**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.

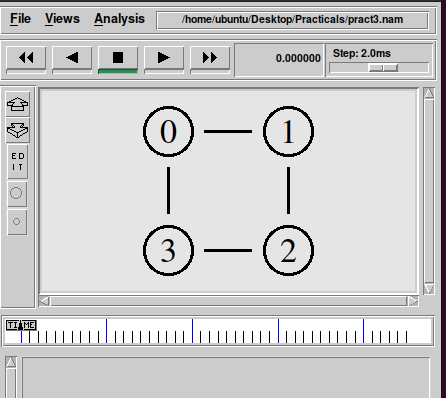
Mesh Topology:

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

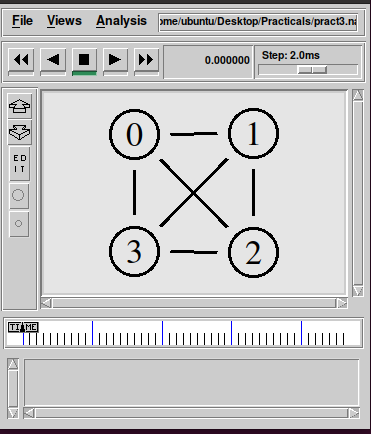
$ns rtmodel-at 3.0 up $n1 $n2

$ns at 4.0 "$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]

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$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

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$ns rtmodel-at 3.0 up $n0 $n2

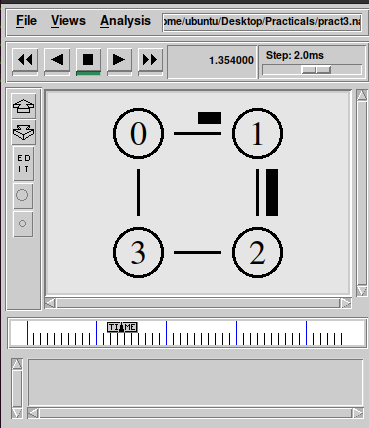
$ns at 4.0 "$ftp stop"

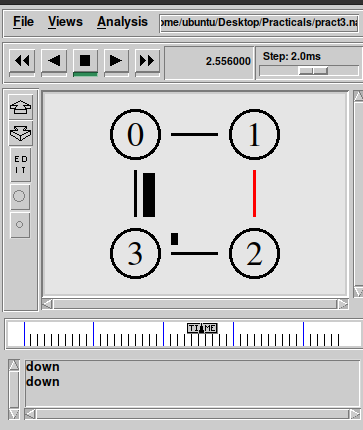
$ns at 5.0 "finish"

$ns run

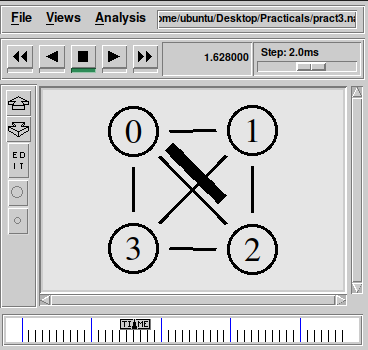
**Output:**

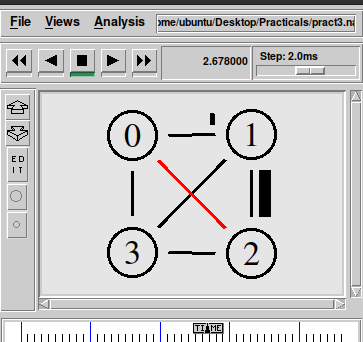
**Ring Topology:**





**Mesh Topology:**





**Conclusion:**

I learnt and implemented ring and mesh topology in NS2