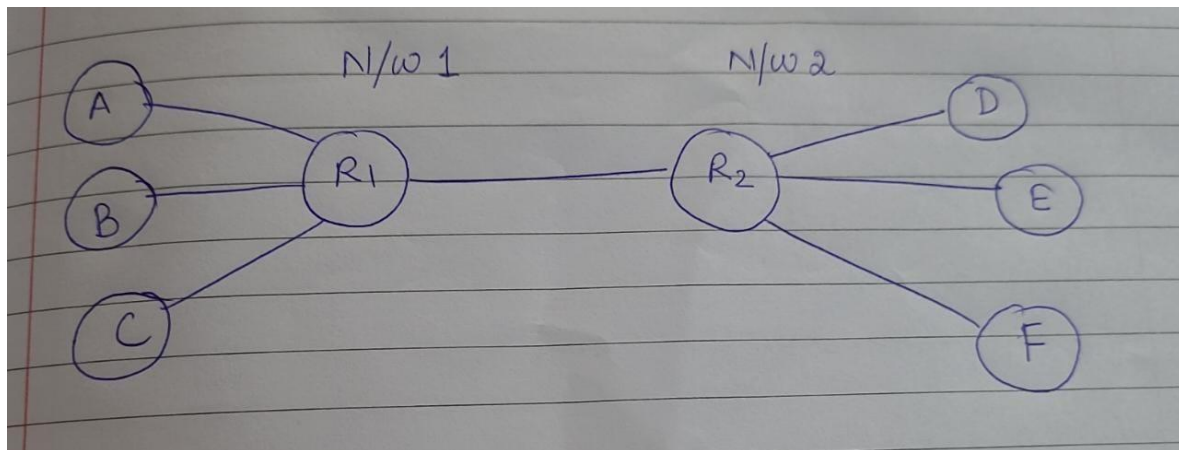


NAME: ANANYA PILLAI

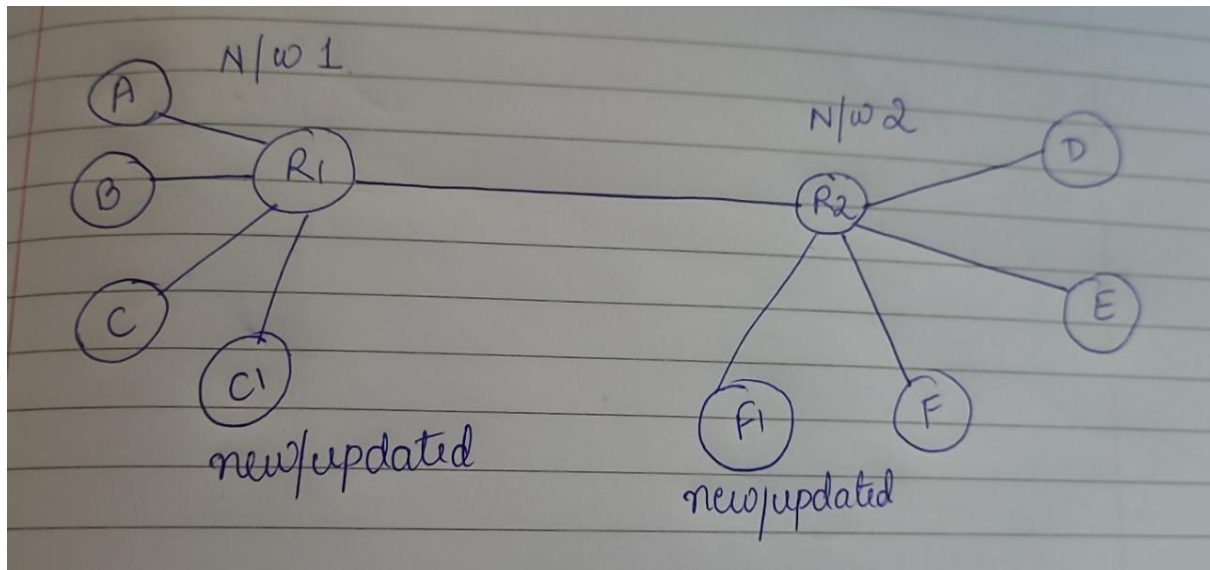
Q1) Using python, develop a simple UDP client/server application to simulate distance vector routing algorithm.

- Assume R1 and R2 are two edge routers, which connect two different networks.
- Assume minimum of three unique (directly connected) routers for each router (R1 & R2).
- Draw the network topology diagram (in lab note)
- Build initial routing tables at R1 & R2 using DVR algorithm.
- Print the initial routing tables at R1 & R2.
- Exchange the routing tables between R1 & R2 (using UDP socket programming)
- Assume R1 as UDP client & R2 as UDP server.
- Print the routing tables at R1, R2 after exchanging the routing tables.
- Add one extra router at R1 & R2. Print the updated routing tables at R1, R2.

NETWORK TOPOLOGY DIAGRAM:



NETWORK DIAGRAM AFTER ADDING NEW NODES (C1 AND F1):



SERVER CODE:

```
import pickle

import socket

sock_p = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)

sock_p.bind(('localhost', 3000))

data = sock_p.recvfrom(1024)[0].decode()

print(data)

sock_p.close()

sock_n = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)

sock_n.sendto('ANANYA PILLAI'.encode(), ('localhost', 3001))

sock_n.close()

class DVR:

    def __init__(self, router_name, neighbors, server_address=None, server_port=None):

        self.router_name = router_name

        self.routing_table = {}

        self.neighbors = neighbors

        self.server_address = server_address

        self.server_port = server_port

    def initialize_routing_table(self):

        self.routing_table = {}

        for neighbor in self.neighbors:

            self.routing_table[neighbor] = {

                'cost': float('inf'), 'next_hop': None}

        # Set cost to reach directly connected neighbors as 1

        for neighbor in self.neighbors:

            self.routing_table[neighbor]['cost'] = 1

            self.routing_table[neighbor]['next_hop'] = neighbor
```

```
def send_routing_table(self):  
    # Create UDP socket  
    sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)  
    # Serialize and send the routing table  
    routing_table_data = pickle.dumps(self.routing_table)  
    sock.sendto(routing_table_data, (self.server_address, self.server_port))  
    # Close the socket  
    sock.close()
```

```
def receive_routing_table(self):  
    # Create UDP socket  
    sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)  
    # Bind the socket to receive the routing table  
    sock.bind(('localhost', self.server_port))  
  
    # Receive and deserialize the routing table  
    routing_table_data, _ = sock.recvfrom(4096)  
    routing_table = pickle.loads(routing_table_data)  
  
    # Close the socket  
    sock.close()  
    return routing_table
```

```
def update_routing_table(self, neighbor_router, neighbor_routing_table):  
    for destination, neighbor_info in neighbor_routing_table.items():  
        # Add cost to reach neighbor  
        neighbor_cost = neighbor_info['cost'] + 1  
        if destination not in self.routing_table or neighbor_cost <  
self.routing_table[destination]['cost']:  
            if destination != self.router_name:
```

```

        self.routing_table[destination] = {
            'cost': neighbor_cost, 'next_hop': neighbor_router}

def print_routing_table(self):
    print("=====")
    print(f"Routing table for {self.router_name}:")
    print("=====")
    print("Destination\tCost\tNext Hop")
    for destination, info in self.routing_table.items():
        print(f"{destination}\t\t{info['cost']}\t\t{info['next_hop']}")

# Create R2 router with its neighbor routers and server details
R2 = DVR('R2', ['R1', 'A', 'B', 'C'], server_address='localhost', server_port=3000)

# Initialize routing table
R2.initialize_routing_table()

R2.print_routing_table()

# Receive and update routing table
R2.update_routing_table('R1', R2.receive_routing_table())

# Print final routing table
R2.print_routing_table()

R2.send_routing_table()

# Add new nodes to the neighbor list
R2.neighbors.append('C1')

# Reset routing table
R2.initialize_routing_table()

# Receive and update routing table again
R2.update_routing_table('R1', R2.receive_routing_table())

# Print final routing table
R2.print_routing_table()

R2.send_routing_table()

```

CLIENT CODE:

```
import socket

import pickle

sock_p = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)

sock_p.sendto('21BIT0081'.encode(), ('localhost', 3000))

sock_p.close()

sock_n = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)

sock_n.bind(('localhost', 3001))

data = sock_n.recvfrom(1024)[0].decode()

print(data)

sock_n.close()

class DVR:

    def __init__(self, router_name, neighbors, server_address=None, server_port=None):

        self.router_name = router_name

        self.routing_table = {}

        self.neighbors = neighbors

        self.server_address = server_address

        self.server_port = server_port

    def initialize_routing_table(self):

        self.routing_table = {}

        for neighbor in self.neighbors:

            self.routing_table[neighbor] = {

                'cost': float('inf'), 'next_hop': None}

        # Set cost to reach directly connected neighbors as 1

        for neighbor in self.neighbors:

            self.routing_table[neighbor]['cost'] = 1

            self.routing_table[neighbor]['next_hop'] = neighbor
```

```
def send_routing_table(self):  
    # Create UDP socket  
    sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)  
    # Serialize and send the routing table  
    routing_table_data = pickle.dumps(self.routing_table)  
    sock.sendto(routing_table_data, (self.server_address, self.server_port))  
    # Close the socket  
    sock.close()
```

```
def receive_routing_table_data(self):  
    # Create UDP socket  
    sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)  
  
    # Bind the socket to receive the routing table  
    sock.bind(('localhost', self.server_port))  
  
    # Receive and deserialize the routing table  
    routing_table_data, _ = sock.recvfrom(4096)  
    routing_table = pickle.loads(routing_table_data)  
  
    # Close the socket  
    sock.close()  
    return routing_table
```

```
def update_routing_table(self, neighbor_router, neighbor_routing_table):  
    for destination, neighbor_info in neighbor_routing_table.items():  
        # Add cost to reach neighbor  
        neighbor_cost = neighbor_info['cost'] + 1  
        if destination not in self.routing_table or neighbor_cost <  
self.routing_table[destination]['cost']:
```

```

        if destination != self.router_name:

            self.routing_table[destination] = {

                'cost': neighbor_cost, 'next_hop': neighbor_router}

def print_routing_table(self):

    print("=====")

    print(f"Routing table for {self.router_name}:")

    print("=====")

    print("Destination\tCost\tNext Hop")

    for destination, info in self.routing_table.items():

        print(f"{destination}\t\t{info['cost']}\t\t{info['next_hop']}")


# Create R1 router with its neighbor routers and server details
R1 = DVR('R1', ['R2', 'D', 'E', 'F'], 'localhost', 3000)

# Initialize routing table
R1.initialize_routing_table()

R1.print_routing_table()

# Send initial routing table
R1.send_routing_table()

# Receive and update routing table from R2
R1.update_routing_table('R2', R1.receive_routing_table_data())

# Print initial routing table
R1.print_routing_table()

# Add new nodes to the neighbor list
R1.neighbors.append('F1')

# Reset routing table
R1.initialize_routing_table()

# Send updated routing table after adding new nodes
R1.send_routing_table()

```



```
# Receive and update routing table from R2 after adding new nodes

R1.update_routing_table('R2', R1.receive_routing_table_data())

# Print final routing table after adding new nodes

R1.print_routing_table()
```

OUTPUT:

Output contains:

- Printing initial routing tables at R1 & R2
- Printing the routing tables at R1 & R2 after exchanging the routing information
- Printing the routing tables at R1 & R2 after adding extra routers

```
===== RESTART: C:/Users/hp/Desktop/server.py =====
21BIT0081
=====
Routing table for R2:
=====
Destination      Cost      Next Hop
R1                1         R1
A                 1         A
B                 1         B
C                 1         C
=====
Routing table for R2:
=====
Destination      Cost      Next Hop
R1                1         R1
A                 1         A
B                 1         B
C                 1         C
D                 2         R1
E                 2         R1
F                 2         R1
=====
Routing table for R2:
=====
Destination      Cost      Next Hop
R1                1         R1
A                 1         A
B                 1         B
C                 1         C
C1                1         C1
D                 2         R1
E                 2         R1
F                 2         R1
F1                2         R1
>>> |
```

```

===== RESTART: C:/Users/hp/Desktop/client.py =====
ANANYA PILLAI
=====
Routing table for R1:
=====
Destination      Cost      Next Hop
R2                1         R2
D                 1         D
E                 1         E
F                 1         F
=====
Routing table for R1:
=====
Destination      Cost      Next Hop
R2                1         R2
D                 1         D
E                 1         E
F                 1         F
A                 2         R2
B                 2         R2
C                 2         R2
=====
Routing table for R1:
=====
Destination      Cost      Next Hop
R2                1         R2
D                 1         D
E                 1         E
F                 1         F
F1                1         F1
A                 2         R2
B                 2         R2
C                 2         R2
C1                2         R2
>>> |

```

THANK YOU !