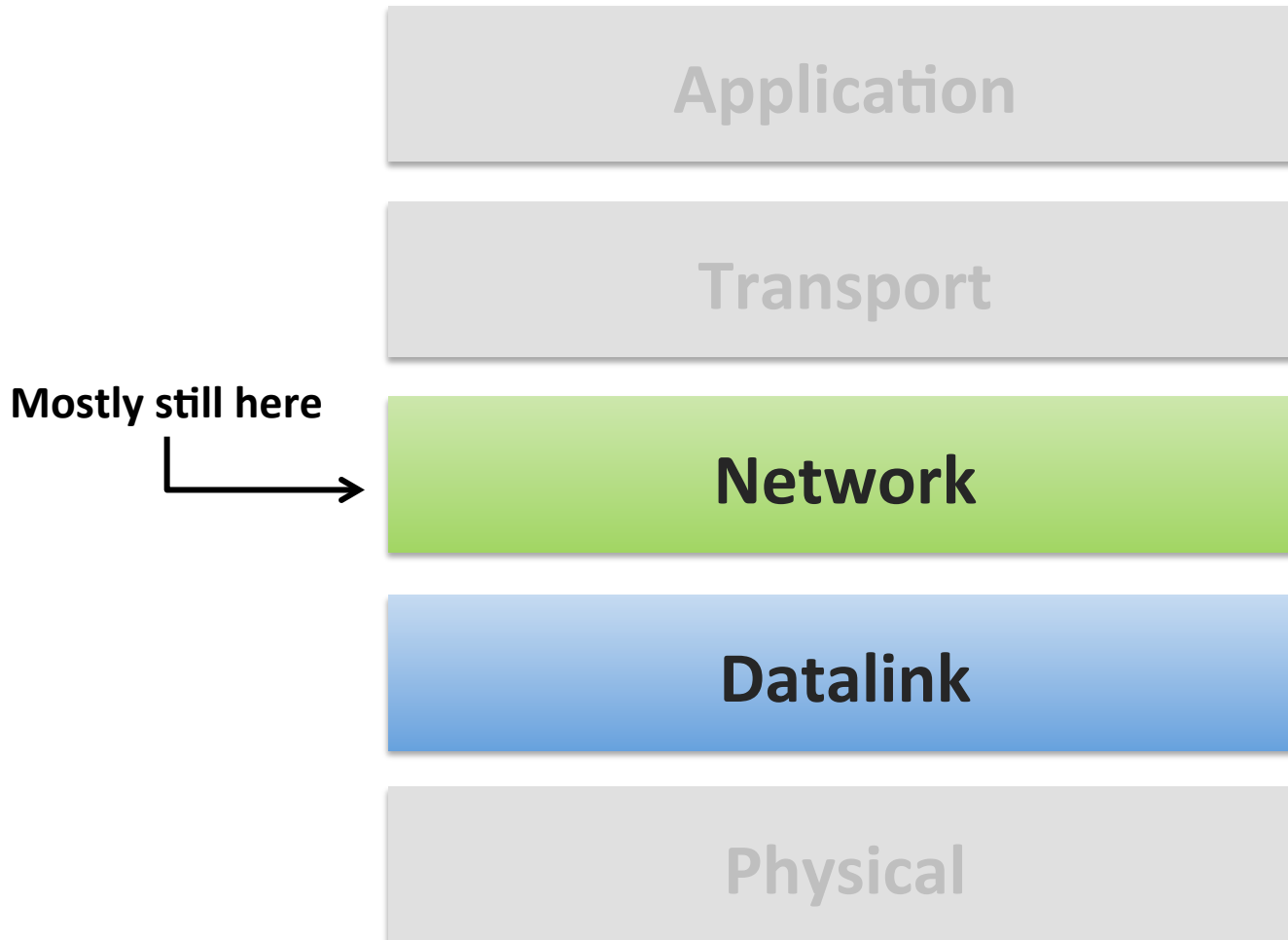


# Routing

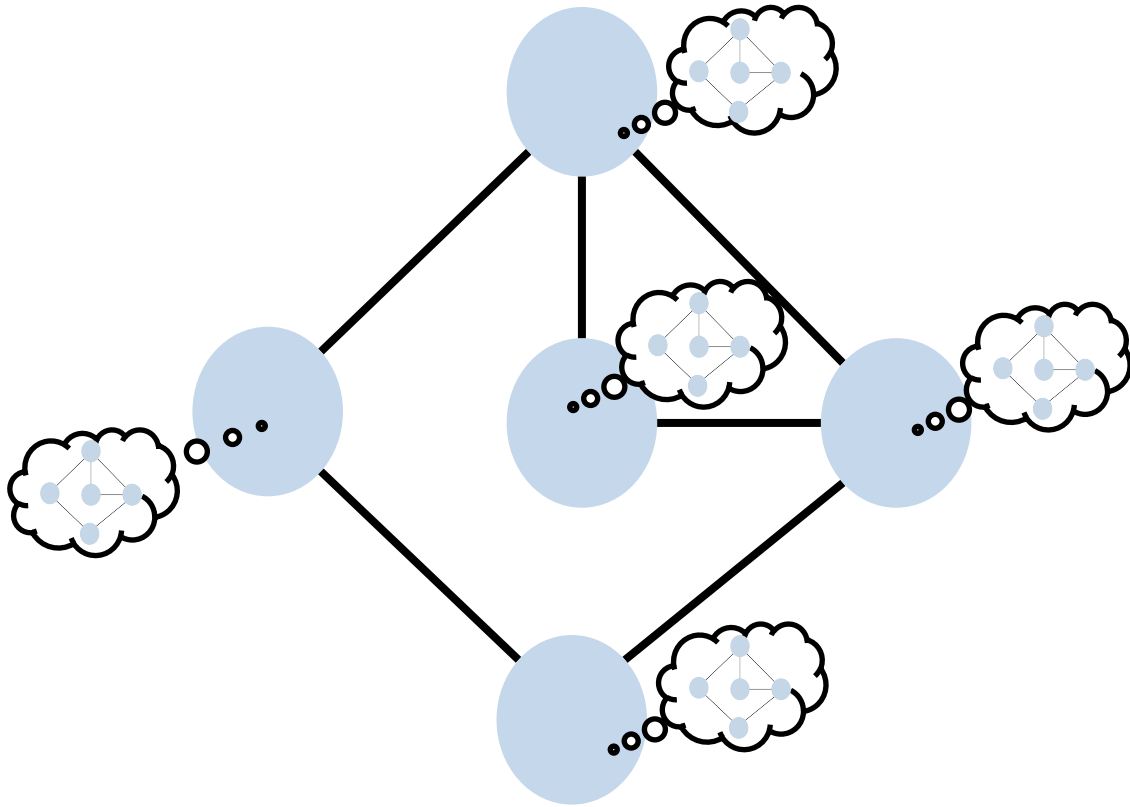
Link-State, Distance-Vector

CS168 Section 2

# First off, where are we?



# Link-State Routing



Every node has **global knowledge** of the entire topology and does **local route computation** using **Dijkstra's Algorithm**.

# Link-State Routing

## Dijkstra's Algorithm

1 **Initialization:**

2 **S** = {**A**};

3 for all nodes **v**

4 if **v** adjacent to **A**

5 then  $D(v) = c(A,v)$ ;

6 else  $D(v) = \infty$ ;

7

8 **Loop**

9 find **w** not in **S** such that  $D(w)$  is a minimum;

10 add **w** to **S**;

11 update  $D(v)$  for all **v** adjacent to **w** and not in **S**:

12 if  $D(w) + c(w,v) < D(v)$  then

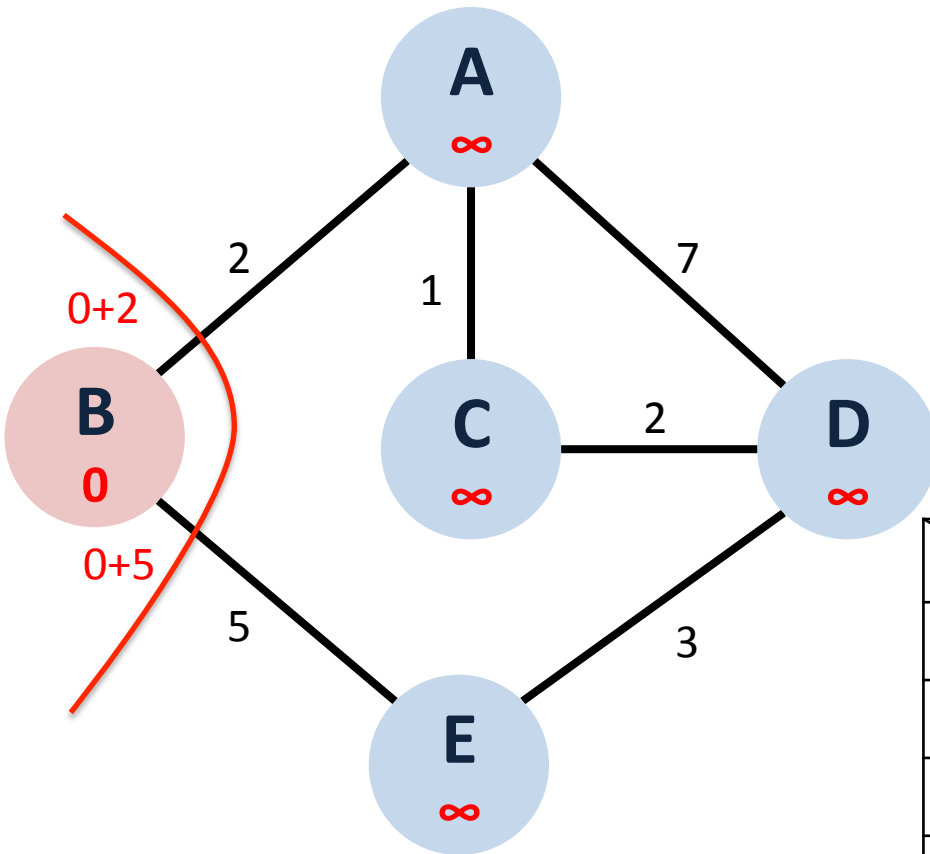
*// w gives us a shorter path to v than we've found so far*

13  $D(v) = D(w) + c(w,v)$ ;  $p(v) = w$ ;

14 **until all nodes in S;**

- $c(i,j)$ : link cost from node  $i$  to  $j$
- $D(v)$ : current cost source  $\rightarrow v$
- $p(v)$ :  $v$ 's predecessor along path from source to  $v$
- **S**: set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

# Link-State Routing

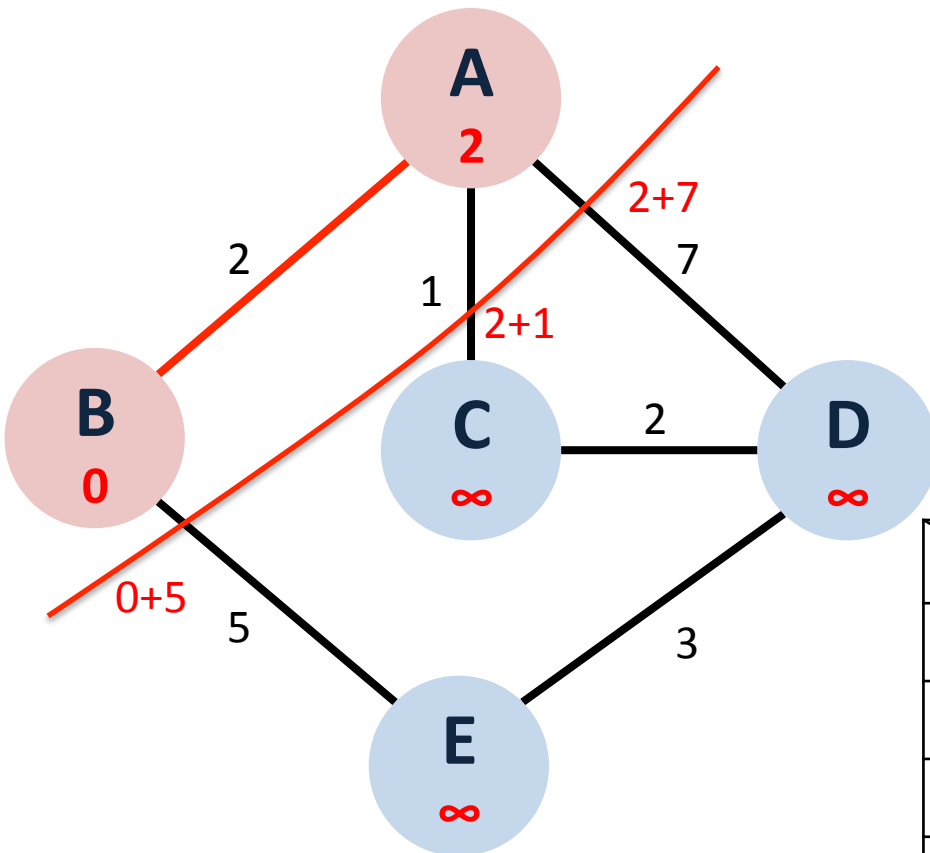


S: set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

Node B

<i>i</i> \ <i>Dest</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>1</i>					
<i>2</i>					
<i>3</i>					
<i>4</i>					

# Link-State Routing

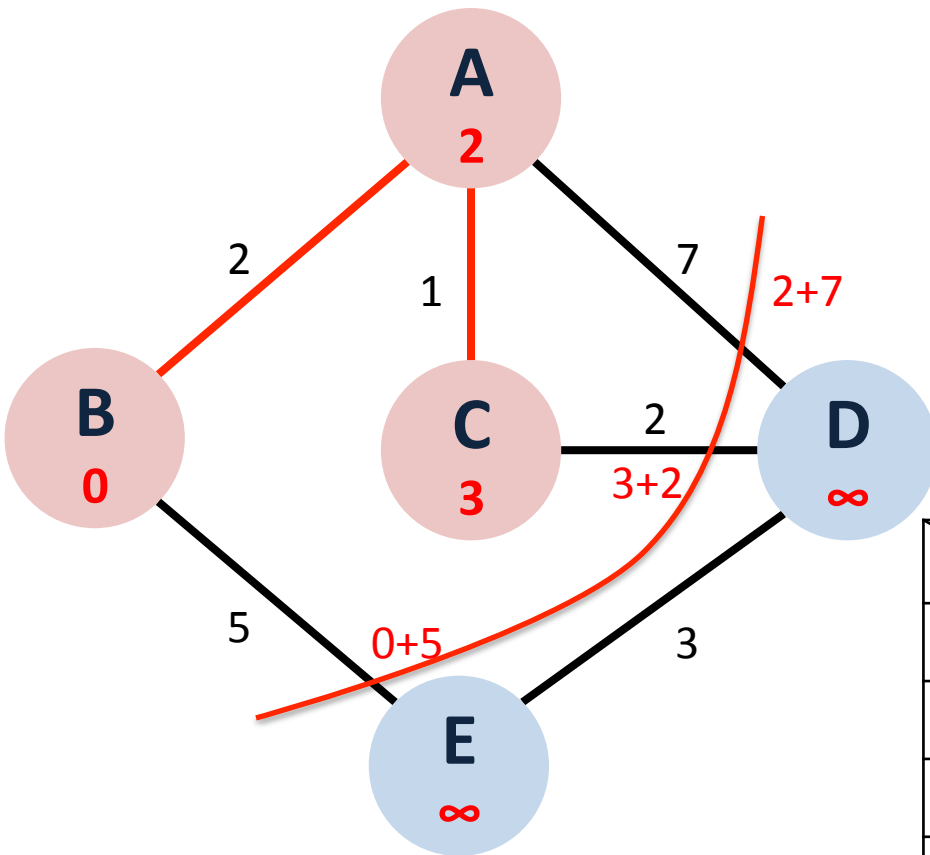


S: set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

Node B

$i \backslash Dest$	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>1</i>	(2, B)	$\infty$	$\infty$	(5, B)	BA
<i>2</i>					
<i>3</i>					
<i>4</i>					

# Link-State Routing

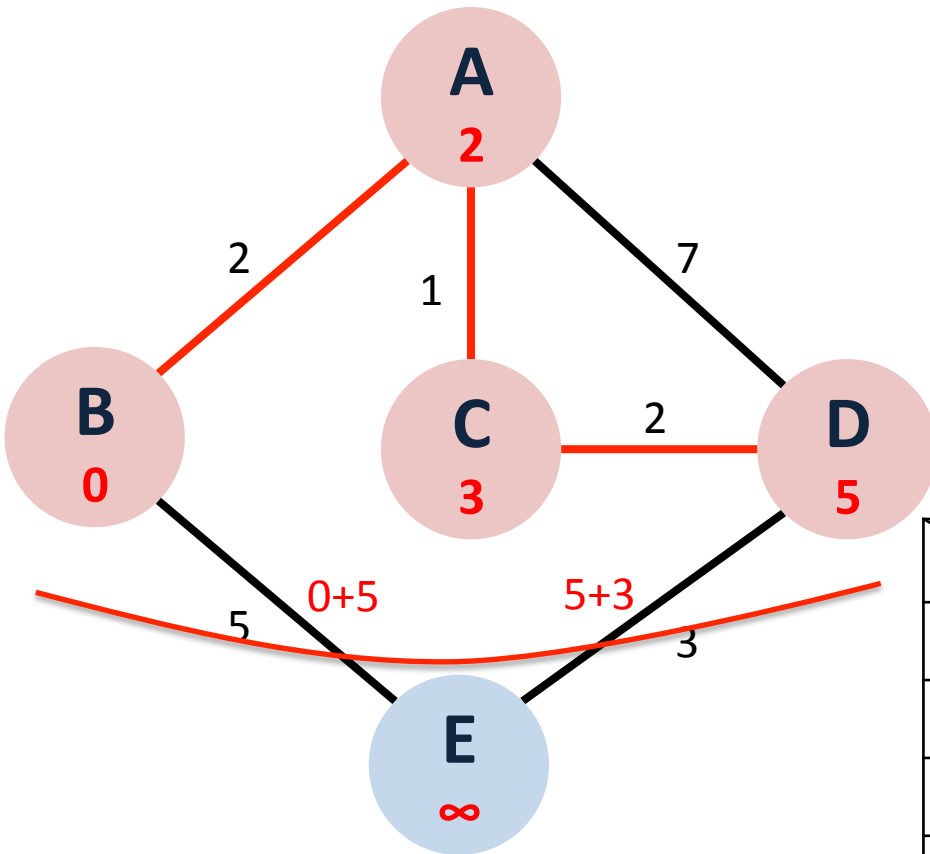


$S$ : set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

Node B

$i \backslash Dest$	$A$	$C$	$D$	$E$	$S$
1	(2, B)	$\infty$	$\infty$	(5, B)	BA
2	(2, B)	(3, A)	(9, A)	(5, B)	BAC
3					
4					

# Link-State Routing



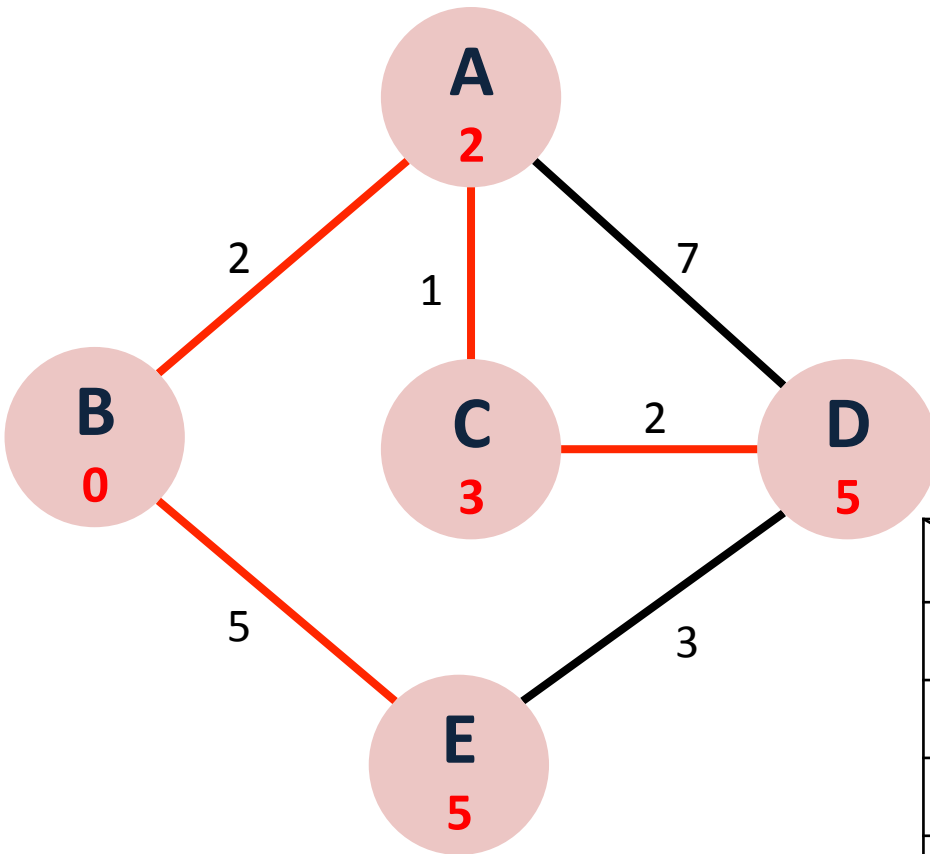
S: set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

Node B

<i>i</i> \ <i>Dest</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>1</i>	(2, B)	$\infty$	$\infty$	(5, B)	BA
<i>2</i>	(2, B)	(3, A)	(9, A)	(5, B)	BAC
<i>3</i>	(2, B)	(3, A)	(5, C)	(5, B)	BACD
<i>4</i>					



# Link-State Routing

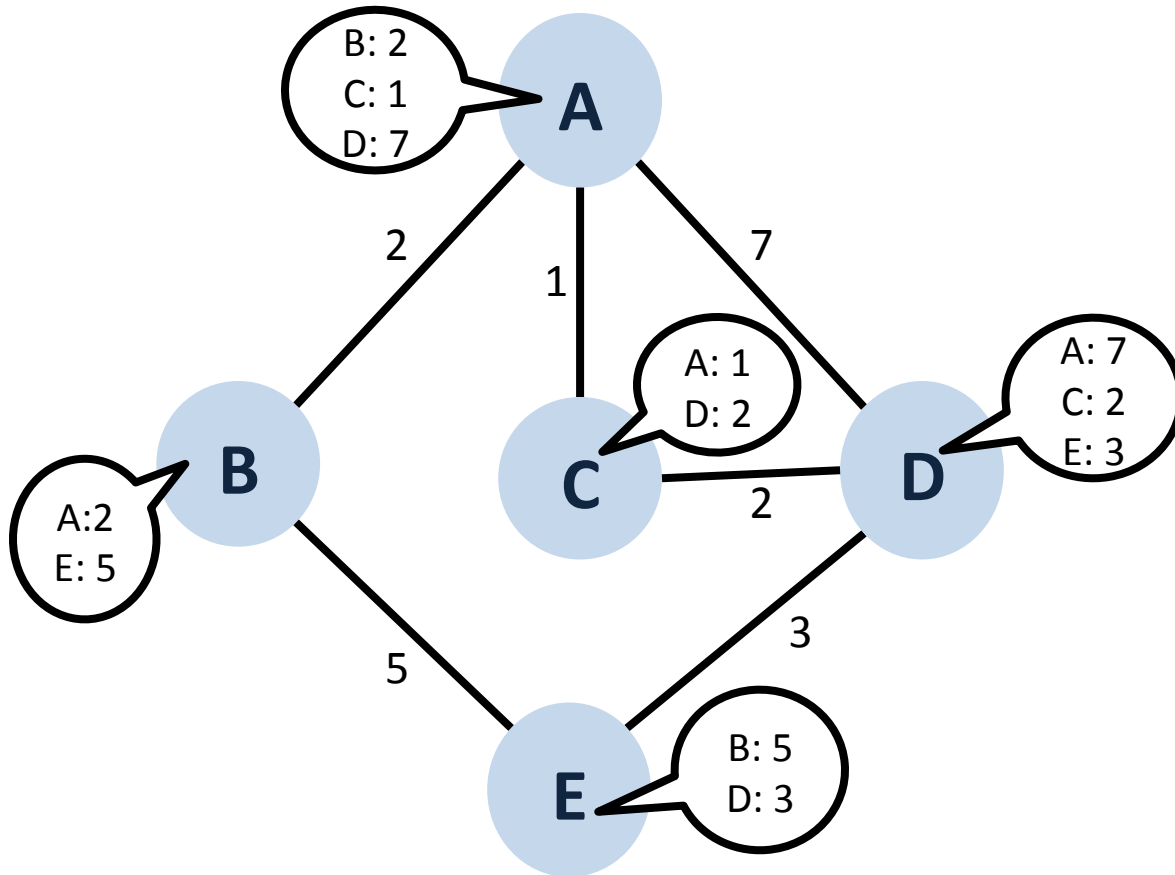


$S$ : set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

Node B

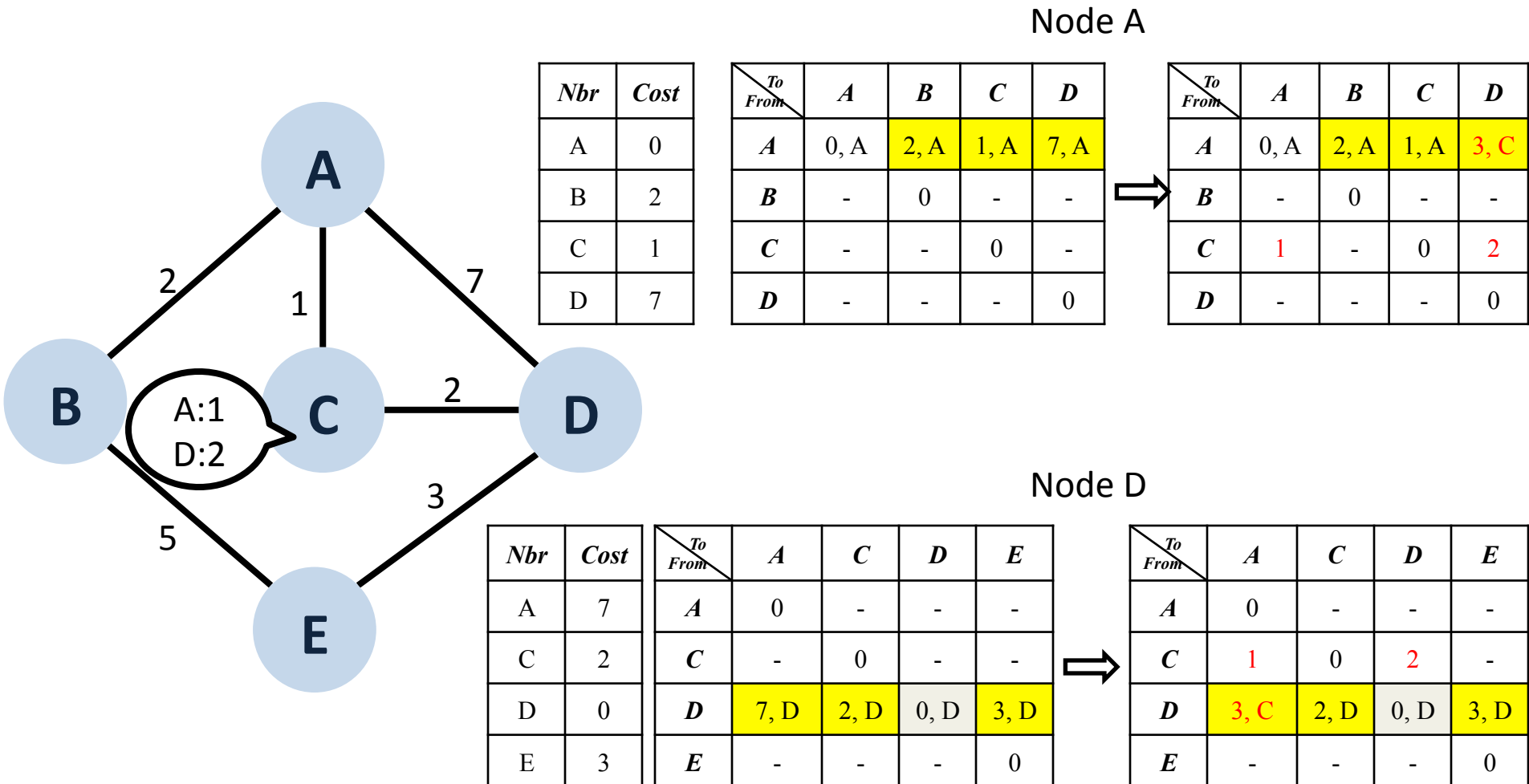
$i \backslash Dest$	$A$	$C$	$D$	$E$	$S$
$1$	(2, B)	$\infty$	$\infty$	(5, B)	BA
$2$	(2, B)	(3, A)	(9, A)	(5, B)	BAC
$3$	(2, B)	(3, A)	(5, C)	(5, B)	BACD
$4$	(2, B)	(3, A)	(5, C)	(5, B)	BACDE

# Distance-Vector Routing

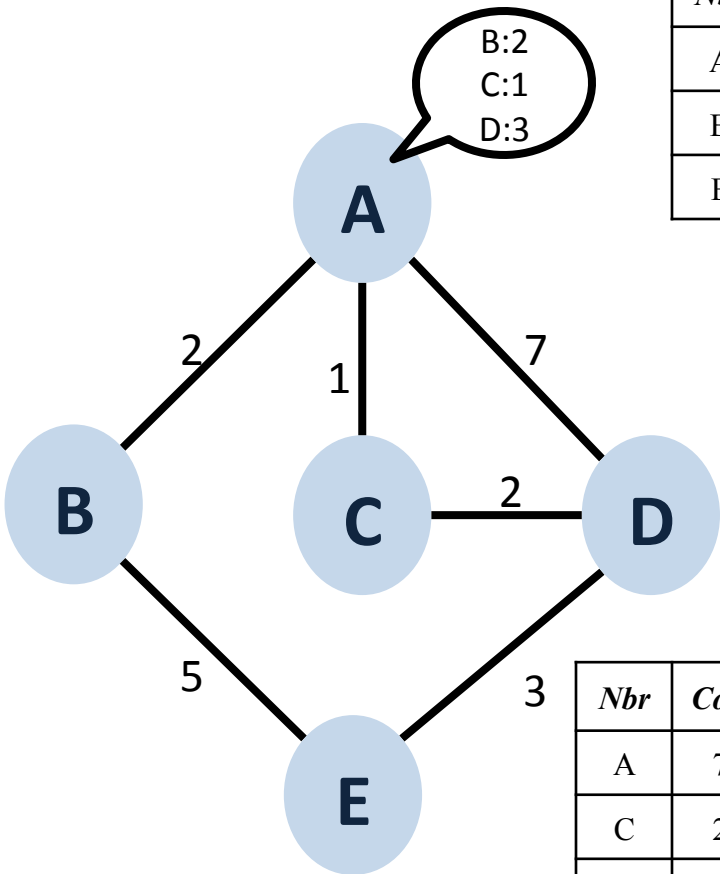


Every node has **local knowledge** about its neighbors and does **global route computation** using **Bellman-Ford's Algorithm**.

# Distance-Vector Routing



# Distance-Vector Routing



Node B

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To</i> <i>From</i>	A	B	E
A	2	A	0	-	-
B	0	B	2, B	0, B	5, B
E	5	E	-	-	0



<i>To</i> <i>From</i>	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	2	1	3	-
B	2, B	0, B	3, A	5, A	5, B
E	-	-	-	-	0

Node C

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To</i> <i>From</i>	A	C	D
A	1	A	0	-	-
C	0	C	1, C	0, C	2, C
D	2	D	-	-	0



<i>To</i> <i>From</i>	A	B	C	D
A	0	2	1	3
C	1, C	3, A	0, C	2, C
D	-	-	-	0

Node D

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To</i> <i>From</i>	A	C	D	E
A	7	A	0	-	-	-
C	2	C	1	0	2	-
D	0	D	3, C	2, D	0, D	3, D
E	3	E	-	-	-	0



<i>To</i> <i>From</i>	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	2	1	3	-
C	1	-	0	2	-
D	3, C	9, A	2, D	0, D	3, D
E	-	-	-	-	0

# Distance-Vector Routing

Node A

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
A	0	A	0, A	2, A	1, A	3, C
B	2	B	-	0	-	-
C	1	C	1	-	0	2
D	7	D	-	-	-	0

⇒

<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
A	0, A	2, A	1, A	3, C	10, D
B	-	0	-	-	-
C	1	-	0	2	-
D	3	9	2	0	3

Node C

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
A	1	A	0	2	1	3
C	0	C	1, C	3, A	0, C	2, C
D	2	D	-	-	-	0

⇒

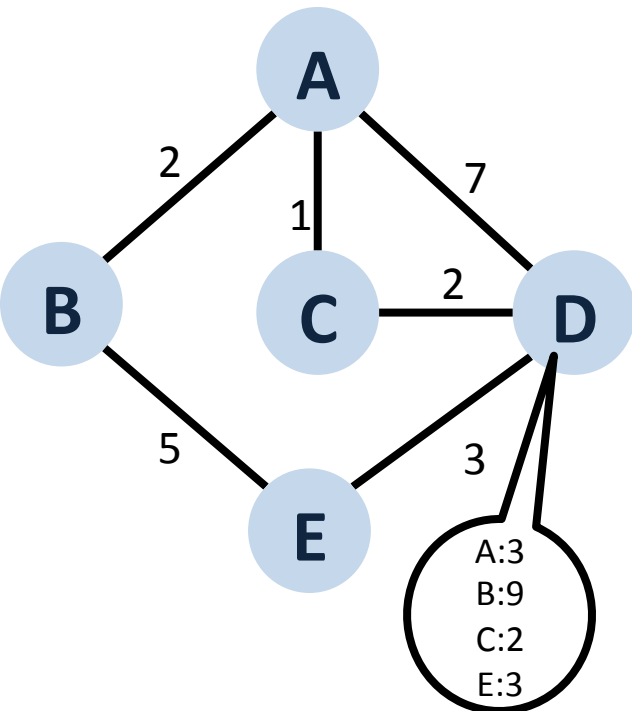
<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
A	0	2	1	3	-
C	1, C	3, A	0, C	2, C	5, D
D	3	9	2	0	3

Node E

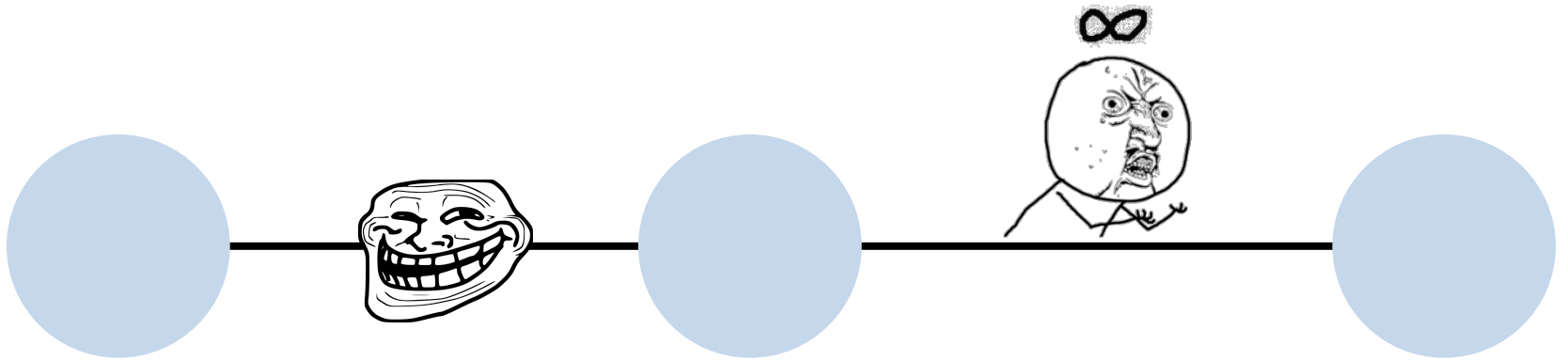
<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
B	5	B	0	-	-
D	3	D	-	0	-
E	0	E	5, E	3, E	0, E

⇒

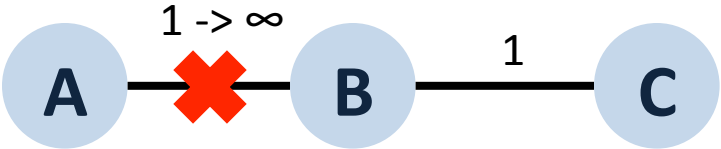
<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
B	-	0	-	-	-
D	3	9	2	0	3
E	6, D	5, E	5, D	3, E	0, E



# Count-To-Infinity Problem



# Count-To-Infinity Problem



Node A

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
A	0	A	0, A	1, A	2, B
B	1	B	1	0	1

Node B

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
A	1	A	0	1	2
B	0	B	1, B	0, B	1, B
C	1	C	2	1	0

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
A	$\infty$	A			
B	0	B	3, C	0, B	1, B
C	1	C	2	1	0

<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
B	5, C	0, B	1, B
C	4	1	0

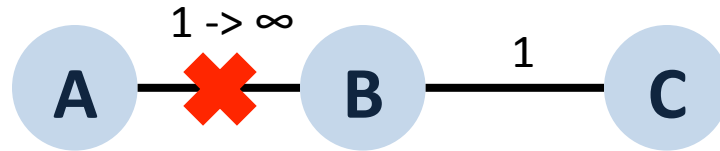
Node C

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
B	1	B	1	0	1
C	0	C	2, B	1, C	0, C

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
B	1	B	3	0	1
C	0	C	4, B	1, C	0, C

Time

# Poison Reverse



Node A

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	A	B	C
A	0	A	0, A	1, A	2, B
B	1	B	1	0	1

Node B

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	A	B	C
A	1	A	0	1	∞
B	0	B	1, B	0, B	1, B
C	1	C	∞	1	0

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	A	B	C
A	∞	A	∞	∞	∞
B	0	B	∞	0, B	1, B
C	1	C	∞	1	0

<i>To From</i>	A	B	C
B	∞	0, B	1, B
C	∞	1	0

Node C

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	A	B	C
B	1	B	1	0	1
C	0	C	2, B	1, C	0, C

<i>Nbr</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>To From</i>	A	B	C
B	1	B	∞	0	1
C	0	C	∞	1, C	0, C

Time