CSCI-1680
Network Layer:
Intra-domain Routing

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Today

- Intra-Domain Routing
- Next class: Inter-Domain Routing
Routing

• Routing is the process of updating forwarding tables
  – Routers exchange messages about routers or networks they can reach
  – Goal: find optimal route for every destination
  – … or maybe a good route, or any route (depending on scale)

• Challenges
  – Dynamic topology
  – Decentralized
  – Scale
Scaling Issues

• Every router must be able to forward based on any destination IP address
  – Given address, it needs to know next hop
  – Naïve: one entry per address
  – There would be $10^8$ entries!

• Solutions
  – Hierarchy (many examples)
  – Address aggregation
    • Address allocation is very important (should mirror topology)
  – Default routes
IP Connectivity

• For each destination address, must either:
  – Have prefix mapped to next hop in forwarding table
  – Know “smarter router” – default for unknown prefixes
• Route using longest prefix match, default is prefix 0.0.0.0/0
• Core routers know everything – no default
• Manage using notion of Autonomous System (AS)
Internet structure, 1990

• Several independent organizations
• Hierarchical structure with single backbone
Internet structure, today

- Multiple backbones, more arbitrary structure
Autonomous Systems

• Correspond to an administrative domain
  – AS’s reflect organization of the Internet
  – E.g., Brown, large company, etc.
  – Identified by a 16-bit number

• Goals
  – AS’s choose their own local routing algorithm
  – AS’s want to set policies about non-local routing
  – AS’s need not reveal internal topology of their network
IPv4

There were 56 contributors, in 53 different cities, 9 countries, and each routing system. This visualization represents macroscopic snapshots of the IPv4 routing table collected by RIPE NCC. For the IPv6 graph, we used the IPv6 probe 2,358 IPv6 destinations spread across 822 prefixes or 81% of the IPv4 address space it uses for AS 2914 comes from the American company Verio, which NTT purchased in 2000. The fact that the address space it uses for AS 2914 is larger than the one for AS 3549, which is owned by TelstraClear (6435), is a clear indication that the larger address space is a recent acquisition rather than a reflection of the wider adoption of IPv6 outside the United States. AS 3356, owned by Tiscali (3257) has replaced the previously highest ranking AS, 701 (UNET), in Table 1, which indicates a change in the network topology. The outdegree of an AS node is the number of(next-hop) ASes in its routing table, and the degree distribution of the AS graph is different from the traditional Internet topology. ASes with more connections (higher in-degree or out-degree) are located towards the center of the graph and those with fewer connections are located towards the periphery. The position of each AS node is plotted in polar coordinates, and the in-degree of an AS is calculated based on the number of peers that belong to that AS and are located within a given radius. An AS node's position on the map is a degradation of its geographic position. Therefore, there might be some misalignment between the geographic locations of an AS and its position on the map. There are many more ASes in the IPv4 graph than in the IPv6 graph, which makes the IPv4 graph more complex and harder to digest. The visualization also describes the various types of ASes, such as transit ASes, which carry traffic for other ASes, and provider ASes, which provide services to other ASes. Peering connections represent direct communication between ASes and are indicated by thick lines connecting the AS nodes. The color of the lines indicates the quality of the connection, and the thicker the line, the better the connection. The map shows how the Internet is connected and how different ASes are related to each other.
Inter and Intra-domain routing

- Routing organized in two levels
- **Intra-domain routing**
  - Complete knowledge, strive for *optimal* paths
  - Scale to ~100 networks
  - Today
- **Inter-domain routing**
  - Aggregated knowledge, scale to Internet
  - Dominated by *policy*
    - E.g., route through X, unless X is unavailable, then route through Y. Never route traffic from X to Y.
  - Policies reflect business agreements, can get complex
  - Next lecture
Intra-Domain Routing
Network as a graph

- Nodes are routers
- Assign cost to each edge
  - Can be based on latency, b/w, queue length, ...
- Problem: find lowest-cost path between nodes
  - Each node individually computes routes
Basic Algorithms

• Two classes of intra-domain routing algorithms
• Distance Vector
  – Requires only local state
  – Harder to debug
  – Can suffer from loops
• Link State
  – Each node has global view of the network
  – Simpler to debug
  – Requires global state
Distance Vector

• Local routing algorithm
• Each node maintains a set of triples
  – \(<\text{Destination}, \text{Cost}, \text{NextHop}\>\)
• Exchange updates with neighbors
  – Periodically (seconds to minutes)
  – Whenever table changes \((\text{triggered update})\)
• Each update is a list of pairs
  – \(<\text{Destination}, \text{Cost}\>\)
• Update local table if receive a “better” route
  – Smaller cost
• Refresh existing routes, delete if time out
Calculating the best path

- Bellman-Ford equation
- Let:
  - $D_a(b)$ denote the current best distance from $a$ to $b$
  - $c(a,b)$ denote the cost of a link from $a$ to $b$
- Then $D_x(y) = \min_z (c(x,z) + D_z(y))$
- Routing messages contain $D$
- $D$ is any additive metric
  - e.g., number of hops, queue length, delay
  - log can convert multiplicative metric into an additive one (e.g., probability of failure)
DV Example

B’s routing table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adapting to Failures

- F-G fails
- F sets distance to G to infinity, propagates
- A sets distance to G to infinity
- A receives periodic update from C with 2-hop path to G
- A sets distance to G to 3 and propagates
- F sets distance to G to 4, through A
Count-to-Infinity

- Link from A to E fails
- A advertises distance of infinity to E
- B and C advertise a distance of 2 to E
- B decides it can reach E in 3 hops through C
- A decides it can reach E in 4 hops through B
- C decides it can reach E in 5 hops through A, ...
- **When does this stop?**
Good news travels fast

- A decrease in link cost has to be fresh information
- Network converges at most in $O(\text{diameter})$ steps
Bad news travels slowly

- An increase in cost may cause confusion with old information, may form loops
- Consider routes to A
- Initially, B:A,4,A; C:A,5,B
- Then B:A,12,A, selects C as next hop -> B:A,6,C
- C -> A,7,B; B -> A,8,C; C -> A,9,B; B -> A,10,C;
- C finally chooses C:A,10,A, and B -> A,11,C!
How to avoid loops

• **IP TTL field prevents a packet from living forever**
  – Does not *repair* a loop

• **Simple approach: consider a small cost \( n \) (e.g., 16) to be infinity**
  – After \( n \) rounds decide node is unavailable
  – But rounds can be long, this takes time

• **Problem: distance vector based only on local information**
Better loop avoidance

• **Split Horizon**
  – When sending updates to node A, don’t include routes you learned from A
  – Prevents B and C from sending cost 2 to A

• **Split Horizon with Poison Reverse**
  – Rather than not advertising routes learned from A, explicitly include cost of $\infty$.
  – Faster to break out of loops, but increases advertisement sizes
Warning

- Split horizon/split horizon with poison reverse only help between two nodes
  - Can still get loop with three nodes involved
  - Might need to delay advertising routes after changes, but affects convergence time
Other approaches

• **DSDV: destination sequenced distance vector**
  – Uses a ‘version’ number per destination message
  – Avoids loops by preventing nodes from using old information from descendents
  – But, you can only update when new version comes from root

• **Path Vector: (BGP)**
  – Replace ‘distance’ with ‘path’
  – Avoids loops with extra cost
Link State Routing

• **Strategy:**
  – send to all nodes information about directly connected neighbors

• **Link State Packet (LSP)**
  – ID of the node that created the LSP
  – Cost of link to each directly connected neighbor
  – Sequence number (SEQNO)
  – TTL
Reliable Flooding

• **Store most recent LSP from each node**
  – Ignore earlier versions of the same LSP

• **Forward LSP to all nodes but the one that sent it**

• **Generate new LSP periodically**
  – Increment SEQNO

• **Start at SEQNO=0 when reboot**
  – If you hear your own packet with SEQNO=n, set your next SEQNO to n+1

• **Decrement TTL of each stored LSP**
  – Discard when TTL=0
Calculating best path

- **Dijkstra’s single-source shortest path algorithm**
  - Each node computes shortest paths from itself
- **Let:**
  - $N$ denote set of nodes in the graph
  - $l(i,j)$ denote the non-negative link between $i,j$
    - $\infty$ if there is no direct link between $i$ and $j$
  - $C(n)$ denote the cost of path from $s$ to $n$
  - $s$ denotes yourself (node computing paths)
- **Initialize variables**
  - $M = \{s\}$ (set of nodes incorporated thus far)
  - For each $n$ in $N-\{s\}$, $C(n) = l(s,n)$
  - $\text{Next}(n) = s$ if $l(s,n) < \infty$, – otherwise
Djikstra’s Algorithm

• While $N \neq M$
  – Let $w \in (N-M)$ be the node with lowest $C(w)$
  – $M = M \cup \{w\}$
  – Foreach $n \in (N-M)$, if $C(w) + l(w,n) < C(n)$
    then $C(n) = C(w) + l(w,n)$, Next(n) = w

• Example: D: (D,0,-) (C,2,D) (B,5,C) (A,10,B)
Distance Vector vs. Link State

• # of messages (per node)
  – DV: $O(d)$, where $d$ is degree of node
  – LS: $O(nd)$ for $n$ nodes in system

• Computation
  – DV: convergence time varies (e.g., count-to-infinity)
  – LS: $O(n^2)$ with $O(nd)$ messages

• Robustness: what happens with malfunctioning router?
  – DV: Nodes can advertise incorrect path cost
  – DV: Others can use the cost, propagates through network
  – LS: Nodes can advertise incorrect link cost
Metrics

• **Original ARPANET metric**
  – measures number of packets enqueued in each link
  – neither latency nor bandwidth in consideration

• **New ARPANET metric**
  – Stamp arrival time (AT) and departure time (DT)
  – When link-level ACK arrives, compute
    \[ \text{Delay} = (\text{DT} - \text{AT}) + \text{Transmit} + \text{Latency} \]
  – If timeout, reset DT to departure time for retransmission
  – Link cost = average delay over some time period

• **Fine Tuning**
  – Compressed dynamic range
  – Replaced Delay with link utilization

• **Today:** commonly set manually to achieve specific goals
Examples

- **RIPv2**
  - Fairly simple implementation of DV
  - RFC 2453 (38 pages)

- **OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)**
  - More complex link-state protocol
  - Adds notion of *areas* for scalability
  - RFC 2328 (244 pages)
RIPv2

- Runs on UDP port 520
- Link cost = 1
- Periodic updates every 30s, plus triggered updates
- Relies on count-to-infinity to resolve loops
  - Maximum diameter 15 (∞ = 16)
  - Supports split horizon, poison reverse
- Deletion
  - If you receive an entry with metric = 16 OR
  - If a route times out
# Packet format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| +---------------------------------+---------------------------------+-------------------+
| command (1) | version (1) | must be zero (2) |
| | | |
| +---------------------------------+---------------------------------+-------------------+
| RIP Entry (20) |
| | |
RIPv2 Entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>address family identifier (2)</th>
<th>Route Tag (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP address (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Mask (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Route Tag field

- Allows RIP nodes to distinguish internal and external routes
- Must persist across announcements
- E.g., encode AS
Next Hop field

- Allows one router to advertise routes for multiple routers on the same subnet
- Suppose only XR1 talks RIPv2:

```
| IR1 | IR2 | IR3 |
----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
```

<------------------------RIP-2------------------------>
OSPFv2

• Link state protocol
• Runs directly over IP (protocol 89)
  – Has to provide its own reliability
• All exchanges are authenticated
• Adds notion of *areas* for scalability
OSPF Areas

• Area 0 is “backbone” area (includes all boundary routers)
• Traffic between two areas must always go through area 0
• Only need to know how to route exactly within area
• Otherwise, just route to the appropriate area
• Tradeoff: scalability versus optimal routes
OSPF Areas

- Backbone router
- Boundary router
- Backbone
- Area border routers
- Area 1
- Area 2
- Area 3
- Internal routers
Next Class

• Inter-domain routing: how scale routing to the entire Internet