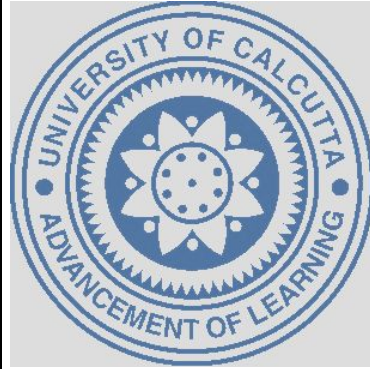


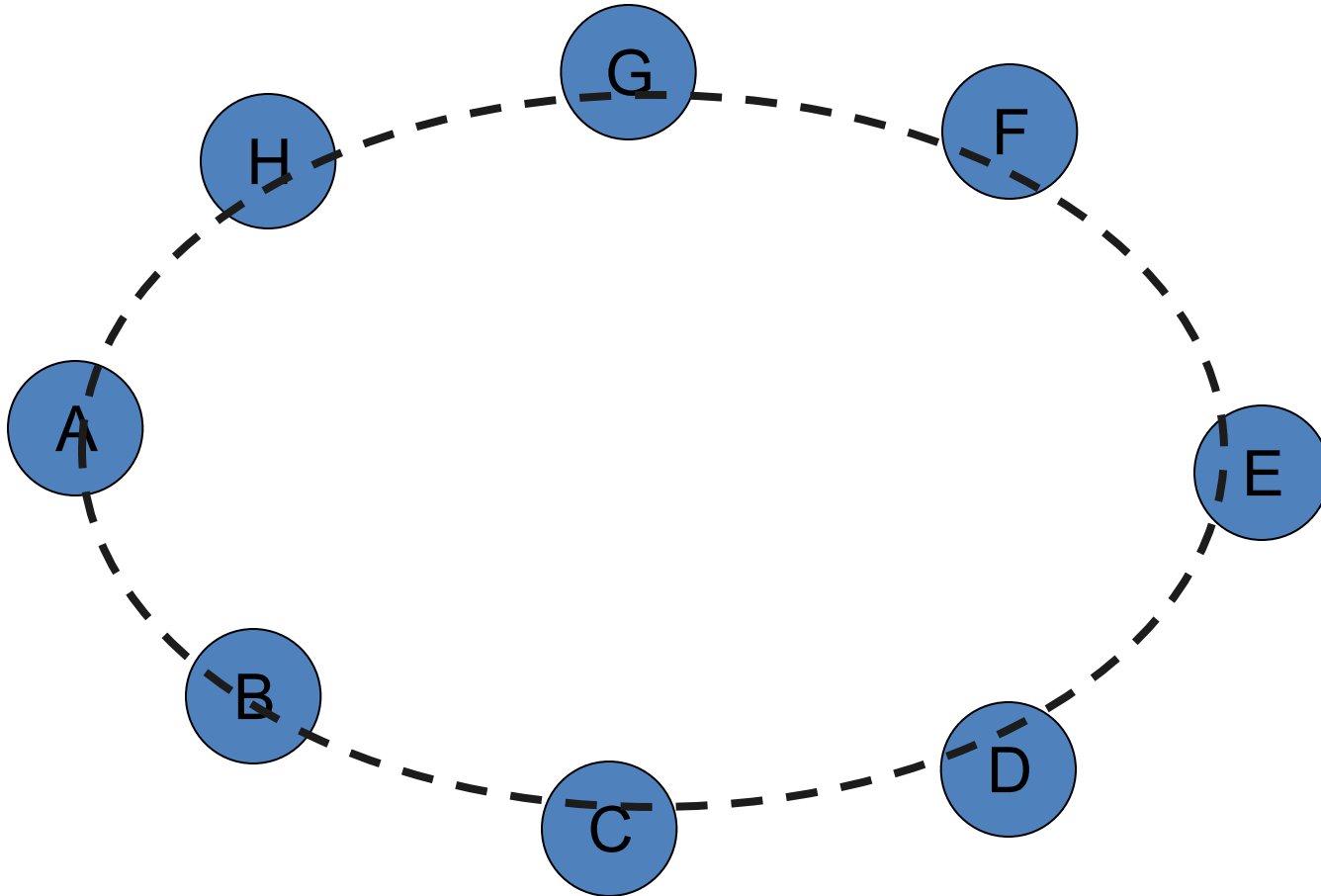
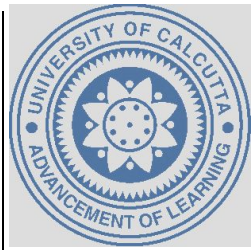
# Token-Based Algorithm on Ring Topology

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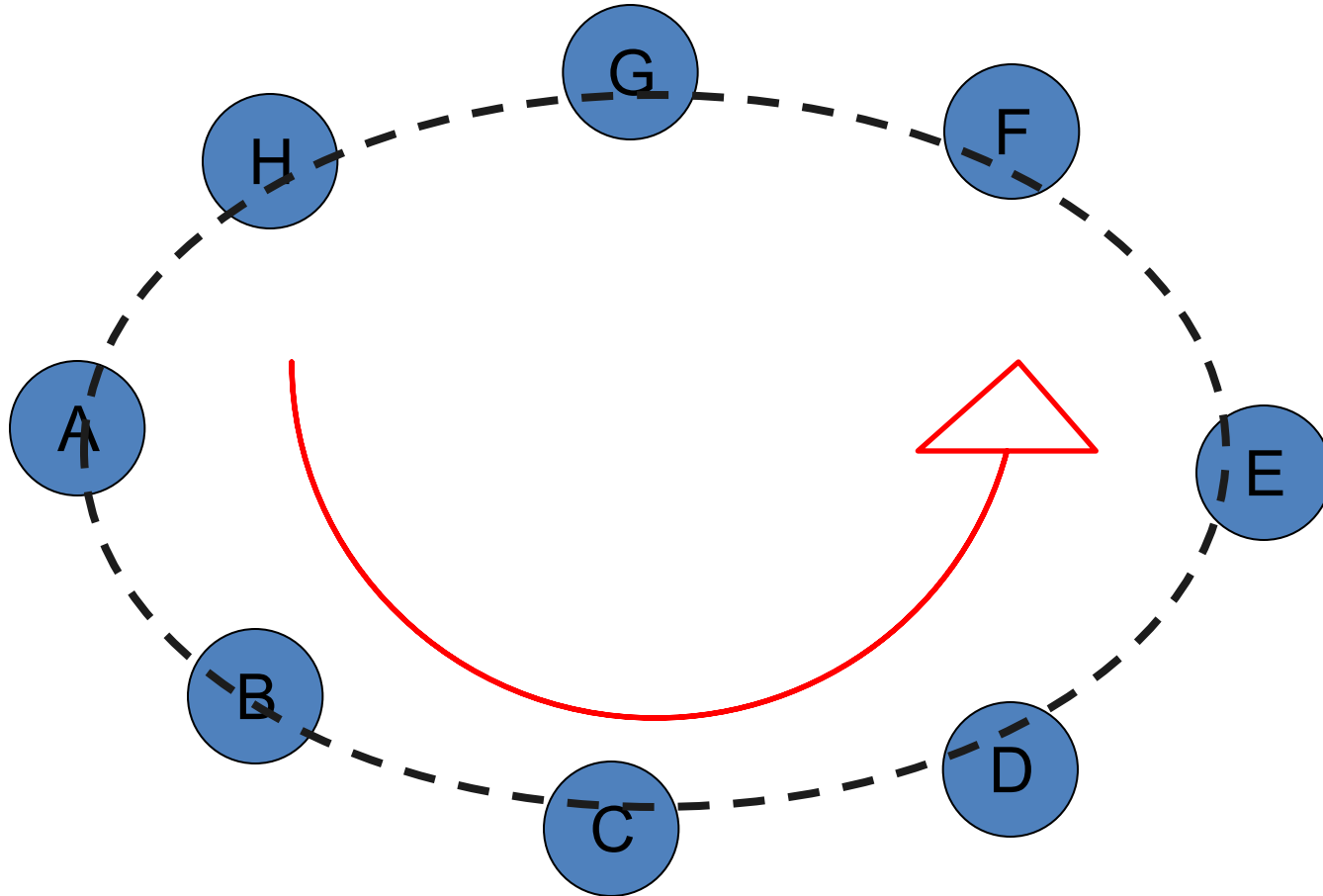
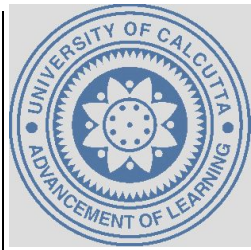
Assignment 03



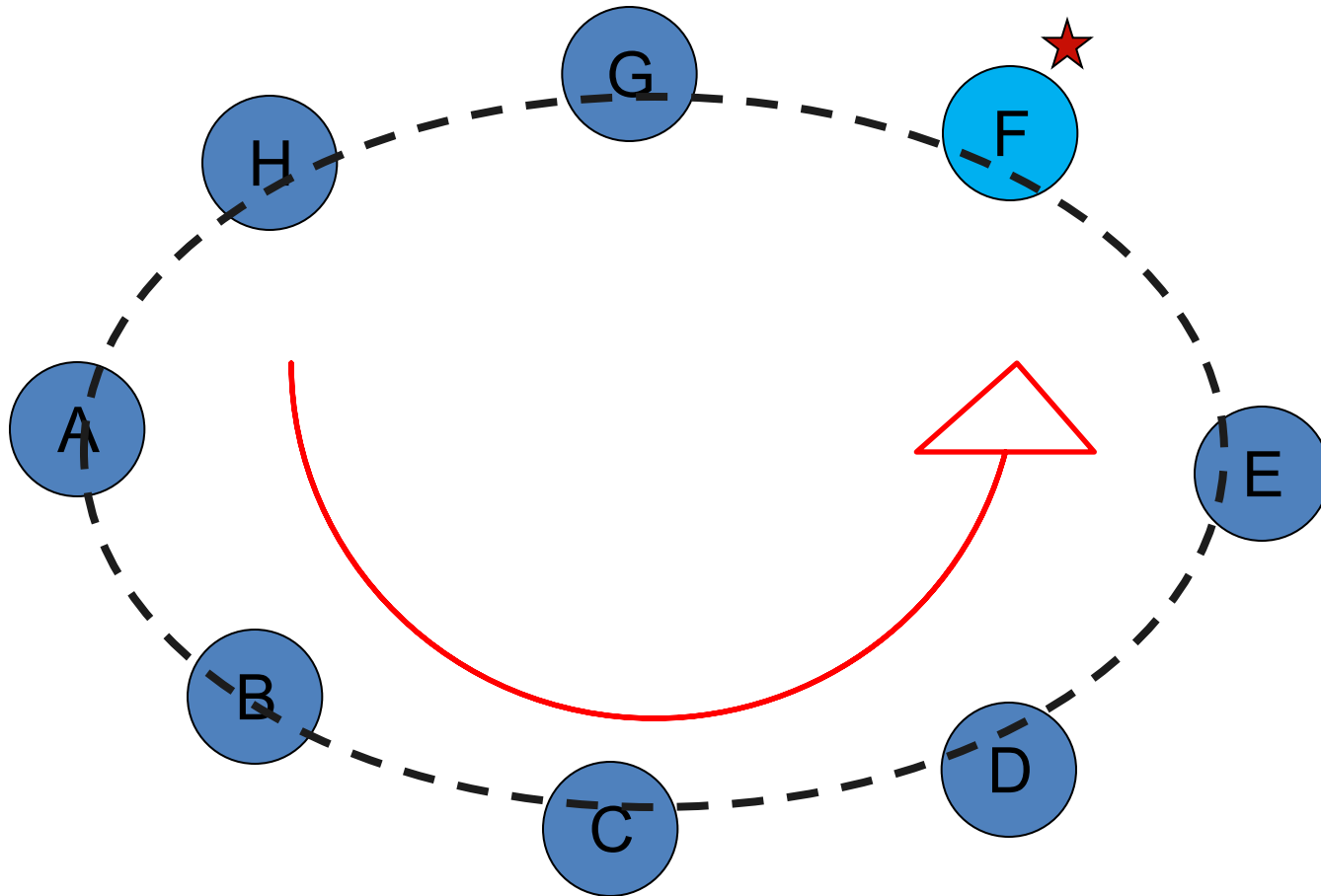
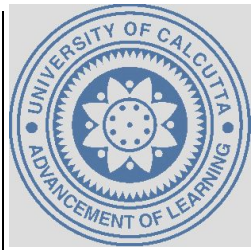
# DME for Ring Topology



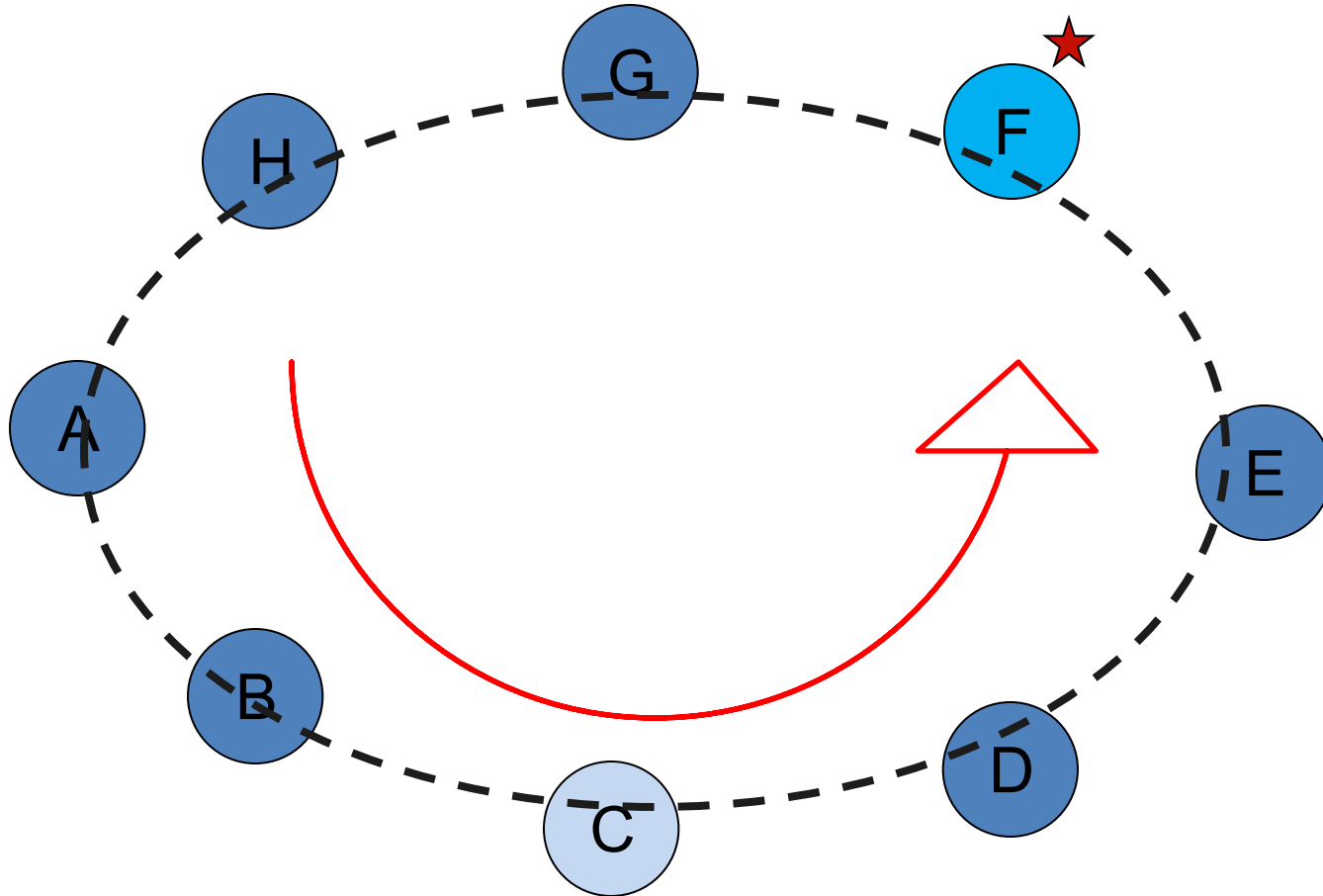
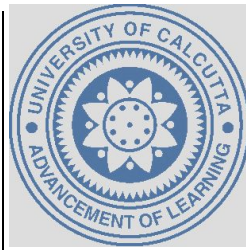
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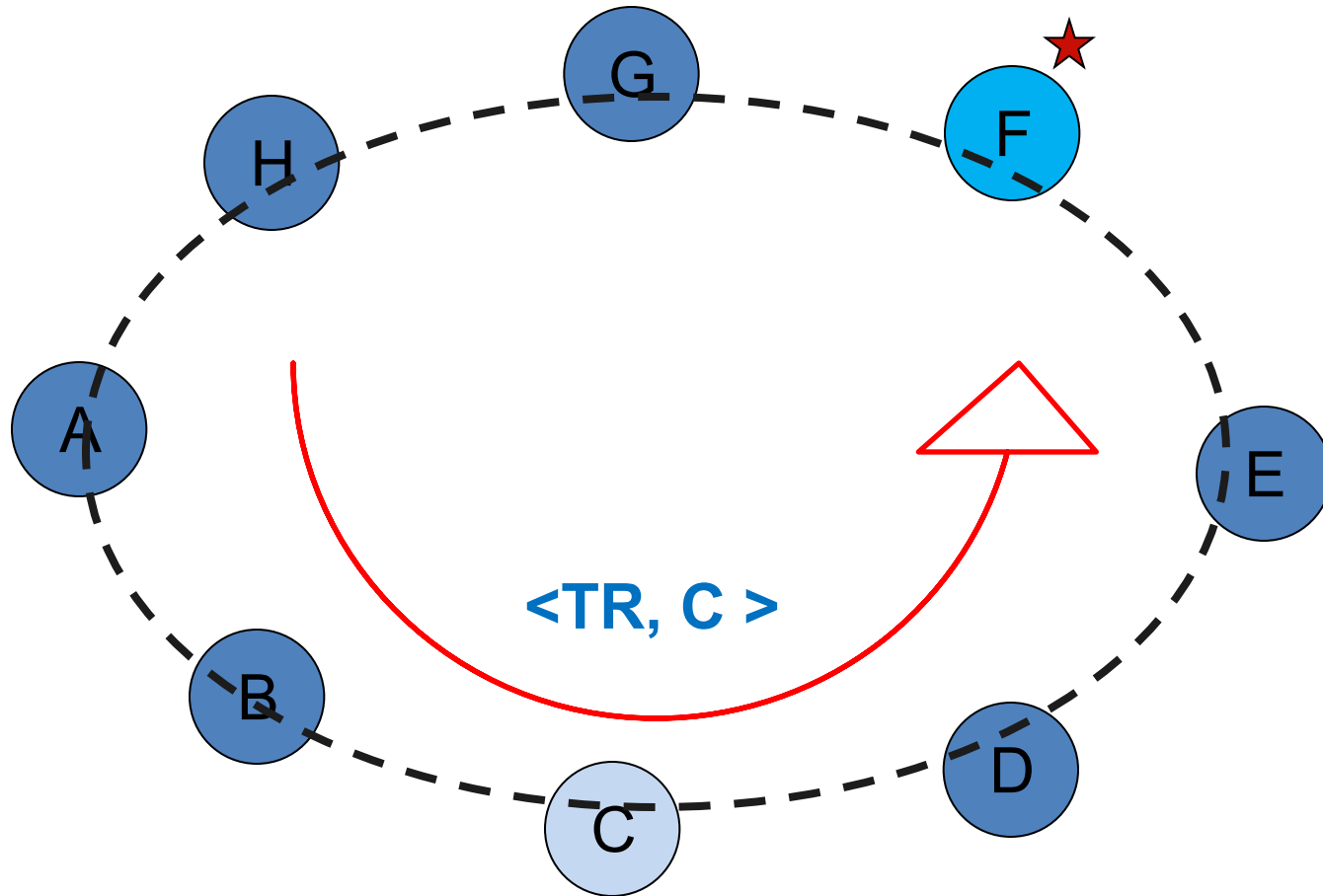
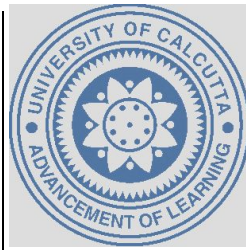
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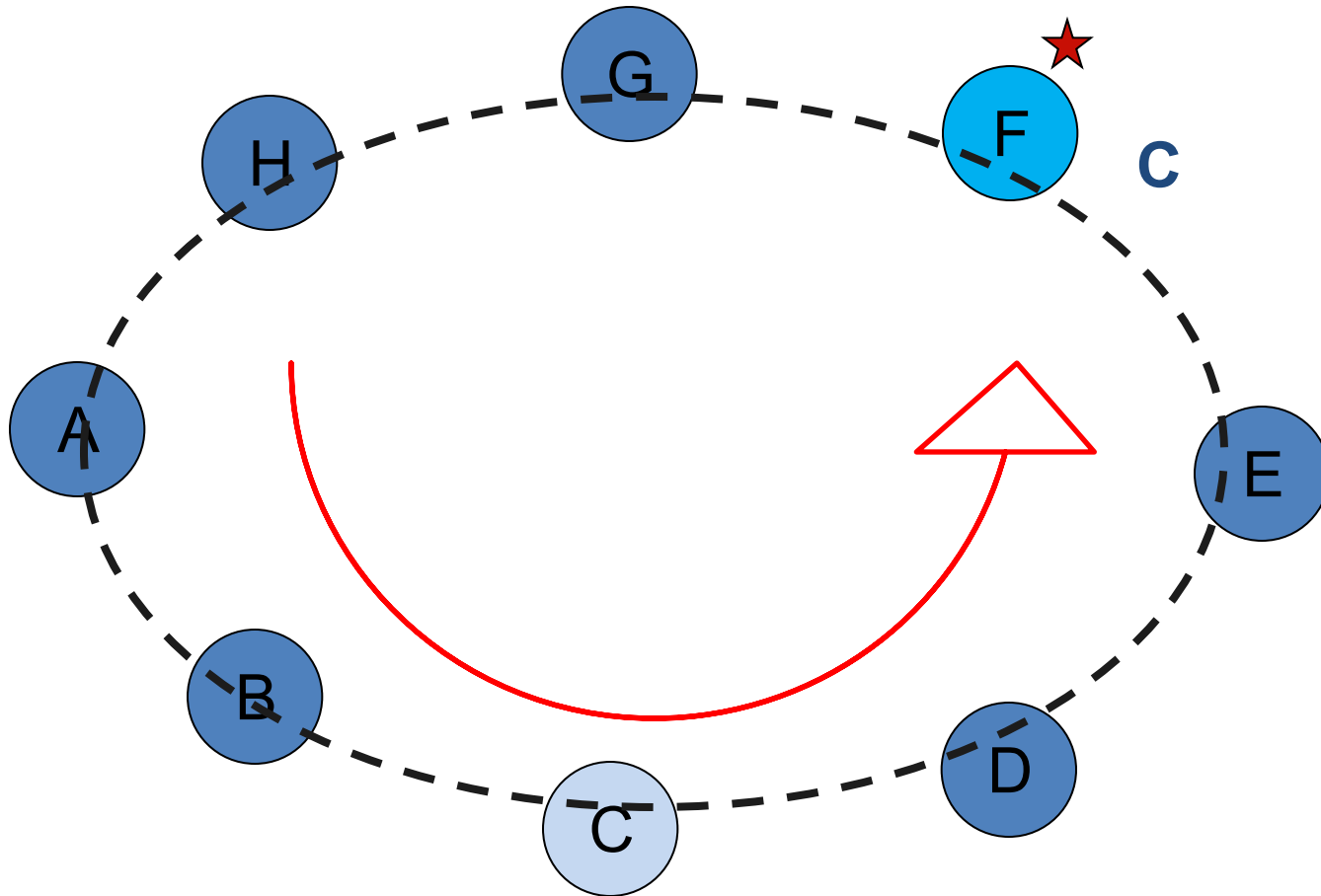
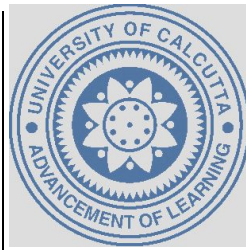
# DME for Ring Topology



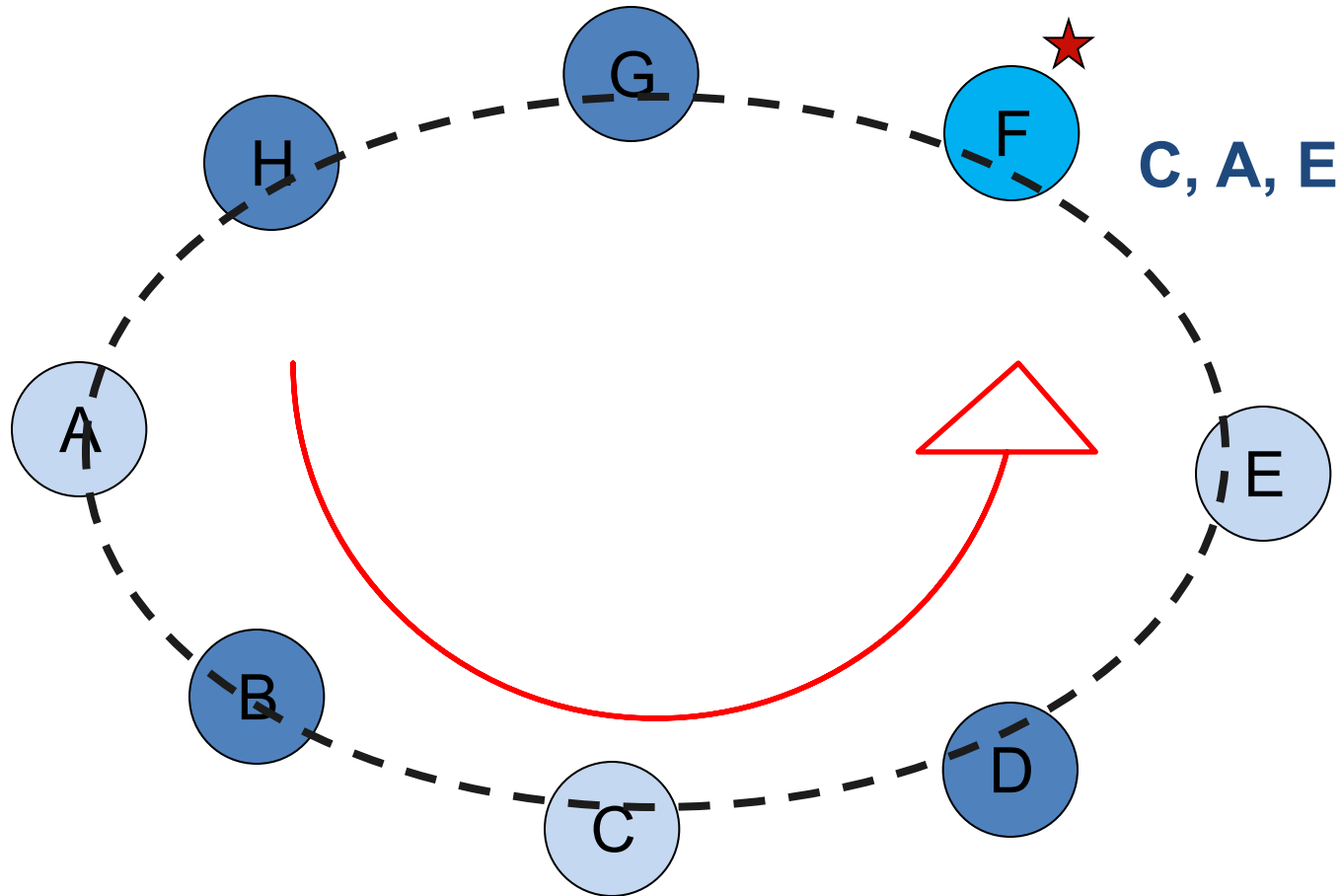
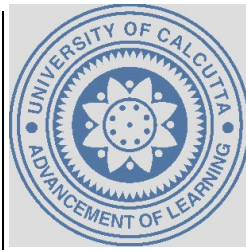
# DME for Ring Topology



# DME for Ring Topology

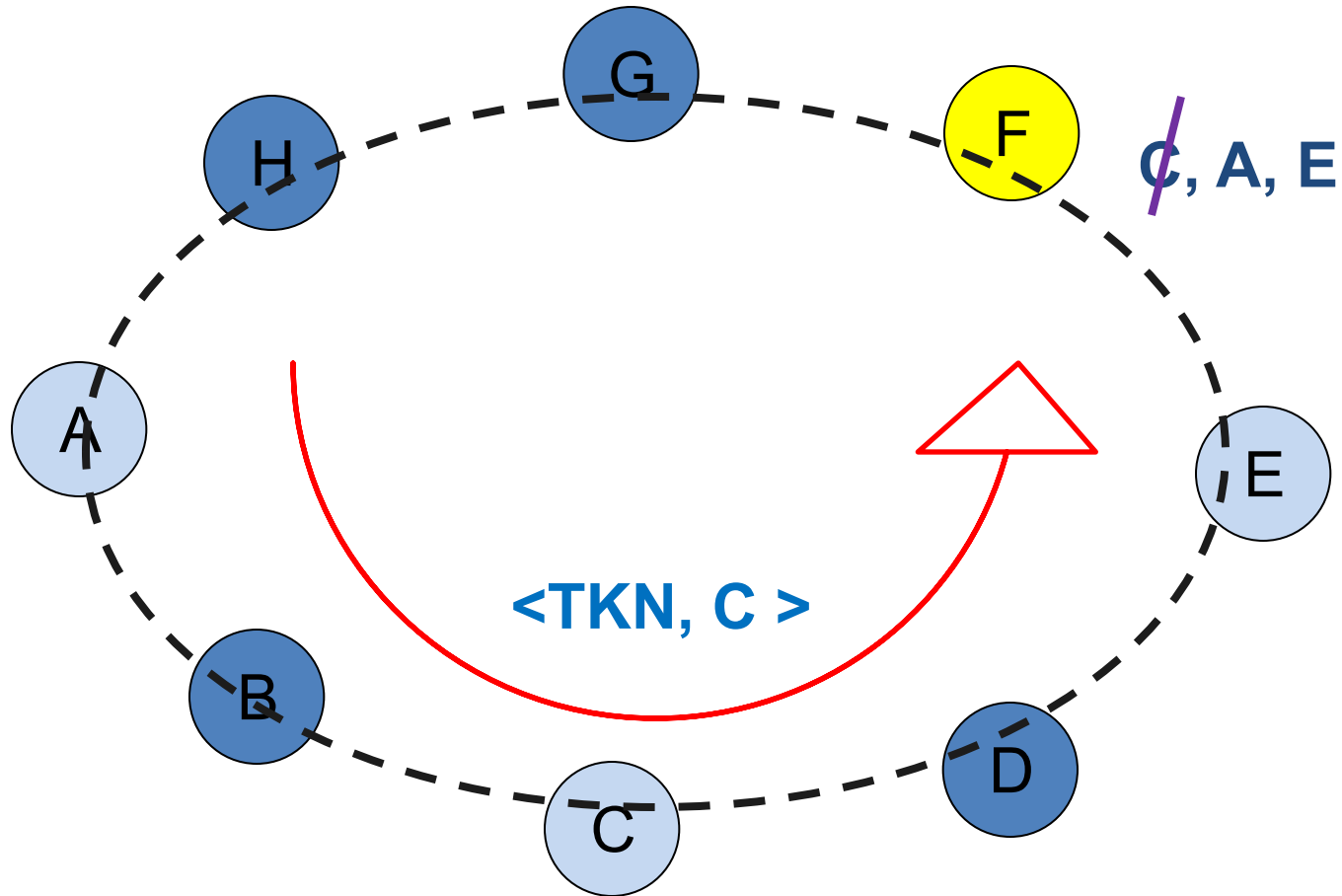
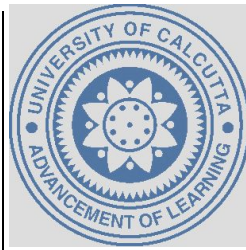


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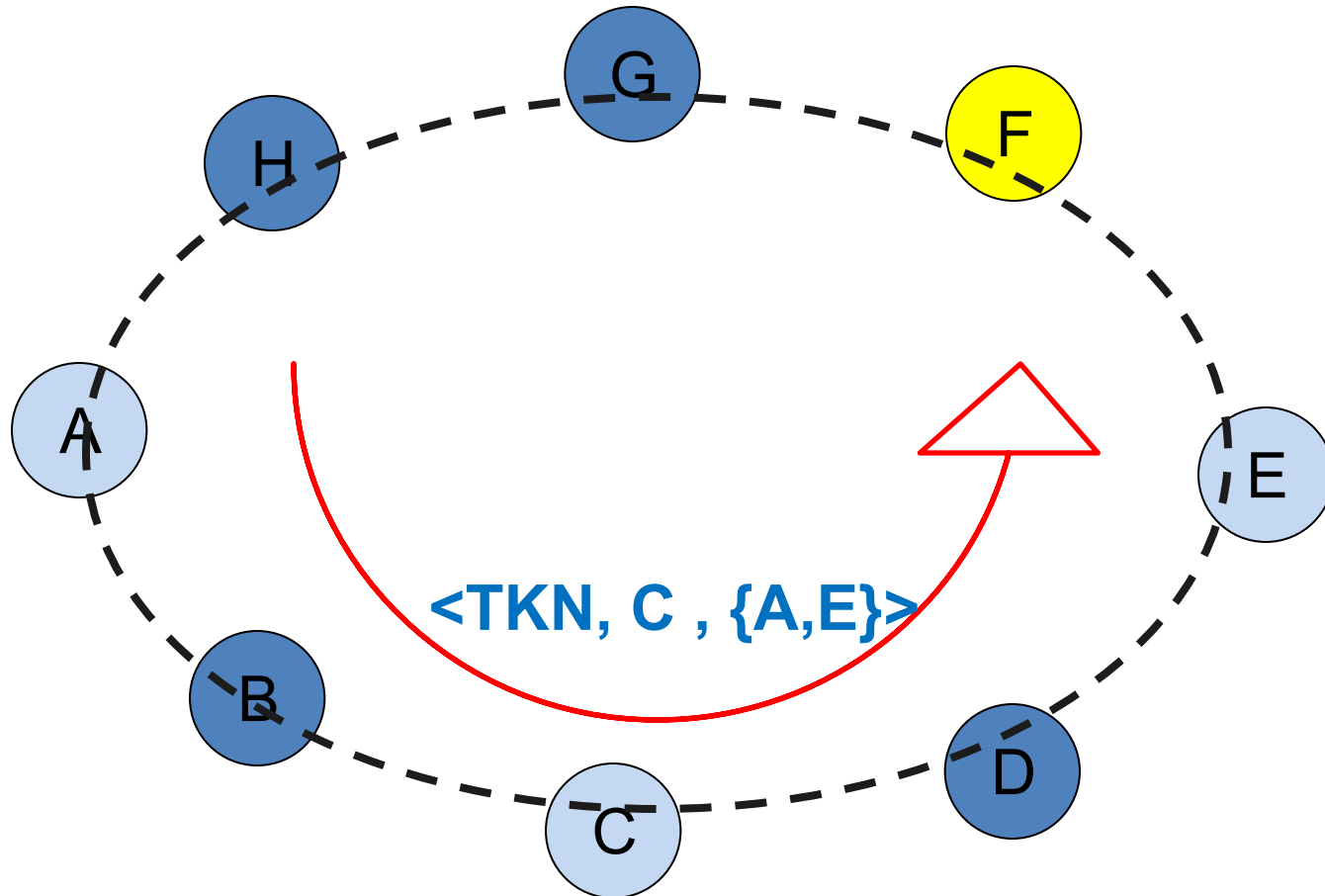
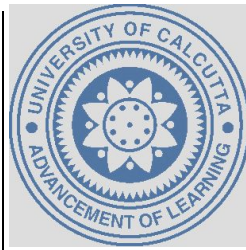




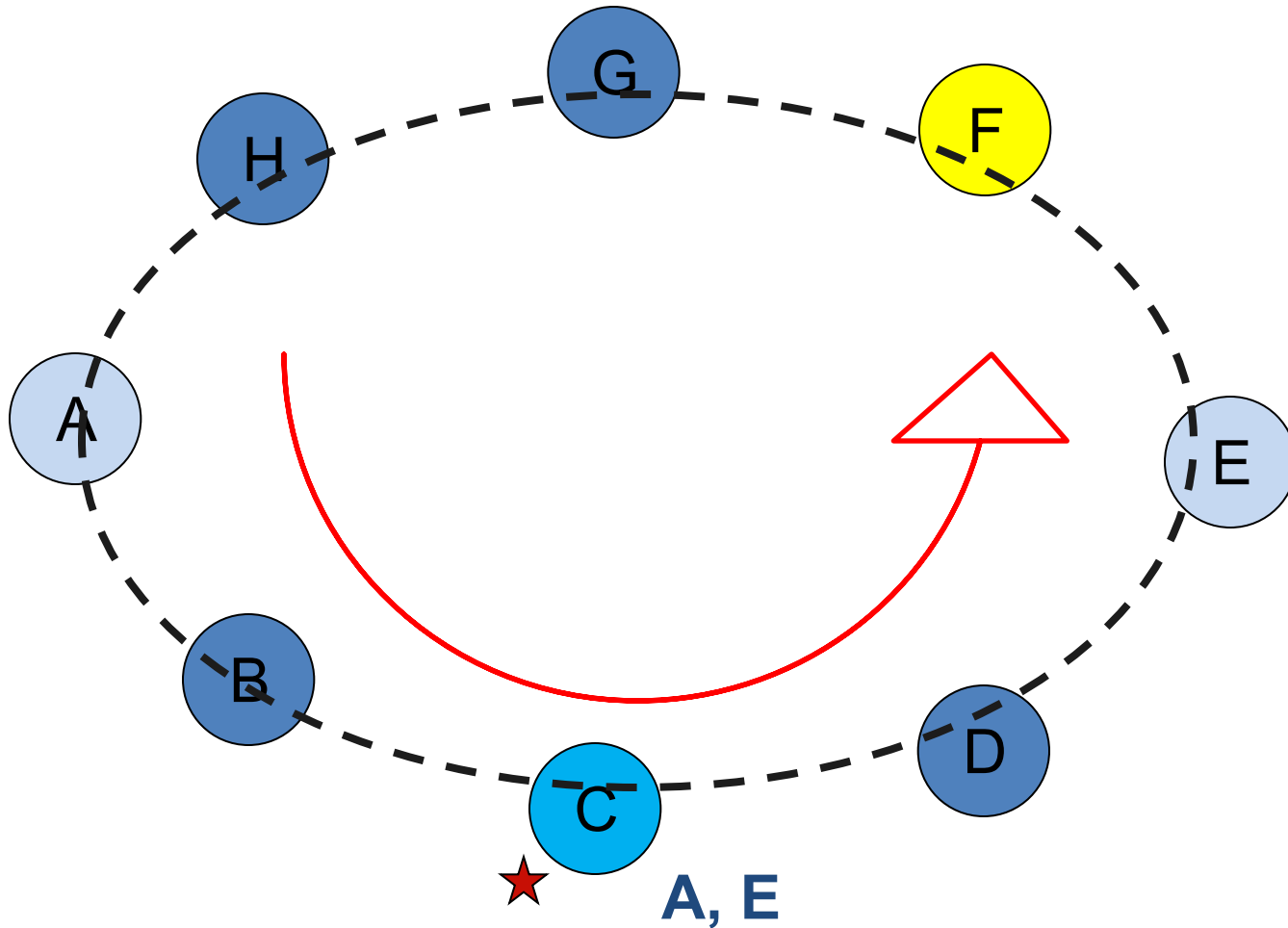
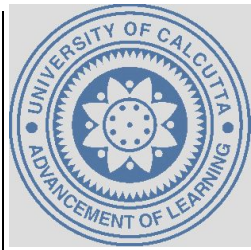
# DME for Ring Topology



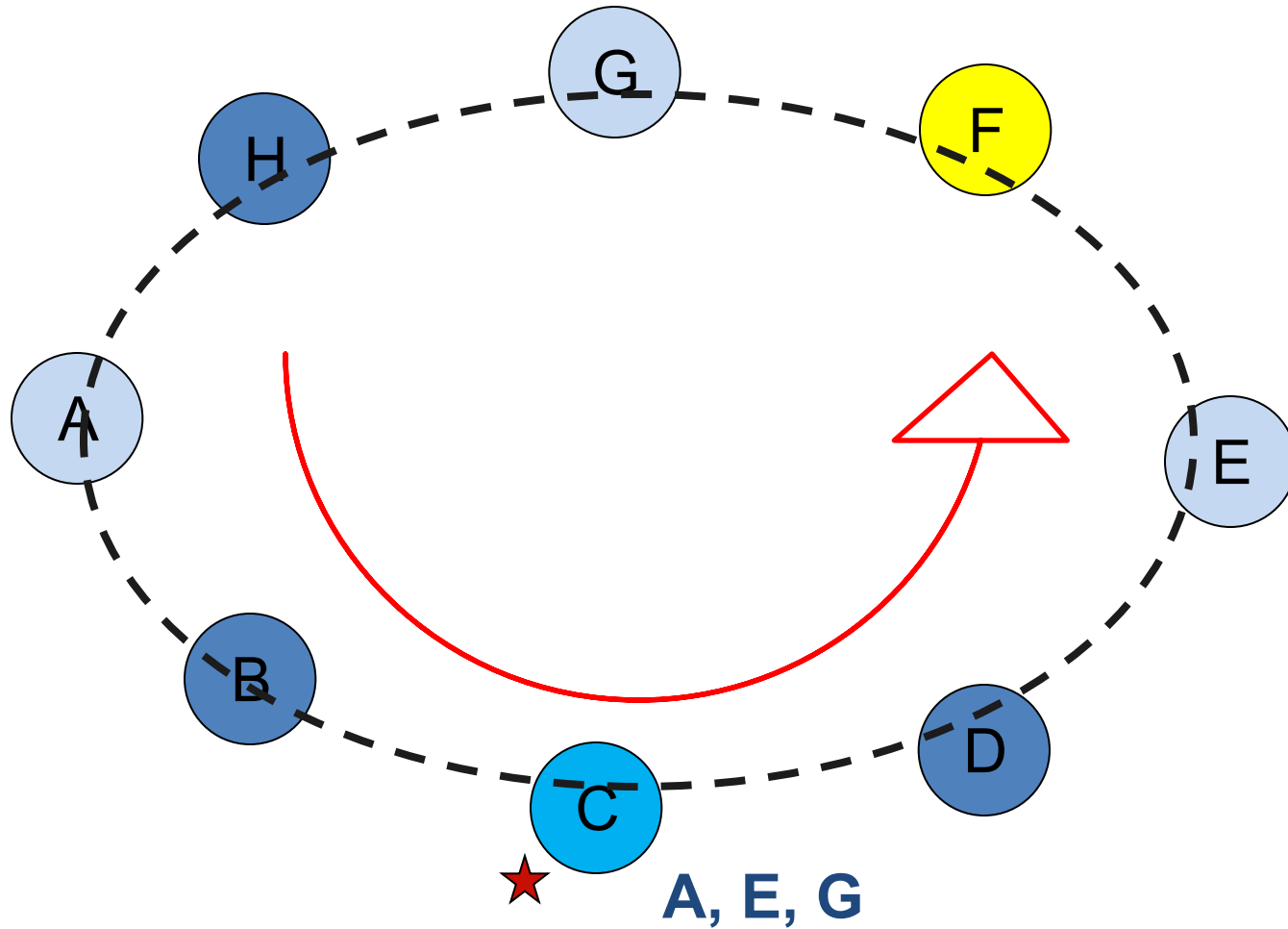
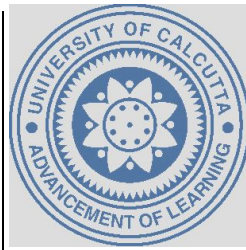
# DME for Ring Topology



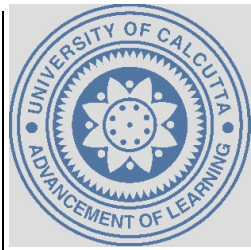
# DME for Ring Topology



# DME for Ring Topology

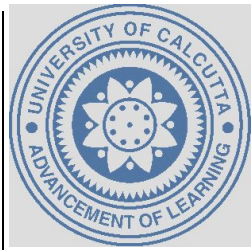


# Hints



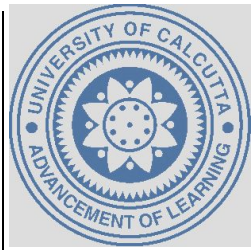
- To start with, consider a network with  $N$  nodes and say,  $M$  requests.
- Each node in the ring must store address of its 1-hop neighbor
- Each candidate node, say  $C$ , sends a token request  $\langle TR, C \rangle$  to its 1-hop neighbor in the ring

# Hints

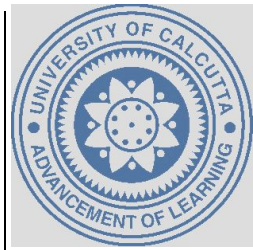


- Nodes other than  $P_{\text{hold}}$  forward TRs
- $P_{\text{hold}}$  enters the ID of the requesting node  $C$  in a local queue  $Q$ , for every  $\langle \text{TR}, C \rangle$  received
- When  $P_{\text{hold}}$  comes out of CS, it deletes the next element, say  $E$ , from  $Q$  and passes the Token  $\langle \text{TKN}, E, Q \rangle$  to  $E$  along with the rest of the  $Q$

# Hints



- Nodes other than E forward TKN
- Node becomes the new  $P_{\text{hold}}$  when the control message  $\langle \text{TKN}, E, Q \rangle$  reaches it - SUCCESS
- Run till all M requests get SUCCESS
- Print status of queue every time after another node gets the token



**Thanks for your attention**

**All the best...**