Communication Networks

Spring 2018

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nsg.ee.ethz.ch

ETH Zürich (D-ITET)

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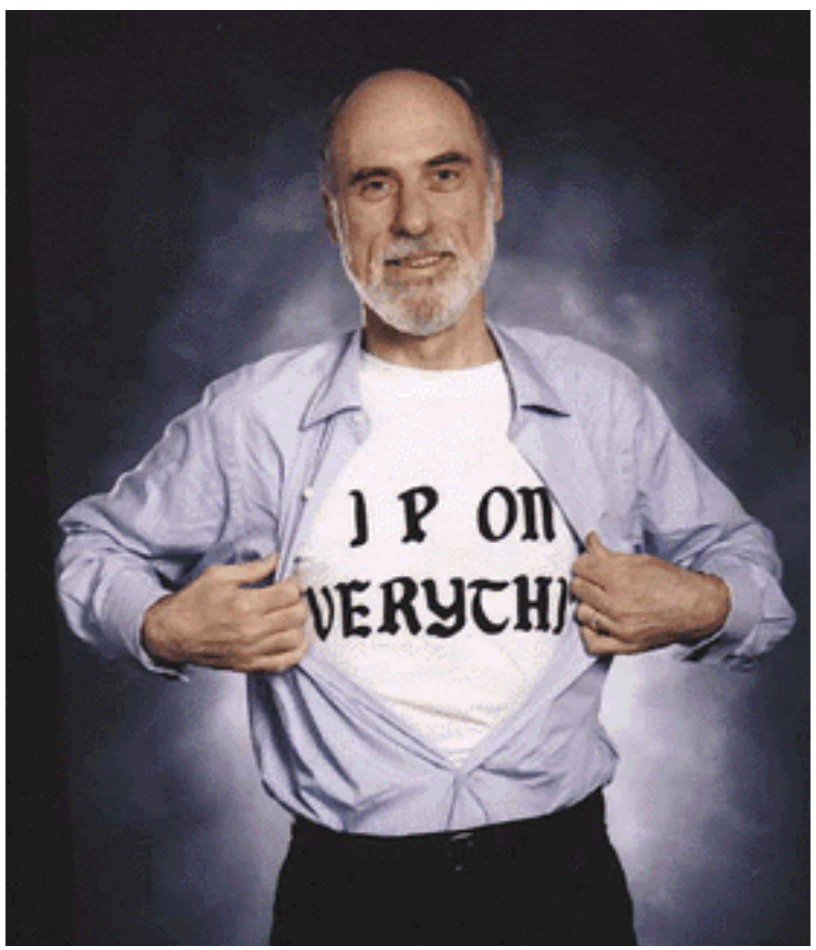
Materials inspired from Scott Shenker & Jennifer Rexford

Last week on

Communication Networks

Internet Protocol and Forwarding



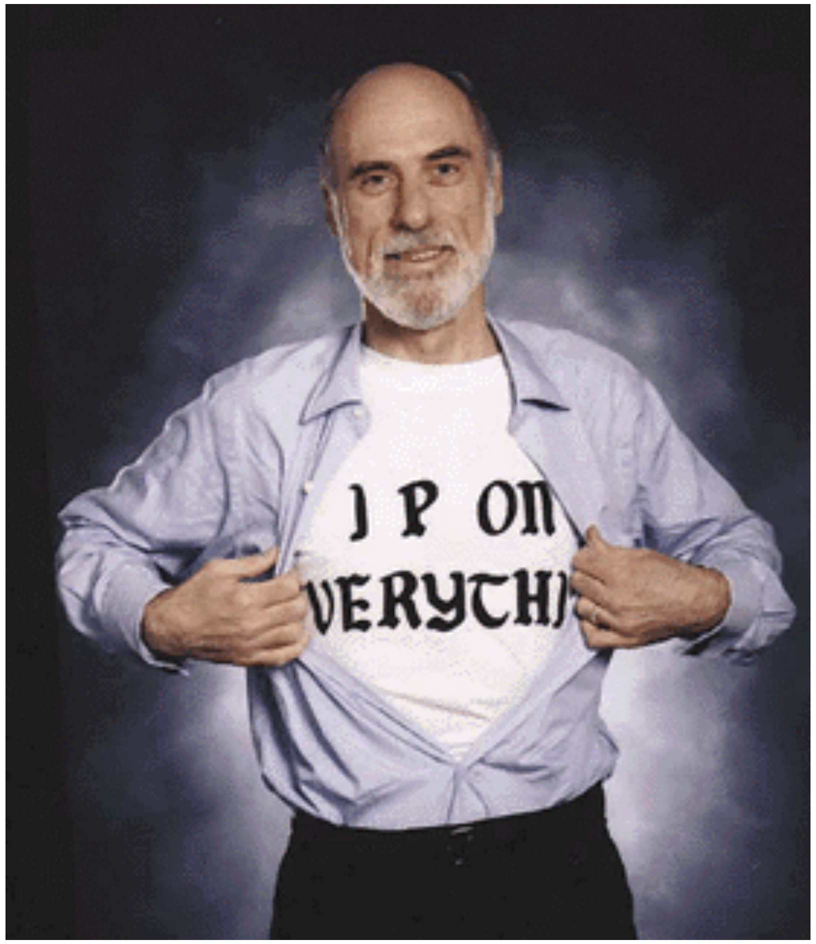
source: Boardwatch Magazine

1 **IP addresses**
use, structure, allocation

2 **IP forwarding**
longest prefix match rule

3 **IP header**
IPv4 and IPv6, wire format

Internet Protocol and Forwarding



1 **IP addresses**

use, structure, allocation

IP forwarding

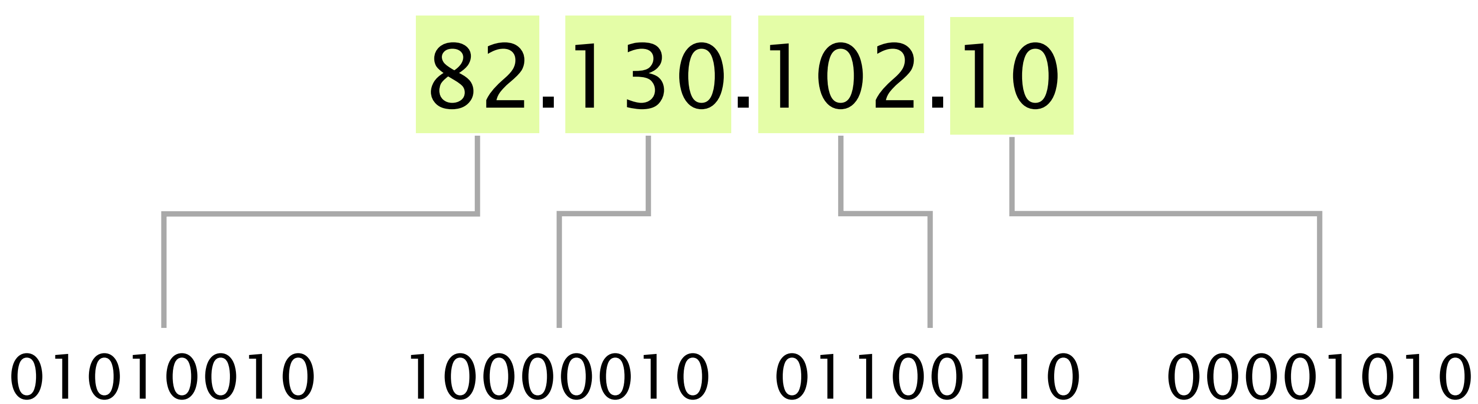
longest prefix match rule

IP header

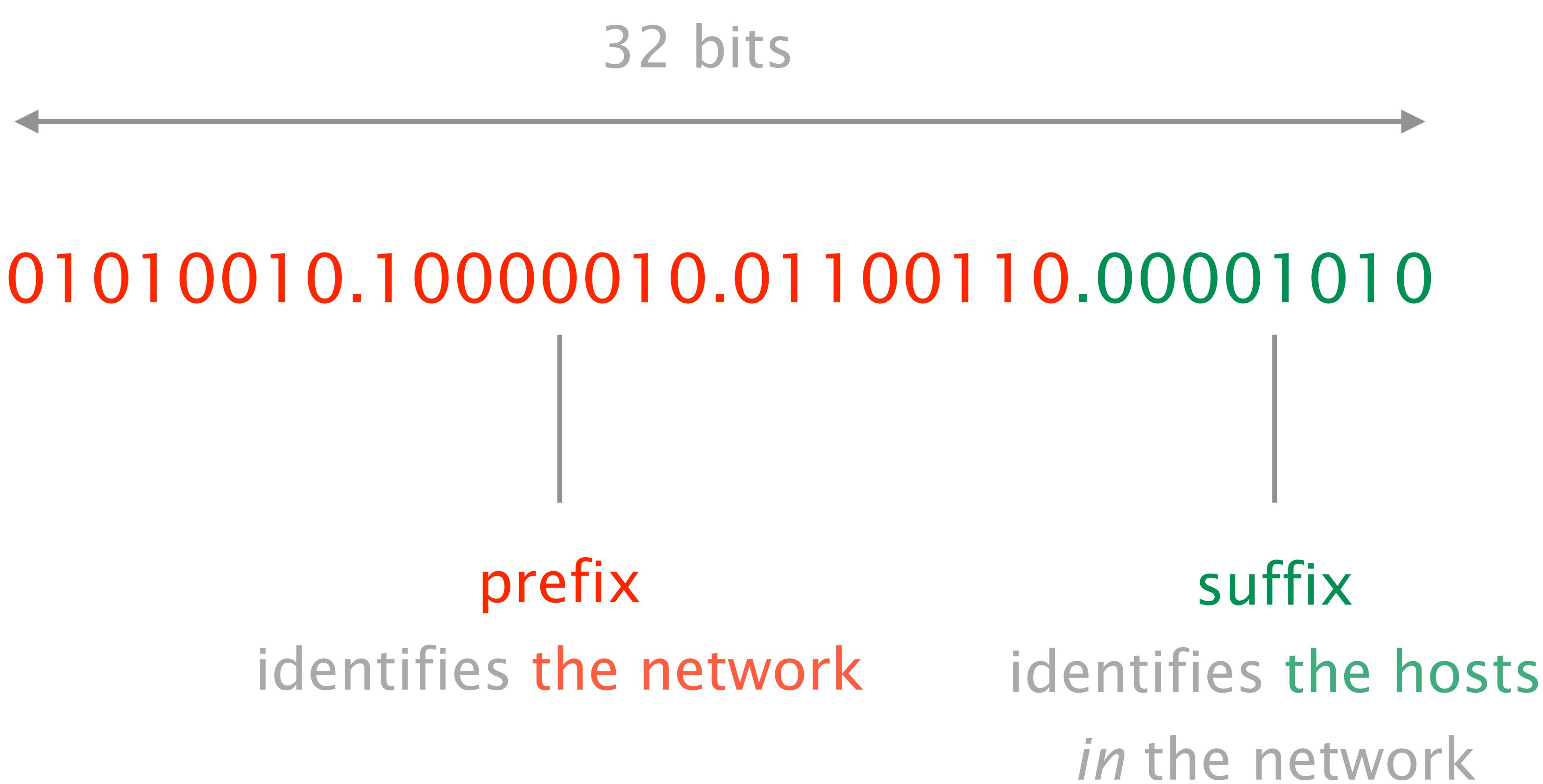
IPv4 and IPv6, wire format

IPv4 addresses are unique 32-bits number associated to a network interface (on a host, a router, ...)

IP addresses are usually written using dotted-quad notation



IP addressing is hierarchical, composed of a prefix (network address) and a suffix (host address)



Each prefix has a given length,
usually written using a "slash notation"

IP prefix 82.130.102.0 /24

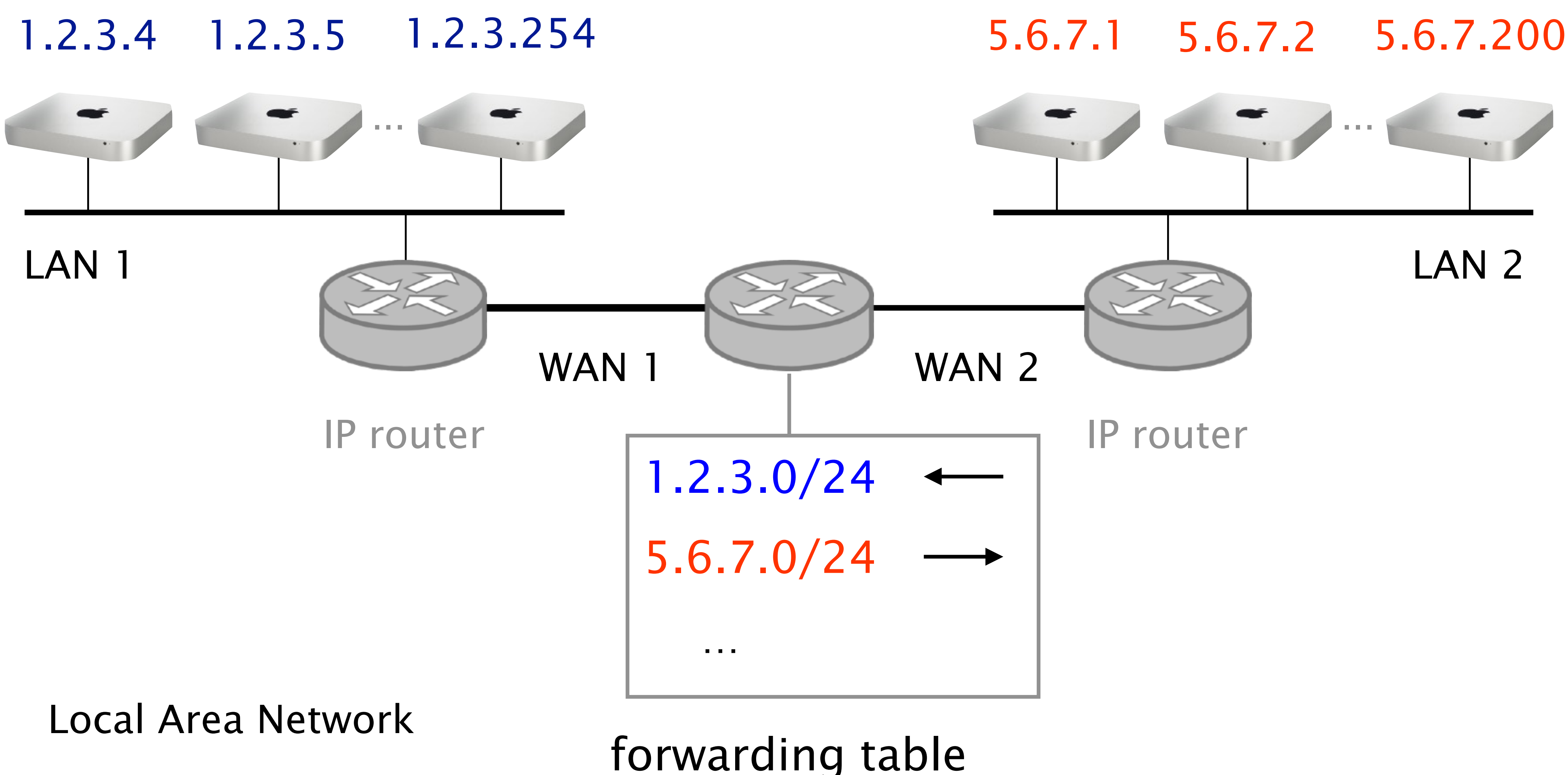
prefix length (in bits)

Prefixes are also sometimes specified using an address and a mask

Address	82.130.102.0
	01010010.10000010.01100110. 00000000
	11111111.11111111.11111111. 00000000
Mask	255.255.255.0

Routers forward packet to their destination according to the network part, *not* the host part

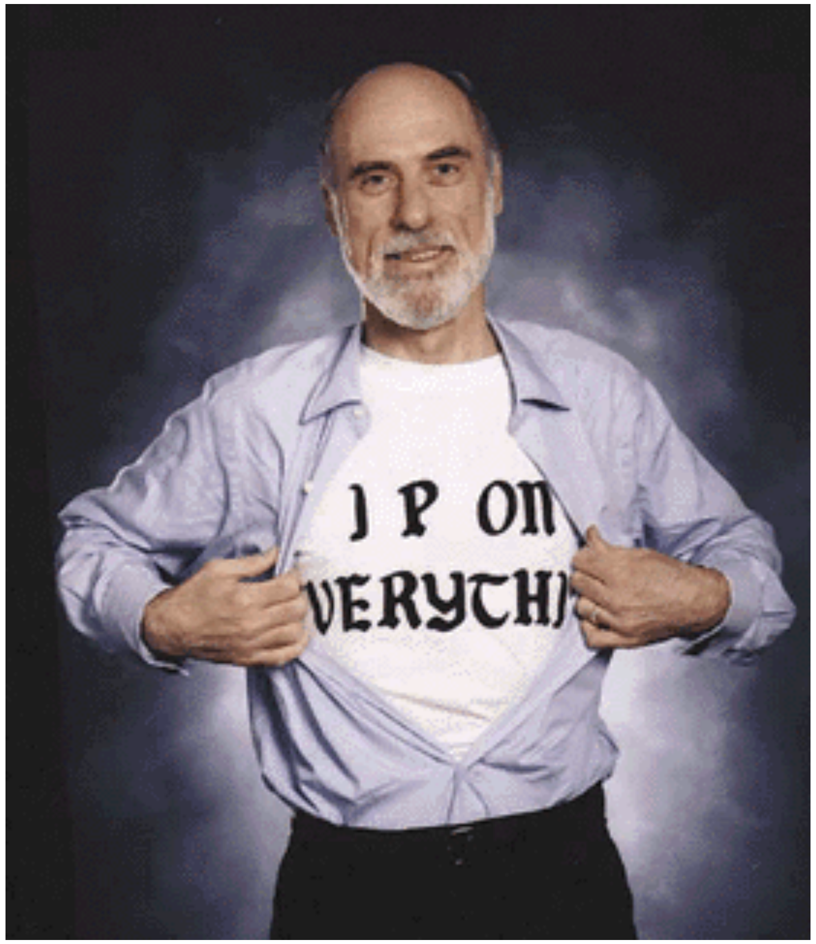
Doing so enables to scale the forwarding tables



LAN Local Area Network

WAN Wide Area Network

Internet Protocol and Forwarding



IP addresses

use, structure, allocation

2 IP forwarding

longest prefix match rule

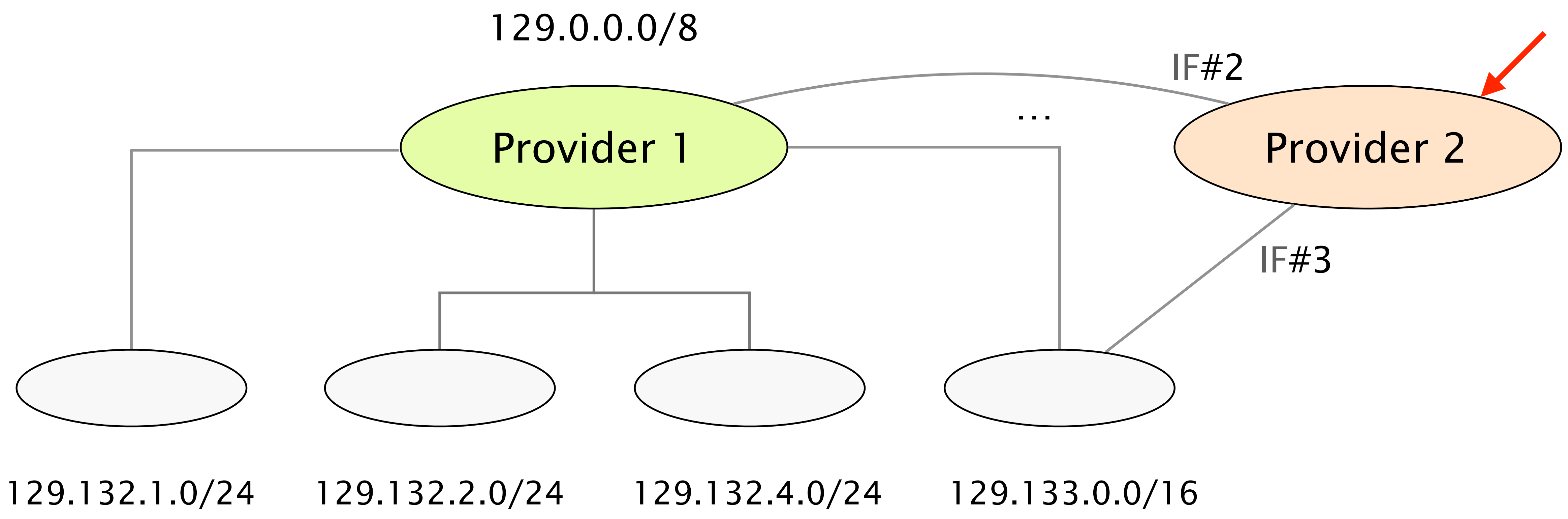
IP header

IPv4 and IPv6, wire format

Routers maintain forwarding entries for each Internet prefix

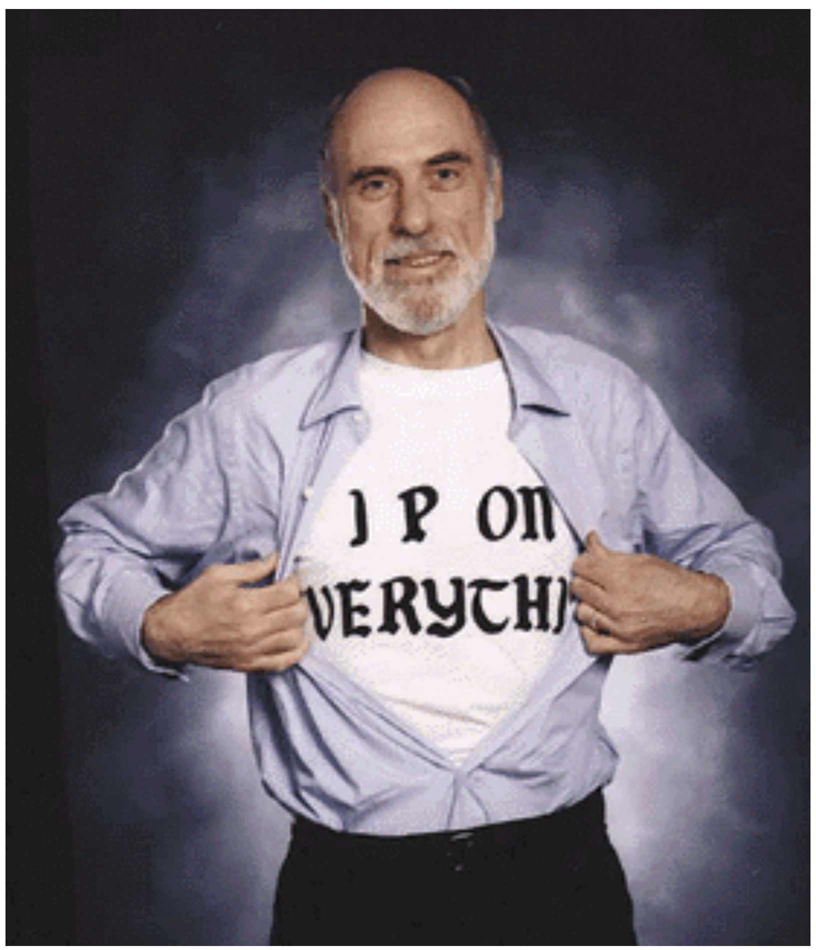
Provider 2's Forwarding table

IP prefix	Output
129.0.0.0/8	IF#2
129.132.1.0/24	IF#2
129.132.2.0/24	IF#2
129.133.0.0/16	IF#3



To resolve ambiguity, forwarding is done along the *most specific* prefix (*i.e.*, the longer one)

Internet Protocol and Forwarding



IP addresses

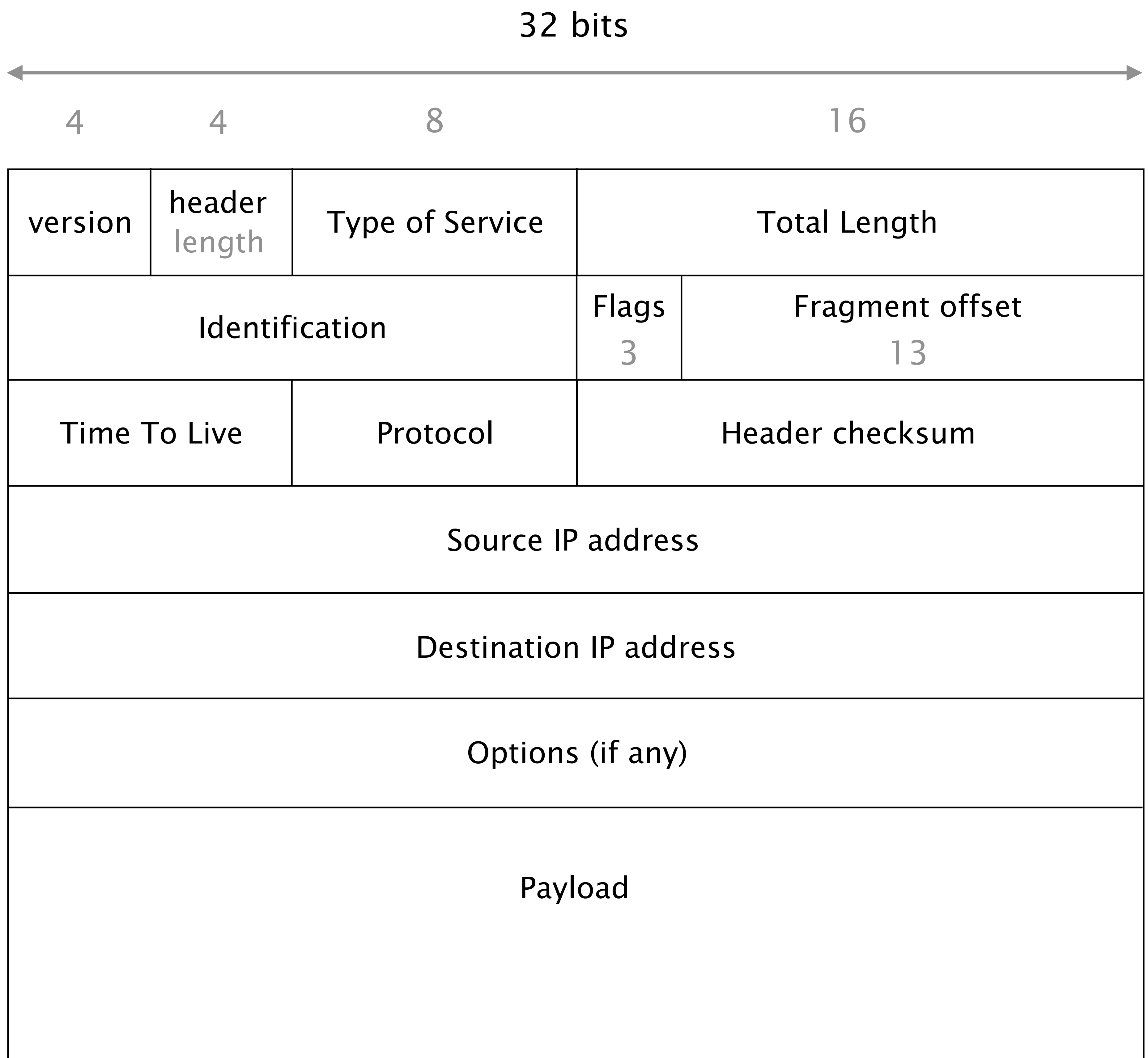
use, structure, allocation

IP forwarding

longest prefix match rule

3 IP header

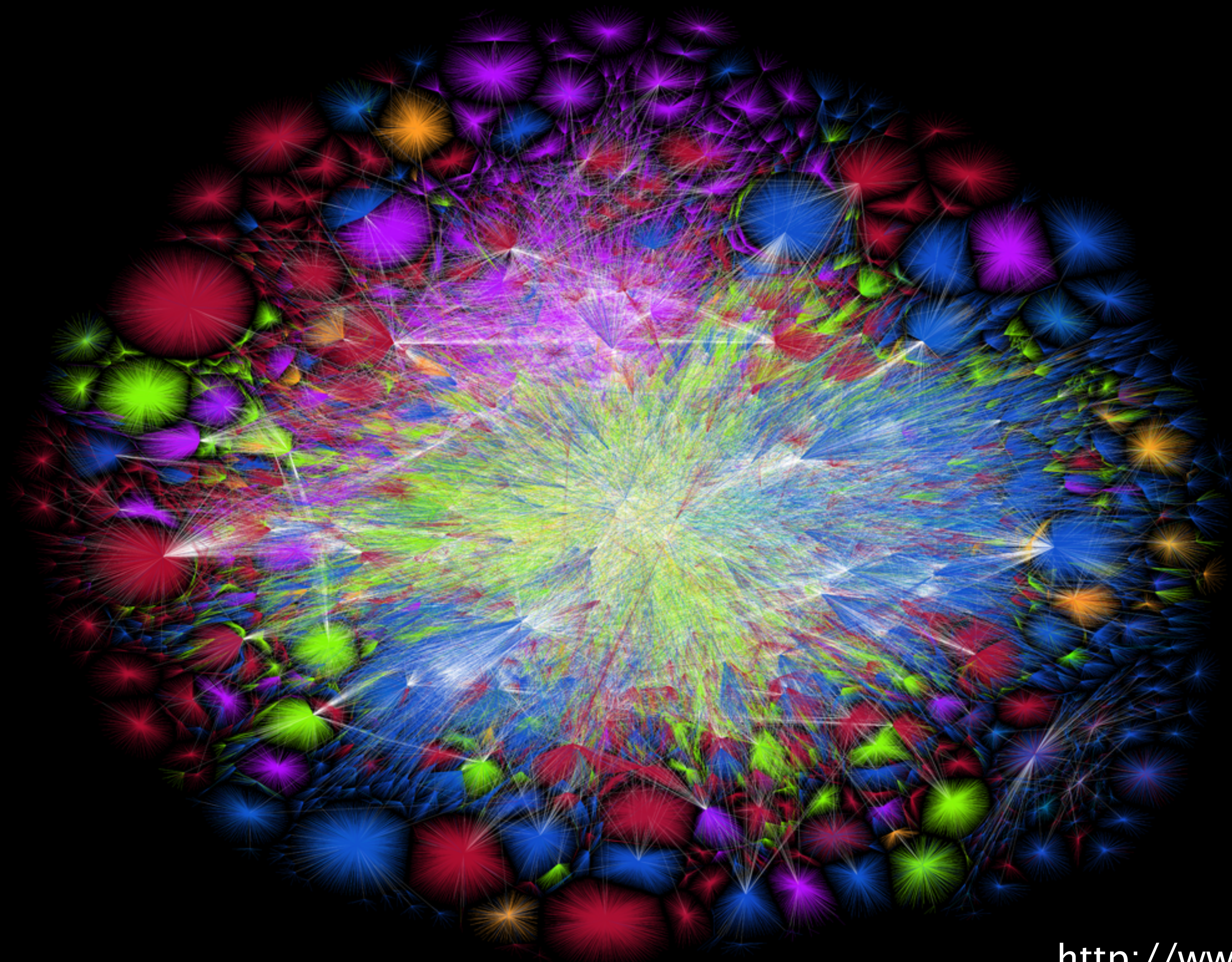
IPv4 and IPv6, wire format


32 bits
4
4
8
16
version
header length
Type of Service
Total Length
Identification
Flags 3
Fragment offset 13
Time To Live
Protocol
Header checksum
Source IP address
Destination IP address
Options (if any)
Payload

This week on

Communication Networks

Internet routing



http://www.opte.org

› traceroute www.google.ch

› traceroute www.google.ch

1 rou-etx-1-ee-tik-etx-dock-1 (82.130.102.1)
2 rou-ref-rz-bb-ref-rz-etx (10.10.0.41)
3 rou-fw-rz-ee-tik (10.1.11.129)
4 rou-fw-rz-gw-rz (192.33.92.170)
5 swiix1-10ge-1-4.switch.ch (130.59.36.41)
6 swiez2 (192.33.92.11)
7 swiix2-p1.switch.ch (130.59.36.250)
8 equinix-zurich.net.google.com (194.42.48.58)
9 66.249.94.157 (66.249.94.157)
10 zrh04s06-in-f24.1e100.net (173.194.40.88)

Internet routing comes into two flavors:
intra- and *inter-domain* routing

inter-domain
routing

Find paths between networks

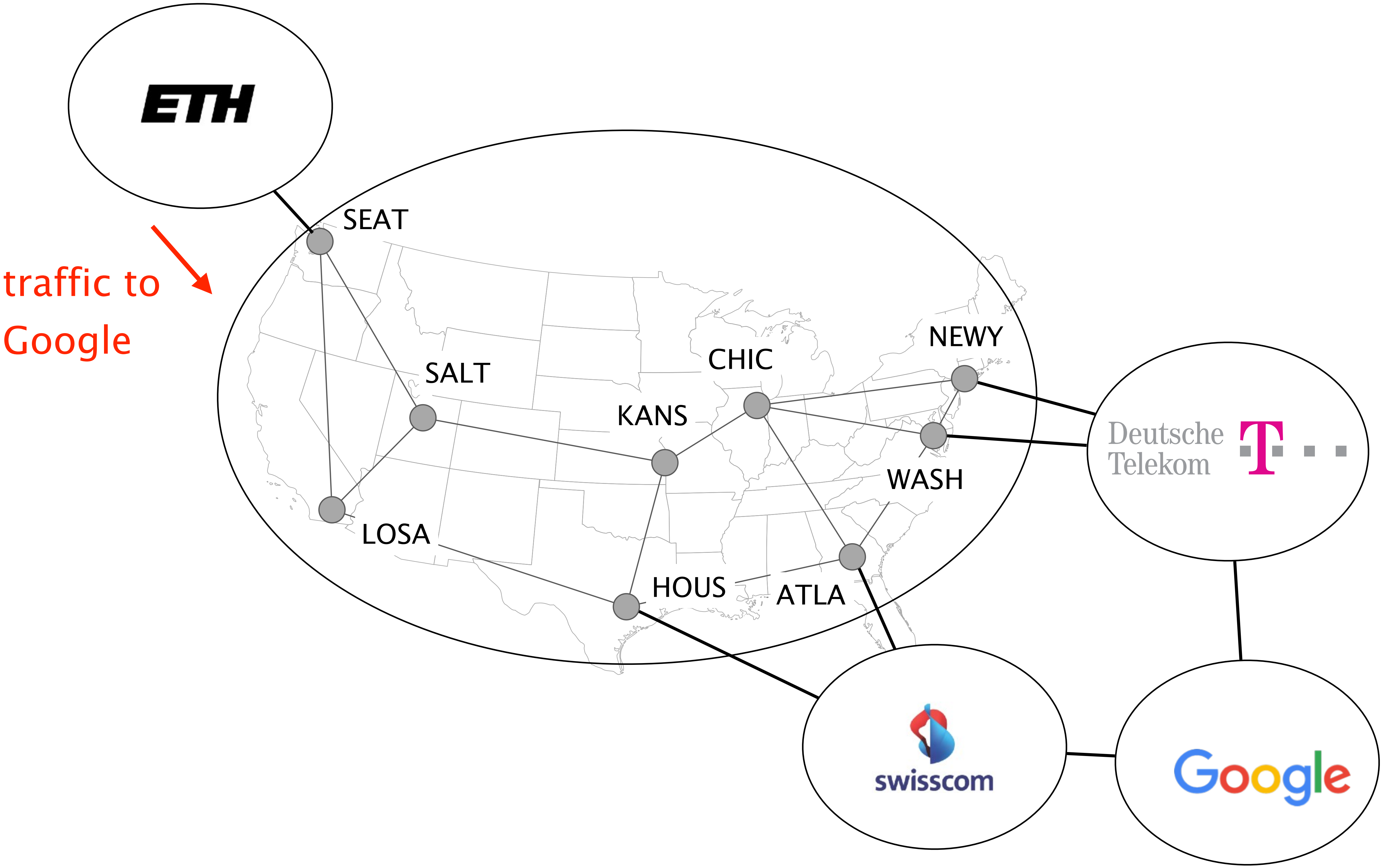
intra-domain
routing

Find paths within a network

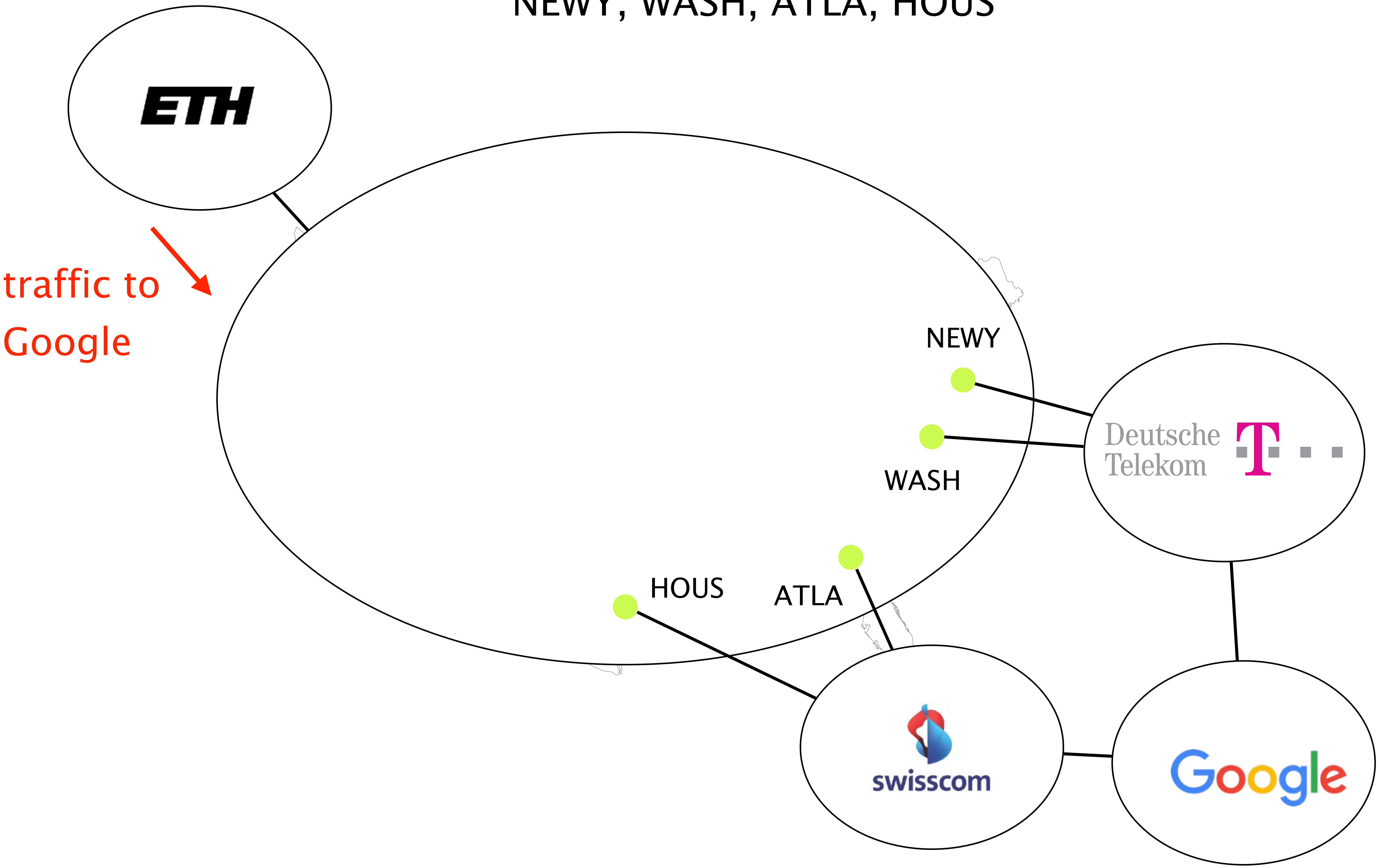
inter-domain
routing

intra-domain
routing

Find paths between networks


traffic to Google
ETH
SEAT
SALT
LOSA
KANS
CHIC
NEWY
WASH
HOUS
ATLA
Deutsche Telekom
swisscom
Google

Google can be reached via
NEWY, WASH, ATLA, HOUS



Google can be reached via

NEWY, WASH, ATLA, HOUS

best exit point

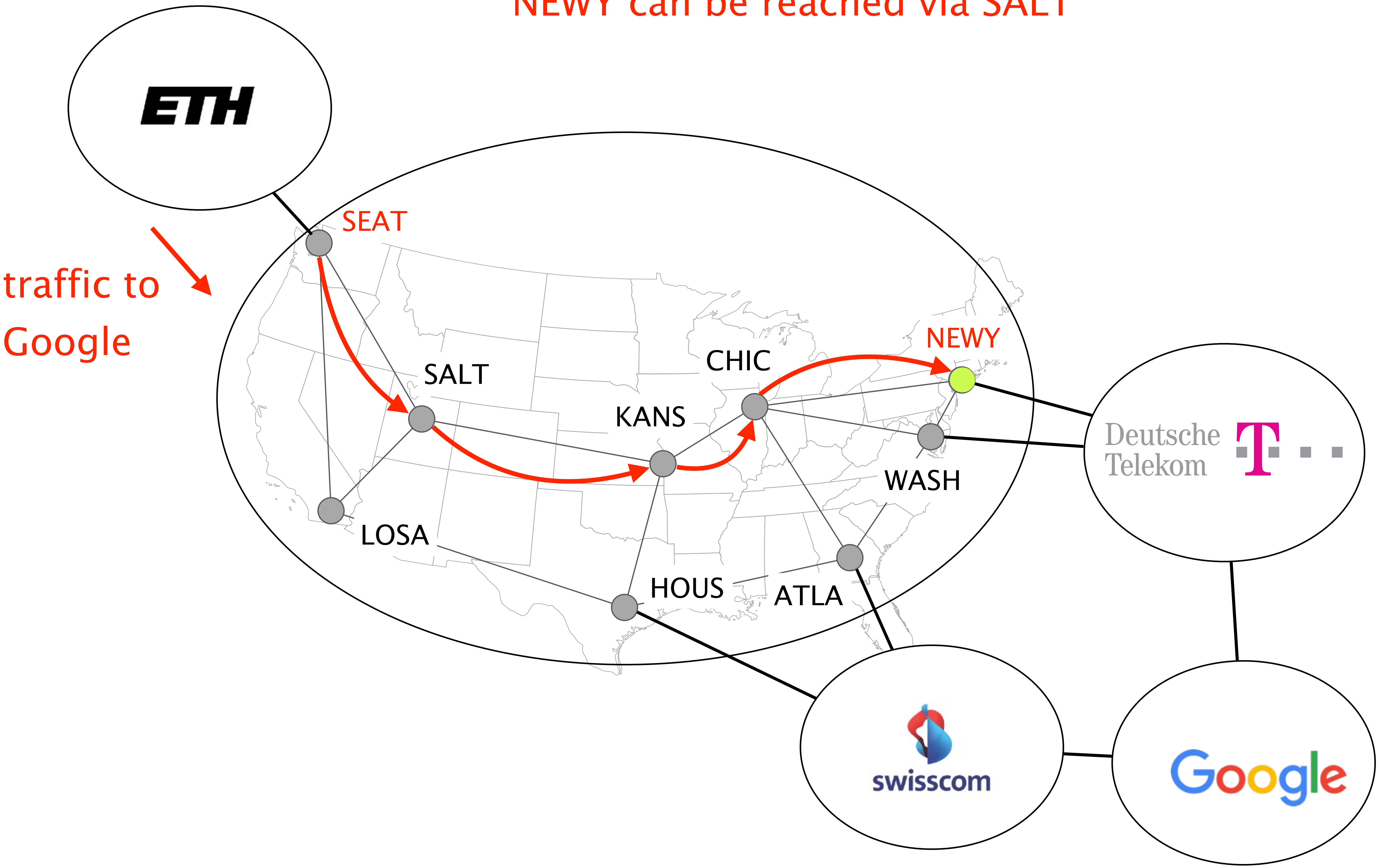
based on money, performance, …

inter-domain
routing

intra-domain
routing

Find paths within a network

NEWY can be reached via SALT



› traceroute **www.google.ch**

rou-etx-1-ee-tik-etx-dock-1
rou-ref-rz-bb-ref-rz-etx
rou-fw-rz-ee-tik
rou-fw-rz-gw-rz

intra-domain routing

swiix1-10ge-1-4.switch.ch
swiez2
swiix2-p1.switch.ch

intra-domain routing

equinix-zurich.net.google.com
66.249.94.157
zrh04s06-in-f24.1e100.net

intra-domain routing

› traceroute **www.google.ch**

rou-etx-1-ee-tik-etx-dock-1

rou-ref-rz-bb-ref-rz-etx

rou-fw-rz-ee-tik

rou-fw-rz-gw-rz

swiix1-10ge-1-4.switch.ch

swiez2

swiix2-p1.switch.ch

equinix-zurich.net.google.com

66.249.94.157

zrh04s06-in-f24.1e100.net

inter-domain routing

inter-domain routing

Internet routing

from here to there, and back

1 **Intra-domain routing**

- Link-state protocols
- Distance-vector protocols

2 **Inter-domain routing**

- Path-vector protocols

Internet routing

from here to there, and back

1 Intra-domain routing

Link-state protocols

Distance-vector protocols

Inter-domain routing

Path-vector protocols

Intra-domain routing enables routers to compute forwarding paths to any internal subnet

what kind of paths?

Network operators don't want arbitrary paths, they want good paths

definition

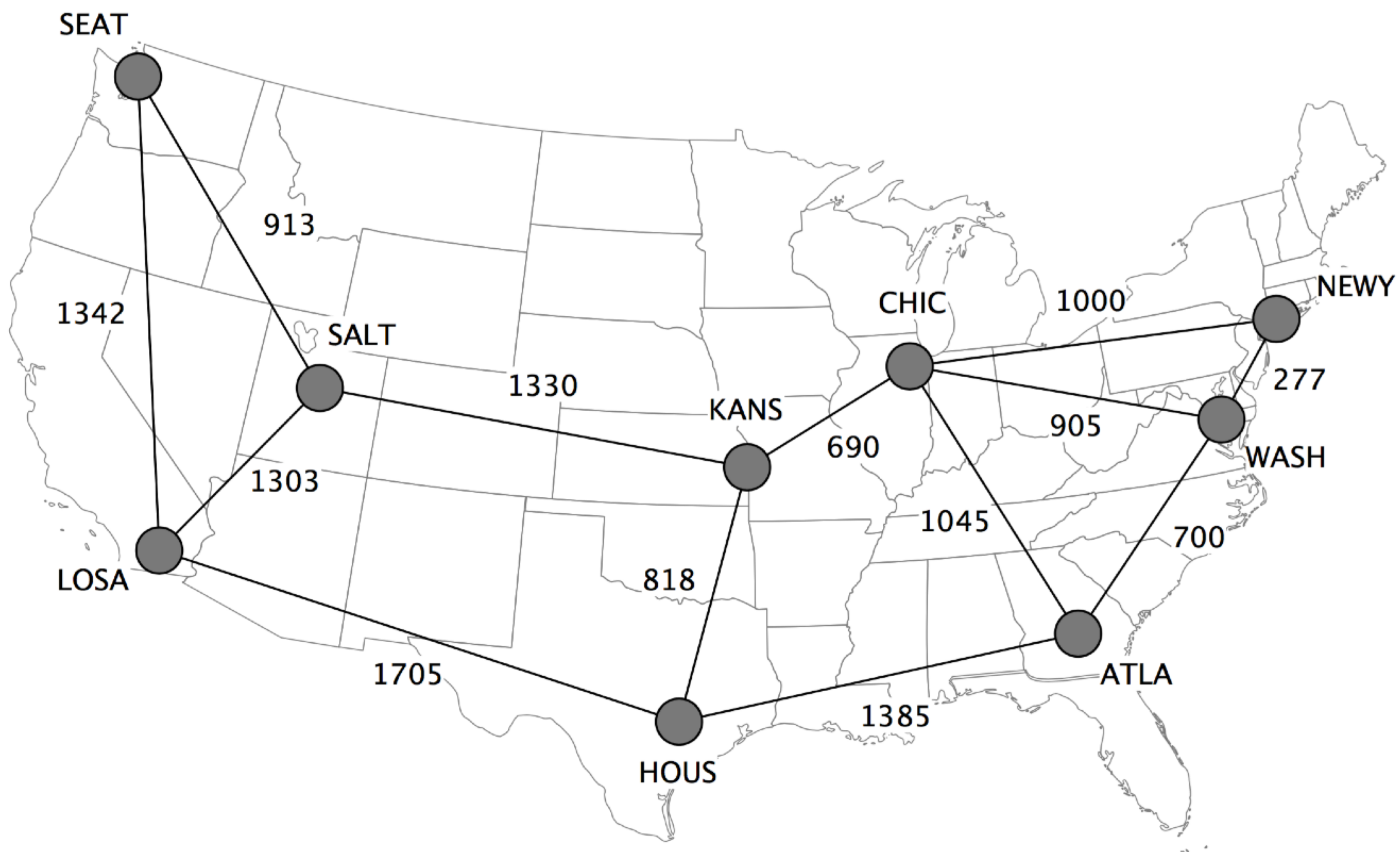
A good path is a path that minimizes some network-wide metric

typically delay, load, loss, cost

approach

Assign to each link a weight (usually static), compute the *shortest-path* to each destination

When weights are assigned proportionally to the distance, shortest-paths will minimize the end-to-end delay



Internet2, the US based research network

When weights are assigned proportionally to the distance, shortest-paths will minimize the end-to-end delay

if traffic is such that there is no congestion

When weights are assigned inversely proportionally to each link capacity, throughput is maximized

if traffic is such that there is no congestion

Internet routing

from here to there, and back

1 Intra-domain routing

Link-state protocols

Distance-vector protocols

Inter-domain routing

Path-vector protocols

In Link-State routing, routers build a precise map of the network by flooding local views to everyone

Each router keeps track of its incident links and cost

as well as whether it is up or down

Each router broadcast its own links state

to give every router a complete view of the graph

Routers run Dijkstra on the corresponding graph

to compute their shortest-paths and forwarding tables

Flooding is performed as in L2 learning

Node sends its link-state on all its links

Next node does the same, except on the one where the information arrived

Flooding is performed as in L2 learning, except that it is reliable

Node sends its link-state on all its links

Next node does the same, except on the one where the information arrived

All nodes are ensured to receive the *latest version* of all link-states

challenges

packet loss

out of order arrival

Flooding is performed as in L2 learning,
except that it is reliable

Node sends its link-state
on all its links

Next node does the same,
except on the one where
the information arrived

All nodes are ensured to
receive the *latest version*
of all link-states

solutions

ACK & retransmissions

sequence number

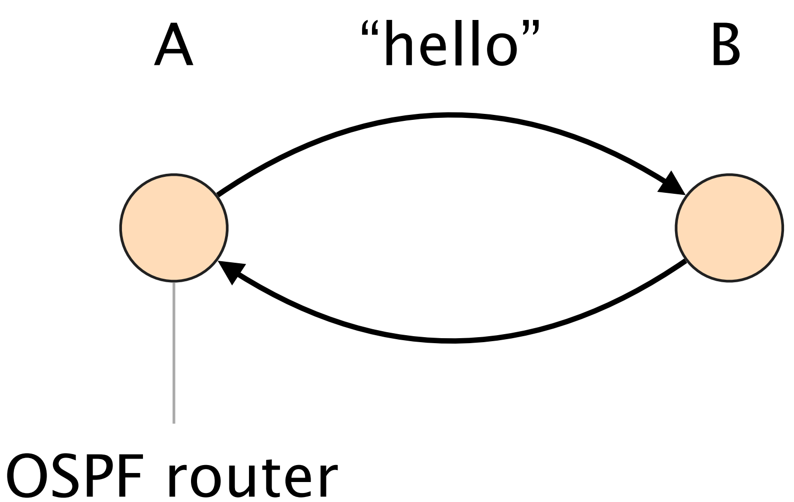
time-to-live for each link-state

A link-state node initiate flooding in 3 conditions

Topology change	link or node failure/recovery
Configuration change	link cost change
Periodically	refresh the link-state information every (say) 30 minutes account for possible data corruption

Once a node knows the entire topology,
it can compute shortest-paths using Dijkstra’s algorithm

By default, Link-State protocols detect topology changes using software-based beaconing



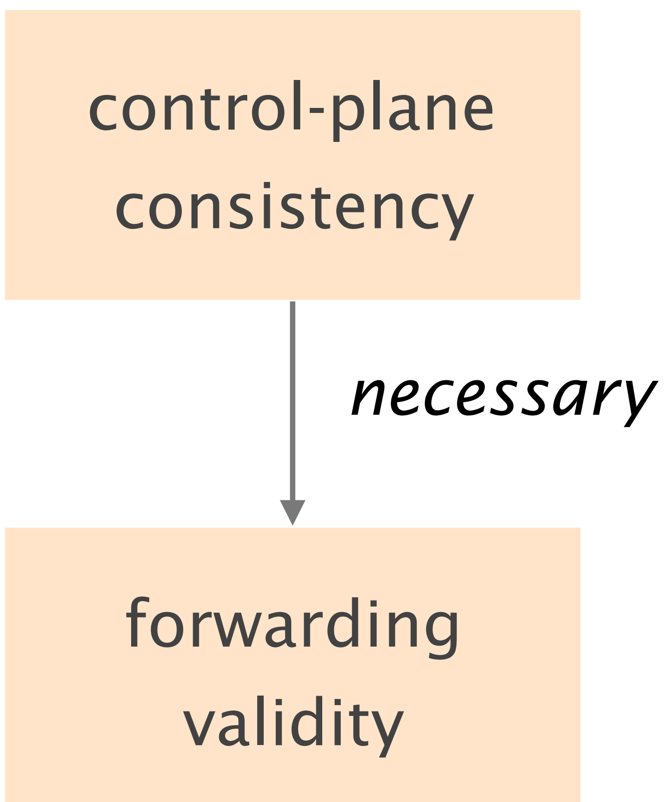
Routers periodically exchange "Hello" in both directions (*e.g.* every 30s)

Trigger a failure after few missed "Hellos" (*e.g.*, after 3 missed ones)

Tradeoffs between:

- detection speed
- bandwidth and CPU overhead
- false positive/negatives

During network changes,
the link-state database of each node might differ

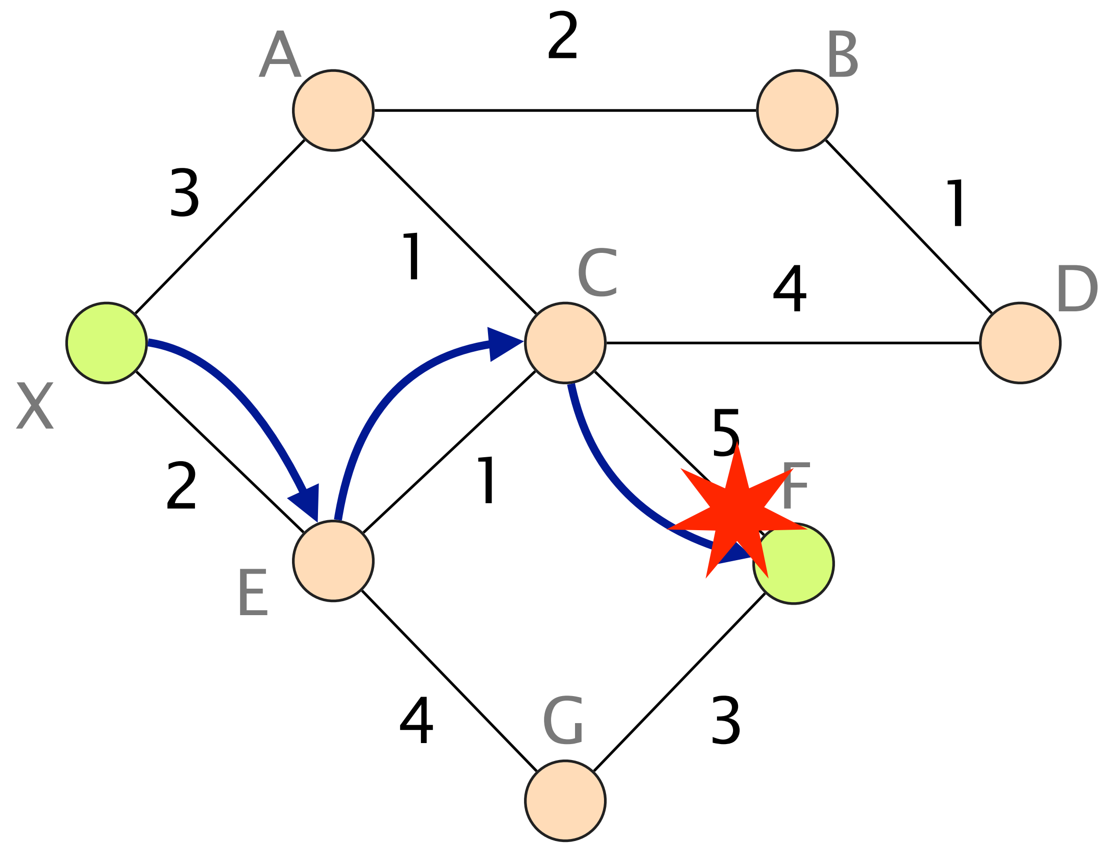


all nodes have the same link-state database

the global forwarding state directs packet to its destination

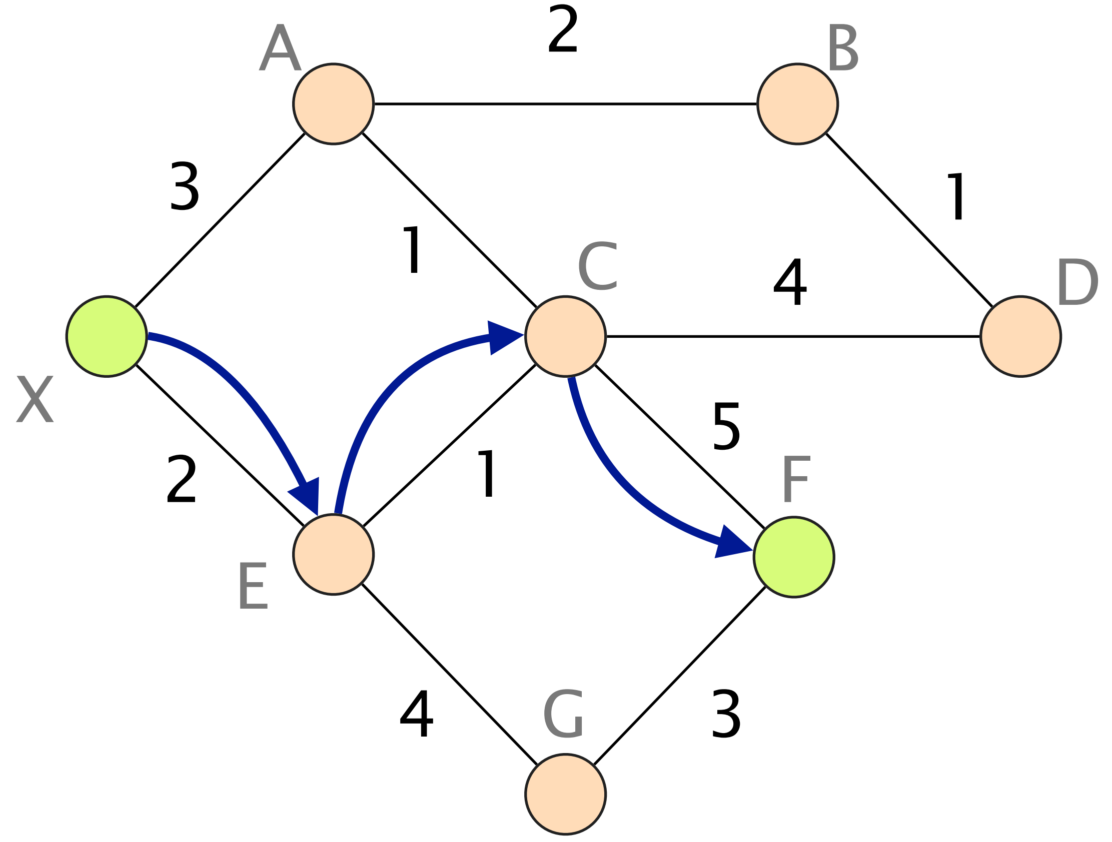
Inconsistencies lead to transient disruptions
in the form of blackholes or forwarding loops

Blackholes appear due to detection delay, as nodes do not immediately detect failure

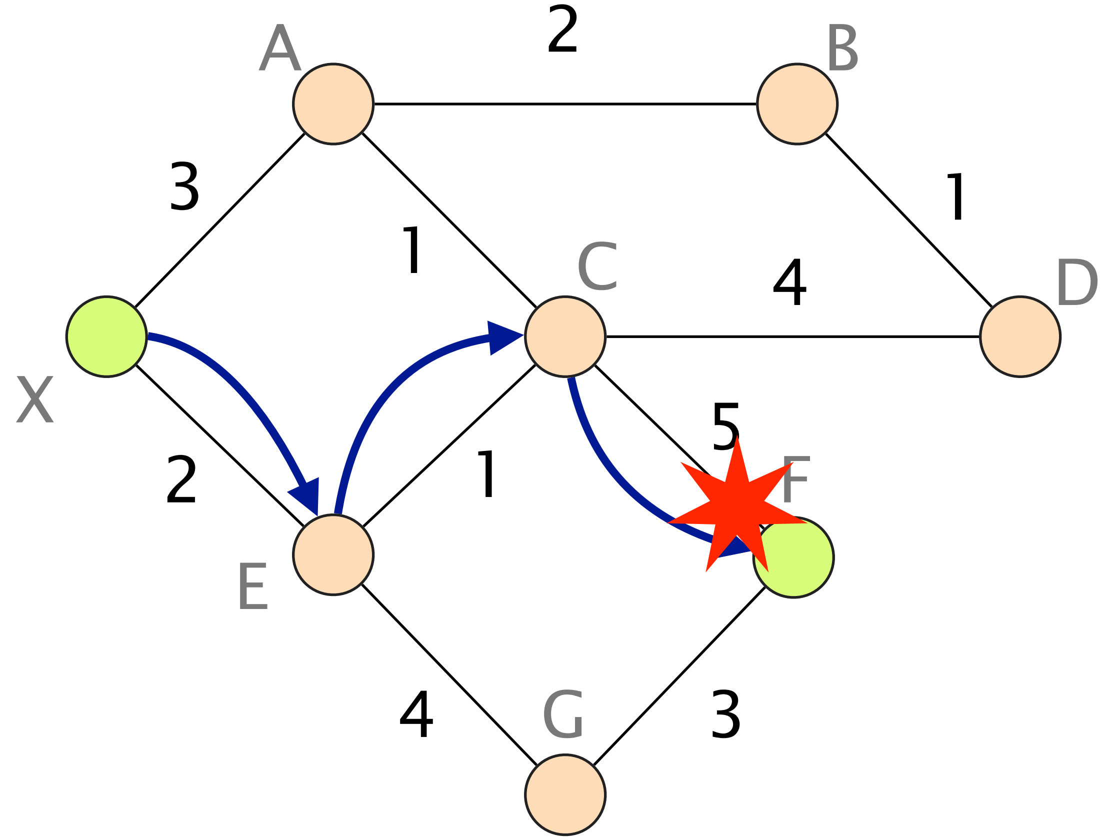


depends on the timeout for detecting lost hellos

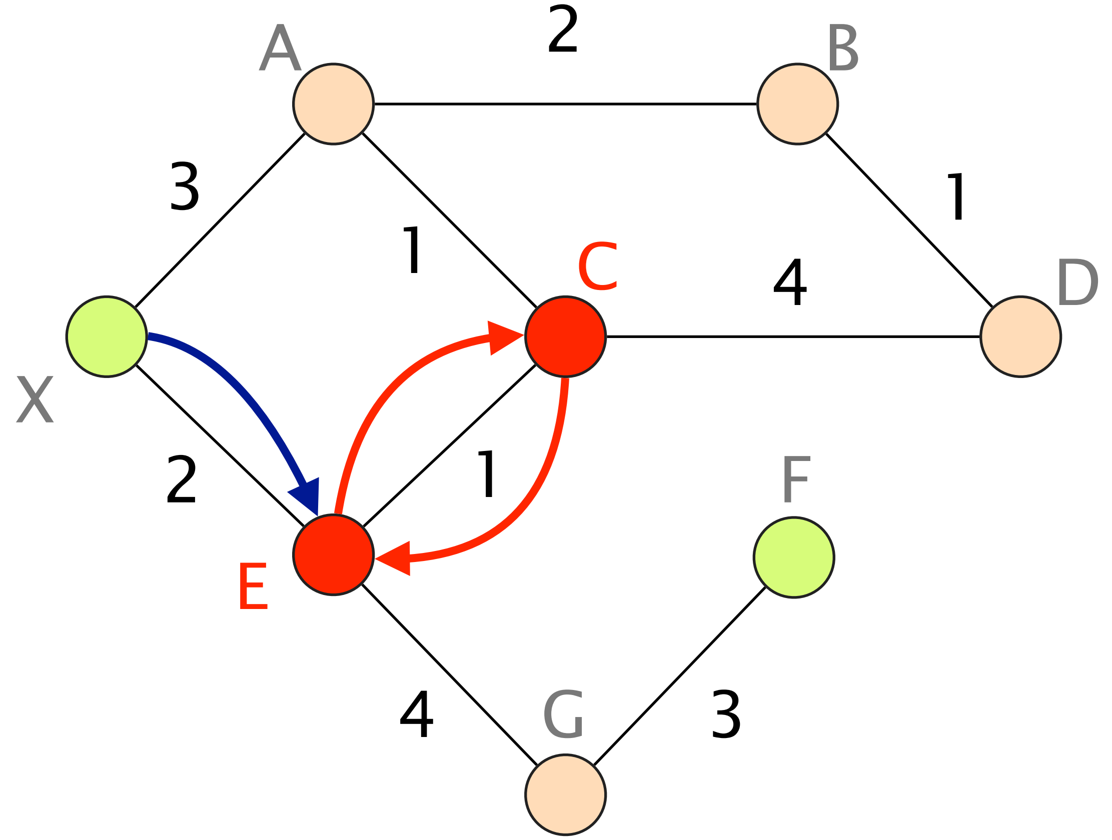
Transient loops appear due to inconsistent link-state databases



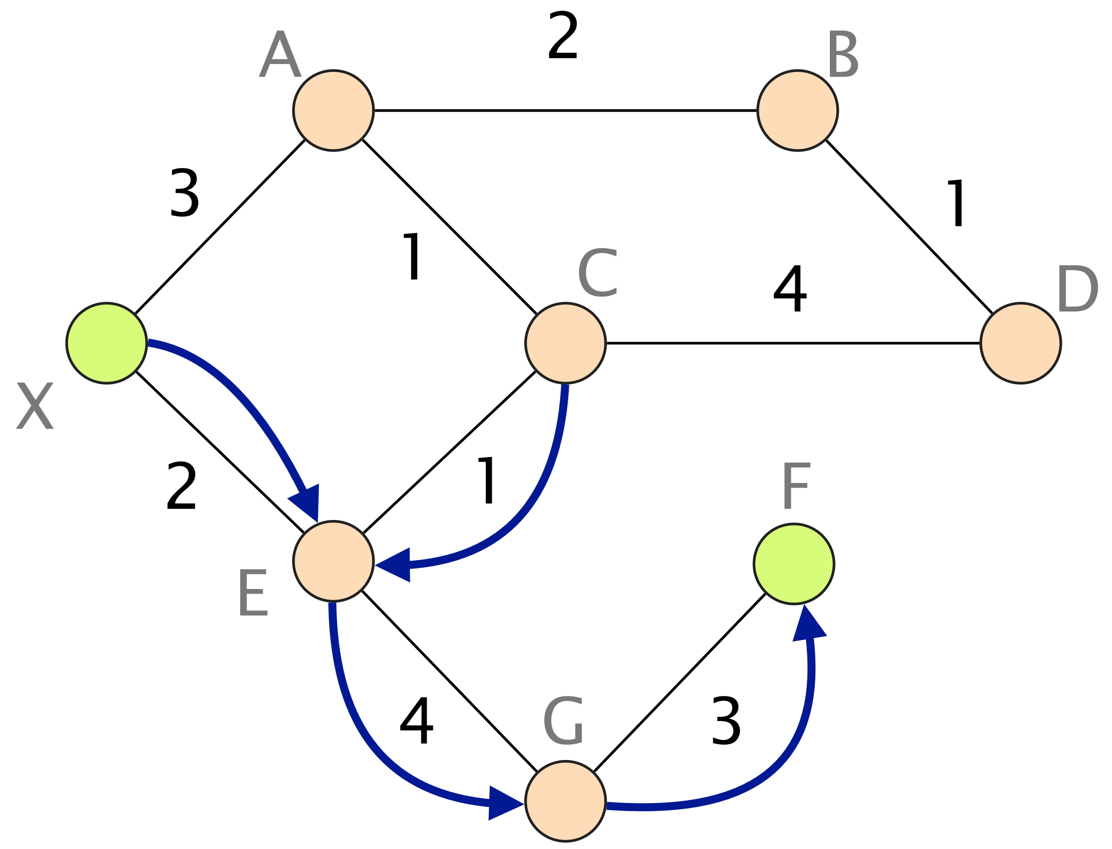
Initial forwarding state



C learns about the failure
and immediately reroute to E



A loop appears as E
isn't yet aware of the failure



The loop disappears as soon as
E updates its forwarding table

Convergence is the process during which the routers seek to actively regain a consistent view of the network

Network convergence time depends on 4 main factors

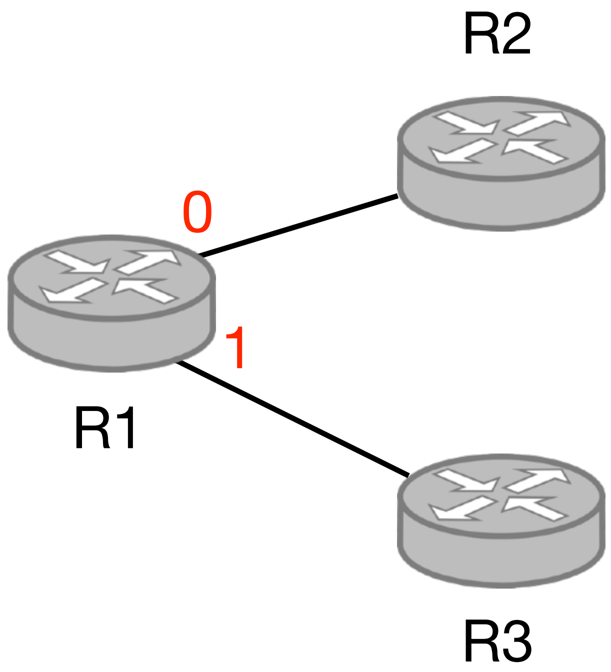
factors	time the routers take for…
detection	realizing that a link or a neighbor is down
flooding	flooding the news to the entire network
computation	recomputing shortest-paths using Dijkstra
table update	updating their forwarding table

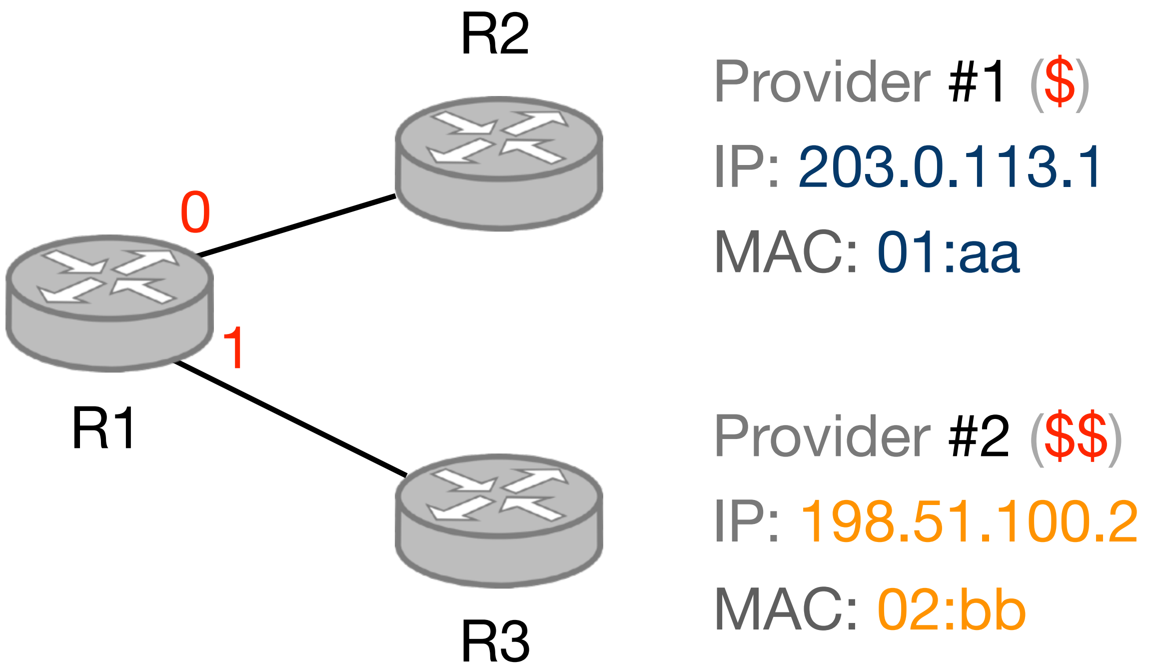
In practice, network convergence time is mostly driven by table updates

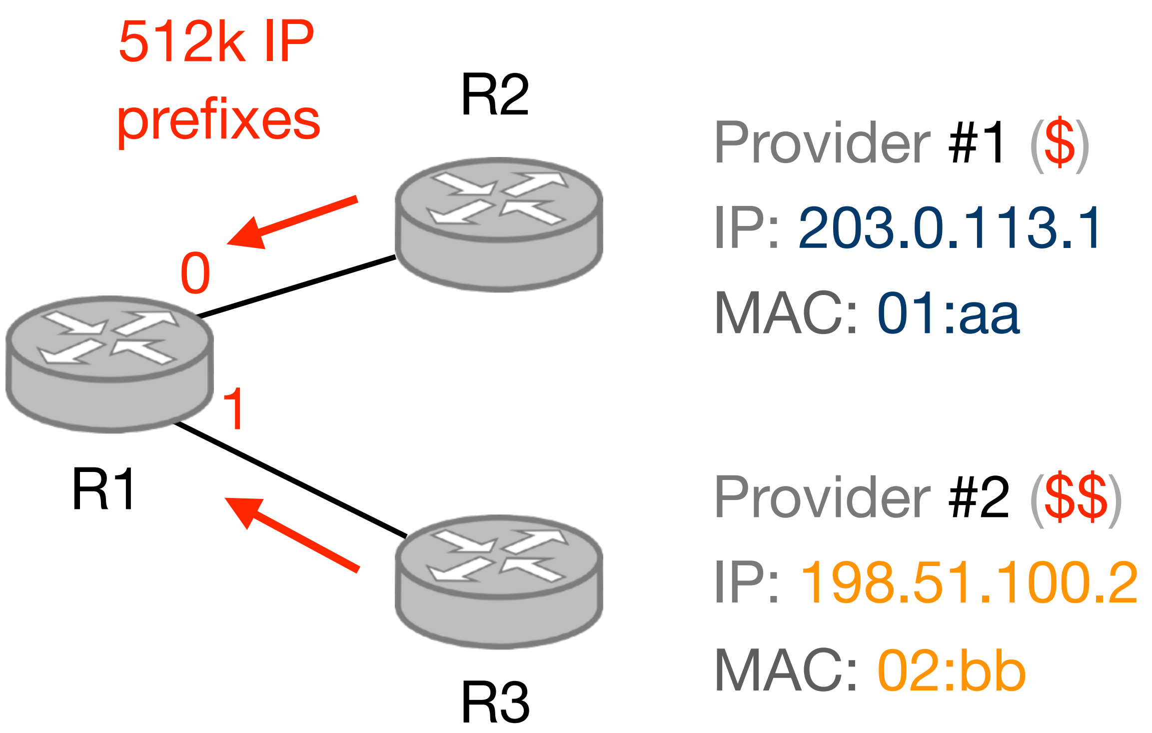
	time	improvements
detection	few ms	smaller timers
flooding	few ms	high-priority flooding
computation	few ms	incremental algorithms
table update	potentially, *minutes!*	better table design

table update potentially, *minutes!* **better table design**

R1

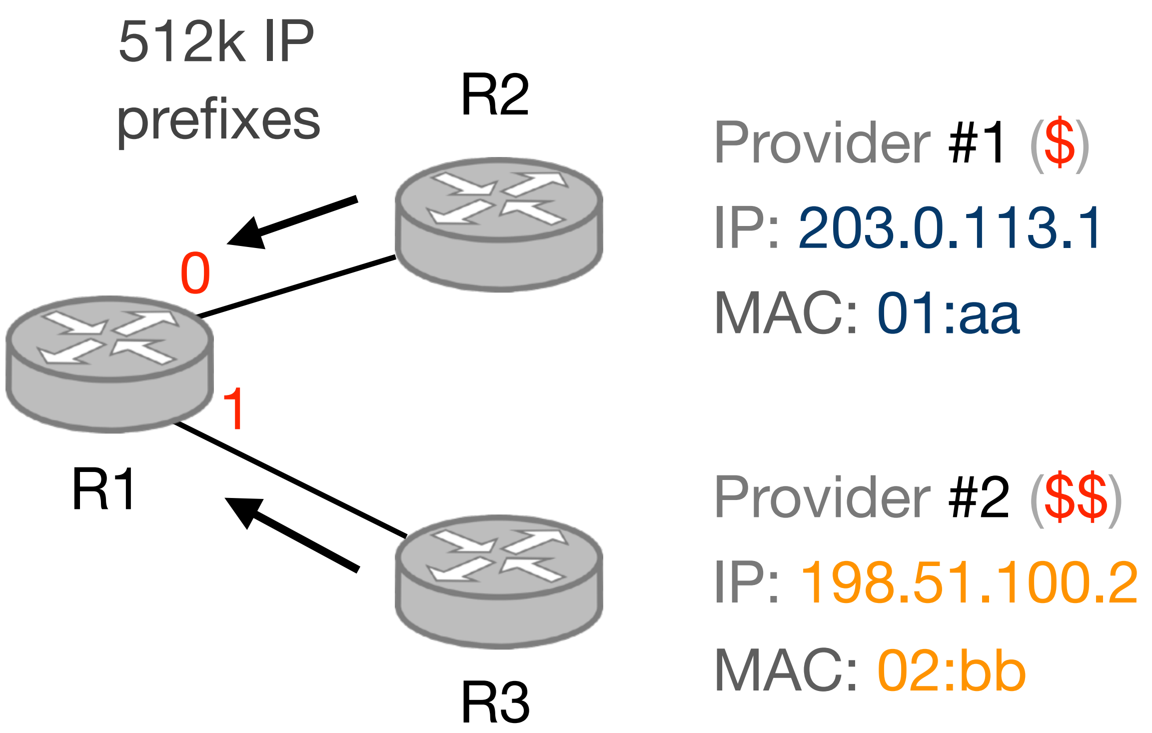

R2
0
1
R1
R3


R2
Provider #1 ($)
IP: 203.0.113.1
MAC: 01:aa
0
1
R1
Provider #2 ($$)
IP: 198.51.100.2
MAC: 02:bb
R3


512k IP
prefixes
R2
0
1
R1
R3
Provider #1 ($)
IP: 203.0.113.1
MAC: 01:aa
Provider #2 ($$)
IP: 198.51.100.2
MAC: 02:bb

R1's Forwarding Table

prefix	Next-Hop

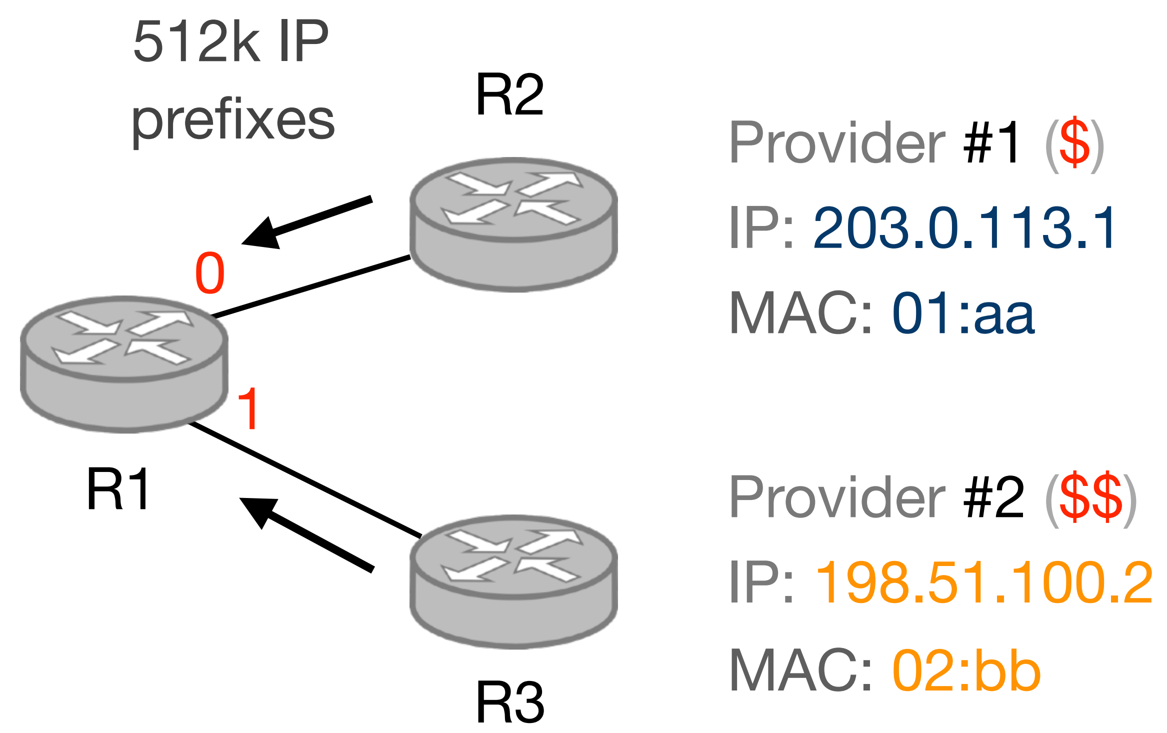


All 512k entries point to R2

because it is cheaper

R1's Forwarding Table

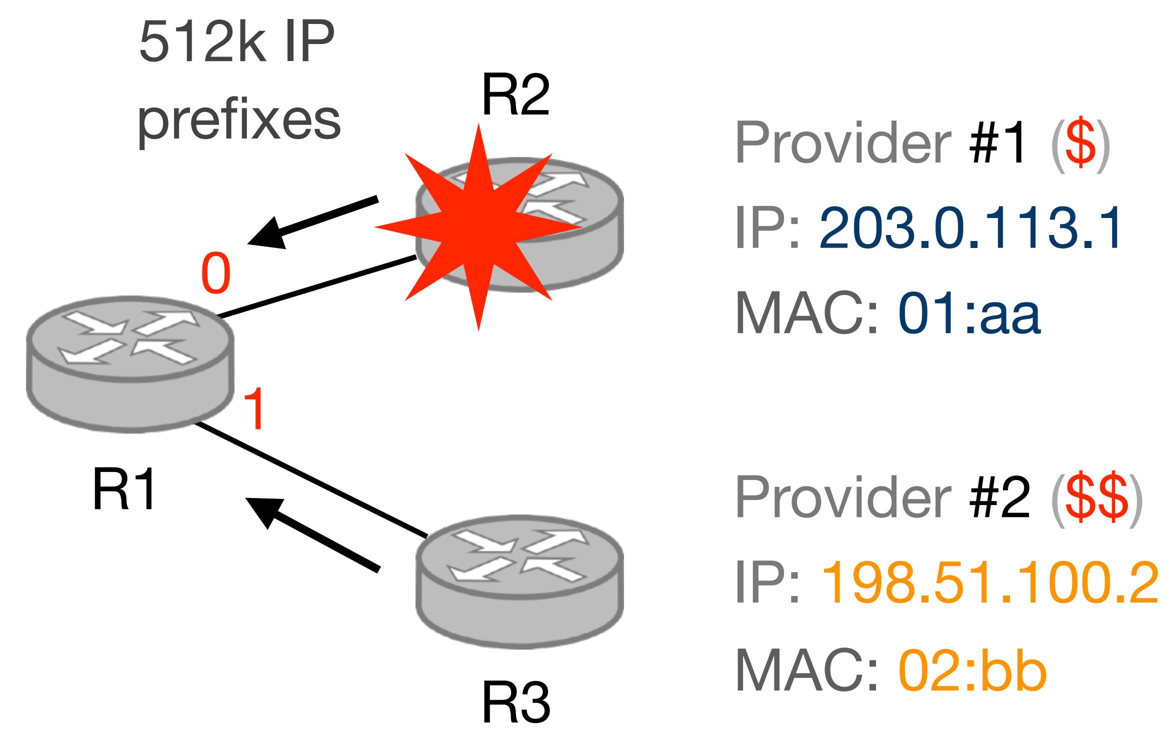
	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)



Upon failure of R2, all 512k entries have to be updated

R1's Forwarding Table

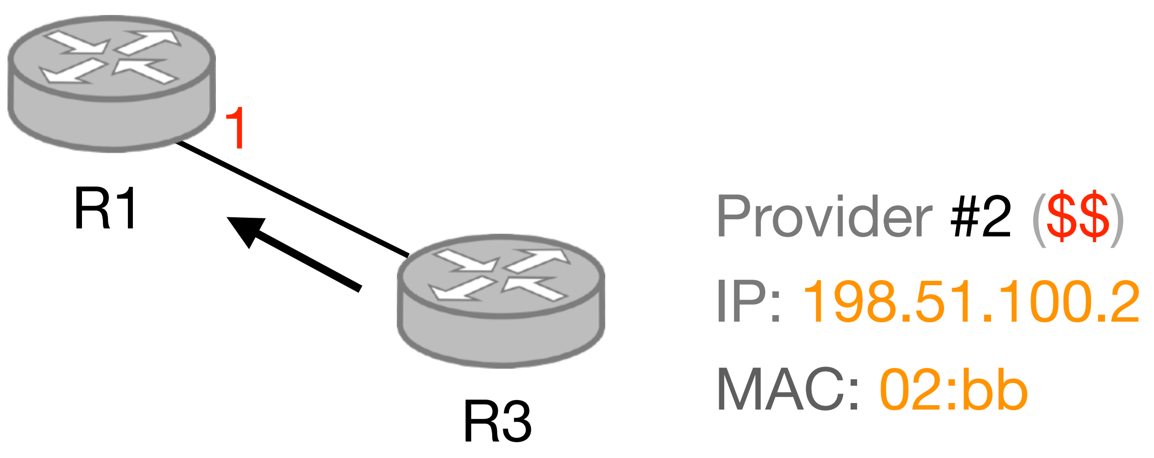
	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(01:aa, 0)
...	...	...
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(01:aa, 0)
...	...	...
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)



Upon failure of R2, all 512k entries have to be updated

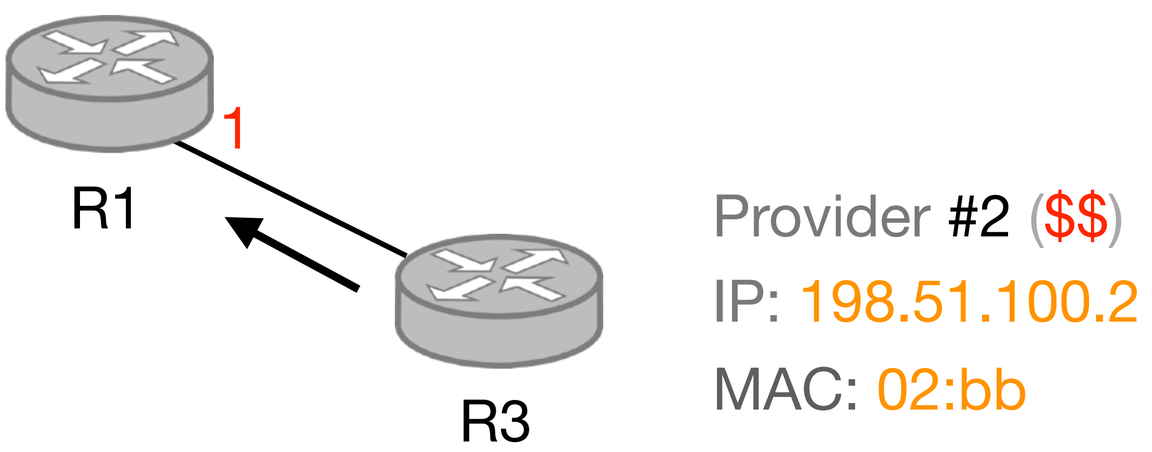
R1's Forwarding Table

	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)



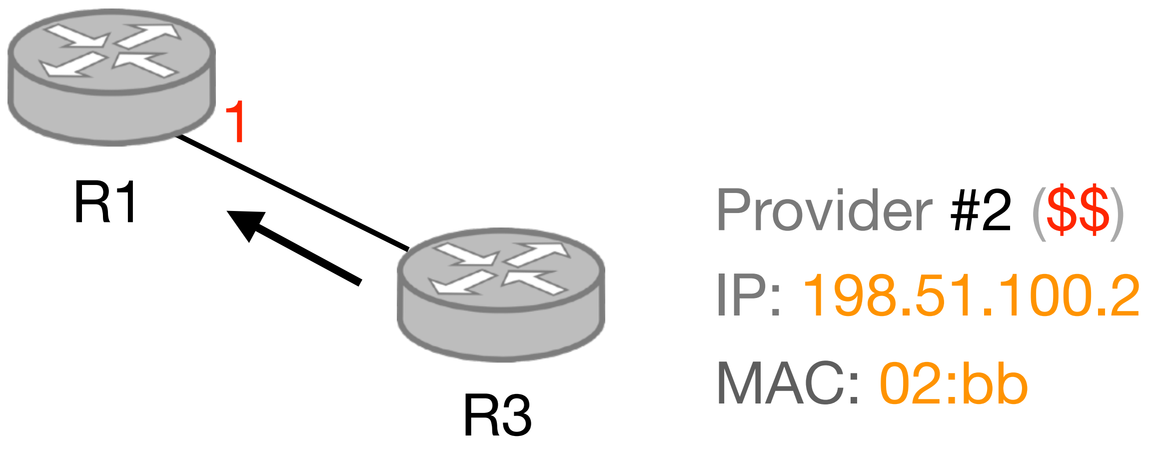
R1's Forwarding Table

	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(02:bb, 1)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)



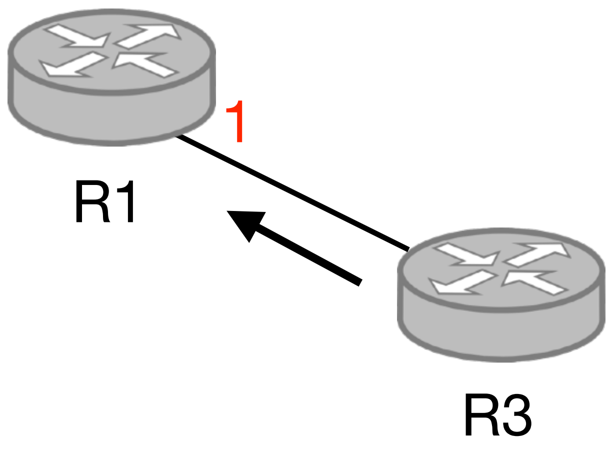
R1’s Forwarding Table

	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(02:bb, 1)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(02:bb, 1)
…	…	…
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)



R1's Forwarding Table

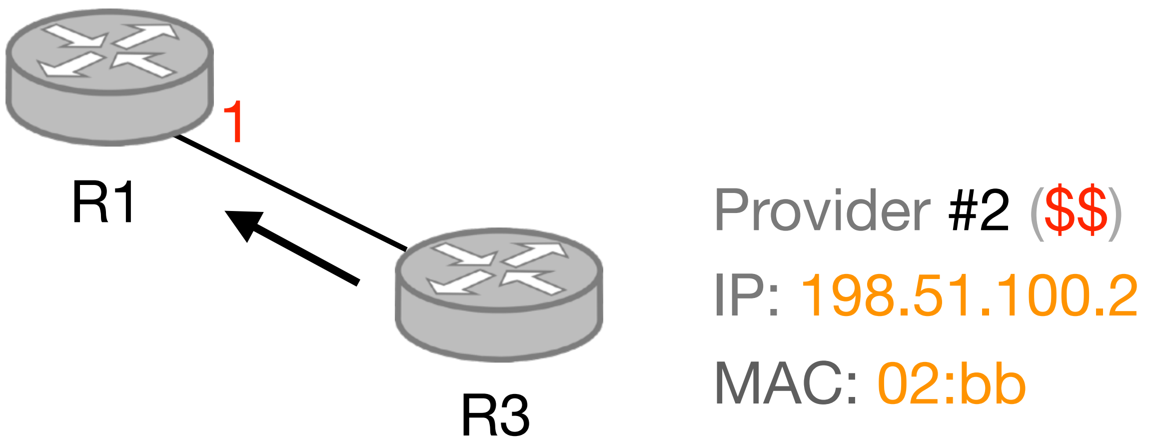
	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(02:bb, 1)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(02:bb, 1)
…	…	…
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(02:bb, 1)
…	…	…
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)



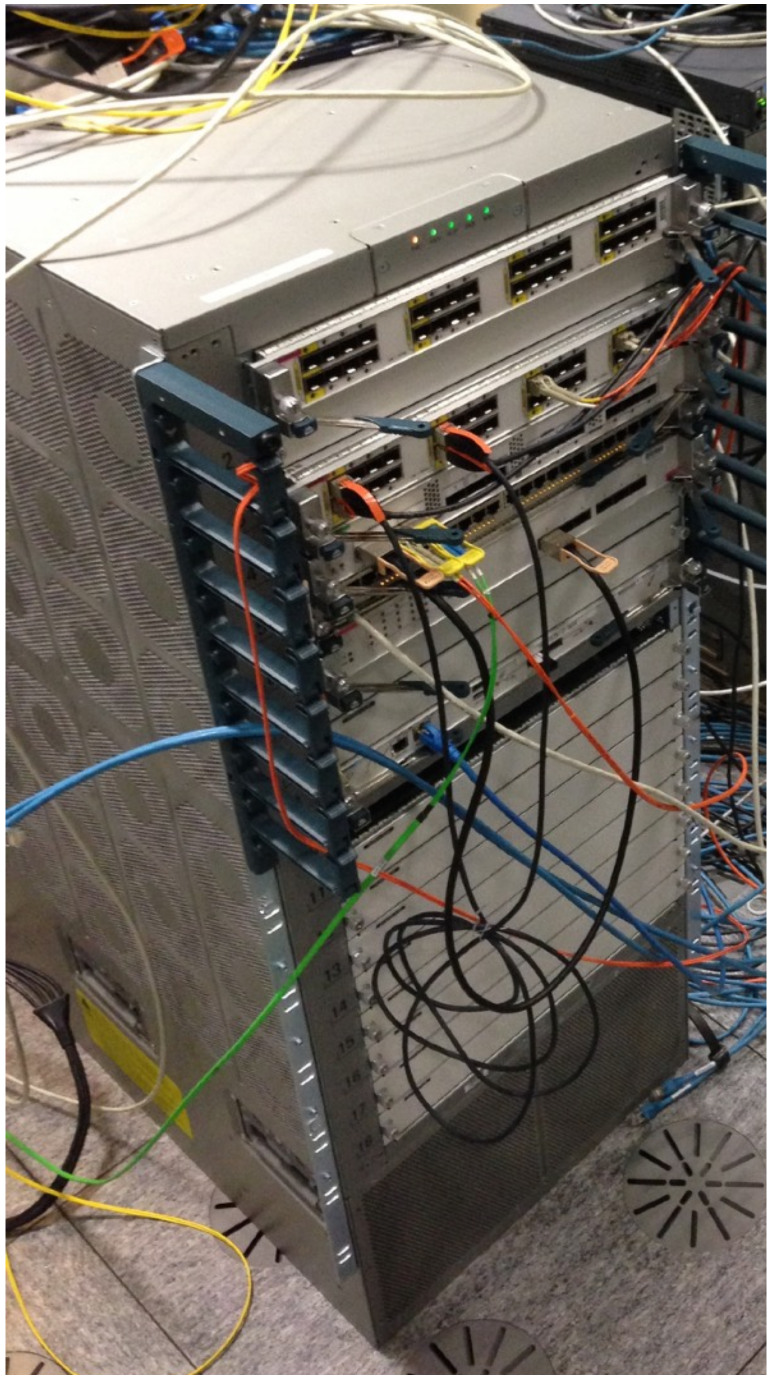
Provider #2 ($$)
IP: 198.51.100.2
MAC: 02:bb

R1's Forwarding Table

	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(02:bb, 1)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(02:bb, 1)
…	…	…
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(02:bb, 1)
…	…	…
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(02:bb, 1)



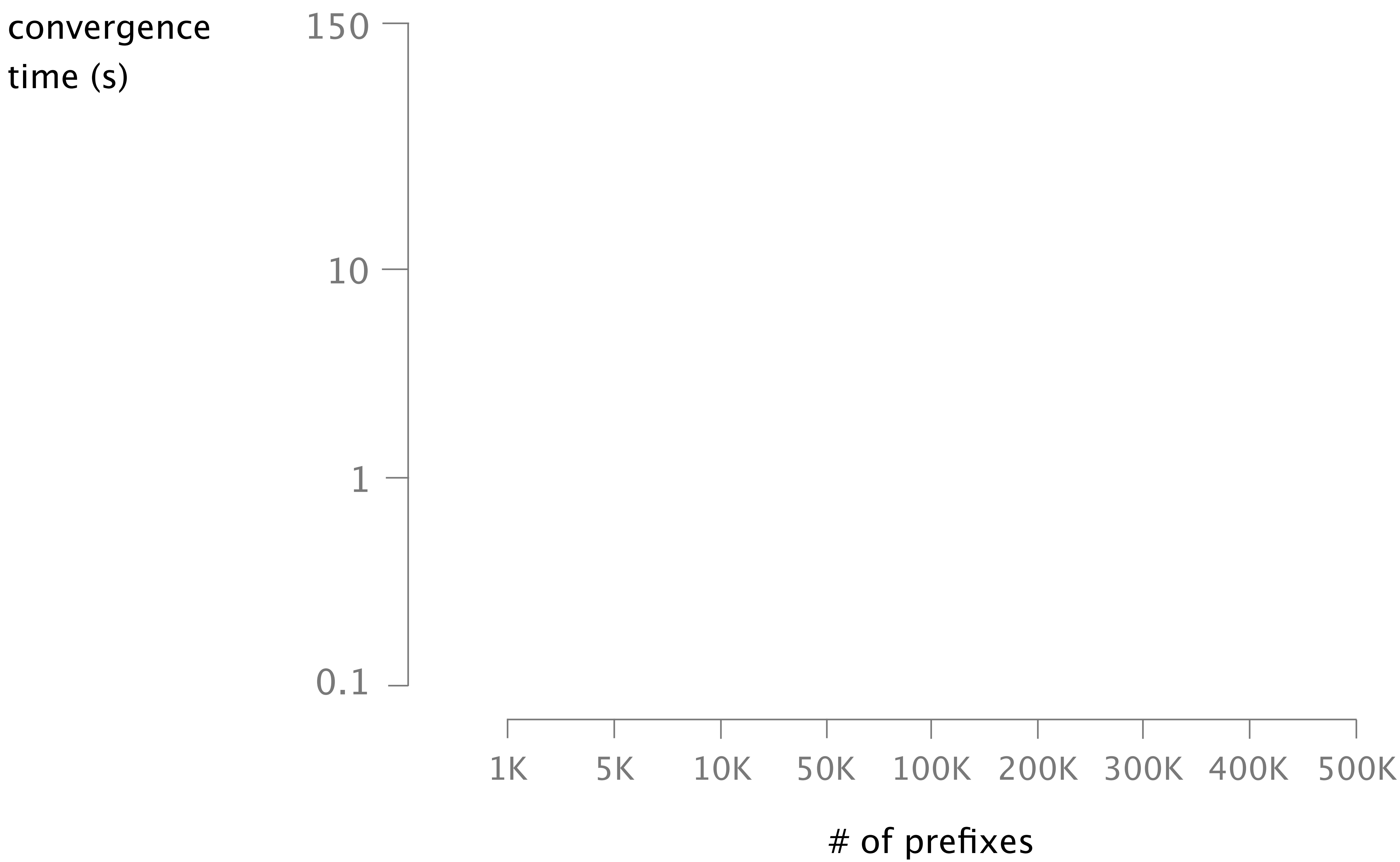
How long does it take for ETH routers to converge?

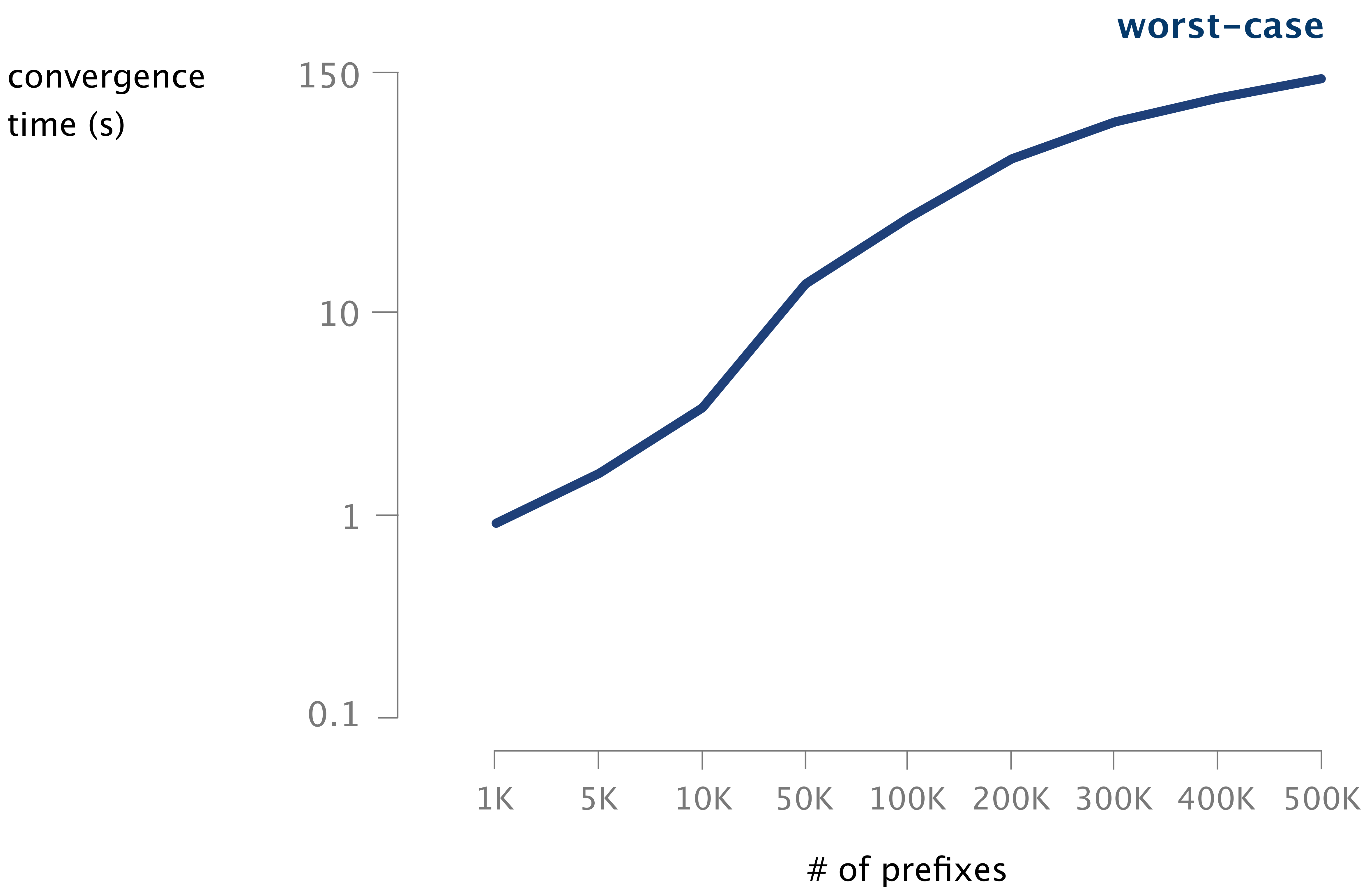


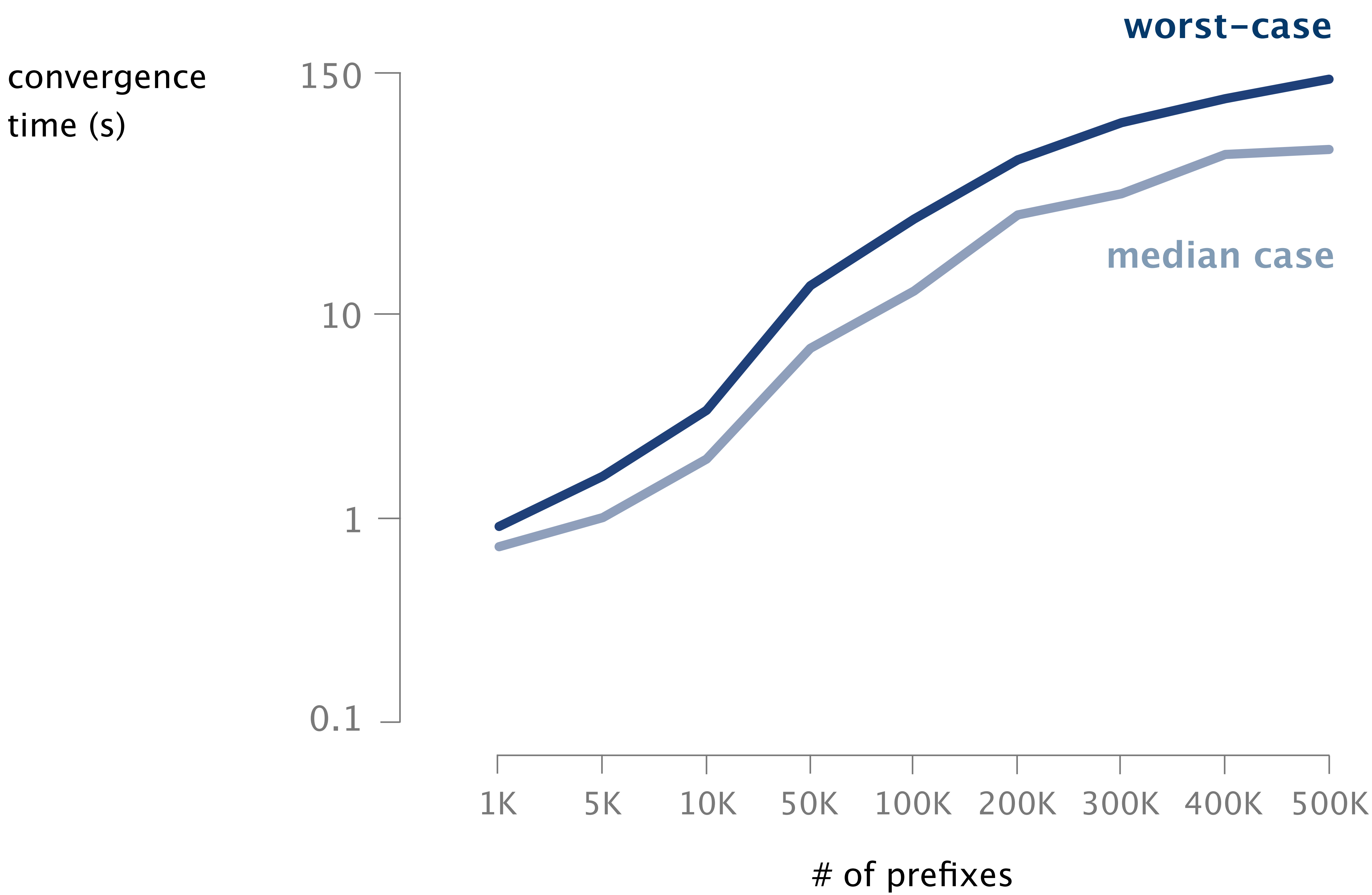
Cisco Nexus 9k

ETH recent routers

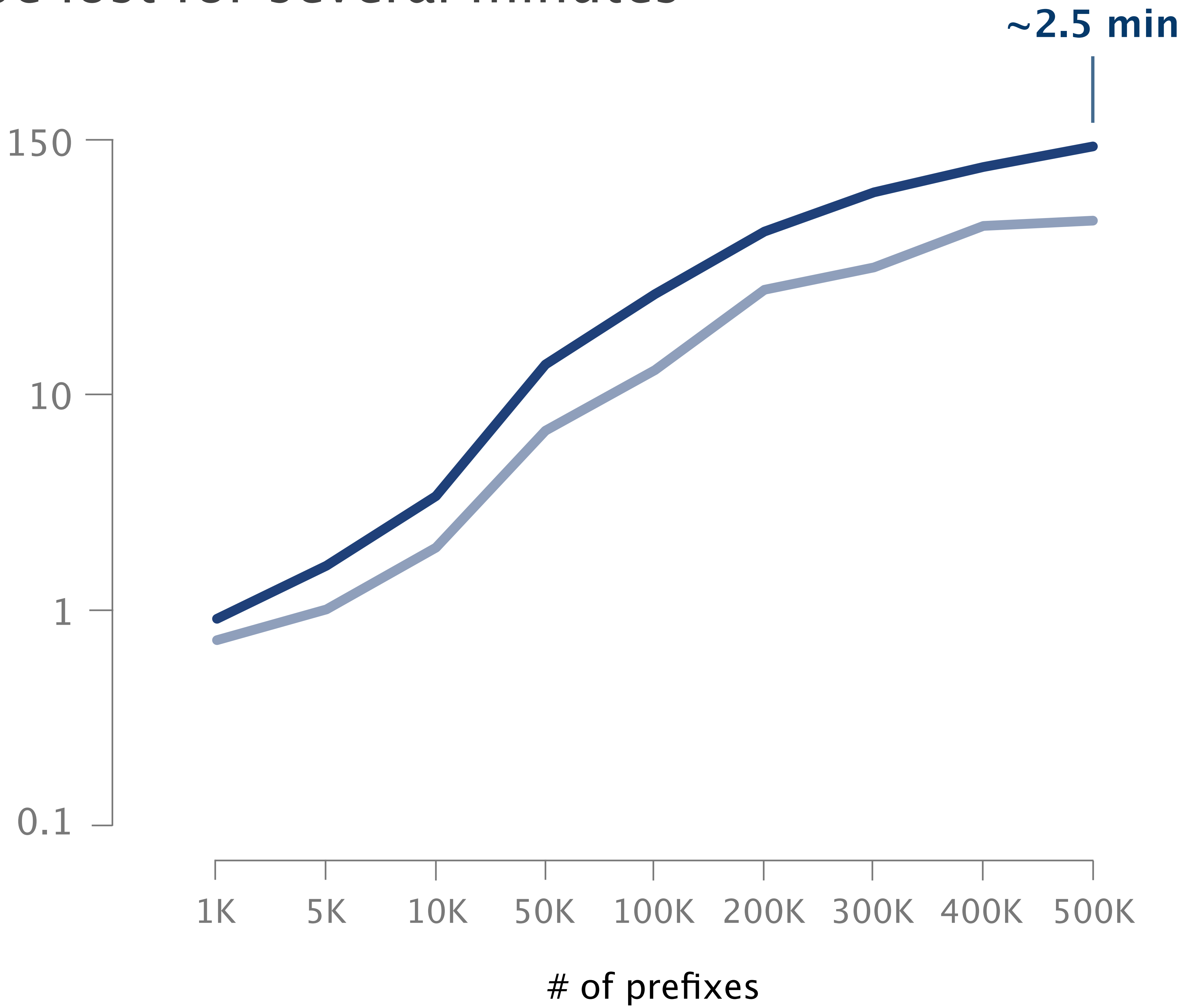
25 deployed


convergence
time (s)
150
10
1
0.1
1K
5K
10K
50K
100K
200K
300K
400K
500K
# of prefixes


worst-case
convergence
time (s)
150
10
1
0.1
1K
5K
10K
50K
100K
200K
300K
400K
500K
# of prefixes


worst-case
convergence
time (s)
150
10
1
0.1
median case
1K
5K
10K
50K
100K
200K
300K
400K
500K
# of prefixes

Traffic can be lost for several minutes



The problem is that forwarding tables are flat

Entries do not share any information

even if they are identical

Upon failure, all of them have to be updated

inefficient, but also unnecessary

Two universal tricks you can apply
to any computer sciences problem

When you need… more flexibility,

you add… a layer of indirection

When you need… more scalability,

you add… a hierarchical structure

When you need… more flexibility,

you add… a layer of indirection

replace this…

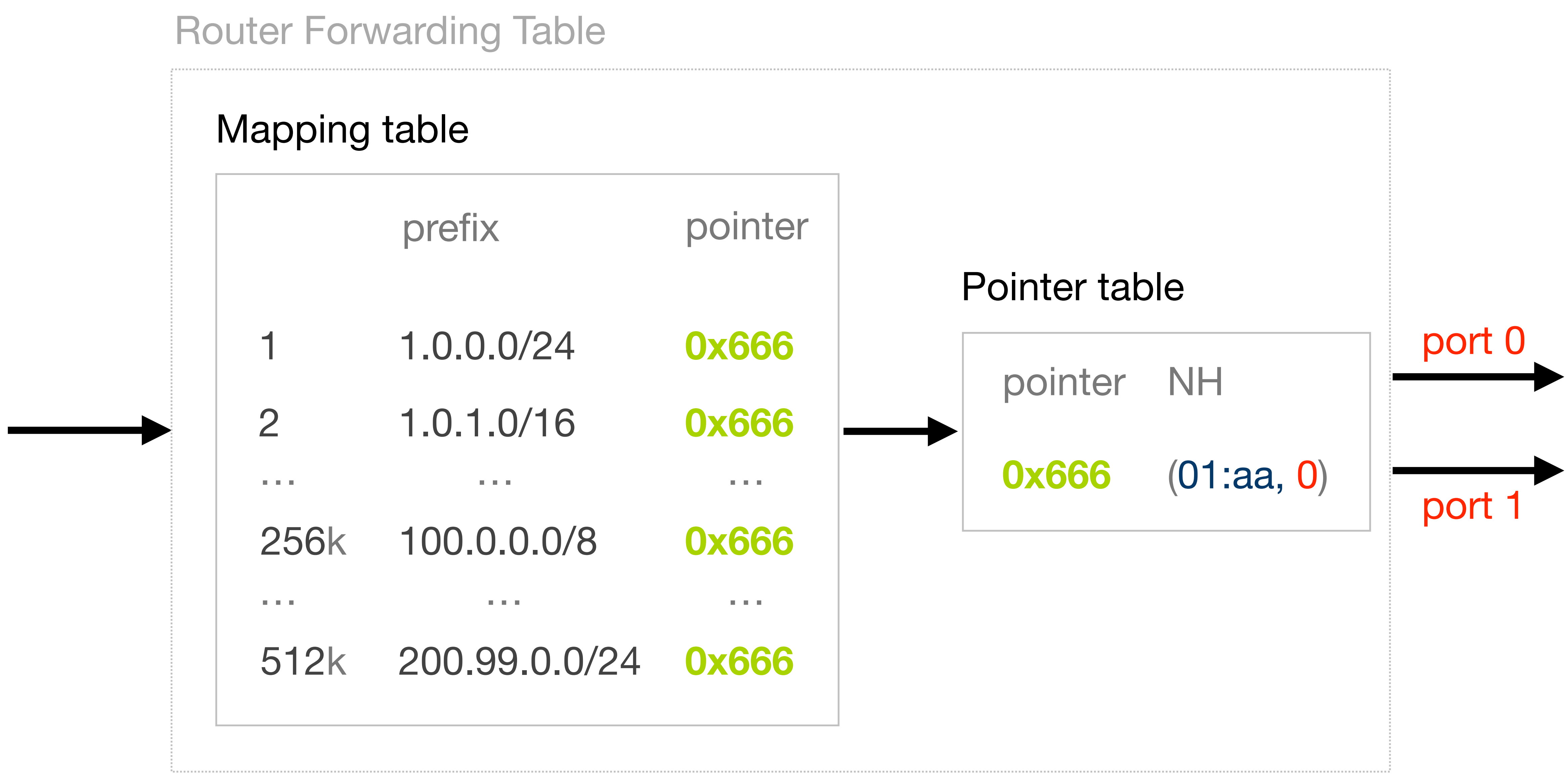
Router Forwarding Table

	prefix	Next-Hop
1	1.0.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)
2	1.0.1.0/16	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
256k	100.0.0.0/8	(01:aa, 0)
…	…	…
512k	200.99.0.0/24	(01:aa, 0)

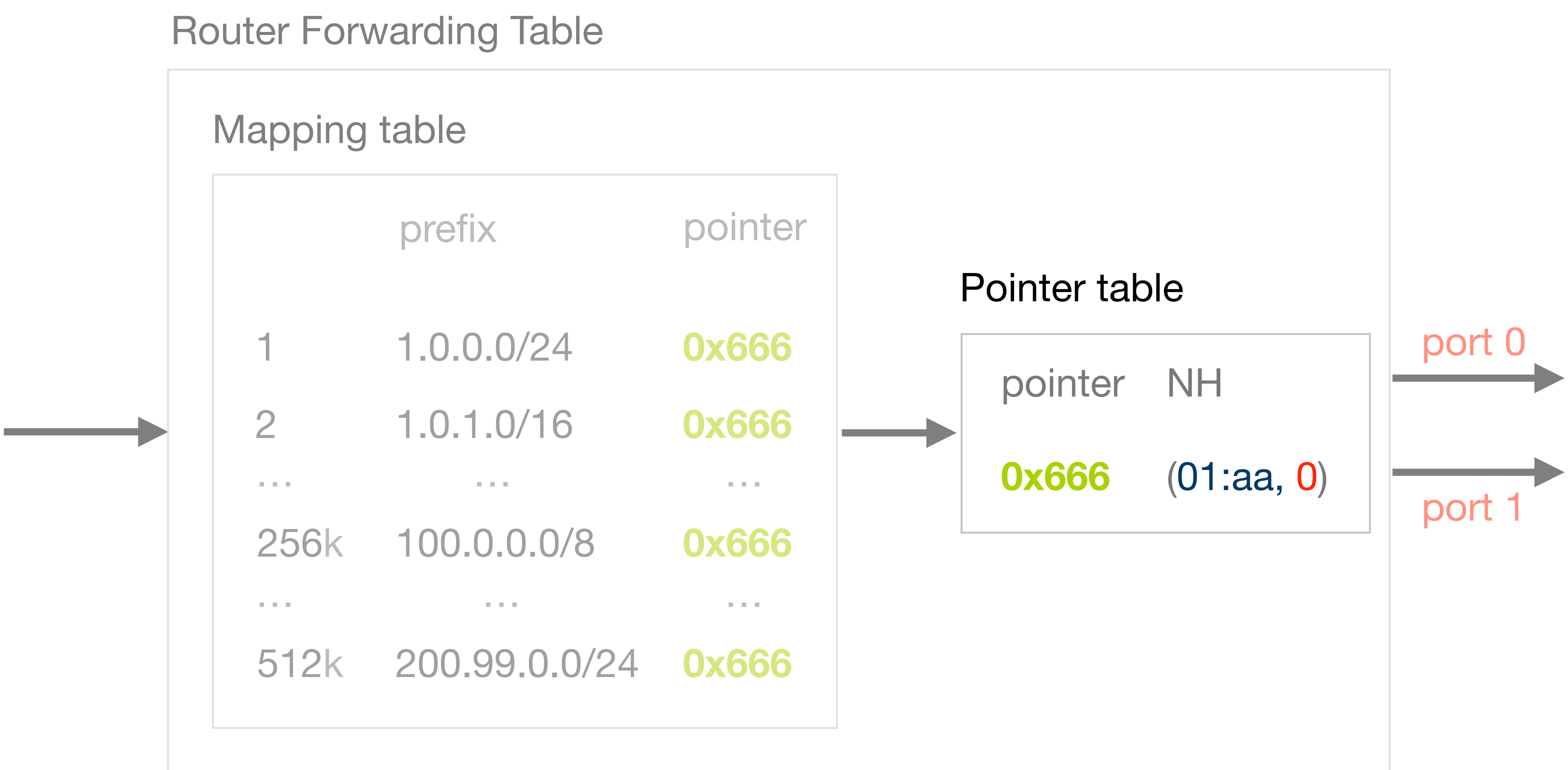
port 0

port 1

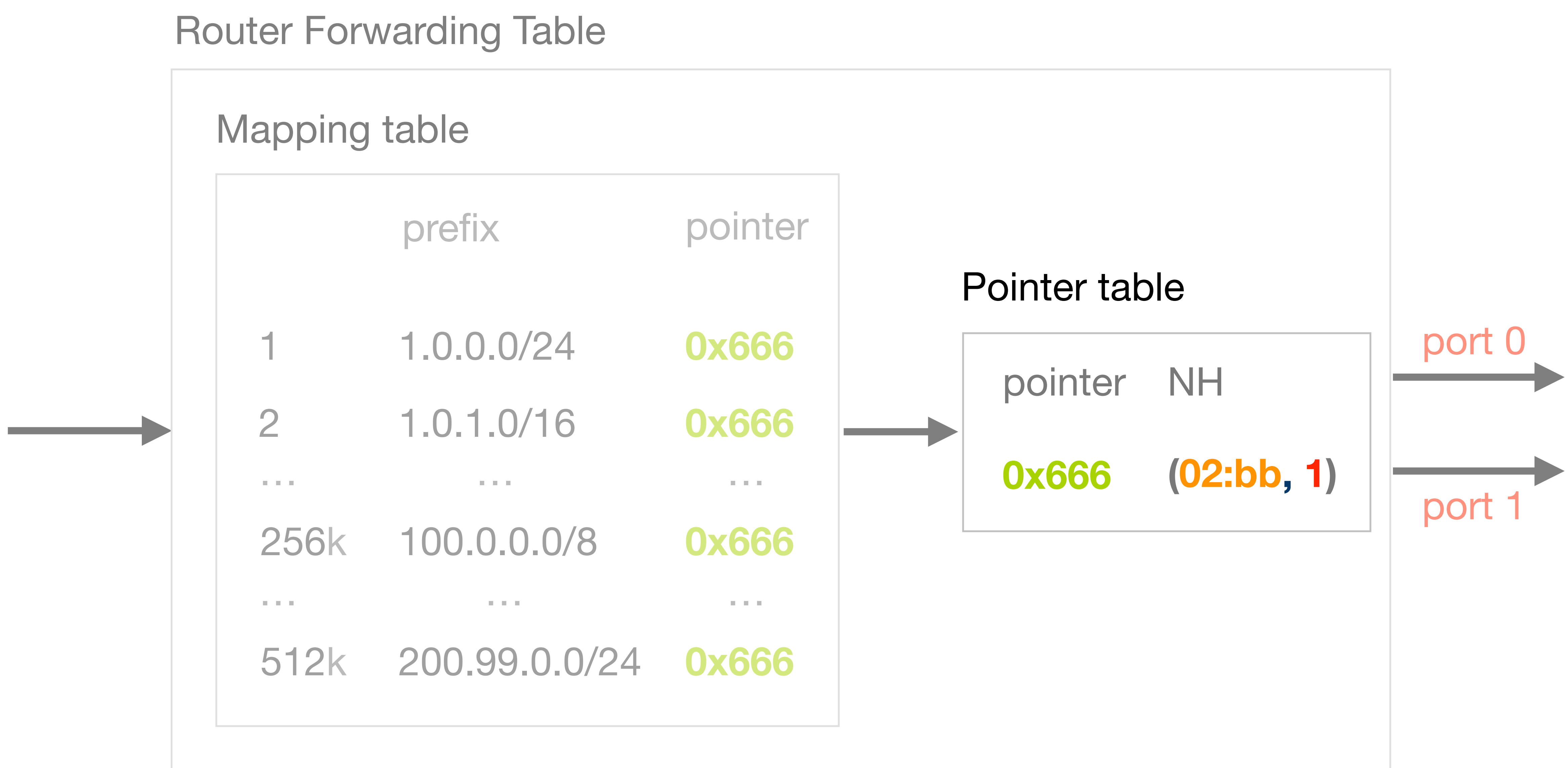
… with that


Router Forwarding Table
Mapping table
prefix
pointer
1
1.0.0.0/24
0x666
2
1.0.1.0/16
0x666
…
…
…
256k
100.0.0.0/8
0x666
…
…
…
512k
200.99.0.0/24
0x666
Pointer table
pointer
NH
0x666
(01:aa, 0)
port 0
port 1

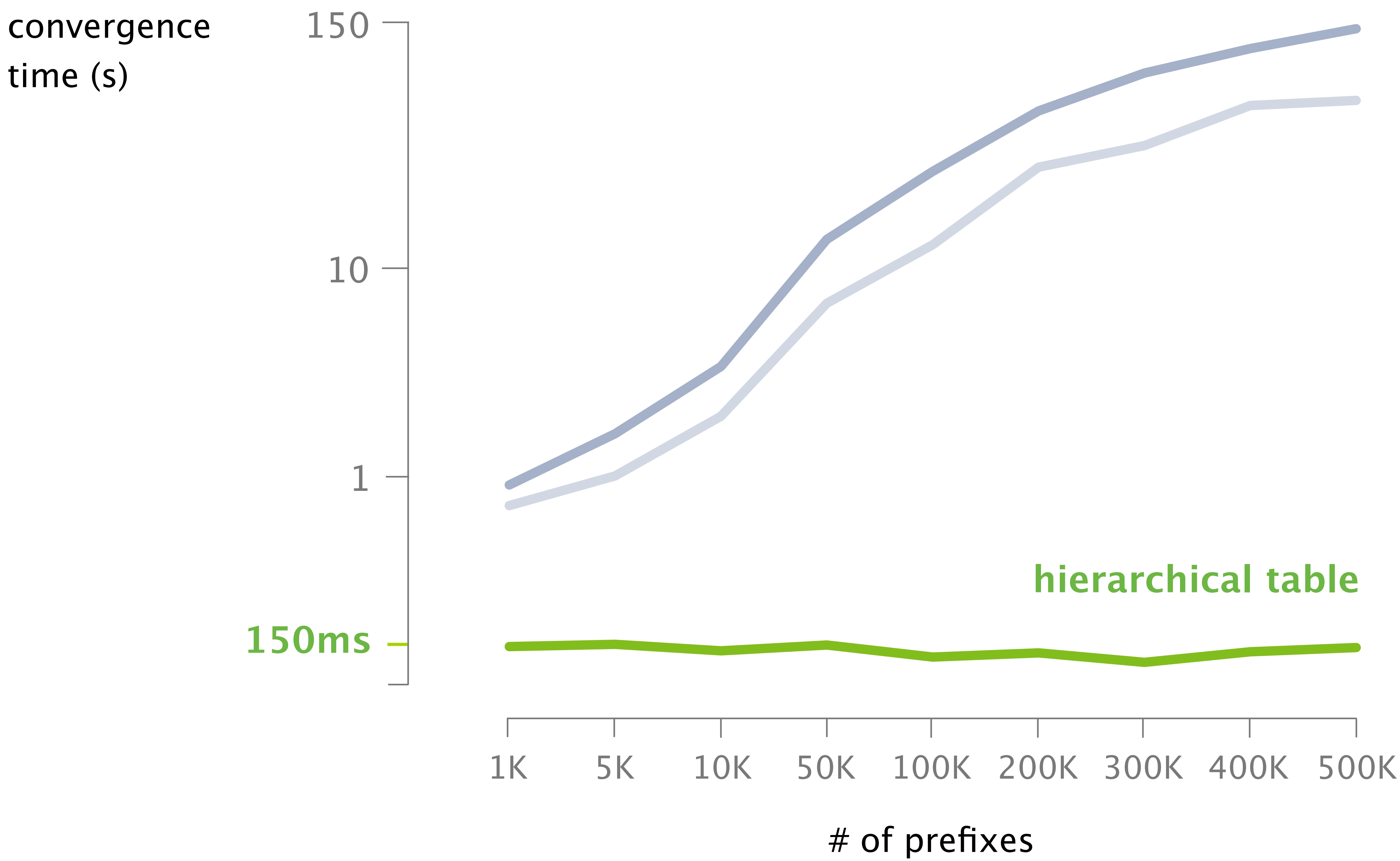
Upon failures, we update the pointer table



Here, we only need to do one update



Hierarchical table enables to converge within 150ms, *independently* on the number of prefixes



Today, two Link-State protocols are widely used:

OSPF and IS-IS

OSPF	IS-IS
Open Shortest Path First	Intermediate Systems[2]

OSPF

IS-IS

Open Shortest Path First

Intermediate Systems^2

used in many enterprise & ISPs

work on top of IP

only route IPv4 by default

OSPF

Open Shortest Path First

IS-IS

Intermediate Systems^2

used mostly in large ISPs

work on top of link-layer

network protocol agnostic

Internet routing

from here to there, and back

1 **Intra-domain routing**

- Link-state protocols
- Distance-vector protocols

Inter-domain routing

- Path-vector protocols

Distance-vector protocols are based on Bellman-Ford algorithm

Let $d_x(y)$ be the cost of the least-cost path known by x to reach y

Let $d_x(y)$ be the cost of the least-cost path known by x to reach y

Each node bundles these distances into one message (called a vector) that it repeatedly sends to all its neighbors

until convergence

Let $d_x(y)$ be the cost of the least-cost path known by x to reach y

Each node bundles these distances into one message (called a vector) that it repeatedly sends to all its neighbors

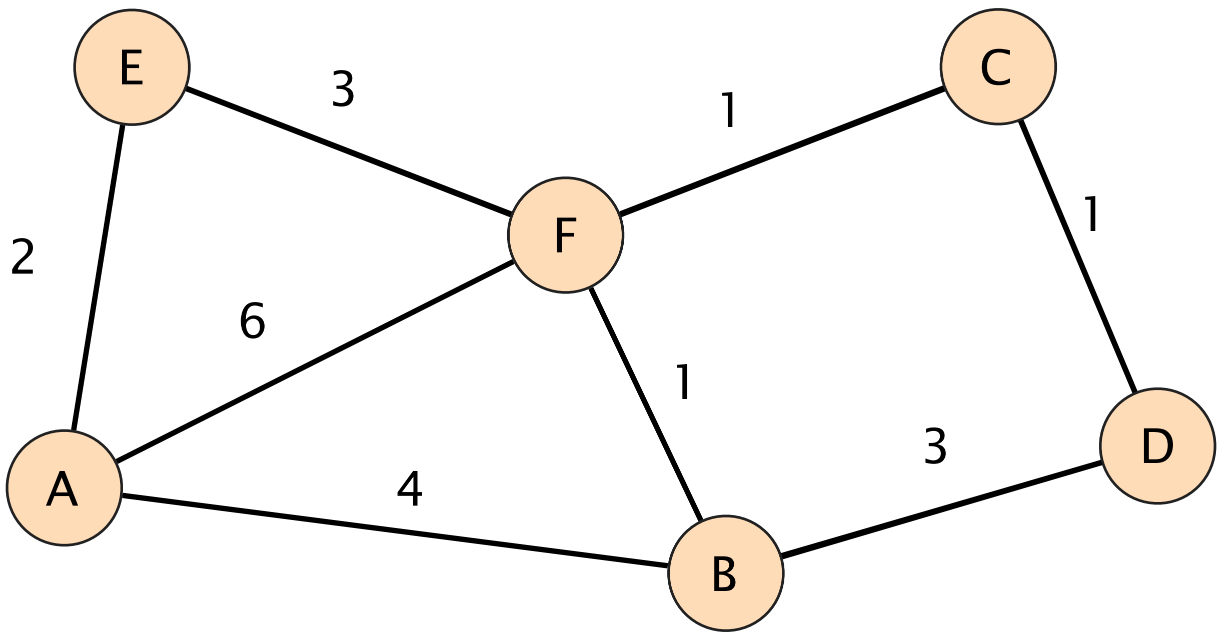
until convergence

Each node updates its distances based on neighbors' vectors:

$d_x(y) = \min\{ c(x,v) + d_v(y) \}$ over all neighbors v

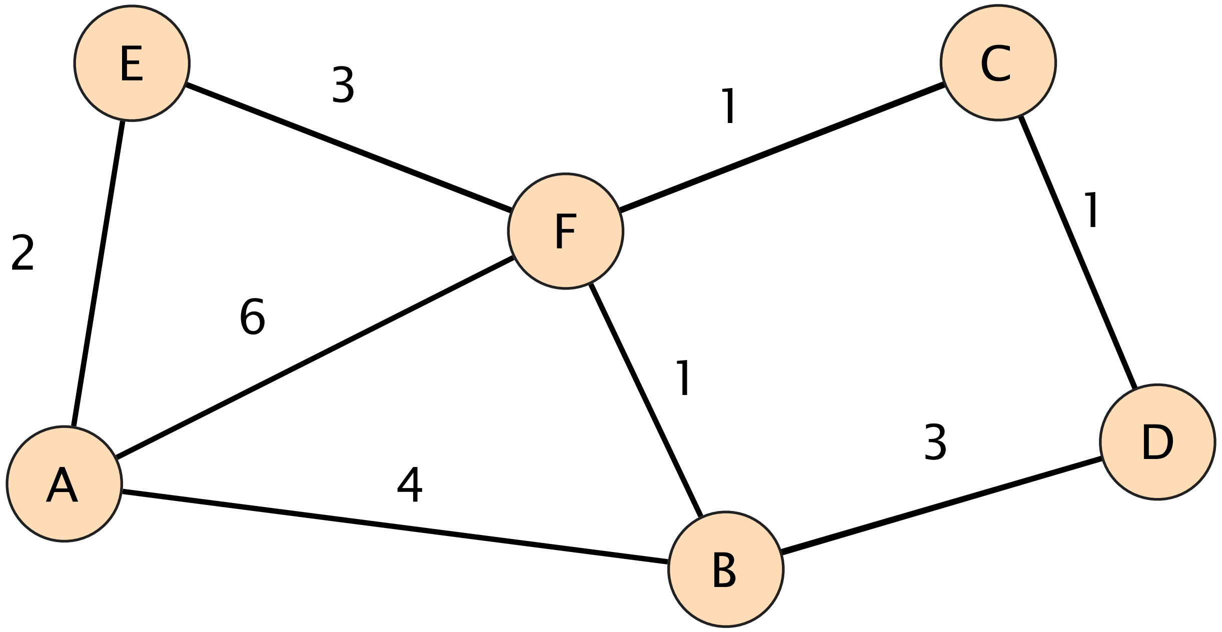
Similarly to Link-State,
3 situations cause nodes to send new DVs

Topology change	link or node failure/recovery
Configuration change	link cost change
Periodically	refresh the link-state information every (say) 30 minutes account for possible data corruption


E
3
1
C
2
F
1
6
1
3
D
A
4
B

Optimum 1-hop path

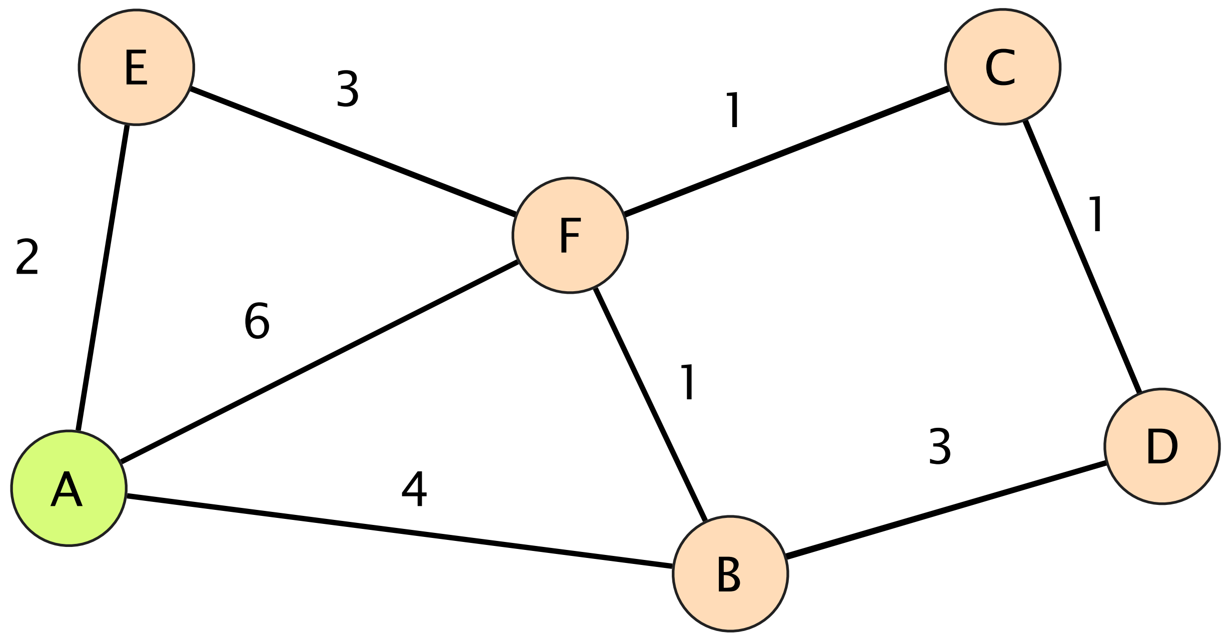
A			B		
Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop
A	0	A	A	4	A
B	4	B	B	0	B
C	∞	–	C	∞	–
D	∞	–	D	3	D
E	2	E	E	∞	–
F	6	F	F	1	F



C			D			E			F		
Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop
A	∞	–	A	∞	–	A	2	A	A	6	A
B	∞	–	B	3	B	B	∞	–	B	1	B
C	0	C	C	1	C	C	∞	–	C	1	C
D	1	D	D	0	D	D	∞	–	D	∞	–
E	∞	–	E	∞	–	E	0	E	E	3	E
F	1	F	F	∞	–	F	3	F	F	0	F

Optimum 1-hop path

A			B		
Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop
A	0	A	A	4	A
B	4	B	B	0	B
C	∞	–	C	∞	–
D	∞	–	D	3	D
E	2	E	E	∞	–
F	6	F	F	1	F

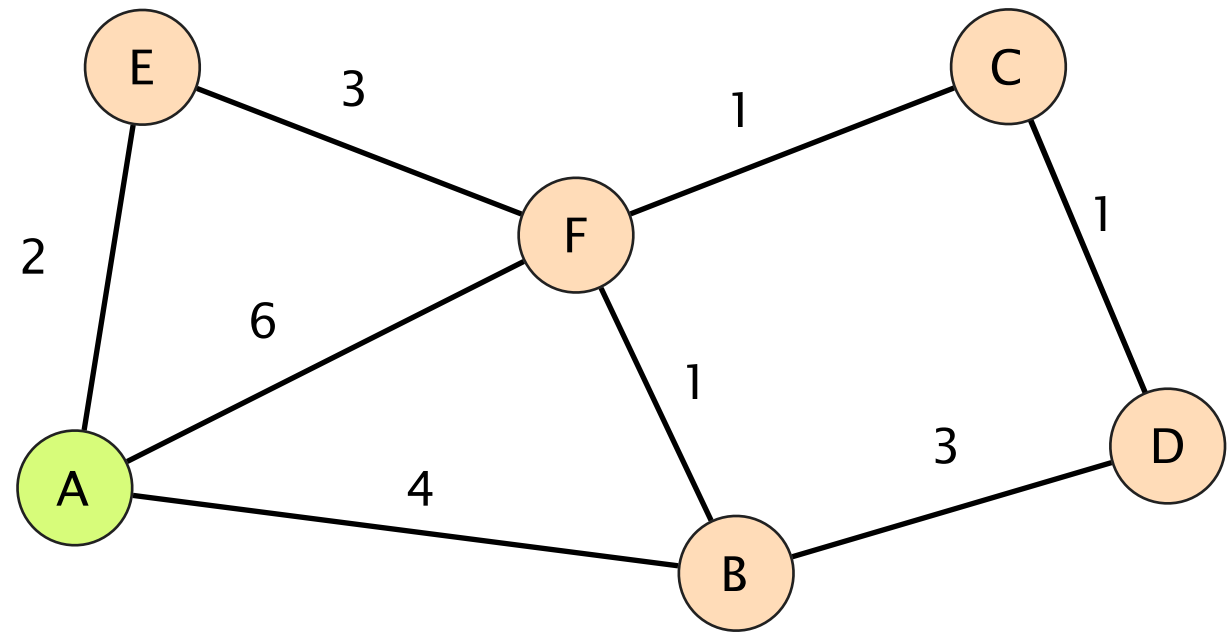


C			D			E			F		
Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop	Dst	Cst	Hop
A	∞	–	A	∞	–	A	2	A	A	6	A
B	∞	–	B	3	B	B	∞	–	B	1	B
C	0	C	C	1	C	C	∞	–	C	1	C
D	1	D	D	0	D	D	∞	–	D	∞	–
E	∞	–	E	∞	–	E	0	E	E	3	E
F	1	F	F	∞	–	F	3	F	F	0	F

Optimum 2-hops path

A		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	0	A
B	4	B
C	**7**	**F**
D	**7**	**B**
E	2	E
F	**5**	**E**

B		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	4	A
B	0	B
C	**2**	**F**
D	3	D
E	**4**	**F**
F	1	F



C		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	**7**	**F**
B	**2**	**F**
C	0	C
D	1	D
E	**4**	**F**
F	1	F

D		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	**7**	**B**
B	3	B
C	1	C
D	0	D
E	∞	–
F	**2**	**C**

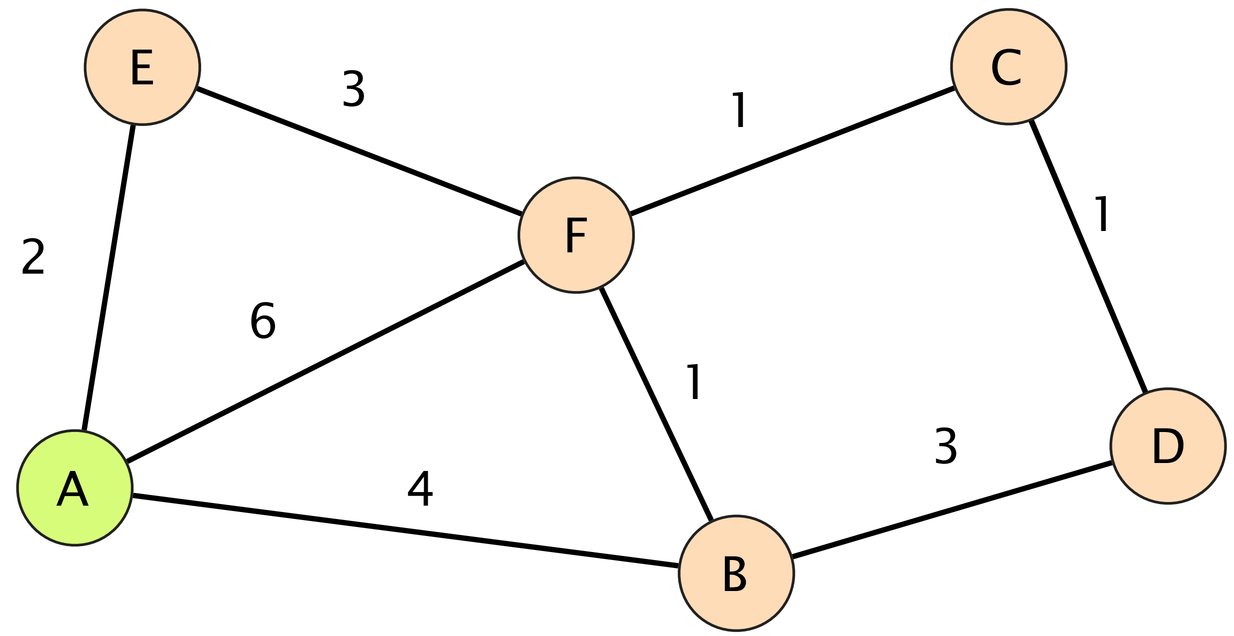
E		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	2	A
B	**4**	**F**
C	**4**	**F**
D	∞	–
E	0	E
F	3	F

F		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	**5**	**B**
B	1	B
C	1	C
D	**2**	**C**
E	3	E
F	0	F

Optimum 3-hops path

A		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	0	A
B	4	B
C	**6**	**E**
D	7	F
E	2	E
F	5	E

B		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	4	A
B	0	B
C	2	F
D	3	D
E	4	F
F	1	F



C		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	**6**	**F**
B	2	F
C	0	C
D	1	D
E	4	F
F	1	F

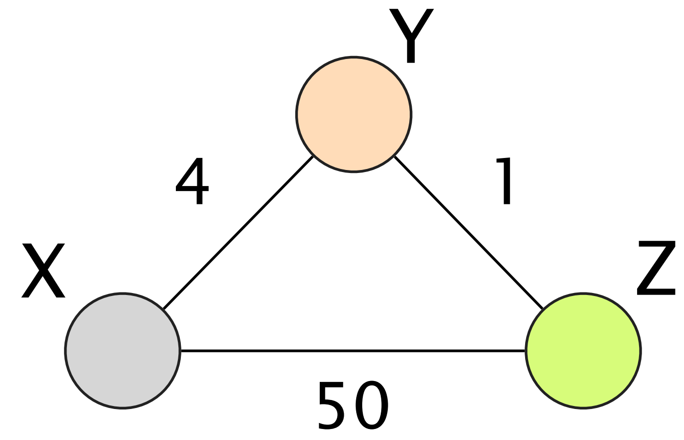
D		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	7	B
B	3	B
C	1	C
D	0	D
E	**5**	**C**
F	2	C

E		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	2	A
B	4	F
C	4	F
D	**5**	**F**
E	0	E
F	3	F

F		
Dst	Cst	Hop
A	5	B
B	1	B
C	1	C
D	2	C
E	3	E
F	0	F

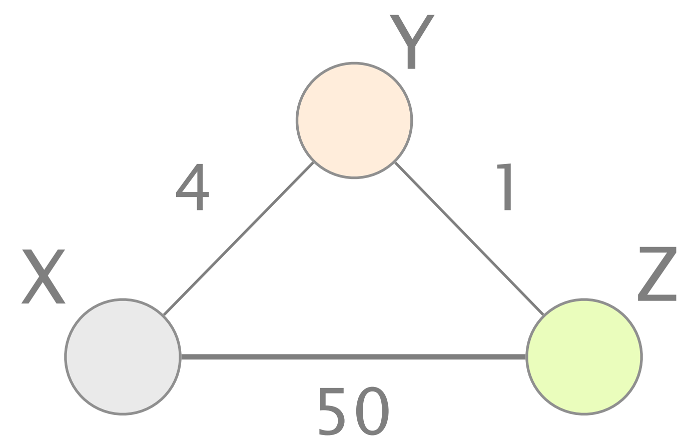
Let’s consider the convergence process after a link cost change

Consider the following network



Consider the following network

leading to the following vectors



Y vector

dest.	via *X*	via *Z*
X	4	6

Y reaches X directly

Z vector

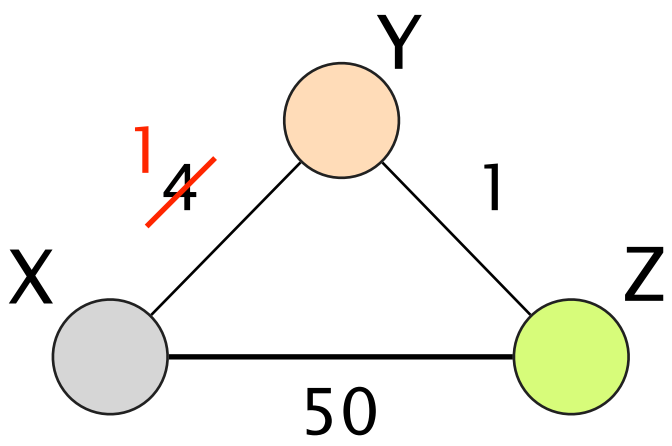
dest.	via *X*	via *Y*
X	50	5

Z reaches X via Y

t = 0

(X,Y) weight changes

from 4 to 1



time t=0

Y vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

Z vector

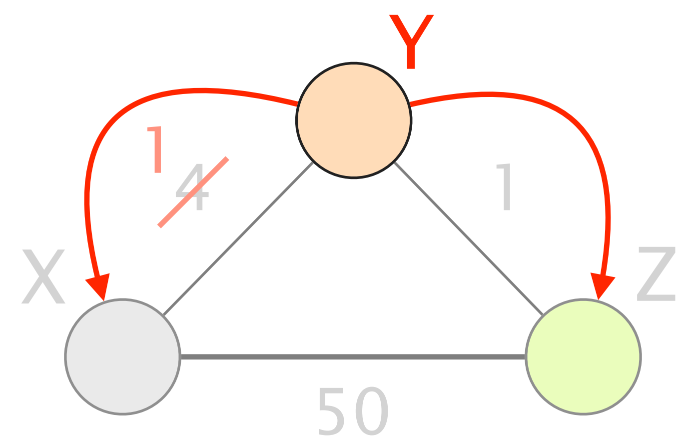
dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

Node detects local cost change, update their vectors, and notify their neighbors if it has changed

t = 1

Y updates its vector,

sends it to X and Z



Y vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

t=1

dest.	via X	via Z
X	1	6

Z vector

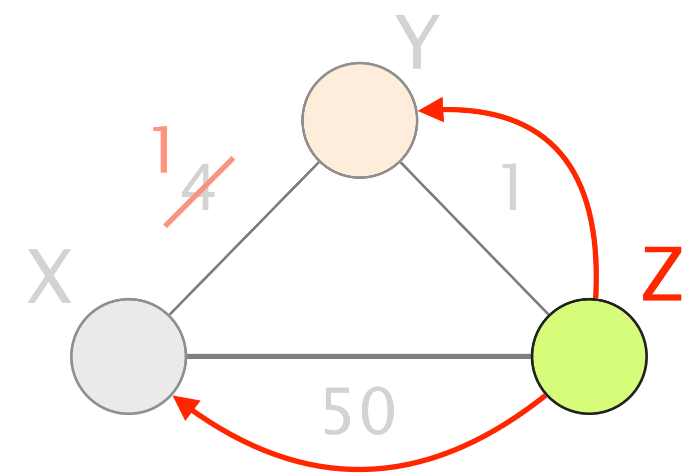
t=0

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

t = 2

Z updates its vector,

sends it to X and Y



t=0

Y vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

Z vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

t=1

Y vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	1	6

t=2

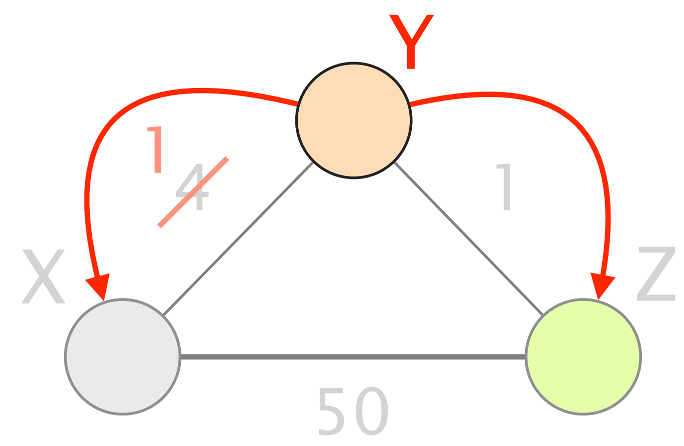
Z vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	2

t = 3

Y updates its vector,

sends it to X and Z



Y vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

t=1

dest.	via X	via Z
X	1	6

t=3

dest.	via X	via Z
X	1	3

Z vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

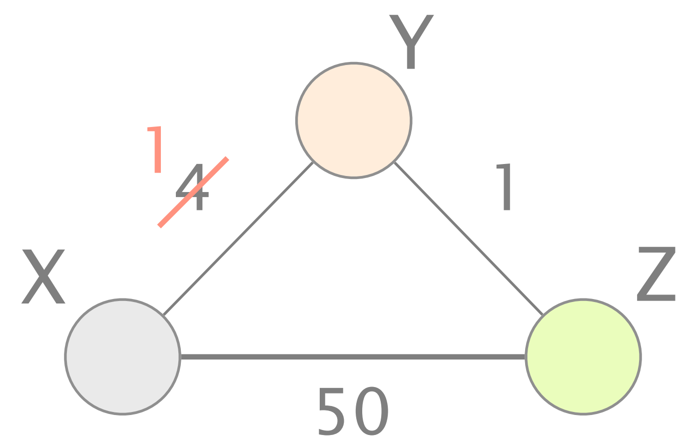
t=2

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	2

t > 3

no one moves anymore

network has converged!



t=0

Y vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

Z vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

t=1

Y vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	1	6

t=2

Z vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	2

t>3

Y vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	1	3

Z vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	2

The algorithm terminates
after 3 iterations

Good news travel fast!

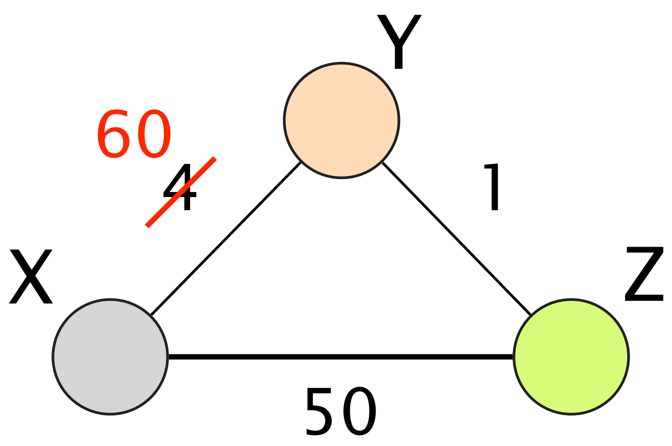
Good news travel fast!

What about bad ones?

t = 0

(X,Y) weight changes

from 4 to 60



time t=0

Y vector

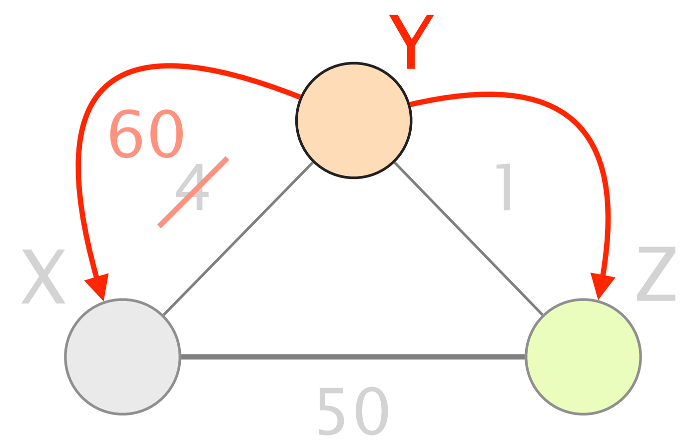
dest.	via *X*	via *Z*
X	4	6

Z vector

dest.	via *X*	via *Y*
X	50	5

t = 1

Y updates its vector, sends it to X and Z



Y vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

t=1

dest.	via X	via Z
X	60	6

Z vector

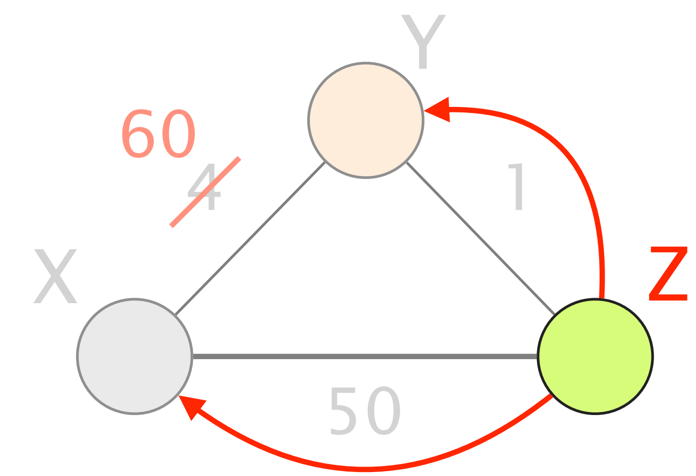
t=0

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

t = 2

Z updates its vector,

sends it to X and Y



Y vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

t=1

dest.	via X	via Z
X	60	6

Z vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

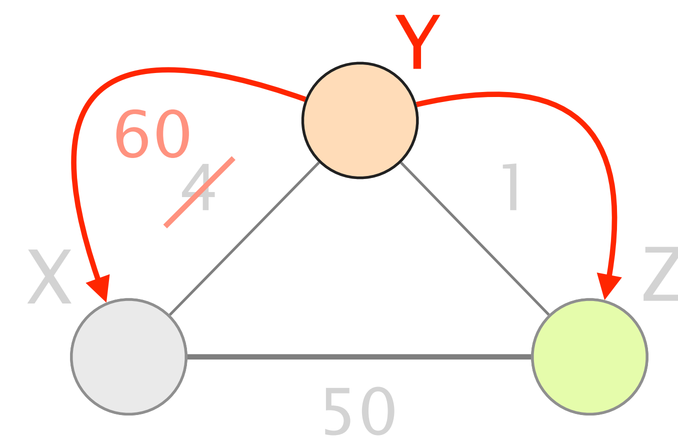
t=2

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	7

t = 3

Y updates its vector,

sends it to X and Z



Y vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	6

t=1

dest.	via X	via Z
X	60	6

t=3

dest.	via X	via Z
X	60	8

Z vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

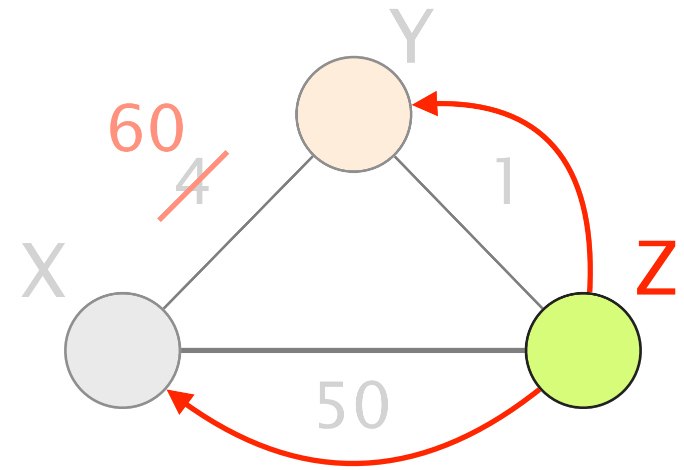
t=2

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	7

t = 4

Z updates its vector,

sends it to X and Y…

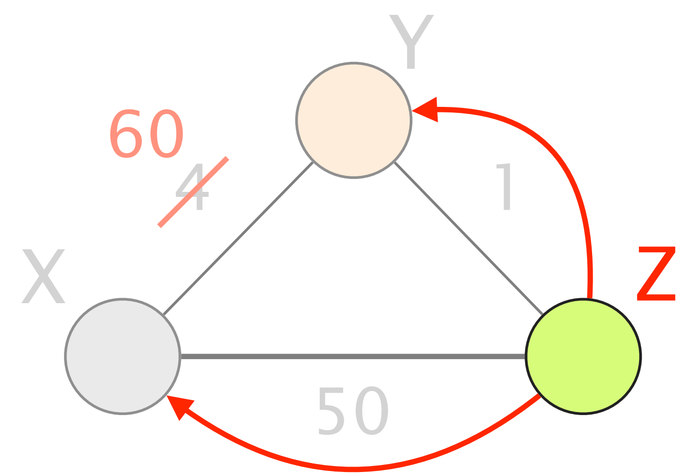


t=4

Y
vector

Z
vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	9



t=4

Y
vector

Z
vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	9

... many iterations later ...

t=44

dest.	via X	via Z
X	60	51

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	52

The algorithm terminates
after 44 iterations!

Bad news travel slow!

This problem is known as count-to-infinity, a type of routing loop

Count-to-infinity leads to very slow convergence

what if the cost had changed from 4 to 9999?

Routers don’t know when neighbors use them

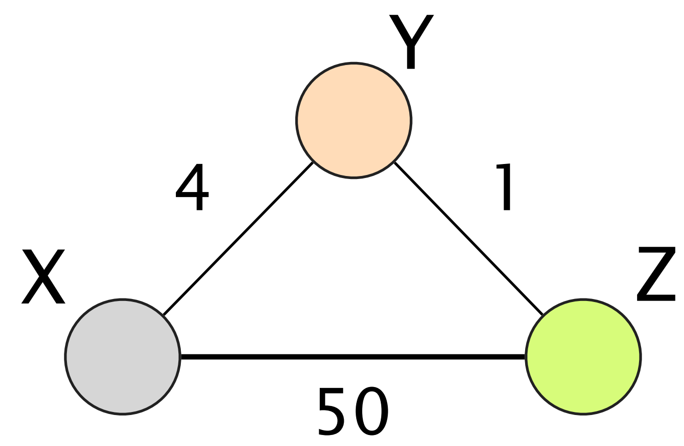
Z does not know that Y has switched to use it

Let’s try to fix that

Whenever a router uses another one,

it will announce it an infinite cost

The technique is known as poisoned reverse



Y
vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	∞

As Z uses Y to reach X,

it announces to Y an infinite cost

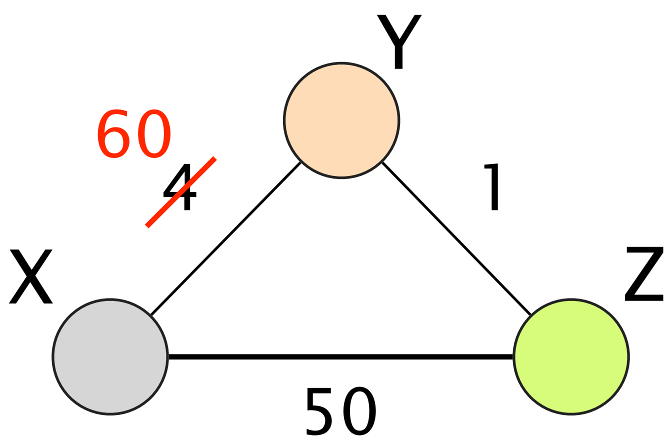
Z
vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

t = 0

(X,Y) weight changes

from 4 to 60



time t=0

Y vector

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	∞

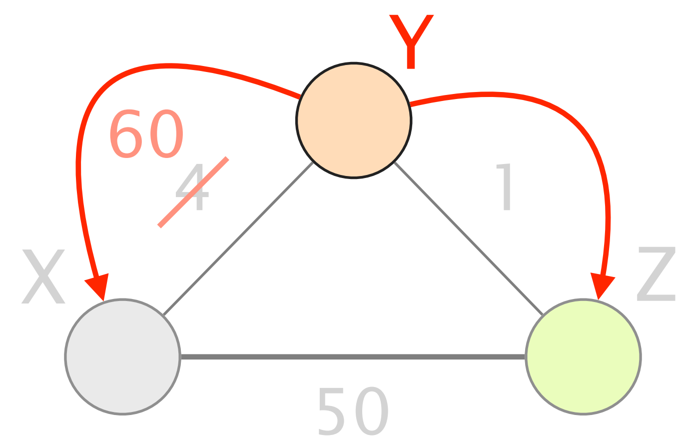
Z vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

t = 1

Y updates its vector,

sends it to X and Z



Y vector

t=0

dest.	via X	via Z
X	4	∞

t=1

dest.	via X	via Z
X	60	∞

Z vector

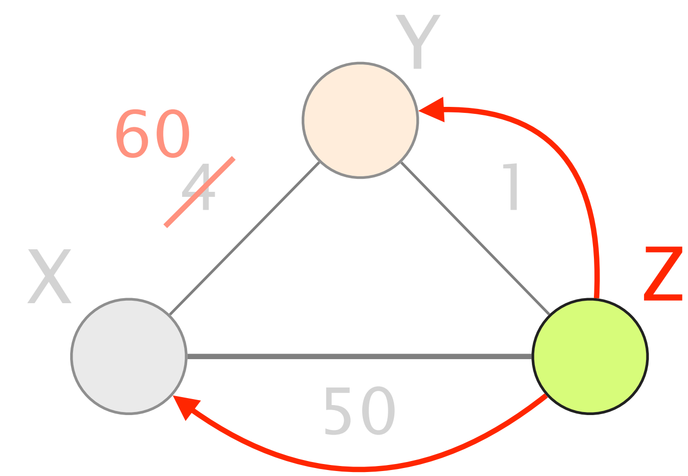
t=0

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	5

t = 2

Z updates its vector,

sends it to X and Y



t=0

Y vector

dest.	via *X*	via *Z*
X	4	∞

Z vector

dest.	via *X*	via *Y*
X	50	5

t=1

Y vector

dest.	via *X*	via *Z*
X	60	∞

t=2

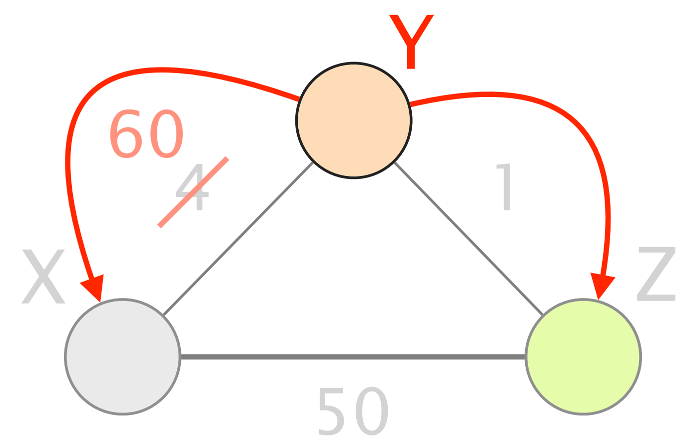
Z vector

dest.	via *X*	via *Y*
X	50	61

t = 3

Y updates its vector,

sends it to X and Z



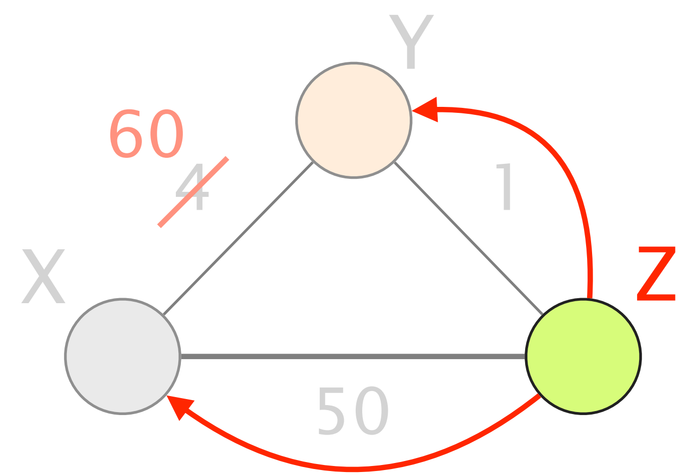
	t=0			t=1			t=2			t=3		
	dest.	via X	via Z	dest.	via X	via Z				dest.	via X	via Z
Y vector	X	4	∞	X	60	∞				X	60	51

	t=0			t=2		
	dest.	via X	via Y	dest.	via X	via Y
Z vector	X	50	5	X	50	61

t = 4

Z updates its vector,

sends it to X and Y



t=4

Y
vector

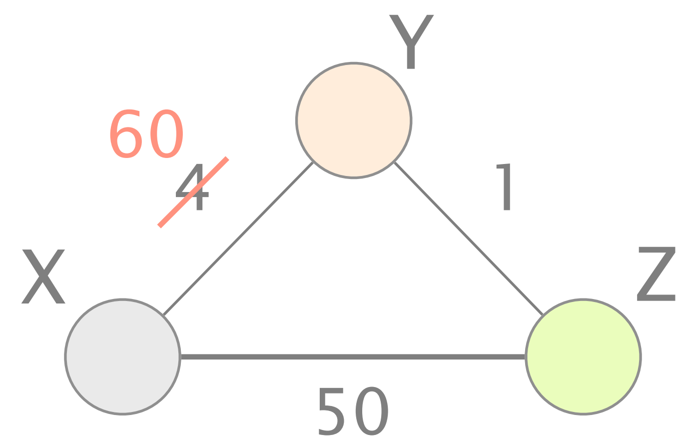
Z
vector

dest.	via X	via Y
X	50	∞

t > 4

no one moves

network has converged!



t=4

t>4

Y vector

dest.	via	
	X	*Z*
X	60	51

Z vector

t=4

dest.	via	
	X	*Y*
X	50	∞

t>4

dest.	via	
	X	*Y*
X	50	∞

While poisoned reverse solved this case,

it does not solve loops involving 3 or more nodes…

see exercise session

Actual distance-vector protocols mitigate this issue by using small “infinity”, *e.g.* 16

Link-State *vs* Distance-Vector routing

	Message complexity	Convergence speed	Robustness
Link-State	O(nE) message sent n: #nodes E: #links	relatively fast	node can advertise incorrect link cost nodes compute their own table
Distance-Vector	between neighbors only	slow	node can advertise incorrect path cost errors propagate

Internet routing

from here to there, and back

Intra-domain routing

Link-state protocols

Distance-vector protocols

2 Inter-domain routing

Path-vector protocols

Internet

Internet

Internet

↓

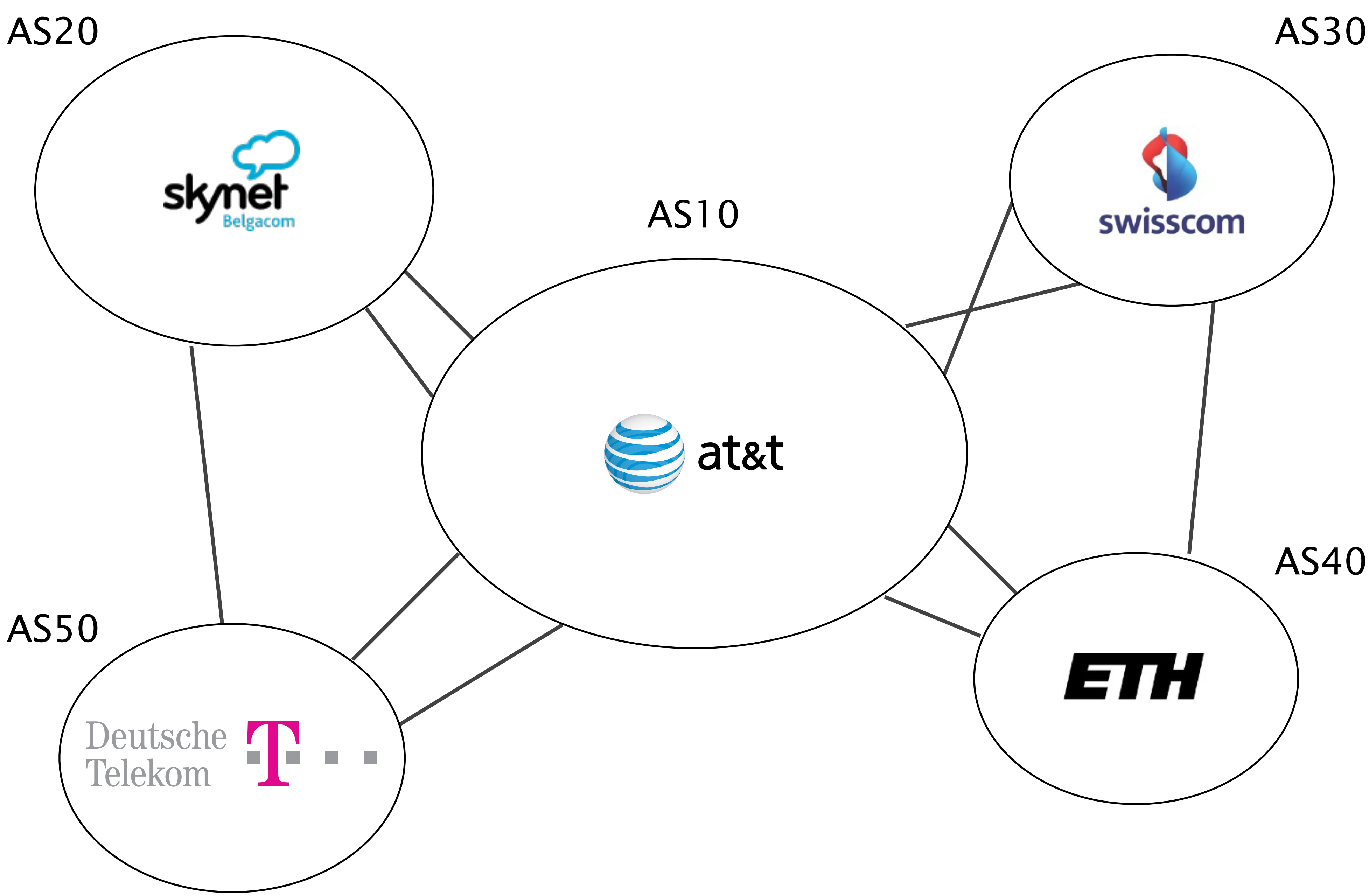
A network of *networks*

Internet

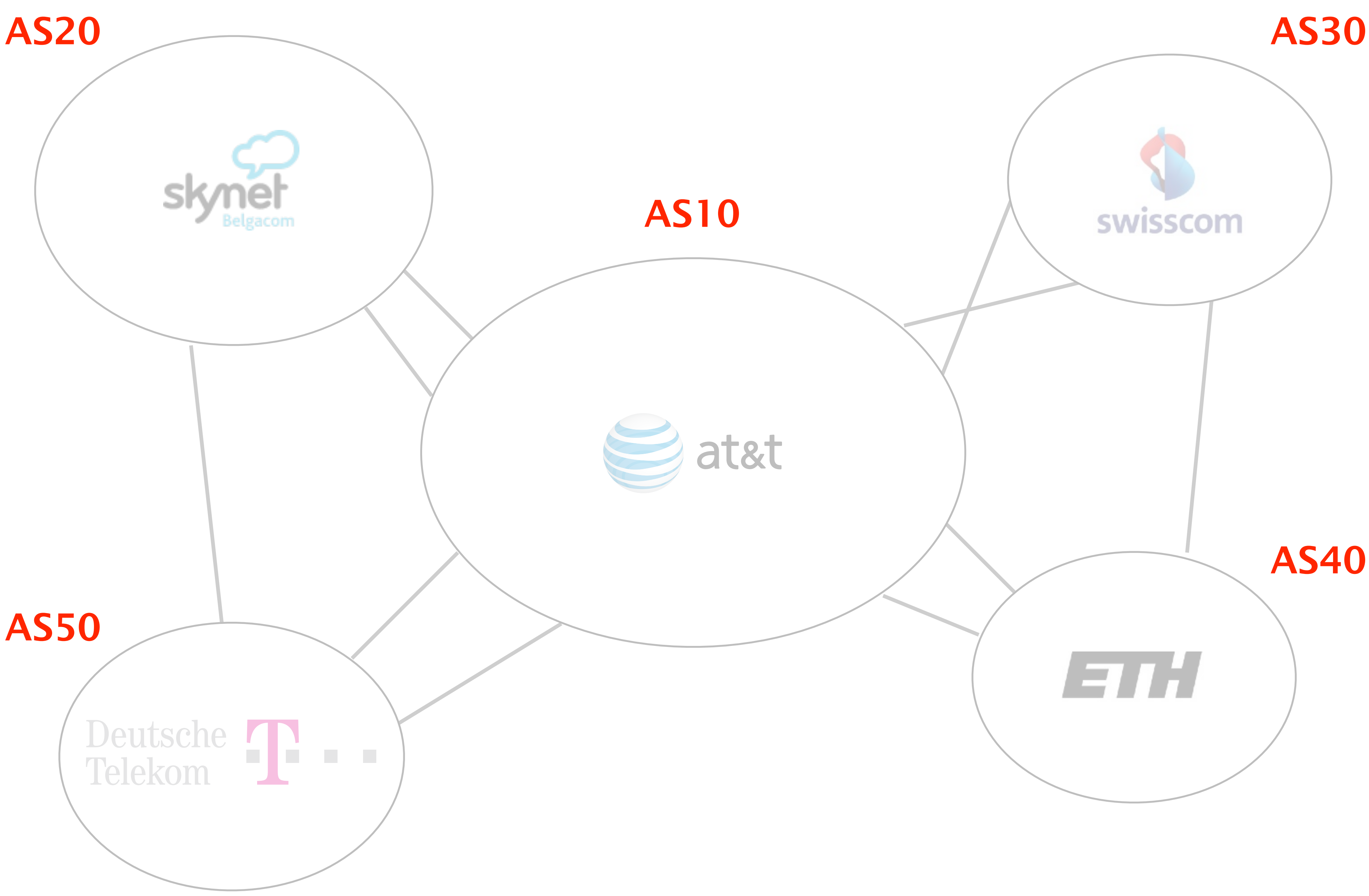
↓

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

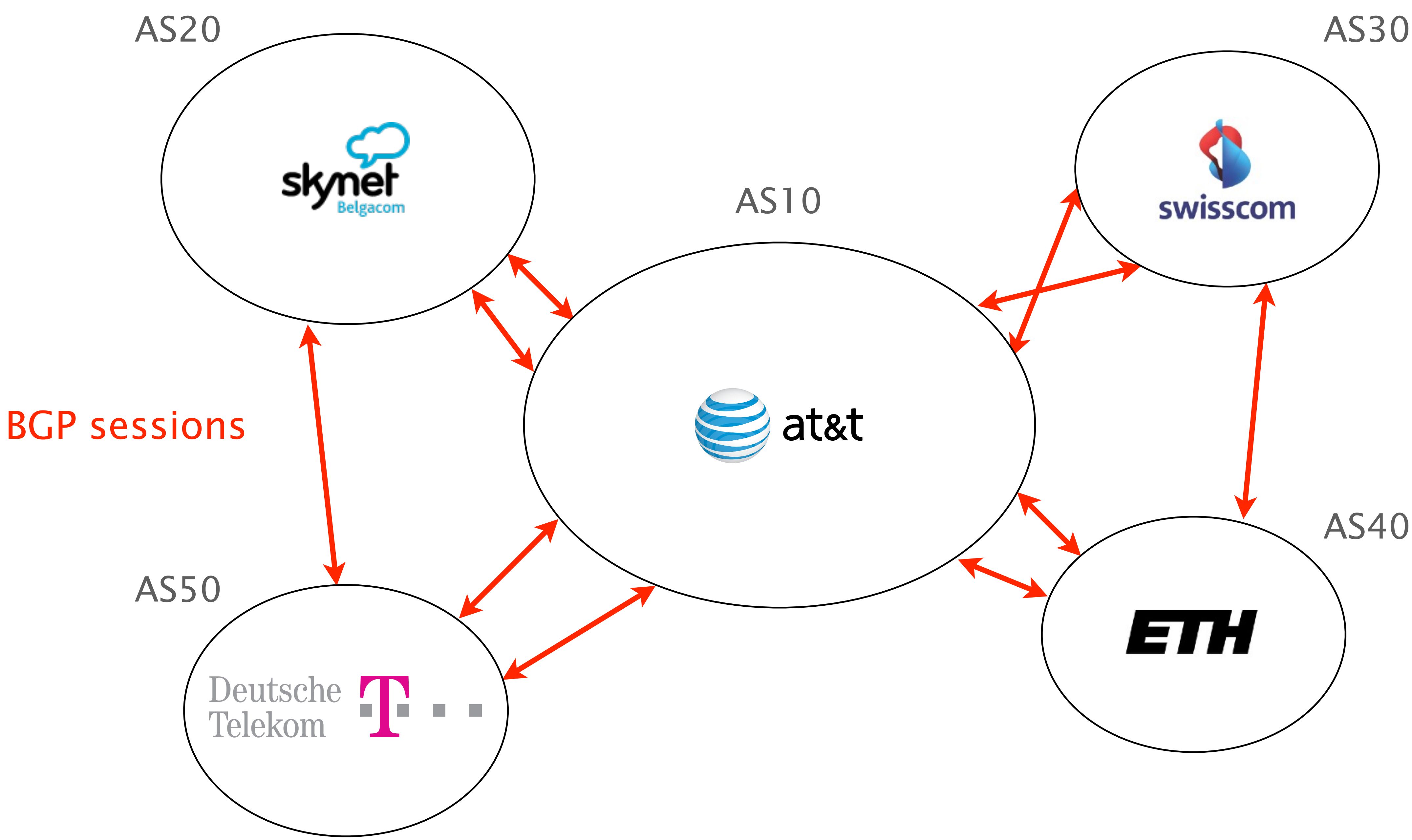
The Internet is a network of networks, referred to as Autonomous Systems (AS)



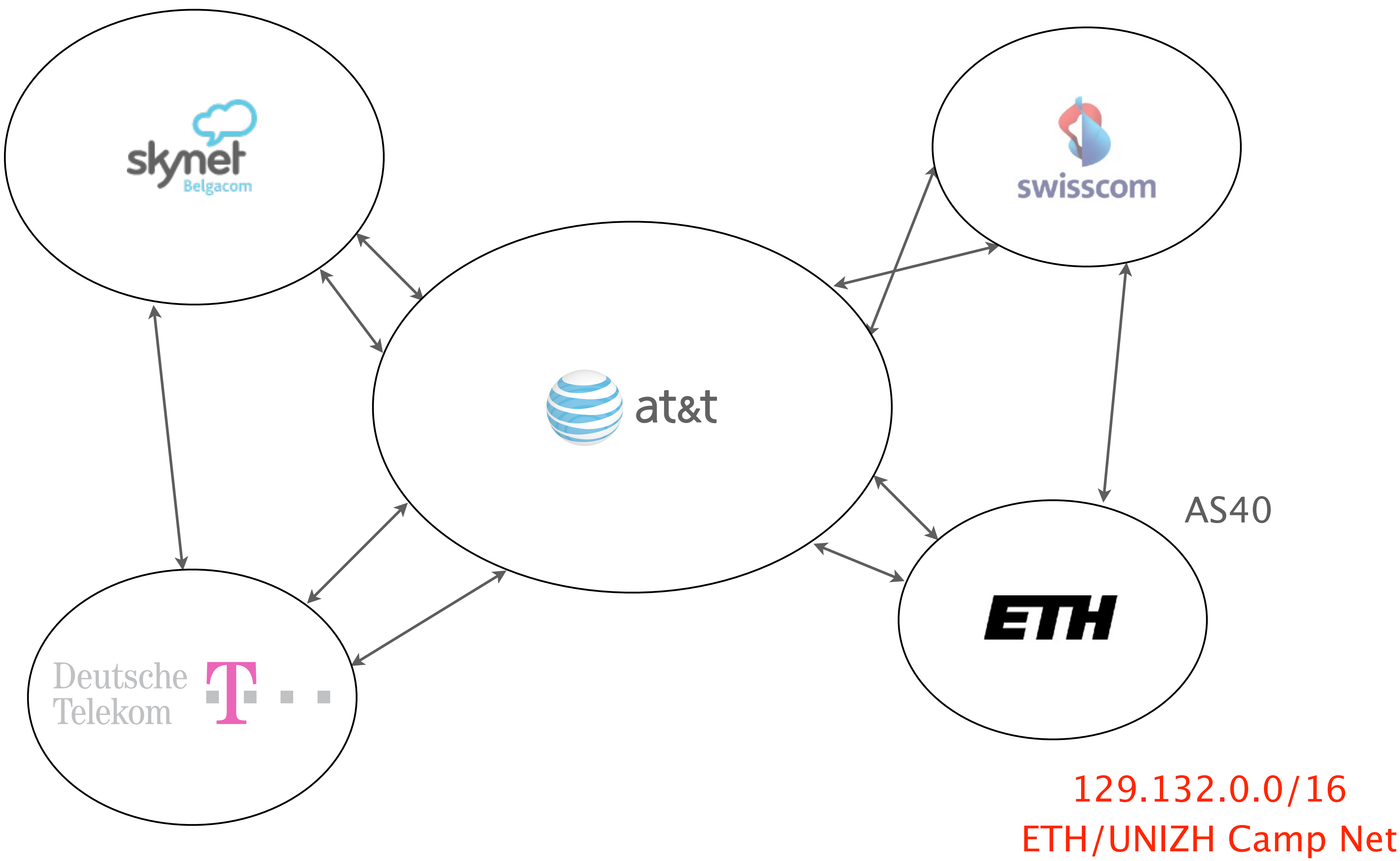
Each AS has a number (encoded on 16 bits) which identifies it



BGP is the routing protocol "glueing" the entire Internet together



Using BGP, ASes exchange information about the IP prefixes they can reach, directly or indirectly



BGP needs to solve three key challenges: scalability, privacy and policy enforcement

There is a huge # of networks and prefixes

700k prefixes, >50,000 networks, millions (!) of routers

Networks don't want to divulge internal topologies

or their business relationships

Networks need to control where to send and receive traffic

without an Internet-wide notion of a link cost metric

Link-State routing does not solve these challenges

Floods topology information

high processing overhead

Requires each node to compute the entire path

high processing overhead

Minimizes some notion of total distance

works only if the policy is shared and uniform

Distance-Vector routing is on the right track

pros

Hide details of the network topology

nodes determine only “next-hop” for each destination

Distance-Vector routing is on the right track, but not really there yet…

pros

Hide details of the network topology

nodes determine only "next-hop" for each destination

cons

It still minimizes some common distance

impossible to achieve in an inter domain setting

It converges slowly

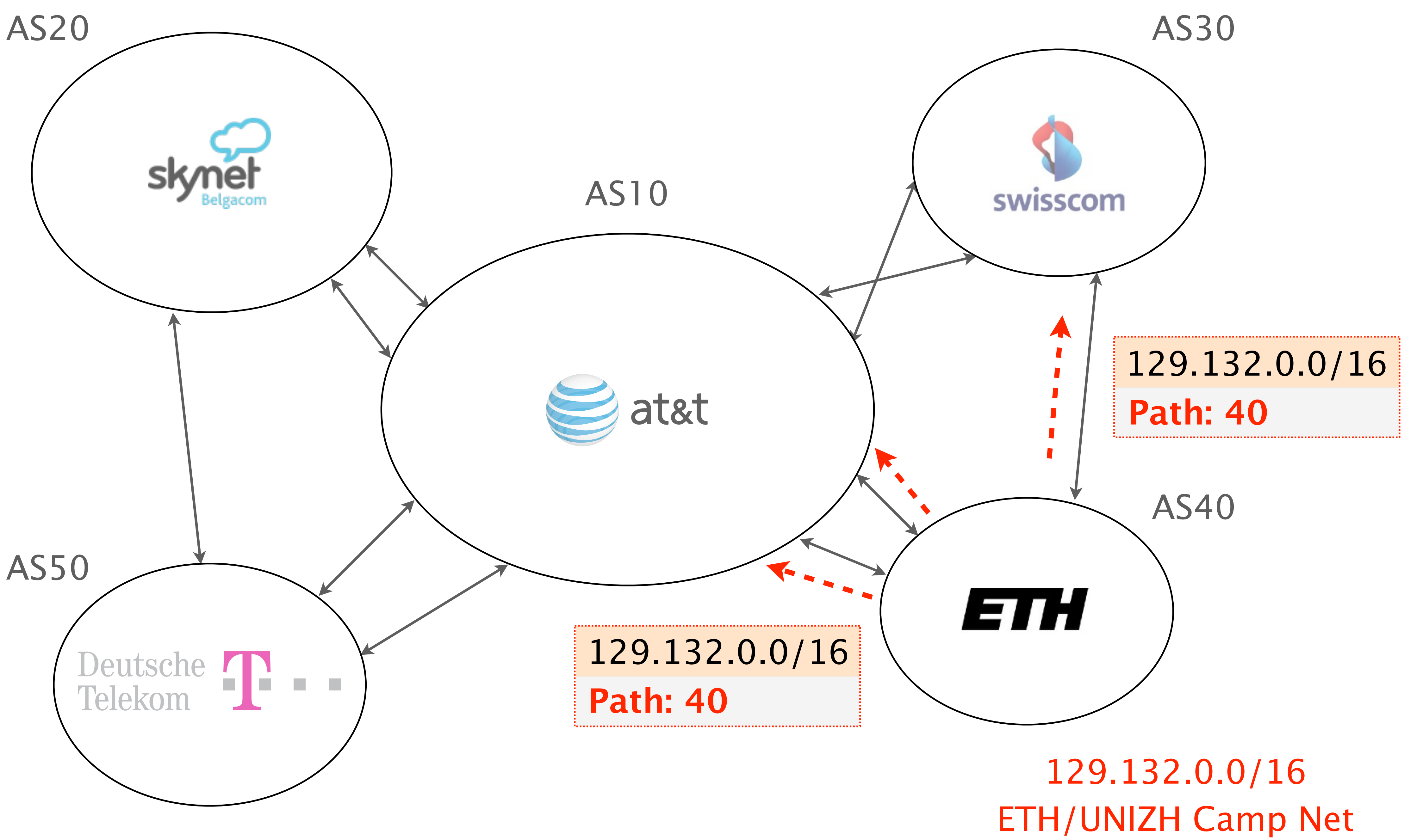
counting-to-infinity problem

BGP relies on path-vector routing to support flexible routing policies and avoid count-to-infinity

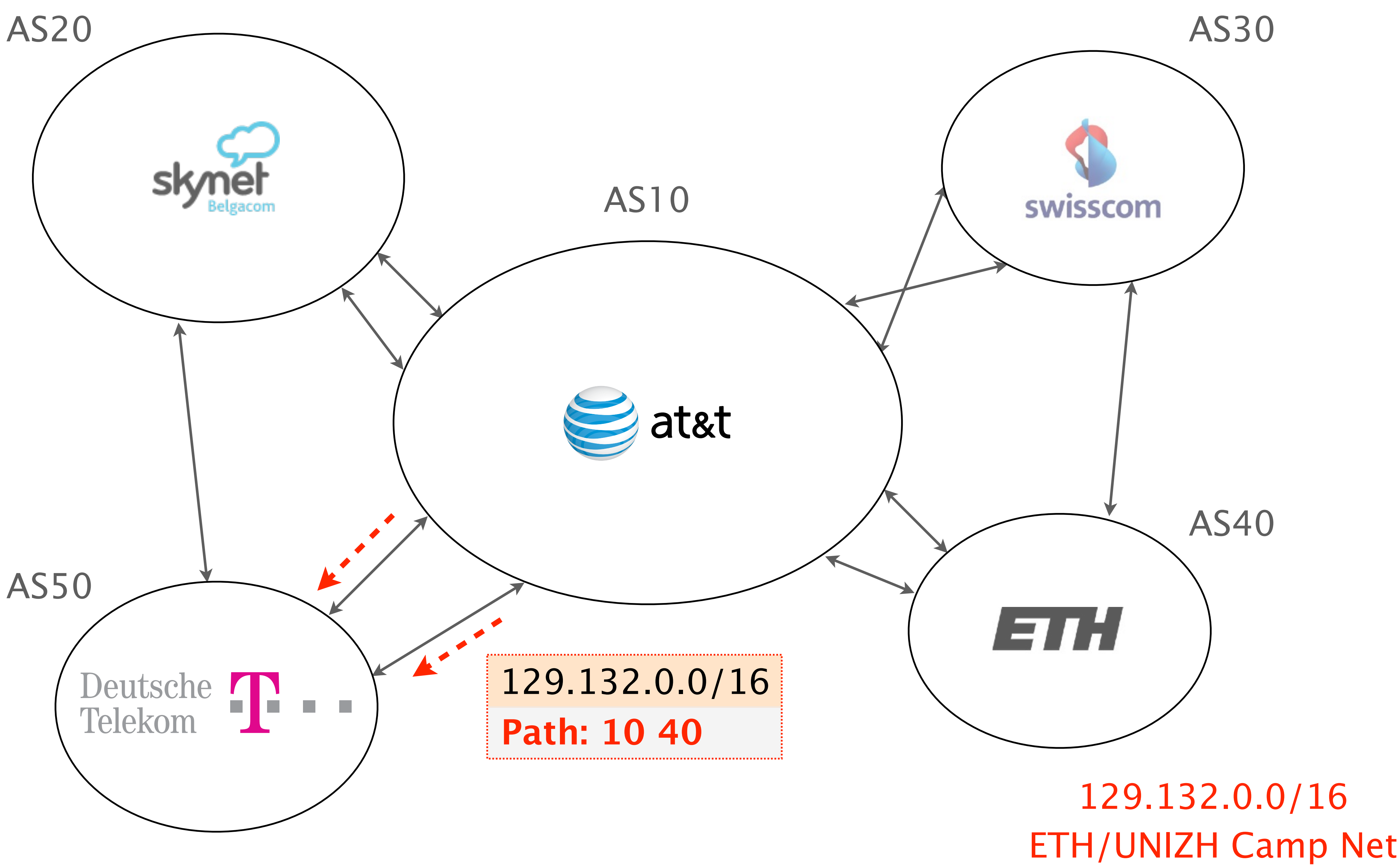
key idea

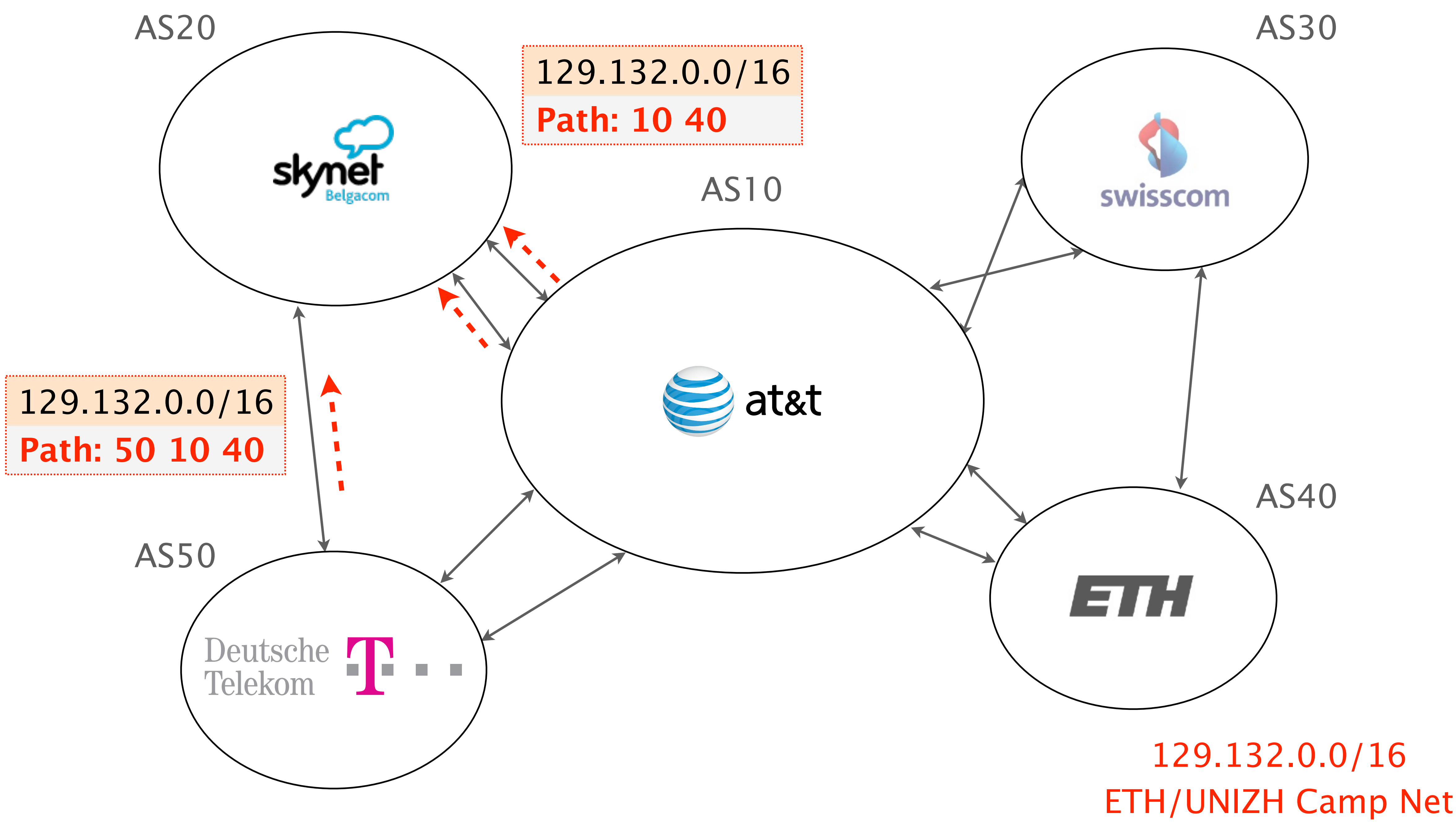
advertise the entire path instead of distances

BGP announcements carry complete path information instead of distances

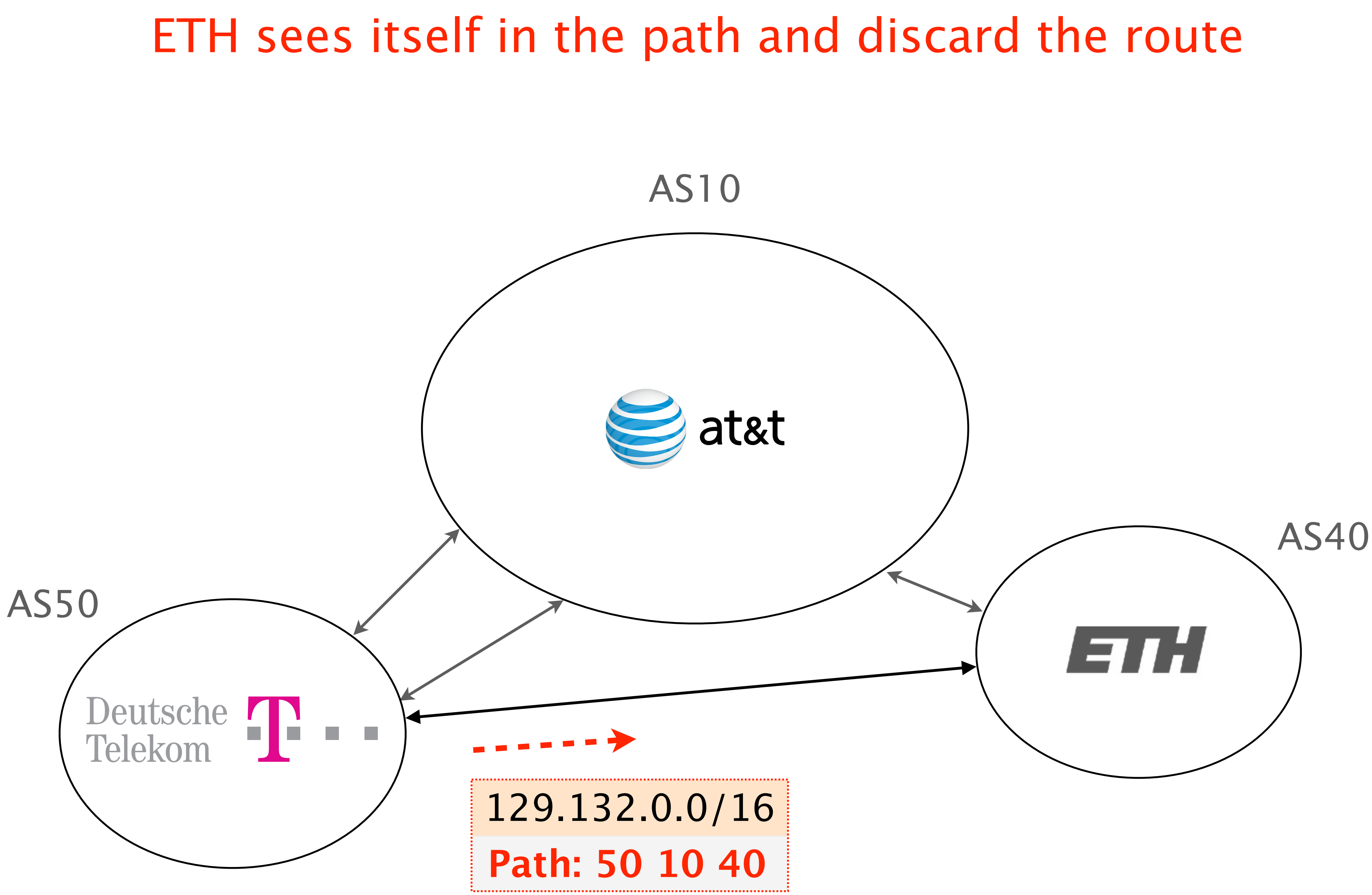


Each AS appends itself to the path when it propagates announcements




AS20
skynet
Belgacom
129.132.0.0/16
Path: 10 40
AS30
swisscom
AS10
at&t
129.132.0.0/16
Path: 50 10 40
AS40
AS50
ETH
Deutsche
Telekom
T
129.132.0.0/16
ETH/UNIZH Camp Net

Complete path information enables ASes to easily detect a loop



Life of a BGP router is made of three consecutive steps

while true:

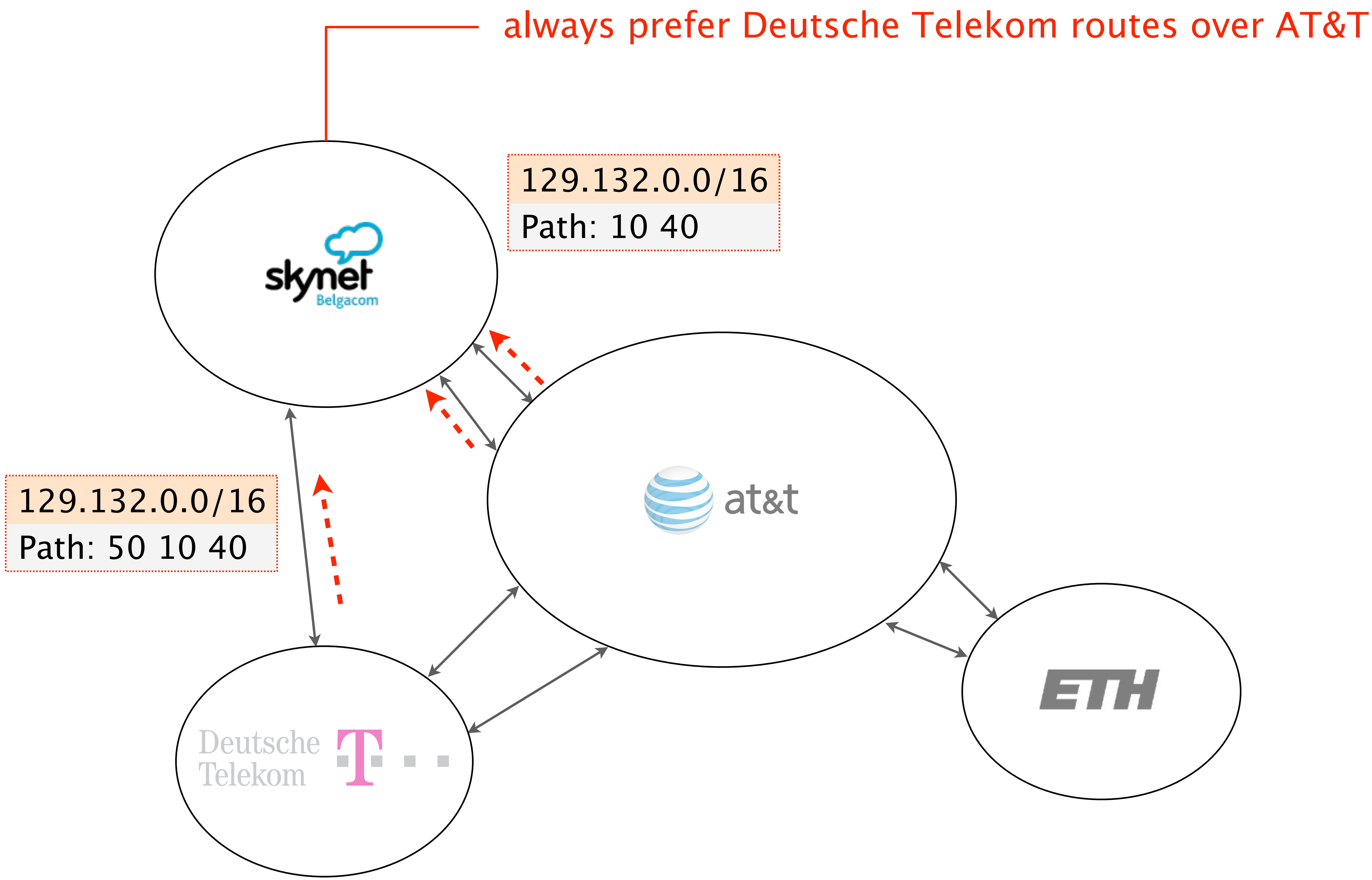
- receives routes from my neighbors
- select one best route for each prefix
- export the best route to my neighbors

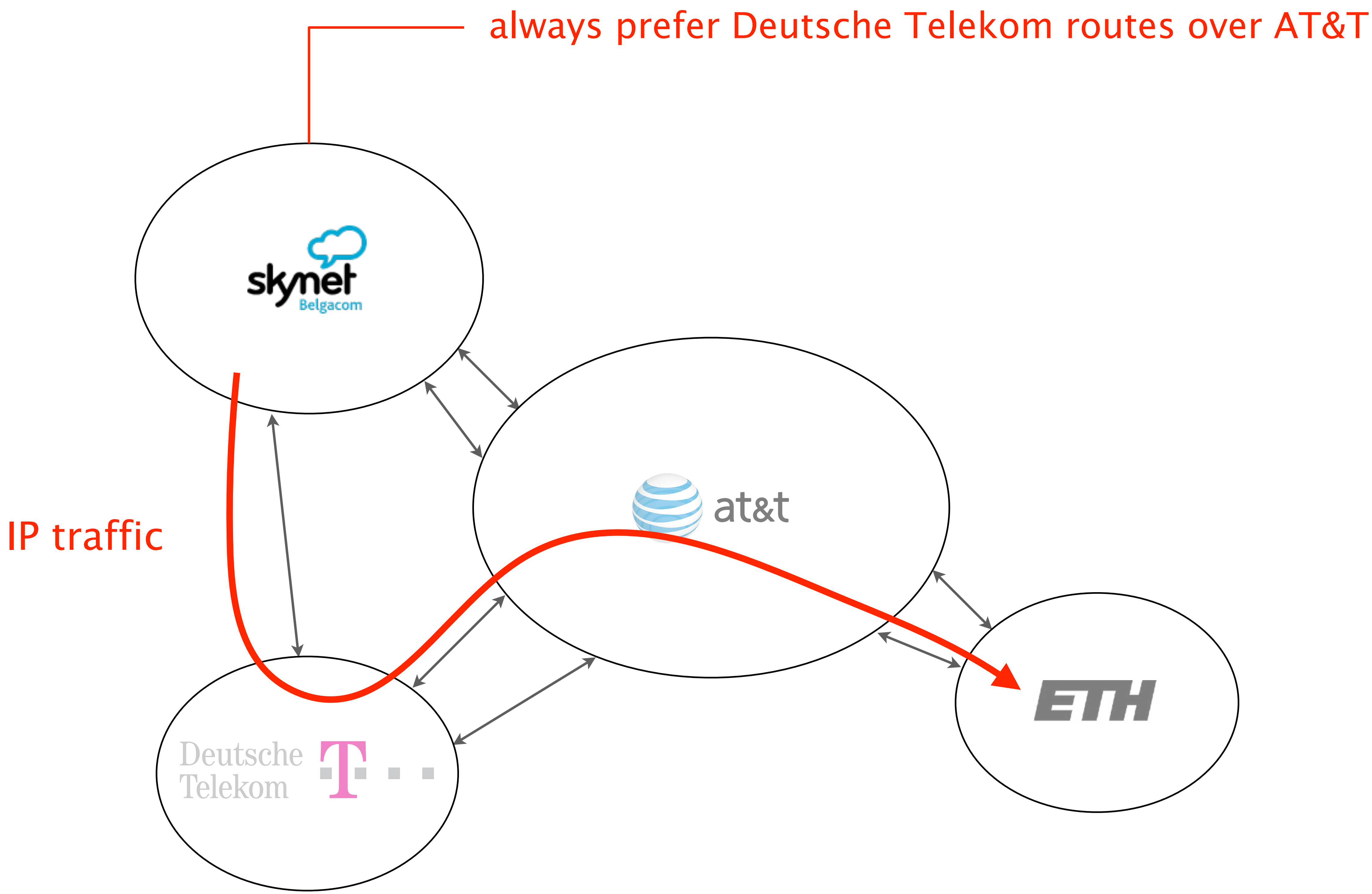
Each AS can apply local routing policies

Each AS is free to

- select and use any path

  preferably, the cheapest one


always prefer Deutsche Telekom routes over AT&T
129.132.0.0/16
Path: 10 40
129.132.0.0/16
Path: 50 10 40
skynet
Belgacom
at&t
Deutsche
Telekom
ETH


always prefer Deutsche Telekom routes over AT&T
skynet
Belgacom
IP traffic
at&t
Deutsche
Telekom
ETH

Each AS can apply local routing policies

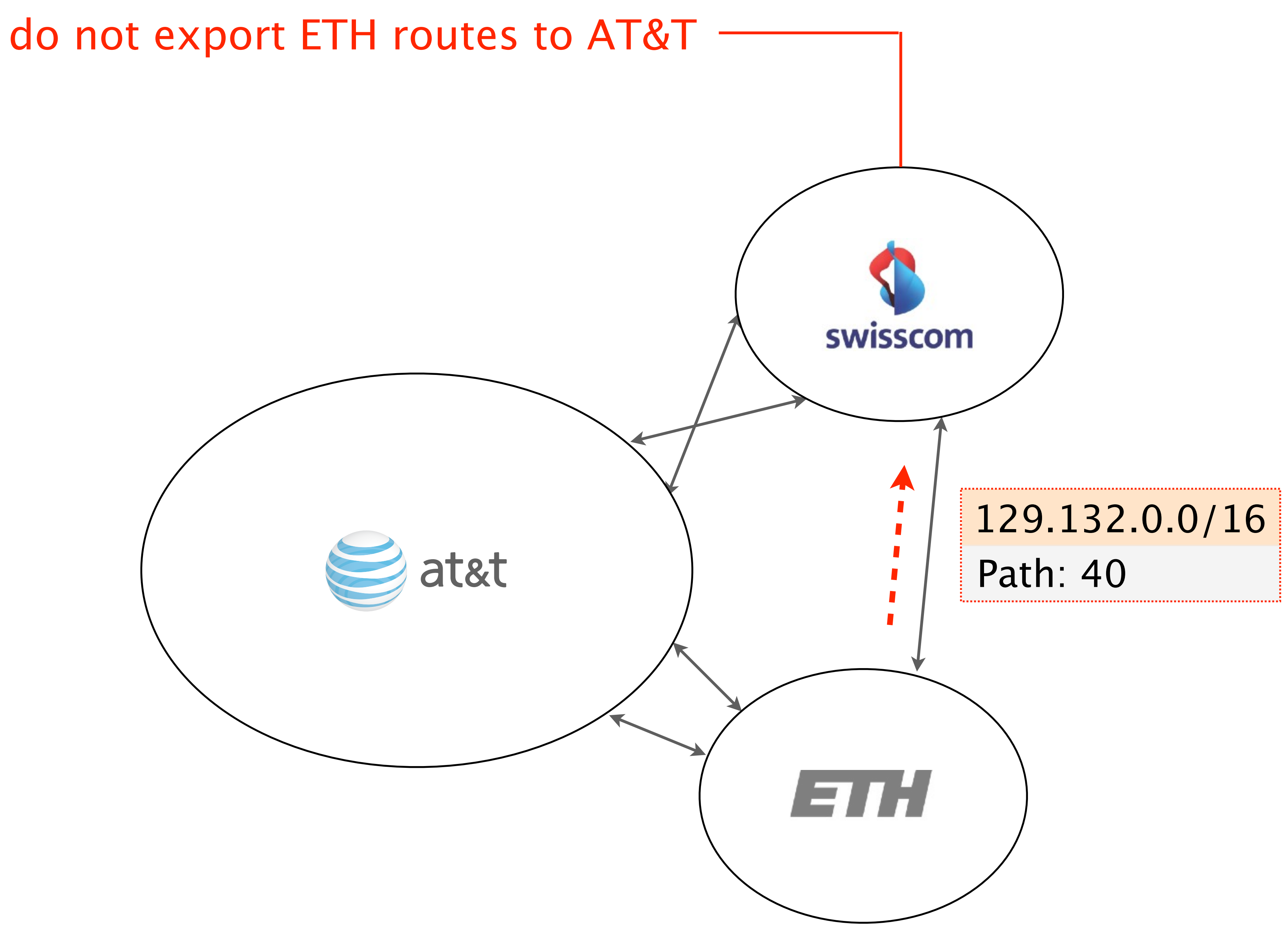
Each AS is free to

- select and use any path

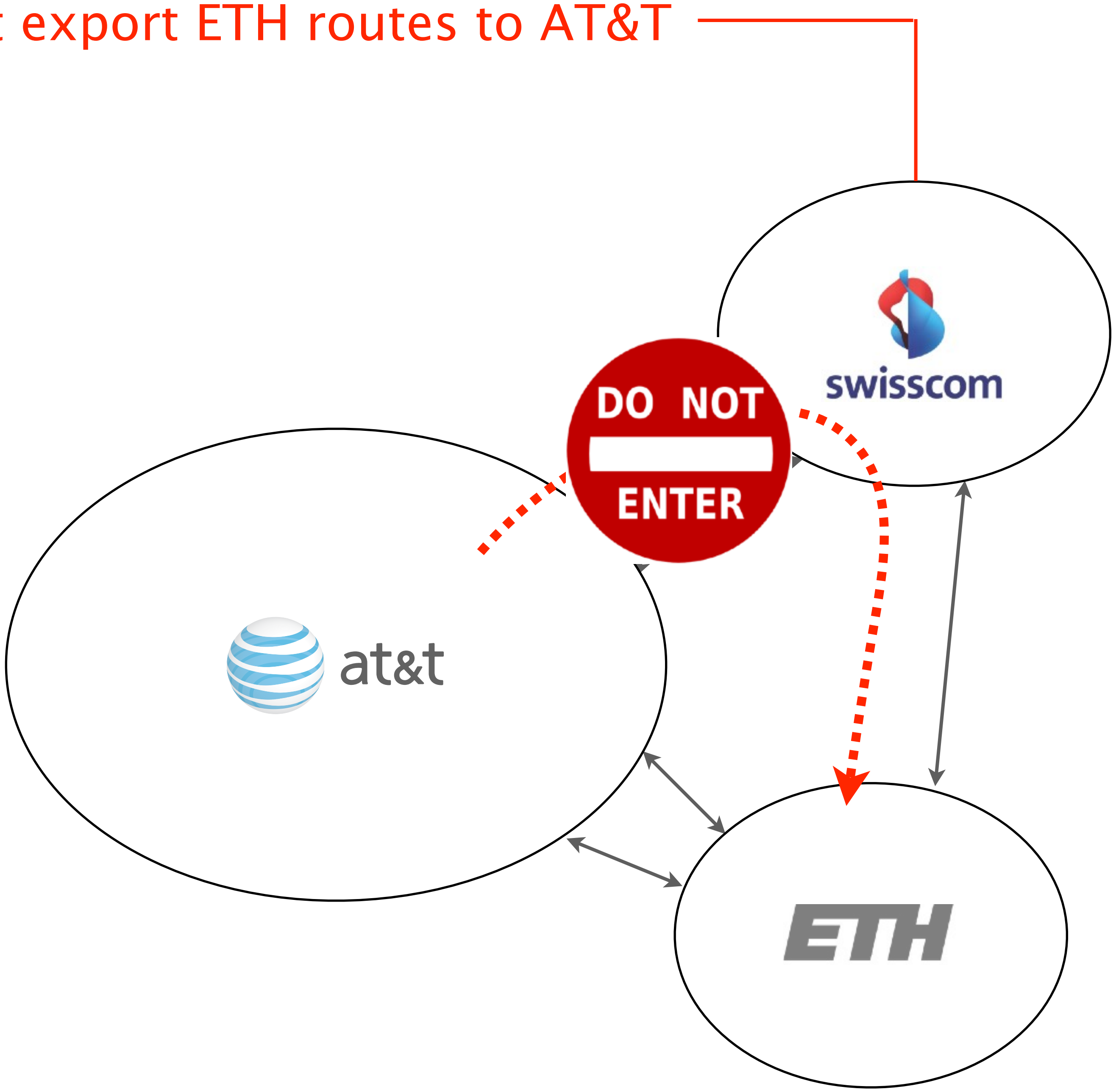
  preferably, the cheapest one

- decide which path to export (if any) to which neighbor

  preferably, none to minimize carried traffic


do not export ETH routes to AT&T
129.132.0.0/16
Path: 40

do not export ETH routes to AT&T



Next week on

Communication Networks

Internet routing policies

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Communication Networks

Spring 2018

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nsg.ee.ethz.ch

ETH Zürich (D-ITET)

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