2Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n2 $n0 2Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n0 $n3 1Mb 20ms DropTail
```

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```
$ns make-lan "$n3 $n4 $n5 $n6 $n7 $n8" 512Kb 40ms LL Queue/DropTail Mac/802_3
```

```
$ns duplex-link-op $n1 $n0 orient right-down
```

```
$ns duplex-link-op $n2 $n0 orient right-up
```

```
$ns duplex-link-op $n0 $n3 orient right
```

```
$ns queue-limit $n0 $n3 20
```

```
set tcp1 [new Agent/TCP/Vegas]
```

```
$ns attach-agent $n1 $tcp1
```

```
set sink1 [new Agent/TCPSink]
```

```
$ns attach-agent $n7 $sink1
```

```
$ns connect $tcp1 $sink1
```

```
$tcp1 set class_ 1
```

```
$tcp1 set packetSize_ 55
```

```
set ftp1 [new Application/FTP]
```

```
$ftp1 attach-agent $tcp1
```

```
set tfile [open cwnd.tr w]
```

```
$tcp1 attach $tfile
```

```
$tcp1 trace cwnd_
```

```
set tcp2 [new Agent/TCP/Reno]
```

```
$ns attach-agent $n2 $tcp2
```

```
set sink2 [new Agent/TCPSink]
```

```
$ns attach-agent $n8 $sink2
```

```
$ns connect $tcp2 $sink2
```

```
$tcp2 set class_ 2
```

```
$tcp2 set packetSize_ 55
```

```
set ftp2 [new Application/FTP]
```

```
$ftp2 attach-agent $tcp2
```

```
set tfile2 [open cwnd2.tr w]
```

```
$tcp2 attach $tfile2
```

```
$tcp2 trace cwnd_
```

```
$ns at 0.5 "$ftp1 start"
```

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\$ns at 1.0 "\$ftp2 start"

\$ns at 5.0 "\$ftp2 stop"

\$ns at 5.0 "\$ftp1 stop"

\$ns at 5.5 "finish"

\$ns run

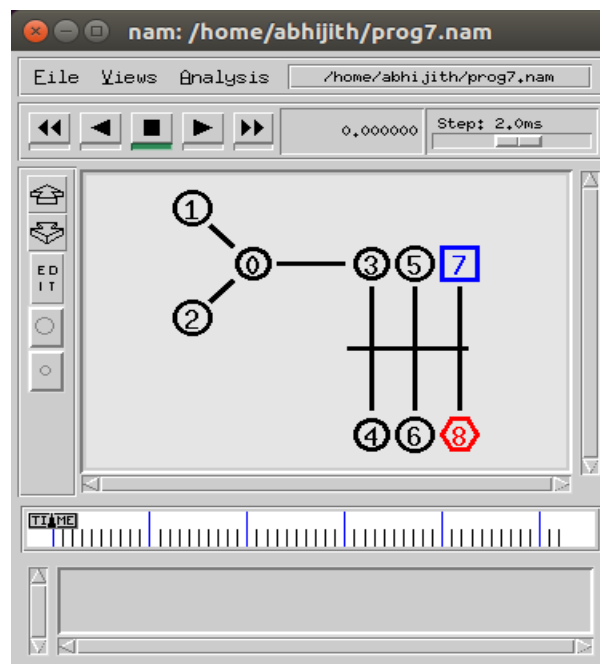
Step2: Open text editor, type the below program and save with extension .awk (**prog5.awk**)

```
BEGIN {  
}  
{  
if($6=="cwnd_") {  
printf("%f\t%f\n",$1,$7);  
}  
}  
END {  
}
```

Step3: Run the simulation program

[root@localhost~]# ns prog5.tcl

(Here “ns” indicates network simulator. We get the topology shown in the snapshot.)



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Step 4: Now press the play button in the simulation window and the simulation will begins.

Step 5: After simulation is completed run **awk** file and generate the graph ,

```
[root@localhost~]# awk -f prog5.awk cwnd.tr > a1
```

```
[root@localhost~]# awk -f prog5.awk cwnd2.tr > a2
```

```
[root@localhost~]# xgraph a1 a2
```

Step 6: To see the trace file contents open the file as ,

```
[root@localhost~]# vi prog5.tr
```

