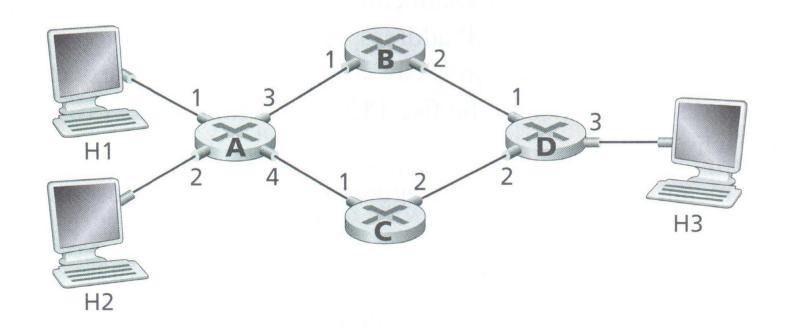
Problems

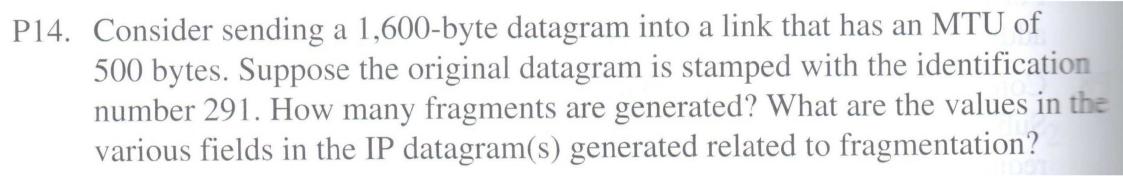
- P1. Consider the network below.
 - a. Show the forwarding table in router A, such that all traffic destined to host H3 is forwarded through interface 3.
 - b. Can you write down a forwarding table in router A, such that all traffic from H1 destined to host H3 is forwarded through interface 3, while all traffic from H2 destined to host H3 is forwarded through interface 4? (*Hint:* This is a trick question.)



P5. Consider a datagram network using 32-bit host addresses. Suppose a router has four links, numbered 0 through 3, and packets are to be forwarded to the link interfaces as follows:

Destination Address Range	Link Interface
11100000 00000000 00000000 00000000 through 11100000 00000000 11111111 11111111	0
11100000 00000001 00000000 00000000 through 11100000 00000001 11111111 11111111	1
11100000 00000010 00000000 00000000 through 11100001 11111111 11111111 11111111	2
otherwise	3

- a. Provide a forwarding table that has five entries, uses longest prefix matching, and forwards packets to the correct link interfaces.
- b. Describe how your forwarding table determines the appropriate link interface for datagrams with destination addresses:



- P20. Consider again the SDN OpenFlow network shown in Figure 4.30. Suppose that the desired forwarding behavior for datagrams arriving from hosts h3 or h4 at s2 is as follows:
 - any datagrams arriving from host h3 and destined for h1, h2, h5 or h6 should be forwarded in a clockwise direction in the network;
 - any datagrams arriving from host h4 and destined for h1, h2, h5 or h6 should be forwarded in a counter-clockwise direction in the network.

Specify the flow table entries in s2 that implement this forwarding behavior.