

Chapter 20

Unicast Routing

General Idea

In unicast routing, a packet is routed,

- hop by hop, from its source to its destination by the help of forwarding tables**
- only the routers that glue together the networks in the Internet need forwarding tables.**

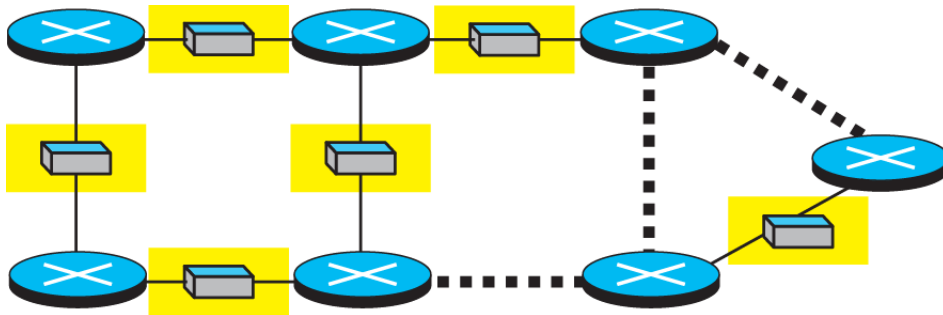
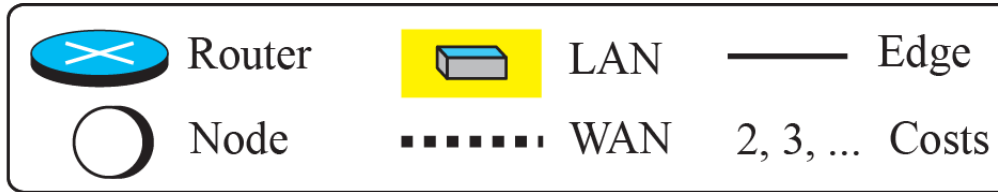
Least-Cost Routing

- **The best route from the source router to the destination router is to find the least cost between the two**

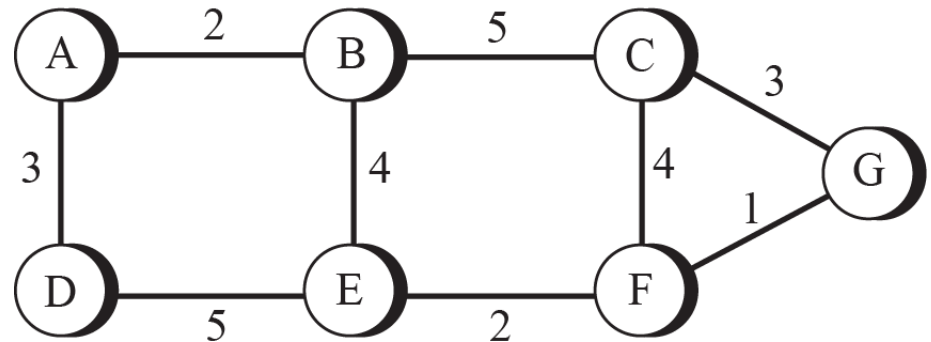
- **In other words, the source router chooses a route to the destination router in such a way that the total cost for the route is the least cost among all possible routes**

An internet and its graphical representation

Legend



a. An internet



b. The weighted graph

Distance-Vector Routing

- a router continuously tells all of its neighbors what it knows about the whole internet (although the knowledge can be incomplete)

Link-State Routing

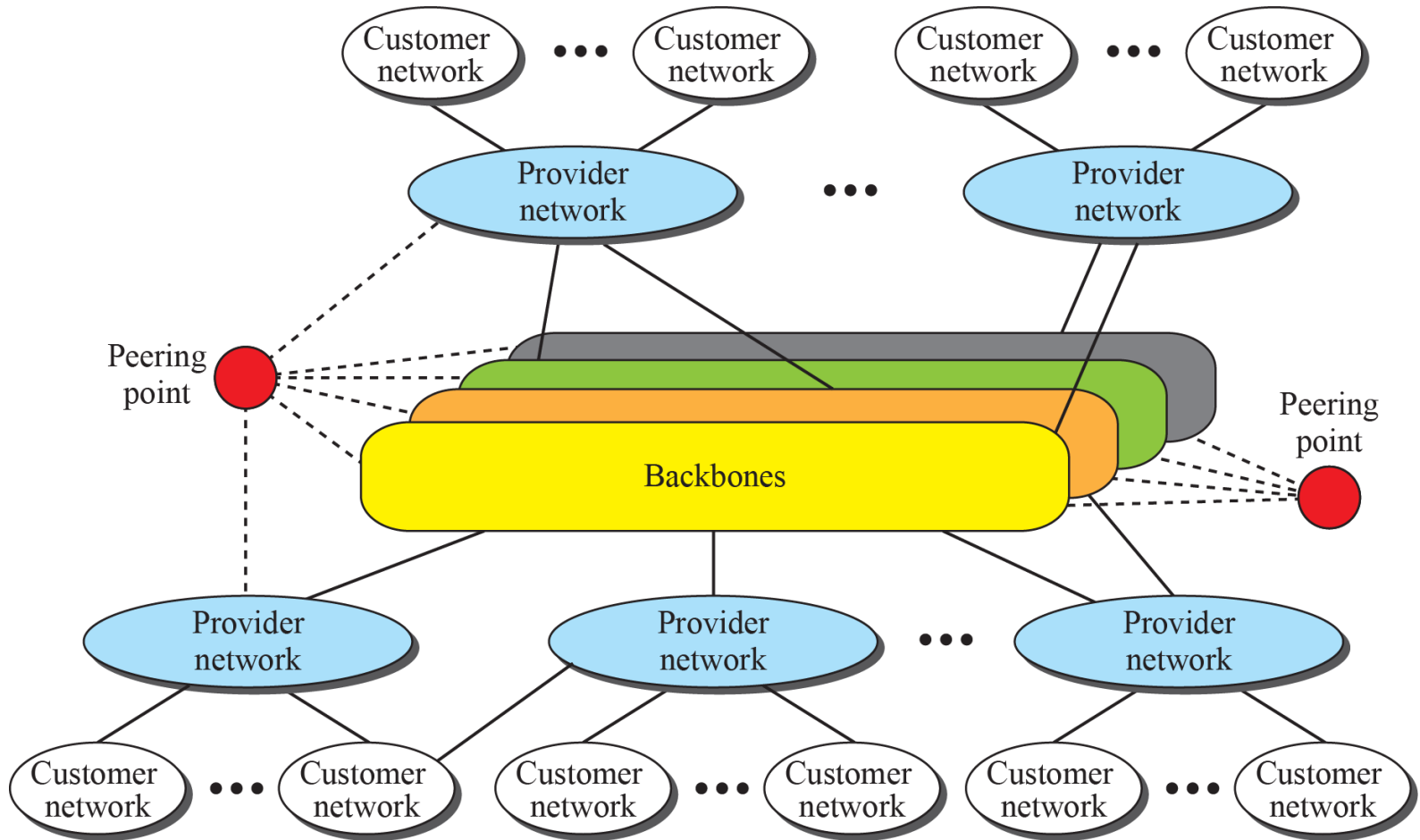
- **the cost associated with an edge defines the state of the link**
- **Links with lower costs are preferred to links with higher costs**
- **if the cost of a link is infinity, it means that the link does not exist or has been broken.**

UNICAST ROUTING PROTOCOLS

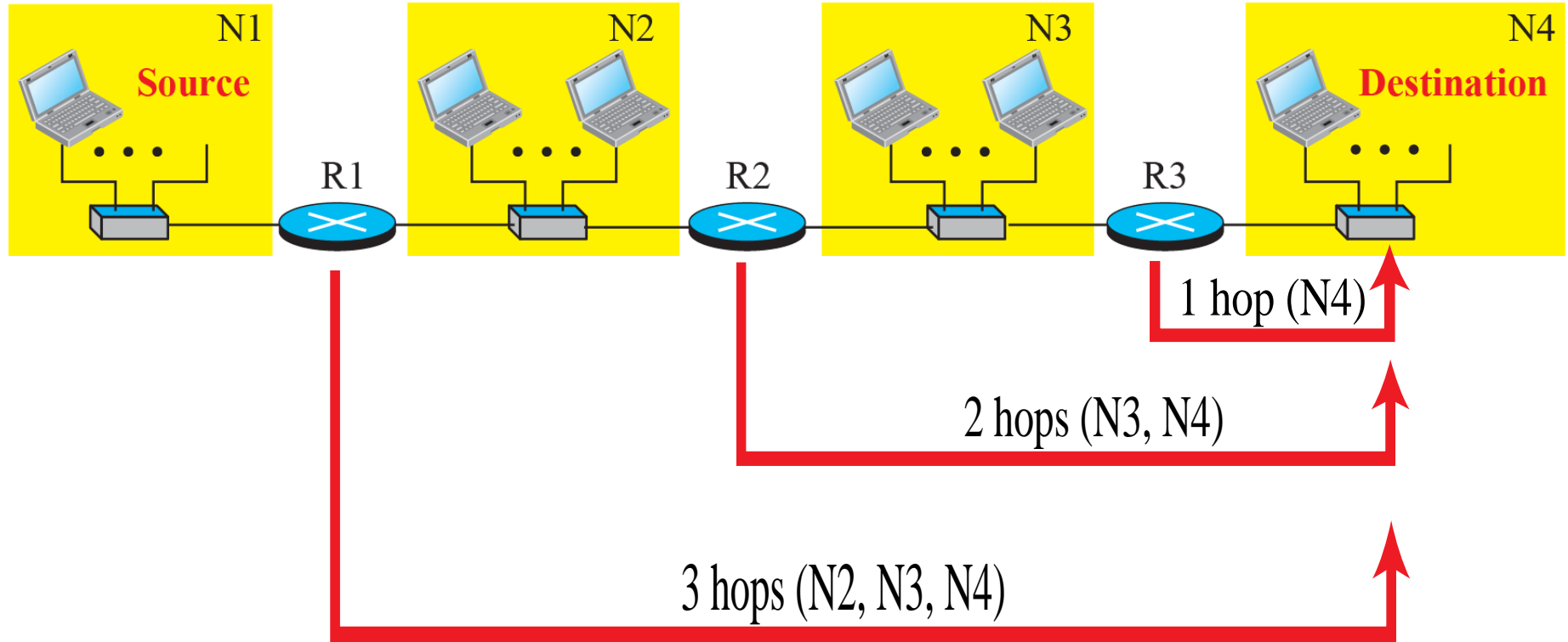
three common protocols used in the Internet:

- **Routing Information Protocol (RIP), based on the distance-vector algorithm**
- **Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), based on the link-state algorithm**
- **Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), based on the path-vector algorithm**

Internet structure



Hop counts in RIP



Forwarding tables

Forwarding table for R1

Destination network	Next router	Cost in hops
N1	—	1
N2	—	1
N3	R2	2
N4	R2	3

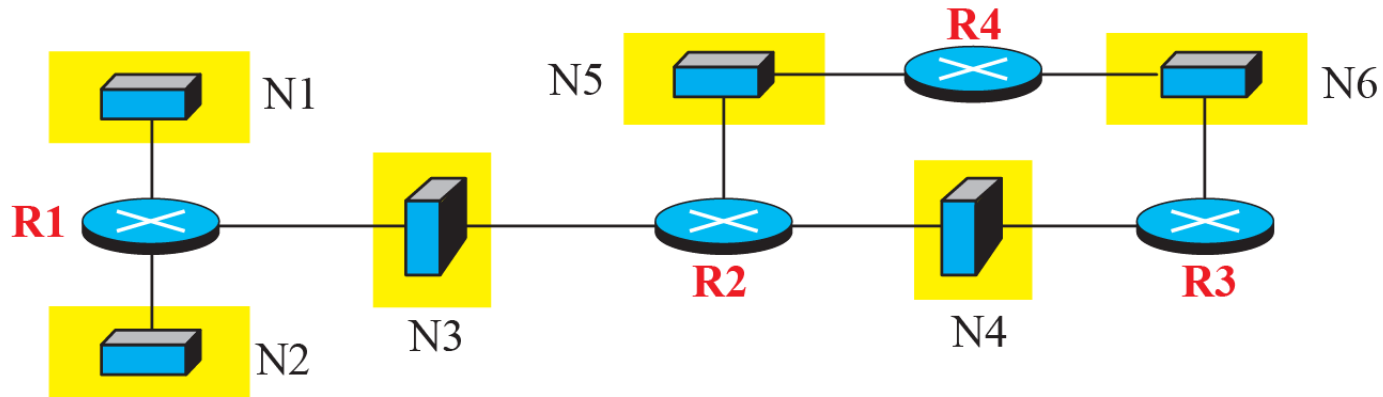
Forwarding table for R3

Destination network	Next router	Cost in hops
N1	R2	3
N2	R2	2
N3	—	1
N4	—	1

Forwarding table for R2

Destination network	Next router	Cost in hops
N1	R1	2
N2	—	1
N3	—	1
N4	R3	2

Example of an autonomous system using RIP (Part I)

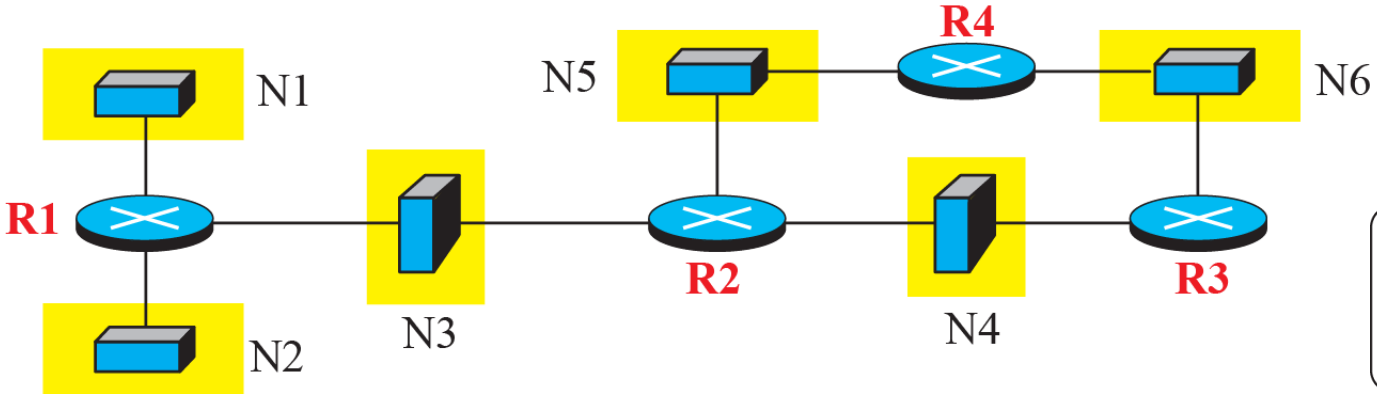


Legend
 Des.: Destination network
 N. R.: Next router
 Cost: Cost in hops

R1			R2			R3			R4		
Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost
N1	_____	1	N3	_____	1	N4	_____	1	N5	_____	1
N2	_____	1	N4	_____	1	N6	_____	1	N6	_____	1
N3	_____	1	N5	_____	1						

Forwarding tables after all routers booted

Example of an autonomous system using RIP (Part II)



Legend

- Des.: Destination network
- N. R.: Next router
- Cost: Cost in hops
- ← (red) : New route
- ← (black) : Old route

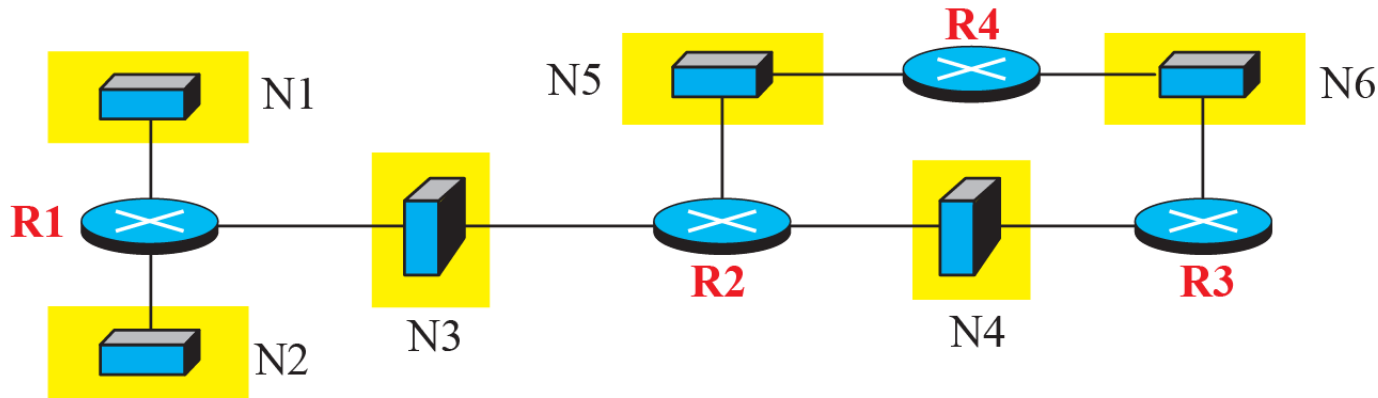
New R1			Old R1			R2 Seen by R1		
Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost
N1	—	1	N1	—	1	N3	R2	2
N2	—	1	N2	—	1	N4	R2	2
N3	—	1	N3	—	1	N5	R2	2
N4	R2	2						
N5	R2	2						

New R3			Old R3			R2 Seen by R3		
Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost
N3	R2	2	N4	—	1	N3	R2	2
N4	—	1	N6	—	1	N4	R2	2
N5	R2	2				N5	R2	2
N6	—	1						

New R4			Old R4			R2 Seen by R4		
Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost
N3	R2	2	N5	—	1	N3	R2	2
N4	R2	2	N6	—	1	N4	R2	2
N5	—	1				N5	R2	2
N6	—	1						

Changes in the forwarding tables of R1, R3, and R4 after they receive a copy of R2's table

Example of an autonomous system using RIP (Part III)



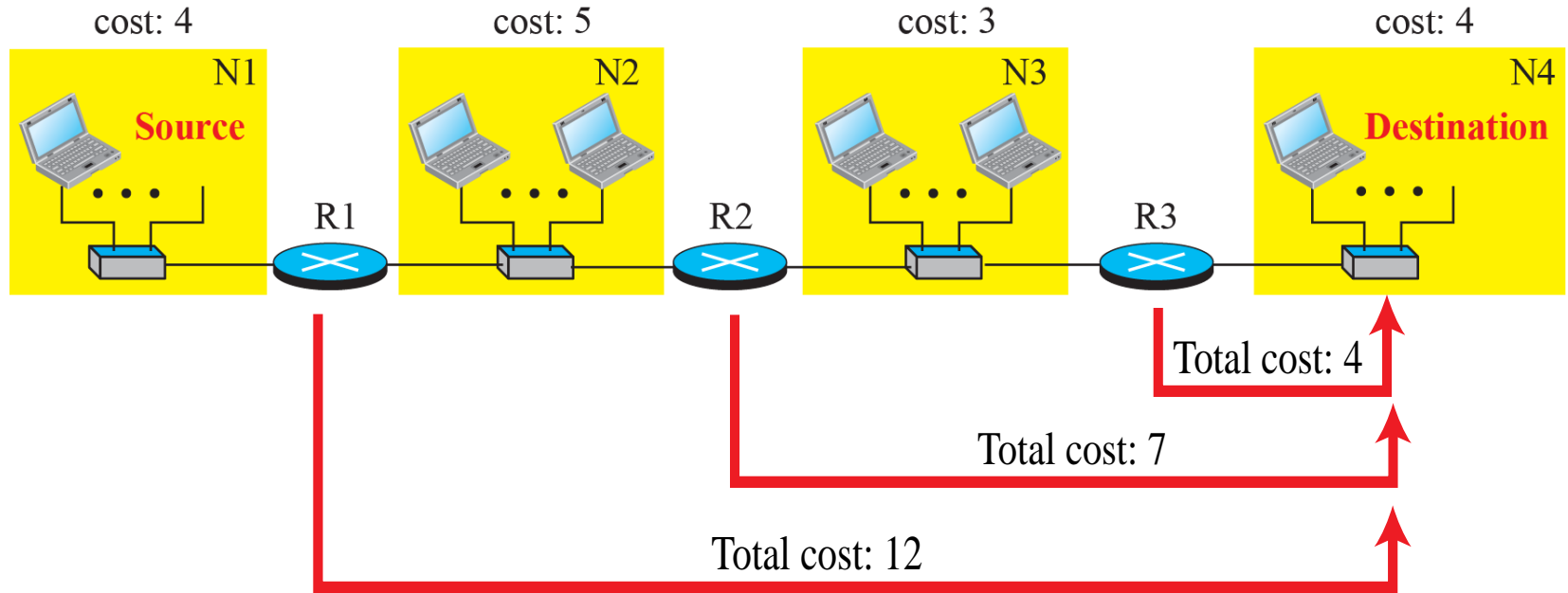
Legend

Des.: Destination network
 N. R.: Next router
 Cost: Cost in hops

Forwarding tables for all routers after they have been stabilized

Final R1			Final R2			Final R3			Final R4		
Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost	Des.	N. R.	Cost
N1	_____	1	N1	R1	2	N1	R2	3	N1	R2	3
N2	_____	1	N2	R1	2	N2	R2	3	N2	R2	3
N3	_____	1	N3	_____	1	N3	R2	2	N3	R2	2
N4	R2	2	N4	_____	1	N4	_____	1	N4	R2	2
N5	R2	2	N5	_____	1	N5	R2	2	N5	_____	1
N6	R2	3	N6	R3	2	N6	_____	1	N6	_____	1

Metric in OSPF



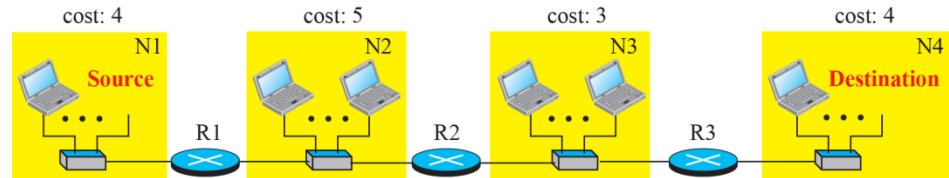
Forwarding tables in OSPF

Forwarding table for R1

Destination network	Next router	Cost
N1	—	
N2	—	
N3	R2	
N4	R2	12

Forwarding table for R3

Destination network	Next router	Cost
N1	R2	12
N2	R2	8
N3	—	3
N4	—	4



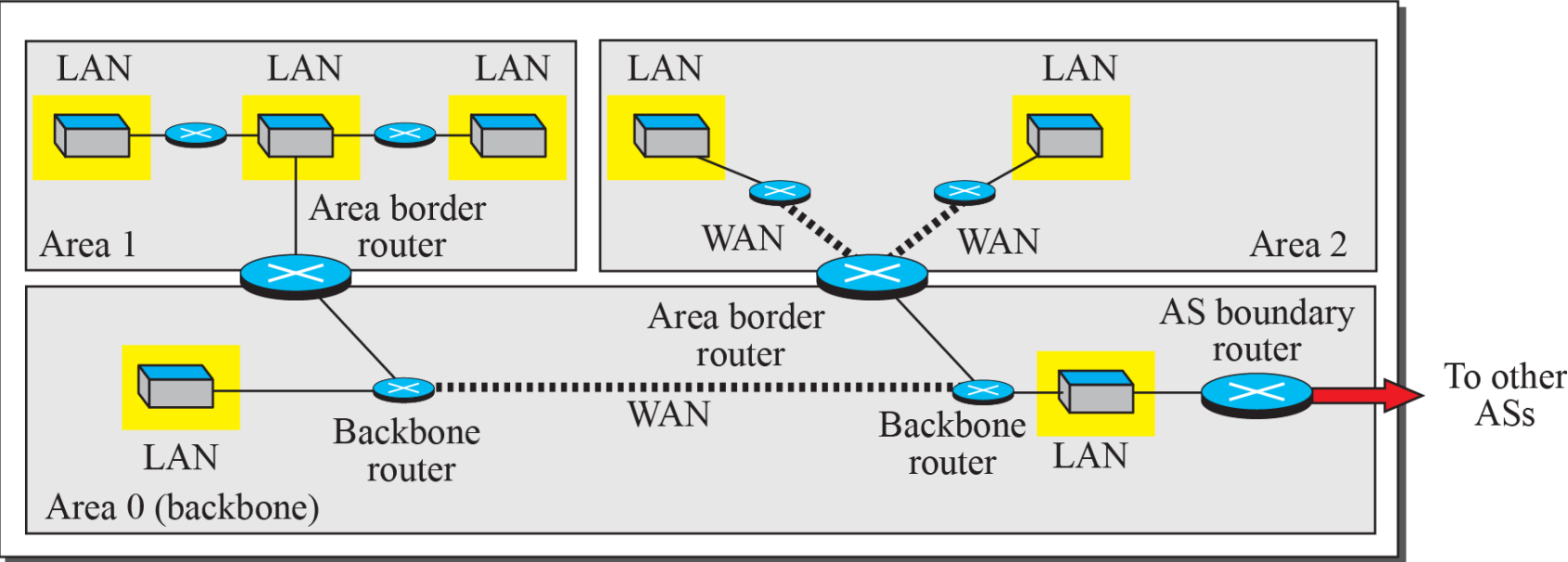
The internet from previous figure

Forwarding table for R2

Destination network	Next router	Cost
N1	R1	9
N2	—	5
N3	—	3
N4	R3	7

Areas in an autonomous system

Autonomous System (AS)

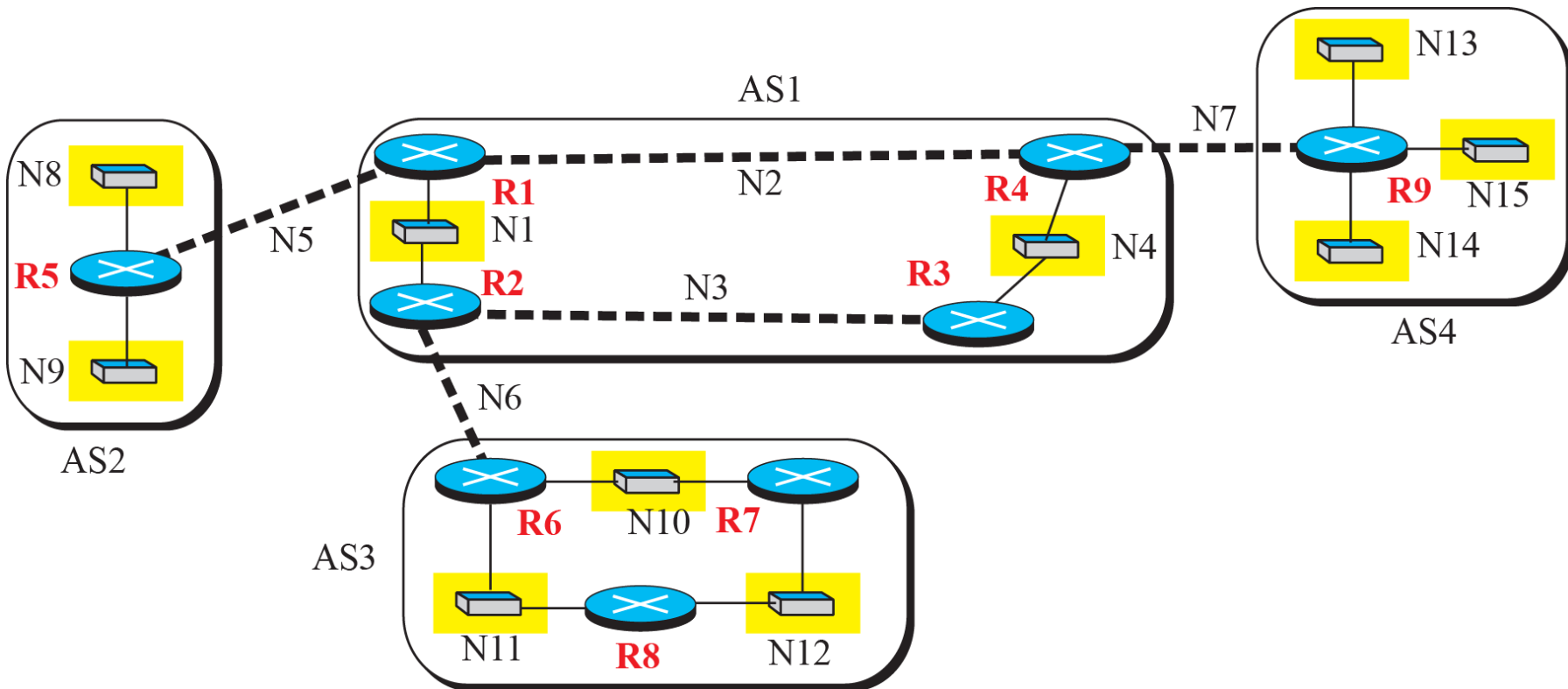
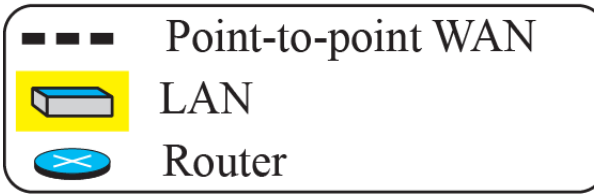


Border Gateway Protocol

- **the only interdomain routing protocol used in the Internet today**
- **is based on the path-vector algorithm**
- **is tailored to provide information about the reachability of networks in the Internet.**

A sample internet with four ASs

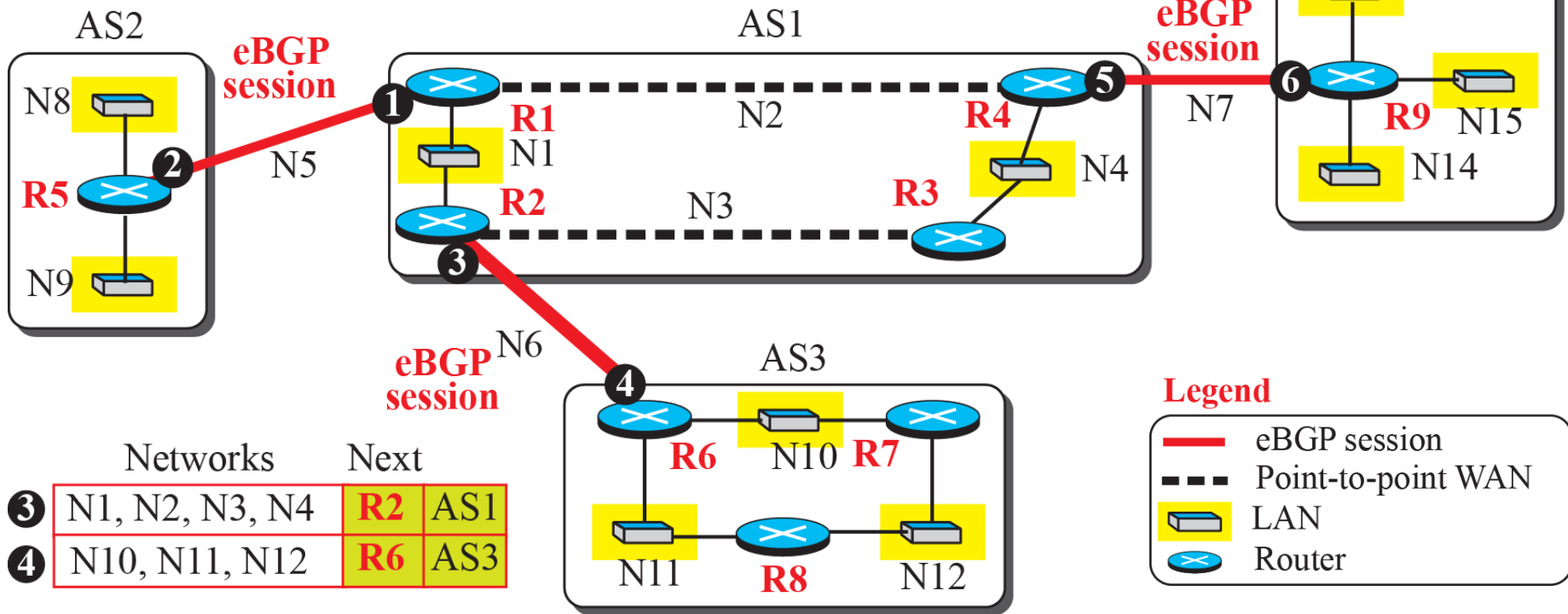
Legend



eBGP operation

	Networks	Next AS
①	N1, N2, N3, N4	R1 AS1
②	N8, N9	R5 AS2

	Networks	Next AS
⑤	N1, N2, N3, N4	R4 AS1
⑥	N13, N14, N15	R9 AS4



	Networks	Next
③	N1, N2, N3, N4	R2 AS1
④	N10, N11, N12	R6 AS3

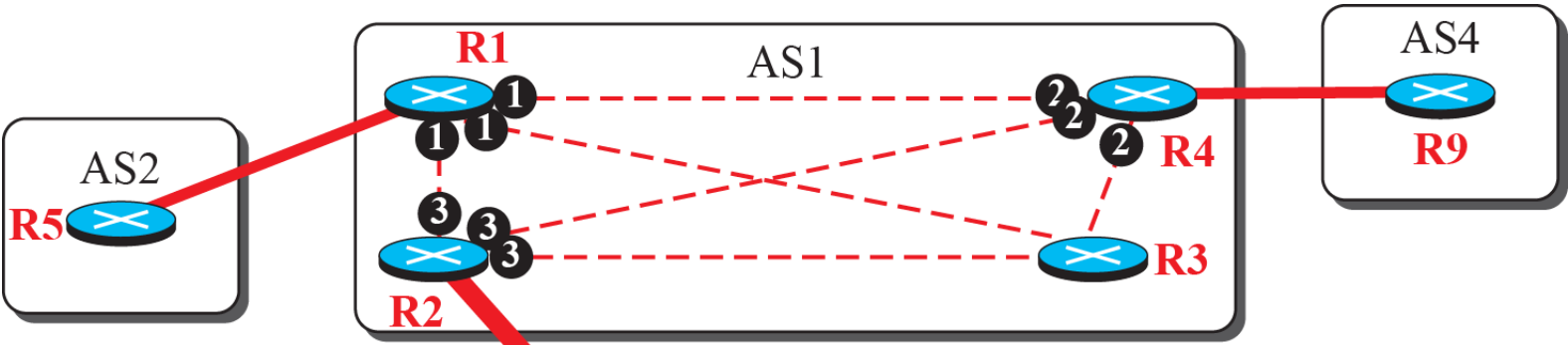
Legend

- eBGP session
- - - Point-to-point WAN
- LAN
- Router

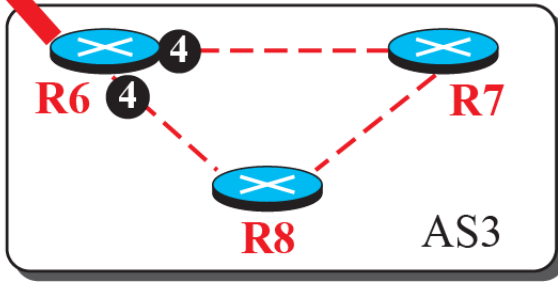
Combination of eBGP and iBGP sessions in our internet

	Networks	Next	AS
1	N8, N9	R1	AS1, AS2

	Networks	Next	AS
2	N13, N14, N15	R4	AS1, AS4



	Networks	Next	AS
3	N10, N11, N12	R2	AS1, AS3



	Networks	Next	AS
4	N1, N2, N3, N4	R6	AS3, AS1

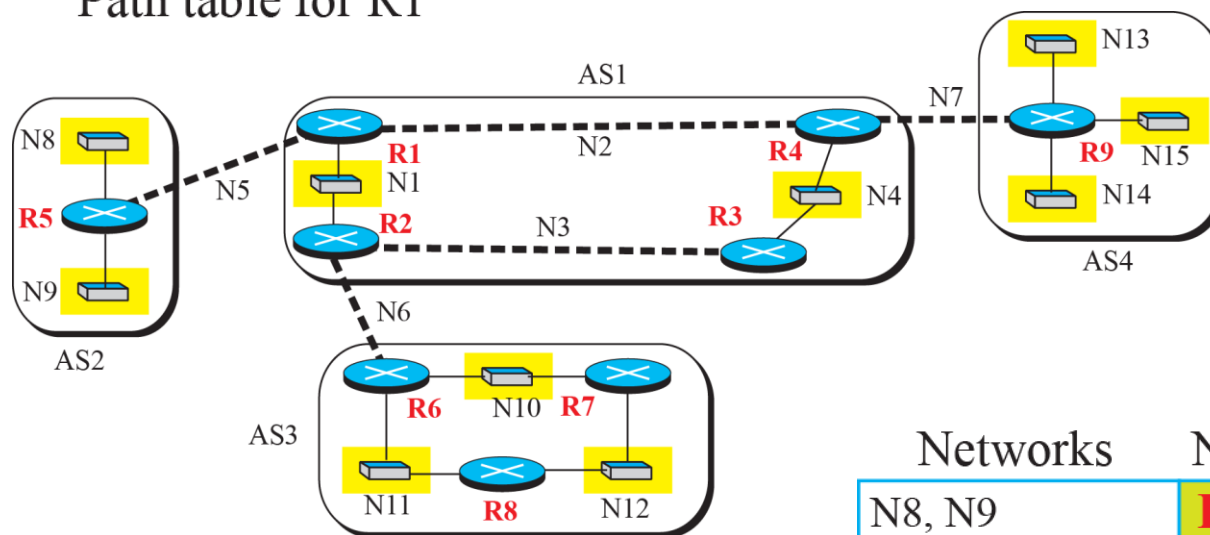
Legend

- eBGP session
- - - iBGP session
- Router

Finalized BGP path tables (Part I)

Networks	Next	Path
N8, N9	R5	AS1, AS2
N10, N11, N12	R2	AS1, AS3
N13, N14, N15	R4	AS1, AS4

Path table for R1



Networks	Next	Path
N8, N9	R1	AS1, AS2
N10, N11, N12	R6	AS1, AS3
N13, N14, N15	R1	AS1, AS4

Path table for R2

Networks	Next	Path
N8, N9	R2	AS1, AS2
N10, N11, N12	R2	AS1, AS3
N13, N14, N15	R4	AS1, AS4

Path table for R3

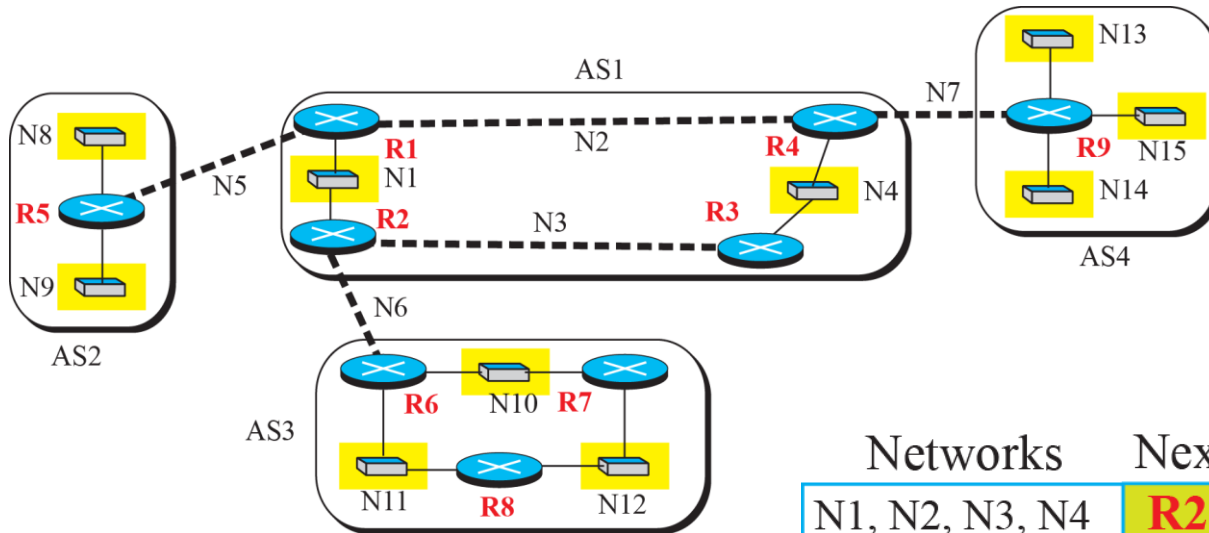
Finalized BGP path tables (Part II)

Networks	Next	Path
N1, N2, N3, N4	R1	AS2, AS1
N10, N11, N12	R1	AS2, AS1, AS3
N13, N14, N15	R1	AS2, AS1, AS4

Path table for R5

Networks	Next	Path
N8, N9	R1	AS1, AS2
N10, N11, N12	R1	AS1, AS3
N13, N14, N15	R9	AS1, AS4

Path table for R4



Networks	Next	Path
N1, N2, N3, N4	R2	AS3, AS1
N8, N9	R2	AS3, AS1, AS2
N13, N14, N15	R2	AS3, AS1, AS4

Path table for R6