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  - Routing protocols
  - link-state routing algorithm: Dijkstra
  - Distance vector algorithm: Bellman-Ford
  - autonomous systems自治系统(AS)
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  - BGP path advertisement 🚀
  - BGP messages(多选, 填空)

# CH5 Network Layer: The Control Plane

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## Outline

- Routing protocols
- link-state: djiskra
- Distance vector: Bellman-Ford
- autonomous systems -> ASes
- Intra-AS Routing
- OSPF
- Hierarchical OSPF
- Internet inter-AS routing: BGP
- eBGP, iBGP connections
- BGP messages(多选, 填空)
- Hot Potato Routing

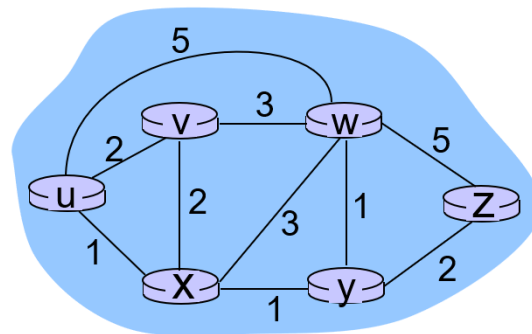
## Routing protocols

- **goal:** determine “good (只是**good**)” paths (equi valently, routes), from sending hosts to receiving host, through network of routers

# link-state routing algorithm: Dijkstra

- Centralized routing 中央化

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		3,y			4,y
4	uxyvw					4,y
5	uxyvwz					



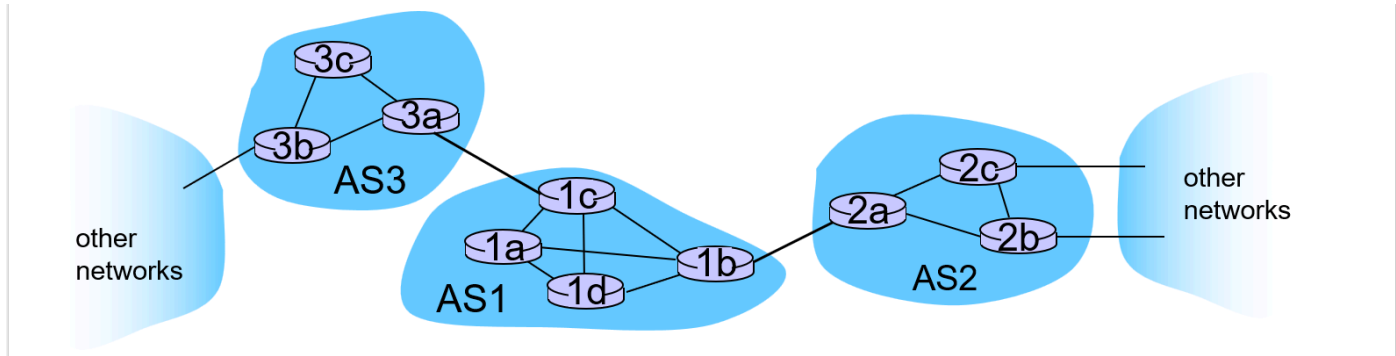
# Distance vector algorithm: Bellman-Ford

- Trust Neighbor
- good news travels fast, bad slow

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

$\min$  taken over all neighbors v of x  
 $c(x,v)$  cost to neighbor v  
 $d_v(y)$  cost from neighbor v to destination y

# autonomous systems 自治系统(AS)



- intra-AS routing 域内路由
- inter-AS routing 域间路由
- 域内自治
- 真实的Internet - ASes

## Intra-AS Routing 域内路由

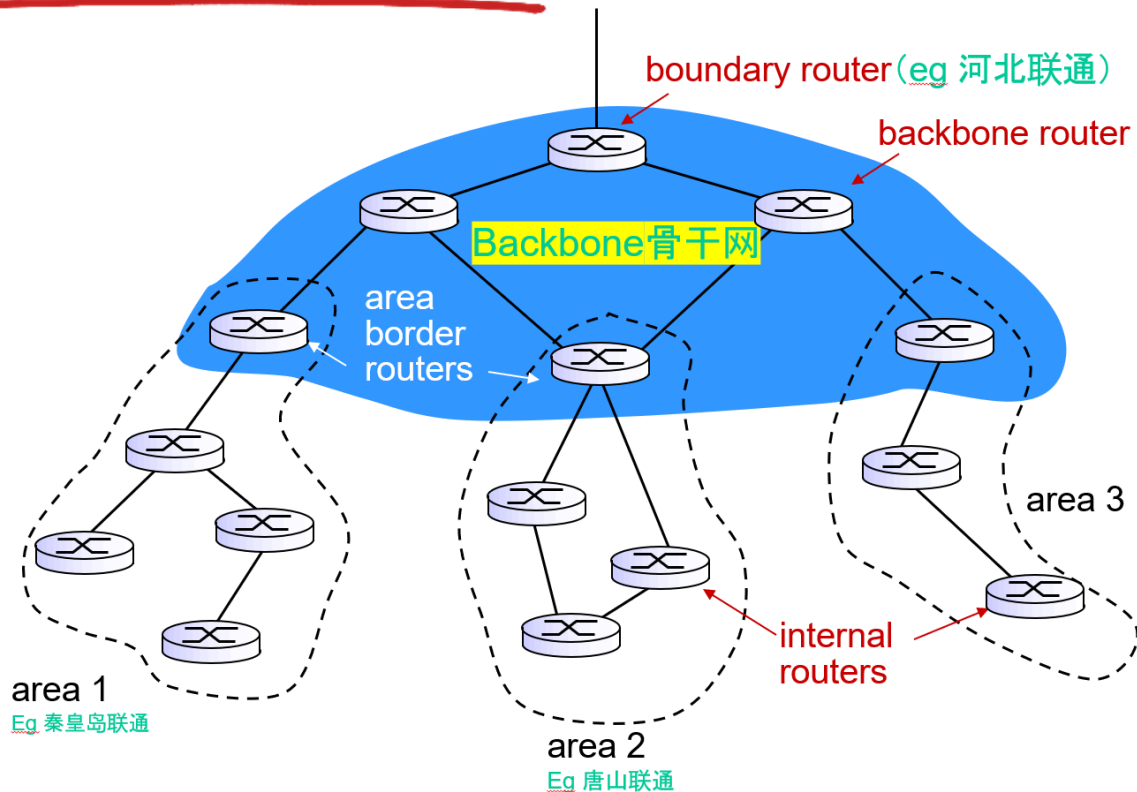
- also known as interior gateway protocols (IGP)
- most common intra-AS routing protocols:
  - RIP 简单
  - OSPF 主流
  - IGRP

## OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)

OSPF 是一种基于链路状态的内部网关协议（IGP），用于在单一自治系统（AS）内决策路由。OSPF 路由器通过交换链路状态信息来建立网络拓扑，然后使用 Dijkstra 算法计算到达所有目的地的最短路径。

- for each link, multiple cost metrics for different TOS
- “open”: publicly available
- uses link-state algorithm

# Hierarchical OSPF



三个主要类型（要能在图里填空出来）

- **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'es.

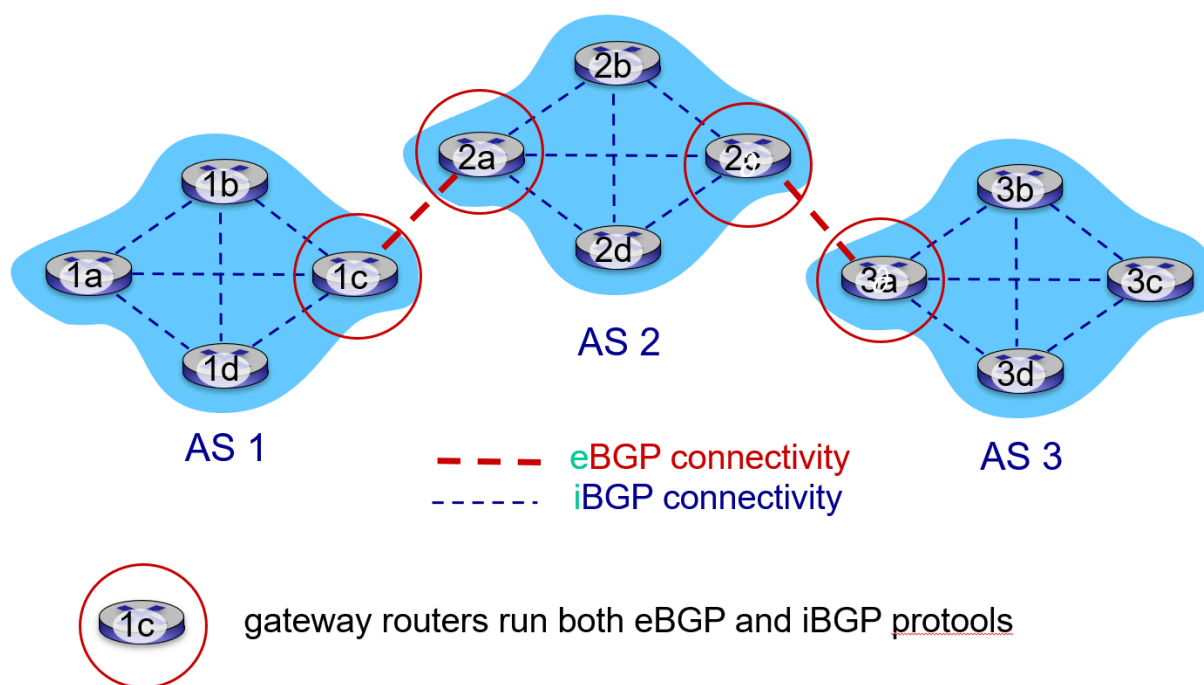
## Internet inter-AS routing: BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)

考判断题

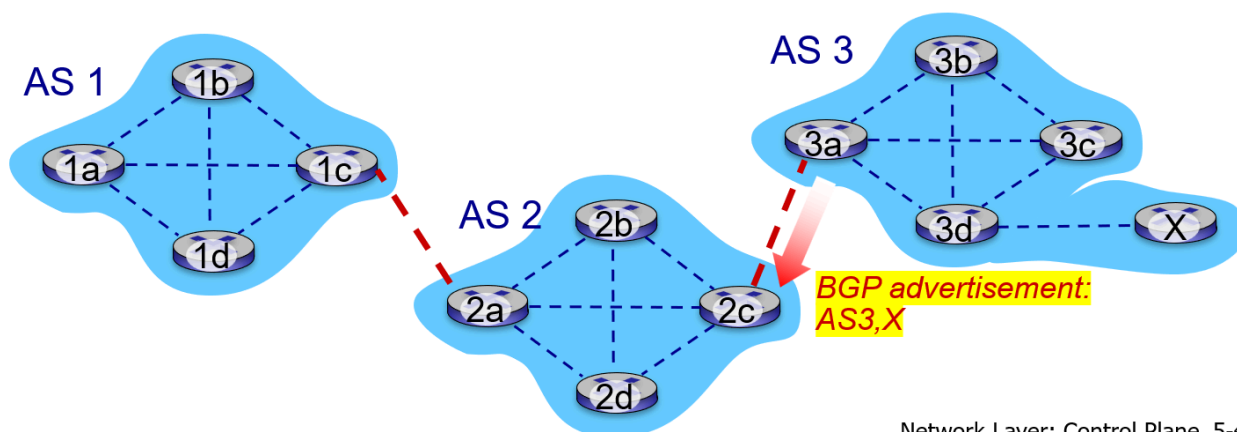
BGP是一种用于互联网自治系统（AS）之间进行路由选择和交换路由信息的协议。BGP是互联网中最常用的外部网关协议，被用于在不同自治系统之间交换路由信息，以确定最佳的路径来转发数据包。

- “glue that holds the Internet together”
- eBGP: obtain subnet reachability information from neighboring ASes
- iBGP: propagate reachability information to all AS-internal routers.

# eBGP, iBGP connections 🚀



## BGP basics

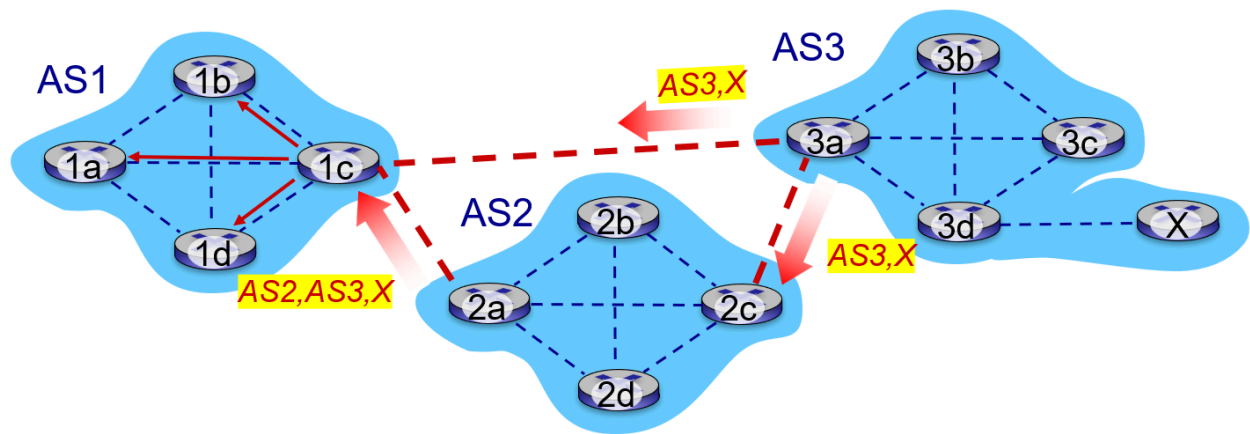


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- prefix + attributes = "route"

在BGP中, "advertised prefix"是指通过BGP协议向其他自治系统宣告的IP地址前缀, 而"BGP attributes"则是与该前缀相关联的属性信息。当这两者结合在一起时, 形成了一个完整的路由, 通常被称为"route"。

## BGP path advertisement 🚀



gateway router may learn about **multiple paths** to destination:

- AS1 gateway router 1c learns path AS2,AS3,X from 2a
- AS1 gateway router 1c learns path AS3,X from 3a
- **Based on policy**, AS1 gateway router 1c chooses path AS3,X, and advertises path within AS1 via iBGP

## BGP messages(多选， 填空)

- BGP messages : **NO UK**
  - OPEN
  - UPDATE
  - KEEPALIVE
  - NOTIFICATION
- Hot Potato Routing
  - choose local gateway that has least intra-domain cost
- 为了节省自己的资源，各个运营商可能会留个心眼，不让别的运营商的数据包via自己