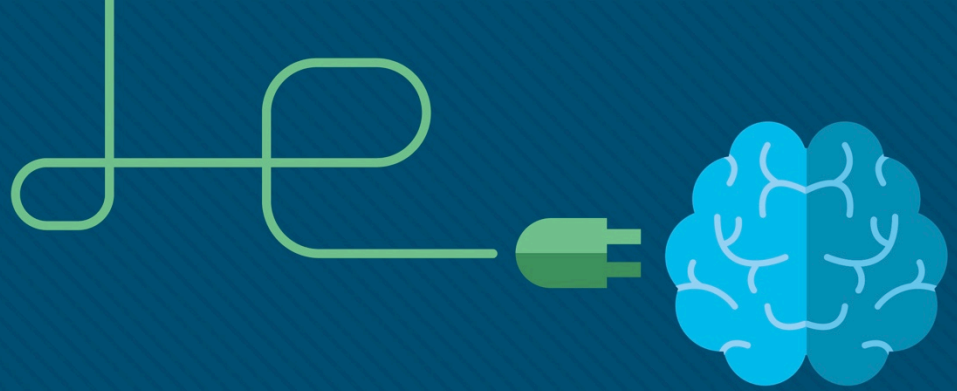


# 16 动态路由协议介绍

# 16.1 动态路由协议原理

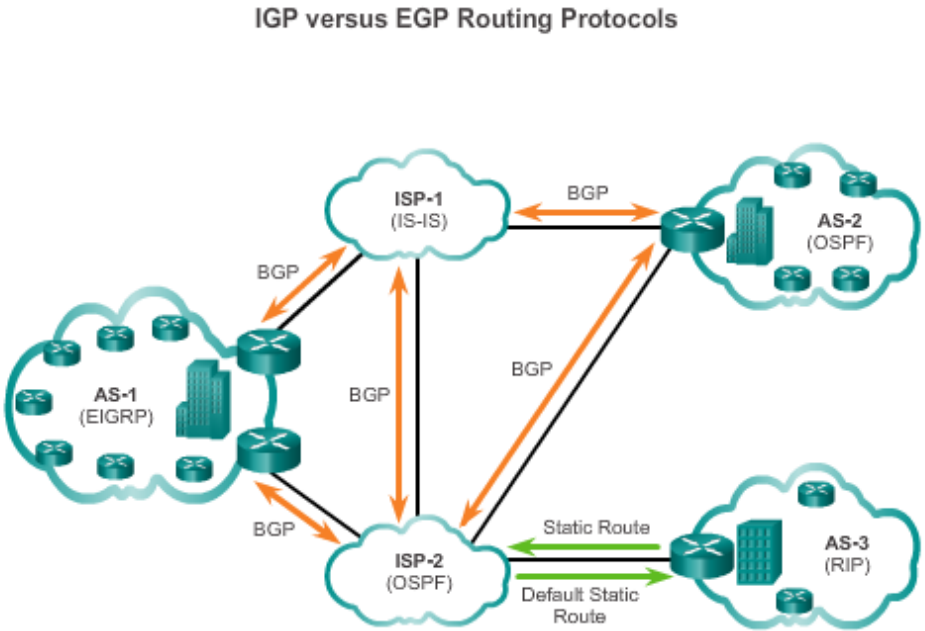
# The Evolution of Dynamic Routing Protocols

- Dynamic routing protocols used in networks since the late 1980s
- Newer versions support the communication based on IPv6

## Routing Protocols Classification

| | Interior Gateway Protocols | | | | Exterior Gateway Protocols |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Distance Vector | | Link-State | | Path Vector |
| IPv4 | RIPv2 | EIGRP | OSPFv2 | IS-IS | BGP-4 |
| IPv6 | RIPng | EIGRP for IPv6 | OSPFv3 | IS-IS for IPv6 | BGP-MP |

# IGP and EGP Routing Protocols




**Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP)** -

- Used for routing within an AS
- Include RIP, EIGRP, OSPF, and IS-IS

**Exterior Gateway Protocols (EGP)** -

- Used for routing between AS
- Official routing protocol used by the Internet

# Purpose of Dynamic Routing Protocols

Routing Protocols are used to facilitate the exchange of routing information between routers.

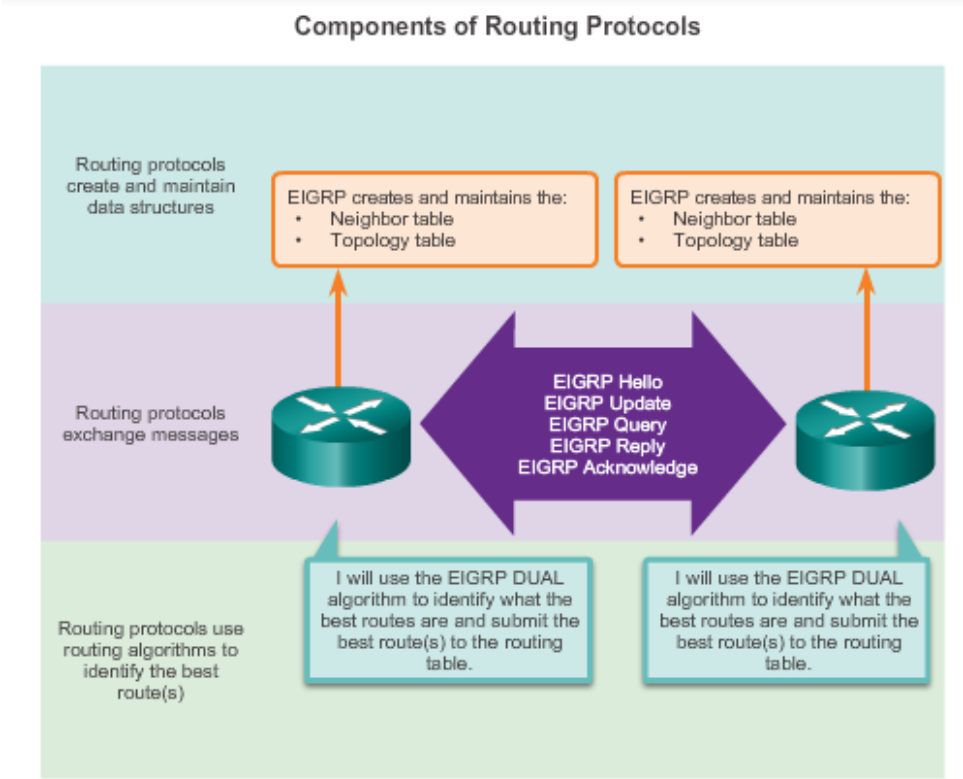
The purpose of dynamic routing protocols includes:

- Discovery of remote networks
- Maintaining up-to-date routing information
- Choosing the best path to destination networks
- Ability to find a new best path if the current path is no longer available

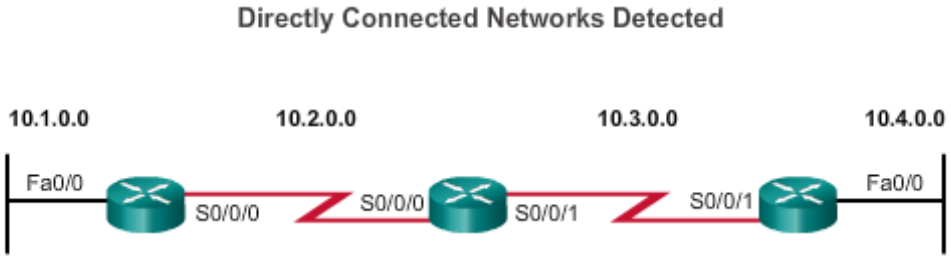
# Purpose of Dynamic Routing Protocols (cont.)

Main components of dynamic routing protocols include:

- **Data structures -** Routing protocols typically use tables or databases for its operations. This information is kept in RAM.
- **Routing protocol messages -** Routing protocols use various types of messages to discover neighboring routers, exchange routing information, and other tasks to learn and maintain accurate information about the network.
- **Algorithm -** Routing protocols use algorithms for facilitating routing information for best path determination.



# Cold Start




| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | Fa0/0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 0 |
| | | |
| | | |

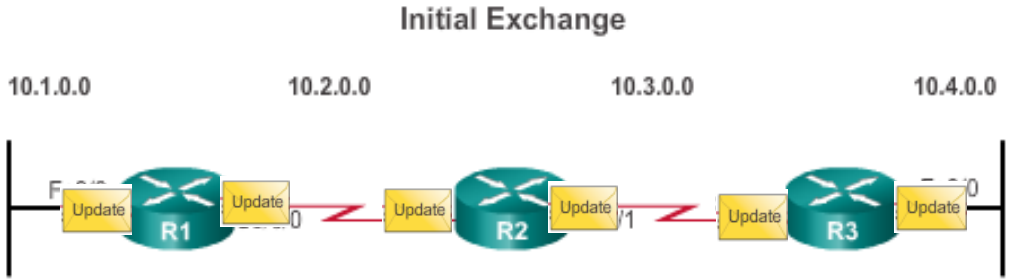
| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 0 |
| | | |
| | | |

| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | Fa0/0 | 0 |
| | | |
| | | |

Routers running RIPv2

- R1 adds the 10.1.0.0 network available through interface FastEthernet 0/0 and 10.2.0.0 is available through interface Serial 0/0/0.
- R2 adds the 10.2.0.0 network available through interface Serial 0/0/0 and 10.3.0.0 is available through interface Serial 0/0/1.
- R3 adds the 10.3.0.0 network available through interface Serial 0/0/1 and 10.4.0.0 is available through interface FastEthernet 0/0.

# Network Discovery



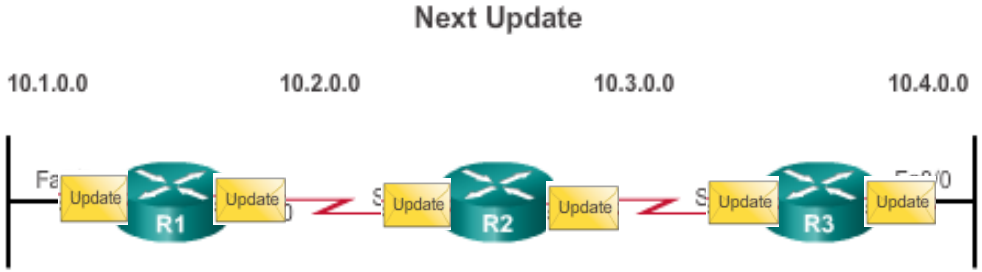

| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | Fa0/0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 1 |
| | | |

| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 0 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 1 |

| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | Fa0/0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 1 |
| | | |

Routers running RIPv2

# Exchanging the Routing Information



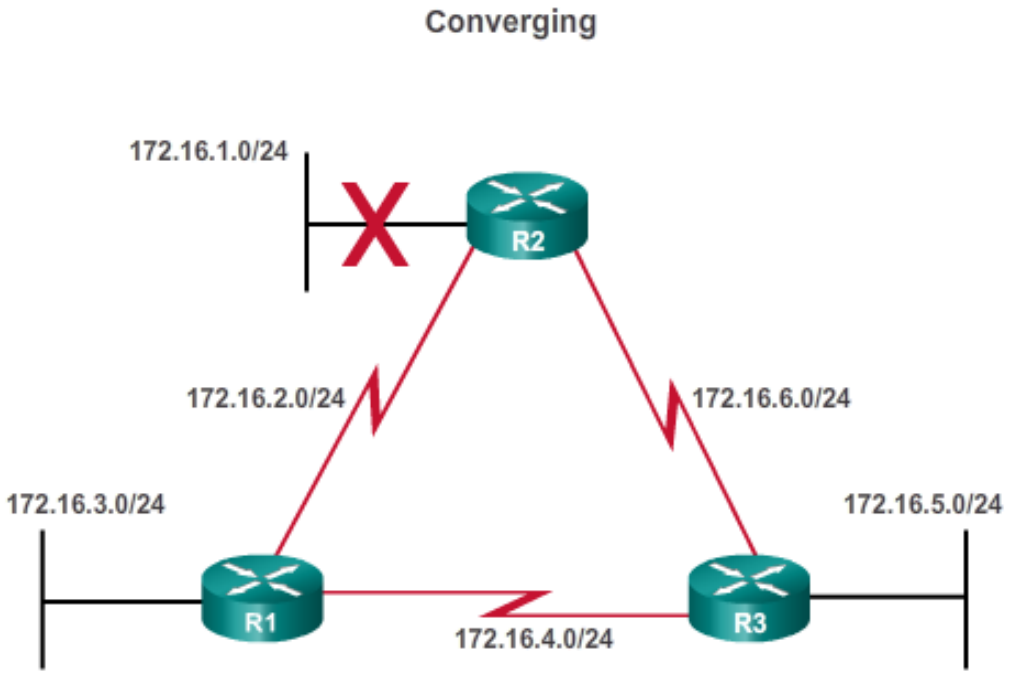

| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | Fa0/0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 2 |

| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 0 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0/0/0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 1 |

| Network | Interface | Hop |
|---|---|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | Fa0/0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0/0/1 | 2 |

Routers running RIPv2

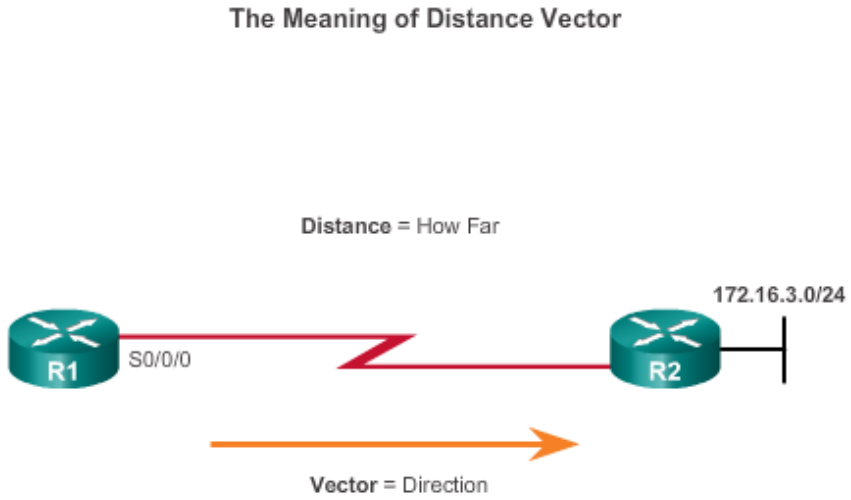
# Achieving Convergence




Slower Convergence: RIP
Faster Convergence: EIGRP and OSPF

# 16.2 距离向量路由协议

# Distance Vector Routing Protocols



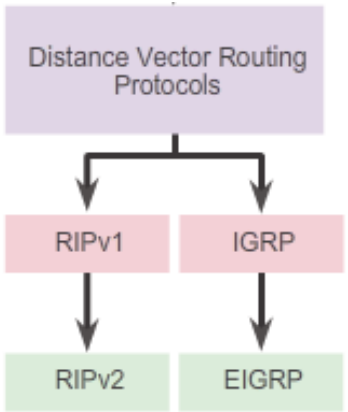

For R1, 172.16.3.0/24 is one hop away (distance). It can be reached through R2 (vector).

Distance vector IPv4 IGPs:

- **RIPv1** - First generation legacy protocol
- **RIPv2** - Simple distance vector routing protocol
- **IGRP** - First generation Cisco proprietary protocol (obsolete)
- **EIGRP** - Advanced version of distance vector routing

# Distance Vector Technologies

- Characteristics of Distance Vector routing protocols:
  - Periodic updates
  - Neighbors
  - Broadcast updates
  - Entire routing table is included with routing update



# Distance Vector Algorithm

**Purpose of Routing Algorithms**

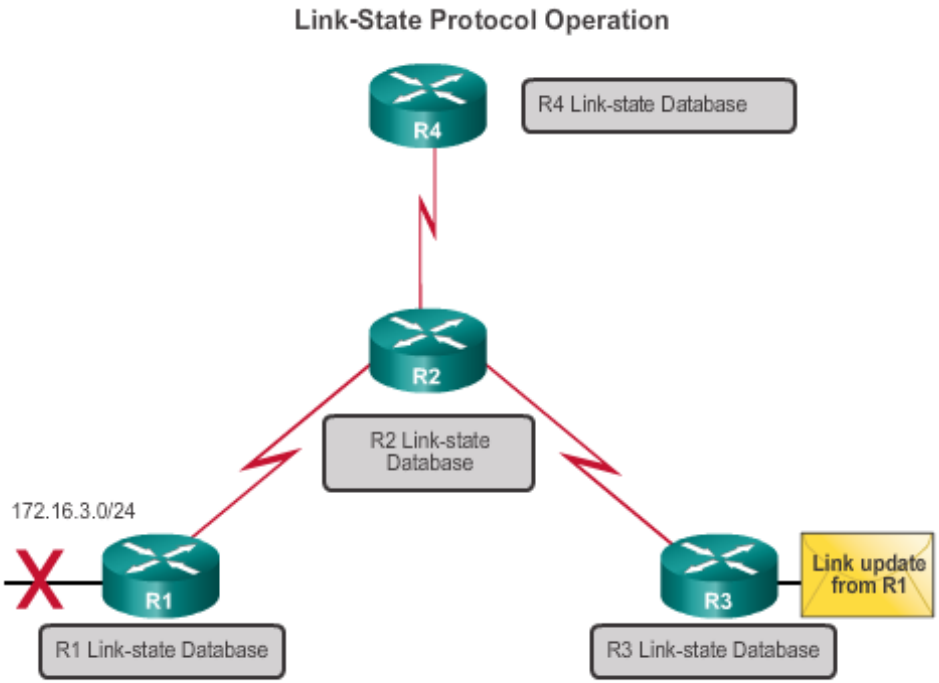
- Sending and receiving updates
- Calculate best path and install route
- Detect and react to topology changes


RIP uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm as its routing algorithm.

IGRP and EIGRP use the Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL) routing algorithm developed by Cisco.

# 16.3 链路状态路由协议

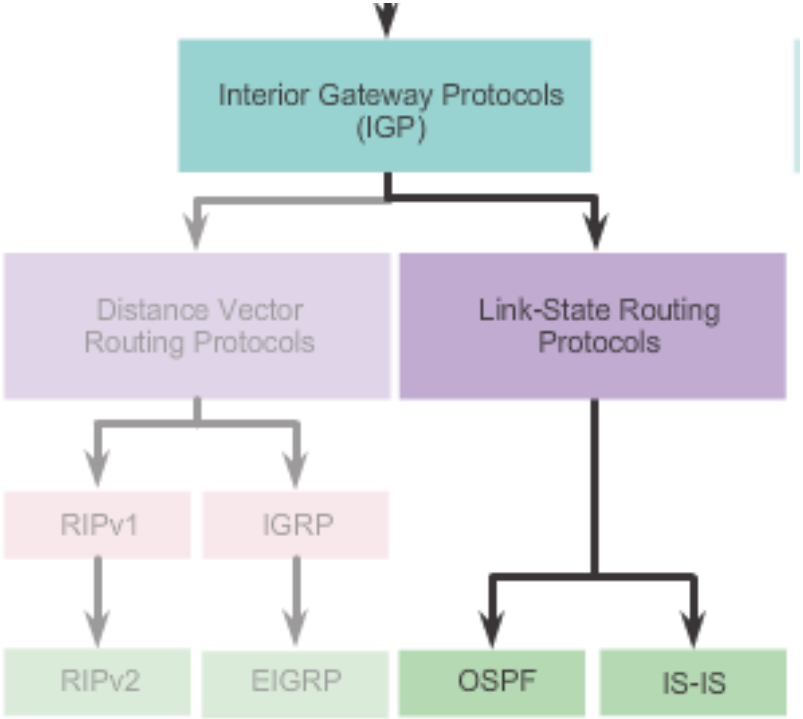
# Link-State Routing Protocols




Link-state IPv4 IGPs:

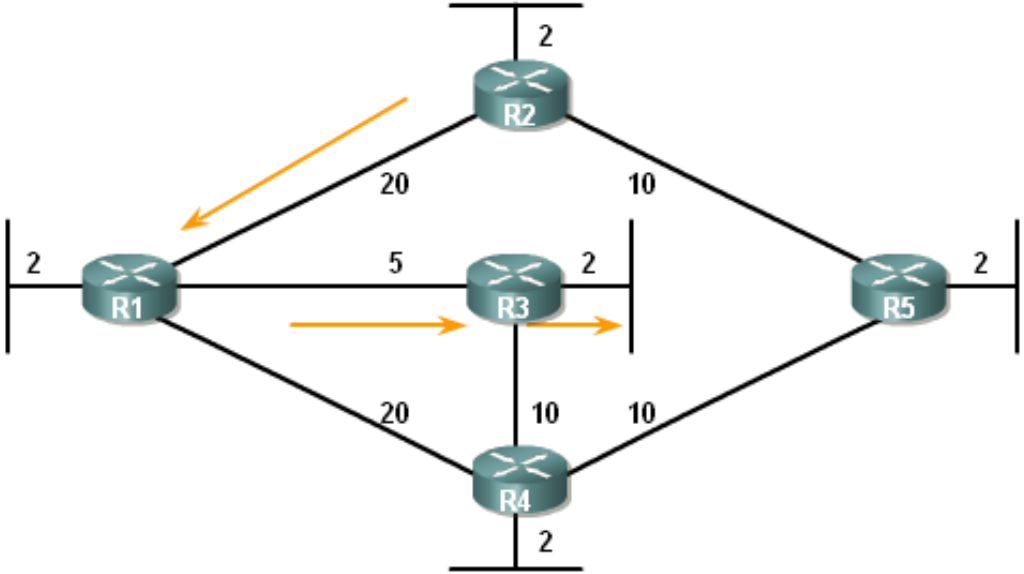
- **OSPF** - Popular standards based routing protocol
- **IS-IS** - Popular in provider networks.

# Shortest Path First Protocols



# Dijkstra's Algorithm

- Dijkstra's shortest path first algorithm




**Shortest Path for host on R2 LAN to reach host on R3 LAN:**
**R2 to R1 (20) + R1 to R3 (5) + R3 to LAN (2) = 27**

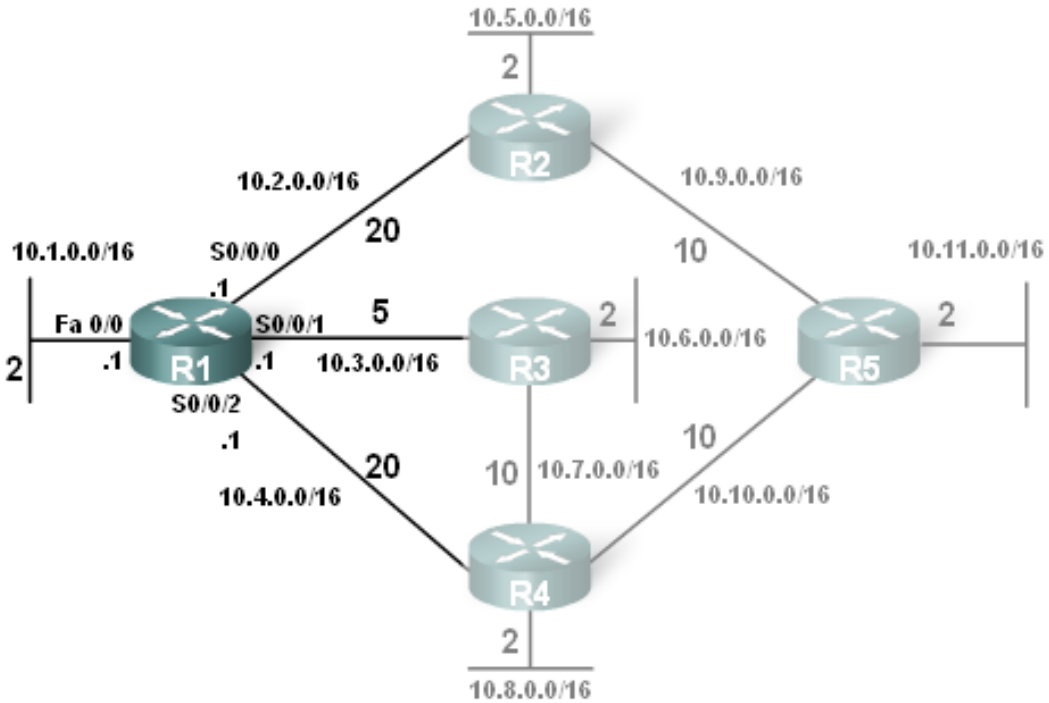
# Link-State Routing Process

- How does a link-state routing protocol work?

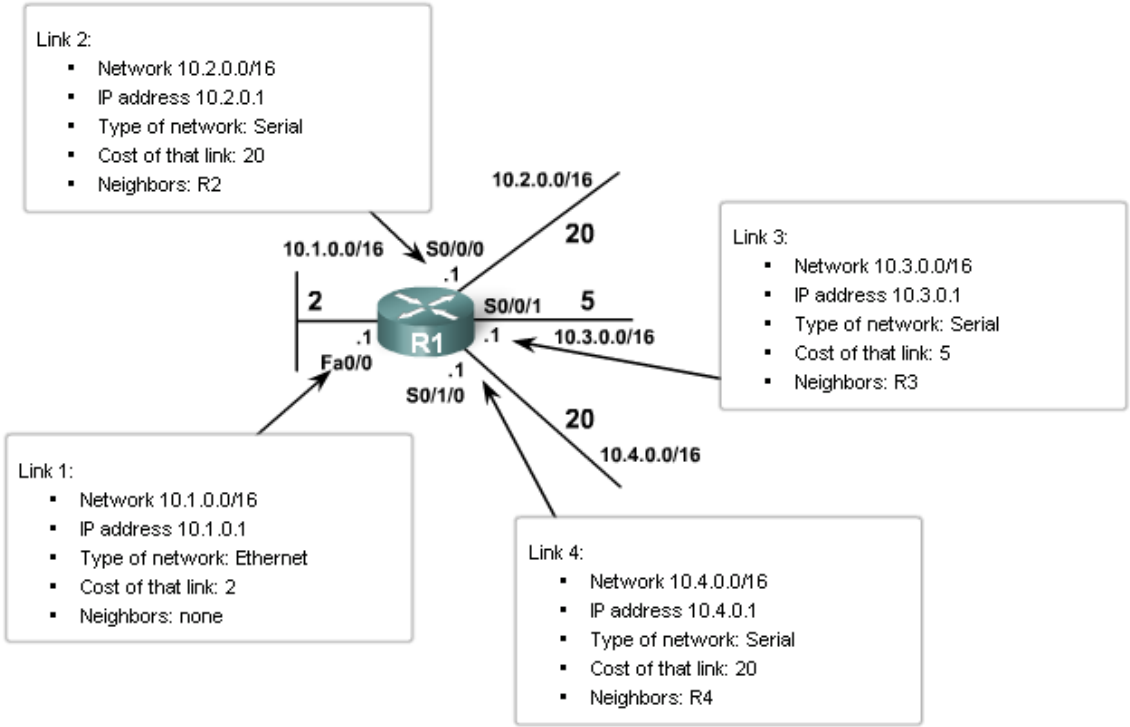
## Link-State Routing Process

1. Each router learns about its own links, its own directly connected networks.
2. Each router is responsible for “saying hello” to its neighbors on directly connected networks.
3. Each router builds a Link-State Packet (LSP) containing the state of each directly connected link.
4. Each router floods the LSP to all neighbors, who then store all LSPs received in a database.
5. Each router uses the database to construct a complete map of the topology and computes the best path to each destination network.

# Link-State Routing Process



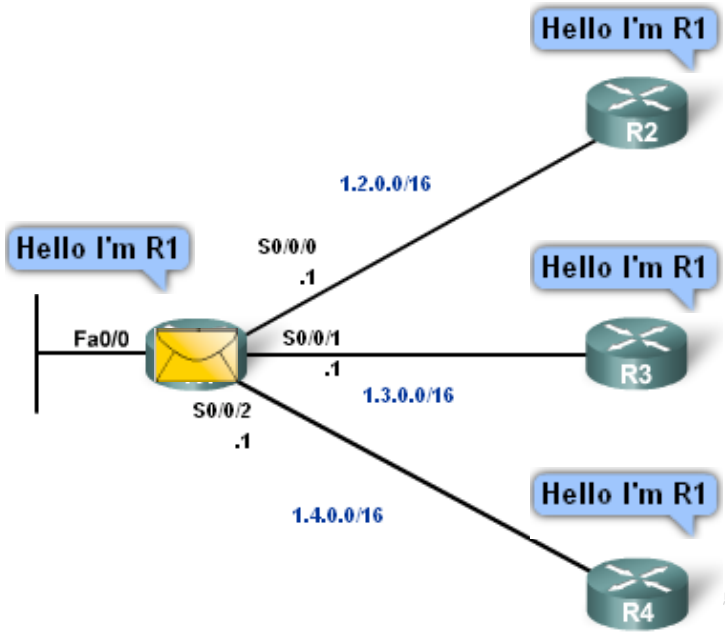
# Link-State Routing Process




**Link**—This is an interface on a router.
**Link State**—the information about the state of the links.

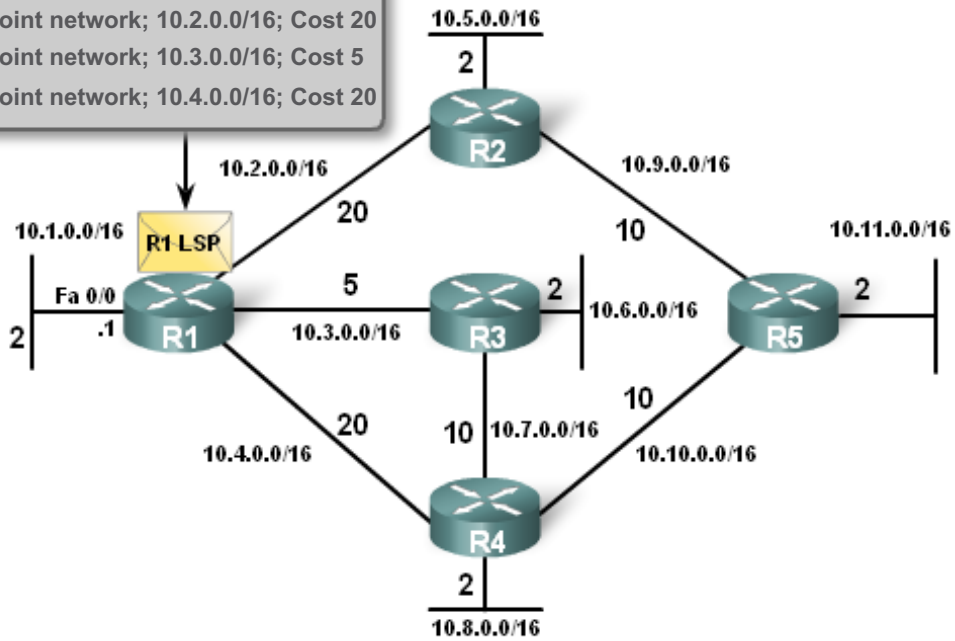
# Link-State Routing Process

- A neighbor is any other router that is enabled with the same link-state routing protocol.
- Hello packets continue to be exchanged to monitor the state of the neighbor.



# Link-State Routing Process

1. R1; Ethernet network 10.1.0.0/16; Cost 2
2. R1 -> R2; Serial point-to-point network; 10.2.0.0/16; Cost 20
3. R1 -> R3; Serial point-to-point network; 10.3.0.0/16; Cost 5
4. R1 -> R4; Serial point-to-point network; 10.4.0.0/16; Cost 20



# Link-State Routing Process

- Whenever a router receives an LSP, it immediately sends that LSP out all other interfaces.
- Protocols calculate the SPF after the flooding is complete.
- Other information is included in the LSP to help manage the flooding process, such as sequence numbers and aging information.
- An LSP only needs to be sent:

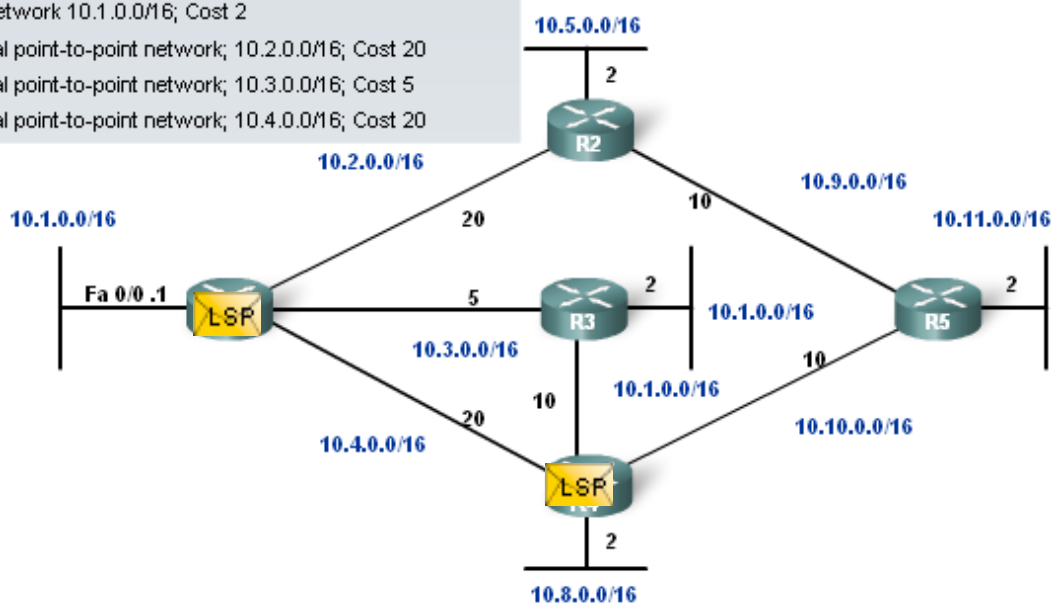
  —During initial startup of the router or of the routing protocol process on that router.

  —Whenever there is a change in the topology, including a link going down or coming up, or a neighbor adjacency being established or broken.

# Link-State Routing Process

**R1 Link State Contents**

- R1; Ethernet network 10.1.0.0/16; Cost 2
- R1 -> R2; Serial point-to-point network; 10.2.0.0/16; Cost 20
- R1 -> R3; Serial point-to-point network; 10.3.0.0/16; Cost 5
- R1 -> R4; Serial point-to-point network; 10.4.0.0/16; Cost 20



# Link-State Routing Process

- R1s Link-state Database

**R1s Link State Database**

**LSP from R1:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Has a network 10.1.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R2:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.5.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R3:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.6.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R4:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.8.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R5:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.11.0.0/16, cost of 2

# Link-State Routing Process

- Building the SPF Tree

**R1s Link State Database**

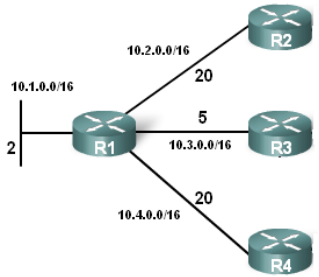
**LSP from R1:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Has a network 10.1.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R2:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.5.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R3:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.6.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R4:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.8.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R5:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.11.0.0/16, cost of 2



# Link-State Routing Process

- Building the SPF Tree

**R1s Link State Database**

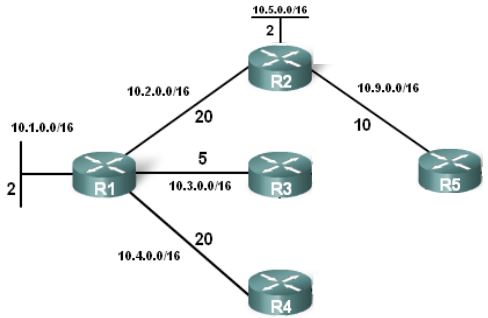
**LSP from R1:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Has a network 10.1.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R2:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.5.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R3:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.6.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R4:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.8.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R5:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.11.0.0/16, cost of 2



# Link-State Routing Process

- Building the SPF Tree

**R1s Link State Database**

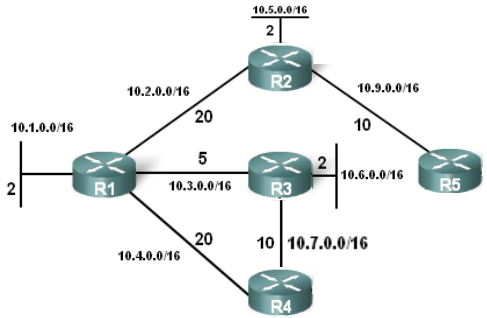
**LSP from R1:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Has a network 10.1.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R2:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.5.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R3:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.6.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R4:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.8.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R5:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.11.0.0/16, cost of 2



# Link-State Routing Process

- Building the SPF Tree

**R1s Link State Database**

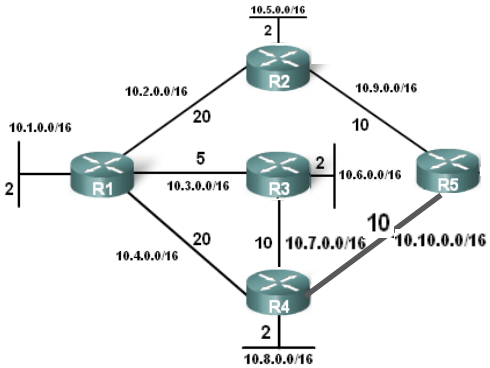
**LSP from R1:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Has a network 10.1.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R2:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.5.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R3:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.6.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R4:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.8.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R5:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.11.0.0/16, cost of 2



# Link-State Routing Process

- Building the SPF Tree

**R1s Link State Database**

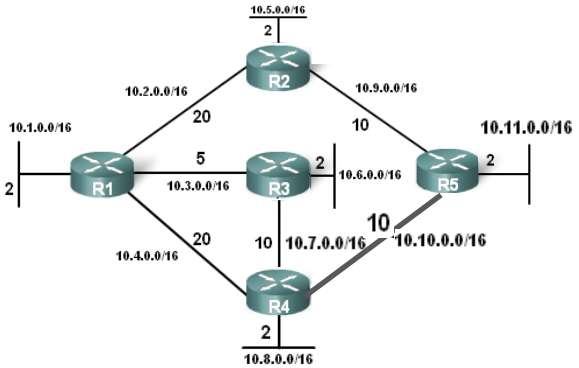
**LSP from R1:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Has a network 10.1.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R2:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.2.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.5.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R3:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.3.0.0/16, cost of 5
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.6.0.0/16, cost of 2

**LSP from R4:**
- Connected to neighbor R1 on network 10.4.0.0/16, cost of 20
- Connected to neighbor R3 on network 10.7.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R5 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.8.0.0/16, cost of 2

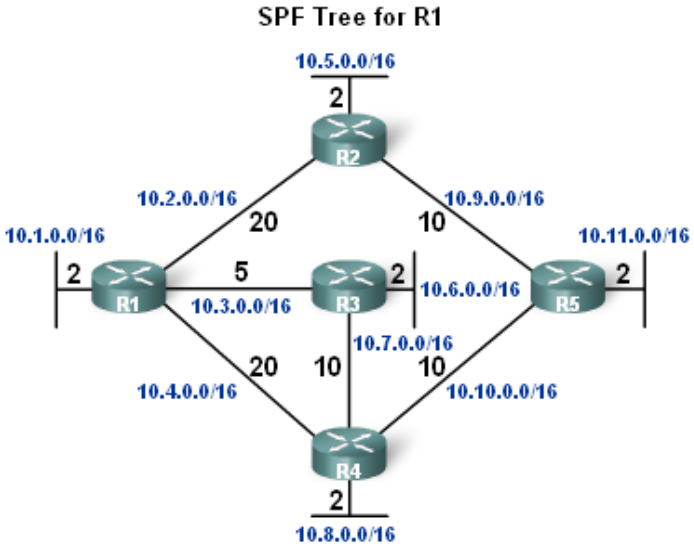
**LSP from R5:**
- Connected to neighbor R2 on network 10.9.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Connected to neighbor R4 on network 10.10.0.0/16, cost of 10
- Has a network 10.11.0.0/16, cost of 2



# Link-State Routing Process

- Determining the Shortest Path

  —The shortest path to a destination determined by adding the costs and finding the lowest cost.



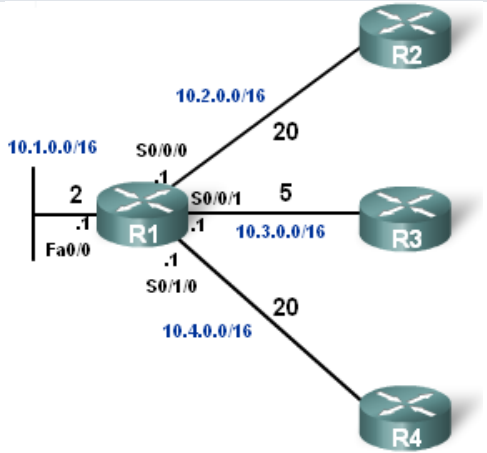

| Destination | Shortest Path | Cost |
|---|---|---|
| R2 LAN | R1 to R2 | 22 |
| R3 LAN | R1 to R3 | 7 |
| R4 LAN | R1 to R3 to R4 | 17 |
| R5 LAN | R1 to R3 to R4 to R5 | 27 |

# Link-State Routing Process

- Generating a Routing Table from the SPF Tree

**SPF Information**

- Network 10.5.0.0/16 via R2 serial 0/0/0 at a cost of 22
- Network 10.6.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1 at a cost of 7
- Network 10.7.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1 at a cost of 15
- Network 10.8.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1 at a cost of 17
- Network 10.9.0.0/16 via R2 serial 0/0/0 at a cost of 30
- Network 10.10.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1 at a cost of 25
- Network 10.11.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1 at a cost of 27




**R1 Routing Table**

Directly Connected Networks

- 10.1.0.0/16 Directly Connected Network
- 10.2.0.0/16 Directly Connected Network
- 10.3.0.0/16 Directly Connected Network
- 10.4.0.0/16 Directly Connected Network

Remote Networks

- 10.5.0.0/16 via R2 serial 0/0/0, cost = 22
- 10.6.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1, cost = 7
- 10.7.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1, cost = 15
- 10.8.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1, cost = 17
- 10.9.0.0/16 via R2 serial 0/0/0, cost = 30
- 10.10.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1, cost = 25
- 10.11.0.0/16 via R3 serial 0/0/1, cost = 27

# Protocols that Use Link-State

There are only two link-state routing protocols:

- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) most popular
  - began in 1987
  - two current versions
  - OSPFv2 - OSPF for IPv4 networks
  - OSPFv3 - OSPF for IPv6 networks

- IS-IS was designed by International Organization for Standardization (ISO )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