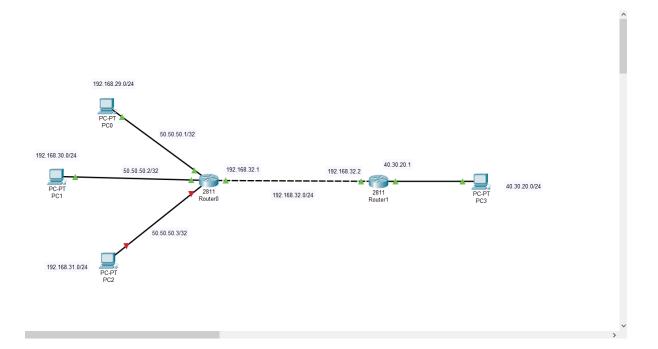
CN_LAB_4_Assignment CE_055

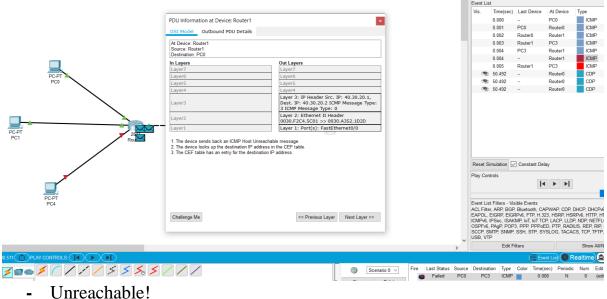
Aim:- Network address translation and implementation of dijkstra algorithm to find shortest path between routers.

1. NAT network1:-

- Network Address Translation (NAT) is a process in which one or more local IP addresses are translated into one or more Global IP addresses and vice versa in order to provide Internet access to the local hosts.
- Generally, the border router is configured for NAT i.e the router which has one interface in local (inside) network and one interface in the global (outside) network. When a packet traverses outside the local (inside) network, then NAT converts that local (private) IP address to a global (public) IP address. When a packet enters the local network, the global (public) IP address is converted to a local (private) IP address.



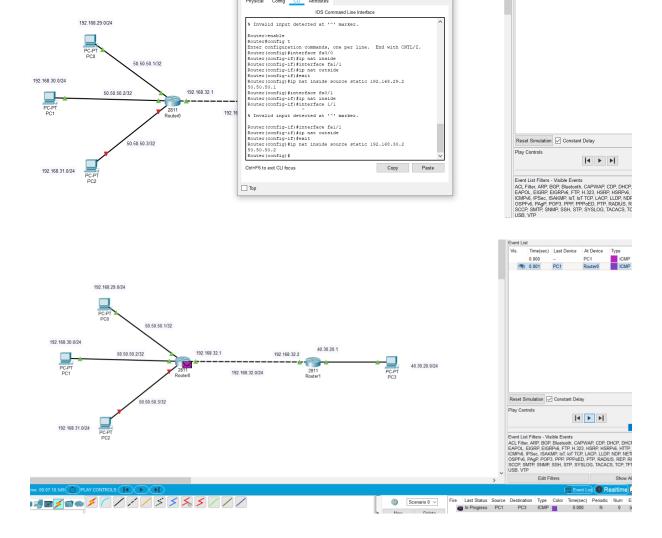
- Error while message transfer.

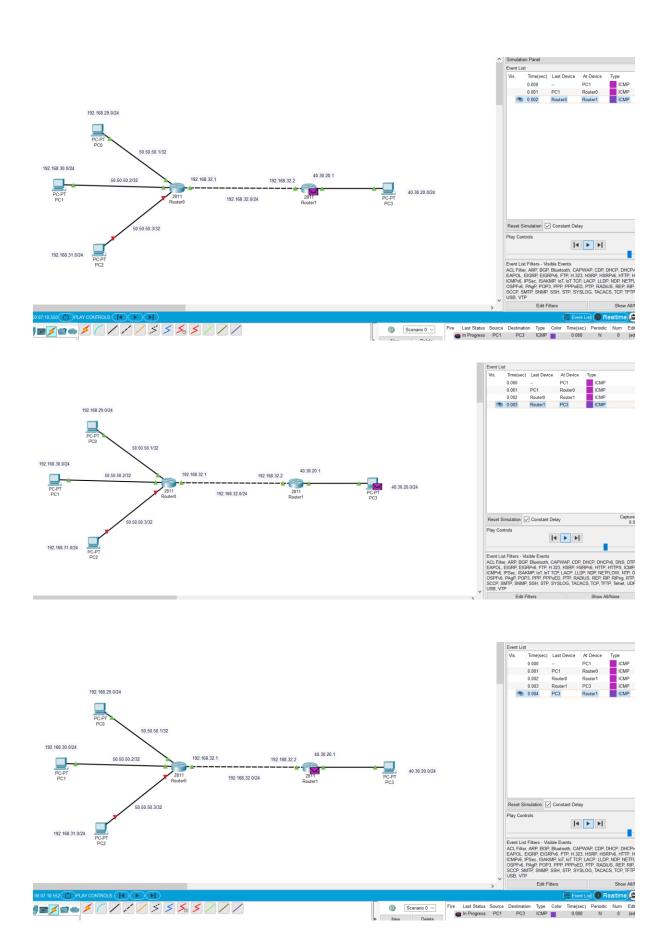


Event List

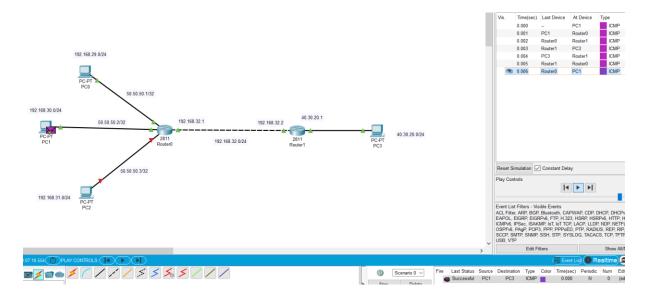
Time(sec) Last Device At Device Type

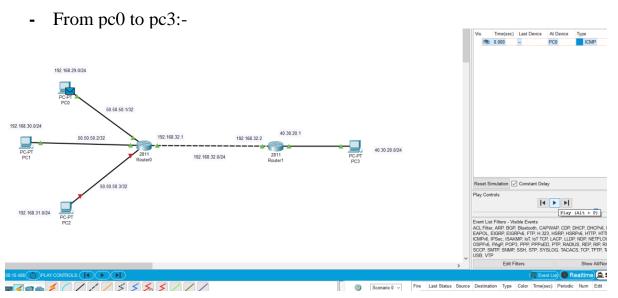
- Commands for solution and network translation:-

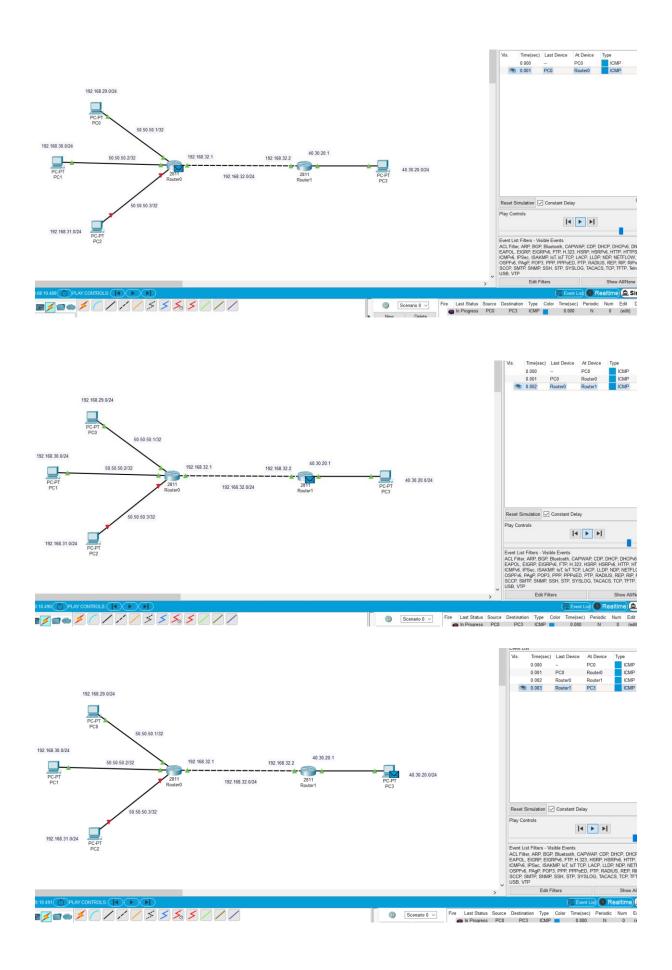


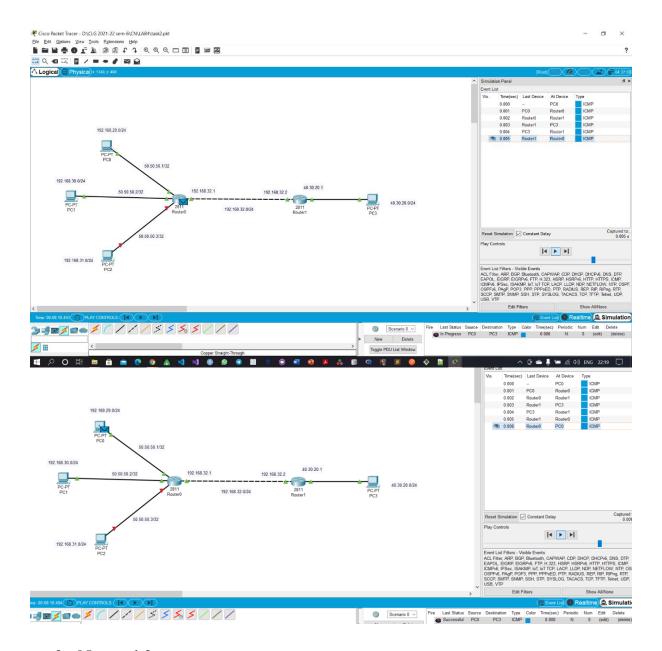






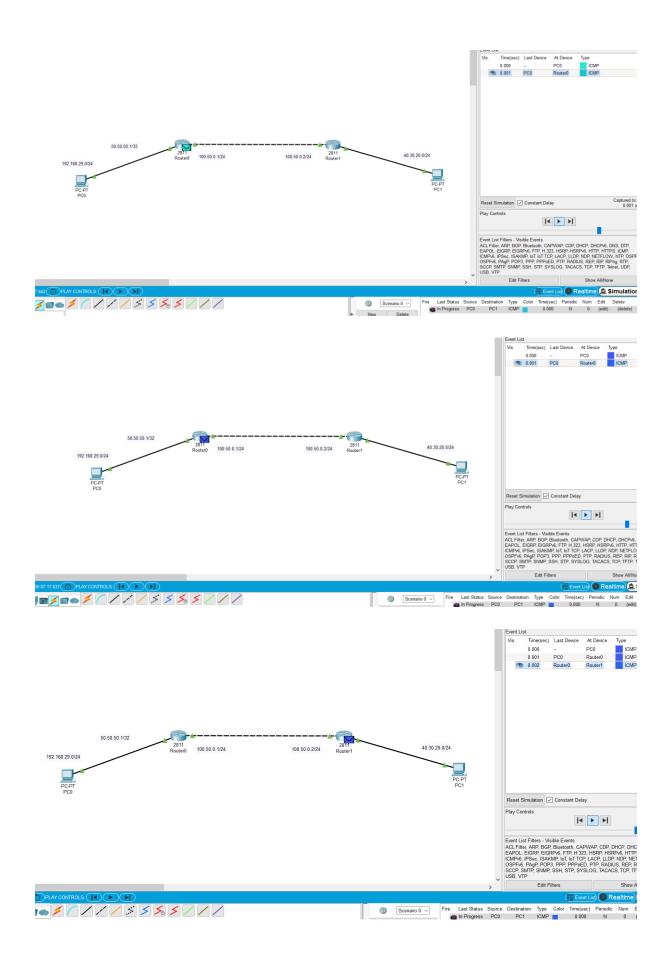


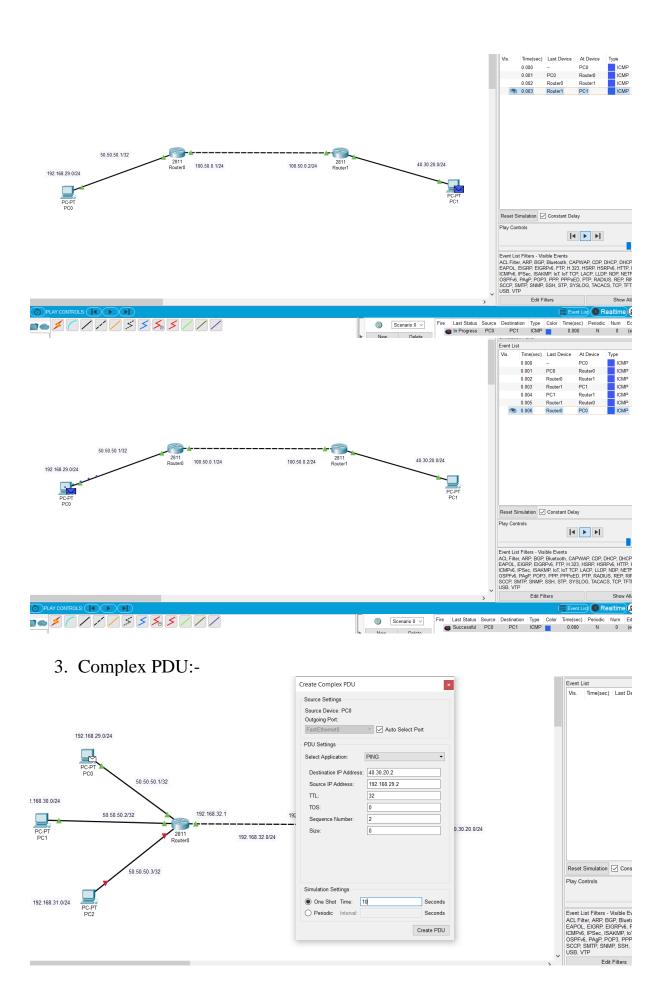


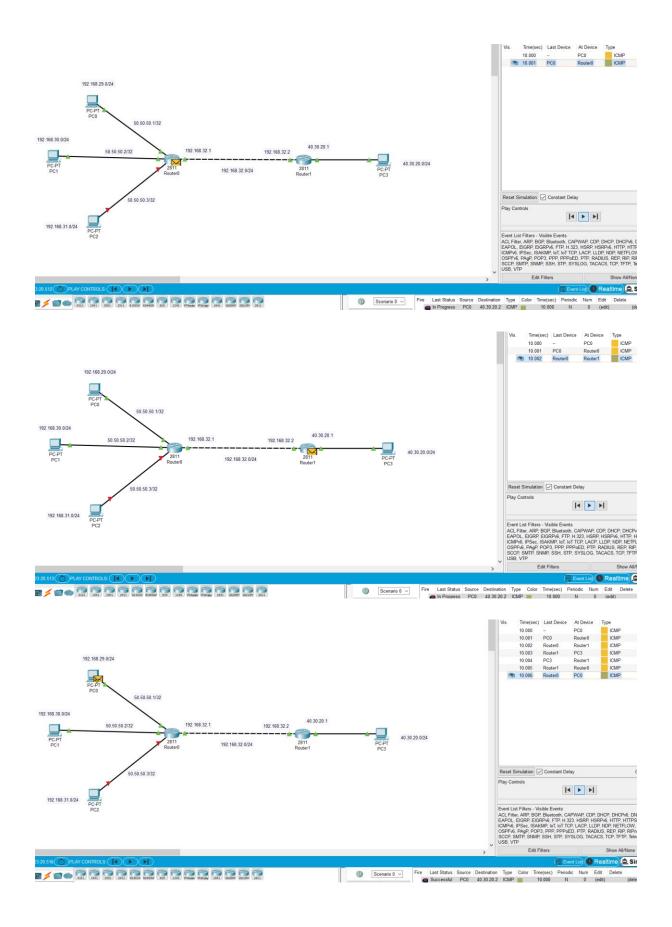


2. Network2:-









4. Dijkstra Algorithm:-

Code:-

```
Author : Dhruv B kakadiya
class Graph:
   def min_distance(self, dist, queue):
        minimum = float("Inf")
       min_index = -1
        for i in range(len(dist)):
            if ((dist[i] < minimum) and (i in queue)):</pre>
                minimum = dist[i]
                min index = i
        return min_index
    # print path from source to all node reccursively
    def printPath(self, parent, j):
        if (parent[j] == -1):
            print(j)
            return
        self.printPath(parent, parent[j])
        print(j)
    # for printing solution for shortest path
    def printSolution(self, dist, parent):
       src = self.src
        print("Vertex \t\t\nSrc -
> Des\tDistance\tNext Hop\tPath\t\tTotal Hops")
        for i in range(1, len(dist)):
            print("\n%d --> %d \t%d\t" % (src, i, dist[i]), end = "")
            if(dist[i] != float('inf')):
                temp_path = []
                temp_path_string = ""
                currentNode = i
                hop_count = 0
                while(currentNode != src and currentNode >= 0 ):
                    hop_count += 1
                    temp_path.insert(0, currentNode)
                    temp_path_string = str(currentNode) + " -
>" + temp_path_string
                    currentNode = parent[currentNode]
                if(i == src):
                    temp_path.insert(0, src)
                temp_path_string = str(src) + "->" + temp_path_string
                temp_path_string = temp_path_string[ : -2]
```

```
print(f"Next Hop:{temp_path[0]}\t\t", temp_path_string, "\t\tT
otal_Hops: ", hop_count)
    def dijkstra(self, graph, src):
        self.src = src
        row = len(graph)
        col = len(graph[0])
        dist = [float("Inf")] * row
        parent = [-1] * row
        dist[src] = 0
        queue = []
        for i in range(row):
            queue.append(i)
        while (queue):
            u = self.min distance(dist, queue)
            queue.remove(u)
            for i in range(col):
                if ((graph[u][i]) and (i in queue)):
                    if (dist[u] + graph[u][i] < dist[i]):</pre>
                        dist[i] = dist[u] + graph[u][i]
                        parent[i] = u
        self.printSolution(dist,parent)
g= Graph()
graph = [[0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 0],
        [4, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 11, 0],
        [0, 8, 0, 7, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2],
        [0, 0, 7, 0, 9, 14, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 4, 14, 10, 0, 2, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 6],
        [8, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 7],
        [0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 6, 7, 0]
# Print the solution
src = int(input("Enter the source node :"))
g.dijkstra(graph,src)
```

- Output:-

