# NETWORKS PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT FLOOD ROUTING SIMULATION & SOLUTIONS TO OVERCOME LOOPING

# 106119055 | CSE-A

## Jeremiah Thomas

## Do note:-

- Kindly find all the relevant source codes attached in the zip folder
- Do ensure that C++11 support is there for codeConcurrent.cpp

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# My Approach:-

The same flood routing algorithm can be achieved using various logicS. But in my approach, I saw a very similar pattern to BFS and Flooding. Thus, I decided to take a BFS approach, **keeping the core of BFS** but **modifying it extensively to reflect Flooding.** 

Also, if you notice, you would see 2 code files: **concurrent** and **nonconcurrent**. I wanted to reflect a real time flooding network, and so went with the concurrent approach of having multiple threads to handle sending different packets simultaneously.

However, with the use of threads, come an issue: While the simulation is accurate to the dot, it is hard for a viewer to understand the simulation as the threads output into one another.

And that is why I have thought it best to retain the nonConcurrent approach.

Also, do note that there are 2 levels of concurreny:

**Level 1 ->** wherein the packets are all sent at the same time on different threads but concurrent flooding of a particular packet from a source does not occur.

**Level 2 ->** Here both are ensured. Packets are sent/received concurrently while also flooding from a source concurrently.

Now, for my simulation, I have some essential class types & entities that are common to both the concurrent and nonconcurrent approach:-

#### Packet class:-

**src ->** It is the source node from which packet will be sent

**dest ->** Destination node for a packet

seq\_no -> Sequence Number assigned to each packet in the order they
are processed

ttl\_left -> Time To live left

startTime -> A timestamp to record when a packet was sent initially

**nodesVisited ->** Used to keep track of all the nodes a certain packet visited. Return true/false in O(1)

**maxHopCount ->** Maximum number of hops permitted for a packet. Decrements with each hop.

maxRetransmit -> Maximum no of retransmits permitted for a packet once it has been dropped. Decrements each time.

## Node class:-

```
class node
{
    public:
    vector<int> nbrs;
    unordered_set<int> floodedPackets;
    int id;
};
```

**nbrs** -> A dynamic array to hold the neighbours of current node

**floodedPackets ->** An unordered set to keep track of all the packets the current node has previously flooded

## **Other important Entities:-**

```
node nn[1000];
packet pkt[1000];
bool reached[1000] = { false
};
bool dropped[1000] = { false
};
```

nn -> An array , Network Nodes of node type to hold node related info

pkt -> Ar array of packet type to hold info regarding all pkts

**reached** -> An array of acknowledgement from receiver that a packet has reached

**dropped** -> An array of acknowledgment from receiver that a packet has been dropped.

## **Core Functions:-**

## routingIndividualPkt(packet pkt):-

This function takes care of the routing of each individual packet. It runs a while loop until acknowledge is received that either the packet has been received or has been dropped.

In the loop, it timestamps the packet for its startTime and runs our modified bfs algo on the packet.

During the run of bfs algo, we will either get a drop or reached ack. If reached, all good.

```
void routingIndividualPkt(packet &pkt)
    retransmit:
    while (!reached[pkt.seg no] &&
!dropped[pkt.seq no])
    {
        //set startTime for curPacket
        std::chrono::time point<std::chrono::system</pre>
 clock > curTime =
std::chrono::system clock::now();
        std::chrono::duration<double>
elapsed seconds = curTime - startSimTime;
        //std::time t end time =
std::chrono::system clock::to time t(endSimTime);
        pkt.startTime = elapsed_seconds.count();
        cout << "\n\nSending Packet:" << pkt.seq_no</pre>
<< " at: " << pkt.startTime << "s\n";</pre>
```

```
bfs(pkt.src, pkt.dest, pkt.seq_no);

if (reached[pkt.seq_no])
{
    cout << "\nPacket:"<<pkt.seq_no<<" has
been successfully received!\n";
}
}</pre>
```

However, if dropped, then we retransmit the algorithm on receiving the drop acknowledgement

In the concurrent approach, there is a slight addition. Since we use threads, we have the extra privilege of putting the thread to sleep.

So here, after a second, the current thread resumes:-

```
if(dropped[pkt.seq_no]){
   //Make the current thread sleep for a second
before retransmitting...
```

### bfs():-

I've tried to write comments wherever necessary to explain the different nuances.

So in a nutshell, I use a queue to store the neighbours of the current node. I start the flooding process from the src node.

```
void bfs(int src, int dest, int seq_no)
{
    queue<int> q;

    q.push(src);
    pkt[seq_no].nodesVisited.insert(src);
```

Then, I run a while loop until the queue is empty and has nothing more to flood.

```
while (!q.empty())
{
```

Whenever I pop a node from the queue, it is symbolic of the popped node receiving the packet referenced by seq\_no in argument list.

```
//Here it is meant that seq_no has now been received at
curN
    int curN = q.front();    //curN -> current Node
    q.pop();

//check if current node is the destination
    if (curN == dest)
    {
        reached[seq_no] = true;
        cout << "Destination reached (Node:" << dest
<< ") \n";
        break;
    }

//check if packet has exceeded its time to live factor:-</pre>
```

Here I check if the packet has exceeded it TTL by comparing the start timepoint of simulation with the packet's own start Timestamp. If its greater than TTI, then the packet is dropped.

```
cout << "Packet: " << seq_no << ", Received at</pre>
Node: " << curN << " at : " << curTimeInSeconds << "s" <<
end1;
        if (pkt[seq_no].ttl_left < (curTimeInSeconds -</pre>
pkt[seq no].startTime))
        {
            //Drop packet
            cout << "Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL</pre>
\n";
            dropped[seq_no] = true;
            break;
        }
 //check if hopCount has exhausted to zero, if so drop the
packet
Here with each new node visited, the hop count of the pkt
decreases
        if (--pkt[seq_no].maxhopCount == 0)
        {
            //Drop packet
            cout << "Dropping Packet due to exhausting</pre>
HopCount \n";
            dropped[seq_no] = true;
            break;
 //Check if the packet has been already flooded by curN or
```

This is one of other looping solutions to prevent a node from flooding the same packet again by storing every flooded node in the unordered set floodedPackets and reviewing it was flooded or not. If the find() function return an end character, then it is clear that it a new packet for the current node. So, flood

```
if (nn[curN].floodedPackets.find(seg no) ==
nn[curN].floodedPackets.end())
        {
            nn[curN].floodedPackets.insert(seq_no);
//Insert into set
 //Flooding the packet to nbr nodes on conditions
  cout << "From Node: " << curN << ", we are ... \n";</pre>
            for (auto i: nn[curN].nbrs)
                // cout<<i<<"\t";
       if (pkt[seq no].nodesVisited.find(i) ==
pkt[seq_no].nodesVisited.end())
//this packet has not visited node "i" yet
        q.push(i);
        cout << "Flooding to Node:" << i << endl;</pre>
        pkt[seq no].nodesVisited.insert(i);
//create a new thread and run bfs(i, dest, seq_no)
                else
//packet visited node i before, so not visiting
cout << "Sequence no:" << seq_no << " has visited Node:"</pre>
<< i << " before" << endl;
```

```
}
}
cout << endl;

else
{
    //already flooded, so ignore
    cout << "Already Flooded! \n";
}
}</pre>
```

The bfs approach stays the same for Level 1 of concurrency but for Level 2,

(Found in bfs2 for routingIndividualPkt\_IvI2)

Here, a new array of threads is created to handle flooding for a particular referenced by seq\_no in the argument list

```
cout << "Flooding to Node:" << i << endl;
pkt[seq_no].nodesVisited.insert(i);</pre>
```

And for each unique flood to another node, the array of thread is assigned to a new process of running bfs2 function from updated source node = i

```
//create a new thread and run bfs(i, dest,seq_no)
arr[i] = thread(bfs2, i, dest, seq_no);
}
```

#### Now for Concurrent Levels:-

In the main() fn, the calling is different to ensure packets are concurrently sent/received:-

Here for every new packet, a thread is allocated from noTransmission[] array.

```
for(int i=0;i < 3; i++){
   cout<<"\nAssigning new Thread for Packet:"<<i<<" ....
\n";</pre>
```

Based on the level of concurrency chosen by user, the thread is given bfs1 or bfs2 fns to execute

```
if(levelConcurrency ==1){
    noTransmissions[i] = thread(routingIndividualPkt_lvl1,
pkt[i]);
}else{
    noTransmissions[i] = thread(routingIndividualPkt_lvl2,
pkt[i]);
}
```

We then join each thread to ensure each packet transmission is done

```
for(int i=0;i < 3;i++){
  cout<<"\nJoining Thread of Packet : "<<i<<"\n";
  noTransmissions[i].join();
}</pre>
```

## User Interactivity & I/O Setting:-

I've tried to keep it as interactive as possible with error correction and validation at each step to ensure no flawed data is entered.

I've included comments and kept the print stmts clear so that its easy for a reader to understand

Also, the user has the option to go with a prebuilt network for convenience's sake.

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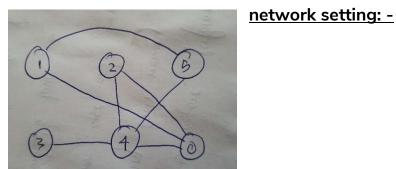
Seq No	Src	Dest
0	0	5
1	1	4

For the screenshots of the below

2 2 3

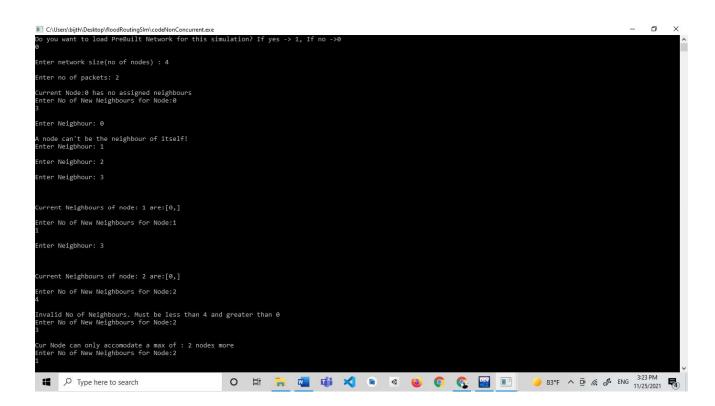
cases

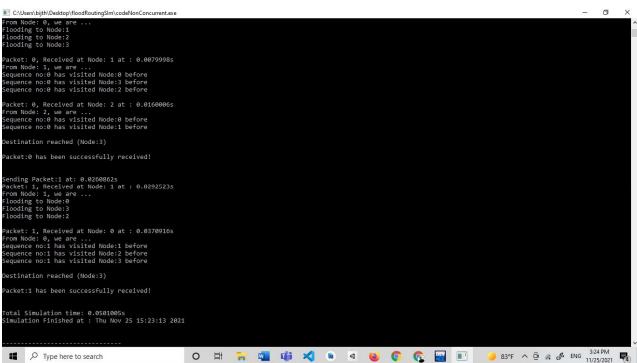
which you will see as you scroll down, I took the below prebuilt



-----

However, if a user is going the Interactive route, it will look something like this:-

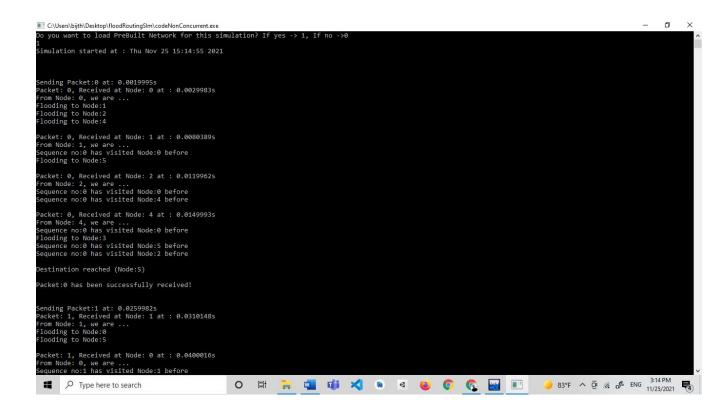


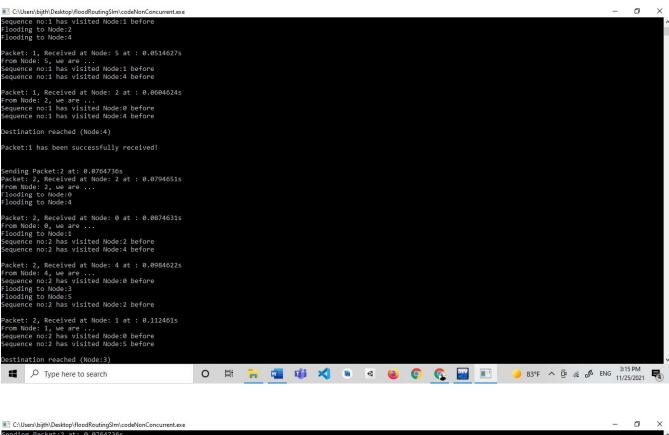


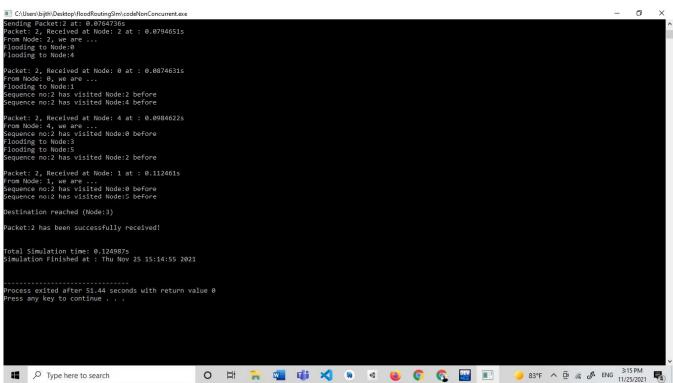
## Sample Output Screenshots for Success:-

(Took liberty on maxHopCount (=10) and TTL so that all packets woul successfully reach destination)

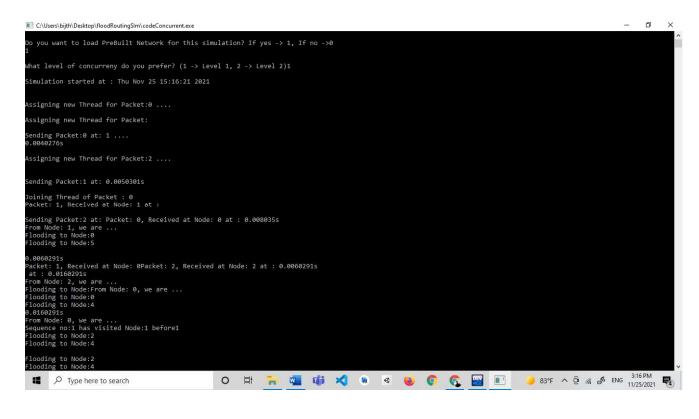
#### nonConcurrent:-

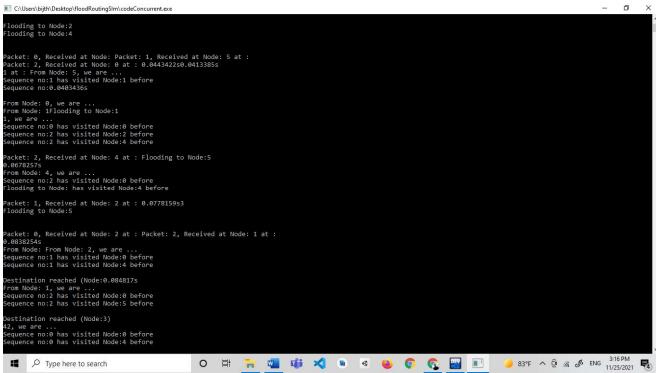


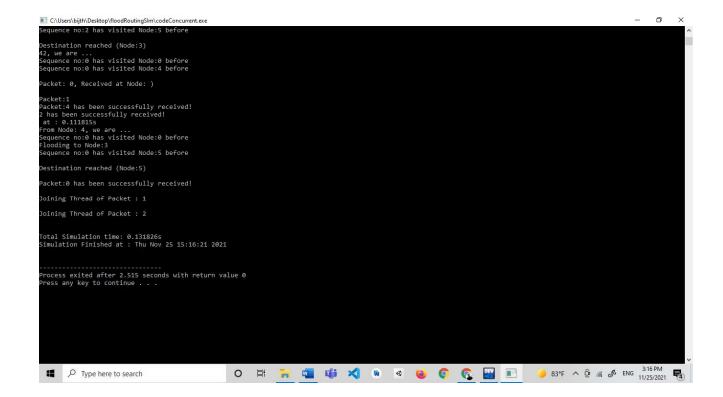




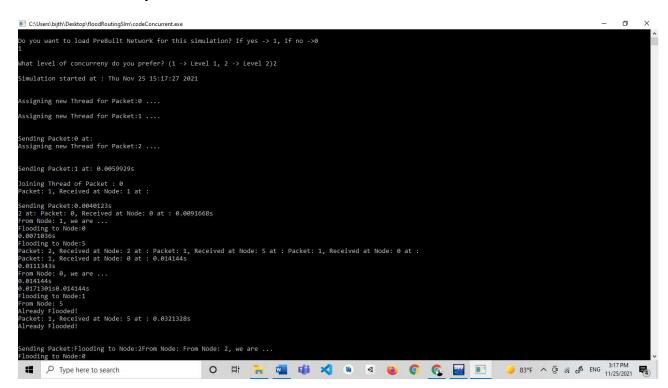
## Concurrency level1:-

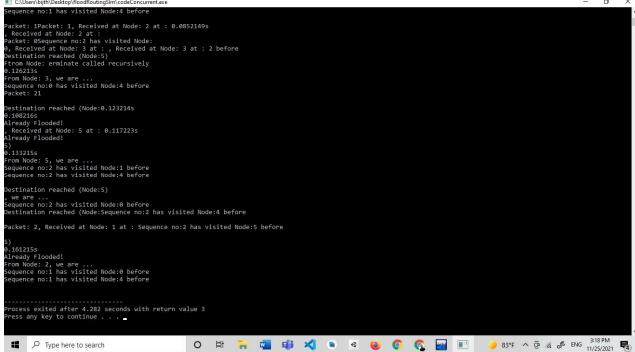






#### Concurrency Level2:-





# Solutions I used to overcome looping:-

Showing Outputs based on

## 1. MaxHopCount:-

As seen before, each packet has a maxHopCount that is set before simulation begins. Once the hopCount hits zero, the packet is discarded.

Pre-set the maxHopCount to be 3.

#### nonConcurrent:-

```
C:\Users\bijth\Desktop\floodRoutingSlm\codeNonConcurrent.exe

Do you want to load PreBuilt Network for this simulation? If yes -> 1, If no ->0

1

Simulation started at: Thu Nov 25 14:44:15 2021

Sending Packet:0 at: 0.00202s
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 0 at: 0.0030161s
From Node: 0, we are ...
Flooding to Node:1

Flooding to Node:2
Flooding to Node:4

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 1 at: 0.008507s
From Node: 1, we are ...
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
Flooding to Node:5

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 2 at: 0.0115081s
Dropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount

Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:0 exhausted!
```

#### concurrent lvl1:-

```
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 1 at : Packet: 1, Received at Node: 1 at : 0.00951055
0.01551260.01051245
From Node: 1, we are ...
Flooding to Node:0
Flooding to Node:0
Packet: 1, Received at Node: 0 at : s
From Node: 10.02251085
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
We are ...
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
Flooding to Node:5
From Node: 2, we are ...
Flooding to Node:0
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 2 at : 0.03551225
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Flooding to Node:4
Packet: 2, Received at Node: 0 at : 0.04340615
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Flooding to Node:4
Packet: 2, Received at Node: 0 at : 0.04340615
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmit
```

#### concurrent lv12:-

```
Destination reached (Node:0.0199143Packet: , Received at Node: 2s
Flooding to Node:5Destination reached (Node:3)
0 at : , Received at Node: 0 at : 0.04896055
Already Flooded!
Flooding to Node:5
Ptacket: enminate called recursively
5)
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
From Node: 2, we are ...
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 beforeDropping Packet due to exceeding TTL

Packet: 2, Received at Node: 5 at :
Packet: 1, Received at Node: 0 at : 0.07096375
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL

Sequence no:0 has visited Node:4 before0.08196155
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Sequence no:0 has visited Node: 5 at : 20.0809615
at : 0.0639611
Sequence no:1, Received at Node:
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
1Sequence no:1, Received at Node: 5 at : 20.0809615
at : 0.0639611s
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
has visited Node:s
2 before
Sequence no:Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
has visited Node:4 before
Packet: 2, Received at Node: 4 at : 0.107962s
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Packet: 2, Received at Node: 4 at : 0.107962s
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Packet: 2 has been successfully received!
```

## 2. Total Time to Live:-

The packet is assigned a TTL and is timestamped for its start point. Based on its start point and current time, if it has exceeded TTL, it is discarded

Pre-set the TTL\_left to be 0.02s.

#### nonConcurrent:-

```
Packet:0 has been successfully received!
Sending Packet:1 at: 0.0249734s
Packet: 1, Received at Node: 1 at : 0.0279756s
From Node: 1, we are ...
Flooding to Node:0
Flooding to Node:5
Packet: 1, Received at Node: 0 at : 0.0369747s
From Node: 0, we are ...
Sequence no:1 has visited Node:1 before
Flooding to Node:2
Flooding to Node:4
Packet: 1, Received at Node: 5 at : 0.0495855s
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmits for Packet:1 exhausted!
Sending Packet:2 at: 0.0606061s
Packet: 2, Received at Node: 2 at : 0.0655903s
From Node: 2, we are ...
Flooding to Node:0
Flooding to Node:4
```

#### concurrent lvl1:-

```
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 1 at : 0.0096143s
From Node: 1, we are ...
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
Flooding to Node:5
0.00400575

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 2 at : Packet: 1, Received at Node: 1 at :

Sending Packet:2 at: 0.0186136s
From Node: 20.0176129s
0.0050016s
From Node: 1, we are ...
Flooding to Node:5
Packet: 1, Received at Node: 0 at : 2, Received at Node: 2 at : 0.0286139Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0.0346292s
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
0 before
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:4 before
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 4 at : s
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
0.0485274S
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitts for Packet:1 exhausted!
Retransmitts for Packet:2 exhausted!
```

#### concurrent lvl2:-

```
Sending Packet:2 at: , Received at Node: 0 at: 0.0080029sPacket: 1, Received at Node: 1 at:
Joining Thread of Packet: 0
0.0070017s

From Node: 0, we are ...
Flooding to Node:1
0.0080029s
Packet: 2, Received at Node: 2 at: Packet: 0, Received at Node: 0.01670008s
1 at: From Node: 1, we are ...
Flooding to Node:0
0.01670008s
Flooding to Node:5
Flooding to Node:2
Flooding to Node:2
Flooding to Node:2
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 2 at: Flooding to Node:4

Therminate called without an active exception acket: 1, Received at Node: 0.02760987s
Dropping Packet due to exceeding TTL
Packet: From Node: 1, we are ...
Flooding to Node:4
0, Received at Node: Packet: 2, Received at Node: 0 at: Packet: 0.0090198 Packet due to exceeding TTL
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
Flooding to Node:5
0.026700335Packet: Destination reached (Node: 0.030609015
0.030609015
0.030609015
0.02715RD
```

## 3. Controlled Retransmissions:-

Packets are retransmitted only after an acknowledge that it has been dropped is received. Also, for the concurrent mode, it retransmits only after a sec on receiving drop ack.

#### nonConcurrent:-

```
C:\Users\bijth\Desktop\floodRoutingSlm\codeNonConcurrent.exe

Do you want to load PreBuilt Network for this simulation? If yes -> 1, If no ->0

1

Simulation started at: Thu Nov 25 14:44:15 2021

Sending Packet:0 at: 0.00202s

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 0 at: 0.0030161s

From Node: 0, we are ...
Flooding to Node:1

Flooding to Node:2

Flooding to Node:4

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 1 at: 0.008507s

From Node: 1, we are ...

Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
Flooding to Node:5

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 2 at: 0.0115081s

Dropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount

Retransmitting Packet:0

Retransmitting Packet:0

Retransmitting Packet:0

Retransmitting Packet:0

Retransmitting Packet:0

Retransmitting Packet:0 exhausted!
```

#### concurrent lvl1:-

```
acket: 1, Received at Node: 5 at : From Node: 2, we are ...
Flooding to Node:20.0300671s
Dropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount
Flooding to Node:0
Flooding to Node:4
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 1 at : Flooding to Node:4
Packet: 2, Received at Node: 0 at : 0.0440012s
0.0470079s
From Node: 0, we are ...
Flooding to Node:1From Node: 1, we are ...
Sequence no:2 has visited Node:2 before
Sequence no:2 has visited Node:4 before
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
Flooding to Node:5
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 2 at : Packet: 2, Received at Node: 4 at : 0.0693279s
Dropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount
0.0663187s
 ropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:2
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:2
Retransmitting Packet:1
Retransmitting Packet:0
Retransmitting Packet:2
Retransmits for Packet:1 exhausted!
Retransmits for Packet:2 exhausted!
Retransmits for Packet:0 exhausted!
Joining Thread of Packet : 1
```

#### concurrent IvI2:-

```
Co you want to load PreBuilt Network for this simulation? If yes -> 1, If no ->0

1

what level of concurreny do you prefer? (1 -> Level 1, 2 -> Level 2)2

Simulation started at : Thu Nov 25 15:06:25 2021

Assigning new Thread for Packet:0 ...

Sending Packet:0 at:
Assigning new Thread for Packet:1 ...

Sending Packet:1 at:

Sending Packet:1 at:

Sending Packet:2 at: 0.00290625

Joining Thread of Packet:0

Joining Thre
```

```
Aropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount
i, we are ...
is ear en ...
i
```

```
Itemainate called recursively
9
Packet: 1, Received at Node: 5 at: 0.02299735
Oropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount
Flooding to Node: 2
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 0 at: Flooding to Node:4Packet:
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 0.0429915
I, Received at Node: 4 at: 1 at: 1
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 4 at: 9 acket: 2, Received at Node: 4 at: Flooding to Node:4
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 4 at: 0.0520035
Incomplete Node: 1
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 4 at: 0.0520035
Incomplete Node: 0.0520035
Incomplete No
```

## 4. Keeping Track of Flooded Packets & Nodes Visited:-

#### I. unordered<set> nodesVisited:-

This is with respect to packet. It keeps track of all the nodes it has visited. Thus, when it is on current node, the node can use this info from nodesVisited to avoid sending a particular packet to an already visited node. It works in sync with floodedPackets.

#### II. unordered<int> floodedPackets:-

floodedPackets keeps track of the packets a current node has flooded already. This helps avoiding the same node to sent a previously flooded packet again (Comes into Play powerfully when level of concurrency is 2)

#### nonConcurrent:-

```
C:\Users\bijth\Desktop\floodRoutingSIm\codeNonConcurrent.exe

Do you want to load PreBuilt Network for this simulation? If yes -> 1, If no ->0

1

Simulation started at: Thu Nov 25 14:48:05 2021

Sending Packet:0 at: 0.0027817s

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 0 at: 0.0047823s

From Node: 0, we are ...

Flooding to Node:1

Flooding to Node:2

Flooding to Node:4

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 1 at: 0.0077839s

From Node: 1, we are ...

Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before

Flooding to Node:5

Packet: 0, Received at Node: 2 at: 0.0107781s

From Node: 2, we are ...

Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before

Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before

Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
```

#### concurrent lvl1:-

```
Packet: 0, Received at Node: 1 at : 0.0090028s
From Node: 2, we are ...
Flooding to Node:0
Flooding to Node:40.0080356s
3.0160078s
From Node: 1, we are ...
Sequence no:0 has visited Node:0 before
Flooding to Node:5

Packet:
From Node: 1, we are ...
Flooding to Node:0

0, Received at Node: 2 at : Packet: 2, Received at Node: 00.031924Flooding to Node:5s
at :

Packet: 1, Received at Node: 0 at : Dropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount
3.0379267s
From Node: 0, we are ...
Flooding to Node:1
Sequence no:0.04392482 has visited Node:2 before
Sequence no:2 has visited Node:4 before
```

#### concurrent lv12:-

```
Terminite called recursively

Terminite called recursively

Packet: 1, Received at Node: 5 at : 0.0220973s

Dropping Packet due to exhausting HopCount

Flooding to Node: 2

Packet: 2, Received at Node: 8 at : Flooding to Node: 4Packet:

Promoting to Node: 2

Packet: 2, Received at Node: 2 at : 4 at :

Promoting to Node: 2 at : 4 at :

Promoting to Node: 2 at : 4 at :

Promoting to Node: 2 at : 4 at :

Promoting to Node: 2 at : 4 at :

Promoting to Node: 2 at : 4 at :

Promoting to Node: 4 at : 0.050081s

I. Received at Node: 2 at : 4 at :

Promoting to Node: 4 at : 0.050081s

I. Received at Node: 5 at : 0.050081s

Promoting to Node: 6 at : 0.050081s

I. Received at Node: 6 at : 0.050081s

I. Received at Node: 6 at : 0.050081s

I. Received at Node: 0.050081s

I. Received
```

\_\_\_\_\_\_