Practical 8

Aim:

Create ring and mesh topology in NS2 and learn about the dynamic routing while one link goes down

Theory:

Ring Topology:

In ring topology each device is connected with the two devices on either side of it. There are two dedicated point to point links a device has with the devices on the either side of it. This structure forms a ring thus it is known as ring topology. If a device wants to send data to another device then it sends the data in one direction, each device in ring topology has a repeater, if the received data is intended for other device then repeater forwards this data until the intended device receives it.

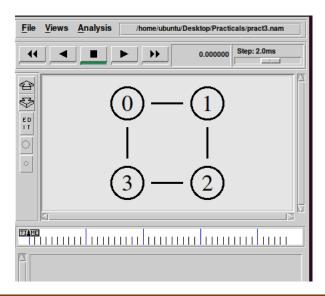
Mesh Topology:

In mesh topology each device is connected to every other device on the network through a dedicated point-to-point link. When we say dedicated it means that the link only carries data for the two connected devices only. Lets say we have n devices in the network then each device must be connected with (n-1) devices of the network. Number of links in a mesh topology of n devices would be n(n-1)/2.

Dynamic Routing –DV & LS:

Dynamic routing, also called adaptive routing, is a process where a router can forward data via a different route or given destination based on the current conditions of the communication circuits within a system. Dynamic routing, also called adaptive routing, is a process where a router can forward data via a different route or given destination based on the current conditions of the communication circuits within a system.

Ring Topology:



Code:

```
set ns [new Simulator]
$ns rtproto DV
setnf [open prac8.nam w]
$ns namtrace-all $nf
proc finish {} {
global ns nf
$ns flush-trace
close $nf
execnam prac8.nam &
exit 0
}
set n0 [$ns node]
set n1 [$ns node]
set n2 [$ns node]
set n3 [$ns node]
$ns duplex-link $n0 $n1 10Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n1 $n2 10Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n2 $n3 10Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n3 $n0 10Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link-op $n0 $n1 orient right
$ns duplex-link-op $n1 $n2 orient down
$ns duplex-link-op $n2 $n3 orient left
$ns duplex-link-op $n3 $n0 orient up
```

settcp [new Agent/TCP]

\$tcp set class_ 2

\$ns attach-agent \$n0 \$tcp

set sink [new Agent/TCPSink]

\$ns attach-agent \$n2 \$sink

\$ns connect \$tcp \$sink

set ftp [new Application/FTP]

\$ftp attach-agent \$tcp

\$ftp set type_FTP

\$ftp set packet_sie_ 1000

\$ftp set rate_1mb

\$ns at 1.0 "\$ftp start"

\$ns rtmodel-at 2.0 down \$n1 \$n2

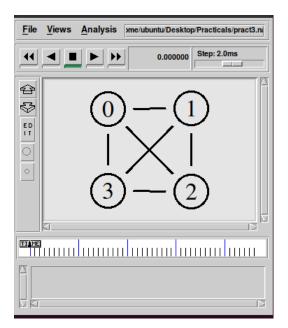
\$ns rtmodel-at 3.0 up \$n1 \$n2

\$ns at 4.0 "\$ftp stop"

\$ns at 5.0 "finish"

\$ns run

Mesh Topology:



Code:

```
set ns [new Simulator]
$ns rtproto DV
setnf [open prac8.nam w]
$ns namtrace-all $nf
proc finish {} {
global ns nf
$ns flush-trace
close $nf
execnam prac8.nam &
exit 0
}
set n0 [$ns node]
set n1 [$ns node]
set n2 [$ns node]
set n3 [$ns node]
$ns duplex-link $n0 $n1 10Mb 10ms DropTail
$ns duplex-link $n1 $n2 10Mb 10ms DropTail
```

\$ns duplex-link \$n2 \$n3 10Mb 10ms DropTail

\$ns duplex-link \$n3 \$n0 10Mb 10ms DropTail

\$ns duplex-link \$n0 \$n2 10Mb 20ms DropTail

\$ns duplex-link \$n1 \$n3 10Mb 20ms DropTail

\$ns duplex-link-op \$n0 \$n1 orient right

\$ns duplex-link-op \$n1 \$n2 orient down

\$ns duplex-link-op \$n2 \$n3 orient left

\$ns duplex-link-op \$n3 \$n0 orient up

\$ns duplex-link-op \$n0 \$n2 orient right-down

\$ns duplex-link-op \$n1 \$n3 orient left-down

settcp [new Agent/TCP]

\$tcp set class_ 2

\$ns attach-agent \$n0 \$tcp

set sink [new Agent/TCPSink]

\$ns attach-agent \$n2 \$sink

\$ns connect \$tcp \$sink

set ftp [new Application/FTP]

\$ftp attach-agent \$tcp

\$ftp set type_ FTP

\$ftp set packet_sie_ 1000

\$ftp set rate_1mb

\$ns at 1.0 "\$ftp start"

\$ns rtmodel-at 2.0 down \$n0 \$n2

ns rtmodel-at 3.0 up n0 n2

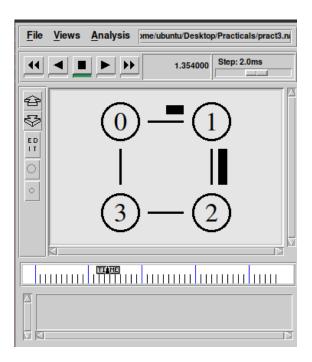
\$ns at 4.0 "\$ftp stop"

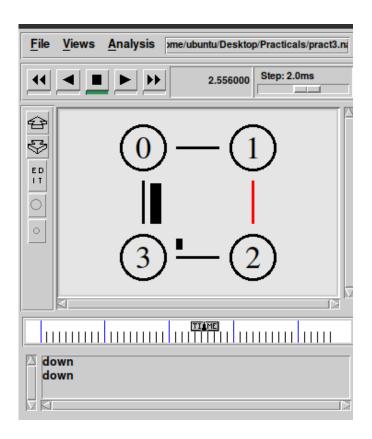
\$ns at 5.0 "finish"

\$ns run

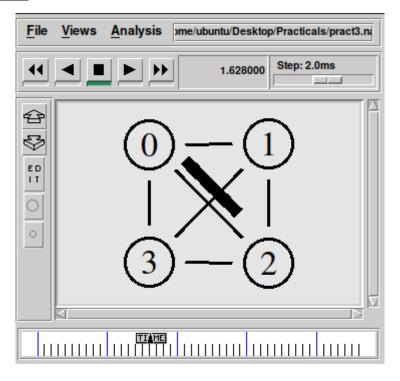
Output:

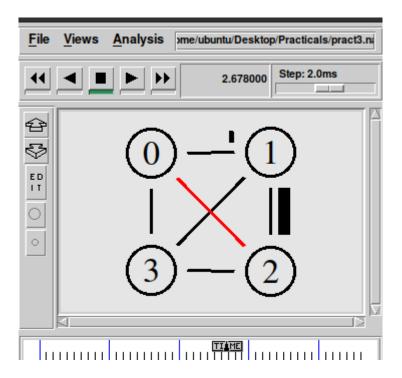
Ring Topology:





Mesh Topology:





Conclusion:

I learnt and implemented ring and mesh topology in NS2