1. Link-State routing is better for small networks or networks that change end systems often. This is because the burden of updating routing tables is placed on the individual system rather than the whole network like with Distance Vector routing. I would chose to use Link-State routing with an edge network or subnet that handles end-systems.  
     
   Distance Vector routing is better for networks that don't update often and are small. This would be most appropriate for connecting core routers of the network, as they are least likely to be replaced or have new ones added. Because the distance vector algorithm places the work on the network, it is better to minimize the amount of routers that need to be updated to prevent stress on the network.
2. Certain implementations that do not account for cycles or negative cost paths. If there is a cycle in the network (graph) then routers may assume that they have found the correct path because a path that might be shorter has a cycle and is therefore not terminable. This can be solved by adjusting the costs in the traversal on the network such that there are no cycles.