



COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

M Rajasekar

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

M Rajasekar

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

Link state algorithm (Dijkstra's algorithm)

- A central controller broadcasts the link state information
- For each node find the MST considering itself as the root
- Nodes implement the LS algorithm in parallel
Synchronized
- A forwarding table is constructed based on the MST

COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

Link state algorithm (Dijkstra's algorithm) (Contd.):

Initialization:

```
N' = {u}
for all nodes v
  if v is a neighbor of u
    then D(v) = c(u,v)
  else D(v) = ∞
```

Loop

```
find w not in N' such that D(w) is a minimum
add w to N'
update D(v) for each neighbor v of w and not in N':
```

$$D(V) = \min_w (D(V), \{D(W) + C(W, V)\})_{w \in N}$$

$$D_U(V) = \min\{D_U(W) + C(W, V)\}_{w \in N \setminus \{U, V\}}$$

$$D_U(Z) = \min\{D_U(V) + C(V, Z), D_U(X) + C(X, Z), D_U(Y) + C(Y, Z), D_U(W) + C(W, Z)\}$$

```
/* new cost to v is either old cost to v or known
   least path cost to w plus cost from w to v */
```

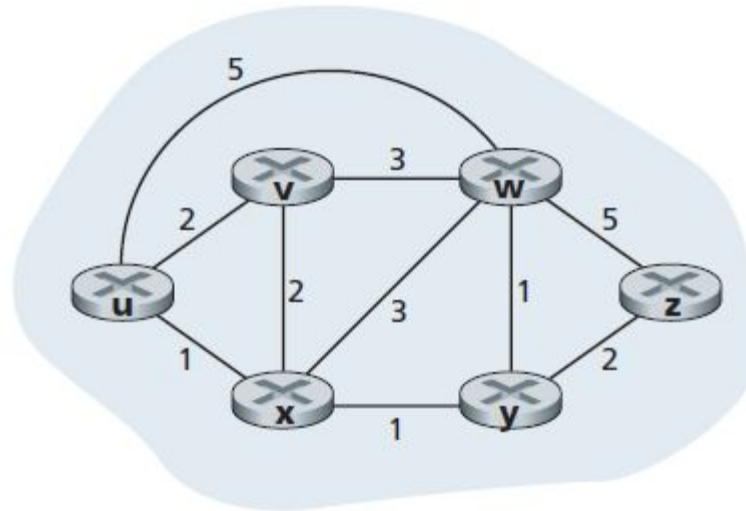
```
until N' = N
```

COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

Link state algorithm (Dijkstra's algorithm) (Contd.):

Example 1:

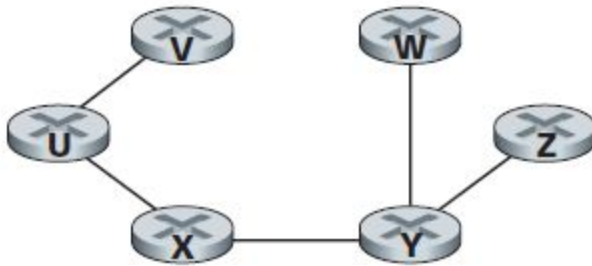


| step | N' | $D(v), p(v)$ | $D(w), p(w)$ | $D(x), p(x)$ | $D(y), p(y)$ | $D(z), p(z)$ |
|------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | u | 2,u | 5,u | 1,u | ∞ | ∞ |
| 1 | ux | 2,u | 4,x | | 2,x | ∞ |
| 2 | uxy | 2,u | 3,y | | | 4,y |
| 3 | uxyv | | 3,y | | | 4,y |
| 4 | uxyvw | | | | | 4,y |
| 5 | uxyvwz | | | | | |

COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

Link state algorithm (Dijkstra's algorithm) (Contd.):



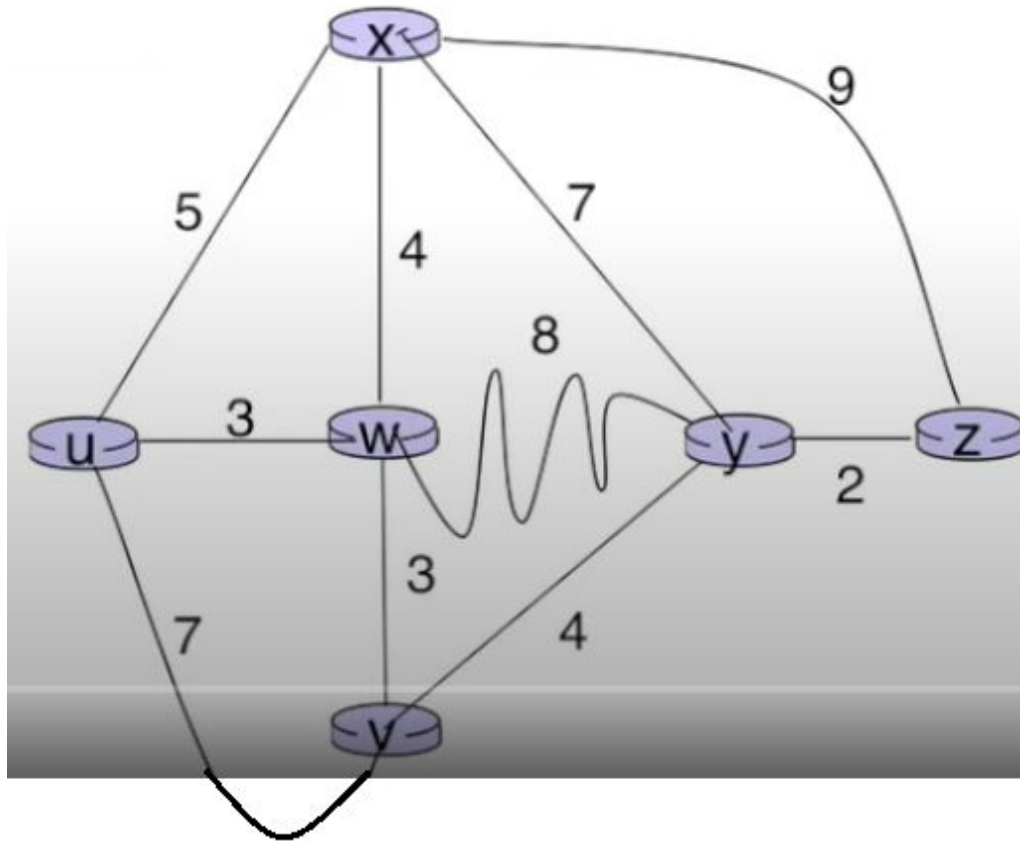
| Destination | Link |
|-------------|--------|
| v | (u, v) |
| w | (u, x) |
| x | (u, x) |
| y | (u, x) |
| z | (u, x) |

Figure 4.28 ♦ Least cost path and forwarding table for node u

| step | N' | $D(v), p(v)$ | $D(w), p(w)$ | $D(x), p(x)$ | $D(y), p(y)$ | $D(z), p(z)$ |
|------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | u | 2,u | 5,u | 1,u | ∞ | ∞ |
| 1 | ux | 2,u | 4,x | | 2,x | ∞ |
| 2 | uxy | 2,u | 3,y | | | 4,y |
| 3 | uxyv | | 3,y | | | 4,y |
| 4 | uxyvw | | | | | 4,y |
| 5 | uxyvwz | | | | | |

Link state algorithm (Dijkstra's algorithm) (Contd.):

Example 2:



COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

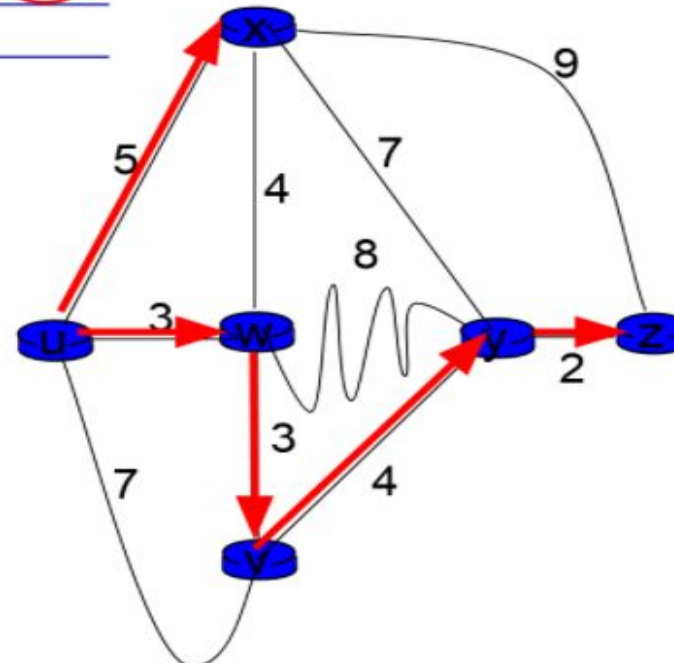
Link state algorithm (Dijkstra's algorithm) (Contd.):

Example 2:

| | | D(v) | D(w) | D(x) | D(y) | D(z) |
|------|------------|------|------|------|----------|----------|
| Step | N' | p(v) | p(w) | p(x) | p(y) | p(z) |
| 0 | u | 7,u | 3,u | 5,u | ∞ | ∞ |
| 1 | uw | 6,w | | 5,u | 11,w | ∞ |
| 2 | uw x | 6,w | | | 11,w | 14,x |
| 3 | uw x v | | | | 10,y | 14,x |
| 4 | uw x v y | | | | | 12,y |
| 5 | uw x v y z | | | | | |

notes:

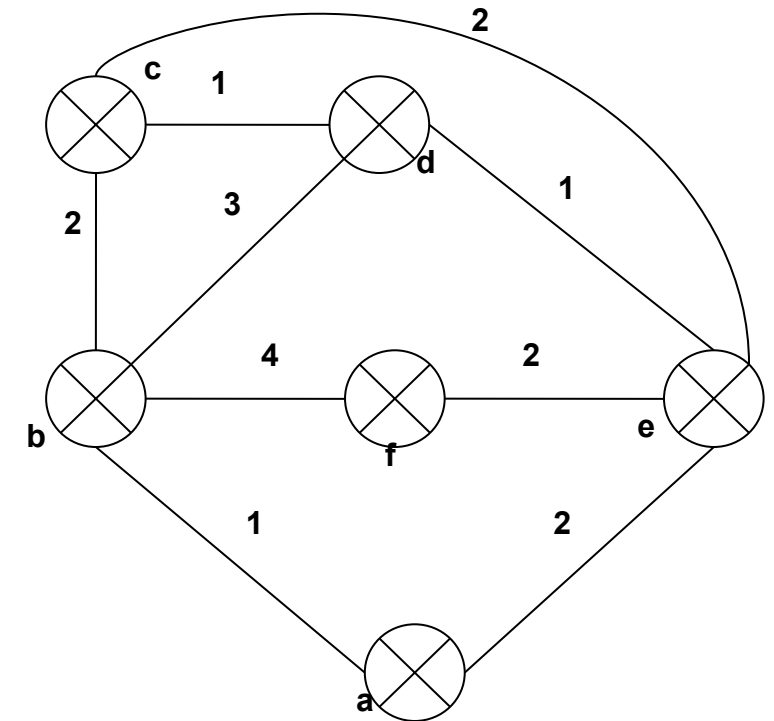
- ❖ construct shortest path tree by tracing predecessor nodes
- ❖ ties can exist (can be broken arbitrarily)



Numerical 1:

Calculate the cost $D(v)$ (where $v \in \{b, c, d, e, f\}$) for each least-cost path from node a to all other nodes in the network using link state algorithm. Add rows and update the $D(v), p(v)$ in the table below for five iterations. Here, $p(v)$ represents the 1st neighbour to v on the least cost path from a to v .

| Iteration | | $D(b),$ $p(b)$ | $D(c),$ $p(c)$ | $D(d),$ $p(d)$ | $D(e), p(e)$ | $D(f), p(f)$ |
|-----------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | a | | | | | |



COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

| Iteration | | D(b), p(b) | D(c), p(c) | D(d), p(d) | D(e), p(e) | D(f), p(f) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0 | a | 1,a | ∞ | ∞ | 2,a | ∞ |
| 1 | a, b | 1,a | 3,b | 4,b | 2,a | 5,f |
| 2 | a, b, e | 1,a | 3,b | 3,e | 2,a | 4,e |
| 3 | a, b, e, c or a, b, e, d | 1,a | 3,b | 3,e | 2,a | 4,e |
| 4 | a, b, e, c, d | 1,a | 3,b | 3,e | 2,a | 4,e |
| 5 | a, b, e, c, d, f | | | | | |

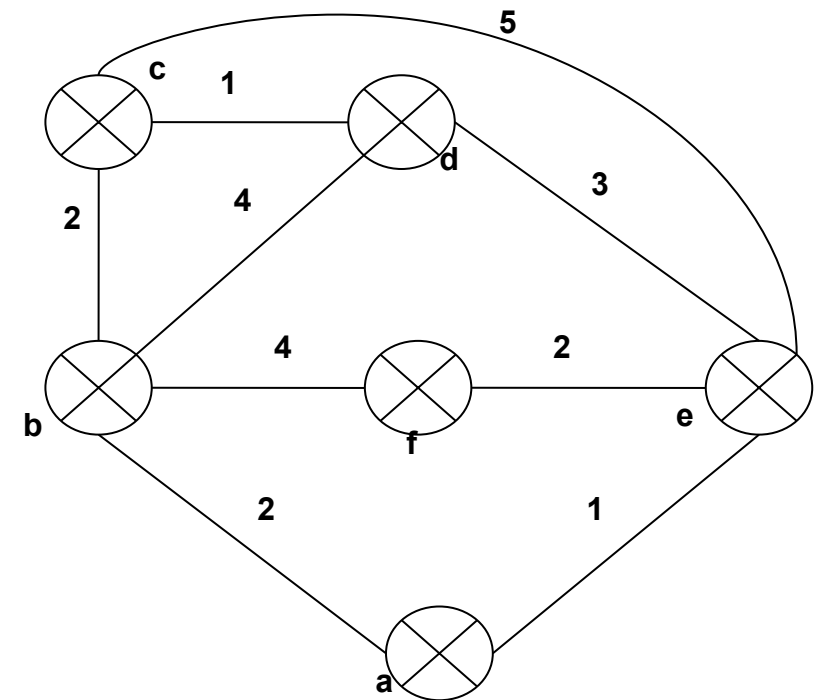
COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

Numerical 2:

Calculate the cost $D(v)$ (where $v \in \{a, b, c, d, e\}$) for each least-cost path from node f to all other nodes in the network using link state algorithm. Add rows and update the $D(v), p(v)$ in the table below for five iterations. Here, $p(v)$ represents the 1st neighbour to v on the least cost path from f to v .

| Iteration | | $D(a), p(a)$ | $D(b), p(b)$ | $D(c), p(c)$ | $D(d), p(d)$ | $D(e), p(e)$ |
|-----------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | f | | | | | |



COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Routing algorithms: Dijkstra algorithm

| Iteration | | D(a), p(a) | D(b), p(b) | D(c), p(c) | D(d), p(d) | D(e), p(e) |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0 | f | ∞ | 4,f | ∞ | ∞ | 2,f |
| 1 | f,a | 3,e | 4,f | 7,e | 5,e | |
| 2 | f,a,e | | 4,f | 7,e | 5,e | |
| 3 | f,a,e,b | | | 6,b | 5,e | |
| 4 | f,a,e,b,d | | | 6,b | | |
| 5 | f,a,e,b,d ,c | | | | | |



THANK YOU

M Rajasekar

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

rajasekarmohan@pes.edu