

More on Network Routing and Internet Protocol

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2/11/2013 CSC 257/457 - Spring 2013 1

Network Routing

“Link state” routing:

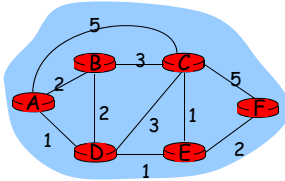
- Dijkstra’s algorithm – efficient approach to calculate least cost routes
- all routers need complete topology, link cost info
 - ⇒ costly (or impossible) to acquire such information in large networks

Decentralized routing:

- router need to knows physically-connected neighbors, link costs to neighbors
 - ⇒ doable by info exchanges between neighbor routers

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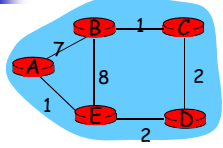
Distance Vector Routing



- routing table** (at each host): the next hop for each destination in the network
- distance vector routing:**
 - routing table can be derived from the distance vector at each node
 - distance vectors can be maintained in a decentralized fashion

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Distance Vector: An Example



Distance vector at node E

D (E,x,y)	via first hop x		
	A	B	D
A	1	14	5
B	7	8	5
C	6	9	4
D	4	11	2

$D(E,D,C) = c(E,D) + \text{shortest}(D,C) = 2+2 = 4$
 $D(E,D,A) = c(E,D) + \text{shortest}(D,A) = 2+3 = 5$
 $D(E,B,A) = c(E,B) + \text{shortest}(B,A) = 8+6 = 14$

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Distance Vector to Routing Table

$D^E()$	cost to destination via			Outgoing link to use, cost
	A	B	D	
A	1	14	5	A, 1
B	7	8	5	B, 5
C	6	9	4	C, 4
D	4	11	2	D, 4

Distance vector → Routing table

2/11/2013 CSC 257/457 - Spring 2013 5

Distance Vector Routing: Constructing Distance Vector

Distance vector can be built on information about local links and neighbors' routing tables!

At node X, each entry $D(X,Y,Z)$ includes:

- the distance from X to neighbor Y
- the shortest distance from Y to Z

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Distance Vector Algorithm: An Example

D^X	cost via	
	Y	Z
dest Y	2	∞
dest Z	∞	7

D^Y	cost via	
	X	Z
dest X	2	∞
dest Z	∞	1

D^Z	cost via	
	X	Y
dest X	7	∞
dest Y	∞	1

$D(X,Z,Y) = c(X,Z) + \text{shortest}(Z,Y) = 7+1 = 8$
 $D(X,Y,Z) = c(X,Y) + \text{shortest}(Y,Z) = 2+1 = 3$

2/11/2013 CSC 257/457 - Spring 2013 7

Distance Vector Algorithm: An Example

D^X	cost via	
	Y	Z
dest Y	2	∞
dest Z	∞	7

D^Y	cost via	
	X	Z
dest X	2	∞
dest Z	∞	1

D^Z	cost via	
	X	Y
dest X	7	∞
dest Y	∞	1

D^X	cost via	
	Y	Z
dest Y	2	8
dest Z	3	7

D^Y	cost via	
	X	Z
dest X	2	8
dest Z	9	1

D^Z	cost via	
	X	Y
dest X	7	3
dest Y	9	1

Are we done?

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Distance Vector Routing: Maintaining Distance Vector

Information:

- local link cost
- distance vector → routing table

Recompute caused by:

- local link cost change
- message from neighbor: its routing table has changed

Notify neighbor:

- if my own routing table has changed, notify my neighbors

Each node:

wait for (change in local link cost or msg from neighbor)

recompute distance vector

if the local routing table has changed, notify neighbors

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9

Distance Vector: Link Cost Changes

Link cost changes:

- node detects local link cost change
- recompute – updates local distance vector
- if cost change in least cost path, notify neighbors

D^Y	via	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y
X	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z
(4)	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)

D^Z	via	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z
X	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
(5)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(2)

time t_0 t_1 t_2

$c(X,Y)$ change

algorithm terminates

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10

Distance Vector: Link Cost Changes

A pathological case:

- recursive distance vector updates
- applies only to link cost increase ⇒ bad news settles slowly

D^Y	via	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y
X	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z
(4)	6	(6)	(6)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

D^Z	via	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z
X	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
(5)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(9)	(9)

time t_0 t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4

$c(X,Y)$ change

algorithm continues on!

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11

Distance Vector: Link Cost Changes

If Z routes through Y to get to X :

- Z tells Y its (Z's) distance to X is infinity (so Y won't route to X via Z)
- Will this completely solve the problem of recursive distance vector updates?

D^Y	via	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y	D^Y
X	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z	X Z
(4)	∞	(60)	(60)	(60)	(51)

D^Z	via	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z	D^Z
X	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
(5)	(5)	(50)	(61)	(61)	(∞)

time t_0 t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4

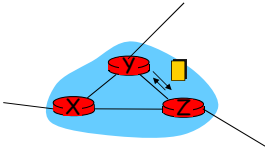
$c(X,Y)$ change

algorithm terminates

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12

Routing Loops

- In packet switching networks, each node computes its own routing table independently
- What if?
 - Y's next hop to X is Z;
 - and Z's next hop to X is Y.



- Routing loops
 - during recursive distance vector updates
 - unsynchronized information updates in dynamic networks

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13

Comparison of LS and DV Algorithms

Speed of convergence

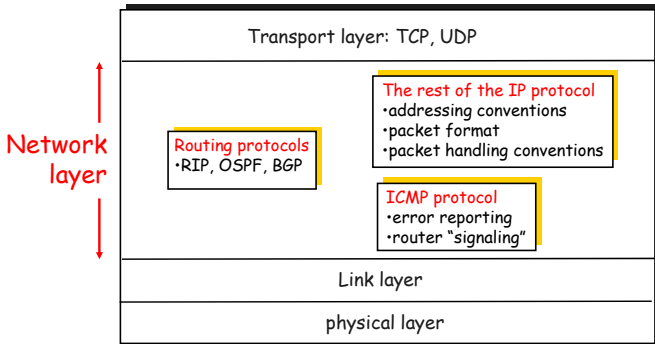
- Link state routing: $O(n \log n)$ algorithm in local computation
- Distance vector routing:
 - convergence time?
 - recursive distance vector updates in a pathological case

Robustness: what happens if router malfunctions?

- Link state routing: node can advertise incorrect link cost
- Distance vector routing: node can advertise incorrect routing table

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14

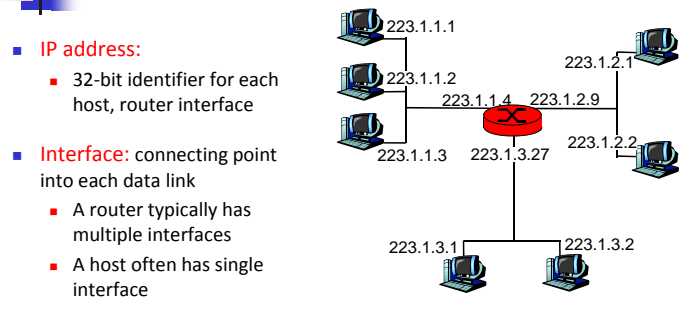
The Internet Network Layer



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15

IP Addressing: Introduction

- **IP address:**
 - 32-bit identifier for each host, router interface
- **Interface:** connecting point into each data link
 - A router typically has multiple interfaces
 - A host often has single interface



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16

IP Network and Hierarchical Addressing

- What's an IP network?
 - can physically reach each other without intervening router (intervening switches?)
- IP address:
 - network part (high order bits); host part (low order bits)
 - devices with same network part of IP address are in the same IP network

network consisting of 3 IP networks

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IP Addresses: Original Standard

Given notion of "network", let's re-examine IP addresses:

"class"-based addressing:

class

A	0network		host	1.0.0.0 to 127.255.255.255
B	10	network	host	128.0.0.0 to 191.255.255.255
C	110	network	host	192.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255
D	1110	multicast address		224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255

← 32 bits →

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IP Addressing: CIDR

- "Class"-based addressing:
 - inefficient use of address space, address space exhaustion
 - e.g., class B network allocated enough addresses for 65K hosts, even if only 2K hosts in that network
- CIDR: classless addressing
 - network portion of address of arbitrary length
 - address format: a.b.c.d/x, where x is # bits in network portion of address

11001000 00010111 00010000 00000000

200.23.16.0/23

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IP Address Depletion (DHCP)

Address depletion ⇒ 32-bit address space soon to be used up.

Observation: not every host is online at a given time.

DHCP: allow host to *dynamically* obtain its IP address from network server when it joins network

- can renew its lease on address in use
- allows reuse of addresses (only hold address while connected)

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IP Address Depletion (NAT)

Observations:

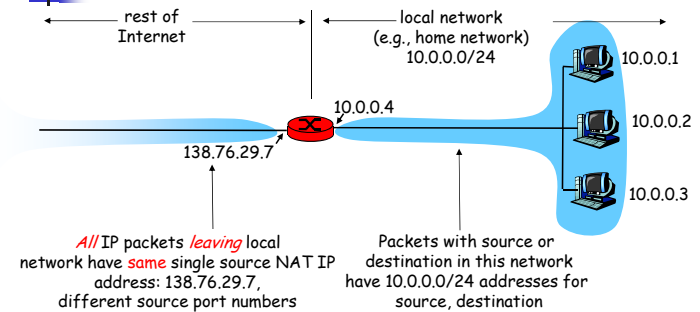
- A lot of traffic is local
- Although IP addresses are few, possible (IPaddr, port) tuples are more abundant and they can identify communication end point

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21

IP Address Depletion (NAT)



Problem: inbound connection not allowed!

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22

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23