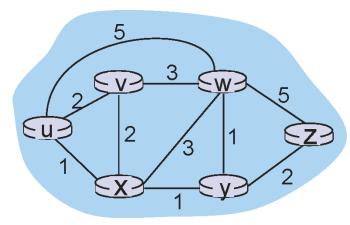
Bellman-Ford example



clearly,
$$d_v(z) = 5$$
, $d_x(z) = 3$, $d_w(z) = 3$

B-F equation says:

$$d_{u}(z) = \min \{ c(u,v) + d_{v}(z), \\ c(u,x) + d_{x}(z), \\ c(u,w) + d_{w}(z) \}$$

$$= \min \{ 2 + 5, \\ 1 + 3, \\ 5 + 3 \} = 4$$

node achieving minimum is next hop in shortest path, used in forwarding table

Distance vector algorithm

- $D_x(y) = estimate of least cost from x to y$
 - x maintains distance vector $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{y}} = [\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y}): \mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{N}]$
- node x:
 - knows cost to each neighbor v: c(x,v)
 - maintains its neighbors' distance vectors. For each neighbor v, x maintains

$$\mathbf{D}_{v} = [D_{v}(y): y \in \mathbb{N}]$$

Distance vector algorithm

key idea:

- from time-to-time, each node sends its own distance vector estimate to neighbors
- when x receives new DV estimate from neighbor, it updates its own DV using B-F equation:

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

* under minor, natural conditions, the estimate $D_x(y)$ converge to the actual least cost $d_x(y)$

Distance vector algorithm

iterative, asynchronous: each local iteration caused by:

- local link cost change
- DV update message from neighbor

distributed:

- each node notifies neighbors only when its DV changes
 - neighbors then notify their neighbors if necessary

each node:

