1. Routing helps us select path(s) for directing traffic in a network or across multiple networks. Routing takes place at the network layer.
2. It causes very little load on the CPU  
   There is no traffic on other routes
3. **DCE:** Data Communications Equipment  
   **DCT:** Data Terminal Equipment
4. **OSPF:** Open shortest Path First  
   OSPF uses ‘Cost’ as the value of its metric.
5. Wildcard mask are used with network ID to filter the interfaces.  
   Subnet masks are used to separate the network portion and host portion in an IP address.
6. Distance Vector Routing finds the best path for the packet by judging the distance between the end points. It determines the path with the smallest distance as the shortest. Link State Routing makes the routers keep three separate tables. One table keeps track of directly connected neighbors, the other determines the topology of the entire network and the last is used as a routing table.