

# Chapter 5

## Network Layer:

## Control Plane

A note on the use of these PowerPoint slides:

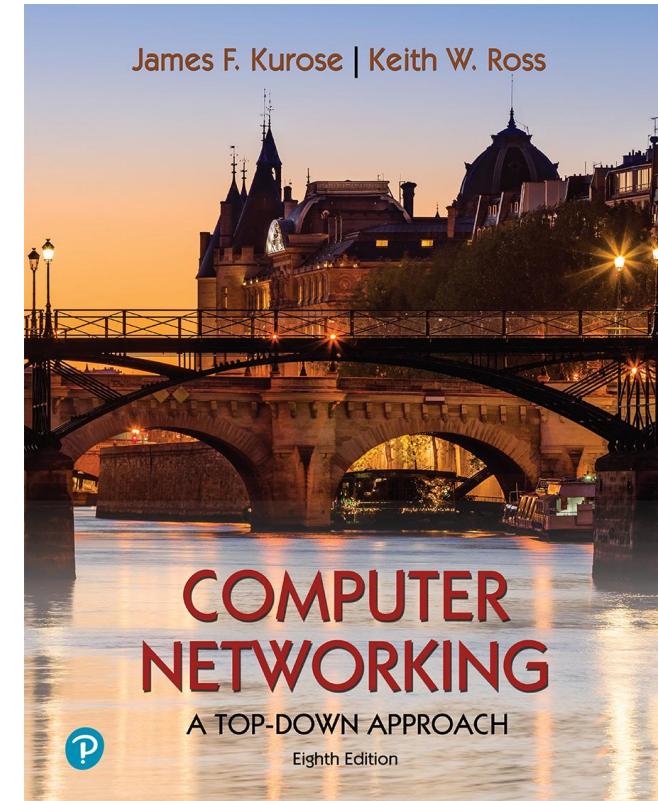
We're making these slides freely available to all (faculty, students, readers). They're in PowerPoint form so you see the animations; and can add, modify, and delete slides (including this one) and slide content to suit your needs. They obviously represent a *lot* of work on our part. In return for use, we only ask the following:

- If you use these slides (e.g., in a class) that you mention their source (after all, we'd like people to use our book!)
- If you post any slides on a www site, that you note that they are adapted from (or perhaps identical to) our slides, and note our copyright of this material.

For a revision history, see the slide note for this page.

Thanks and enjoy! JFK/KWR

All material copyright 1996-2020  
J.F Kurose and K.W. Ross, All Rights Reserved



*Computer Networking: A  
Top-Down Approach*  
8<sup>th</sup> edition  
Jim Kurose, Keith Ross  
Pearson, 2020

# Network-layer functions

- **forwarding:** move packets from router's input to appropriate router output
- **routing:** determine route taken by packets from source to destination

*data plane*

*control plane*

**Two approaches to structuring network control plane:**

- per-router control (traditional)
- logically centralized control (software defined networking)

# Network-layer functions

- **forwarding:** move packets from router's input to appropriate router output
- **routing:** determine route taken by packets from source to destination

*data plane*

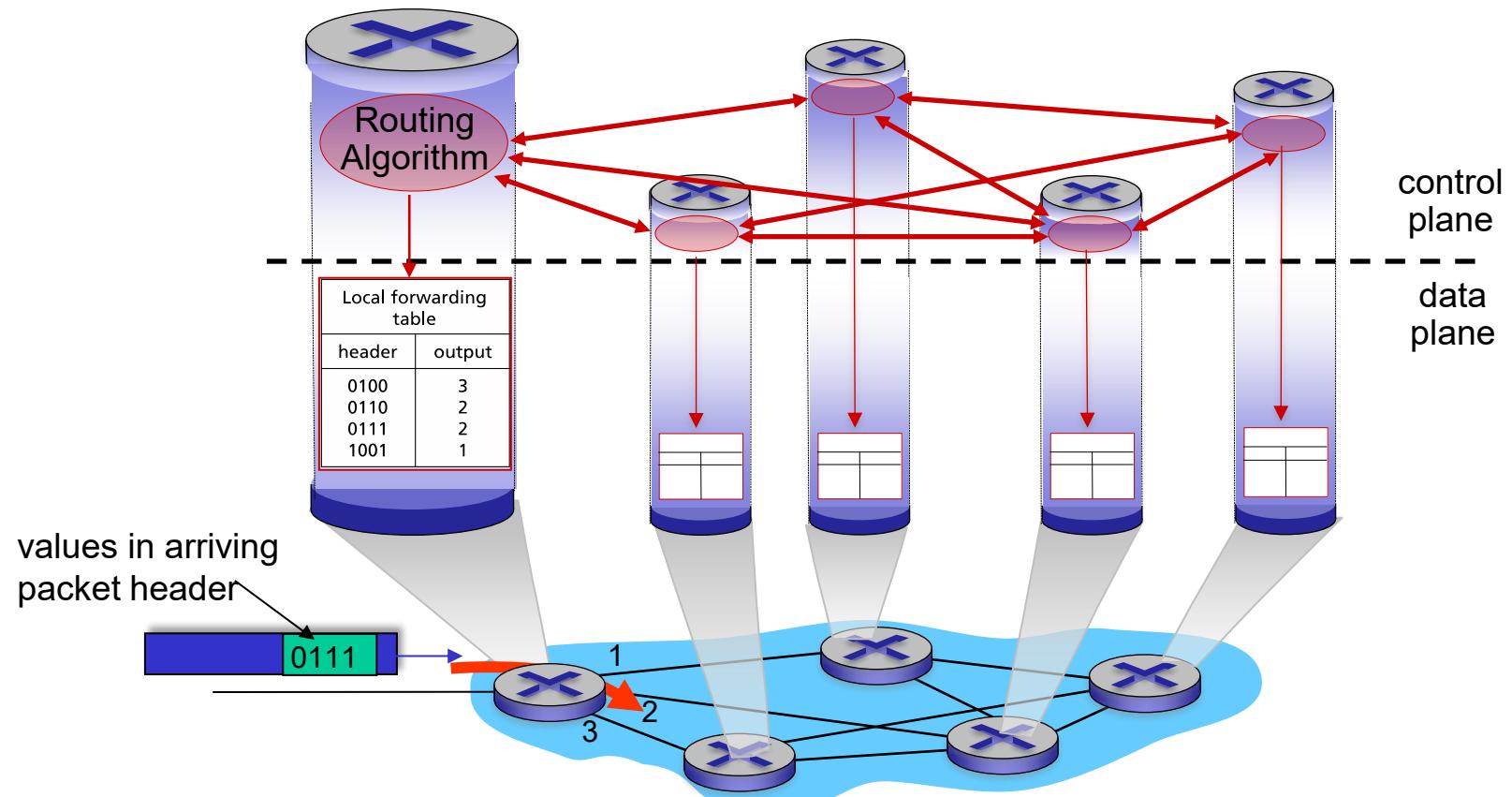
*control plane*

Two approaches to structuring network control plane:

- per-router control (traditional)
- logically centralized control (software defined networking)  
out-of-scope

# Per-router control plane

Individual routing algorithm components *in each and every router* interact in the control plane

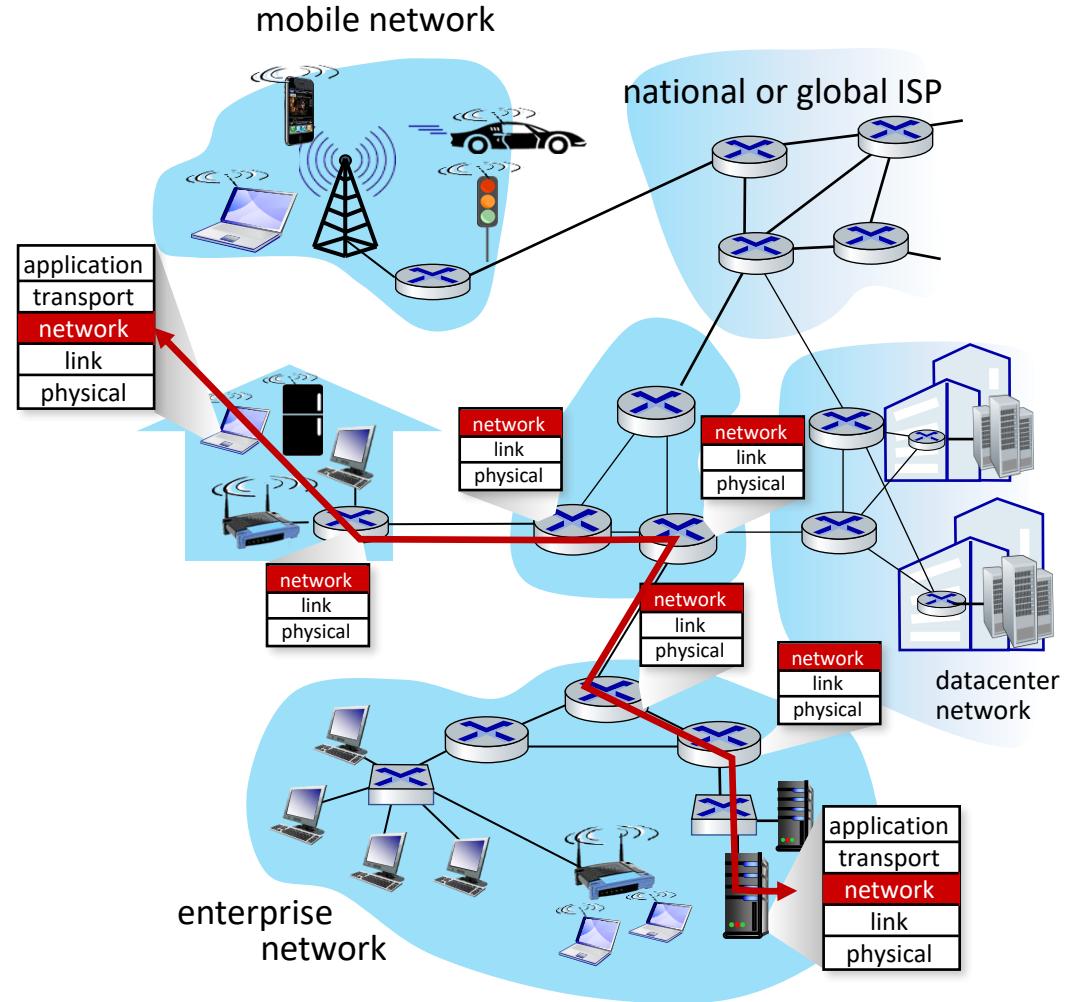


# Routing algorithms and protocols

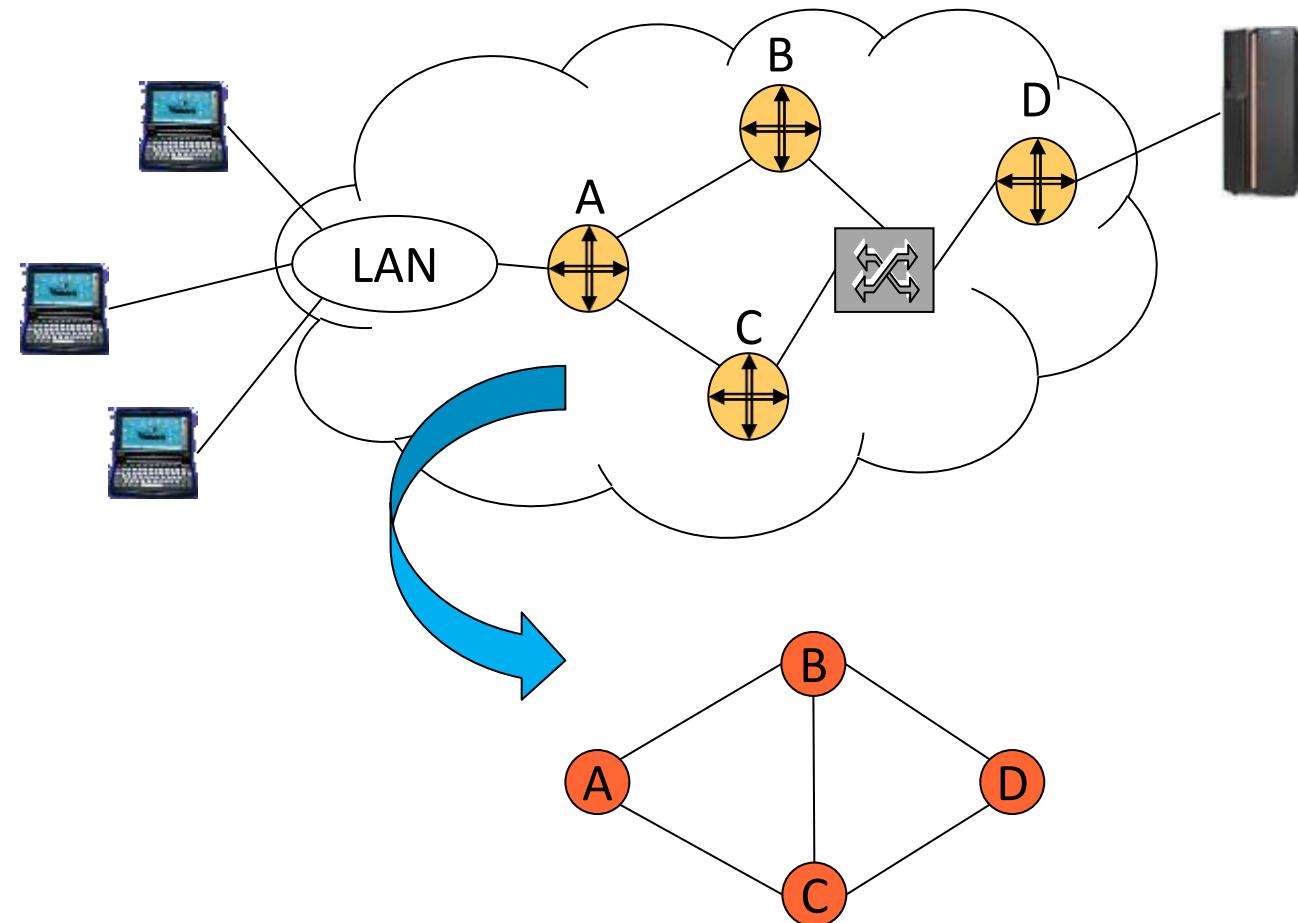
**Routing algorithms:** determine “good” paths (equivalently, routes), from sending hosts to receiving host, through a network of routers

- **path/route:** sequence of routers and links packets traverse from given initial source host to final-destination host
- **“good”:** least “cost”, “fastest”, “least congested”

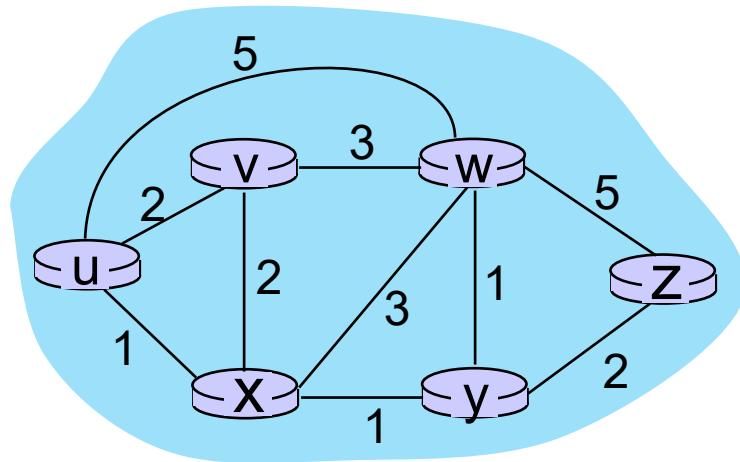
**Routing protocols:** determine what and how information must be shared among routers for the execution of routing algorithms



# Graph abstraction



# Graph abstraction: link costs



**graph:**  $G = (N, E)$

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

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

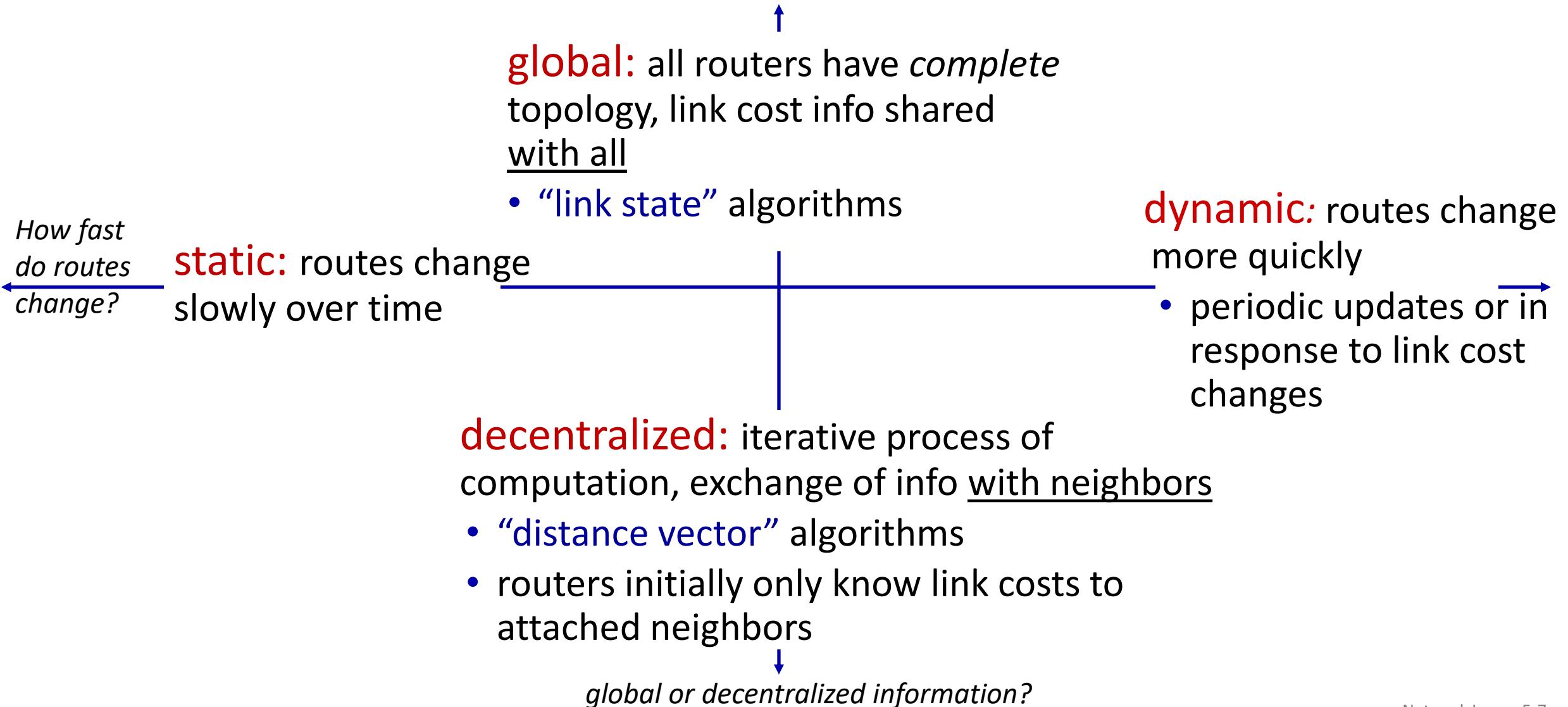
**least-cost path** between two nodes: path where the sum of **costs** of its links leads to the minimum value

$c_{a,b}$ : cost of *direct* link connecting  $a$  and  $b$

e.g.,  $c_{w,z} = 5, c_{u,z} = \infty$

cost defined by network operator:  
could always be 1, or inversely related  
to bandwidth, or inversely related to  
congestion

# Routing algorithm classification

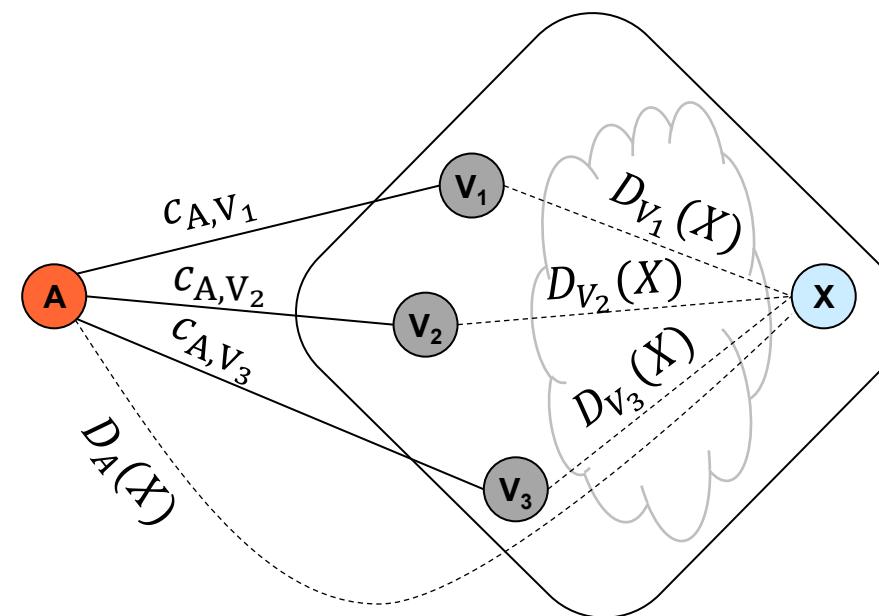


# Distance Vector (DV) algorithms

- They rely on a distributed implementation of the **Bellman-Ford algorithm**, which is based on the **Bellman-Ford equation**

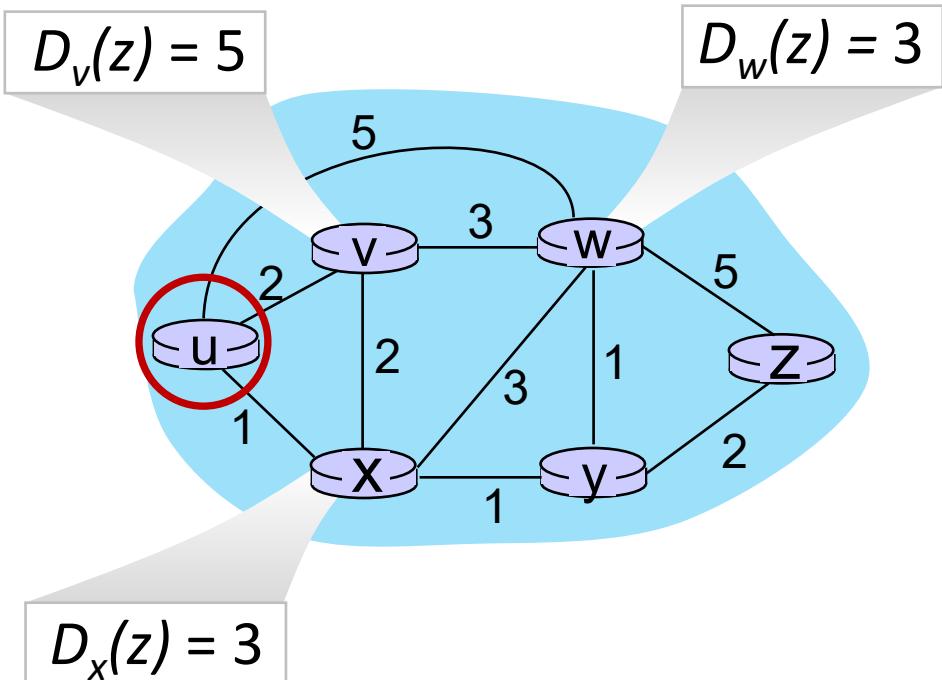
$$D_A(X) = \min_V \{c_{A,V} + D_V(X)\}$$

**distance** = estimated  
cost of least-cost path



# Bellman-Ford Example

Suppose that  $u$ 's neighboring nodes,  $x, v, w$ , know that for destination  $z$ :



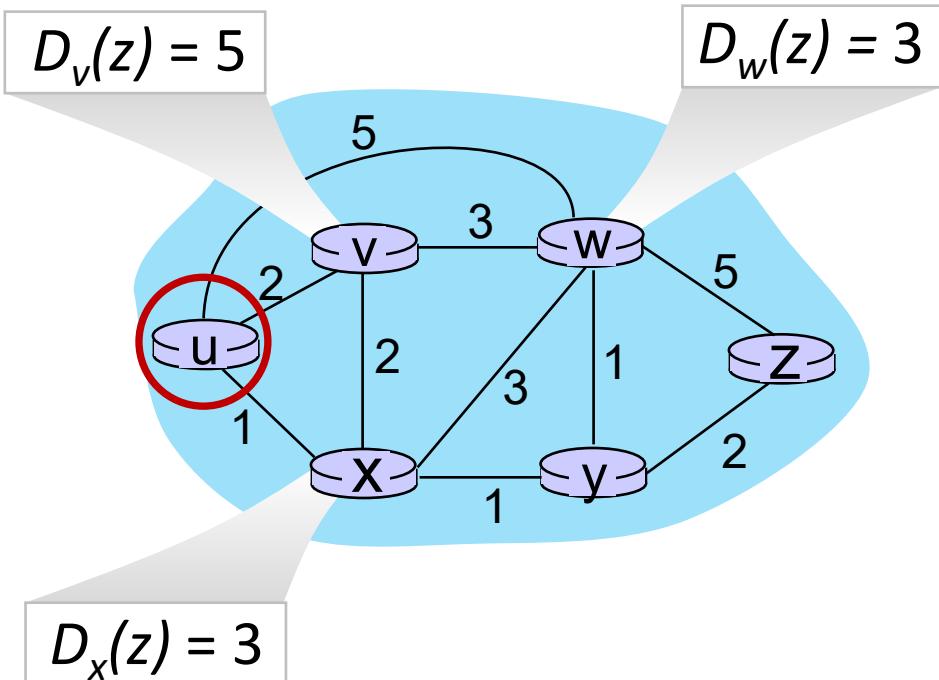
Bellman-Ford equation says:

$$\begin{aligned} D_u(z) &= \min \{ c_{u,v} + D_v(z), \\ &\quad c_{u,x} + D_x(z), \\ &\quad c_{u,w} + D_w(z) \} \\ &= \min \{ 2 + 5, \\ &\quad 1 + 3, \\ &\quad 5 + 3 \} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

*node achieving minimum (x) is next hop on estimated least-cost path to destination (z)*

# Bellman-Ford Example

Suppose that  $u$ 's neighboring nodes,  $x, v, w$ , know that for destination  $z$ :



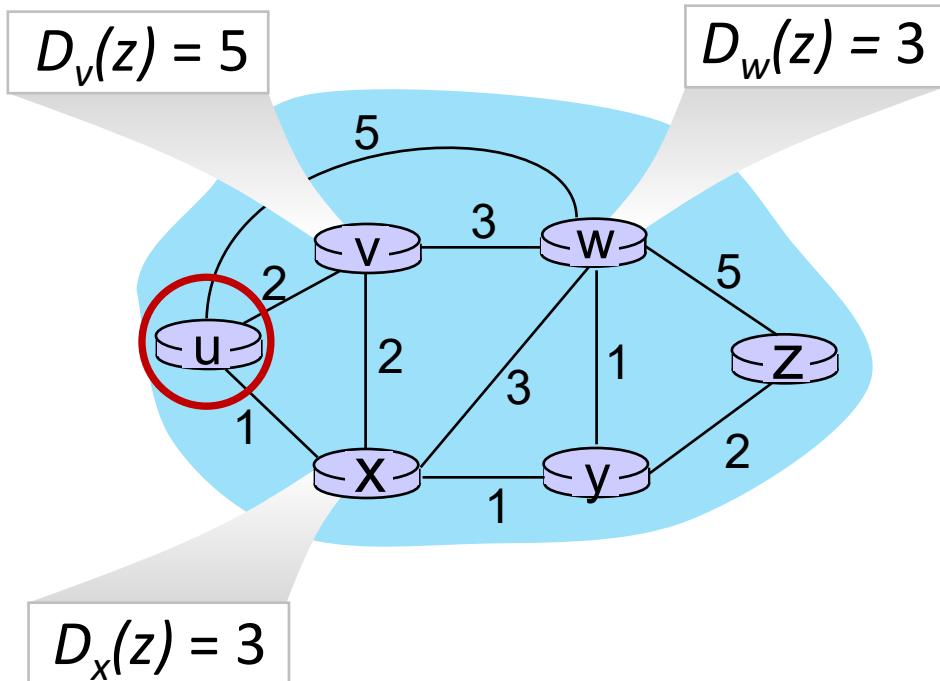
Bellman-Ford equation says:

$$\begin{aligned} D_u(z) &= \min \{ c_{u,v} + D_v(z), \\ &\quad c_{u,x} + D_x(z), \\ &\quad c_{u,w} + D_w(z) \} \\ &= \min \{ 2 + 5, \\ &\quad 1 + 3, \\ &\quad 5 + 3 \} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

*node achieving minimum ( $x$ ) is next hop on estimated least-cost path to destination ( $z$ )*

# Bellman-Ford Example

Suppose that  $u$ 's neighboring nodes,  $x, v, w$ , know that for destination  $z$ :



the set of all distances from one node to all the others is called **distance vector**

Bellman-Ford equation says:

$$\begin{aligned} D_u(z) &= \min \{ c_{u,v} + D_v(z), \\ &\quad c_{u,x} + D_x(z), \\ &\quad c_{u,w} + D_w(z) \} \\ &= \min \{ 2 + 5, \\ &\quad 1 + 3, \\ &\quad 5 + 3 \} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

*node achieving minimum (x) is next hop on estimated least-cost path to destination (z)*

# Distance Vector algorithm

key idea:

- from time-to-time, each node sends its own **distance vector (DV) estimate** to neighbors
- when  $x$  receives new DV estimate from any neighbor  $v$ , it updates its own DV using Bellman-Ford equation:

$$D_x(y) \leftarrow \min_v \{c_{x,v} + D_v(y)\} \text{ for each node } y \in N$$

- the estimate  $D_x(y)$  converges to the *actual least cost path*  $d_x(y)$

# Distance Vector algorithm

each node:

- 
- ```
graph TD; A[wait for DV msg from neighbor or change in local link cost] --> B[recompute DV estimates (using DV received from neighbor)]; B --> C;if[if distance to any destination has changed] --> D[notify neighbors]; C --> D;
```
- wait for DV msg from neighbor or change in local link cost
  - recompute DV estimates (using DV received from neighbor)
  - if distance to any destination has changed, notify neighbors

iterative, asynchronous: each local iteration caused by:

- local link cost change
- DV update message from neighbor

self-stopping: each node notifies neighbors *only* when its DV changes

- nodes then notify their neighbors
  - *only if necessary*
- no notification received, no actions taken!

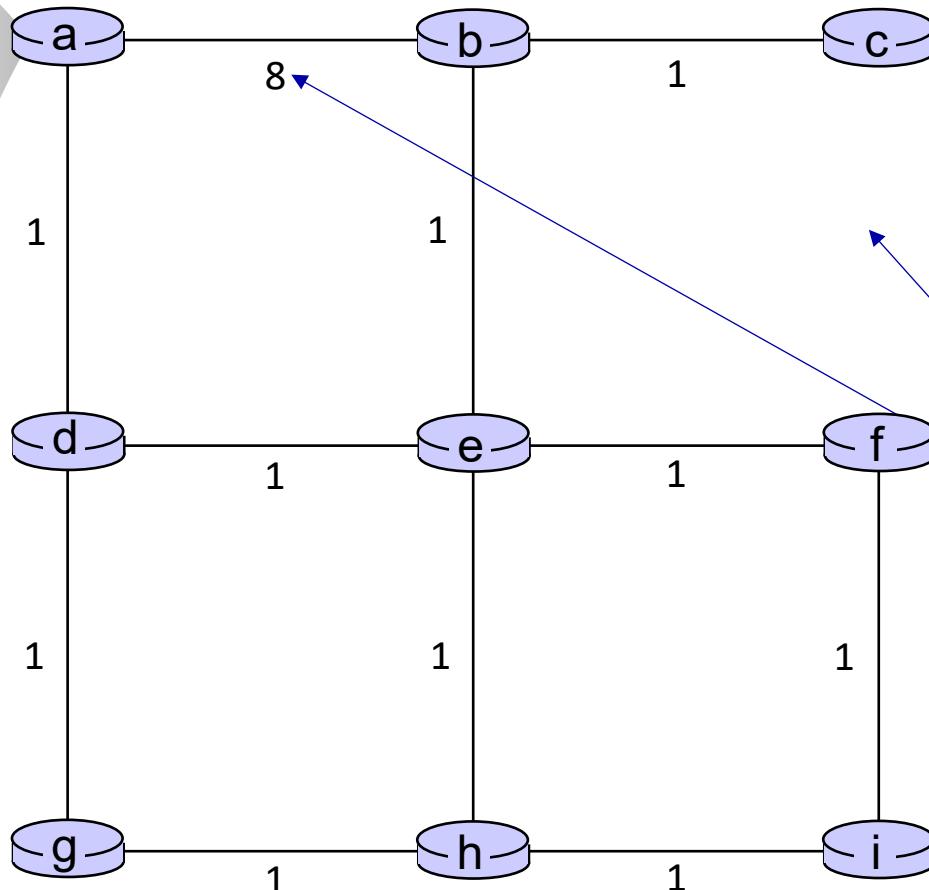
# Distance Vector: example



$t=0$

- All nodes have distance estimates to nearest neighbors (only)

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a) = 0$      |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



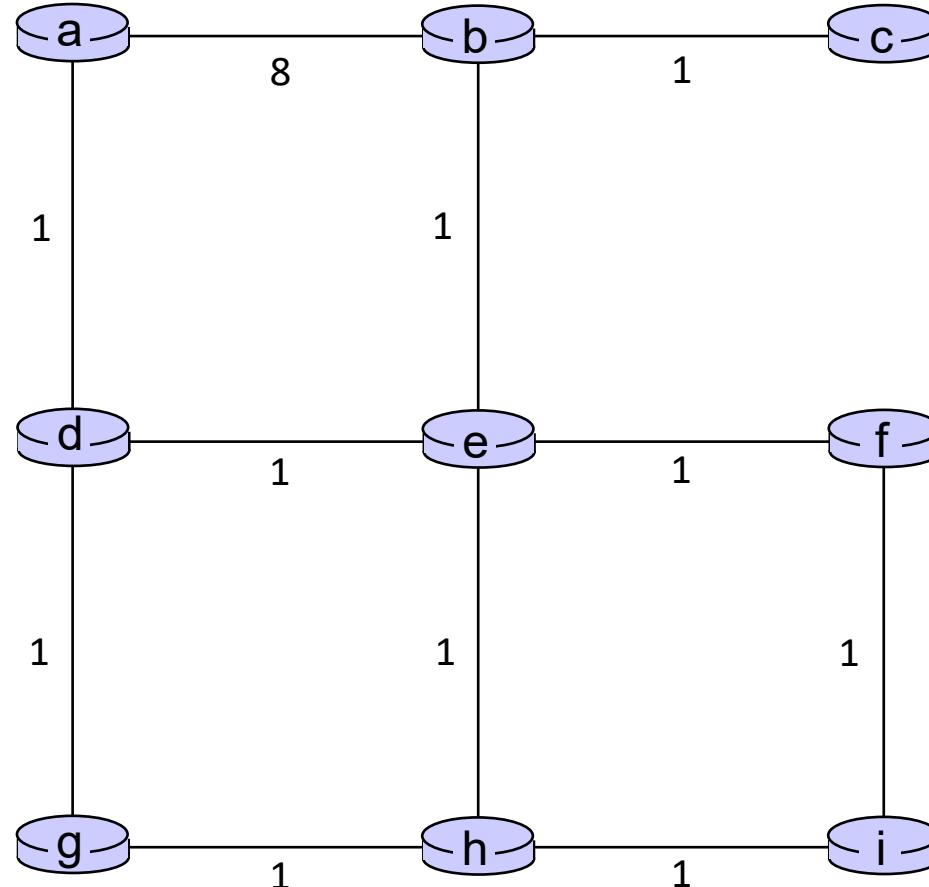
- A few asymmetries:
- missing link
  - larger cost

# Distance Vector: example



$t=0$

- All nodes have distance estimates to nearest neighbors (only)
- All nodes send their local distance vector to their neighbors (if changed)

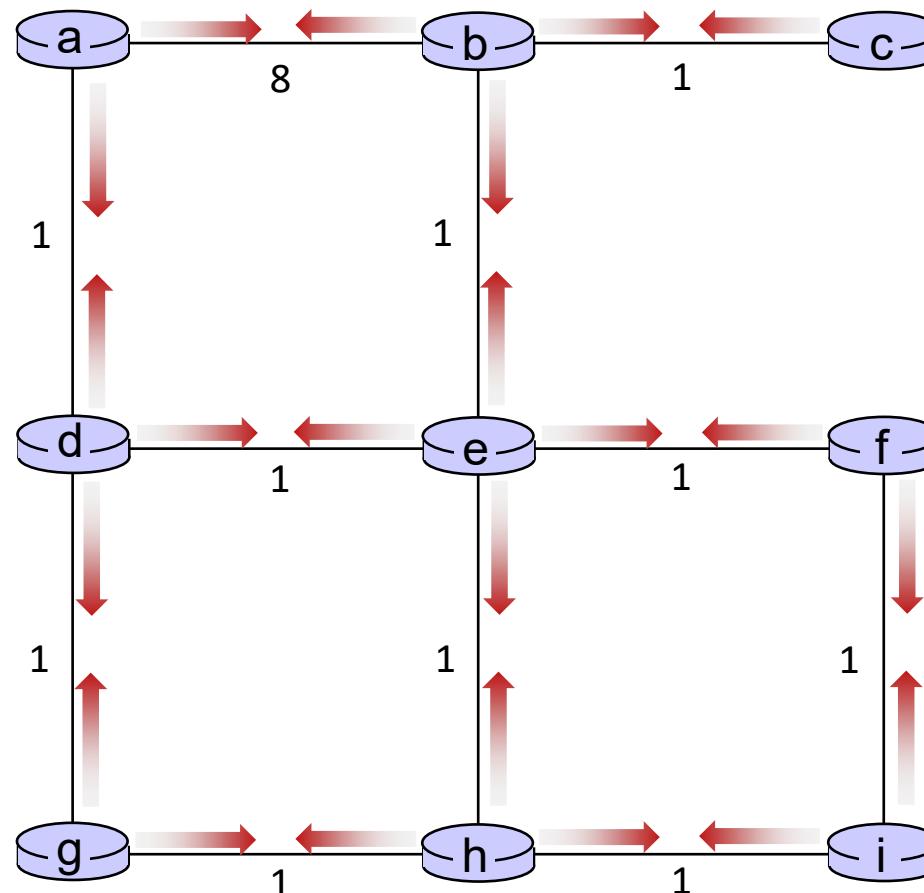


# Distance Vector: example



$t=0$

- All nodes have distance estimates to nearest neighbors (only)
- All nodes send their local distance vector to their neighbors (if changed)



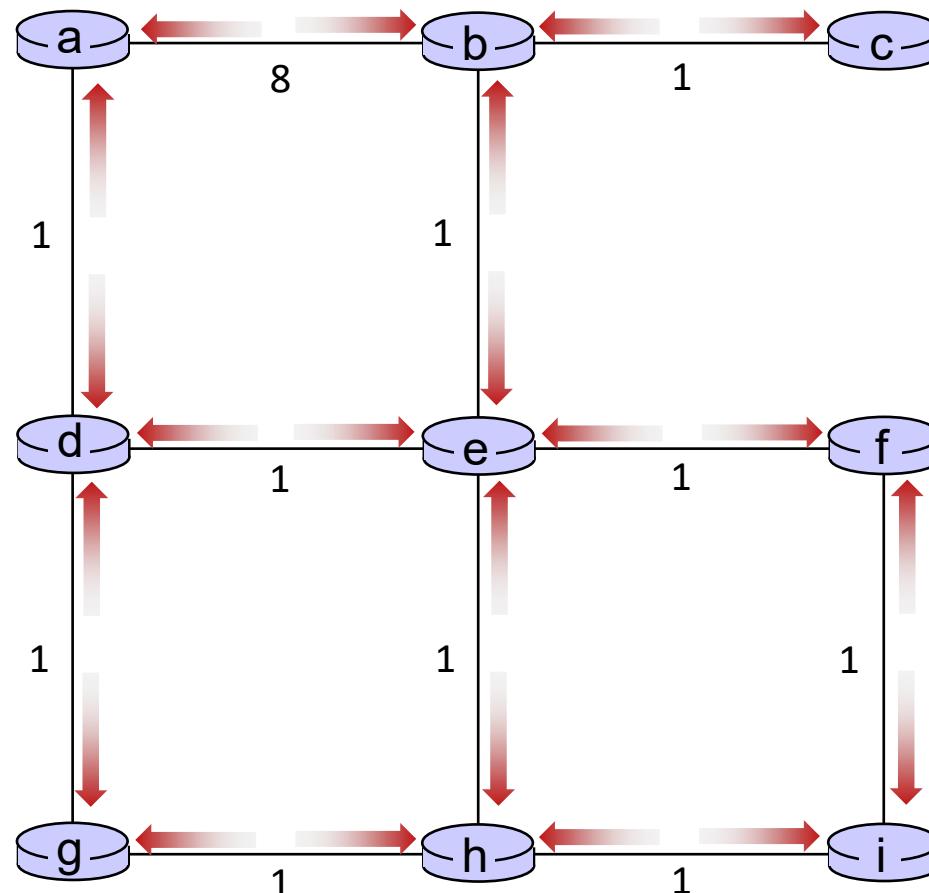
# Distance Vector example: iteration



$t=1$

All nodes:

- receive distance vectors from neighbors
- compute their new local distance vector
- send their new local distance vector to neighbors (if changed)



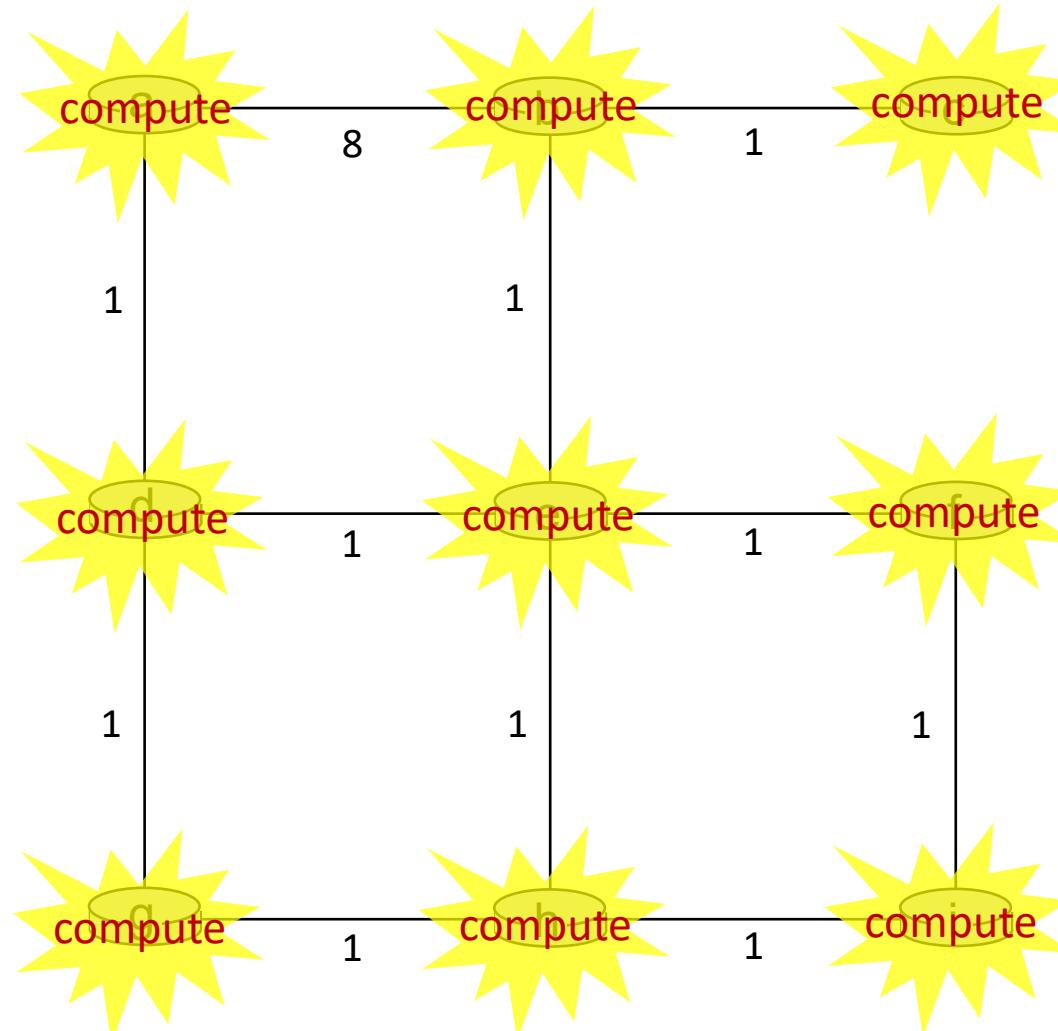
# Distance Vector example: iteration



$t=1$

All nodes:

- receive distance vectors from neighbors
- compute their new local distance vector
- send their new local distance vector to neighbors (if changed)



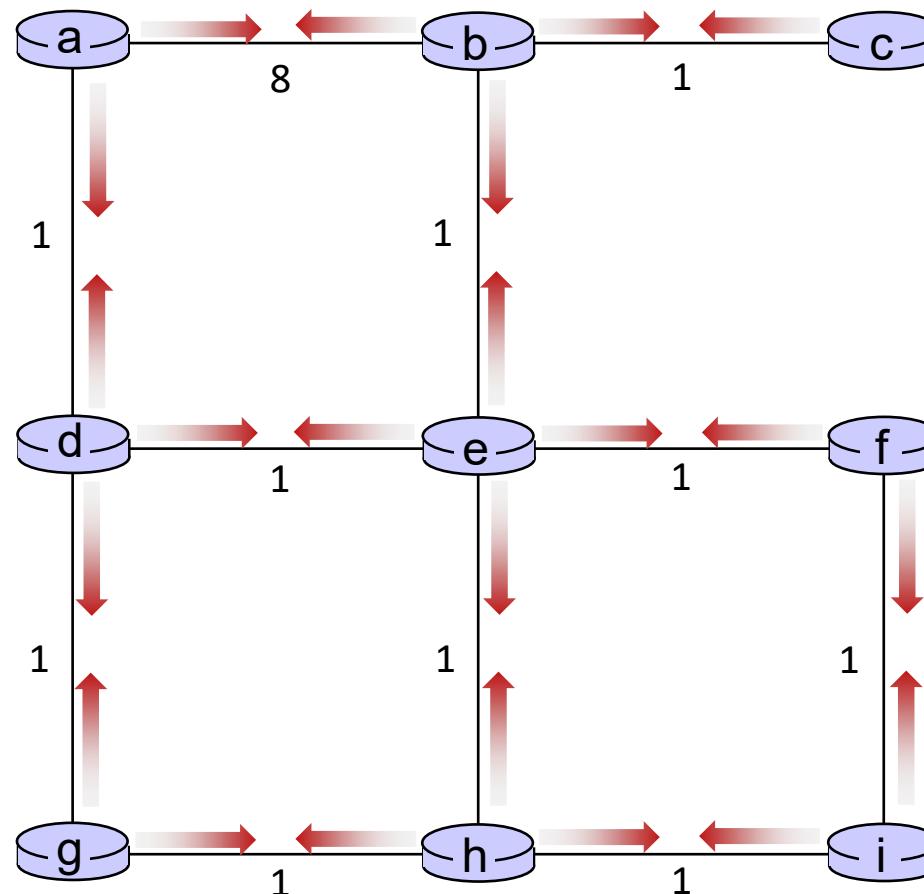
# Distance Vector example: iteration



$t=1$

All nodes:

- receive distance vectors from neighbors
- compute their new local distance vector
- send their new local distance vector to neighbors (if changed)



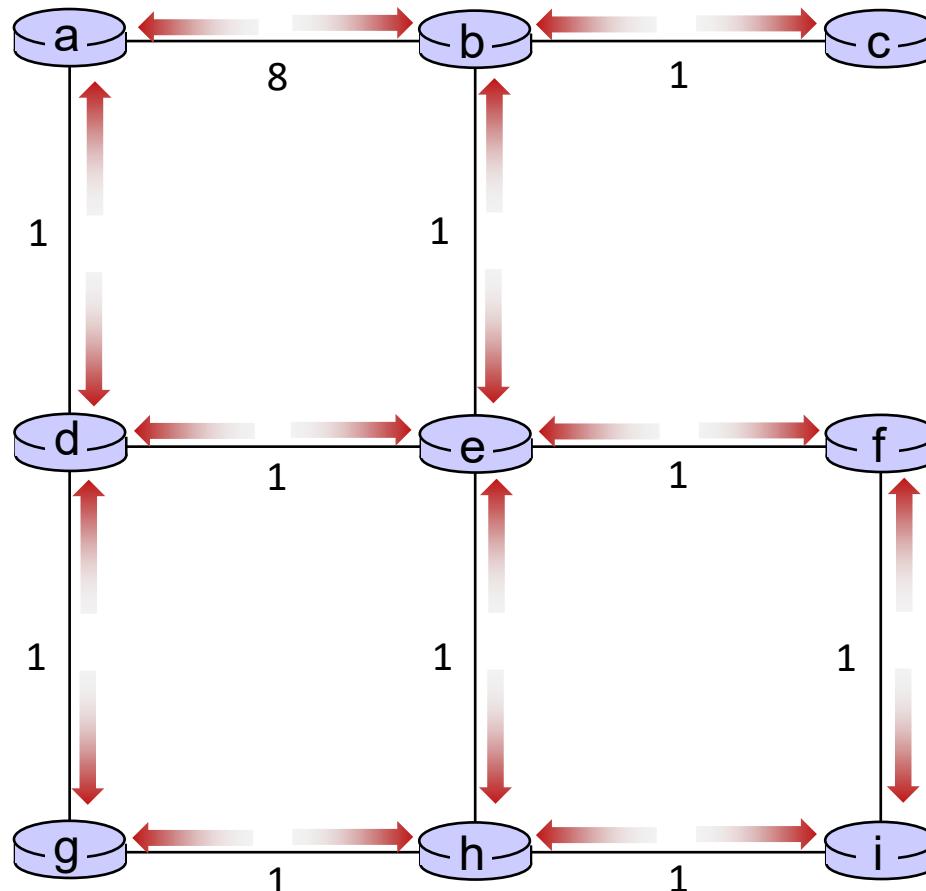
# Distance Vector example: iteration



$t=2$

All nodes:

- receive distance vectors from neighbors
- compute their new local distance vector
- send their new local distance vector to neighbors (if changed)



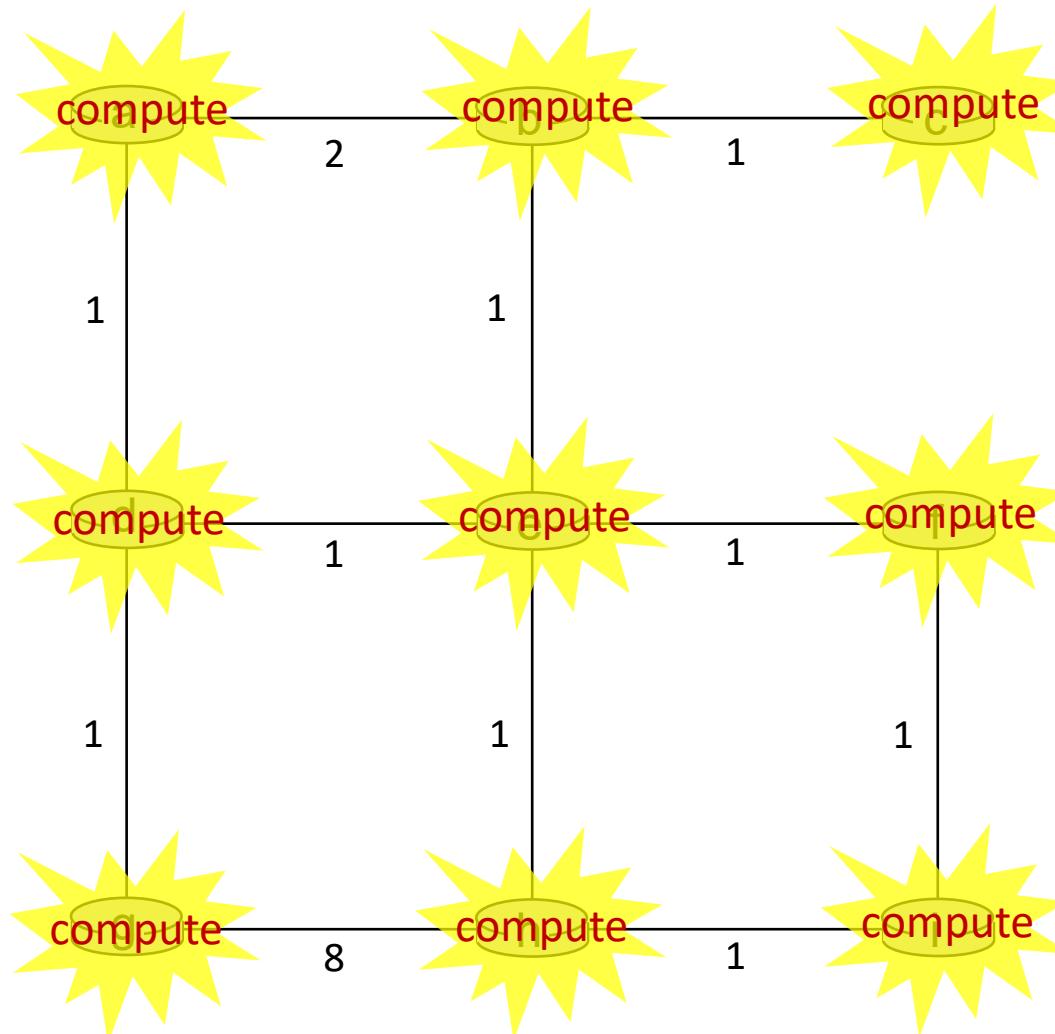
# Distance Vector example: iteration



$t=2$

All nodes:

- receive distance vectors from neighbors
- compute their new local distance vector
- send their new local distance vector to neighbors (if changed)



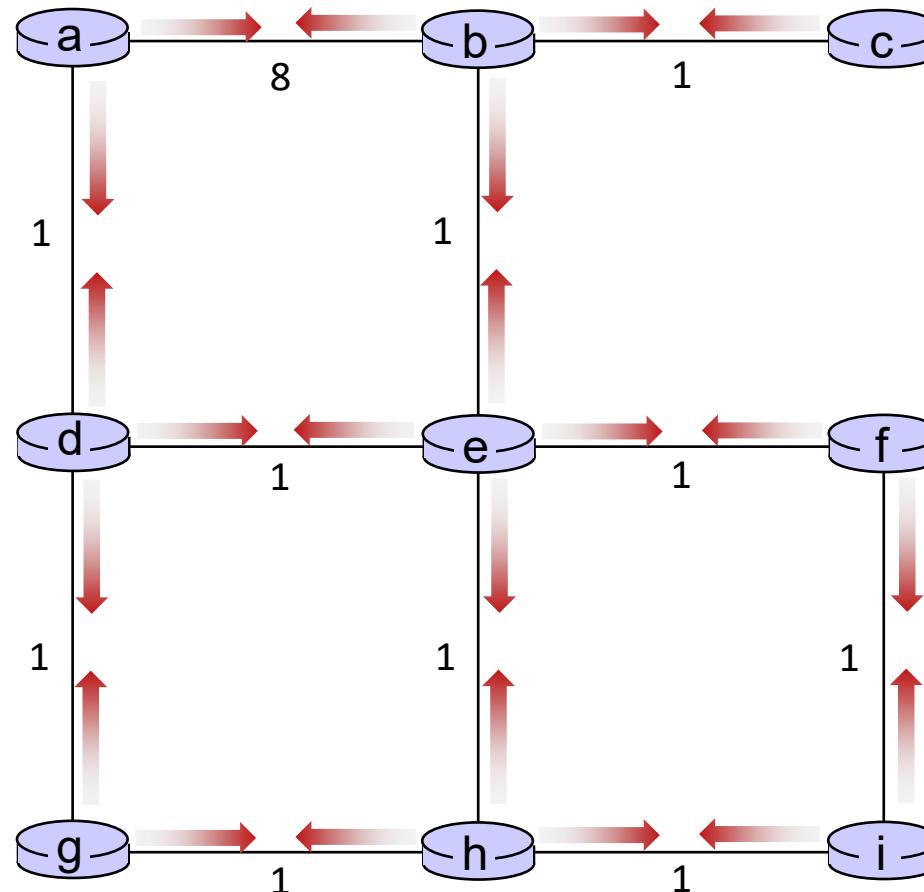
# Distance Vector example: iteration



$t=2$

All nodes:

- receive distance vectors from neighbors
- compute their new local distance vector
- send their new local distance vector to neighbors (if changed)



# Distance Vector example: iteration

.... and so on

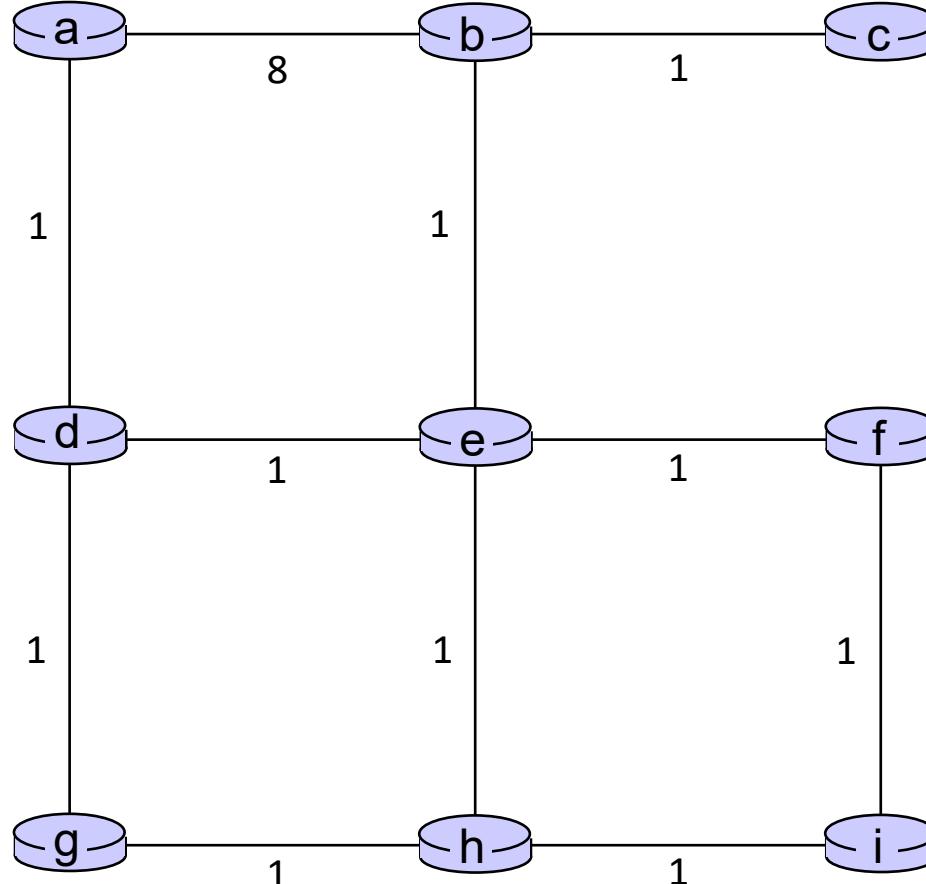
Let's next take a look at the iterative *computations* at nodes

# Distance Vector example: computation



$t=1$

- b receives DVs from a, c, e

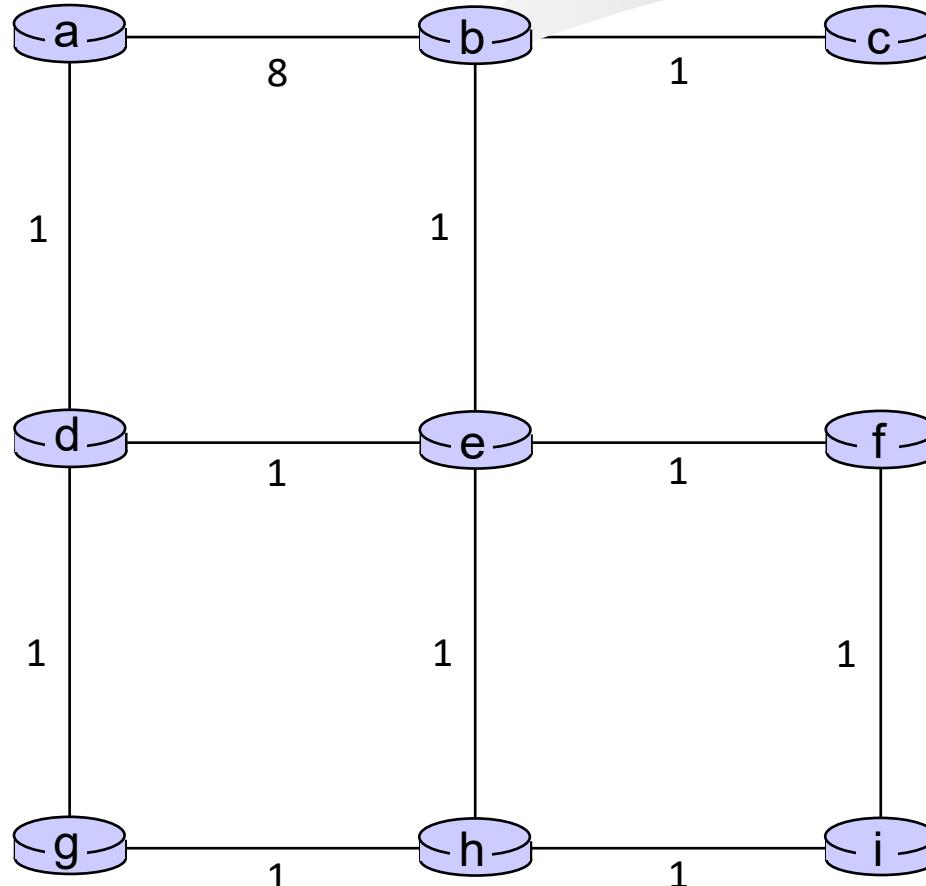


# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- b receives DVs from a, c, e



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:

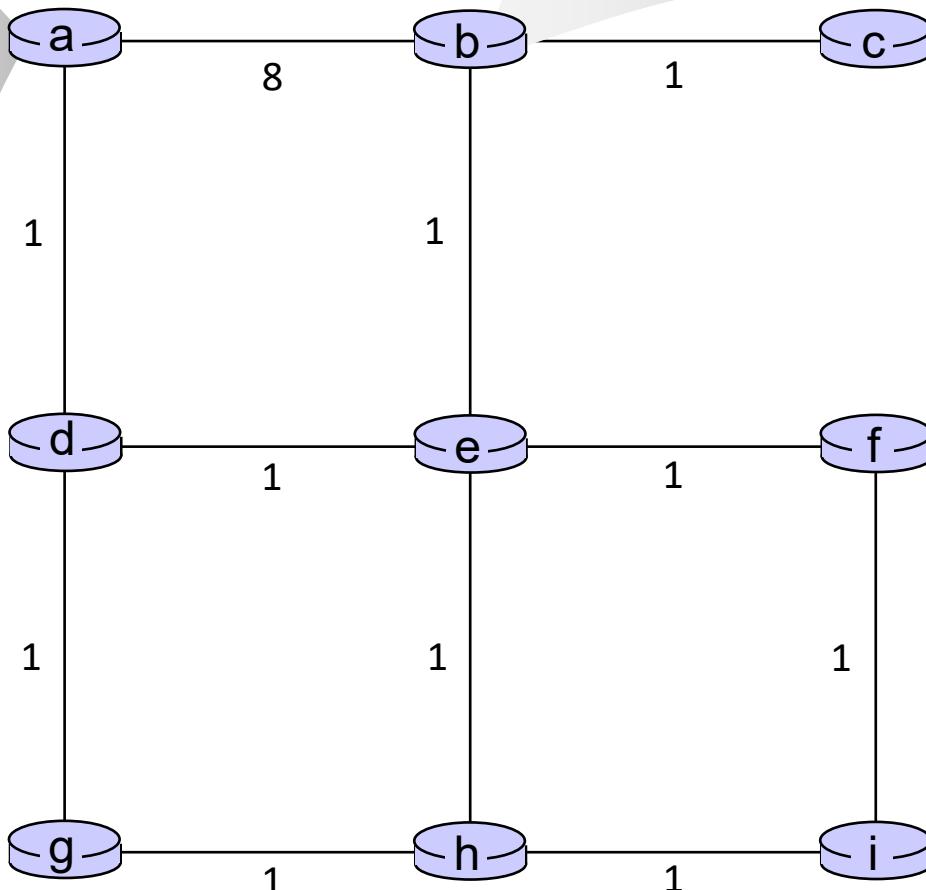


**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in b:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      |
| $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      |
| $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      |
| $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



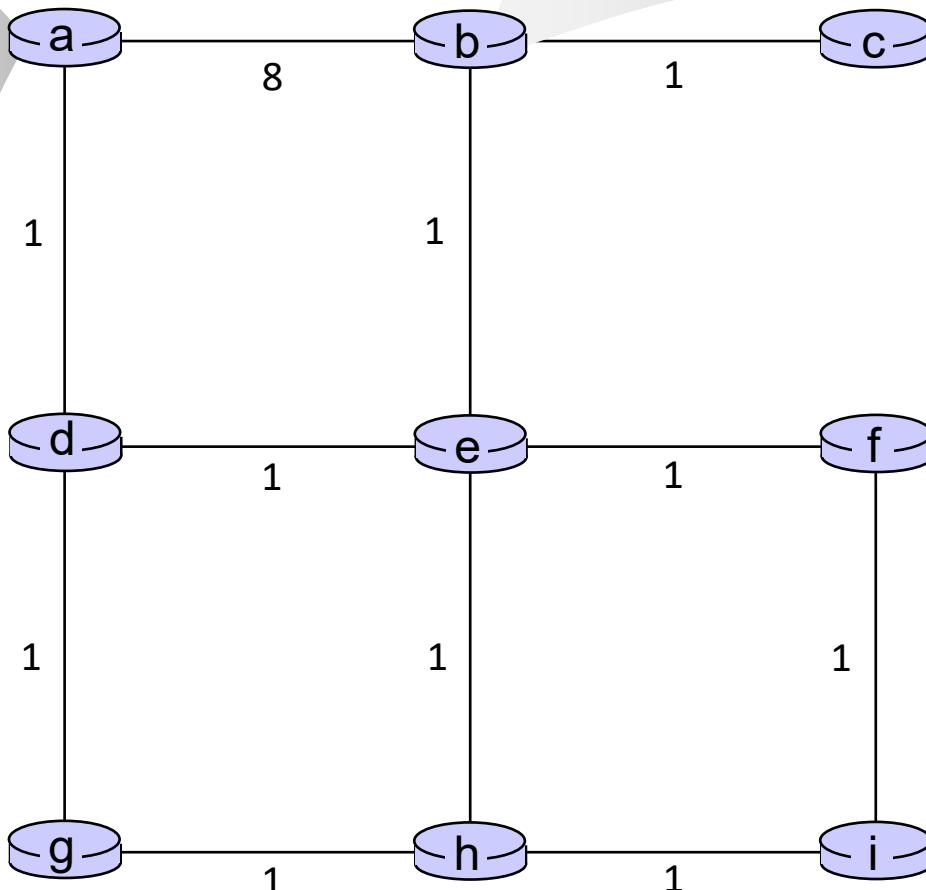
# Distance Vector example:



**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      |
| $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      |
| $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      |
| $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

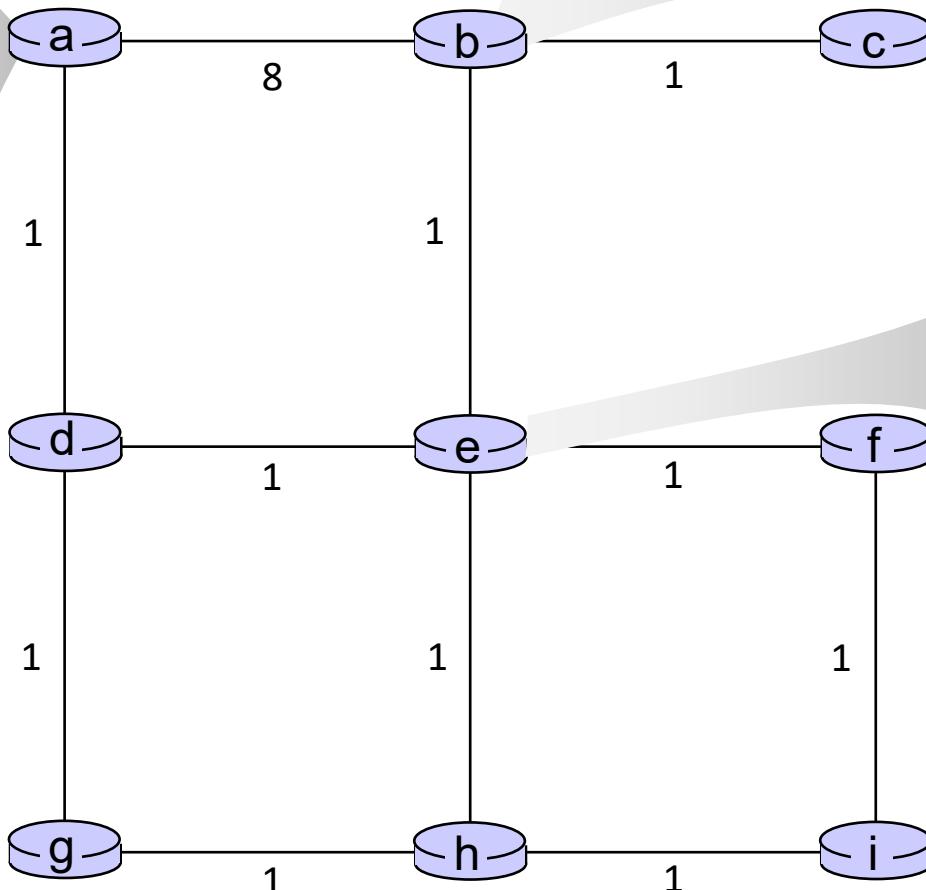
# Distance Vector example:



**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e

| DV in a:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_a(a) = 0$      |  |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |  |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |  |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |  |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

| DV in e:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |  |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |  |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |  |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |  |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |  |

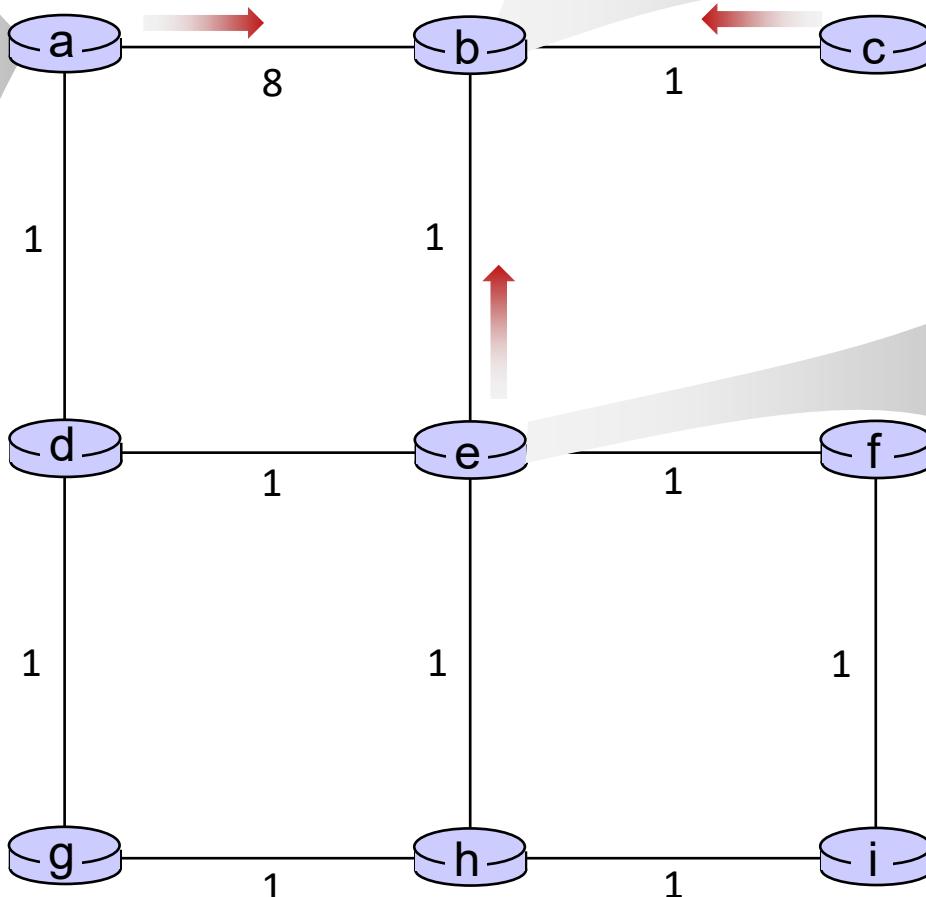
# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- b receives DVs from a, c, e

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      |
| $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      |
| $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      |
| $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

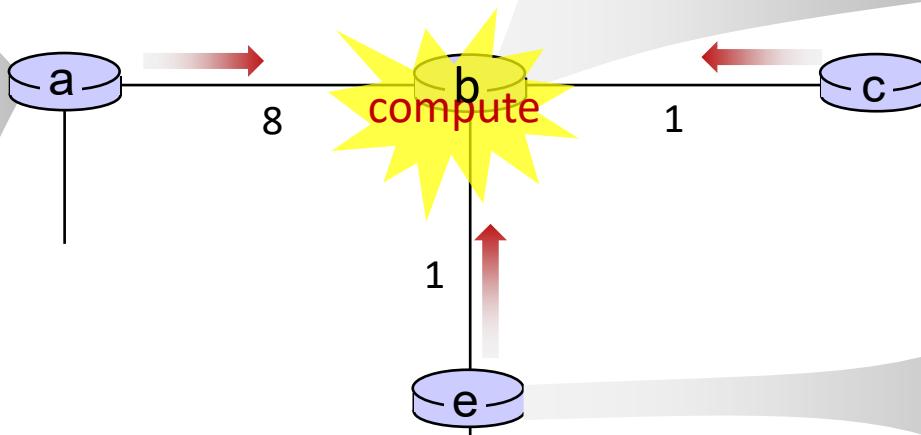
# Distance Vector example:



**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a) = 0$      |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

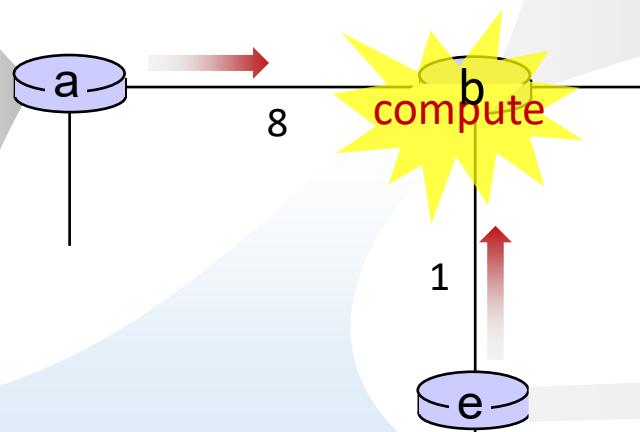
# Distance Vector example:



**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a) = 0$      |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:

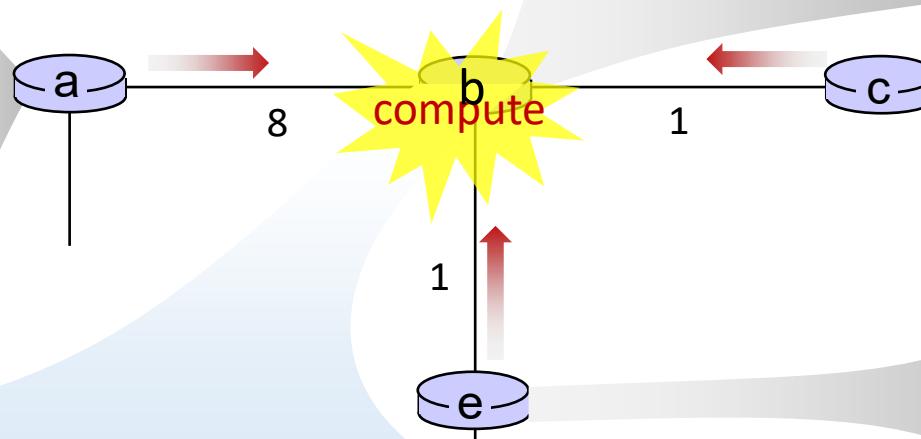


**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$D_b(a) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(a), c_{b,c} + D_c(a), c_{b,e} + D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      |
| $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      |
| $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      |
| $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:



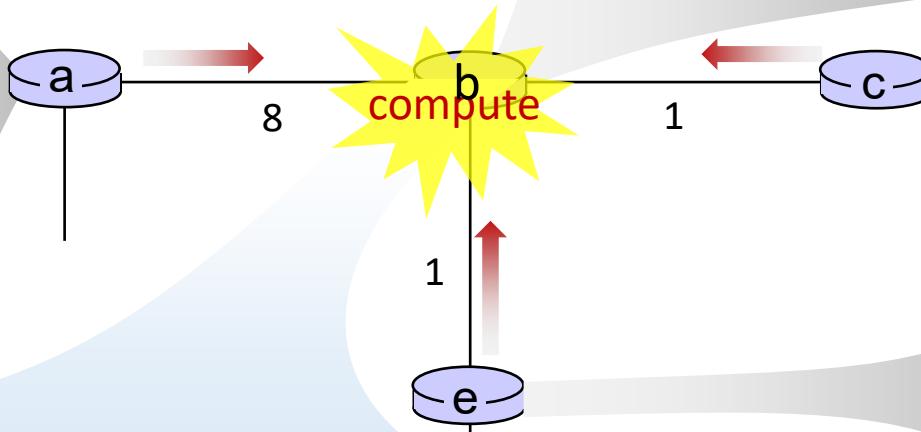
**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$D_b(a) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(a), c_{b,c} + D_c(a), c_{b,e} + D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8$$

$$D_b(c) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(c), c_{b,c} + D_c(c), c_{b,e} + D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1$$

| DV in a: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_a(a)$ | = 0        |
| $D_a(b)$ | = 8        |
| $D_a(c)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(d)$ | = 1        |
| $D_a(e)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(f)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(h)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(i)$ | = $\infty$ |



| DV in b: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_b(a)$ | = 8        |
| $D_b(f)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(c)$ | = 1        |
| $D_b(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(d)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(h)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(e)$ | = 1        |
| $D_b(i)$ | = $\infty$ |

| DV in c: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_c(a)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(b)$ | = 1        |
| $D_c(c)$ | = 0        |
| $D_c(d)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(e)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(f)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(h)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(i)$ | = $\infty$ |

| DV in e: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_e(a)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_e(b)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(c)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_e(d)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(e)$ | = 0        |
| $D_e(f)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_e(h)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(i)$ | = $\infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:



**t=1**

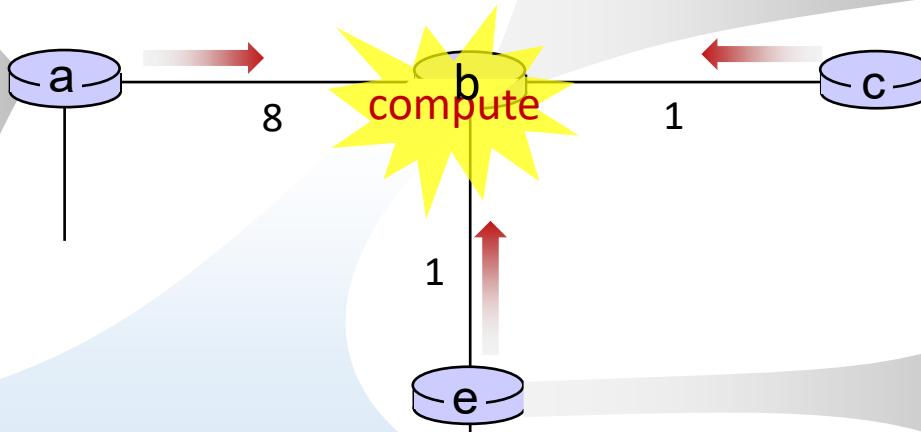
- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$D_b(a) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(a), c_{b,c} + D_c(a), c_{b,e} + D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8$$

$$D_b(c) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(c), c_{b,c} + D_c(c), c_{b,e} + D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1$$

$$D_b(d) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(d), c_{b,c} + D_c(d), c_{b,e} + D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      |
| $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      |
| $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      |
| $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:



**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

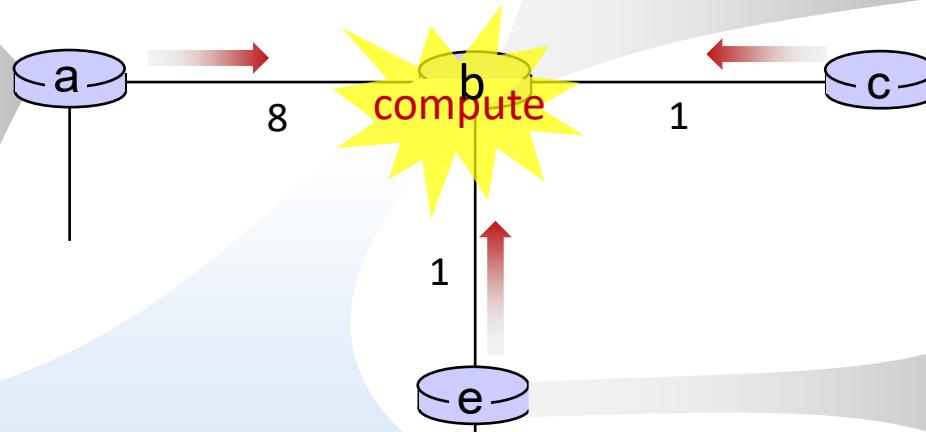
$$D_b(a) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(a), c_{b,c} + D_c(a), c_{b,e} + D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8$$

$$D_b(c) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(c), c_{b,c} + D_c(c), c_{b,e} + D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1$$

$$D_b(d) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(d), c_{b,c} + D_c(d), c_{b,e} + D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2$$

$$D_b(e) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(e), c_{b,c} + D_c(e), c_{b,e} + D_e(e)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 1\} = 1$$

| DV in a: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_a(a)$ | = 0        |
| $D_a(b)$ | = 8        |
| $D_a(c)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(d)$ | = 1        |
| $D_a(e)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(f)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(h)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_a(i)$ | = $\infty$ |



| DV in b: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_b(a)$ | = 8        |
| $D_b(f)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(c)$ | = 1        |
| $D_b(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(d)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(h)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_b(e)$ | = 1        |
| $D_b(i)$ | = $\infty$ |

| DV in c: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_c(a)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(b)$ | = 1        |
| $D_c(c)$ | = 0        |
| $D_c(d)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(e)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(f)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(h)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_c(i)$ | = $\infty$ |

| DV in e: |            |
|----------|------------|
| $D_e(a)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_e(b)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(c)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_e(d)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(e)$ | = 0        |
| $D_e(f)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(g)$ | = $\infty$ |
| $D_e(h)$ | = 1        |
| $D_e(i)$ | = $\infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:



**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$D_b(a) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(a), c_{b,c} + D_c(a), c_{b,e} + D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8$$

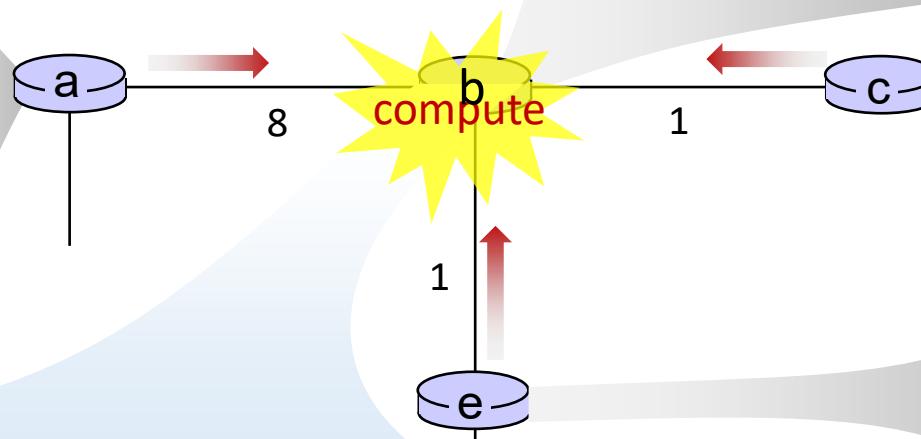
$$D_b(c) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(c), c_{b,c} + D_c(c), c_{b,e} + D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1$$

$$D_b(d) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(d), c_{b,c} + D_c(d), c_{b,e} + D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2$$

$$D_b(e) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(e), c_{b,c} + D_c(e), c_{b,e} + D_e(e)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 1\} = 1$$

$$D_b(f) = \min\{c_{b,a} + D_a(f), c_{b,c} + D_c(f), c_{b,e} + D_e(f)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:

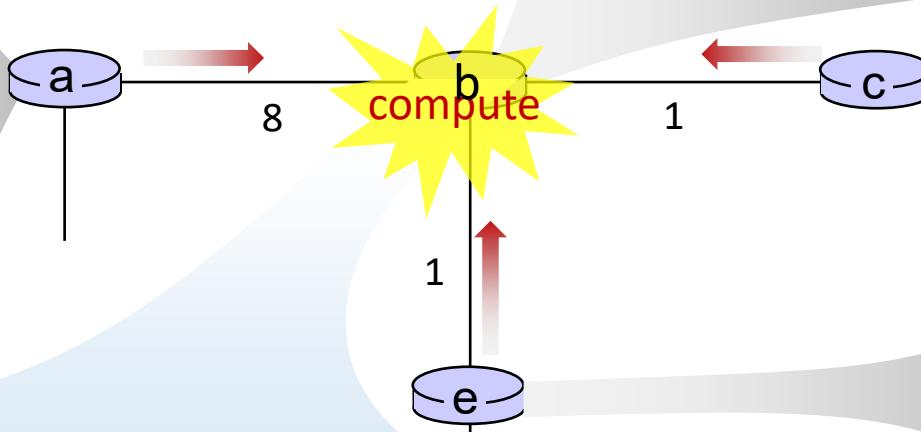


**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_b(a) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(a), c_{b,c}+D_c(a), c_{b,e}+D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8 \\
 D_b(c) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(c), c_{b,c}+D_c(c), c_{b,e}+D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1 \\
 D_b(d) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(d), c_{b,c}+D_c(d), c_{b,e}+D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(e) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(e), c_{b,c}+D_c(e), c_{b,e}+D_e(e)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 1\} = 1 \\
 D_b(f) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(f), c_{b,c}+D_c(f), c_{b,e}+D_e(f)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(g) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(g), c_{b,c}+D_c(g), c_{b,e}+D_e(g)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:

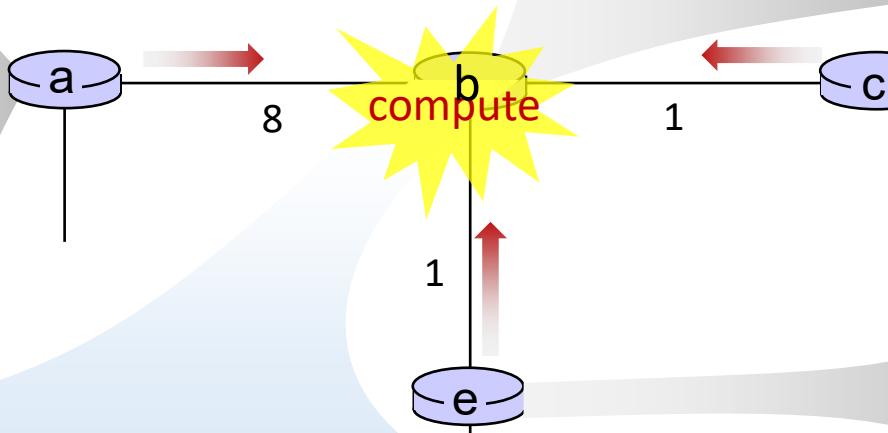


**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_b(a) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(a), c_{b,c}+D_c(a), c_{b,e}+D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8 \\
 D_b(c) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(c), c_{b,c}+D_c(c), c_{b,e}+D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1 \\
 D_b(d) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(d), c_{b,c}+D_c(d), c_{b,e}+D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(e) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(e), c_{b,c}+D_c(e), c_{b,e}+D_e(e)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 1\} = 1 \\
 D_b(f) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(f), c_{b,c}+D_c(f), c_{b,e}+D_e(f)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(g) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(g), c_{b,c}+D_c(g), c_{b,e}+D_e(g)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty \\
 D_b(h) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(h), c_{b,c}+D_c(h), c_{b,e}+D_e(h)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:

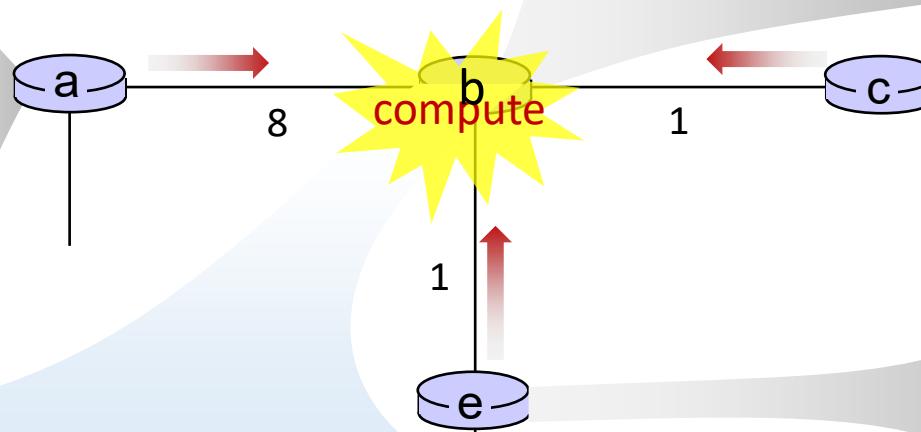


**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_b(a) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(a), c_{b,c}+D_c(a), c_{b,e}+D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8 \\
 D_b(c) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(c), c_{b,c}+D_c(c), c_{b,e}+D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1 \\
 D_b(d) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(d), c_{b,c}+D_c(d), c_{b,e}+D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(e) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(e), c_{b,c}+D_c(e), c_{b,e}+D_e(e)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 1\} = 1 \\
 D_b(f) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(f), c_{b,c}+D_c(f), c_{b,e}+D_e(f)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(g) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(g), c_{b,c}+D_c(g), c_{b,e}+D_e(g)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty \\
 D_b(h) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(h), c_{b,c}+D_c(h), c_{b,e}+D_e(h)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(i) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(i), c_{b,c}+D_c(i), c_{b,e}+D_e(i)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:

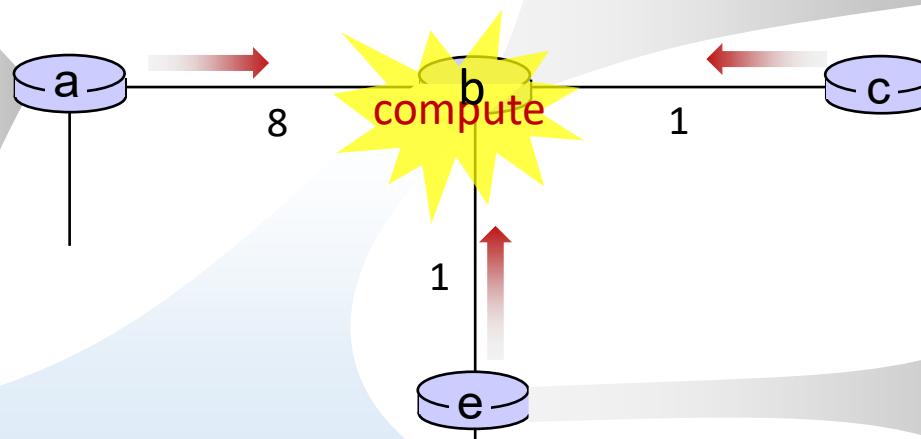


**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_b(a) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(a), c_{b,c}+D_c(a), c_{b,e}+D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8 \\
 D_b(c) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(c), c_{b,c}+D_c(c), c_{b,e}+D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1 \\
 D_b(d) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(d), c_{b,c}+D_c(d), c_{b,e}+D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(e) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(e), c_{b,c}+D_c(e), c_{b,e}+D_e(e)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 1\} = 1 \\
 D_b(f) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(f), c_{b,c}+D_c(f), c_{b,e}+D_e(f)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(g) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(g), c_{b,c}+D_c(g), c_{b,e}+D_e(g)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty \\
 D_b(h) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(h), c_{b,c}+D_c(h), c_{b,e}+D_e(h)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(i) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(i), c_{b,c}+D_c(i), c_{b,e}+D_e(i)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in b:     |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$ | $D_b(f) = 2$      |
| $D_b(c) = 1$ | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = 2$ | $D_b(h) = 2$      |
| $D_b(e) = 1$ | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:

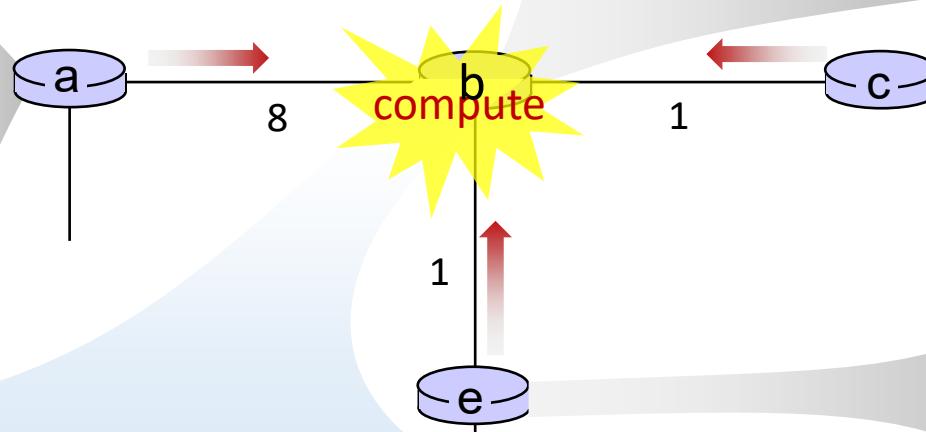


**t=1**

- b receives DVs from a, c, e, computes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_b(a) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(a), c_{b,c}+D_c(a), c_{b,e}+D_e(a)\} = \min\{8, \infty, \infty\} = 8 \\
 D_b(c) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(c), c_{b,c}+D_c(c), c_{b,e}+D_e(c)\} = \min\{\infty, 1, \infty\} = 1 \\
 D_b(d) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(d), c_{b,c}+D_c(d), c_{b,e}+D_e(d)\} = \min\{9, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(e) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(e), c_{b,c}+D_c(e), c_{b,e}+D_e(e)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 1\} = 1 \\
 D_b(f) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(f), c_{b,c}+D_c(f), c_{b,e}+D_e(f)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(g) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(g), c_{b,c}+D_c(g), c_{b,e}+D_e(g)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty \\
 D_b(h) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(h), c_{b,c}+D_c(h), c_{b,e}+D_e(h)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, 2\} = 2 \\
 D_b(i) &= \min\{c_{b,a}+D_a(i), c_{b,c}+D_c(i), c_{b,e}+D_e(i)\} = \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty\} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

| DV in a:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_a(a)=0$        |
| $D_a(b) = 8$      |
| $D_a(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(d) = 1$      |
| $D_a(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_a(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in b:     |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$ | $D_b(f) = 2$      |
| $D_b(c) = 1$ | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = 2$ | $D_b(h) = 2$      |
| $D_b(e) = 1$ | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

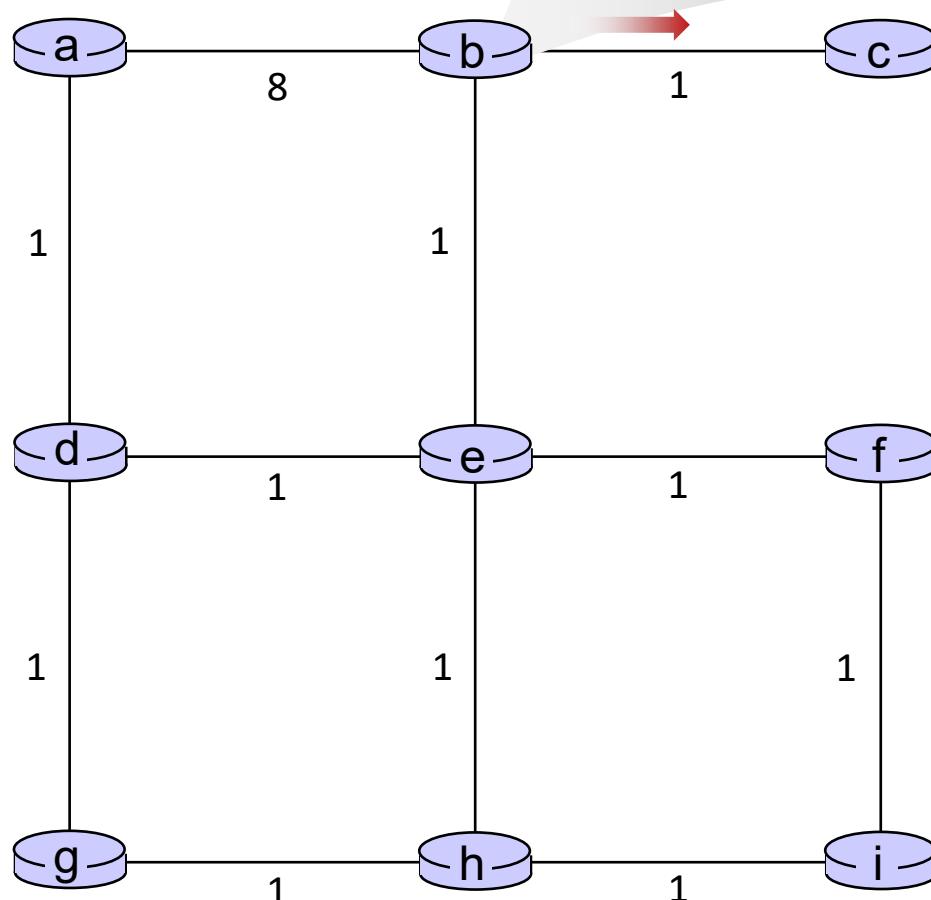
| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b



| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

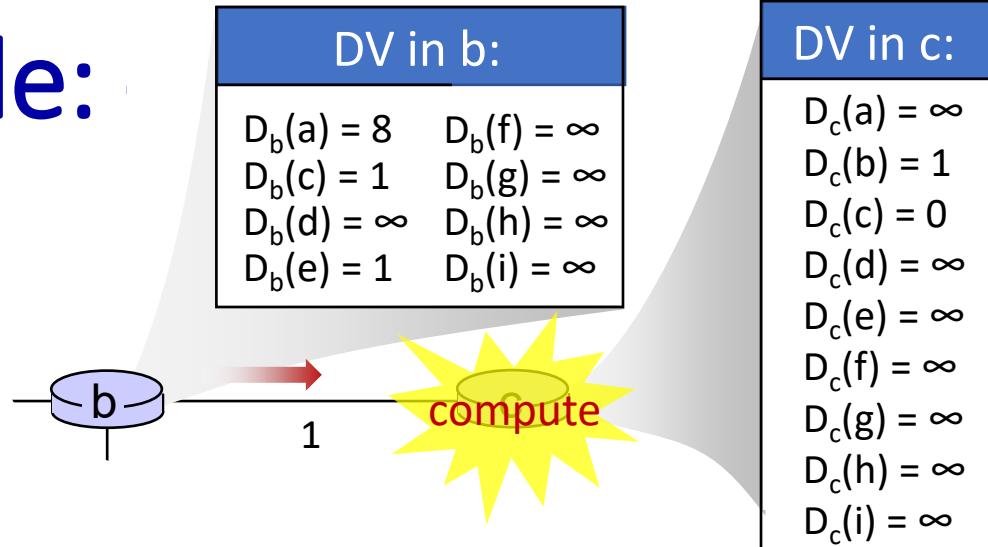
| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:



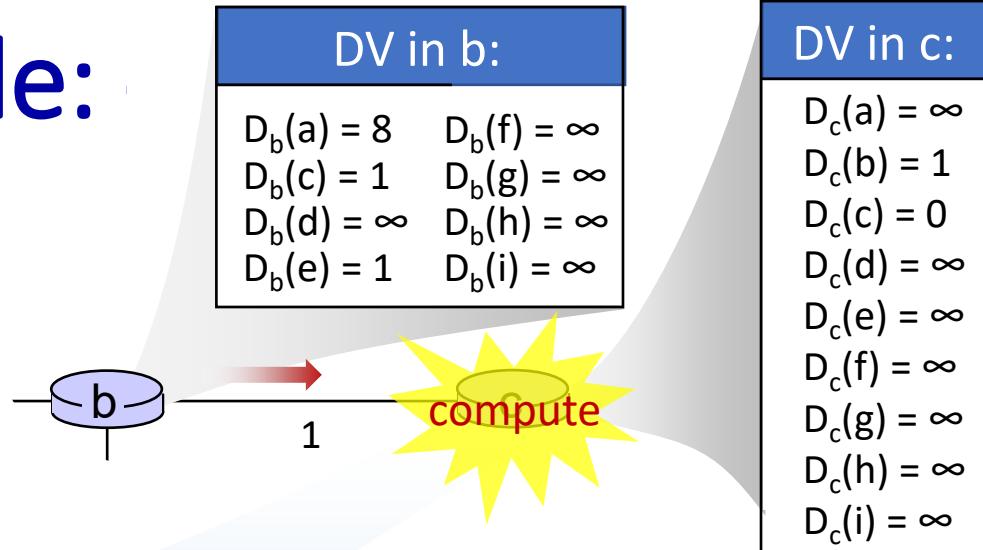
\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:



\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:

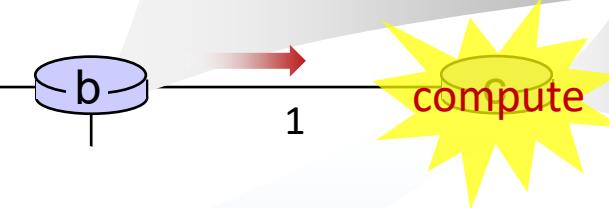


$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$D_c(a) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:

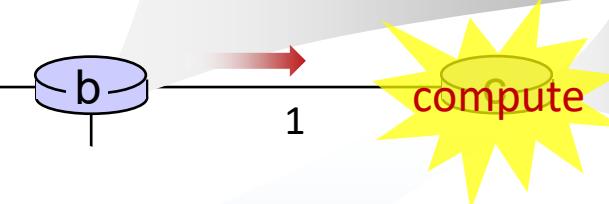


$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$\begin{aligned} D_c(a) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9 \\ D_c(b) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

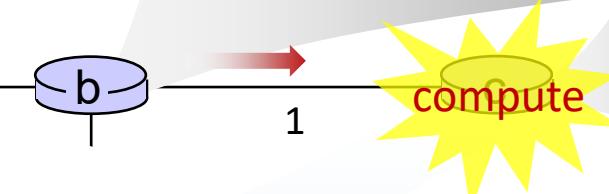
- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$D_c(a) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$D_c(b) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$D_c(d) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

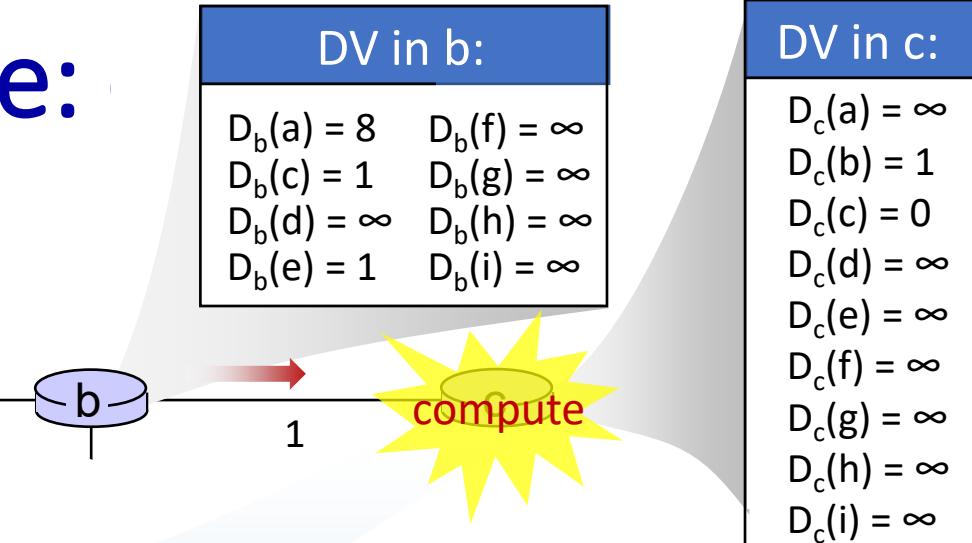
# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$\begin{aligned}D_c(a) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9 \\D_c(b) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1 \\D_c(d) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty \\D_c(e) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(e)\} = 1 + 1 = 2\end{aligned}$$



\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$D_c(a) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

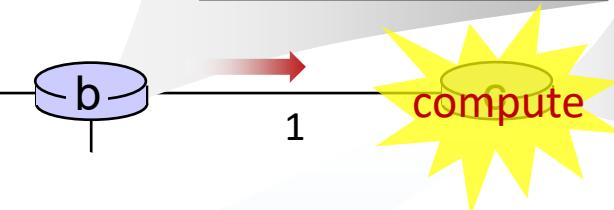
$$D_c(b) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$D_c(d) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(e) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(e)\} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$D_c(f) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(f)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$D_c(a) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$D_c(b) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

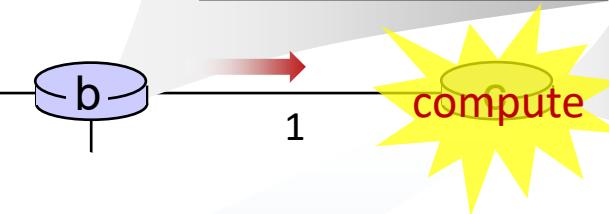
$$D_c(d) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(e) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(e)\} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$D_c(f) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(f)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(g) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(g)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$D_c(a) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$D_c(b) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$D_c(d) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

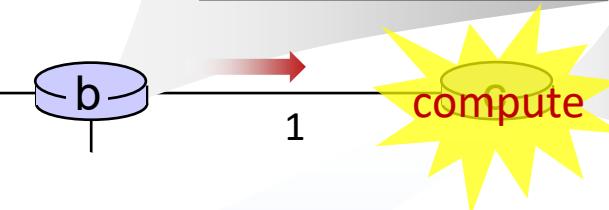
$$D_c(e) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(e)\} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$D_c(f) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(f)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(g) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(g)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(h) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(h)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$D_c(a) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$D_c(b) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$D_c(d) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(e) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(e)\} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

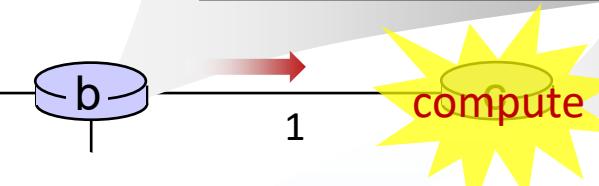
$$D_c(f) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(f)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(g) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(g)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(h) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(h)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(i) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(i)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

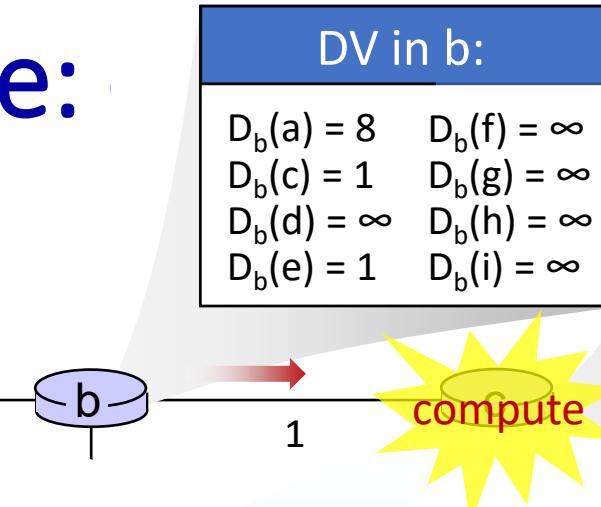
# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$\begin{aligned} D_c(a) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9 \\ D_c(b) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1 \\ D_c(d) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty \\ D_c(e) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(e)\} = 1 + 1 = 2 \\ D_c(f) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(f)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty \\ D_c(g) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(g)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty \\ D_c(h) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(h)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty \\ D_c(i) &= \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(i)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty \end{aligned}$$



| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in c:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = 9$      |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |
| $D_c(d) = 2$      |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$

- c receives DVs from b computes:

$$D_c(a) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(a)\} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$D_c(b) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(b)\} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$D_c(d) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(d)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(e) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(e)\} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

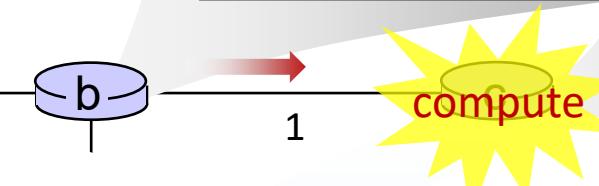
$$D_c(f) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(f)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(g) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(g)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(h) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(h)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$D_c(i) = \min\{c_{c,b} + D_b(i)\} = 1 + \infty = \infty$$

| DV in b:          |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      | $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      | $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ | $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      | $D_b(i) = \infty$ |



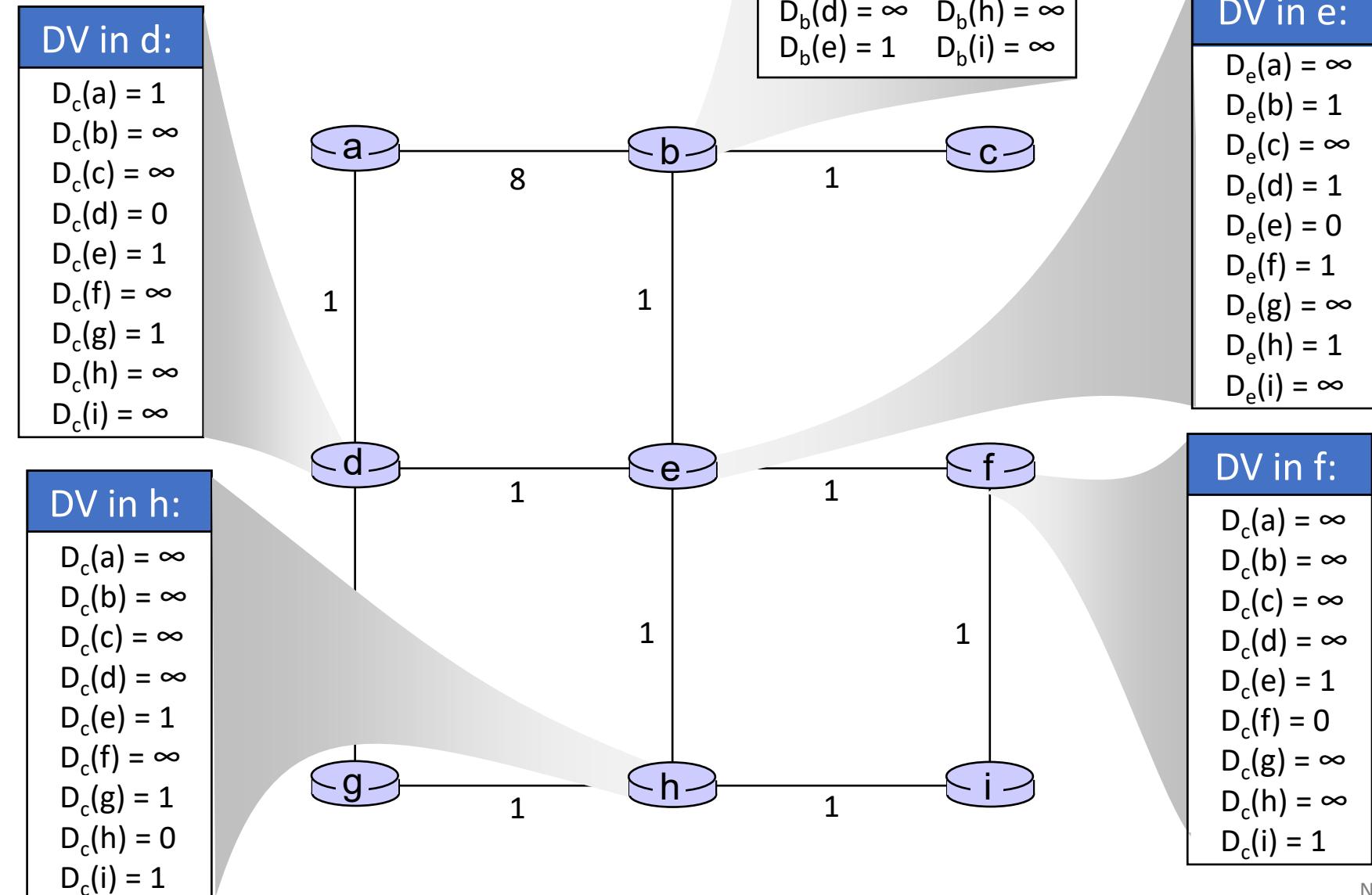
| DV in c:          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $D_c(a) = 9$      |  |
| $D_c(b) = 1$      |  |
| $D_c(c) = 0$      |  |
| $D_c(d) = 2$      |  |
| $D_c(e) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |  |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |  |

\* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:  
[http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/interactive/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/)

# Distance Vector example:



$t=1$



# Distance Vector example:

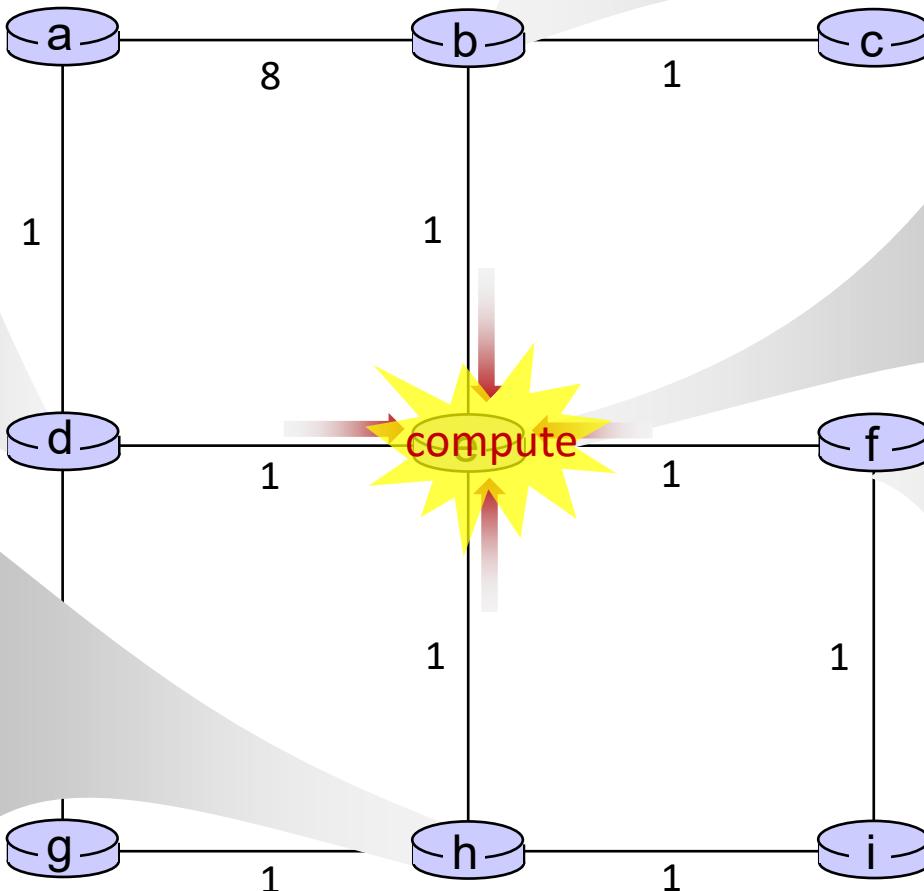


**t=1**

- e receives DVs from b, d, f, h

| DV in d:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = 1$      |
| $D_c(b) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(d) = 0$      |
| $D_c(e) = 1$      |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = 1$      |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in h:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = 1$      |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = 1$      |
| $D_c(h) = 0$      |
| $D_c(i) = 1$      |



| DV in b:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      |
| $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      |
| $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      |
| $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in f:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = 1$      |
| $D_c(f) = 0$      |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = 1$      |

# Distance Vector example:

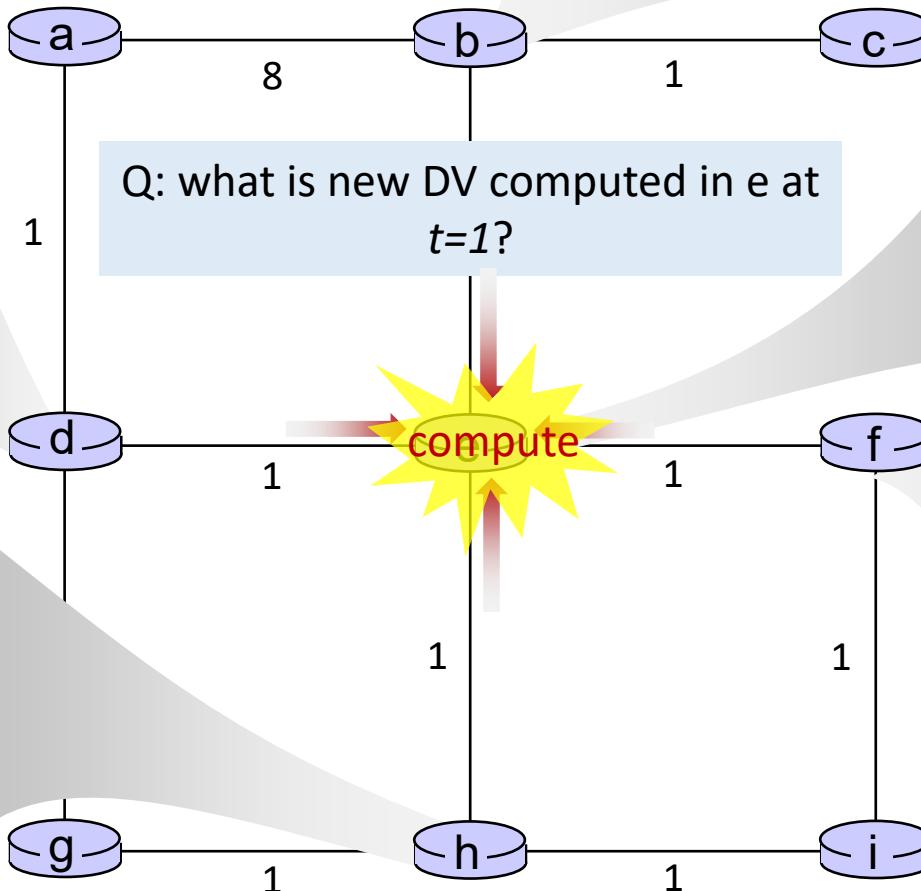


**t=1**

- e receives DVs from b, d, f, h

| DV in d:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = 1$      |
| $D_c(b) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(d) = 0$      |
| $D_c(e) = 1$      |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = 1$      |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in h:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = 1$      |
| $D_c(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(g) = 1$      |
| $D_c(h) = 0$      |
| $D_c(i) = 1$      |



| DV in b:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_b(a) = 8$      |
| $D_b(f) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(c) = 1$      |
| $D_b(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_b(e) = 1$      |
| $D_b(i) = \infty$ |

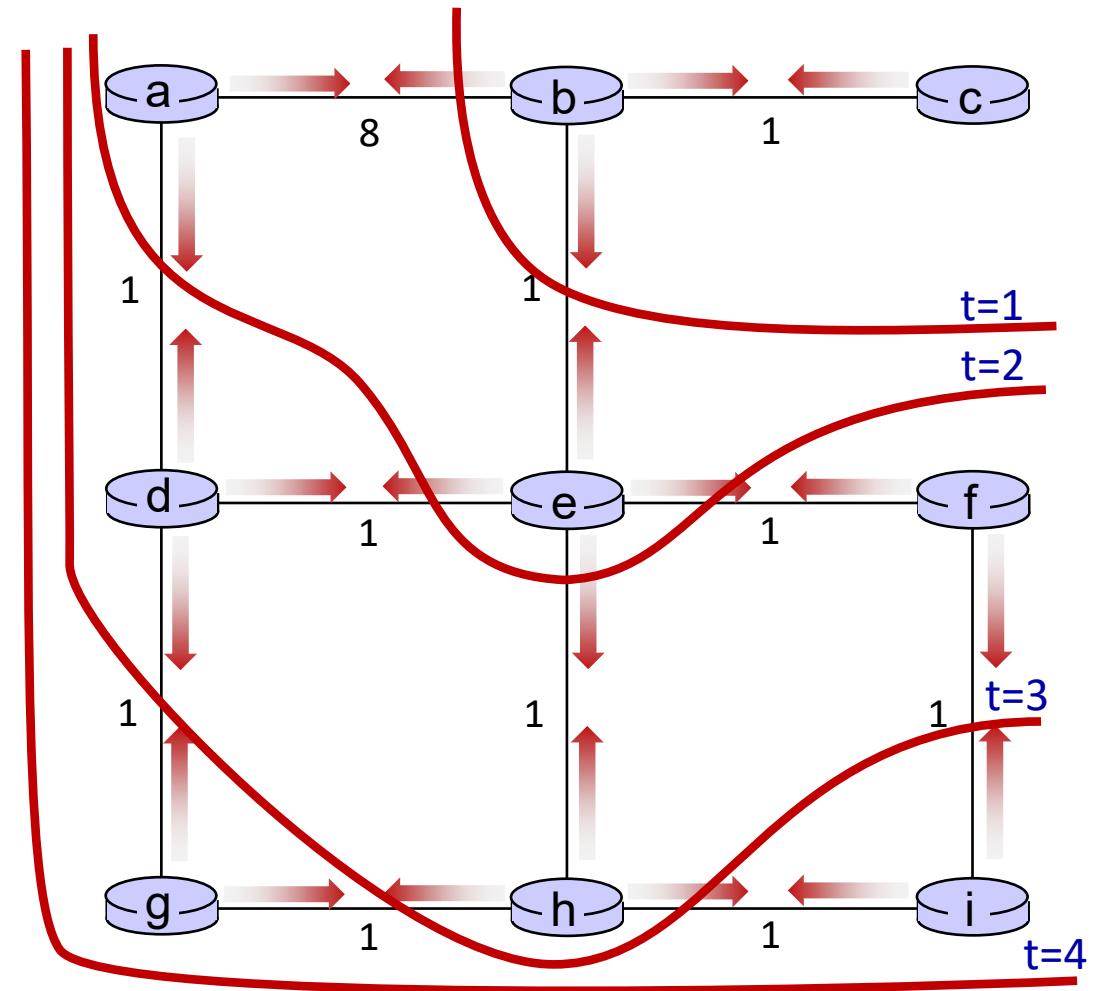
| DV in e:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_e(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(b) = 1$      |
| $D_e(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(d) = 1$      |
| $D_e(e) = 0$      |
| $D_e(f) = 1$      |
| $D_e(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_e(h) = 1$      |
| $D_e(i) = \infty$ |

| DV in f:          |
|-------------------|
| $D_c(a) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(b) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(c) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(d) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(e) = 1$      |
| $D_c(f) = 0$      |
| $D_c(g) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(h) = \infty$ |
| $D_c(i) = 1$      |

# Distance Vector: state information diffusion

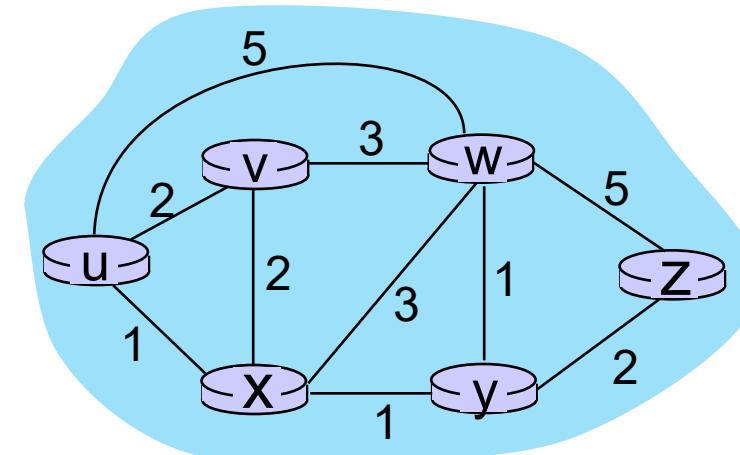
Iterative communication, computation steps diffuses information through network:

-  t=0 c's state at t=0 is at c only
-  t=1 c's state at t=0 has propagated to b, and may influence distance vector computations up to **1** hop away, i.e., at b
-  t=2 c's state at t=0 may now influence distance vector computations up to **2** hops away, i.e., at b and now at a, e as well
-  t=3 c's state at t=0 may influence distance vector computations up to **3** hops away, i.e., at b,a,e and now at c,f,h as well
-  t=4 c's state at t=0 may influence distance vector computations up to **4** hops away, i.e., at b,a,e, c, f, h and now at g,i as well



# Link State (LS) algorithms

- Distribution in **selective flooding** of the information related to the network topology
  - Each router must *broadcast* its **link state information** to the other routers
- Computation of the least-cost paths (i.e., shortest paths) using **Dijkstra's algorithm**



# Dijkstra's link-state routing algorithm

- **centralized:** network topology, link costs known to *all* nodes
  - accomplished via “link state broadcast”
  - all nodes have same info
- computes least-cost paths from one node (“source”) to all other nodes
  - computation of *least-cost-path tree*
  - used to compute the *forwarding table* for that node
- **iterative:** after  $k$  iterations, know least-cost path to  $k$  destinations

## notation

- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
- $D(v)$ : *current estimate* of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $v$
- $p(v)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $v$
- $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path *definitively* known

# Dijkstra's link-state routing algorithm

```
1 Initialization:
2    $N' = \{u\}$                                 /* compute least cost path from u to all other nodes */
3   for all nodes  $v$ 
4     if  $v$  adjacent to  $u$                       /*  $u$  initially knows direct-path-cost only to direct neighbors */
5       then  $D(v) = c_{u,v}$                       /* but may not be minimum cost!
6     else  $D(v) = \infty$ 
7
```

## notation

- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
- $D(v)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $v$
- $p(v)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $v$
- $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path *definitively* known

# Dijkstra's link-state routing algorithm

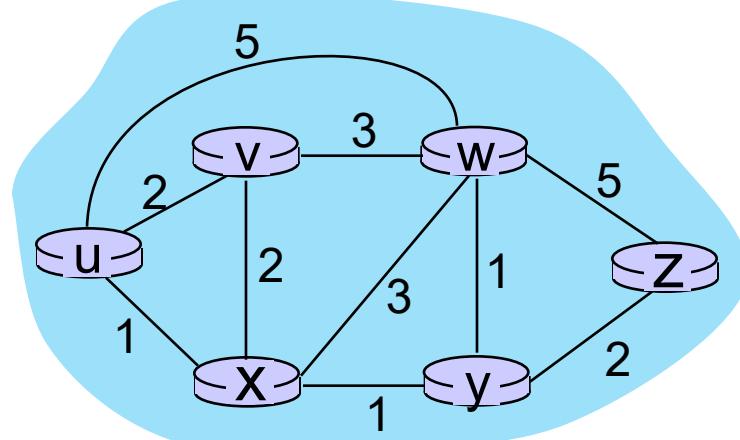
```
1 Initialization:
2    $N' = \{u\}$                                 /* compute least cost path from u to all other nodes */
3   for all nodes  $v$ 
4     if  $v$  adjacent to  $u$                       /*  $u$  initially knows direct-path-cost only to direct neighbors */
5       then  $D(v) = c_{u,v}$                       /* but may not be minimum cost!
6     else  $D(v) = \infty$ 
7
8   repeat
9     find  $w$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(w)$  is minimum
10    add  $w$  to  $N'$ 
11    update  $D(v)$  for all  $v$  adjacent to  $w$  and not in  $N'$ :
12       $D(v) = \min(D(v), D(w) + c_{w,v})$ 
13    /* new least-path-cost to  $v$  is either old least-cost-path to  $v$  or known
14       least-cost-path to  $w$  plus direct-cost from  $w$  to  $v$  */
15  until all nodes in  $N'$ 
```

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(v)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $v$
  - $p(v)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $v$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path *definitively* known

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| Step | $N'$ | $D(v), p(v)$ | $D(w), p(w)$ | $D(x), p(x)$ | $D(y), p(y)$ | $D(z), p(z)$ |
|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0    | u    |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 2    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



Initialization (step 0) → For all  $a$ : if  $a$  adjacent to  $u$  then  $D(a) = c_{u,a}$

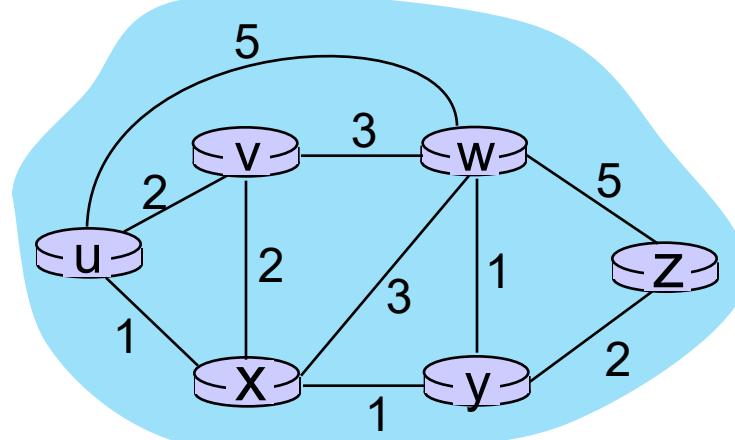
find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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         | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 2    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



Initialization (step 0) → For all  $a$ : if  $a$  adjacent to  $u$  then  $D(a) = c_{u,a}$

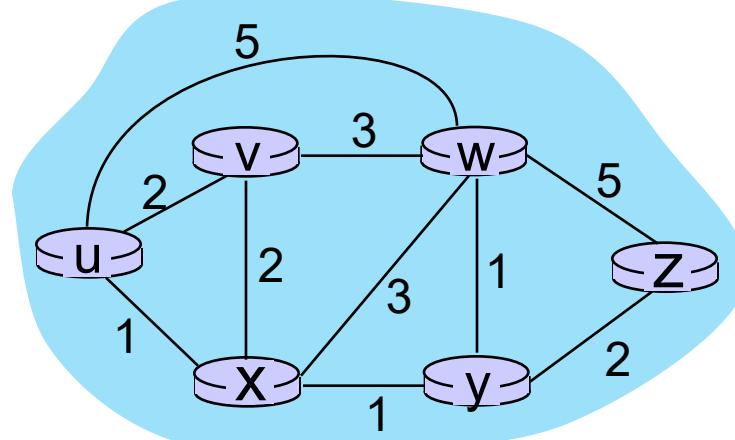
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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         | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | u, x |              |              |              |              |              |
| 2    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



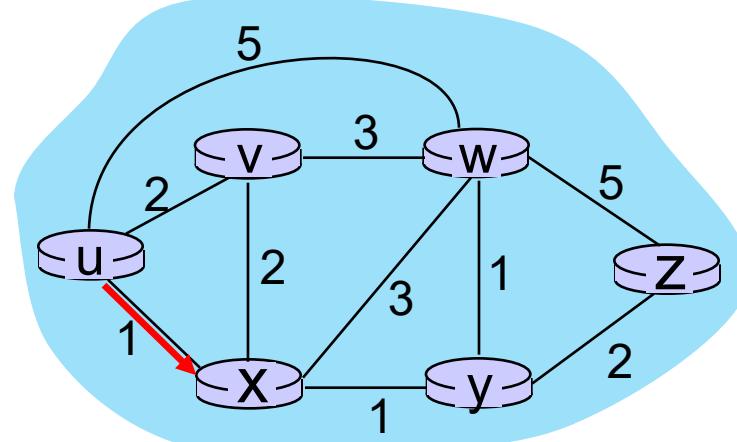
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

| 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         | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | u, x |              |              |              |              |              |
| 2    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



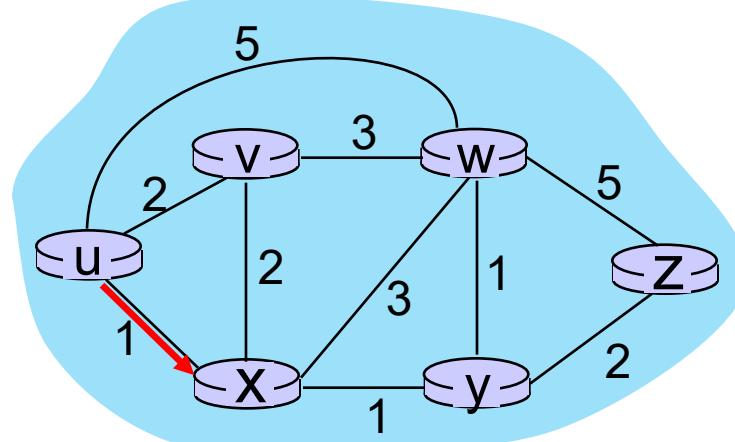
find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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         | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   |              |              |              |              |              |
| 2    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



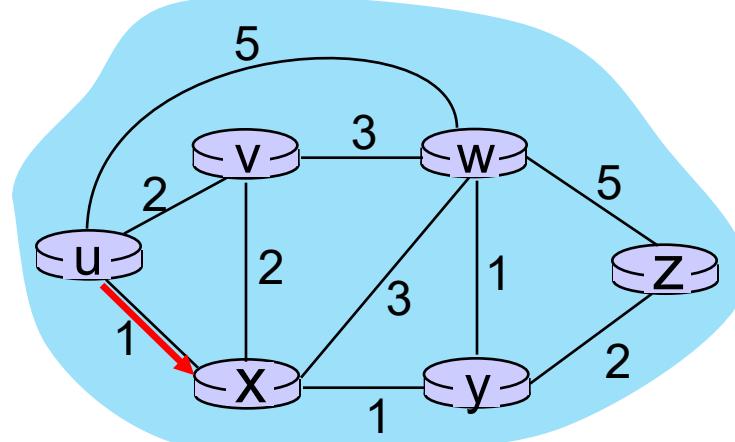
find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



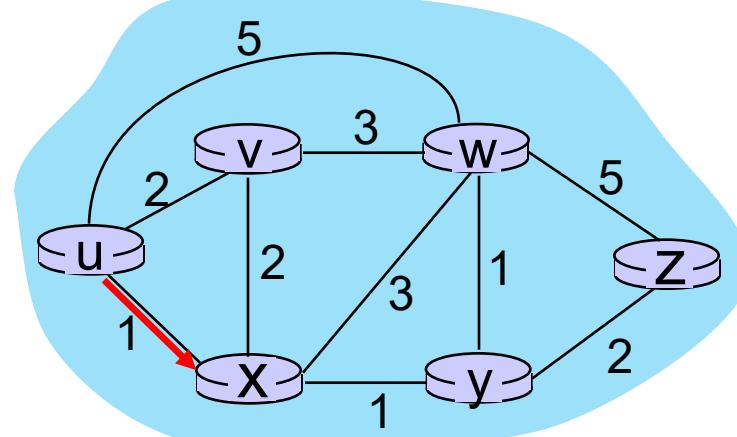
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

| 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         | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2, u         | 4, x         |              | 2, x         | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy  |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



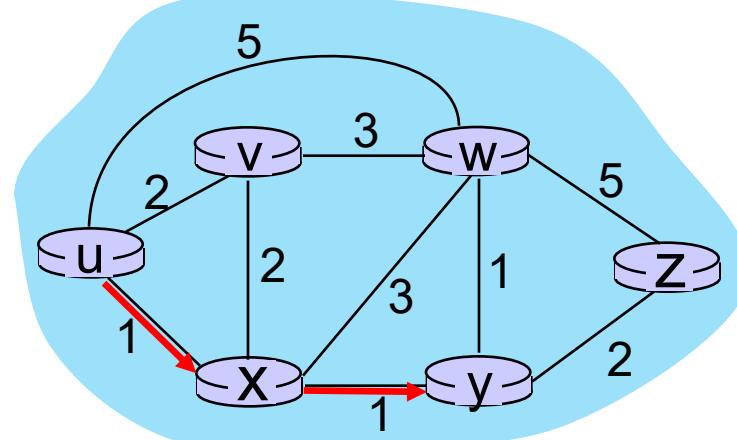
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

| 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         | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2, u         | 4, x         |              | 2, x         | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy  |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



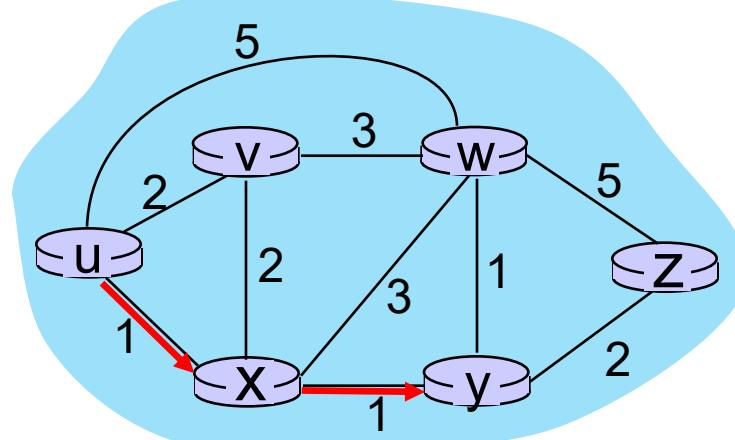
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy  |              |              |              |              |              |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



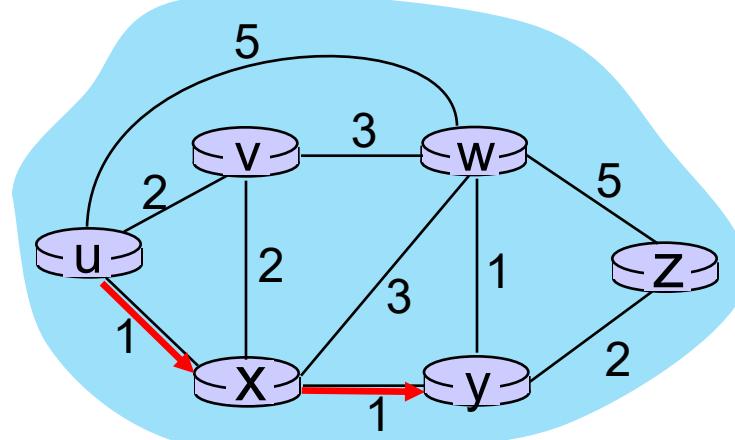
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy  | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



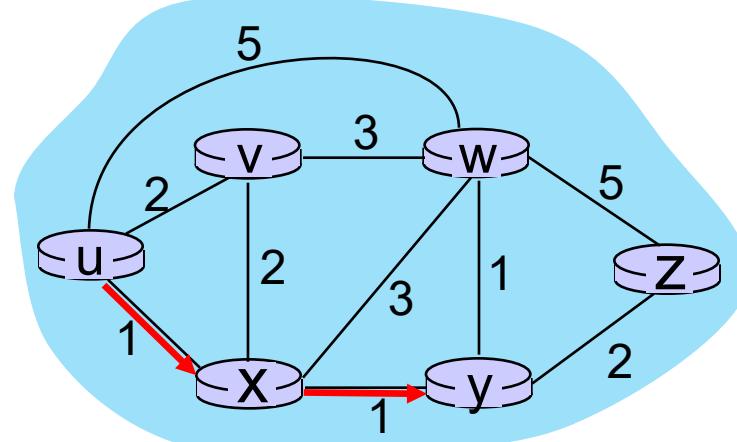
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy  | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyv |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



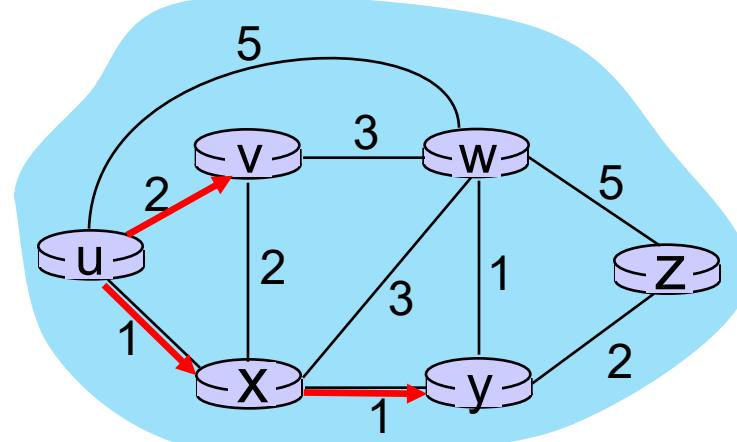
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy  | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyv |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



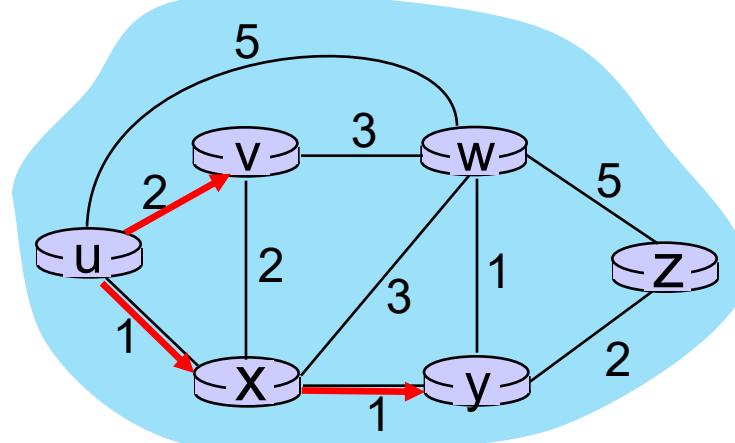
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux   | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy  | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyy |              |              |              |              |              |
| 4    |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |      |              |              |              |              |              |



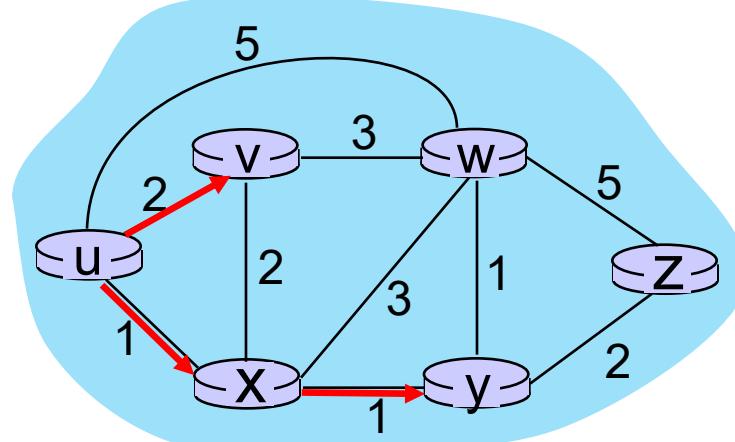
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux    | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy   | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyyv |              | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 4    |       |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |       |              |              |              |              |              |



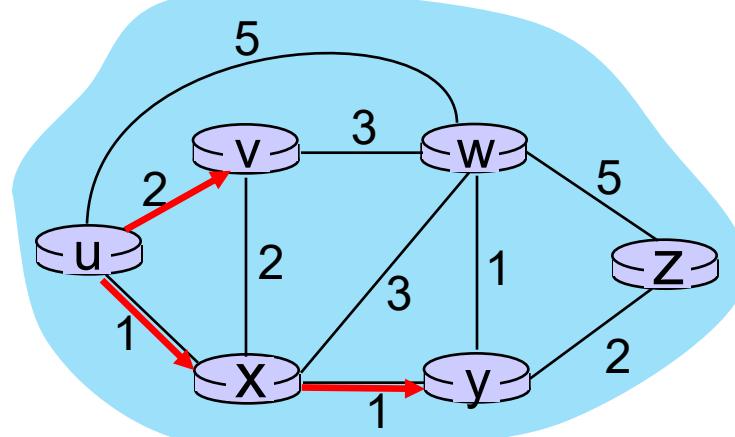
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux    | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy   | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyy  |              | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 4    | uxyvw |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |       |              |              |              |              |              |



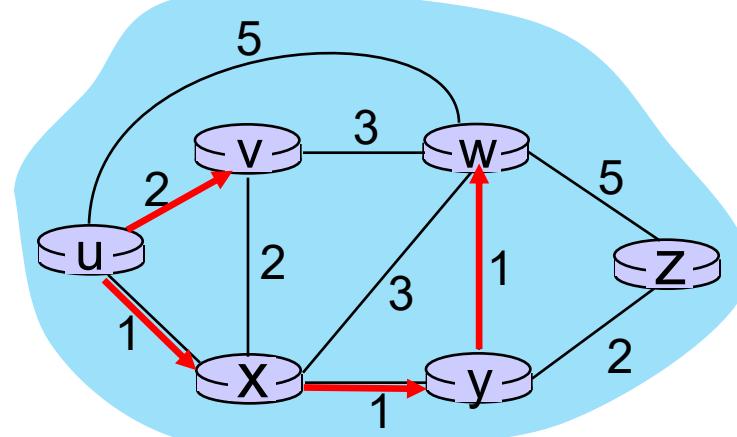
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux    | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy   | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyy  |              | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 4    | uxyvw |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |       |              |              |              |              |              |



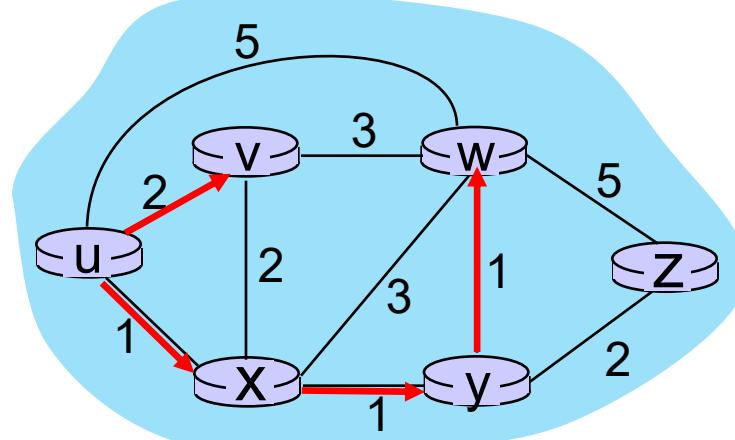
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux    | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy   | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyyv |              | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 4    | uxyvw |              |              |              |              |              |
| 5    |       |              |              |              |              |              |



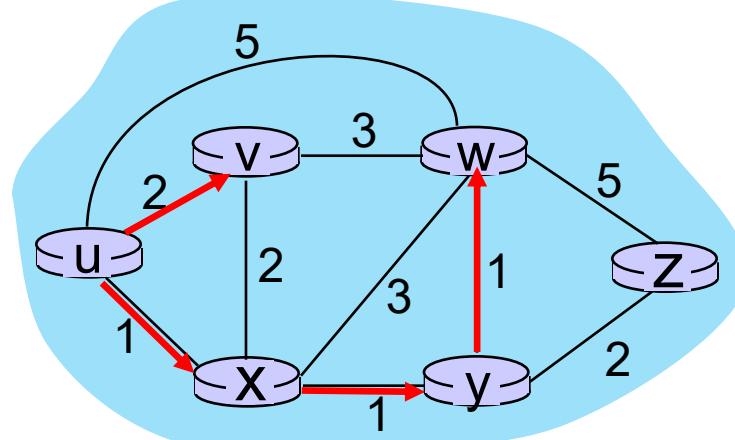
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux    | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy   | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyyv |              | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 4    | uxyvw |              |              |              |              | 4,y          |
| 5    |       |              |              |              |              |              |



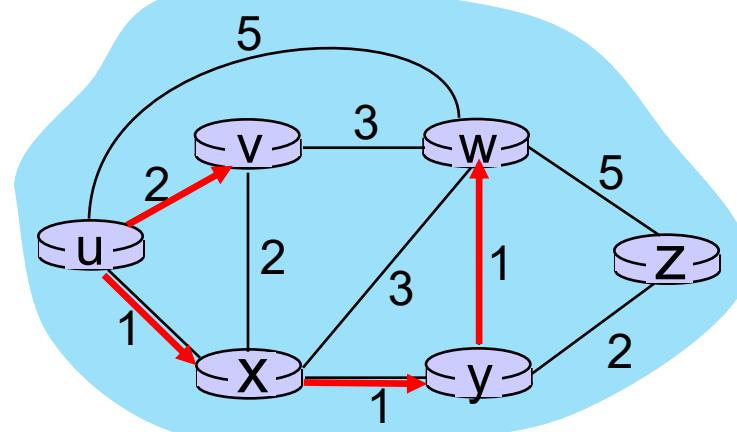
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

| 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          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux     | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy    | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyyv  |              | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 4    | uxyvw  |              |              |              |              | 4,y          |
| 5    | uxyvwz |              |              |              |              | 4,y          |



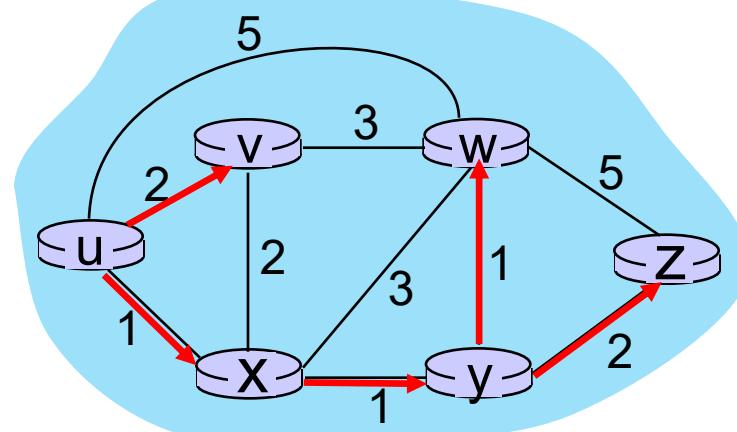
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example

- notation
- $c_{x,y}$ : direct link cost from node  $x$  to  $y$ ;  $= \infty$  if not direct neighbors
  - $D(a)$ : current estimate of cost of least-cost-path from source to destination  $a$
  - $p(a)$ : predecessor node along path from source to  $a$
  - $N'$ : set of nodes whose least-cost-path definitively known

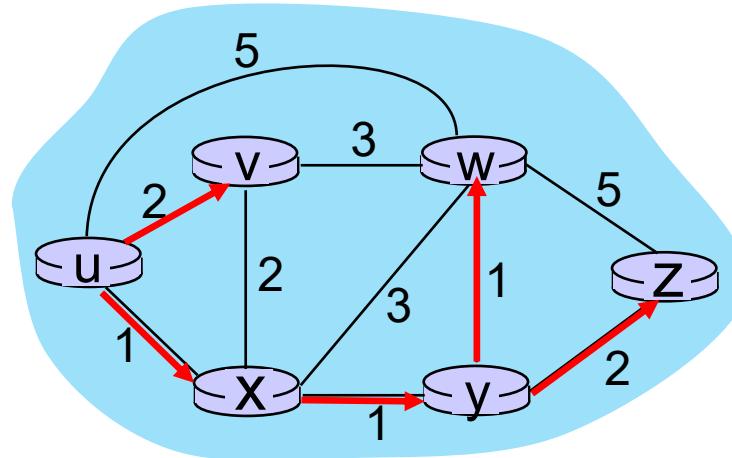
| Step | $N'$   | $D(v), p(v)$ | $D(w), p(w)$ | $D(x), p(x)$ | $D(y), p(y)$ | $D(z), p(z)$ |
|------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0    | u      | 2,u          | 5,u          | 1,u          | $\infty$     | $\infty$     |
| 1    | ux     | 2,u          | 4,x          |              | 2,x          | $\infty$     |
| 2    | uxy    | 2,u          | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 3    | uxyyv  |              | 3,y          |              |              | 4,y          |
| 4    | uxyvw  |              |              |              |              | 4,y          |
| 5    | uxyvwz |              |              |              |              | 4,y          |



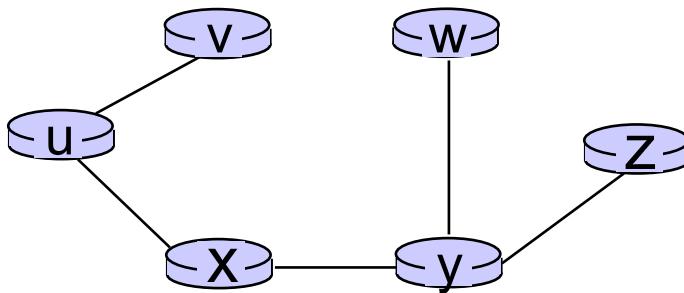
↓  
 find  $a$  not in  $N'$  such that  $D(a)$  is a minimum  
 add  $a$  to  $N'$   
 update  $D(b)$  for all  $b$  adjacent to  $a$  and not in  $N'$ :  

$$D(b) = \min(D(b), D(a) + c_{a,b})$$

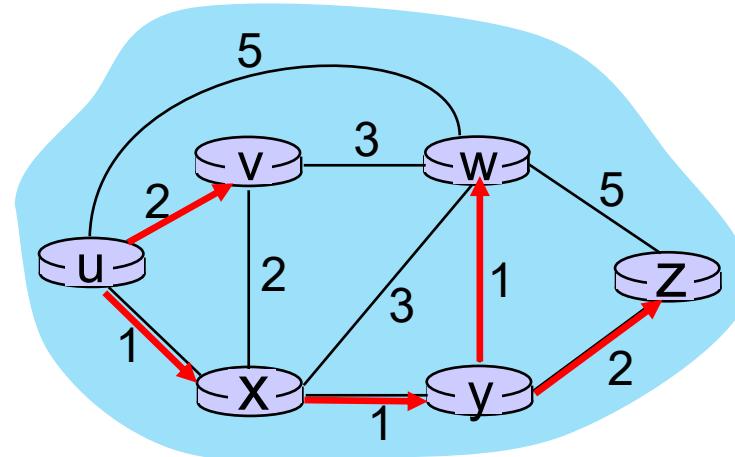
# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example



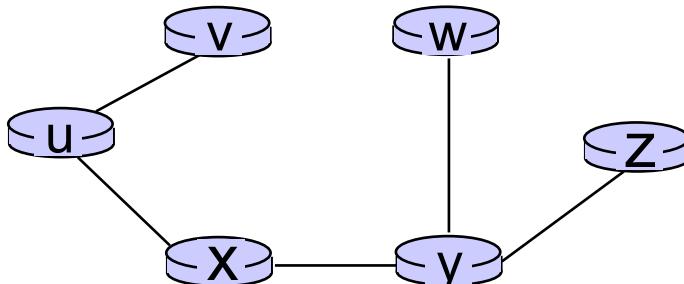
resulting least-cost-path tree from u:



# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example



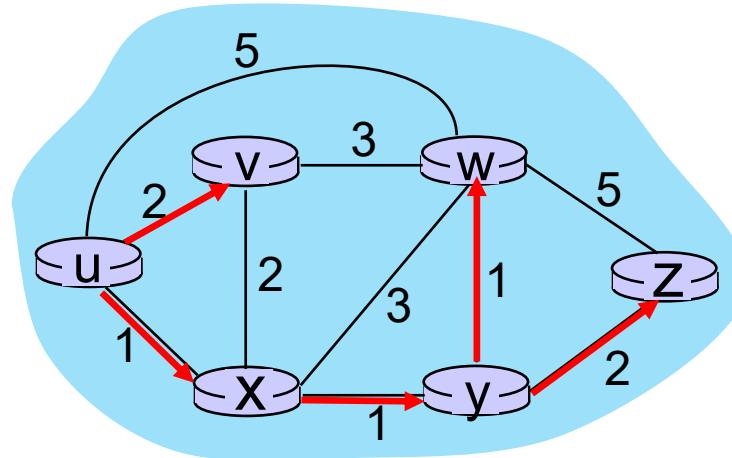
resulting least-cost-path tree from u:



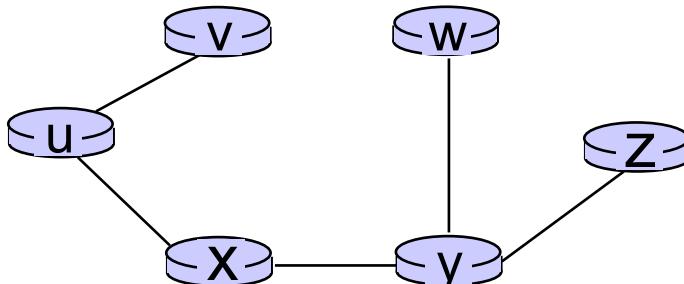
resulting forwarding table in u:

| destination | outgoing link |
|-------------|---------------|
| v           | (u,v)         |
| x           | (u,x)         |
| y           | (u,x)         |
| w           | (u,x)         |
| z           | (u,x)         |

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example



resulting least-cost-path tree from u:

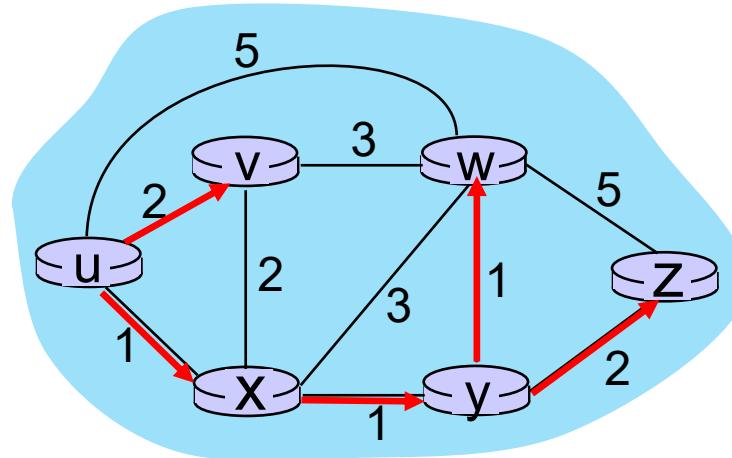


resulting forwarding table in u:

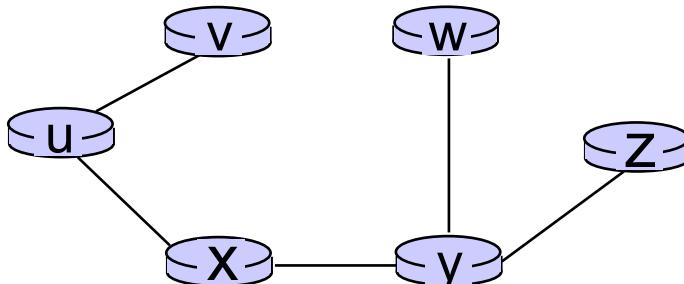
| destination | outgoing link |
|-------------|---------------|
| v           | (u,v)         |
| x           | (u,x)         |
| y           | (u,x)         |
| w           | (u,x)         |
| z           | (u,x)         |

route from  $u$  to  $v$  directly

# Dijkstra's algorithm: an example



resulting least-cost-path tree from u:



resulting forwarding table in u:

| destination | outgoing link |
|-------------|---------------|
| v           | (u,v)         |
| x           | (u,x)         |
| y           | (u,x)         |
| w           | (u,x)         |
| z           | (u,x)         |

route from  $u$  to  $v$  directly

route from  $u$  to all other destinations via  $x$

# Distance Vector vs. Link State

## Distance Vector

- Simple and intuitive implementation
- DVs sent only to neighbors
  - Low number of exchanged messages
- Slow convergence
  - And problems in achieving it
- Examples
  - RIP
  - IGRP
  - EIGRP
- BGP protocol uses an algorithms (Path Vector) based on similar principles of those of Distance Vector

## Link State

- Complex implementation
- Selective Flooding
  - High number of exchanged messages
- Fast convergence
  - And robust
- Examples
  - OSPF
  - IS-IS

# Making routing scalable

Our routing study thus far - idealized

- all routers identical
- network “flat”

... not true in practice

**scale:** billions of destinations

- can't store all destinations in routing tables!
- routing messages exchange would swamp links!

**administrative autonomy:**

- Internet: a network of networks
- each network admin may want to control routing in its own network

# Internet approach to scalable routing

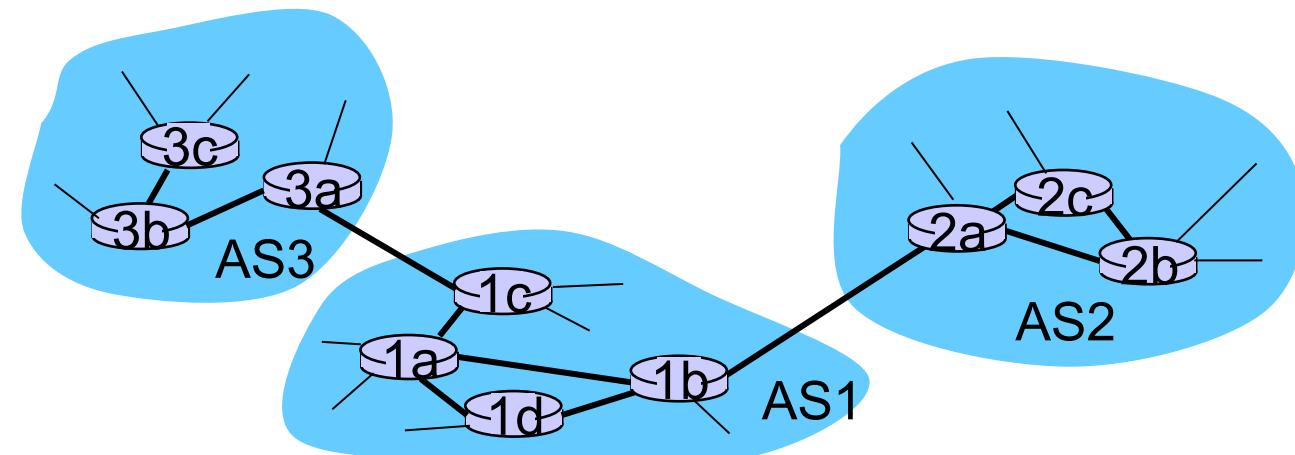
Routers are aggregated into regions known as “autonomous systems” (AS) (a.k.a. “domains”)

**Intra-AS (a.k.a. “intra-domain”):** routing *within same AS*

- all routers in one AS must run same intra-domain protocol
- routers in different ASes can run different intra-domain routing protocols

**Inter-AS (a.k.a. “inter-domain”):** routing *among ASes*

- **gateway/border router:** it is at the “edge” of an AS, and has link(s) to router(s) in other ASes
- gateway routers perform inter-domain routing (as well as intra-domain routing)



# Intra-AS routing: routing within an AS

Most common intra-AS routing protocols, also known as **Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP)**:

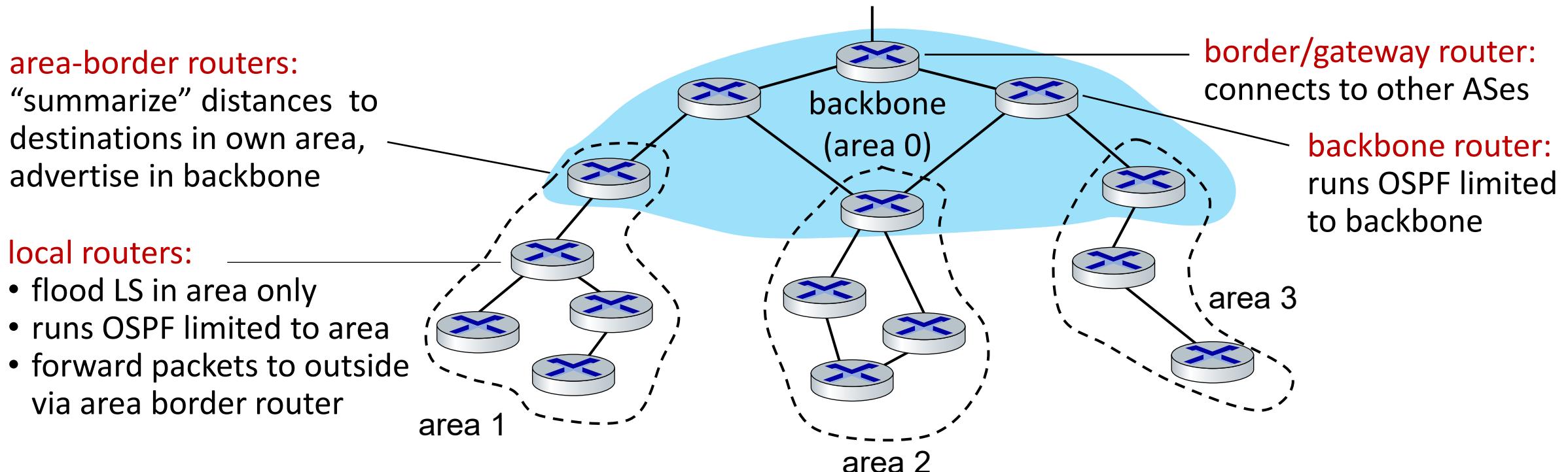
- **RIP: Routing Information Protocol [RFC 1723]**
  - classic DV: DVs exchanged every 30 secs
  - no longer widely used
- **EIGRP: Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol**
  - DV based
  - formerly Cisco-proprietary for decades (became open in 2013 [RFC 7868])
- **OSPF: Open Shortest Path First [RFC 2328]**
  - link-state routing
  - IS-IS protocol (ISO standard, not RFC standard) essentially same as OSPF

# OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) routing

- “open”: publicly available
- classic link-state
  - each router floods OSPF **link-state advertisements** to other routers in the AS
    - encapsulated directly over IP rather than using TCP/UDP
    - multiple link costs metrics possible: bandwidth, delay
    - each router has full topology, uses Dijkstra’s algorithm to compute forwarding table
- *security*: all OSPF messages authenticated (to prevent malicious intrusion)

# Hierarchical OSPF

- two-level hierarchy: local area, backbone
  - link-state (LS) advertisements flooded only in area, or backbone
  - each node has detailed area topology, while only knows direction to reach other destinations outside the area



# Inter-AS routing: concepts

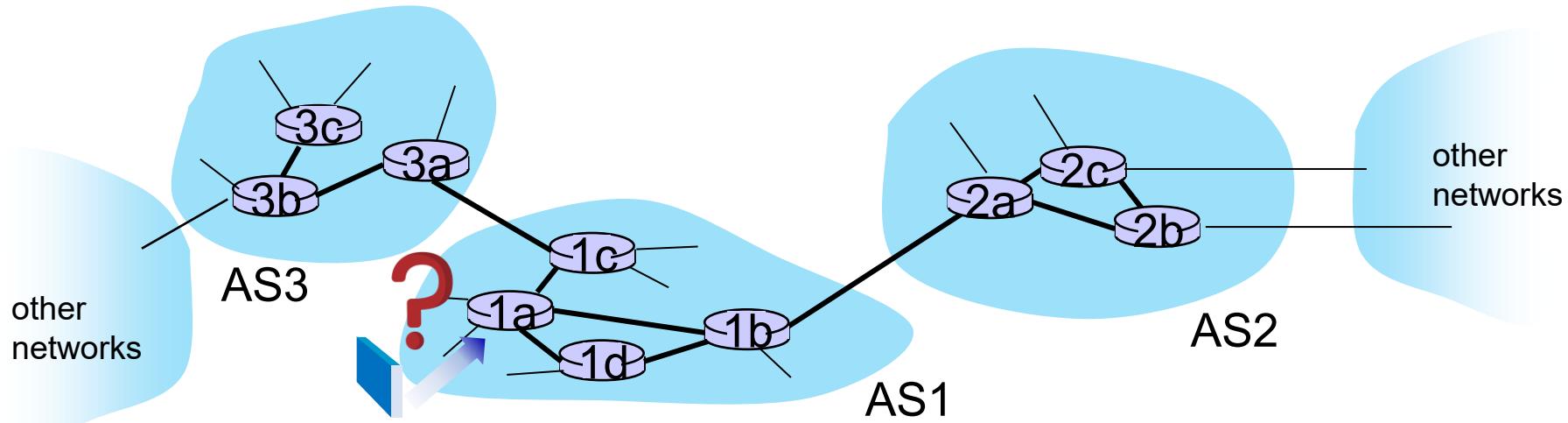
- Suppose router in AS1 receives a datagram destined outside of AS1

?

  - the router should forward it to a gateway router in AS1, but which one?

## AS1 inter-AS routing must:

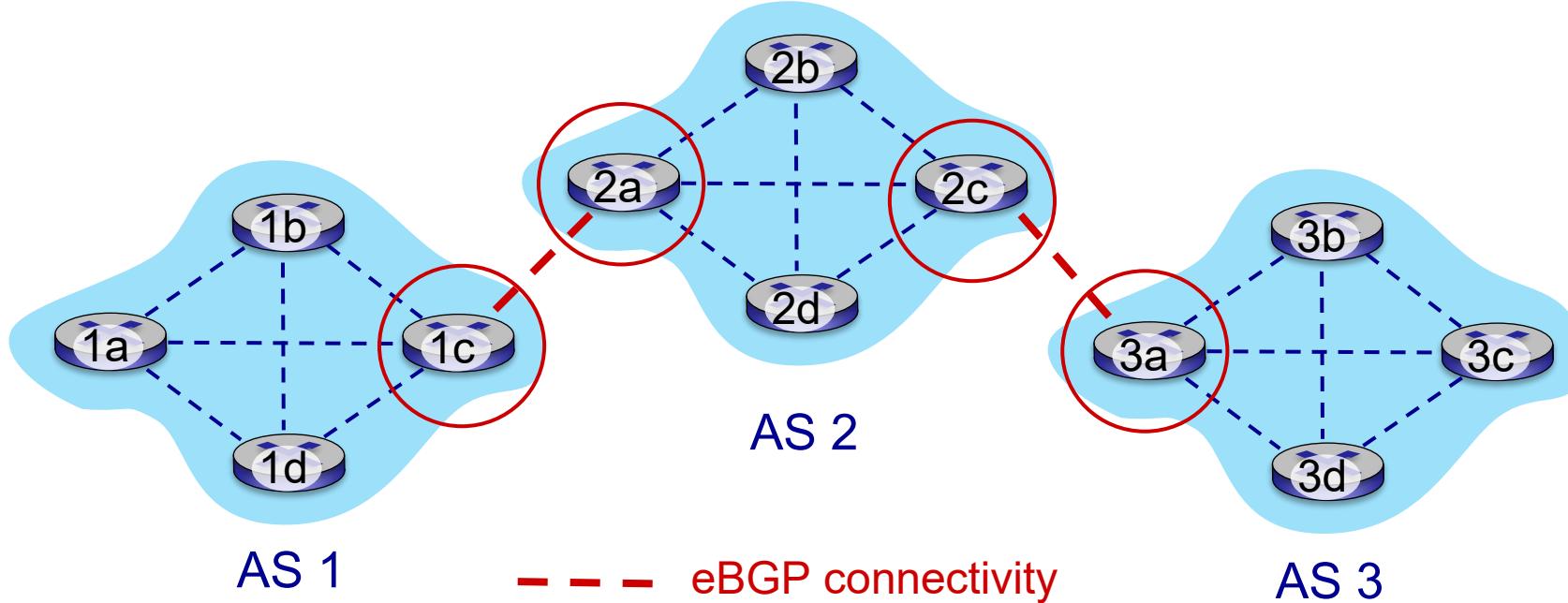
1. learn which destinations reachable through AS2, which through AS3
  2. propagate this reachability info to all routers in AS1



# Internet inter-AS routing: BGP

- BGP (Border Gateway Protocol): the *de facto* inter-domain routing protocol
  - “glue that holds the Internet together”
- allows any subnet to advertise its existence
  - then it propagates such an information towards Internet
- BGP provides each AS a means to:
  - obtain subnet reachability information from neighboring ASes (**eBGP**)
  - propagate reachability information to all AS-internal routers (**iBGP**)
  - determine “good” routes to other networks based on reachability information and *policy*

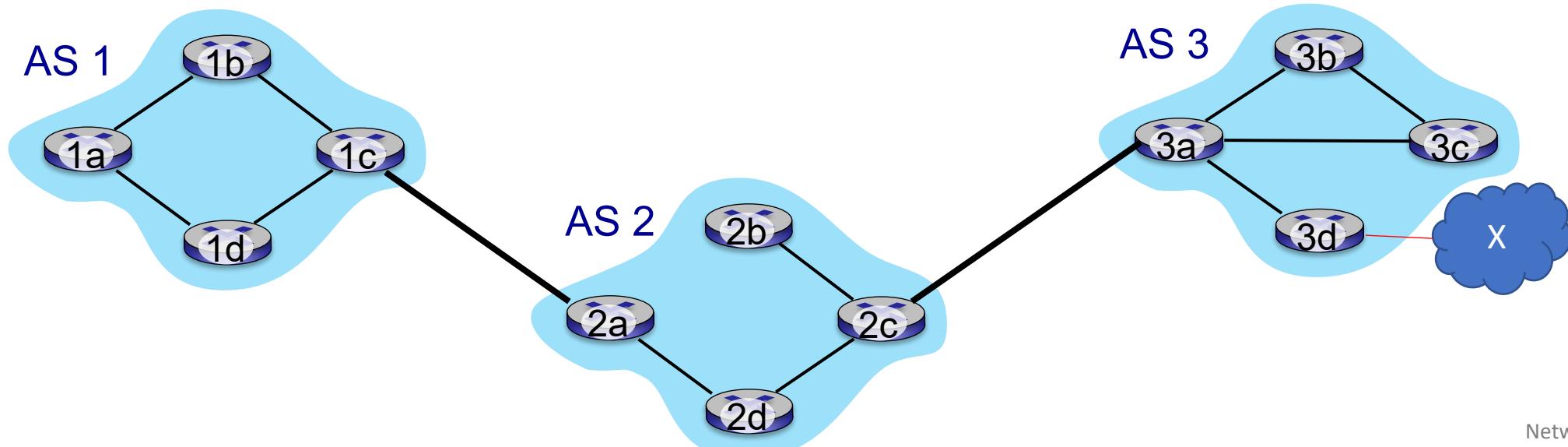
# eBGP, iBGP connections



*Gateway (or border) routers run both eBGP and iBGP protocols*

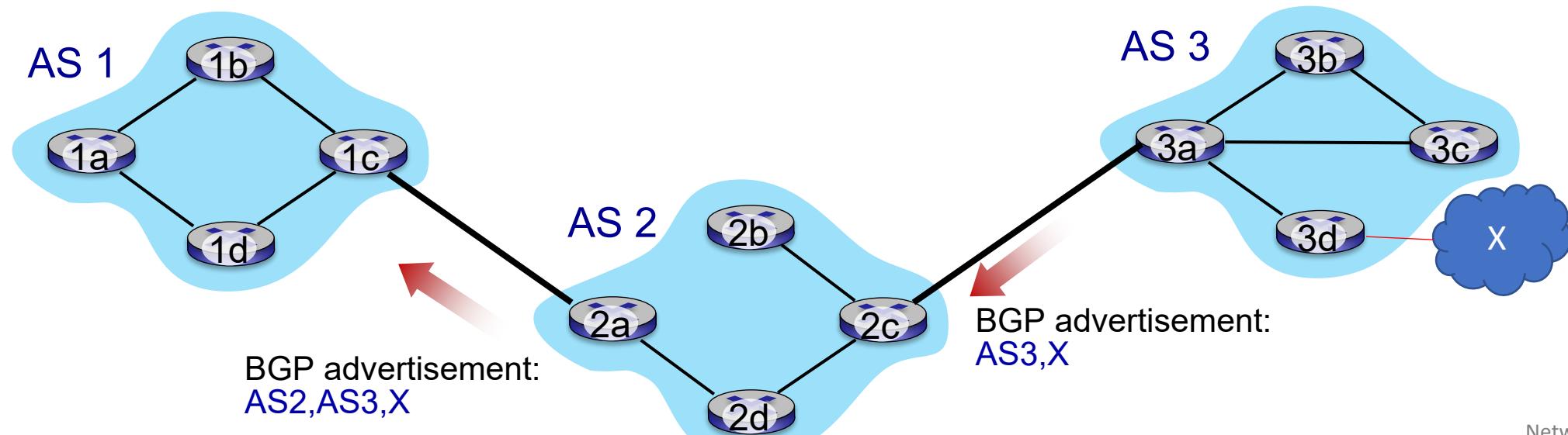
# BGP basics

- **BGP session:** two BGP routers (“peers”) exchange BGP messages over a semi-permanent TCP connection:
  - advertising/propagating *paths* (in terms of crossed ASs) to different destination networks
  - BGP is a “path vector” protocol



# BGP basics

- **BGP session:** two BGP routers (“peers”) exchange BGP messages over a semi-permanent TCP connection:
  - advertising/propagating *paths* (in terms of crossed ASs) to different destination networks
  - BGP is a “path vector” protocol
- Example: when AS3 gateway 3a advertises **path AS3,X** to AS2 gateway 2c:
  - AS3 *promises* to AS2 it will forward datagrams towards X
- same for **path AS2,AS3,X**
- when multiple routes are available, BGP needs to choose one (according to some rules)



# Intra-AS vs. Inter-AS routing: differences

## policy:

- inter-AS: network admin wants control over how its traffic routed and who routes through its network
- intra-AS: single network admin, so policy less of an issue

## performance:

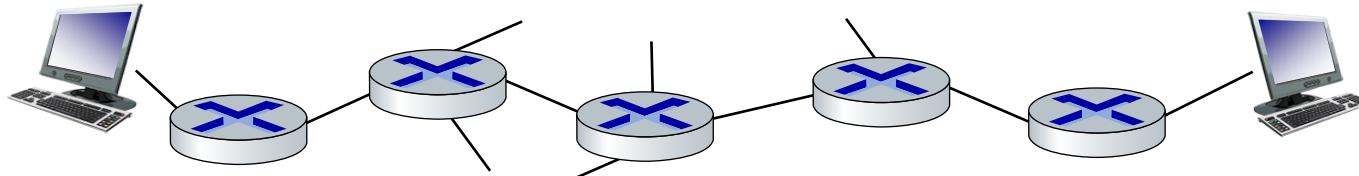
- intra-AS: mostly based on performance metrics
- inter-AS: policy typically dominates over performance

# ICMP: internet control message protocol

- used by hosts and routers to communicate network-level information
  - error reporting: unreachable host, network, port
  - network diagnostics: e.g. echo request/reply (used by ping)
- network-layer protocol “above” IP:
  - ICMP messages directly encapsulated in IP datagrams
- *ICMP message: type, code plus first 8 bytes of IP datagram causing error*

| Type | Code | description                                   |
|------|------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 0    | 0    | echo reply (ping)                             |
| 3    | 0    | dest. network unreachable                     |
| 3    | 1    | dest host unreachable                         |
| 3    | 2    | dest protocol unreachable                     |
| 3    | 3    | dest port unreachable                         |
| 3    | 6    | dest network unknown                          |
| 3    | 7    | dest host unknown                             |
| 4    | 0    | source quench (congestion control - not used) |
| 8    | 0    | echo request (ping)                           |
| 9    | 0    | route advertisement                           |
| 10   | 0    | router discovery                              |
| 11   | 0    | TTL expired                                   |
| 12   | 0    | bad IP header                                 |

# Traceroute and ICMP

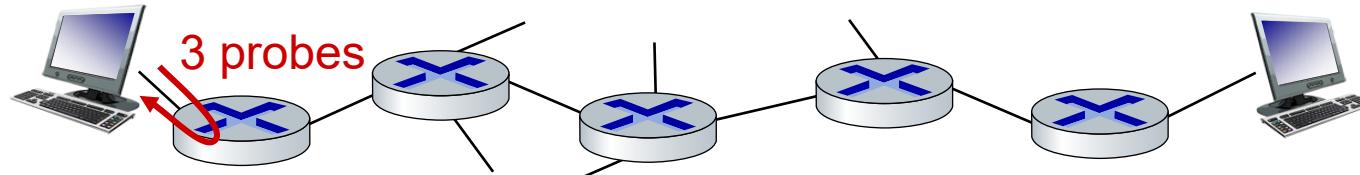


- source sends sets of UDP segments (typically three) to destination
  - 1<sup>st</sup> set has TTL =1, 2<sup>nd</sup> set has TTL=2, etc.
- datagram in *n*th set arrives to *n*th router:
  - router discards datagram and sends source ICMP message (*TTL expired*: type 11, code 0)
  - ICMP message possibly includes name of router & interface IP address
- when ICMP message arrives at source: record RTTs

## stopping criteria:

- UDP segment eventually arrives at destination host
- destination returns ICMP *port unreachable* message: type 3, code 3
- source stops

# Traceroute and ICMP

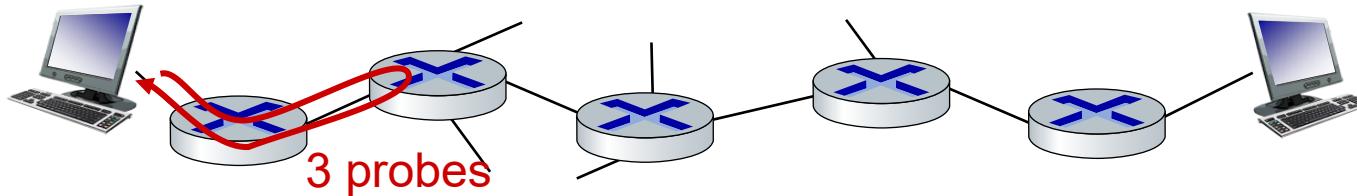


- source sends sets of UDP segments (typically three) to destination
  - 1<sup>st</sup> set has TTL =1, 2<sup>nd</sup> set has TTL=2, etc.
- datagram in  $n$ th set arrives to  $n$ th router:
  - router discards datagram and sends source ICMP message (*TTL expired*: type 11, code 0)
  - ICMP message possibly includes name of router & interface IP address
- when ICMP message arrives at source: record RTTs

## stopping criteria:

- UDP segment eventually arrives at destination host
- destination returns ICMP *port unreachable* message: type 3, code 3
- source stops

# Traceroute and ICMP

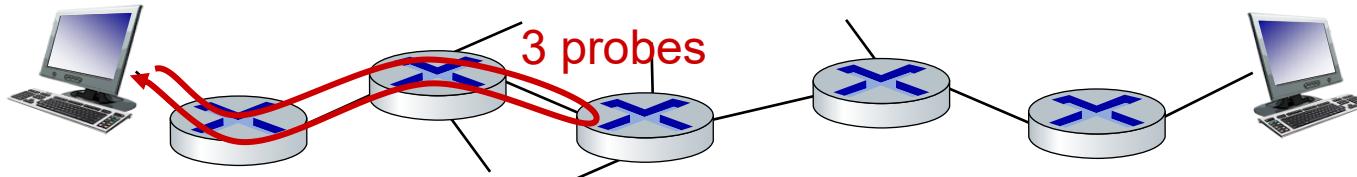


- source sends sets of UDP segments (typically three) to destination
  - 1<sup>st</sup> set has TTL =1, 2<sup>nd</sup> set has TTL=2, etc.
- datagram in  $n$ th set arrives to  $n$ th router:
  - router discards datagram and sends source ICMP message (*TTL expired*: type 11, code 0)
  - ICMP message possibly includes name of router & interface IP address
- when ICMP message arrives at source: record RTTs

## stopping criteria:

- UDP segment eventually arrives at destination host
- destination returns ICMP *port unreachable* message: type 3, code 3
- source stops

# Traceroute and ICMP



- source sends sets of UDP segments (typically three) to destination
  - 1<sup>st</sup> set has TTL =1, 2<sup>nd</sup> set has TTL=2, etc.
- datagram in  $n$ th set arrives to  $n$ th router:
  - router discards datagram and sends source ICMP message (*TTL expired*: type 11, code 0)
  - ICMP message possibly includes name of router & interface IP address
- when ICMP message arrives at source: record RTTs

## stopping criteria:

- UDP segment eventually arrives at destination host
- destination returns ICMP *port unreachable* message: type 3, code 3
- source stops

# Real Internet delays and routes

traceroute: gaia.cs.umass.edu to www.eurecom.fr

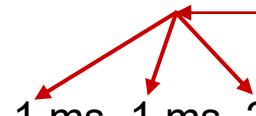
```
1 cs-gw (128.119.240.254) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
2 border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.145) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
3 cht-vbns.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.130) 6 ms 5 ms 5 ms
4 jn1-at1-0-0-19.wor.vbns.net (204.147.132.129) 16 ms 11 ms 13 ms
5 jn1-so7-0-0-0.wae.vbns.net (204.147.136.136) 21 ms 18 ms 18 ms
6 abilene-vbns.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.11.9) 22 ms 18 ms 22 ms
7 nycm-wash.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.8.46) 22 ms 22 ms 22 ms
8 62.40.103.253 (62.40.103.253) 104 ms 109 ms 106 ms
9 de2-1.de1.de.geant.net (62.40.96.129) 109 ms 102 ms 104 ms
10 de.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.96.50) 113 ms 121 ms 114 ms
11 renater-gw.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.103.54) 112 ms 114 ms 112 ms
12 nio-n2.cssi.renater.fr (193.51.206.13) 111 ms 114 ms 116 ms
13 nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.102) 123 ms 125 ms 124 ms
14 r3t2-nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.110) 126 ms 126 ms 124 ms
15 eurecom-valbonne.r3t2.ft.net (193.48.50.54) 135 ms 128 ms 133 ms
16 194.214.211.25 (194.214.211.25) 126 ms 128 ms 126 ms
17 * * *
18 * * *
19 fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142) 132 ms 128 ms 136 ms
```

\* Do some traceroutes from exotic countries at [www.traceroute.org](http://www.traceroute.org)

# Real Internet delays and routes

traceroute: gaia.cs.umass.edu to www.eurecom.fr

3 RTT measurements from  
gaia.cs.umass.edu to cs-gw.cs.umass.edu



|    |                                                 |        |        |        |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1  | cs-gw (128.119.240.254)                         | 1 ms   | 1 ms   | 2 ms   |
| 2  | border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.145) | 1 ms   | 1 ms   | 2 ms   |
| 3  | cht-vbns.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.130)           | 6 ms   | 5 ms   | 5 ms   |
| 4  | jn1-at1-0-0-19.wor.vbns.net (204.147.132.129)   | 16 ms  | 11 ms  | 13 ms  |
| 5  | jn1-so7-0-0-0.wae.vbns.net (204.147.136.136)    | 21 ms  | 18 ms  | 18 ms  |
| 6  | abilene-vbns.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.11.9)    | 22 ms  | 18 ms  | 22 ms  |
| 7  | nycm-wash.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.8.46)       | 22 ms  | 22 ms  | 22 ms  |
| 8  | 62.40.103.253 (62.40.103.253)                   | 104 ms | 109 ms | 106 ms |
| 9  | de2-1.de1.de.geant.net (62.40.96.129)           | 109 ms | 102 ms | 104 ms |
| 10 | de.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.96.50)               | 113 ms | 121 ms | 114 ms |
| 11 | renater-gw.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.103.54)      | 112 ms | 114 ms | 112 ms |
| 12 | nio-n2.cssi.renater.fr (193.51.206.13)          | 111 ms | 114 ms | 116 ms |
| 13 | nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.102)           | 123 ms | 125 ms | 124 ms |
| 14 | r3t2-nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.110)      | 126 ms | 126 ms | 124 ms |
| 15 | eurecom-valbonne.r3t2.ft.net (193.48.50.54)     | 135 ms | 128 ms | 133 ms |
| 16 | 194.214.211.25 (194.214.211.25)                 | 126 ms | 128 ms | 126 ms |
| 17 | ***                                             |        |        |        |
| 18 | ***                                             |        |        |        |
| 19 | fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142)            | 132 ms | 128 ms | 136 ms |

\* Do some traceroutes from exotic countries at [www.traceroute.org](http://www.traceroute.org)

# Real Internet delays and routes

traceroute: gaia.cs.umass.edu to www.eurecom.fr

```
1 cs-gw (128.119.240.254) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
2 border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.145) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
3 cht-vbns.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.130) 6 ms 5 ms 5 ms
4 jn1-at1-0-0-19.wor.vbns.net (204.147.132.129) 16 ms 11 ms 13 ms
5 jn1-so7-0-0-0.wae.vbns.net (204.147.136.136) 21 ms 18 ms 18 ms
6 abilene-vbns.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.11.9) 22 ms 18 ms 22 ms
7 nycm-wash.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.8.46) 22 ms 22 ms 22 ms
8 62.40.103.253 (62.40.103.253) 104 ms 109 ms 106 ms
9 de2-1.de1.de.geant.net (62.40.96.129) 109 ms 102 ms 104 ms
10 de.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.96.50) 113 ms 121 ms 114 ms
11 renater-gw.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.103.54) 112 ms 114 ms 112 ms
12 nio-n2.cssi.renater.fr (193.51.206.13) 111 ms 114 ms 116 ms
13 nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.102) 123 ms 125 ms 124 ms
14 r3t2-nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.110) 126 ms 126 ms 124 ms
15 eurecom-valbonne.r3t2.ft.net (193.48.50.54) 135 ms 128 ms 133 ms
16 194.214.211.25 (194.214.211.25) 126 ms 128 ms 126 ms
17 * * *
18 * * *
19 fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142) 132 ms 128 ms 136 ms
```

3 RTT measurements  
to border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu

\* Do some traceroutes from exotic countries at [www.traceroute.org](http://www.traceroute.org)

# Real Internet delays and routes

traceroute: gaia.cs.umass.edu to www.eurecom.fr

```
1 cs-gw (128.119.240.254) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
2 border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.145) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
3 cht-vbns.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.130) 6 ms 5 ms 5 ms
4 jn1-at1-0-0-19.wor.vbns.net (204.147.132.129) 16 ms 11 ms 13 ms
5 jn1-so7-0-0-0.wae.vbns.net (204.147.136.136) 21 ms 18 ms 18 ms
6 abilene-vbns.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.11.9) 22 ms 18 ms 22 ms
7 nycm-wash.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.8.46) 22 ms 22 ms 22 ms
8 62.40.103.253 (62.40.103.253) 104 ms 109 ms 106 ms
9 de2-1.de1.de.geant.net (62.40.96.129) 109 ms 102 ms 104 ms
10 de.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.96.50) 113 ms 121 ms 114 ms
11 renater-gw.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.103.54) 112 ms 114 ms 112 ms
12 nio-n2.cssi.renater.fr (193.51.206.13) 111 ms 114 ms 116 ms
13 nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.102) 123 ms 125 ms 124 ms
14 r3t2-nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.110) 126 ms 126 ms 124 ms
15 eurecom-valbonne.r3t2.ft.net (193.48.50.54) 135 ms 128 ms 133 ms
16 194.214.211.25 (194.214.211.25) 126 ms 128 ms 126 ms
17 * * *
18 * * *
19 fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142) 132 ms 128 ms 136 ms
```

trans-oceanic link

\* Do some traceroutes from exotic countries at [www.traceroute.org](http://www.traceroute.org)

# Real Internet delays and routes

traceroute: gaia.cs.umass.edu to www.eurecom.fr

```
1 cs-gw (128.119.240.254) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
2 border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.145) 1 ms 1 ms 2 ms
3 cht-vbns.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.130) 6 ms 5 ms 5 ms
4 jn1-at1-0-0-19.wor.vbns.net (204.147.132.129) 16 ms 11 ms 13 ms
5 jn1-so7-0-0-0.wae.vbns.net (204.147.136.136) 21 ms 18 ms 18 ms
6 abilene-vbns.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.11.9) 22 ms 18 ms 22 ms
7 nycm-wash.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.8.46) 22 ms 22 ms 22 ms
8 62.40.103.253 (62.40.103.253) 104 ms 109 ms 106 ms
9 de2-1.de1.de.geant.net (62.40.96.129) 109 ms 102 ms 104 ms
10 de.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.96.50) 113 ms 121 ms 114 ms
11 renater-gw.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.103.54) 112 ms 114 ms 112 ms
12 nio-n2.cssi.renater.fr (193.51.206.13) 111 ms 114 ms 116 ms
13 nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.102) 123 ms 125 ms 124 ms
14 r3t2-nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.110) 126 ms 126 ms 124 ms
15 eurecom-valbonne.r3t2.ft.net (193.48.50.54) 135 ms 128 ms 133 ms
16 194.214.211.25 (194.214.211.25) 126 ms 128 ms 126 ms
17 * * * ← * means no response (probe lost, router not replying)
18 * * *
19 fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142) 132 ms 128 ms 136 ms
```

\* Do some traceroutes from exotic countries at [www.traceroute.org](http://www.traceroute.org)