

# Reti di Calcolatori



## Algoritmi di routing (I parte)

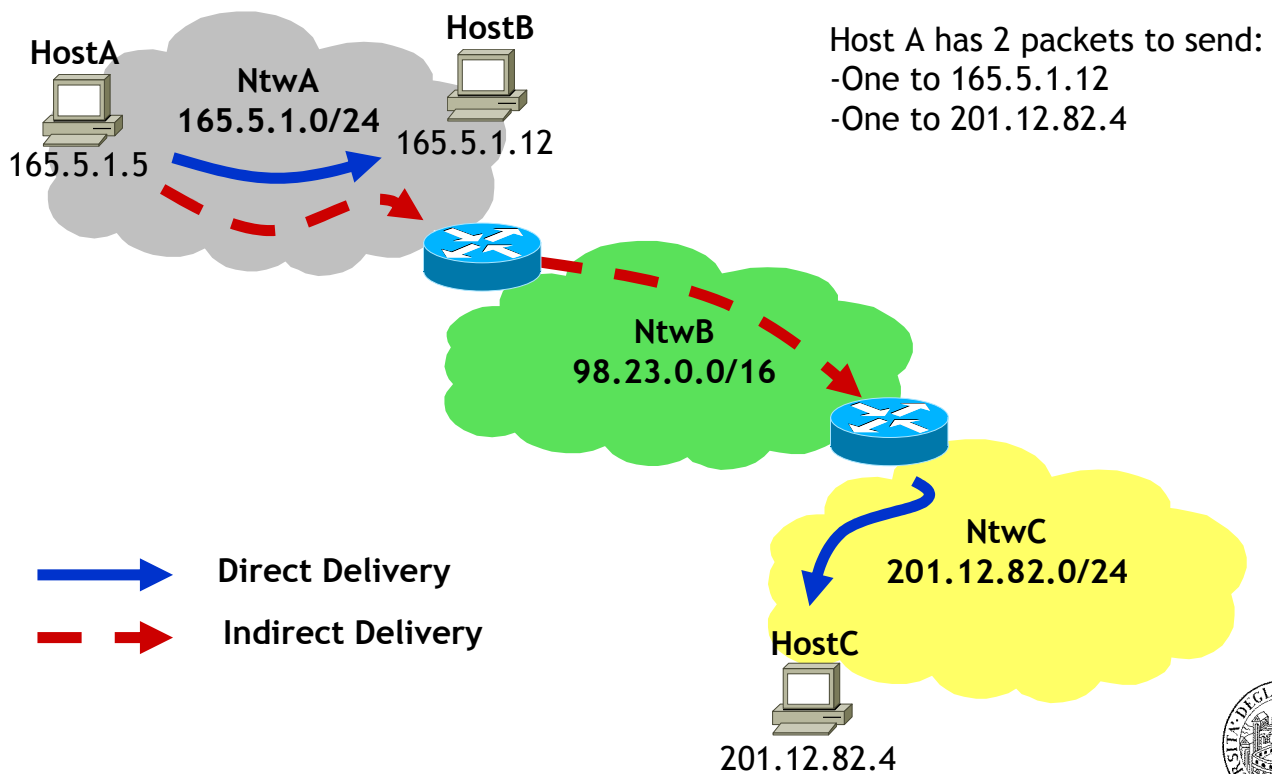
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A.A. 2009/2010  
Laurea in Informatica  
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### Direct / Indirect Delivery

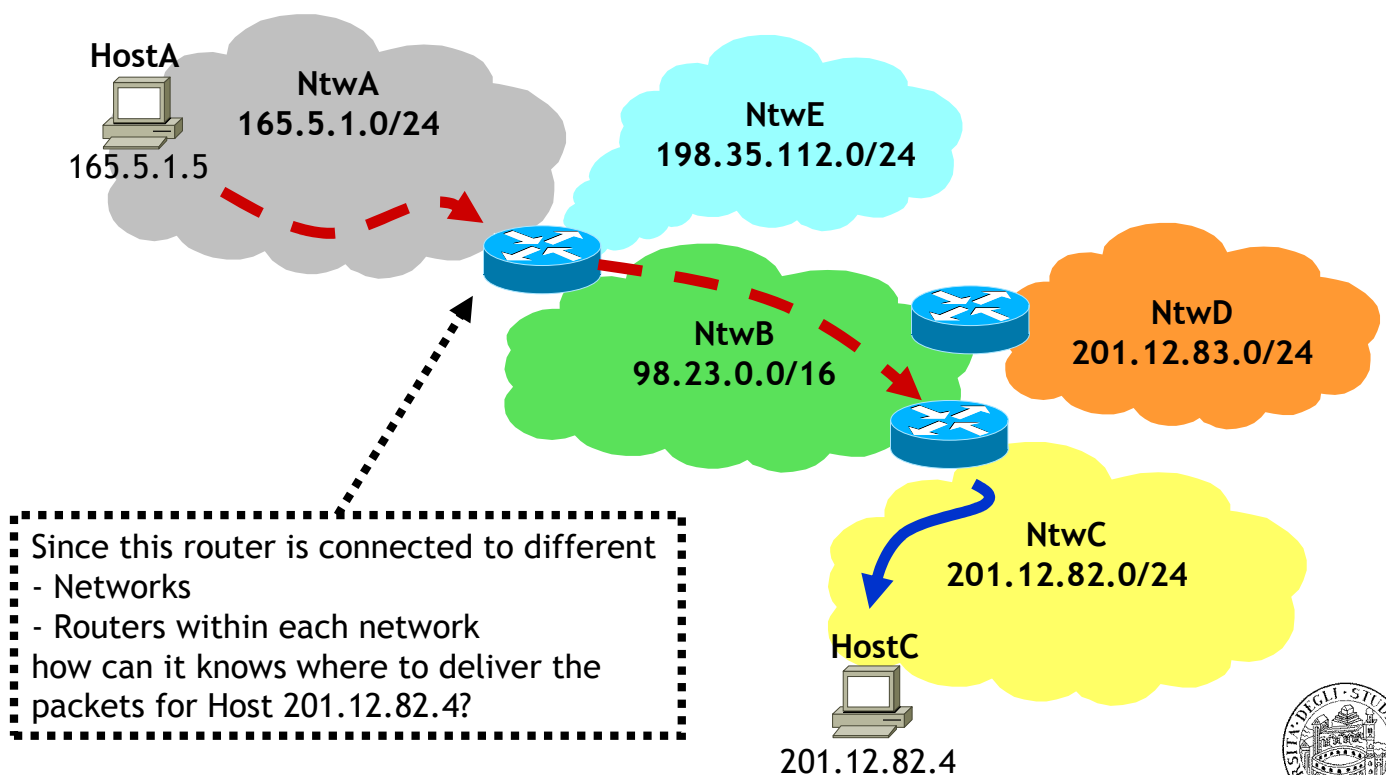
- ☐ When a host wants to send a message to a host that belongs to the **same** network
  - ➔ direct delivery
    - The IP address belongs to the same network
    - The physical address is obtain with ARP
- ☐ When a host wants to send a message to a host that belongs to **another** network
  - ➔ indirect delivery
    - Give the message to the router that will take care of the delivery
    - The intermediate step is chosen thanks to the routing algorithms



## Direct / Indirect Delivery



## Direct / Indirect Delivery



# Routing: What is it?

- ❑ Process of finding a path from a source to every destination in the network
- ❑ Suppose you want to connect to Antarctica from your desktop
  - what route should you take?
  - does a shorter route exist?
  - what if a link along the route goes down?
  - what if you're on a mobile wireless link?
- ❑ Routing deals with these types of issues

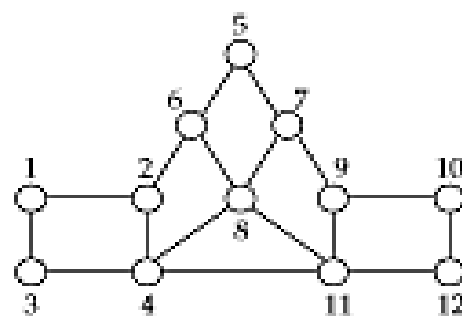


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## Basics

- ❑ A routing protocol sets up a **routing table** in routers

- internal table that says, for each destination, which is the next output to take



ROUTING TABLE AT 1

- ❑ A node makes a local choice depending on global topology: this is the fundamental problem

Destination	Next hop	Destination	Next hop
1	—	7	2
2	2□	8□	2□
3	3□	9□	2□
4	3□	10□	2□
5	2□	11□	3□
6	2	12	3



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## Key problem

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- ☐ How to make correct local decisions?
  - each router must know something about global state
- ☐ Global state
  - inherently large
  - dynamic
  - hard to collect
- ☐ A routing protocol must intelligently summarize relevant information

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## Requirements

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- ☐ Minimize routing table space
  - fast to look up
  - less to exchange
- ☐ Minimize number and frequency of control messages
- ☐ Robustness: avoid
  - black holes
  - loops
  - oscillations
- ☐ Use optimal path

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# Different degrees of freedom

- ❑ Centralized vs. distributed routing
  - centralized is simpler, but prone to failure and congestion
- ❑ Global vs local information exchange
  - convey global information is expensive
- ❑ Static vs dynamic
  - static may work at the edge, not in the core
- ❑ Stochastic vs. deterministic
  - stochastic spreads load, avoiding oscillations, but misorders
- ❑ Single vs. multiple path
  - primary and alternative paths (compare with stochastic)
- ❑ State-dependent vs. state-independent
  - do routes depend on current network state (e.g. delay)

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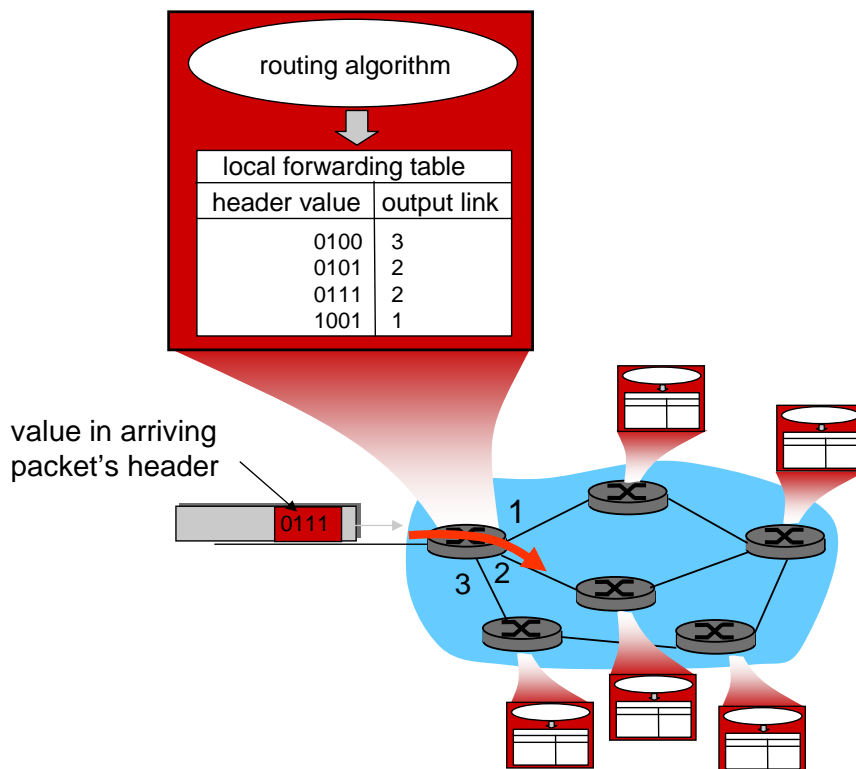
# Dynamic Routing And Routers

- ❑ To ensure that all routers maintain information about how to reach each possible destination
  - each router uses a [route propagation protocol](#)
    - to exchange information with other routers
  - when it learns about changes in routes
    - updates the local routing table
- ❑ Because routers exchange information periodically
  - the local routing table is updated continuously

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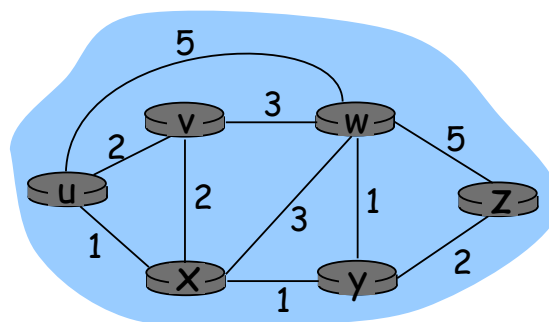
# Interplay between routing, forwarding



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# Graph abstraction



Graph:  $G = (N, E)$

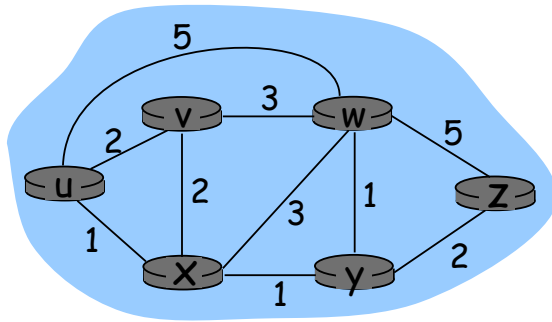
$N$  = set of routers =  $\{ u, v, w, x, y, z \}$

$E$  = set of links =  $\{ (u,v), (u,x), (v,x), (v,w), (x,w), (x,y), (w,y), (w,z), (y,z) \}$

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## Graph abstraction: costs



- $c(x, x') = \text{cost of link } (x, x')$

- e.g.,  $c(w, z) = 5$

- cost could always be 1, or inversely related to bandwidth, or inversely related to congestion

Cost of path  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_p) = c(x_1, x_2) + c(x_2, x_3) + \dots + c(x_{p-1}, x_p)$

Question: What's the least-cost path between u and z ?

Routing algorithm: algorithm that finds least-cost path



## Distance Vector Algorithms



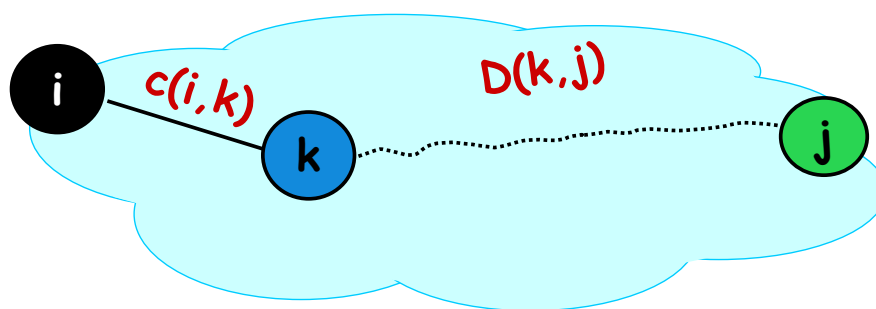
# Consistency criterion

Define

$c(i,k)$  := cost from  $i$  to  $k$  (direct connection)

$D(i,j)$  := cost of least-cost path from  $i$  to  $j$

- ➔ The subset of a shortest path is also the shortest path between the two intermediate nodes
- Then, if the shortest path from node  $i$  to node  $j$ , with distance  $D(i,j)$ , passes through neighbor  $k$ , with link cost  $c(i,k)$ , we have:
  - $D(i,j) = c(i,k) + D(k,j)$



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## Distance Vector (DV) algorithm

- Initial distance values (iteration 1):
  - $D(i,i) = 0$  ;
  - $D(i,k) = c(i,k)$  if  $k$  is a neighbor (i.e.  $k$  is one-hop away); and
  - $D(i,j) = \text{INFINITY}$  for all other non-neighbors  $j$ .
- Note that the set of values  $D(i,*)$  is a distance vector at node  $i$ .
- The algorithm also maintains a next-hop value (forwarding table) for every destination  $j$ , initialized as:
  - $\text{next-hop}(i) = i$ ;
  - $\text{next-hop}(k) = k$  if  $k$  is a neighbor, and
  - $\text{next-hop}(j) = \text{UNKNOWN}$  if  $j$  is a non-neighbor.

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## Distance Vector (DV) algorithm

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- ❑ After every iteration each node  $i$  exchanges its distance vectors  $D(i,*)$  with its immediate neighbors.
- ❑ For any neighbor  $k$ , if  $c(i,k) + D(k,j) < D(i,j)$ , then:
  - $D(i,j) = c(i,k) + D(k,j)$
  - $\text{next-hop}(j) = k$

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## In summary

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Basic idea:

- ❑ From time-to-time, each node sends its own distance vector estimate to neighbors

Asynchronous

- ❑ When a node  $x$  receives new DV estimate from neighbor, it updates its own DV using B-F equation:

$$D(x,y) \leftarrow \min_v \{c(x,v) + D(v,y)\} \quad \text{for each node } y \in N$$

- ❑ Under minor, natural conditions, the estimate  $D(x,y)$  converges to the actual least cost

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## In summary

### ❑ Iterative, asynchronous:

each local iteration  
caused by:

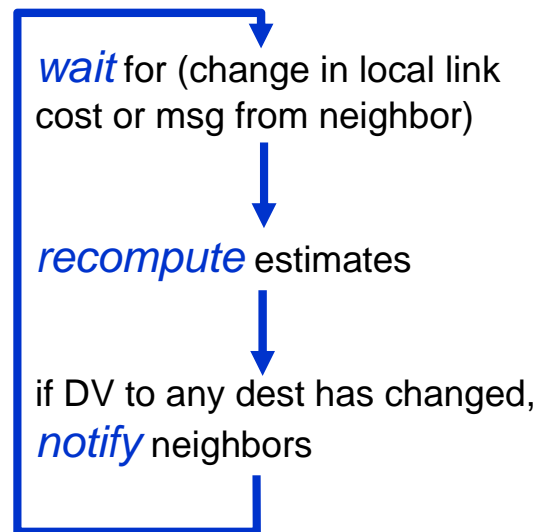
- local link cost change
- DV update message from neighbor

### ❑ Distributed:

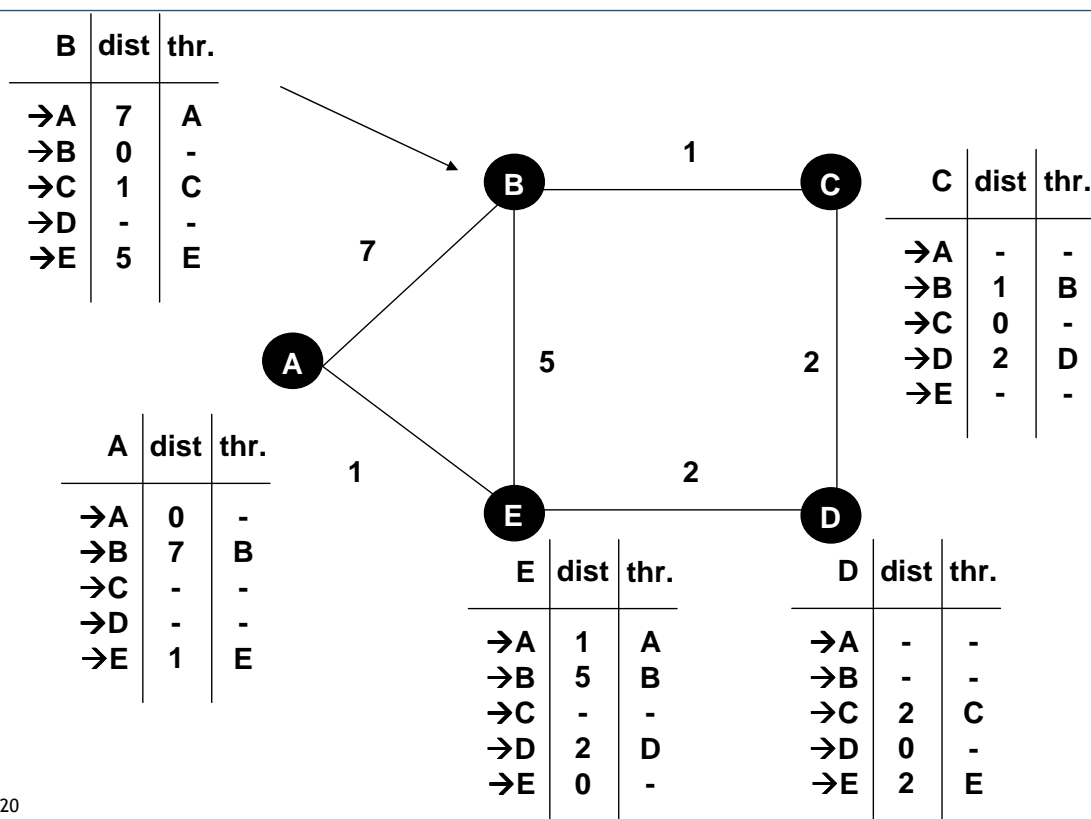
each node notifies  
neighbors only when its  
DV changes

- neighbors then notify their neighbors if necessary

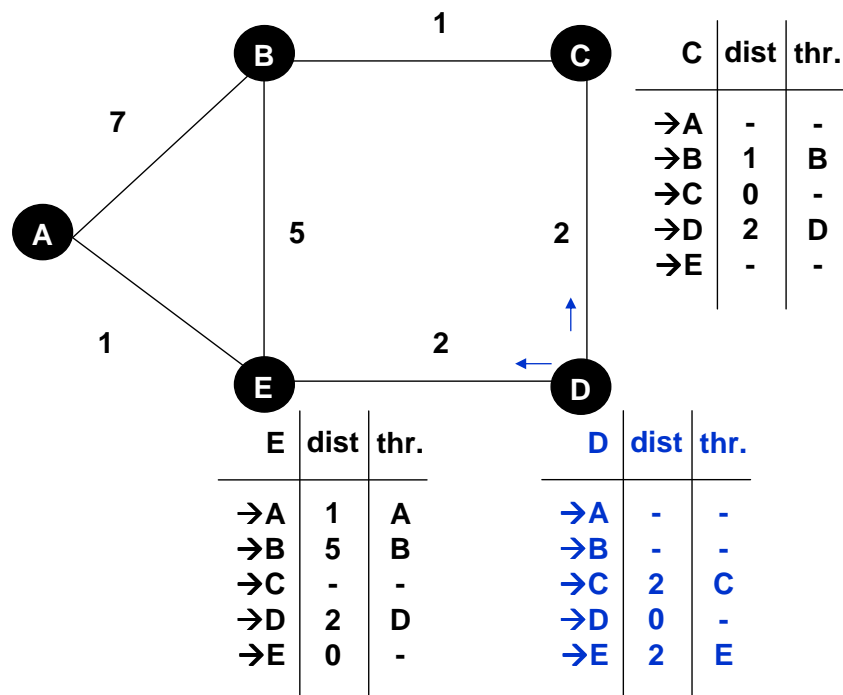
### Each node:



## Distance Vector: example (starting point)



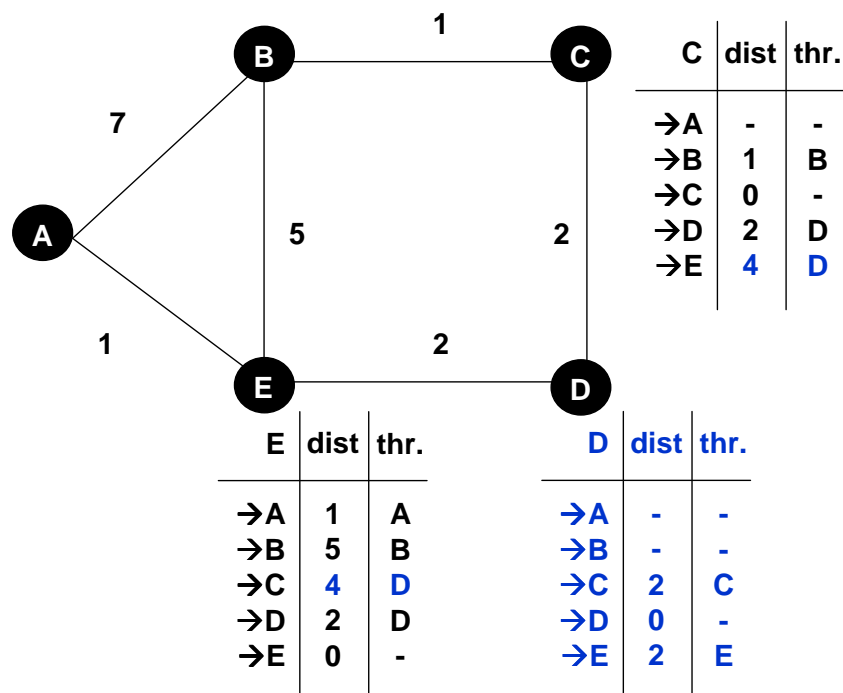
## Distance Vector: example (running)



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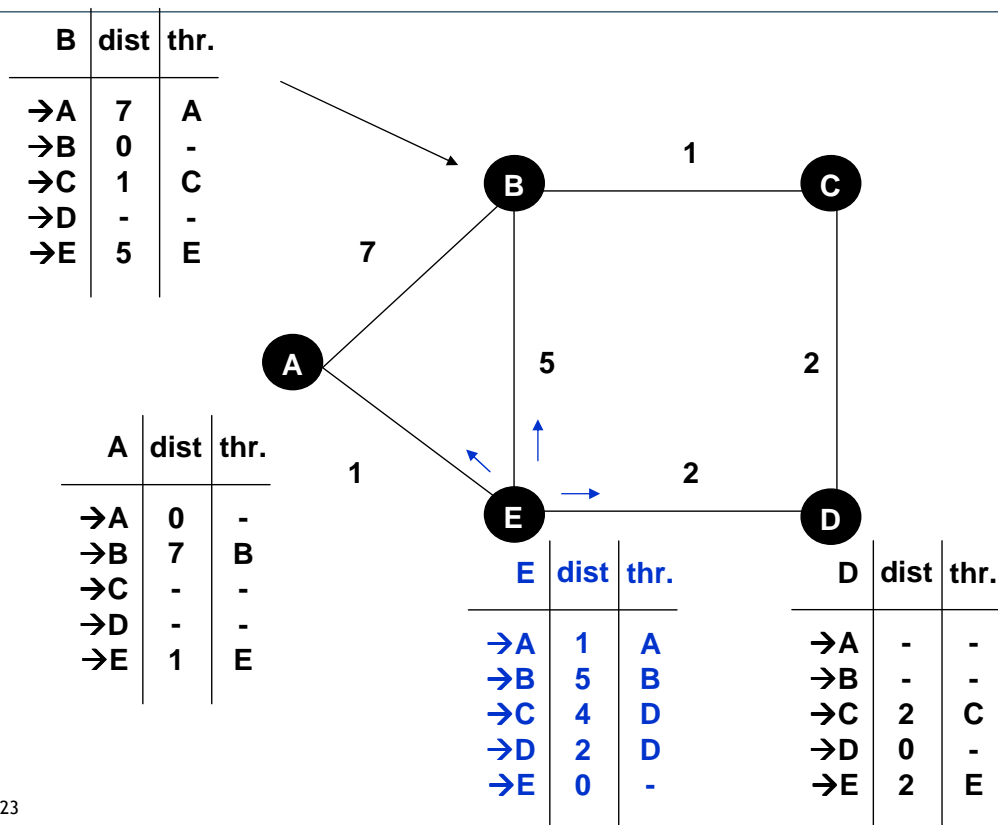
## Distance Vector: example (running)



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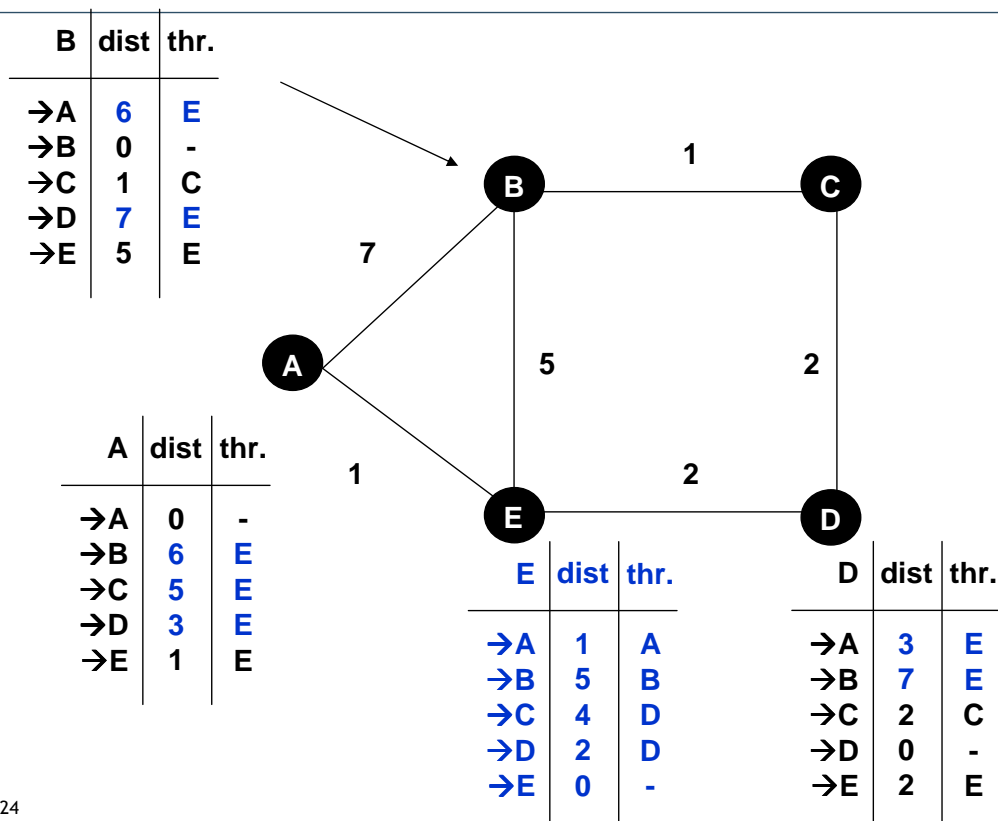
## Distance Vector: example (running)



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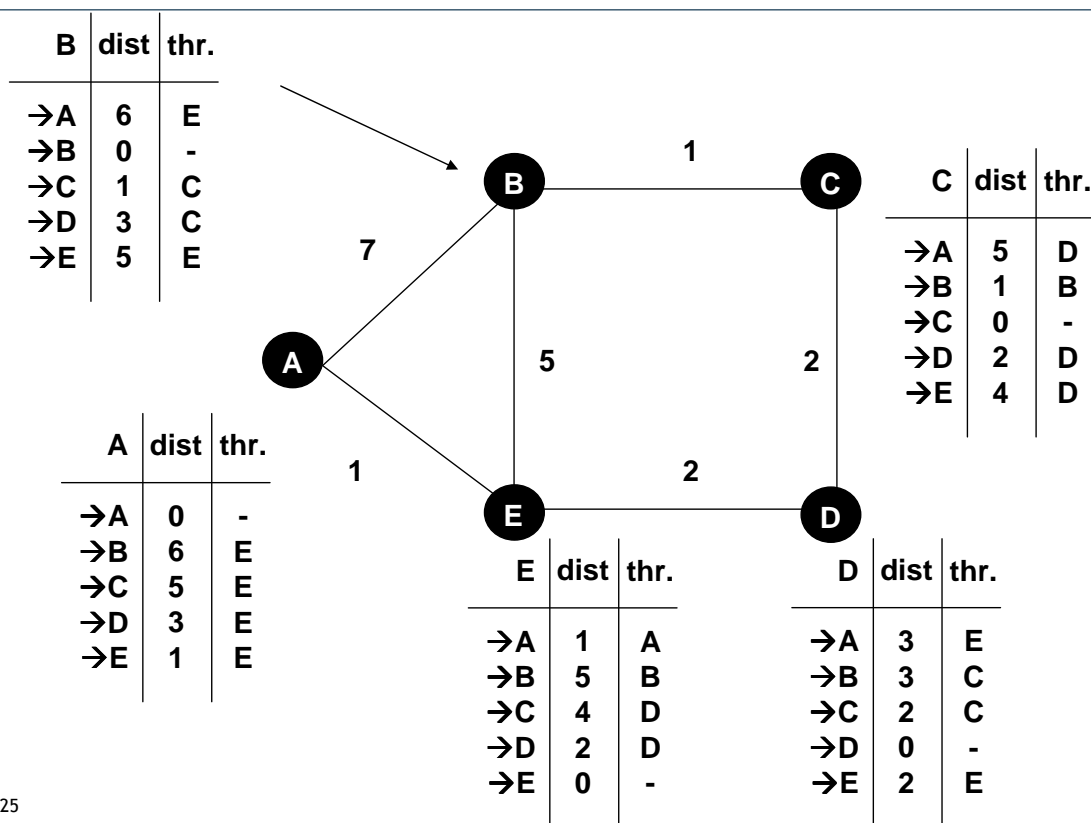
## Distance Vector: example (running)



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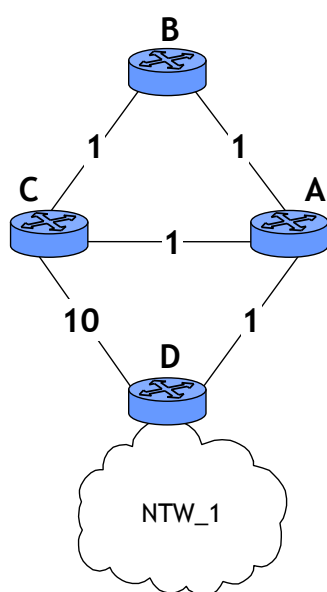
## Distance Vector: example (final point)



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## Problem: “counting to infinity”



Router A		
Dest	Next	Metric
NTW_1	D	2

Router B		
Dest	Next	Metric
NTW_1	A	3

Router C		
Dest	Next	Metric
NTW_1	A	3

Router D		
Dest	Next	Metric
NTW_1	dir	1

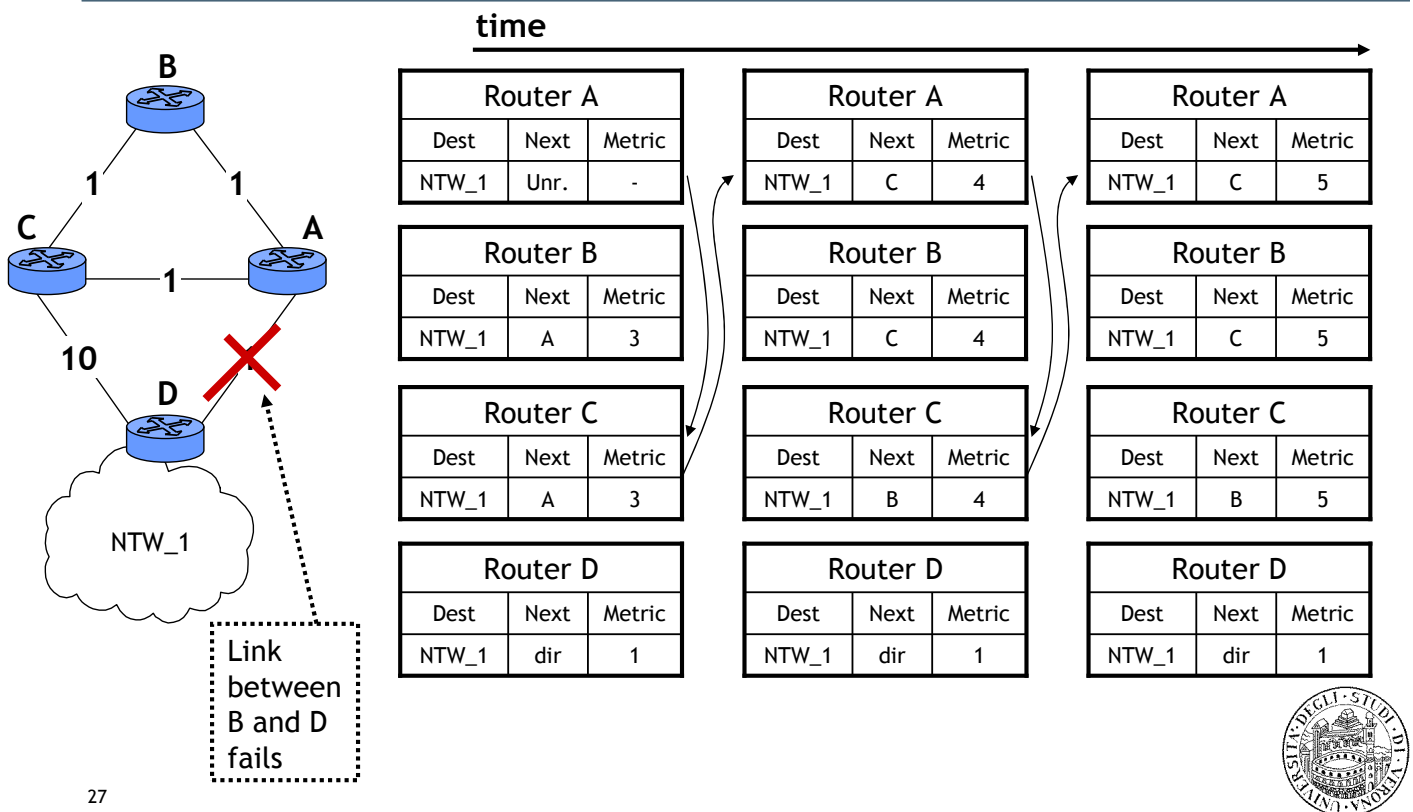
❑ Consider the entries in each routing table for network NTW\_1

❑ Router D is directly connected to NTW\_1

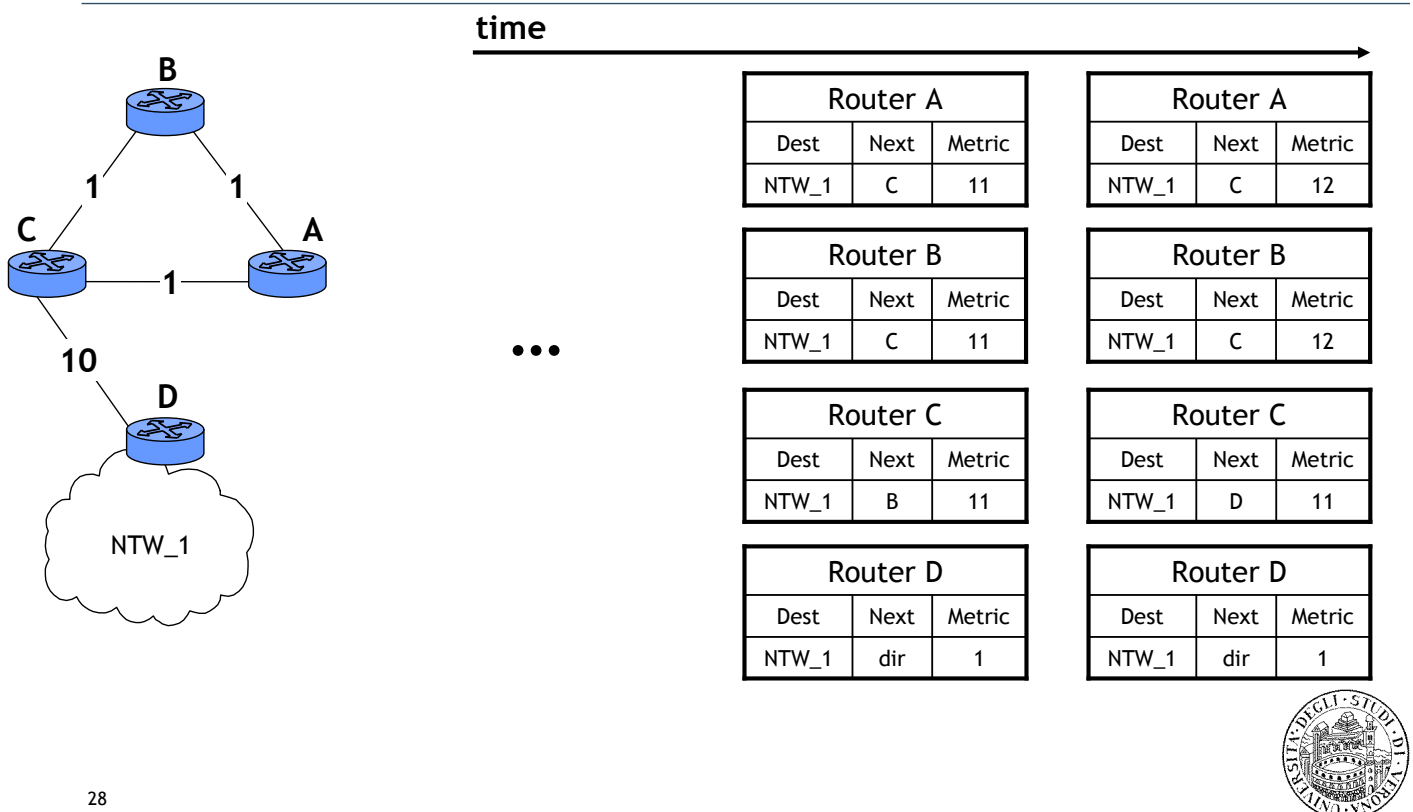
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## Problem: “counting to infinity”



## Problem: “counting to infinity”



# Solution to “counting to infinity”

## ❑ Maximum number of hops bounded to 15

- this limits the convergence time

## ❑ Split Horizon

- simple
  - each node *omits* routes learned from one neighbor in update sent to that neighbor
- with poisoned reverse
  - each node *include* routes learned from one neighbor in update sent to that neighbor, setting their metrics to infinity
  - drawback: routing message size greater than simple Split Horizon

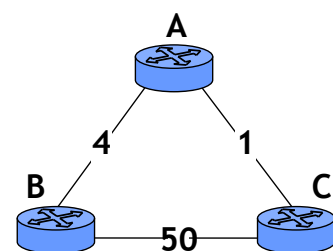


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# Distance Vector: link cost changes

## ❑ If link cost changes:

- good news travels fast
  - good = cost decreases
- bad news travels slow
  - bad = cost increases



## ❑ Exercise

- try to apply the algorithm in the simple scenario depicted above when
  - the cost of the link A → B changes from 4 to 1
  - the cost of the link A → B changes from 4 to 60



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# Routing Information Protocol (RIP)



## RIP - History

- ❑ Late 1960s: Distance Vector protocols were used in the ARPANET
- ❑ Mid-1970s: XNS (Xerox Network system) routing protocol is the precursor of RIP in IP (and Novell's IPX RIP and Apple's routing protocol)
- ❑ 1982 Release of routed for BSD Unix
- ❑ 1988 RIPv1 (RFC 1058)
  - classful routing
- ❑ 1993 RIPv2 (RFC 1388)
  - adds subnet masks with each route entry
  - allows classless routing
- ❑ 1998 Current version of RIPv2 (RFC 2453 and STD 56)





## RIP at a glance

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- ❑ A simple intradomain protocol
- ❑ Straightforward implementation of Distance Vector Routing...
  - Distributed version of Bellman-Ford (DBF)
- ...with well known issues
  - slow convergence
  - works with limited network size
- ❑ Strengths
  - simple to implement
  - simple management
  - widespread use

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## RIP at a glance

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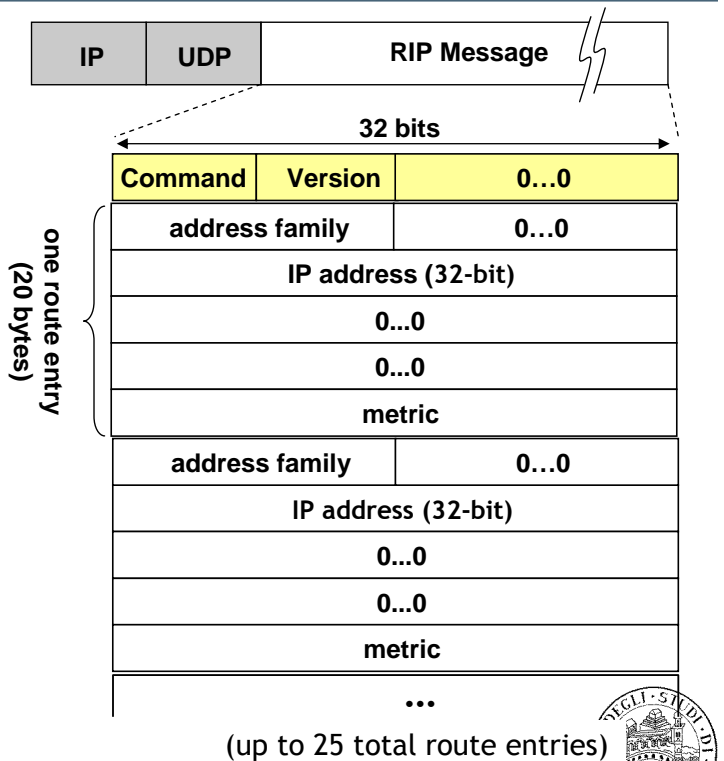
- ❑ Metric based on hop count
  - maximum hop count is 15, with "16" equal to " $\infty$ "
    - imposed to limit the convergence time
  - the network administrator can also assign values higher than 1 to a single hop
- ❑ Each router advertises its distance vector every 30 seconds (or whenever its routing table changes) to all of its neighbors
  - RIP uses UDP, port 520, for sending messages
- ❑ Changes are propagated across network
- ❑ Routes are timeout (set to 16) after 3 minutes if they are not updated

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# RIP: Message Format

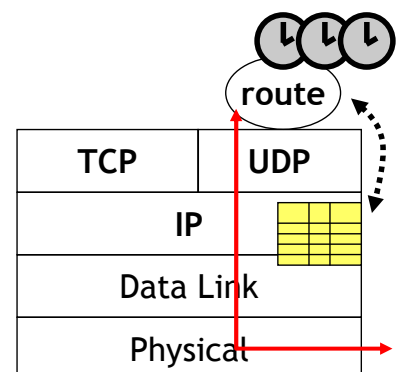
- ☐ Command: 1=request 2=response
  - Updates are replies whether asked for or not
  - Initializing node broadcasts request
  - Requests are replied to immediately
- ☐ Version: 1
- ☐ Address family: 2 for IP
- ☐ IP address: non-zero network portion, zero host portion
  - Identifies particular network
- ☐ Metric
  - Path distance from this router to network
  - Typically 1, so metric is hop count



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## RIP procedures: introduction

- ☐ RIP routing tables are managed by application-level process
  - e.g., *routed* on UNIX machines
- ☐ Advertisements are sent in UDP packets (port 520)
- ☐ RIP maintains 3 different timers to support its operations
  - Periodic update timer (25-30 sec)
    - used to sent out update messages
  - Invalid timer (180 sec)
    - If update for a particular entry is not received for 180 sec, route is invalidated
  - Garbage collection timer (120 sec)
    - An invalid route in marked, not immediately deleted
    - For next 120 s. the router advertises this route with distance infinity



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# RIP procedures: input processing

## ❑ Request Messages

- they may arrive from routers which have just come up
- action: the router responds directly to the requestor's address and port
  - request is processed entry by entry

## ❑ Response Messages

- they may arrive from routers that perform regular updates, triggered updates or respond to a specific query
- action: the router updates its routing table
  - in case of new route or changed routes, the router starts a triggered update procedure

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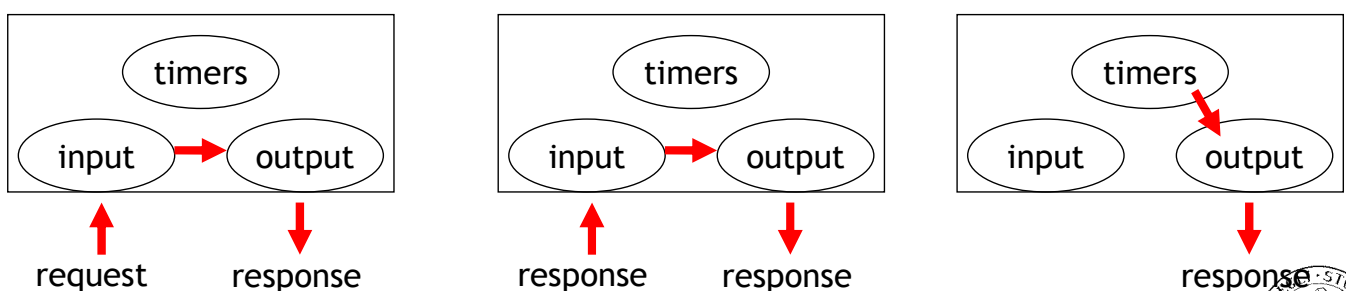
# RIP procedures: output processing

## ❑ Output are generated

- when the router comes up in the network
- if required by the input processing procedures
- by regular routing update

## ❑ Action: the router generates the messages according to the commands received

- the messages contain entries from the routing table

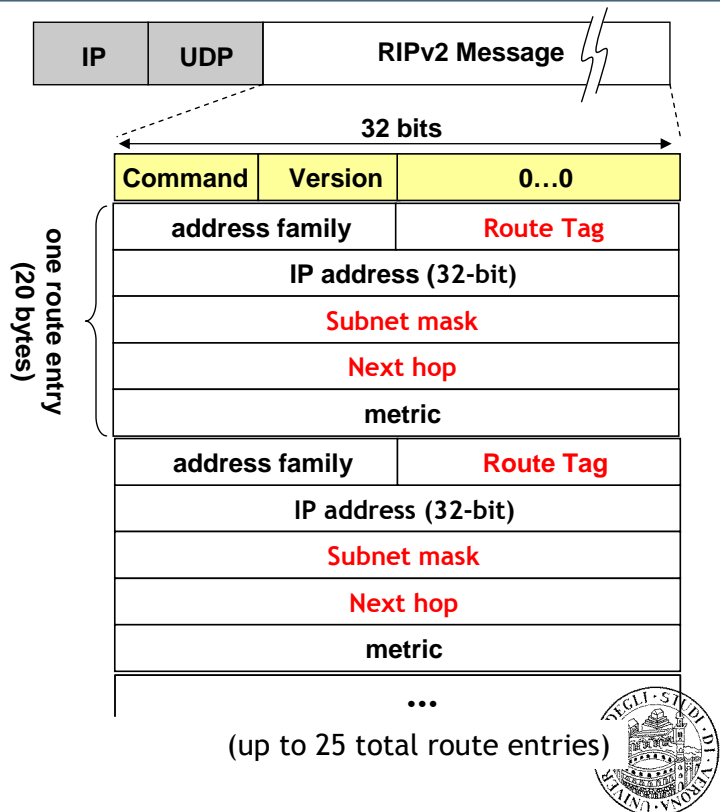


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# RIPv2: Message Format

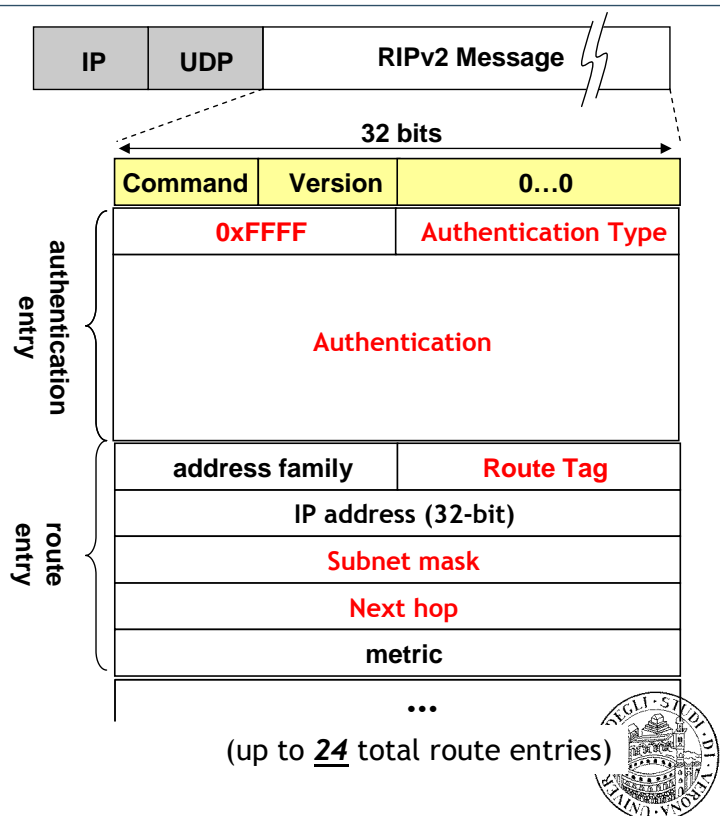
- ❑ Version: 2
- ❑ Route Tag: used to carry information from other routing protocols
  - e.g., autonomous system number
- ❑ Subnet mask for IP address
- ❑ Next hop
  - identifies a better next-hop address on the same subnet than the advertising router, if one exists (otherwise 0...0)



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# RIPv2: authentication

- ❑ Any host sending packets on UDP port 520 would be considered a router
- ❑ Malicious users can inject fake routing entries
- ❑ With authentication, only authorized router can send Rip packets
  - Authentication type
    - password
    - MD5
  - Authentication
    - plain text password
    - MD5 hash



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## RIPv2: other aspects

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### ☐ Explicit use of subnets

### ☐ Interoperability

- RIPv1 and RIPv2 can be present in the same network since RIPv1 simply ignores fields not known
  - RIPv2 responds to RIPv1 Request with a RIPv1 Response

### ☐ Multicast

- instead of broadcasting RIP messages, RIPv2 uses multicast address 224.0.0.9



## RIP limitations: the cost of simplicity

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### ☐ Destinations with metric more than 15 are unreachable

- If larger metric allowed, convergence becomes lengthy

### ☐ Simple metric leads to sub-optimal routing tables

- Packets sent over slower links

### ☐ Accept RIP updates from any device (if no security is implemented)

- Misconfigured device can disrupt entire configuration



# Reti di Calcolatori



## Algoritmi di routing (II parte)

### Recap on Distance Vector algorithms

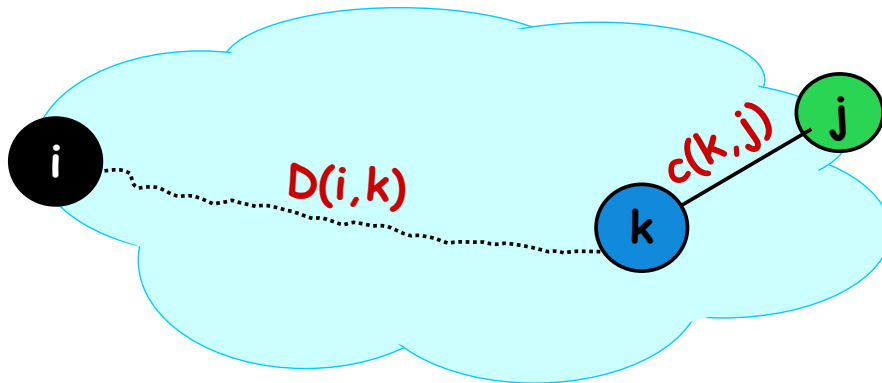
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- ☐ Each node has a local visibility
  - direct neighbors
- ☐ Information about the routing are inferred from the information obtained from the neighbors
  - but the “structure” is not specified
- ☐ Link state algorithms, instead, try to have a global view



# Link State (LS) Approach

- ❑ The link state (Dijkstra) approach is iterative, but it pivots around destinations  $j$ , and their predecessors  $k = p(j)$ 
  - Observe that an alternative version of the consistency condition holds for this case:  $D(i,j) = D(i,k) + c(k,j)$



- ❑ Each node  $i$  collects all link states  $c(*,*)$  first and runs the complete Dijkstra algorithm locally.



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## Link State (LS) Approach...

- ❑ After each iteration, the algorithm finds a new destination node  $j$  and a shortest path to it.
- ❑ After  $m$  iterations the algorithm has explored paths, which are  $m$  hops or smaller from node  $i$ .
  - It has an  $m$ -hop view of the network just like the distance-vector approach
- ❑ The Dijkstra algorithm at node  $i$  maintains two sets:
  - set  $N$  that contains nodes to which the shortest paths have been found so far, and
  - set  $M$  that contains all other nodes.
  - For all nodes  $k$ , two values are maintained:
    - $D(i,k)$ : current value of distance from  $i$  to  $k$ .
    - $p(k)$ : the predecessor node to  $k$  on the shortest known path from  $i$



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# Dijkstra: Initialization

## □ Initialization:

- $D(i,i) = 0$  and  $p(i) = i$ ;
- $D(i,k) = c(i,k)$  and  $p(k) = i$  if  $k$  is a neighbor of  $i$
- $D(i,k) = \text{INFINITY}$  and  $p(k) = \text{UNKNOWN}$  if  $k$  is not a neighbor of  $i$
- Set  $N = \{ i \}$ , and next-hop ( $i$ ) =  $i$
- Set  $M = \{ j \mid j \text{ is not } i \}$

□ Initially set  $N$  has only the node  $i$  and set  $M$  has the rest of the nodes.

□ At the end of the algorithm, the set  $N$  contains all the nodes, and set  $M$  is empty



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# Dijkstra: Iteration

□ In each iteration, a new node  $j$  is moved from set  $M$  into the set  $N$ .

- Node  $j$  has the minimum distance among all current nodes in  $M$ , i.e.  $D(i,j) = \min \{l \in M\} D(i,l)$ .
- If multiple nodes have the same minimum distance, any one of them is chosen as  $j$ .
- Next-hop( $j$ ) = the neighbor of  $i$  on the shortest path
  - Next-hop( $j$ ) = next-hop( $p(j)$ ) if  $p(j)$  is not  $i$
  - Next-hop( $j$ ) =  $j$  if  $p(j) = i$
- Now, in addition, the distance values of any neighbor  $k$  of  $j$  in set  $M$  is reset as:
  - If  $D(i,k) > D(i,j) + c(j,k)$ , then

$$D(i,k) = D(i,j) + c(j,k), \text{ and } p(k) = j.$$

□ This operation is called “relaxing” the edges of node  $j$ .

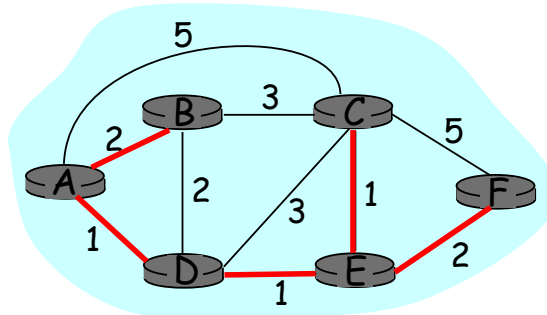


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## Dijkstra's algorithm: *example*

Step	set N	D(B),p(B)	D(C),p(C)	D(D),p(D)	D(E),p(E)	D(F),p(F)
→ 0	A	2,A	5,A	1,A	infinity	infinity
→ 1	AD	2,A	4,D		2,D	infinity
→ 2	ADE	2,A	3,E			4,E
→ 3	ADEB		3,E			4,E
→ 4	ADEBC					4,E
5	ADEBCF					



The shortest-paths spanning tree rooted at A is called an SPF-tree



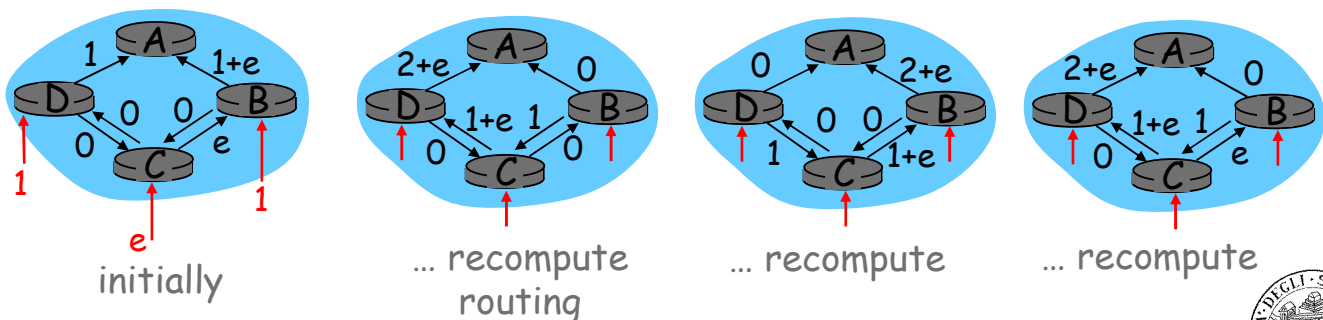
## Dijkstra's algorithm, discussion

**Algorithm complexity:** n nodes

- ❑ each iteration: need to check all nodes, w, not in N
- ❑  $n(n+1)/2$  comparisons:  $O(n^2)$
- ❑ more efficient implementations possible:  $O(n \log n)$

**Oscillations possible:**

- ❑ e.g., link cost = amount of carried traffic



## Misc: How to assign the Cost Metric?

- ☐ Choice of link cost defines traffic load
  - Low cost = high probability link belongs to SPT and will attract traffic
- ☐ Tradeoff: convergence vs load distribution
  - Avoid oscillations
  - Achieve good network utilization
- ☐ Static metrics (weighted hop count)
  - Does not take traffic load (demand) into account.
- ☐ Dynamic metrics (cost based upon queue or delay etc)
  - Highly oscillatory, very hard to dampen (DARPA net experience)
- ☐ Quasi-static metric:
  - Reassign static metrics based upon overall network load (demand matrix), assumed to be quasi-stationary



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## Summary: Distributed Routing Techniques

### Link State

- ☐ Topology information is flooded within the routing domain
- ☐ Best end-to-end paths are computed locally at each router.
- ☐ Best end-to-end paths determine next-hops.
- ☐ Based on minimizing some notion of distance
- ☐ Works only if policy is shared and uniform
- ☐ Examples: OSPF

### Vectoring

- ☐ Each router knows little about network topology
- ☐ Only best next-hops are chosen by each router for each destination network.
- ☐ Best end-to-end paths result from composition of all next-hop choices
- ☐ Does not require any notion of distance
- ☐ Does not require uniform policies at all routers
- ☐ Examples: RIP



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# Comparison of LS and DV algorithms

## Message complexity

❑LS: with  $n$  nodes,  $E$  links,  $O(nE)$  msgs sent

❑DV: exchange between neighbors only

- convergence time varies

## Speed of Convergence

❑LS:  $O(n^2)$  algorithm requires  $O(nE)$  msgs

- may have oscillations

❑DV: convergence time varies

- may be routing loops
- count-to-infinity problem

## Robustness: what happens if router malfunctions?

❑LS:

- node can advertise incorrect link cost
- each node computes only its own table

❑DV:

- DV node can advertise incorrect path cost
- each node's table used by others
  - error propagate thru network



# OSPF Open Shortest Path First



# Open Shortest Path First

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- ❑ Nel 1988 IETF ha avviato la standardizzazione di un nuovo protocollo di routing
- ❑ IETF ha elencato in fase di avvio della standardizzazione un insieme di requisiti che il nuovo protocollo avrebbe dovuto rispettare:
  - soluzione NON proprietaria - aperta
  - parametri di distanza multipli
  - algoritmo dinamico
  - routing basato su *Type of Service*
  - *load balancing*
  - supporto di sistemi gerarchici
  - funzionalità di sicurezza
- ❑ Open Shortest Path First (1990, RFC 1247)

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# Criteri di progettazione

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- ❑ I tre principali criteri di progettazione del protocollo OSPF sono:
  - distinzione tra host e router
  - reti broadcast
  - suddivisione delle reti di grandi dimensioni

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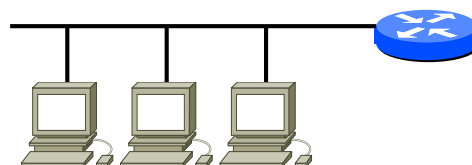
## Distinzione host/router (1)

- ❑ Nelle reti IP generalmente gli host sono collocati nelle aree periferiche della rete a sottoreti locali connesse alla Big Internet attraverso router
- ❑ Il modello link state prevede che il database *link state* includa una entry per ogni link tra host e router
- ❑ OSPF introduce il concetto di link ad una *stub network*
  - il link viene identificato dall'indirizzo della sottorete

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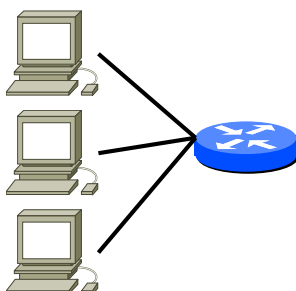


## Distinzione host/router (2)

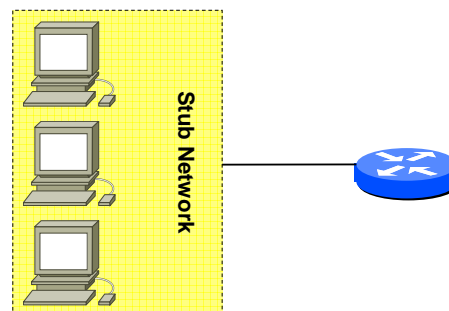


Configurazione  
fisica

Modello link state classico



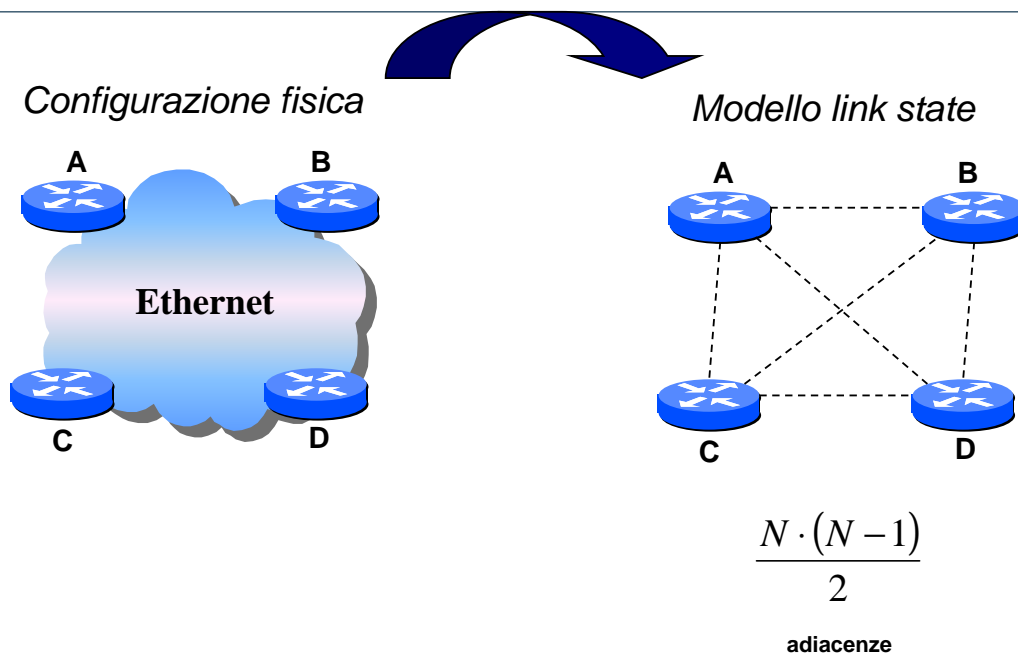
Modello OSPF



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## Reti broadcast (1)

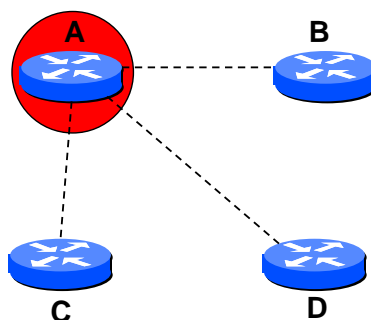


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## Reti broadcast (2)

- ☐ Elezione di un nodo della rete broadcast a *designated router*
- ☐ L'aggiornamento delle adiacenze viene fatto da tutti gli altri router solamente verso il designated router



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## Reti broadcast (3)

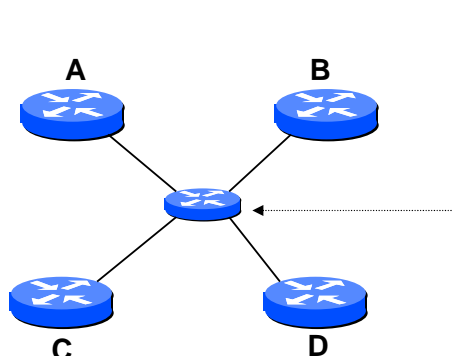
- ☐ Ogni aggiornamento di link viene notificato solamente al designated router
  - indirizzo multicast “all designated router”: 224.0.0.6
- ☐ Se l’aggiornamento modifica il database link state del designated router, quest’ultimo lo propaga in flooding a tutti gli altri nodi
  - indirizzo multicast “all OSPF router”: 224.0.0.5
- ☐ Affidabilità ottenuta attraverso un *backup designated router* operante in modo “silenzioso”

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## Reti broadcast (4)

- ☐ La rete viene rappresentata come un **nodo virtuale**
- ☐ Due link per ogni router
  - dal nodo virtuale al router
  - dal router al nodo virtuale (**network link**)

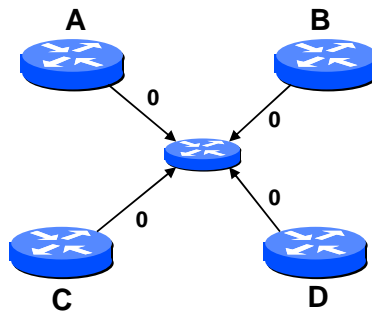


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## Reti broadcast (5)

- ❑ La distanza tra due nodi “raddoppia”
- ❑ Soluzione: i network link hanno peso nullo



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## Aree multiple (1)

- ❑ Il numero di nodi della rete influenza direttamente:
  - dimensione del database di link state di ogni nodo
  - tempo di calcolo dei percorsi ottimi nella rete
  - quantità dei messaggi di routing distribuiti
- ❑ OSPF prevede di “spezzare” l’intera rete in un insieme di sezioni indipendenti chiamate **aree**
- ❑ Sono locali ad ogni area
  - i record del database di link state
  - il flooding dei messaggi di routing
  - il calcolo dei percorsi ottimi di instradamento
- ❑ **Backbone Area:** area di livello gerarchico superiore

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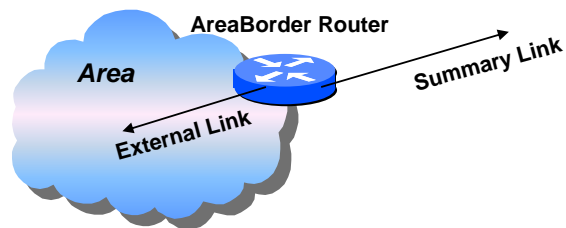
## Aree multiple (2)

### ❑ Area-Border Router

- router sono configurati come appartenenti a più aree in modo da garantire l'instradamento inter-area

### ❑ Gli Area-Border Router distribuiscono

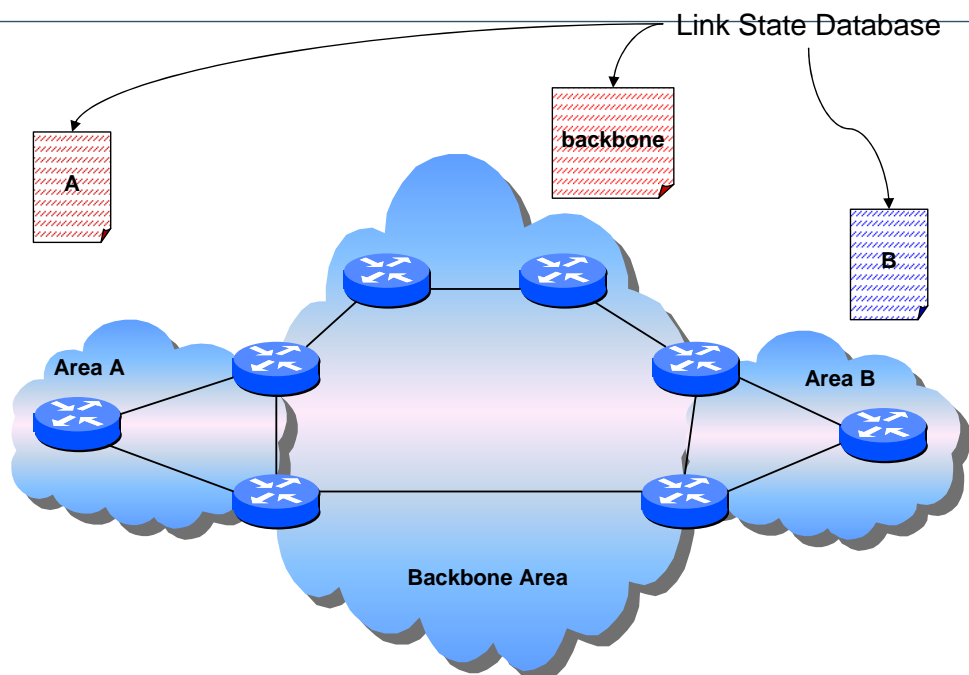
- external link state record
  - informano i nodi di un area relativamente ai percorsi uscenti
- summary link state record
  - informano i nodi della backbone area dei percorsi entranti



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## Aree multiple (3)

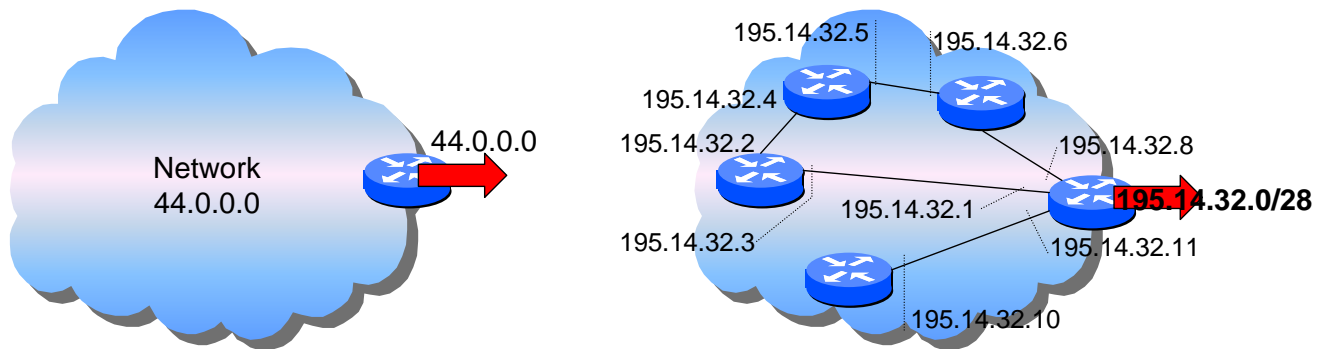


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## Aree multiple (4)

- ❑ Ogni border router “sommарizza” le informazioni di instradamento relative alla propria area

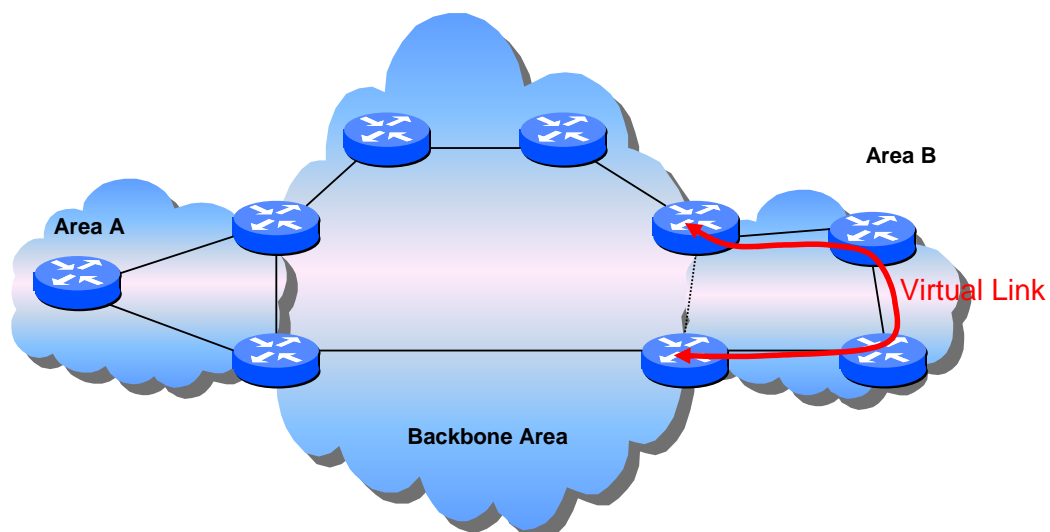


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## Aree multiple (5)

- ❑ Guasti in una Backbone Area possono essere gestiti utilizzando i *virtual link*



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## Type of Service

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- ☐ Per ogni link nel database link state possono essere memorizzate più metriche
  - Type of Service Metrics
- ☐ Al momento di aggiornamento delle tabelle di routing vengono distribuite tutte le metriche presenti per ogni link
- ☐ Il calcolo del percorso ottimo viene fatto
  - sempre per quanto riguarda la metrica di default (ToS 0)
  - opzionalmente per le altre metriche
- ☐ I pacchetti IP vengono quindi instradati sulla base del valore contenuto nel campo ToS del loro header



## Il protocollo OSPF

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- ☐ Il protocollo OSPF utilizza a sua volta 3 protocolli per svolgere le proprie funzionalità
  - Hello Protocol
  - Exchange Protocol
  - Flooding Protocol



## Messaggi OSPF (1)

- ☐ I messaggi OSPF sono trasportati direttamente all'interno dei pacchetti IP
  - non viene utilizzato il livello di trasporto
- ☐ Tutti i messaggi OSPF condividono lo stesso header

<i>Version #</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Packet length</i>
<i>Router ID</i>		
<i>Area ID</i>		
<i>Checksum</i>		<i>Auth Type</i>
<i>Authentication</i>		
<i>Authentication</i>		

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## Messaggi OSPF (2)

- ☐ Version # = 2
- ☐ Type: indica il tipo di messaggio
- ☐ Packet Length: numero di byte del messaggio
- ☐ Router ID: indirizzo IP del router di riferimento

<i>Version #</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Packet length</i>
<i>Router ID</i>		
<i>Area ID</i>		
<i>Checksum</i>		<i>Auth Type</i>
<i>Authentication</i>		
<i>Authentication</i>		

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## Messaggi OSPF (3)

- ☐ Area ID: identificativo dell'area
  - 0 per la Backbone area
- ☐ Auth Type: tipo di autenticazione
  - 0 no autenticazione, 1 autenticazione con passwd
- ☐ Authentication: password

<i>Version #</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Packet length</i>
<i>Router ID</i>		
<i>Area ID</i>		
<i>Checksum</i>		<i>Auth Type</i>
<i>Authentication</i>		
<i>Authentication</i>		

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## Il protocollo Hello

- ☐ Funzioni:
  - verificare l'operatività dei link
  - elezione del *designated router* (e relativo elemento di backup)
- ☐ Messaggi:
  - Hello

<i>Common header (type = 1, hello)</i>		
<i>Network mask</i>		
<i>Hello interval</i>	<i>Options</i>	<i>Priority</i>
<i>Dead interval</i>		
<i>Designated router</i>		
<i>Backup Designated router</i>		
<i>Neighbor</i>		

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## Hello Protocol: formato pacchetto (1)

- ☐ Network mask: maschera della sottorete cui appartiene l'interfaccia
- ☐ Hello interval: intervallo temporale di separazione tra due messaggi di Hello

<i>Common header (type = 1, hello)</i>		
<i>Network mask</i>		
<i>Hello interval</i>	<i>Options</i>	<i>Priority</i>
<i>Dead interval</i>		
<i>Designated router</i>		
<i>Backup Designated router</i>		
<i>Neighbor</i>		

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## Hello Protocol: formato pacchetto (2)

- ☐ Designated router: indirizzo IP del designated router
  - 0 se non è stato ancora eletto
- ☐ Backup designated router: indirizzo IP del backup designated router

<i>Common header (type = 1, hello)</i>		
<i>Network mask</i>		
<i>Hello interval</i>	<i>Options</i>	<i>Priority</i>
<i>Dead interval</i>		
<i>Designated router</i>		
<i>Backup Designated router</i>		
<i>Neighbor</i>		

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## Hello Protocol: formato pacchetto (3)

- ❑ Neighbor: lista di nodi adiacenti da cui ha ricevuto un messaggio di Hello negli ultimi **dead interval** secondi

<i>Common header (type = 1, hello)</i>		
<i>Network mask</i>		
<i>Hello interval</i>	<i>Options</i>	<i>Priority</i>
<i>Dead interval</i>		
<i>Designated router</i>		
<i>Backup Designated router</i>		
<i>Neighbor</i>		

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## Hello protocol: procedure

- ❑ Regole di elezione del designated router
  - viene utilizzato il campo **priority** del pacchetto Hello
  - ogni router viene configurato staticamente con un valore di priority
    - [0,255]
  - viene selezionato il router con il più alto valore
  - i router con priorità 0 non possono essere eletti

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# Il protocollo Exchange

## ☐ Funzioni:

- sincronizzazione dei database link state (bring up adjacencies) tra due router che hanno appena verificato l'operatività bidirezionale del link che li connette
- protocollo client-server
- messaggi:
  - Database Description Packets
  - Link State Request
  - Link State Update
- N.B. il messaggio Link State Update viene distribuito secondo le politiche del protocollo di Flooding

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## Exchange Protocol: messaggi (1)

### ☐ Database Description

<i>Common header (type = 2, db description)</i>			
<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Options</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>DD sequence number</i>			
<i>Link State Type</i>			
<i>Link State ID</i>			
<i>Advertising router</i>			
<i>Link State Sequence Number</i>			
<i>Link State Checksum</i>		<i>Link State Age</i>	

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## Exchange Protocol: messaggi (2)

### ☐ Link State Request

<i>Common header (type = 3, link state request)</i>
<i>Link State Type</i>
<i>Link State ID</i>
<i>Advertising router</i>

### ☐ Link state Update

<i>Common header (type = 4, link state update)</i>
<i>Number of link state advertisement</i>
<i>Link state advertisement #1</i>
<i>Link state advertisement #2</i>

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## Il protocollo di Flooding

### ☐ Funzioni:

- aggiornare il database link state dell'autonomous system a seguito del cambiamento di stato di un link

### ☐ Messaggi:

- Link State Update

<i>Common header (type = 4, link state update)</i>
<i>Number of link state advertisement</i>
<i>Link state advertisement #1</i>
<i>Link state advertisement #2</i>

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# Reti di Calcolatori



## Esercizi su routing

### Convenzioni utilizzate

- ☐ Ogni nodo invia gli update periodicamente ogni  $T$  secondi
- ☐ Tutti i nodi sono sincronizzati e iniziano a scambiarsi i distance vector (DV) a partire dal tempo  $t=0$ ;
  - i successivi update vengono inviati dai diversi nodi esattamente nello stesso istante;
- ☐ Se il costo di un link cambia (ad es. se un link si guasta), il nodo aspetta il successivo invio degli update
  - non notifica immediatamente il cambiamento ai vicini
  - esempio: se il link si guasta al tempo  $t = 3T + T/2$ , l'update viene inviato al tempo  $t = 4T$ ;
    - semplificazione rispetto al caso generale, dove invece si invia subito un update;
- ☐ Se un update ricevuto dai vicini fa cambiare la tabella di routing di un nodo, il nodo aspetta il successivo invio degli update per notificare tale cambiamento
  - non notifica immediatamente il cambiamento ai vicini)
  - semplificazione rispetto al caso generale, dove invece si invia subito un update



## Convenzioni utilizzate

- ❑ I nodi utilizzano gli update dei vicini per aggiornare la tabella di routing, e poi scartano l'update ricevuto
  - non tengono memoria del precedente DV ricevuto;
- ❑ Se un link si guasta, tutte le destinazioni che hanno come next-hop il nodo coinvolto vengono poste come irraggiungibili
- ❑ In definitiva:
  1. ogni nodo invia il proprio DV all'istante  $T$ ,  $2T$ ,  $3T$ , ...
  2. ogni nodo riceve il DV dei vicini una frazione di tempo successiva all'istante  $T$ ,  $2T$ ,  $3T$ , ...
  3. con i DV ricevuti ogni nodo aggiorna la propria tabella di routing e torna al punto 1;

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## Algoritmo di aggiornamento delle tabelle di routing

- ❑ Convenzione
  - $c(i,j)$  e' il costo del link diretto tra il nodo "i" e il suo vicino "j"
  - $D(i,k)$  e' il costo del **cammino** tra il nodo "i" e il nodo "k"
- ❑ Al generico nodo "i"
  - Inizializzazione
    - $D(i,i) = 0$  e  $\text{Next-hop}(i) = \text{"i"};$
    - $D(i,j) = c(i,j)$  e  $\text{Next-hop}(i) = \text{"j"}$  se "j" e' un vicino
    - $D(i,k) = \text{inf.}$  e  $\text{Next-hop}(i) = -$  per tutti gli altri

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# Aggiornamento delle tabelle di routing

## ❑ Per ogni distance vector (DV) ricevuto dal nodo “j”

- per ogni destinazione “k” contenuta nel DV
  - il nodo calcola  $c(i,j)+D(j,k)$  e lo confronta con  $D(i,k)$  della propria tabella di routing;
  - se  $c(i,j)+D(j,k) < D(i,k)$ 
    - $D(i,k) = c(i,j)+D(j,k)$  e next hop = j
  - altrimenti, se next hop == j
    - $D(i,k) = c(i,j)+D(j,k)$

Il nodo “i” aggiorna la propria tabella

Se arriva un update negativo, lo dobbiamo registrare

## ❑ Se il link verso il nodo “q” si guasta

- per ogni destinazione “k” contenuta nella tabella di routing
  - altrimenti, se next hop == q
    - $D(i,q) = \text{inf.}$

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## Notazione utilizzata

**Tabella di routing**  
(ad es. del nodo A)

	da A	dist	next
nodo stesso	A	0	A
vicino	B	5	B
sconosciuto	C	-	-
raggiungibile da altri nodi	D	7	B

**Distance Vector**  
(ad es. inviato da A)

da A	dist
A	1
B	5
C	-
D	2

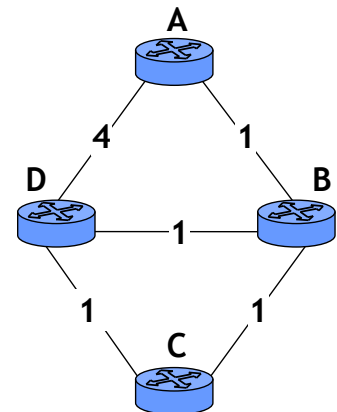
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## Esercizio 1

❑ Con riferimento alla rete in figura, ove e' utilizzato l'algoritmo Distributed Bellman-Ford (DBF) classico senza alcun meccanismo aggiuntivo

- Si indichi quale sarà la tabella di routing dei diversi nodi a regime
- Si mostrino i messaggi scambiati nel caso in cui il link tra A e D si guasti
- Si mostrino i messaggi scambiati nel caso in cui il link tra A e B si guasti
- Nel caso in cui l'algoritmo implementi split-horizon con poison-reverse, si mostrino i messaggi scambiati nel caso in cui il link tra A e B si guasti



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## Esercizio 1 - Soluzione

Tabelle a regime

da A	dist	next
A	0	A
B	1	B
C	2	B
D	2	B

da B	dist	next
A	1	A
B	0	B
C	1	C
D	1	D

da C	dist	next
A	2	B
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D

da D	dist	next
A	2	B
B	1	B
C	1	C
D	0	D

dopo il guasto del link A-D  
→ nessun cambiamento

Tabelle subito dopo il guasto del link A-B

da A	dist	next
A	0	A
B	inf	-
C	inf	-
D	inf	-

da B	dist	next
A	inf	-
B	0	B
C	1	C
D	1	D



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## Tabelle dopo il guasto

## Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini

## Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

	da A	dist	next
<b>A</b>	A	0	A
	B	inf	-
	C	inf	-
	D	inf	-

	da B	dist	next
<b>B</b>	A	inf	-
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
<b>C</b>	A	2	B
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
<b>D</b>	A	2	B
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D

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	da D	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

	da C	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	0
	D	1

	da D	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

	da B	dist
	A	inf
	B	0
	C	1
	D	1

	da D	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

	da A	dist
	A	0
	B	inf
	C	inf
	D	inf

	da B	dist
	A	inf
	B	0
	C	1
	D	1

	da C	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

	da A	dist	next
	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
	A	3	C
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
	A	3	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
	A	3	C
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D



## Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini alla successiva iterazione

## Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

	da A	dist	next
<b>A</b>	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
<b>B</b>	A	3	C
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
<b>C</b>	A	3	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
<b>D</b>	A	3	C
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D

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	da D	dist
	A	3
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

	da C	dist
	A	3
	B	1
	C	0
	D	1

	da D	dist
	A	3
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

	da B	dist
	A	3
	B	0
	C	1
	D	1

	da D	dist
	A	3
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

	da A	dist
	A	0
	B	5
	C	5
	D	4

	da B	dist
	A	3
	B	0
	C	1
	D	1

	da C	dist
	A	3
	B	1
	C	0
	D	1

	da A	dist	next
	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
	A	4	C
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
	A	4	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
	A	4	A
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D



## Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini alla successiva iterazione

## Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

	da A	dist	next
<b>A</b>	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
<b>B</b>	A	4	C
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
<b>C</b>	A	4	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
<b>D</b>	A	4	A
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D

da D		dist
A		4
B		1
C		1
D		0

da C		dist	da D		dist
A		4	A		4
B		1	B		1
C		0	C		1
D		1	D		0

da B		dist	da D		dist
A		4	A		4
B		0	B		1
C		1	C		1
D		1	D		0

da A		dist	da B		dist	da C		dist
A		0	A		4	A		4
B		5	B		0	B		1
C		5	C		1	C		0
D		4	D		1	D		1

	da A	dist	next
	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
	A	5	C
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

poteva scegliere anche D

	da C	dist	next
	A	5	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

poteva scegliere anche B

	da D	dist	next
	A	4	A
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D



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## Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini alla successiva iterazione

## Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

	da A	dist	next
<b>A</b>	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
<b>B</b>	A	5	C
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
<b>C</b>	A	5	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
<b>D</b>	A	4	A
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D

da D		dist
A		4
B		1
C		1
D		0

da C	dist	da D	dist
A	5	A	4
B	1	B	1
C	0	C	1
D	1	D	0

da B		dist	da D		dist
A		5	A		4
B		0	B		1
C		1	C		1
D		1	D		0

da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist
A	0	A	5	A	5
B	5	B	0	B	1
C	5	C	1	C	0
D	4	D	1	D	1

	da A	dist	next
	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
	A	5	D
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

deve scegliere D

	da C	dist	next
	A	5	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

poteva scegliere solo D

	da D	dist	next
	A	4	A
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D



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# Split horizon con poison reverse

❑ In questo caso, i Distance Vector inviati da “i” a “j” contengono esplicitamente un valore pari ad infinito nelle righe in cui “i” ha come next hop “j”

❑ Esempio

Tabella del nodo C

da C	dist	next
A	2	B
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D

DV inviato da C a B

da C	dist
A	inf
B	inf
C	0
D	1



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Tabelle dopo il guasto

<b>A</b>	da A	dist	next
	A	0	A
	B	inf	-
	C	inf	-
	D	inf	-
<b>B</b>	da B	dist	next
	A	inf	-
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D
<b>C</b>	da C	dist	next
	A	2	B
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D
<b>D</b>	da D	dist	next
	A	2	B
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D

Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini

	da D	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0
	da C	dist
	A	inf
	B	inf
	C	0
	D	1
	da B	dist
	A	inf
	B	0
	C	inf
	D	1
	da A	dist
	A	0
	B	inf
	C	inf
	D	inf
	da D	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	inf
	D	0
	da B	dist
	A	inf
	B	0
	C	1
	D	inf
	da C	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	0
	D	inf

Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

	da A	dist	next
	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D
	da B	dist	next
	A	inf	-
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D
	da C	dist	next
	A	3	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D
	da D	dist	next
	A	3	C
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D



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Distance Vector ricevuti  
dai vicini  
alla successiva iterazione

Tabelle dopo  
l'iterazione

	da A	dist	next
<b>A</b>	A	0	A
	B	5	-
	C	5	-
	D	4	-

	da B	dist	next
<b>B</b>	A	inf	-
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
<b>C</b>	A	3	D
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
<b>D</b>	A	3	C
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D

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	da D	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

da C	dist	da D	dist
A	3	A	3
B	inf	B	inf
C	0	C	1
D	1	D	0

da B	dist	da D	dist
A	inf	A	inf
B	0	B	1
C	inf	C	inf
D	1	D	0

da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist
A	0	A	inf	A	inf
B	inf	B	0	B	1
C	inf	C	1	C	0
D	inf	D	inf	D	inf

da A	dist	next
A	0	A
B	5	D
C	5	D
D	4	D

da B	dist	next
A	4	C
B	0	B
C	1	C
D	1	D

da C	dist	next
A	inf	-
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D

da D	dist	next
A	4	A
B	1	B
C	1	C
D	0	D



Distance Vector ricevuti  
dai vicini  
alla successiva iterazione

Tabelle dopo  
l'iterazione

	da A	dist	next
<b>A</b>	A	0	A
	B	5	D
	C	5	D
	D	4	D

	da B	dist	next
<b>B</b>	A	4	C
	B	0	B
	C	1	C
	D	1	D

	da C	dist	next
<b>C</b>	A	inf	-
	B	1	B
	C	0	C
	D	1	D

	da D	dist	next
<b>D</b>	A	4	A
	B	1	B
	C	1	C
	D	0	D

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	da D	dist
	A	2
	B	1
	C	1
	D	0

da C	dist	da D	dist
A	inf	A	4
B	inf	B	inf
C	0	C	1
D	1	D	0

da B	dist	da D	dist
A	inf	A	4
B	0	B	1
C	inf	C	inf
D	1	D	0

da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist
A	0	A	4	A	inf
B	inf	B	0	B	1
C	inf	C	1	C	0
D	inf	D	inf	D	inf

da A	dist	next
A	0	A
B	5	D
C	5	D
D	4	D

da B	dist	next
A	5	D
B	0	B
C	1	C
D	1	D

da C	dist	next
A	5	D
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D

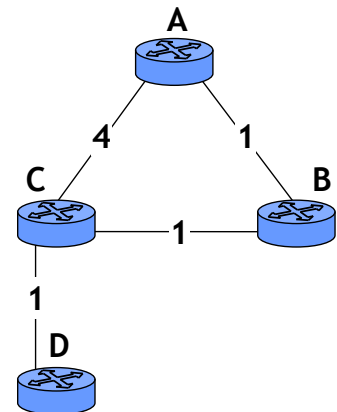
da D	dist	next
A	4	A
B	1	B
C	1	C
D	0	D



## Esercizio 2

□ Con riferimento alla rete in figura, ove è utilizzato l'algoritmo Distributed Bellman-Ford (DBF) classico senza alcun meccanismo aggiuntivo

- Si indichi quale sarà la tabella di routing dei diversi nodi a regime
- Si mostrino i messaggi scambiati nel caso in cui il link tra A e C cambi costo, da 4 a 1
- Si mostrino i messaggi scambiati nel caso in cui il link tra C e D si guasti (evento successivo al cambio del costo del link A-C da 4 a 1)
- Nel caso in cui l'algoritmo implementi split-horizon con poison-reverse, si mostrino i messaggi scambiati nel caso in cui il link tra C e D si guasti (evento successivo al cambio del costo del link A-C da 4 a 1)



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## Esercizio 2 - Soluzione

Tabelle a regime

da A	dist	next
A	0	A
B	1	B
C	2	B
D	3	B

A	0	A
B	1	B
C	2	B
D	3	B

da B	dist	next
A	1	A
B	0	B
C	1	C
D	2	C

A	1	A
B	0	B
C	1	C
D	2	C

da C	dist	next
A	2	B
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D

A	2	B
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D

da D	dist	next
A	3	C
B	2	C
C	1	C
D	0	D

A	3	C
B	2	C
C	1	C
D	0	D

Tabelle subito dopo il cambio di costo del link A-C

da A	dist	next
A	0	A
B	1	B
C	1	C
D	3	B

A	0	A
B	1	B
C	1	C
D	3	B

da C	dist	next
A	1	A
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D

A	1	A
B	1	B
C	0	C
D	1	D



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## Tabelle dopo il guasto

## Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini

## Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

da A	dist	next	da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next
A	0	A	A	1	A	1	A	0	A
B	1	B	B	0	B	1	B	1	B
C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C
D	3	B	D	2	D	1	D	2	C

da B	dist	next	da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next
A	1	A	A	0	A	1	A	1	A
B	0	B	B	1	B	1	B	0	B
C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C
D	2	C	D	3	D	1	D	2	C

da C	dist	next	da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next
A	1	A	A	0	A	1	A	1	A
B	1	B	B	1	B	0	B	1	B
C	0	C	C	1	C	1	C	0	C
D	1	D	D	3	D	2	D	1	D

da D	dist	next	da C	dist	da B	dist	da D	dist	next
A	3	C	A	1	A	1	A	2	C
B	2	C	B	1	B	0	B	2	C
C	1	C	C	0	C	1	C	1	C
D	0	D	D	1	D	1	D	0	D

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Dopo un'iterazione siamo già a regime!  
(le tabelle sono stabili)

Tabelle subito dopo il cambio il guasto del link C-D

da C	dist	next	da D	dist	next
A	1	A	A	inf	-
B	1	B	B	inf	-
C	0	C	C	inf	-
D	inf	-	D	0	D



## Tabelle dopo il guasto

## Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini

## Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

## Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini

## Tabelle dopo l'iterazione

da A	dist	next	da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next	da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next
A	0	A	A	1	A	1	A	0	A	A	0	A	1	A	0	A
B	1	B	B	0	B	1	B	1	B	B	1	B	1	B	1	B
C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C
D	2	C	D	2	D	inf	D	3	B	D	3	D	3	D	4	B

da B	dist	next	da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next	da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next
A	1	A	A	0	A	1	A	1	A	A	1	A	1	A	1	A
B	0	B	B	1	B	1	B	0	B	B	0	B	1	B	0	B
C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C
D	2	C	D	2	D	inf	D	3	A	D	3	D	3	D	4	A

da C	dist	next	da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next	da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next
A	1	A	A	0	A	1	A	1	A	A	0	A	1	A	1	A
B	1	B	B	1	B	0	B	1	B	B	1	B	0	B	1	B
C	0	C	C	1	C	1	C	1	C	C	1	C	1	C	0	C
D	inf	-	D	2	D	2	D	3	A	D	3	D	3	D	4	A

poteva scegliere anche B

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Distance Vector  
ricevuti dai vicini

Tabelle dopo  
l'iterazione

Distance Vector  
ricevuti dai vicini

Tabelle dopo  
l'iterazione

da A	dist	next	da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next	da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next
A	A 0	A	A 1	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 0	A	A 1	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 0	A
B	B 1	B	B 0	B 1	B 1	1	B	B 1	B	B 0	B 1	B 1	1	B	B 1	B
C	C 1	C	C 1	C 1	C 0	0	C	C 1	C	C 1	C 0	C 0	0	C	C 1	C
D	D 4	B	D 4	D 4	D 4	4	D	D 5	B	D 5	D 4	D 4	4	D	D 6	B
da B	dist	next	da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next	da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next
A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A
B	B 0	B	B 1	B 1	B 1	1	B	B 0	B	B 1	B 1	B 1	1	B	B 0	B
C	C 1	C	C 1	C 1	C 0	0	C	C 1	C	C 1	C 0	C 0	0	C	C 1	C
D	D 4	A	D 4	D 4	D 4	4	D	D 5	A	D 5	D 4	D 4	4	D	D 6	A
da C	dist	next	da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next	da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next
A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A
B	B 1	B	B 1	B 1	B 0	0	B	B 1	B	B 1	B 0	B 0	0	B	B 1	B
C	C 0	C	C 1	C 1	C 1	1	C	C 0	C	C 1	C 1	C 1	1	C	C 0	C
D	D 4	A	D 4	D 4	D 4	4	D	D 5	A	D 5	D 5	D 5	5	D	D 6	A

...all'infinito



## Soluzione con Split Horizon (+ poison reverse)

Tabelle  
dopo il  
guasto

Distance Vector  
ricevuti dai vicini

Tabelle dopo  
l'iterazione

Distance Vector  
ricevuti dai vicini

Tabelle dopo  
l'iterazione

da A	dist	next	da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next	da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next
A	A 0	A	A inf	A 1	A inf	1	A	A 0	A	A 1	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 0	A
B	B 1	B	B 0	B 1	B 0	0	B	B 1	B	B 1	B 1	B 1	1	B	B 1	B
C	C 1	C	C 1	C 1	C 0	0	C	C 1	C	C 1	C 0	C 0	0	C	C 1	C
D	D 2	C	D 2	D inf	D inf	inf	D	D 3	B	D inf	D inf	D inf	inf	D	D inf	-
da B	dist	next	da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next	da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next
A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A
B	B 0	B	B inf	B 1	B inf	inf	B	B 0	B	B inf	B 1	B 1	1	B	B 0	B
C	C 1	C	C 1	C 1	C 0	0	C	C 1	C	C 1	C 0	C 0	0	C	C 1	C
D	D 2	C	D 2	D inf	D inf	inf	D	D 3	A	D inf	D inf	D inf	inf	D	D inf	-
da C	dist	next	da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next	da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next
A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A	A 0	A 1	A 1	1	A	A 1	A
B	B 1	B	B 1	B 1	B 0	0	B	B 1	B	B 1	B 0	B 0	0	B	B 1	B
C	C 0	C	C 1	C 1	C 1	1	C	C 0	C	C 1	C 1	C 1	1	C	C 0	C
D	D inf	-	D inf	D inf	D inf	inf	D	D inf	-	D 3	D 3	D 3	3	D	D 4	C



# Soluzione con Split Horizon (+ poison reverse)

			Distance Vector ricevuti dai vicini				Tabelle dopo l'iterazione		
da A			da B	dist	da C	dist	da A	dist	next
A	0	A	A	inf	A	inf	A	0	A
B	1	B	B	0	B	1	B	1	B
C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C
D	inf	-	D	inf	D	4	D	5	C
da B			da A	dist	da C	dist	da B	dist	next
A	1	A	A	0	A	1	A	1	A
B	0	B	B	inf	B	inf	B	0	B
C	1	C	C	1	C	0	C	1	C
D	inf	-	D	inf	D	4	D	5	C
da C			da A	dist	da B	dist	da C	dist	next
A	1	A	A	0	A	1	A	1	A
B	1	B	B	1	B	0	B	1	B
C	0	C	C	inf	C	inf	C	0	C
D	4	A	D	inf	D	inf	D	inf	-

Siamo tornati al punto di partenza, con la distanza verso D uguale a 5 invece che uguale a 2! Anche qui l'iterazione procede all'infinito

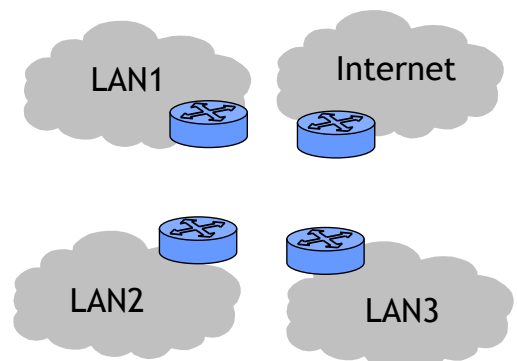


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## Esercizio 3

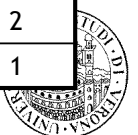
□ Si consideri la rete rappresentata in figura a lato,

- i quattro router (RA, RB, RC e RD) sono connessi tra loro da canali punto-punto;
- sulla rete è in funzione un protocollo di routing di tipo Distance Vector che implementa split-horizon con poison-reverse,
- La metrica utilizzata è il numero di hop;
- i distance-vector inviati dai router RA/B/C/D su ciascuna delle loro interfacce sono



	Router A		Router B			Router C		Router D		
	Interf-1	Interf-2	Interf-1	Interf-2	Interf-3	Interf-1	Interf-2	Interf-1	Interf-2	Interf-3
→ LAN 1	inf	1	2	inf	2	4	inf	3	3	inf
→ LAN 2	2	inf	inf	1	1	3	inf	2	2	inf
→ LAN 3	4	inf	3	3	inf	inf	1	2	inf	2
→ Internet	3	inf	2	2	inf	2	inf	inf	1	1

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## Esercizio 3 (cnt'd)

### Domande:

- Si disegni la topologia del backbone.
- Si scrivano le tabelle di routing dei router RA/B/C/D.
- Si dica se in caso di guasti ad uno qualsiasi dei canali punto-punto si possano verificare dei routing loop. Se sì, se ne specifichi la natura (permanenti, transitori, ...). Si motivi la risposta.



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## Esercizio 3: soluzione

### Router A

- Interf.1: da A a LAN1
- Interf.2: da A a B

### Router B

- Interf.1: da B a LAN2
- Interf.2: da B a A
- Interf.3: da B a D

### Router C

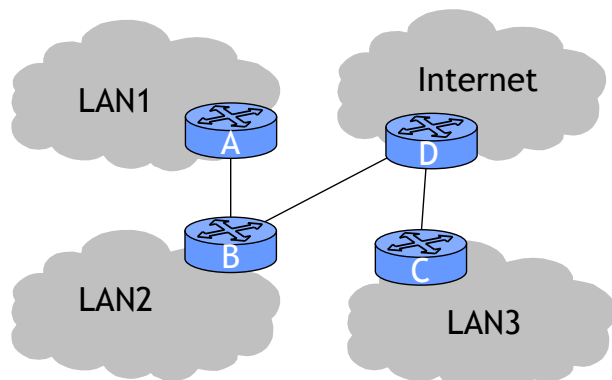
- Interf.1: da C a LAN3
- Interf.2: da C a D

### Router D

- Interf.1: da D a Internet
- Interf.2: da D a B
- Interf.3: da D a C

- In caso di guasti ai link, la rete viene partizionata, per cui ci saranno sicuramente dei routing loop permanenti (vedi esercizio precedente)

da A	dist	next	da D	dist	next
LAN1	1	dir	LAN1	3	B
LAN2	2	B	LAN2	2	B
LAN3	4	B	LAN3	2	C
Internet	3	B	Internet	1	dir



da B	dist	next
LAN1	2	A
LAN2	1	dir
LAN3	3	D
Internet	2	D

da C	dist	next
LAN1	4	D
LAN2	3	D
LAN3	1	dir
Internet	2	D



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