

Outline

4.1 introduction

4.2 virtual circuit and datagram networks

4.3 what's inside a router

4.4 IP: Internet Protocol

- datagram format
- IPv4 addressing
- ICMP
- IPv6

4.5 routing algorithms

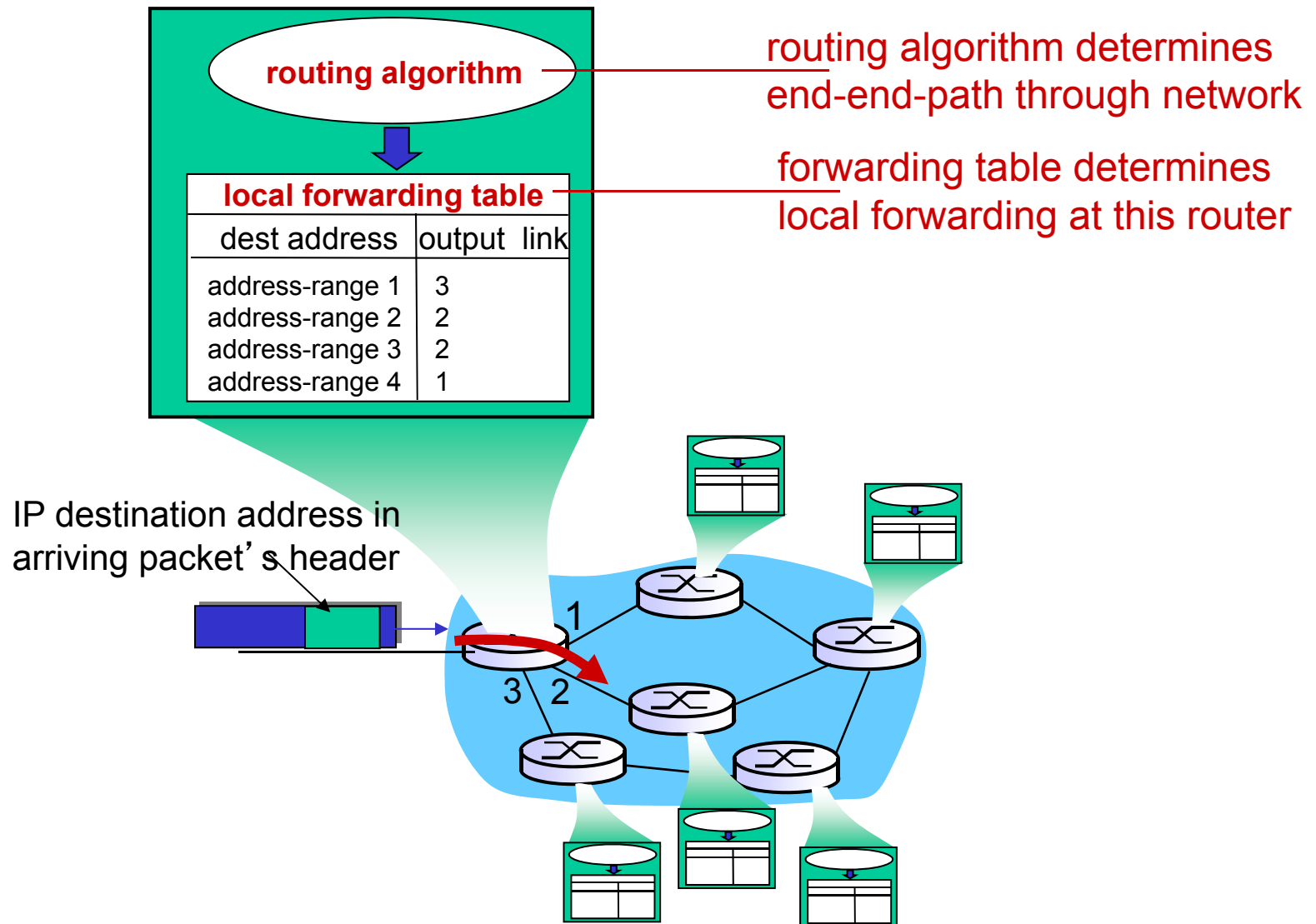
- link state
- distance vector
- hierarchical routing

4.6 routing in the Internet

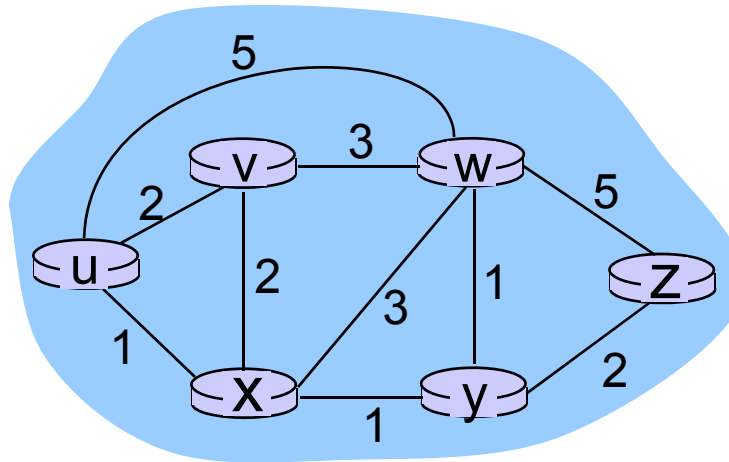
- RIP
- OSPF
- BGP

4.7 broadcast and multicast routing

Interplay between routing, forwarding



Graph abstraction



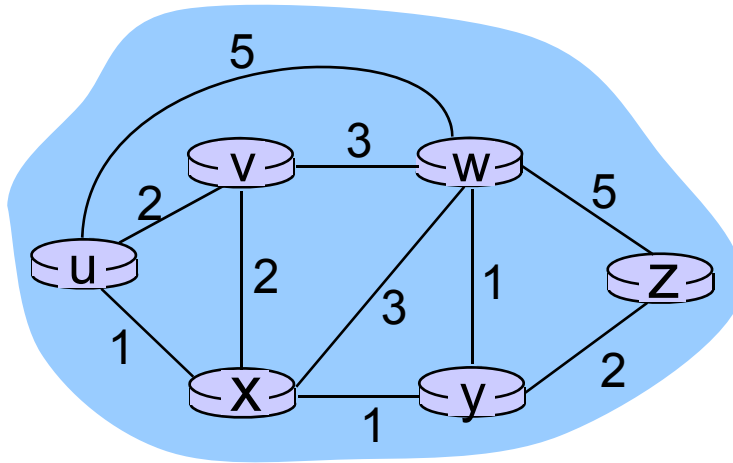
graph: $G = (N, E)$

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

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

aside: graph abstraction is useful in other network contexts, e.g., P2P, where N is set of peers and E is set of TCP connections

Graph abstraction: costs



$c(x, x') = \text{cost of link } (x, x')$
e.g., $c(w, z) = 5$

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

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

key question: what is the least-cost path between u and z ?
routing algorithm: algorithm that finds that least cost path

Routing algorithm classification

Q: global or decentralized information?

global:

- ❖ all routers have complete topology, link cost info
- ❖ “link state” algorithms

decentralized:

- ❖ router knows physically-connected neighbors, link costs to neighbors
- ❖ iterative process of computation, exchange of info with neighbors
- ❖ “distance vector” algorithms

Q: static or dynamic?

static:

- ❖ routes change slowly over time

dynamic:

- ❖ routes change more quickly
 - periodic update
 - in response to link cost changes

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A Link-State Routing Algorithm

Dijkstra's algorithm

- ❖ net 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
 - gives *forwarding table* for that node
- ❖ iterative: after k iterations, know least cost path to k dest.’s

notation:

- ❖ $c(x,y)$: link cost from node x to y ; $= \infty$ if not direct neighbors
- ❖ $D(v)$: current value of cost of path from source to dest. v
- ❖ $p(v)$: predecessor node along path from source to v
- ❖ N' : set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

Dijkstra's Algorithm

1 **Initialization:**

2 $N' = \{u\}$

3 for all nodes v

4 if v adjacent to u

5 then $D(v) = c(u,v)$

6 else $D(v) = \infty$

7

8 **Loop**

9 find w not in N' such that $D(w)$ is a 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 cost to v is either old cost to v or known

14 shortest path cost to w plus cost from w to v */

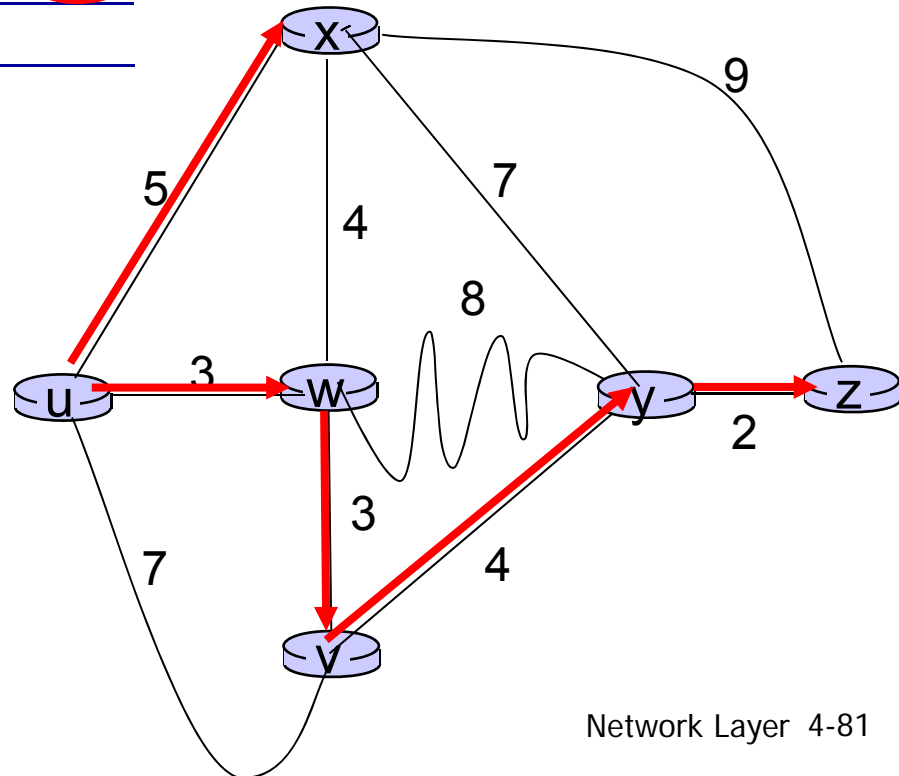
15 **until all nodes in N'**

Dijkstra's algorithm: 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	7,u	3,u	5,u	∞	∞
1	uw	6,w		5,u	11,w	∞
2	uwx	6,w			11,w	14,x
3	uwxv				10,v	14,x
4	uwxvy					12,y
5	uwxvyz					

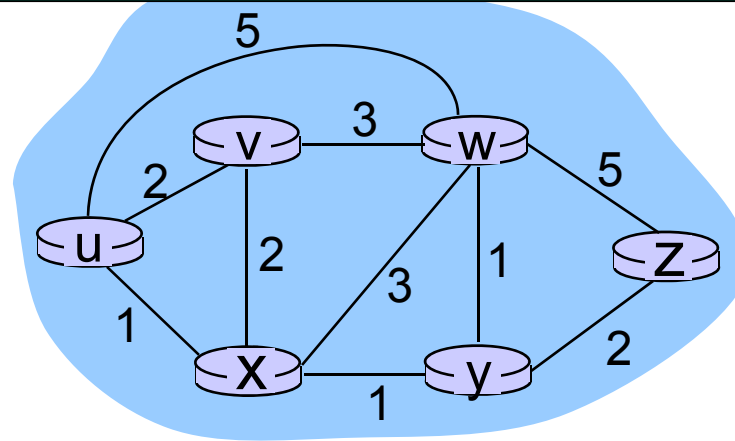
notes:

- ❖ construct shortest path tree by tracing predecessor nodes
- ❖ ties can exist (can be broken arbitrarily)



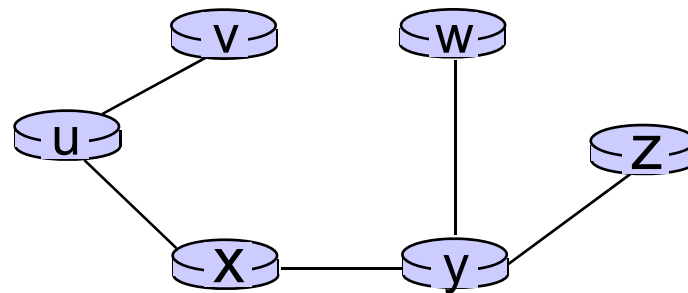
Dijkstra's algorithm: another example

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	∞	∞
1	ux	2,u	4,x		2,x	∞
2						
3						
4						
5						



Dijkstra's algorithm: example (2)

resulting shortest-path tree from u:



resulting forwarding table in u:

destination	link
v	(u,v)
x	(u,x)
y	(u,x)
w	(u,x)
z	(u,x)

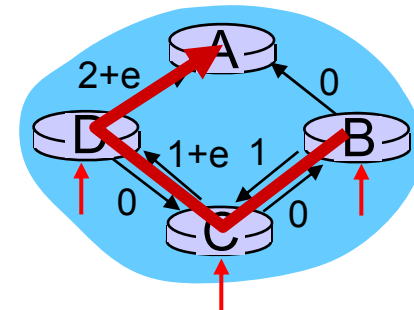
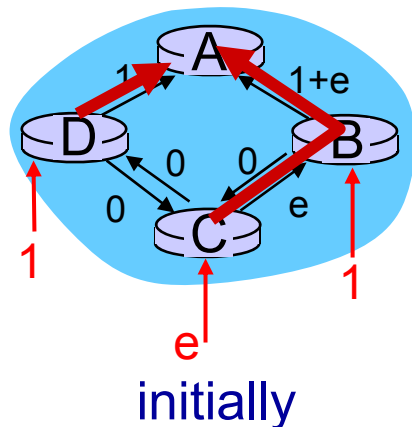
Dijkstra's algorithm, discussion

algorithm complexity: n nodes

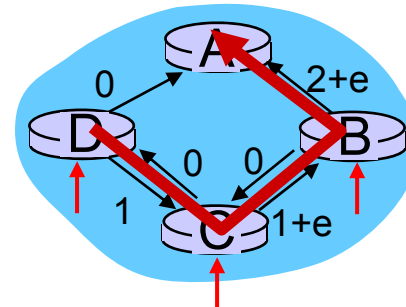
- ❖ each iteration: need to check all nodes, w , not in N
- ❖ $n(n+1)/2$ comparisons: $O(n^2)$

oscillations possible:

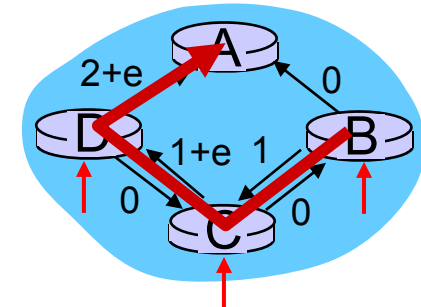
- ❖ e.g., support link cost equals amount of carried traffic:



given these costs,
find new routing....
resulting in new costs



given these costs,
find new routing....
resulting in new costs



given these costs,
find new routing....
resulting in new costs

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Distance vector algorithm

Bellman-Ford equation (dynamic programming)

let

$d_x(y) :=$ cost of least-cost path from x to y

then

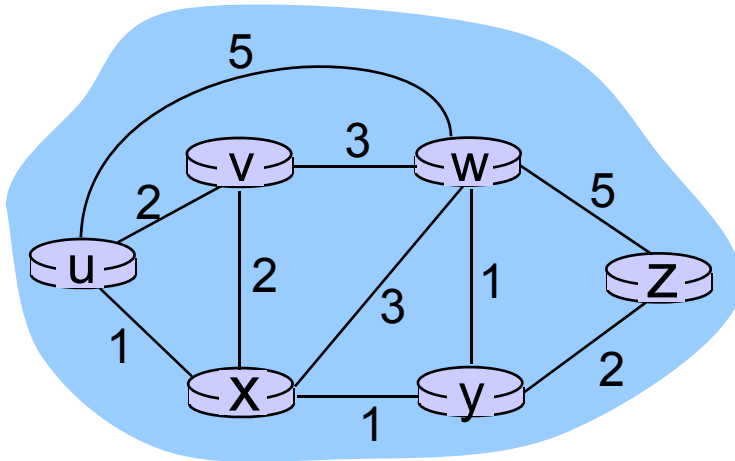
$$d_x(y) = \min_v \{ c(x,v) + d_v(y) \}$$

cost from neighbor v to destination y

cost to neighbor v

\min taken over all neighbors v of x

Bellman-Ford example



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

B-F 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 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 $D_x = [D_x(y): y \in N]$
- ❖ node x :
 - knows cost to each neighbor v : $c(x,v)$
 - maintains its neighbors' distance vectors. For each neighbor v , x maintains $D_v = [D_v(y): y \in N]$

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:
$$D_x(y) \leftarrow \min_v \{c(x,v) + D_v(y)\} \text{ for each node } y \in N$$
- ❖ under minor, natural conditions, the estimate $D_x(y)$ converge to the actual least cost $d_x(y)$

Distance vector algorithm

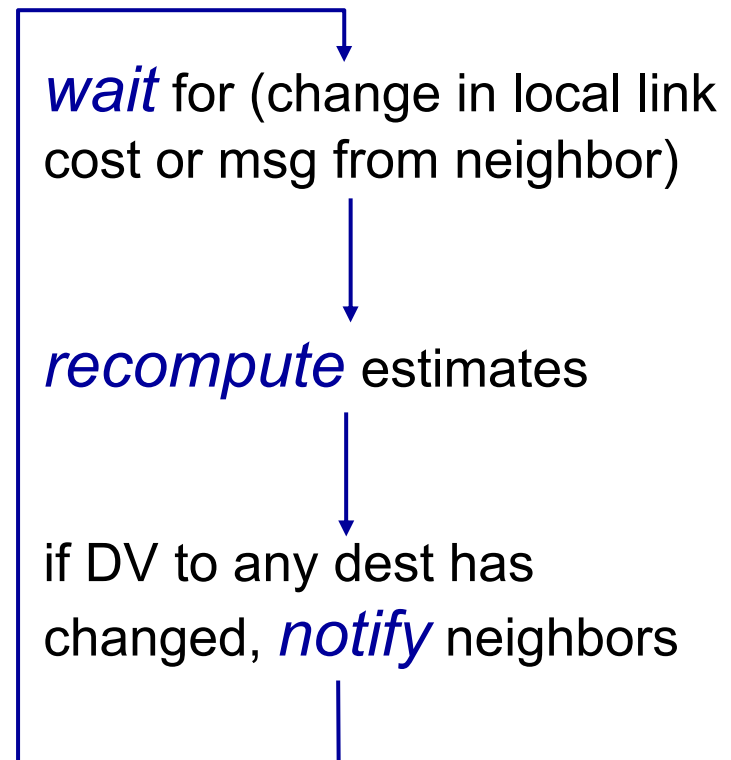
iterative,
asynchronous: each
local iteration caused
by:

- ❖ 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:



$$D_x(y) = \min\{c(x,y) + D_y(y), c(x,z) + D_z(y)\}$$

$$= \min\{2+0, 7+1\} = 2$$

$$D_x(z) = \min\{c(x,y) + D_y(z), c(x,z) + D_z(z)\}$$

$$= \min\{2+1, 7+0\} = 3$$

**node x
table**

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	7
	y	∞	∞	∞
	z	∞	∞	∞

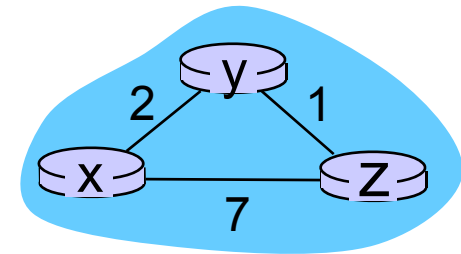
**node y
table**

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	∞	∞	∞
	y	2	0	1
	z	∞	∞	∞

**node z
table**

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	∞	∞	∞
	y	∞	∞	∞
	z	7	1	0

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	3
	y	2	0	1
	z	7	1	0



time

$$D_x(y) = \min\{c(x,y) + D_y(y), c(x,z) + D_z(y)\}$$

$$= \min\{2+0, 7+1\} = 2$$

$$D_x(z) = \min\{c(x,y) + D_y(z), c(x,z) + D_z(z)\}$$

$$= \min\{2+1, 7+0\} = 3$$

**node x
table**

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	7
	y	∞	∞	∞
	z	∞	∞	∞

**node y
table**

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	∞	∞	∞
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	z	∞	∞	∞

**node z
table**

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	∞	∞	∞
	y	∞	∞	∞
	z	7	1	0

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	3
	y	2	0	1
	z	7	1	0

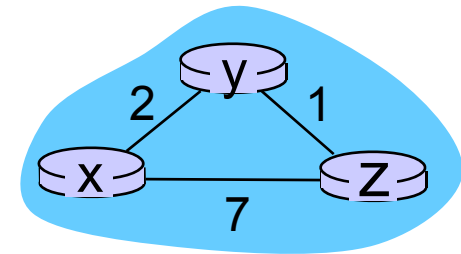
		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	7
	y	2	0	1
	z	7	1	0

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	7
	y	2	0	1
	z	3	1	0

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	3
	y	2	0	1
	z	3	1	0

		cost to		
		x	y	z
from	x	0	2	3
	y	2	0	1
	z	3	1	0

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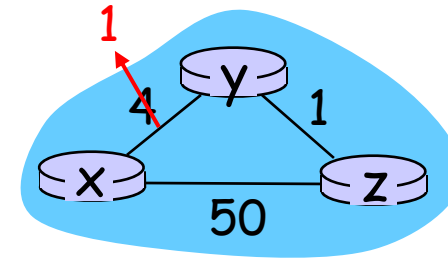


time →

Distance vector: link cost changes

link cost changes:

- ❖ node detects local link cost change
- ❖ updates routing info, recalculates distance vector
- ❖ if DV changes, notify neighbors



“good
news
travels
fast”

t_0 : y detects link-cost change, updates its DV, informs its neighbors.

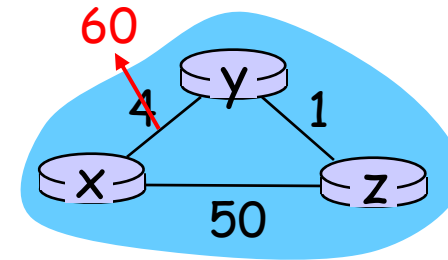
t_1 : z receives update from y, updates its table, computes new least cost to x, sends its neighbors its DV.

t_2 : y receives z's update, updates its distance table. y's least costs do *not* change, so y does *not* send a message to z.

Distance vector: link cost changes

link cost changes:

- ❖ node detects local link cost change
- ❖ *bad news travels slow* - “count to infinity” problem!
- ❖ 44 iterations before algorithm stabilizes: see text



poisoned reverse:

- ❖ If Z routes through Y to get to X :
 - Z tells Y its (Z's) distance to X is infinite (so Y won't route to X via Z)
- ❖ will this completely solve count to infinity problem?

Comparison of LS and DV algorithms

message complexity

- ❖ **LS:** with n nodes, E links, $O(nE)$ msgs sent
- ❖ **DV:** exchange between neighbors only
 - convergence time varies

speed of convergence

- ❖ **LS:** $O(n^2)$ algorithm requires $O(nE)$ msgs
 - may have oscillations
- ❖ **DV:** convergence time varies
 - may be routing loops
 - count-to-infinity problem

robustness: what happens if router malfunctions?

LS:

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

DV:

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

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Hierarchical routing

our routing study thus far - idealization

- ❖ all routers identical
 - ❖ network “flat”
- ... *not* true in practice

scale: with 600
million
destinations:

- ❖ can't store all dest's
in routing tables!
- ❖ routing table exchange
would swamp links!

*administrative
autonomy*

- ❖ internet = network of
networks
- ❖ each network admin may
want to control routing
in its own network

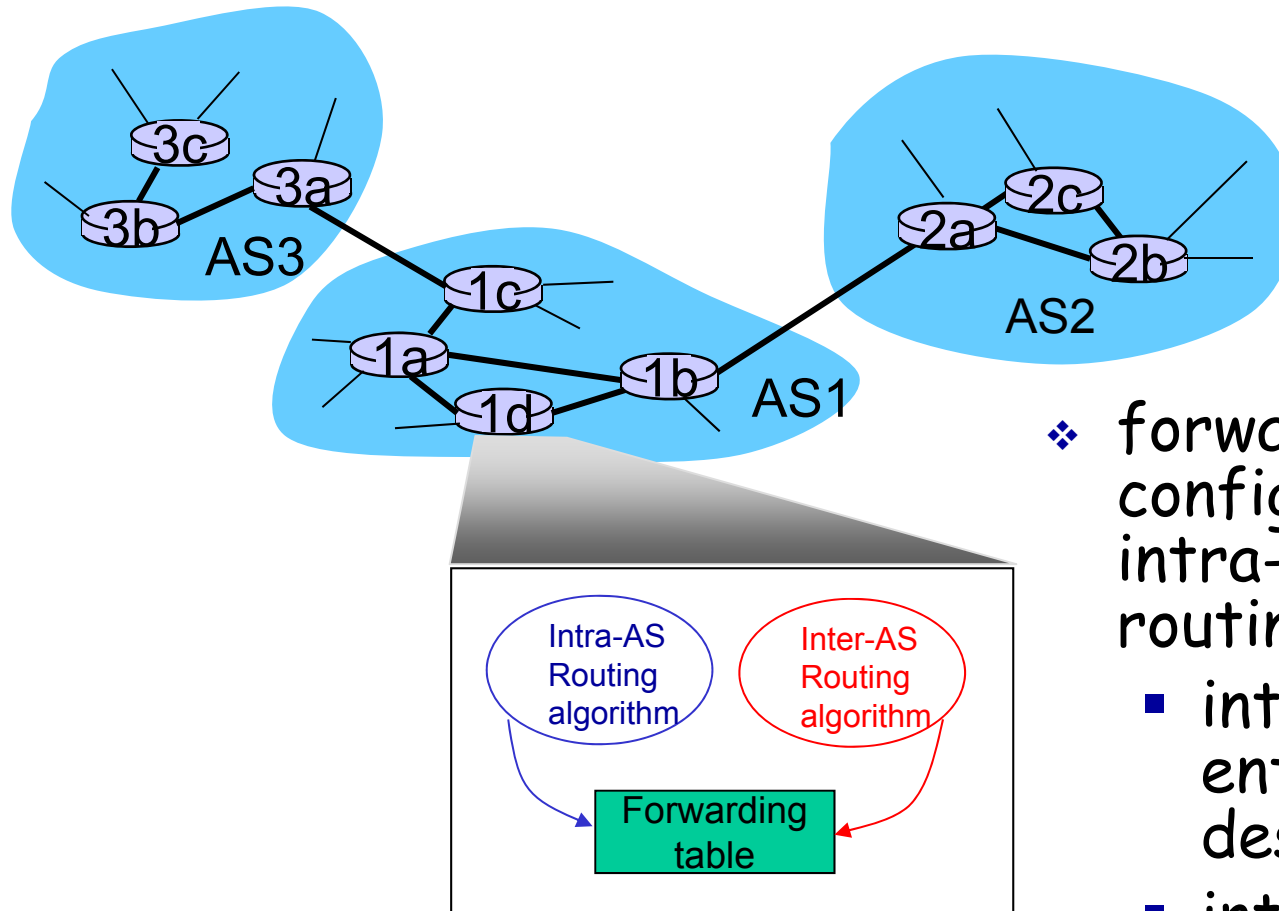
Hierarchical routing

- ❖ aggregate routers into regions, “autonomous systems” (AS)
- ❖ routers in same AS run same routing protocol
 - “intra-AS” routing protocol
 - routers in different AS can run different intra-AS routing protocol

gateway router:

- ❖ at “edge” of its own AS
- ❖ has link to router in another AS

Interconnected ASes



- ❖ forwarding table configured by both intra- and inter-AS routing algorithm
 - intra-AS sets entries for internal dests
 - inter-AS & intra-AS sets entries for external dests

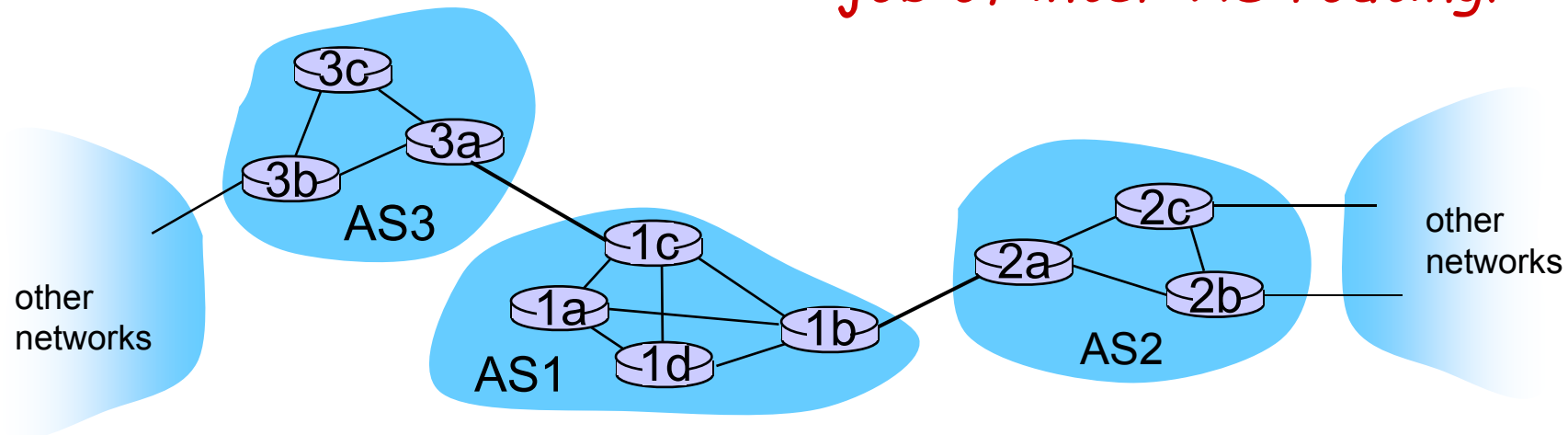
Inter-AS tasks

- ❖ suppose router in AS1 receives datagram destined outside of AS1:
 - router should forward packet to gateway router, but which one?

AS1 must:

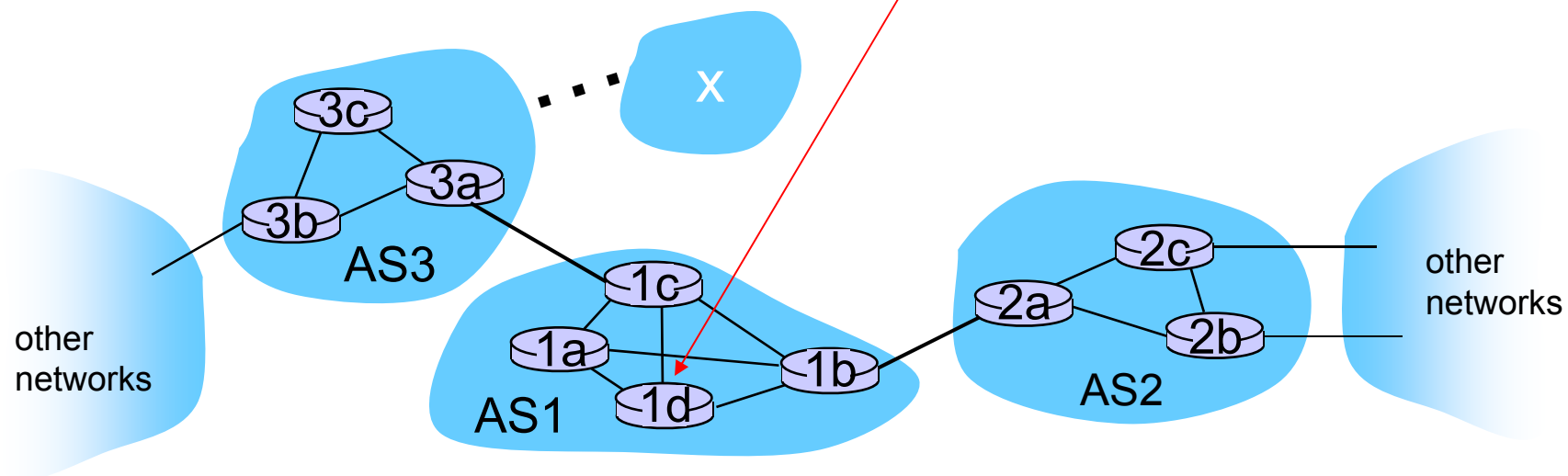
1. learn which dests are reachable through AS2, which through AS3
2. propagate this reachability info to all routers in AS1

job of inter-AS routing!



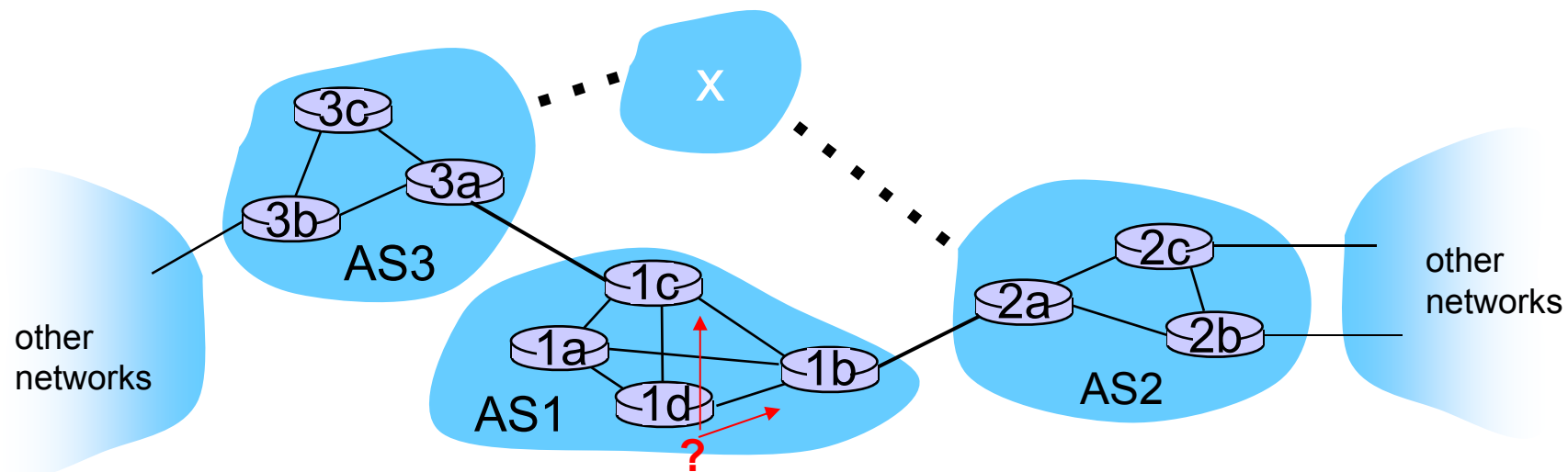
Example: setting forwarding table in router 1d

- ❖ suppose AS1 learns (via inter-AS protocol) that subnet **x** reachable via AS3 (gateway 1c), but not via AS2
 - inter-AS protocol propagates reachability info to all internal routers
- ❖ router 1d determines from intra-AS routing info that its interface **I** is on the least cost path to 1c
 - installs forwarding table entry **(x,I)**



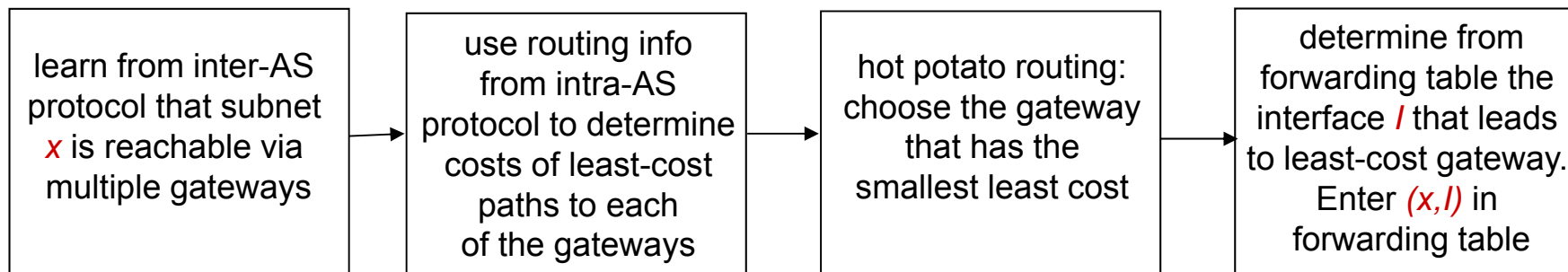
Example: choosing among multiple ASes

- ❖ now suppose AS1 learns from inter-AS protocol that subnet **x** is reachable from AS3 and from AS2.
- ❖ to configure forwarding table, router 1d must determine which gateway it should forward packets towards for dest **x**
 - this is also job of inter-AS routing protocol!



Example: choosing among multiple ASes

- ❖ now suppose AS1 learns from inter-AS protocol that subnet **x** is reachable from AS3 and from AS2.
- ❖ to configure forwarding table, router 1d must determine towards which gateway it should forward packets for dest **x**
 - this is also job of inter-AS routing protocol!
- ❖ **hot potato routing: send** packet towards closest of two routers.



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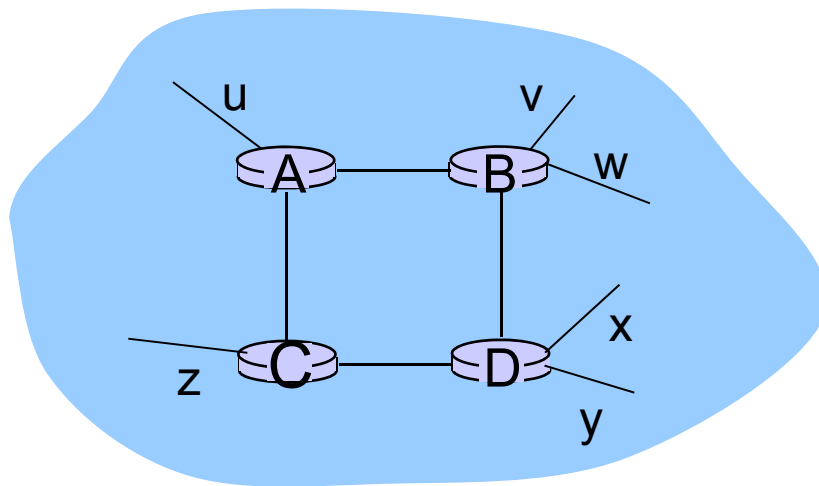
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Intra-AS Routing

- ❖ also known as *interior gateway protocols (IGP)*
- ❖ most common intra-AS routing protocols:
 - RIP: Routing Information Protocol
 - OSPF: Open Shortest Path First
 - IGRP: Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (Cisco proprietary)

RIP (Routing Information Protocol)

- ❖ included in BSD-UNIX distribution in 1982
- ❖ distance vector algorithm
 - distance metric: # hops (max = 15 hops), each link has cost 1
 - DVs exchanged with neighbors every 30 sec in response message (aka **advertisement**)
 - each advertisement: list of up to 25 destination **subnets** (in IP addressing sense)



from router A to destination **subnets**:

<u>subnet</u>	<u>hops</u>
u	1
v	2
w	2
x	3
y	3
z	2

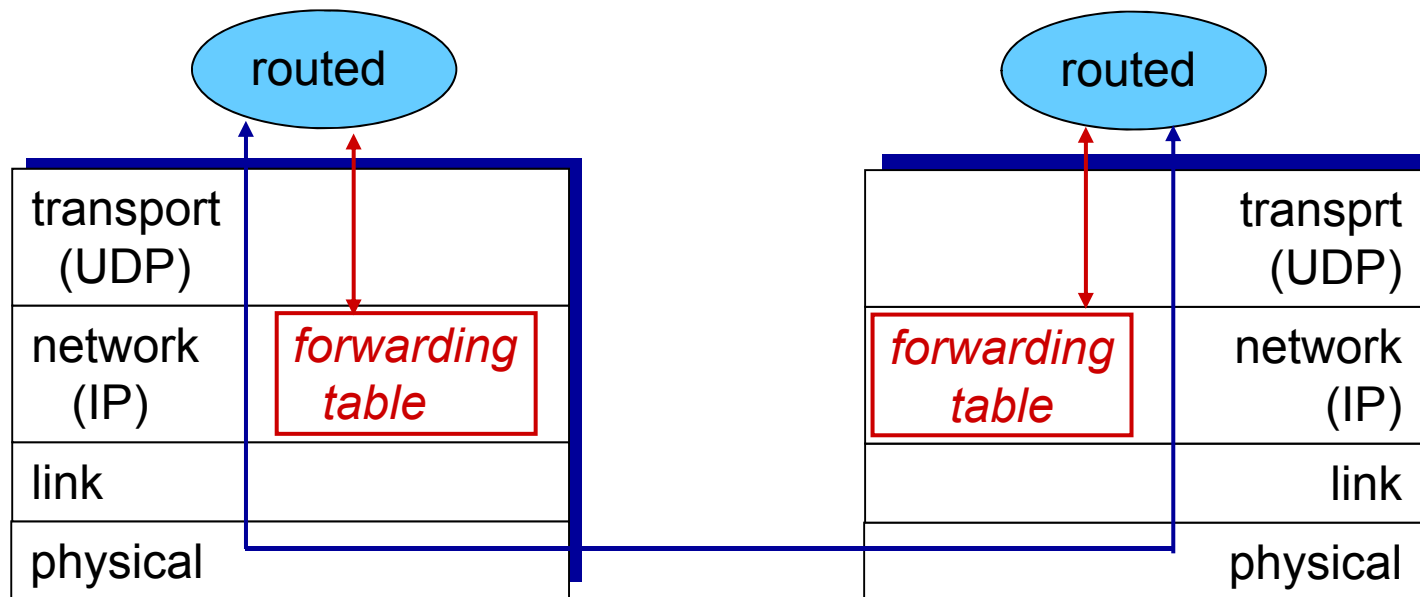
RIP: link failure, recovery

if no advertisement heard after 180 sec -->
neighbor/link declared dead

- routes via neighbor invalidated
- new advertisements sent to neighbors
- neighbors in turn send out new advertisements (if tables changed)
- link failure info quickly propagates to entire net
- *poison reverse* used to prevent ping-pong loops (infinite distance = 16 hops)

RIP table processing

- ❖ RIP routing tables managed by *application-level* process called route-d (daemon)
- ❖ advertisements sent in UDP packets, periodically repeated



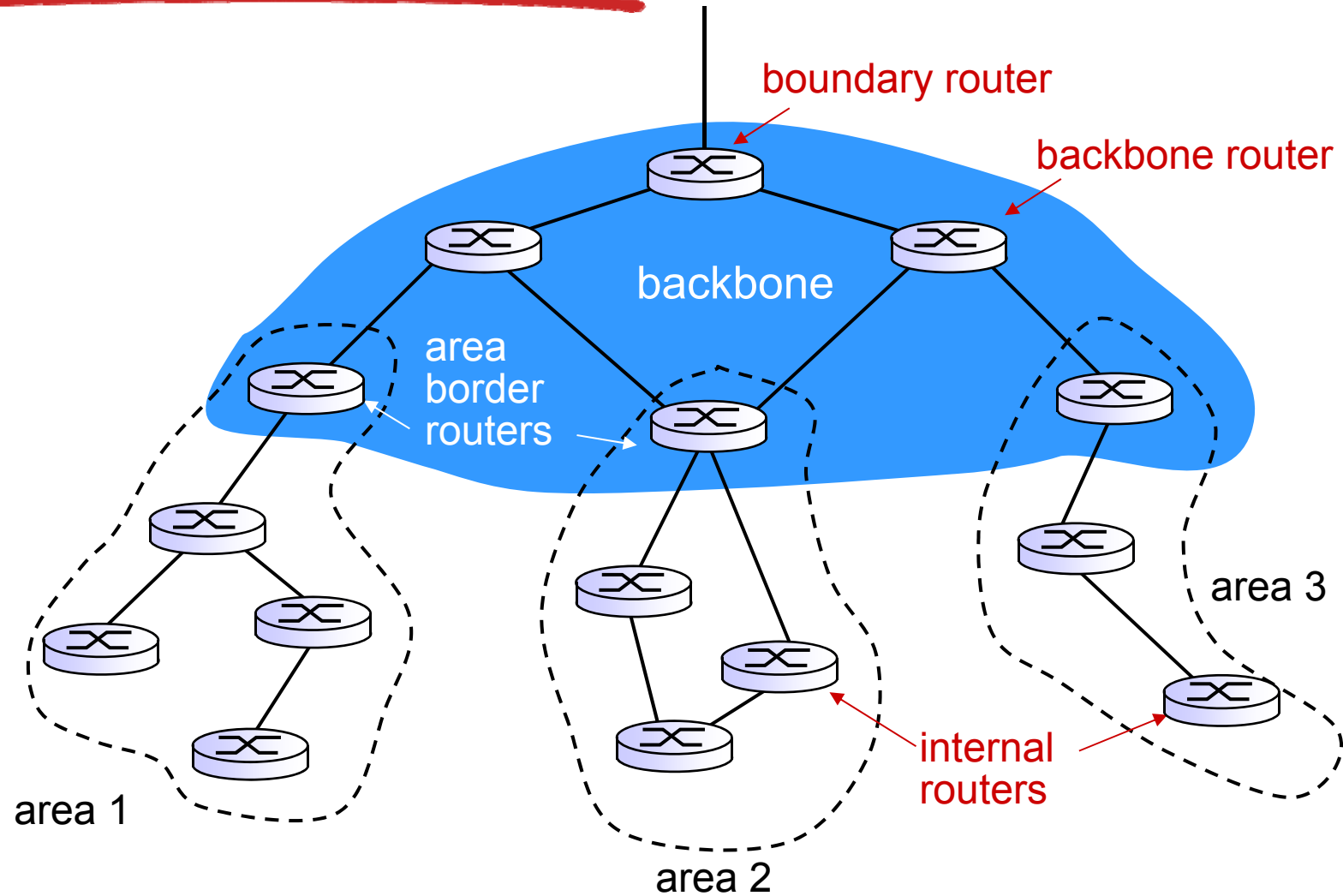
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)

- ❖ “open”: publicly available
- ❖ uses link state algorithm
 - LS packet dissemination
 - topology map at each node
 - route computation using Dijkstra's algorithm
- ❖ OSPF advertisement carries one entry per neighbor
- ❖ advertisements flooded to *entire* AS
 - carried in OSPF messages directly over IP (rather than TCP or UDP)

OSPF “advanced” features (not in RIP)

- ❖ **security**: all OSPF messages authenticated (to prevent malicious intrusion)
- ❖ **multiple** same-cost **paths** allowed (only one path in RIP)
- ❖ for each link, multiple cost metrics for different **TOS** (e.g., satellite link cost set “low” for best effort ToS; high for real time ToS)
- ❖ integrated uni- and **multicast** support:
 - Multicast OSPF (MOSPF) uses same topology data base as OSPF
- ❖ **hierarchical** OSPF in large domains.

Hierarchical OSPF



Hierarchical OSPF

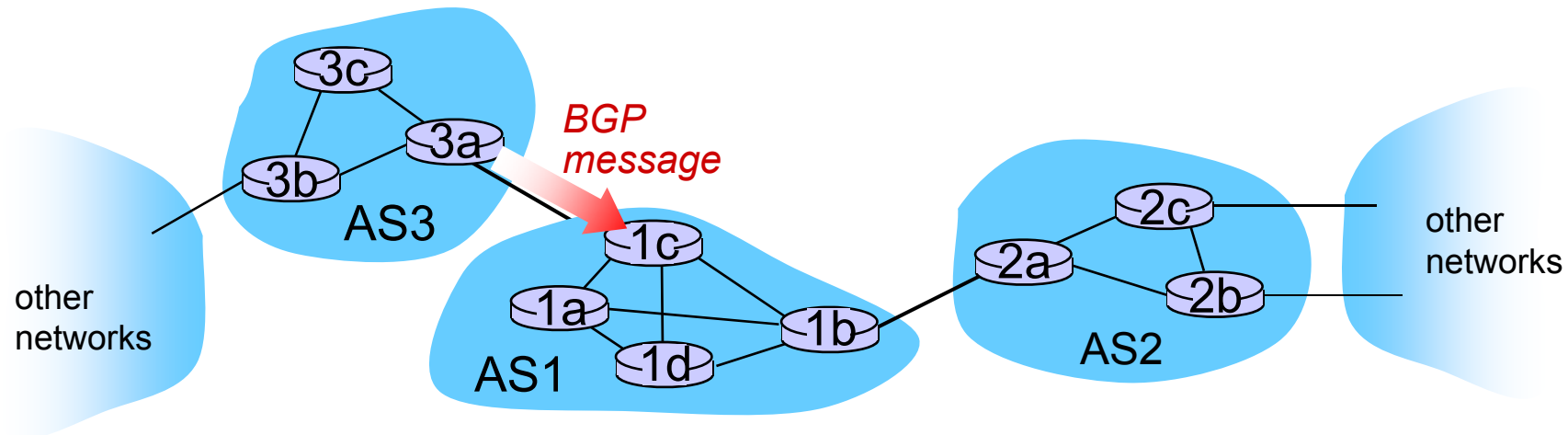
- ❖ *two-level hierarchy*: local area, backbone.
 - link-state advertisements only in area
 - each nodes has detailed area topology; only know direction (shortest path) to nets in other areas.
- ❖ *area border routers*: “summarize” distances to nets in own area, advertise to other Area Border routers.
- ❖ *backbone routers*: run OSPF routing limited to backbone.
- ❖ *boundary routers*: connect to other AS' s.

Internet inter-AS routing: BGP

- ❖ **BGP (Border Gateway Protocol):** the de facto inter-domain routing protocol
 - “glue that holds the Internet together”
- ❖ BGP provides each AS a means to:
 - **eBGP:** obtain subnet reachability information from neighboring ASs.
 - **iBGP:** propagate reachability information to all AS-internal routers.
 - determine “good” routes to other networks based on reachability information and policy.
- ❖ allows subnet to advertise its existence to rest of Internet: *“I am here”*

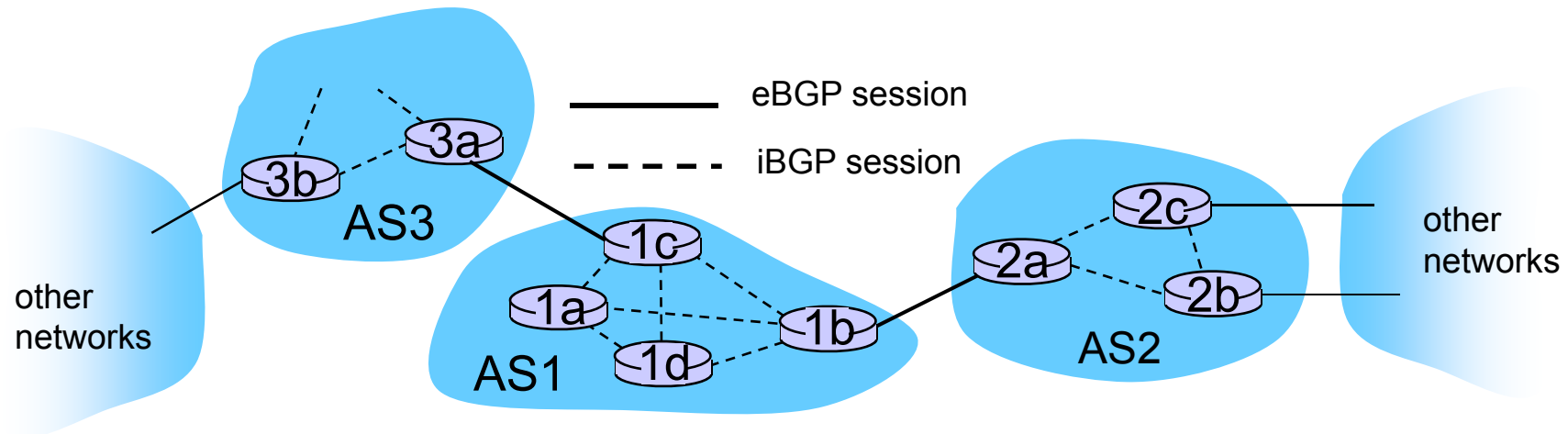
BGP basics

- ❖ **BGP session:** two BGP routers (“peers”) exchange BGP messages:
 - advertising *paths* to different destination network prefixes (“path vector” protocol)
 - exchanged over semi-permanent TCP connections
- ❖ when AS3 advertises a prefix to AS1:
 - AS3 *promises* it will forward datagrams towards that prefix
 - AS3 can aggregate prefixes in its advertisement



BGP basics: distributing path information

- ❖ using eBGP session between 3a and 1c, AS3 sends prefix reachability info to AS1.
 - 1c can then use iBGP to distribute new prefix info to all routers in AS1
 - 1b can then re-advertise new reachability info to AS2 over 1b-to-2a eBGP session
- ❖ when router learns of new prefix, it creates entry for prefix in its forwarding table.



Path attributes and BGP routes

- ❖ advertised prefix includes BGP attributes
 - prefix + attributes = “route”
- ❖ two important attributes:
 - **AS-PATH**: contains ASs through which prefix advertisement has passed: e.g., AS 67, AS 17
 - **NEXT-HOP**: indicates specific internal-AS router to next-hop AS. (may be multiple links from current AS to next-hop-AS)
- ❖ gateway router receiving route advertisement uses **import policy** to accept/decline
 - e.g., never route through AS x
 - **policy-based** routing

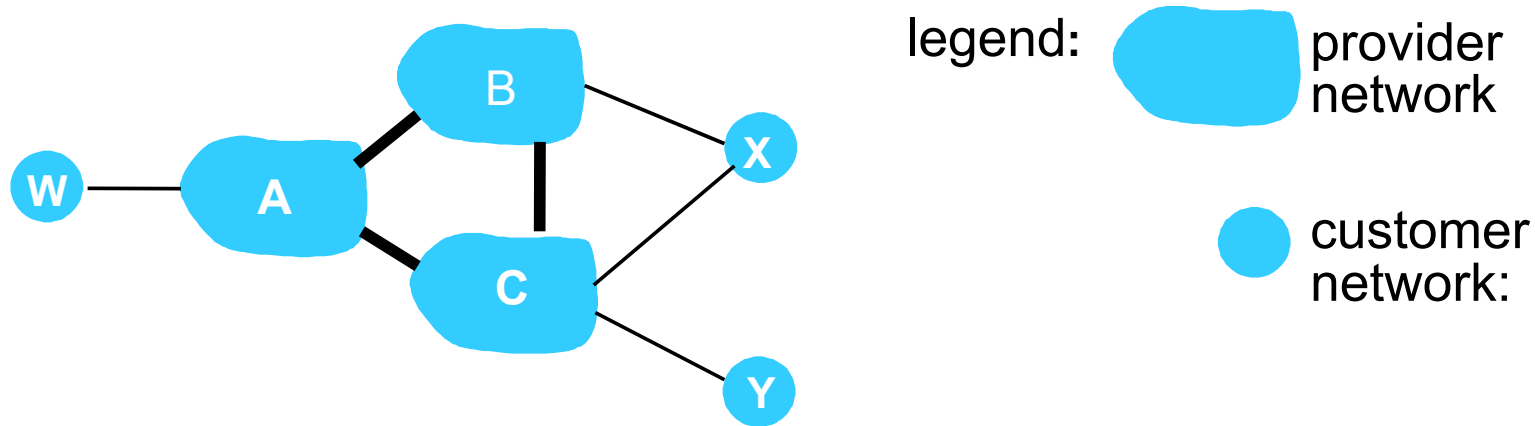
BGP route selection

- ❖ router may learn about more than 1 route to destination AS, selects route based on:
 1. local preference value attribute: policy decision
 2. shortest AS-PATH
 3. closest NEXT-HOP router: hot potato routing
 4. additional criteria

BGP messages

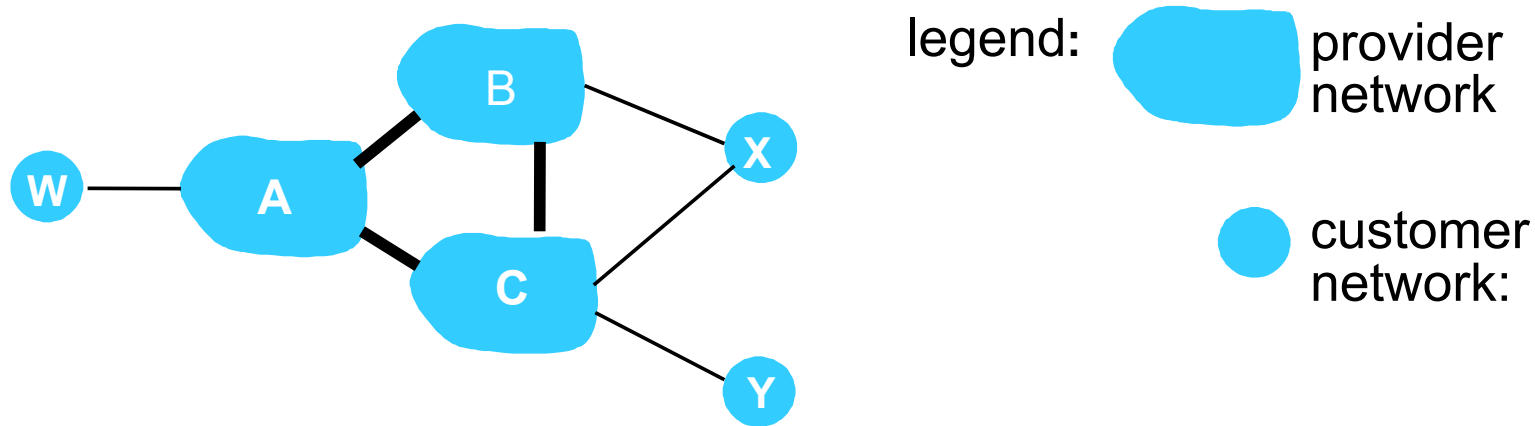
- ❖ BGP messages exchanged between peers over TCP connection
- ❖ BGP messages:
 - **OPEN**: opens TCP connection to peer and authenticates sender
 - **UPDATE**: advertises new path (or withdraws old)
 - **KEEPALIVE**: keeps connection alive in absence of UPDATES; also ACKs OPEN request
 - **NOTIFICATION**: reports errors in previous msg; also used to close connection

BGP routing policy



- ❖ A,B,C are *provider networks*
- ❖ X,W,Y are customer (of provider networks)
- ❖ X is *dual-homed*: attached to two networks
 - X does not want to route from B via X to C
 - .. so X will not advertise to B a route to C

BGP routing policy (2)



- ❖ A advertises path AW to B
- ❖ B advertises path BAW to X
- ❖ Should B advertise path BAW to C?
 - No way! B gets no “revenue” for routing CBAW since neither W nor C are B’s customers
 - B wants to force C to route to w via A
 - B wants to route *only* to/from its customers!

Why different Intra-, Inter-AS routing ?

policy:

- ❖ inter-AS: admin wants control over how its traffic routed, who routes through its net.
- ❖ intra-AS: single admin, so no policy decisions needed

scale:

- ❖ hierarchical routing saves table size, reduced update traffic

performance:

- ❖ intra-AS: can focus on performance
- ❖ inter-AS: policy may dominate over performance

done!

4.1 introduction

4.2 virtual circuit and datagram networks

4.3 what's inside a router

4.4 IP: Internet Protocol

- datagram format, IPv4 addressing, ICMP, IPv6

4.5 routing algorithms

- link state, distance vector, hierarchical routing

4.6 routing in the Internet

- RIP, OSPF, BGP

4.7 broadcast and multicast routing

- ❖ understand principles behind network layer services:
 - network layer service models, forwarding versus routing how a router works, routing (path selection), broadcast, multicast
- ❖ instantiation, implementation in the Internet