Step 1: Gather Information

From the exercise, we know:

- 1. Router DDD received link-state packets with the following information:
 - From AAA: Routes to BBB (cost 5) and EEE (cost 4)
 - From BBB: Routes to AAA (cost 4), CCC (cost 1), and FFF (cost 5)
 - o From CCC: Routes to BBB (cost 3), DDD (cost 4), and EEE (cost 3)
 - From EEE: Routes to AAA (cost 2), CCC (cost 2), and FFF (cost 2)
 - o From FFF: Routes to BBB (cost 1), DDD (cost 2), and EEE (cost 3)
- 2. The direct link costs from DDD to its neighbors:
 - o DDD to CCC: cost 3
 - o DDD to FFF: cost 4

Step 2: Determine Optimal Routes from DDD to Other Routers

Using the information received in the link-state packets and the direct costs, we calculate the minimum cost paths from DDD to each other router.

- 1. Route to AAA:
 - o D→C→B→A: 3+1+4=8
 - o D→F→E→A: 4+3+2=9
 - o Optimal route: D→C→B→A, Cost: 8
- 2. Route to BBB:
 - o D→C→B: 3+1=4
 - o D→F→B: 4+1=5
 - o Optimal route: D→C→B, Cost: 4
- 3. Route to CCC:
 - o D→C: 3
 - o Optimal route: D→C, Cost: 3
- 4. Route to EEE:
 - o D→C→E: 3+3=6
 - o D→F→E: 4+3=7
 - Optimal route: $D \rightarrow C \rightarrow E$, Cost: 6
- 5. Route to FFF:
 - o D→F: 4
 - o Optimal route: D→F, Cost: 4

Step 3: Construct DDD's New Routing Table

Destination	Next Hop	Cost
Α	С	8
В	С	4
С	С	3
E	С	6
F	F	4

Answer

- Router DDD's new routing table:
 - o To reach A: Use C with cost 8.
 - o To reach B: Use C with cost 4.
 - o To reach C: Use C with cost 3.
 - o To reach E: Use C with cost 6.
 - o To reach F: Use F with cost 4.