



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

“SAPIENZA” UNIVERSITY OF ROME  
FACULTY OF INFORMATION ENGINEERING,  
INFORMATICS AND STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

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## Course Name

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Lecture notes integrated with the book "My book",  
Author 1, ...

*Author*  
Simone Bianco

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# Information and Contacts

Personal notes and summaries collected as part of the *Course Name* course offered by the degree in Computer Science of the University of Rome "La Sapienza".

Further information and notes can be found at the following link:

<https://github.com/Exyss/university-notes>. Anyone can feel free to report inaccuracies, improvements or requests through the Issue system provided by GitHub itself or by contacting the author privately:

- Email: [bianco.simone@outlook.it](mailto:bianco.simone@outlook.it)
- LinkedIn: [Simone Bianco](#)

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Small list of prerequisites

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# 1

## Q-routing literature review

TODO

intro

In RL based design, the following aspects are addressed:

- identification of the most appropriate states and actions of the agent
- definition of the reward function depending on the metrics to optimize
- identification of environment model when available

Given a target field of application, different design models may be elaborated, which differ in how they address each of the previous aspects.

In the last 25 years many RL-based routing protocol have been proposed, but most of them share the same high-level structure.

In literature, nodes are confused with agents, and in almost all protocols the reward is (at least partially) calculated by a node upon selecting an entire route to use for all packets to transmit, or just a next hop to transmit the current data packet. Thus, a *node* should be considered to consist of an agent and optional *modules*:

- **local reward** module: it calculates reward based on local view, which reflects the cost of communication as seen by the packet sender
- **remote reward** module: it receives feedback sent by the next hop or by the destination node — if local and remote modules are both employed they are combined to form the reward return to the agent
- **link-state information maintenance** module: it collects useful link state information through periodic or on-demand *Hello packets*

Therefore, the neighboring nodes of a node define the environment of the agent representing a node.

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## 1.1 Q-routing

Boyan and Littman [BL93] were the first to propose a hop-by-hop routing algorithm based on Q-learning, called Q-routing, and the most of exists RL-based routing protocols today are just extensions of this algorithm. The following is the algorithm that defines Q-routing in detail.

```

1: function QROUTING( )
2:   Initialize  $Q_i$  matrix randomly
3:   while termination condition holds do
4:     if packet  $P$  is ready to be sent to  $d$  then
5:       Determine node  $j^* \leftarrow \arg \min_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} Q_i(d, j)$ 
6:       Send packet to node  $j^*$ 
7:       Collect estimate  $\theta_{j^*}(d)$  from node  $j^*$ 
8:       Update  $Q_i(d, j^*) \leftarrow (1 - \alpha) \cdot Q_i(d, j^*) + \alpha \cdot [W_i^q(P) + T_{ij^*} + \theta_{j^*}(d)]$ 
9:     end if
10:  end while
11: end function

```

We will briefly explain the algorithm. First, let's present the notation:

- $i$  is the node that is currently running the algorithm
- $P$  is a packet that node  $i$  needs to forward to destination  $d$
- $Q_i(d, j)$  is the *delivery delay* that  $i$  estimates it takes, for node  $j$ , to deliver the packet  $P$  at destination  $i$
- $\mathcal{N}(j)$  is the set of  $j$ 's neighbors
- $\theta_j(d)$  is  $j$ 's estimate for the time remaining in the trip to destination  $d$  of packet  $P$
- $W_i^q(P)$  is the time spent by packet  $P$  in node  $i$ 's queue
- $T_{ij}$  is the transmission time between nodes  $i$  and  $j$

Each entry of the table  $Q_i$  is called **Q-value**, and when node  $i$  wants to send a packet, it selects the node  $j^*$  that minimizes the Q-value. Upon sending packet  $P$  to node  $j^*$ , node  $i$  receives back from  $j^*$  the value

$$\theta_{j^*}(d) = \min_{k \in \mathcal{N}(j^*)} Q_{j^*}(d, k)$$

Then, node  $i$  has to update its estimate of  $Q_i(d, j^*)$  based on  $\theta_{j^*}(d)$ , which can be performed utilizing the formula

$$Q(s_t, a_t) = (1 - \alpha) \cdot Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \cdot \left[ R_{t+1} + \gamma \cdot \max_{a \in A} Q(s_{t+1}, a) \right]$$

by setting

- $R_{t+1} = W_i^q(P) + T_{ij^*}$  since it represents the *link cost*
- $\gamma = 1$

- $\max_{a \in A} Q(s_{t+1}, a) = \min_{k \in \mathcal{N}(j^*)} Q_{j^*}(d, k)$  since the “action to take” corresponds to choosing an neighbor in this context, however we seek to *minimize* the Q-value since the delay is clearly a decreasing metric

Despite the wide adoption of this protocol over the years, Q-routing is still far from perfect and it has its flaws. Some of the problems are inherent problems of Q-learning in general, such as *slow convergence* rate and high *parameter setting sensitivity*, but there are problem that arise from the protocol itself. For instance, to avoid frequent oscillations of the Q-values — in case of sudden variations of traffic in the network — and limit the overhead of the protocol, Nowe, Steenhaut, Fakir, et al. [NSF+98] proposed an extension in which  $j^*$  sends an average  $\bar{\theta}_{j^*}(d)$  to  $i$  only after a certain number of exchanged packets. Another known problem is called **Q-value freshness**: the estimate  $\theta_j(d)$  is evaluated upon packet transmission on a route, therefore if a route is not selected during a long period of time, the agent does not have an accurate estimate of the current condition of such route.

# 2

## Classification criteria

The authors underline that, to their knowledge, their work is the first in the literature that proposes classification criteria to help understanding and comparing all the available RL-based routing protocols. These criteria are divided into 3 groups:

- **context of use:** these are criteria that describe the targeted applications and their characteristics and requirements
- **design characteristics:** criteria in this group highlight how authors designed their protocols to make them efficient and different from the others
- **performance:** in this last category, criteria provide a qualitative evaluation of the overhead of protocols and the metrics used by the authors

We will cover each criteria in the

### 2.1 Context of use

#### 2.1.1 Network class and Assumptions

TODO

non ho capito

#### 2.1.2 Routing Optimization Context

From users' perspective, routing protocols should always be able to determine and select the optimal paths to convey data from sources to destinations. There are different ways to achieve such goal, that depend on

- roles assigned to data sources
- roles assigned to relaying nodes
- initial assumptions about routing

The authors outlined 6 different *routing optimization contexts*, which we will briefly explain one by one.

1. **Data-packet driven optimization:** in this context the transmission of packets happens hop-by-hop from source  $s$  to destination  $d$ , and upon receipt  $d$  sends back a feedback. After a given amount of forwarded packets, the routing process converges to the selection of optimal paths.
2. **Route request driven optimization:** a source  $s$  that has data to send to  $d$ , first sends a Route Request (RR) packet. The latter is then disseminated in the network, and each node that receives the RR packet can decide to participate or not — if it agrees to participate, it selects the next node to forward the RR packet to, and this process continues until  $d$  is reached. Once a path is found, all packets from  $s$  to  $d$  are routed through this path. Then, at the end of each transmission a feedback is sent back to the sender regarding the performance of current nodes. Most protocols in this category are extensions to the **AODV protocol**



# Bibliography

- [BL93] Justin Boyan and Michael Littman. “Packet routing in dynamically changing networks: A reinforcement learning approach”. In: *Advances in neural information processing systems* 6 (1993).
- [NSF+98] Ann Nowe, Kris Steenhaut, Mohamed Fakir, et al. “Q-learning for adaptive load based routing”. In: *SMC’98 Conference Proceedings. 1998 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (Cat. No. 98CH36218)*. Vol. 4. IEEE. 1998, pp. 3965–3970.