Lecture 14:
Distance-vector Routing

CSE 123: Computer Networks
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UCSD CSE
• Link-state convergence

• Distance vector
  • Assume each router knows its own address and cost to reach each of its directly connected neighbors

• Bellman-Ford algorithm
  • Distributed route computation using only neighbor’s info
• Need to remove failed/old links from topology
  - LSPs carry sequence numbers to distinguish new from old
  - Routers only accept (and forward) the “newest” LSP
  - Send a new LSP with link cost infinity to signal a link down

• But also need to remove entire routers
  - TTL in every LSP, decremented periodically by each router
  - When TTL = 0, purge the LSP and flood the network with an LSP with TTL 0 to tell everyone else to do the same
When to Flood?

- Triggered by a topology change
  - Link or node failure/recovery or
  - Configuration change like an updated link metric
  - Converges quickly, but can cause flood of updates

- Periodically
  - Typically (say) every 30 minutes
  - Corrects for possible corruption of the data
  - Limits the rate of updates, but also failure recovery
Convergence

- Getting consistent routing information to all nodes
  - E.g., all nodes having the same link-state database
  - Until routing protocol converges, strange things happen…

- Consistent forwarding after convergence
  - All nodes have the same link-state database
  - All nodes forward packets on shortest paths
  - The next router on the path forwards to the next hop
Detection delay

- A node does not detect a failed link immediately
- ... and forwards data packets into a black hole
- Depends on timeout for detecting lost hellos
Transient Disruptions

- Inconsistent link-state database
  - Some routers know about failure before others
  - The shortest paths are no longer consistent
  - Can cause transient forwarding loops
Sources of convergence delay
- Detection latency
- Flooding of link-state information
- Shortest-path computation
- Creating the forwarding table

Performance during convergence period
- Lost packets due to black holes and loops (IP TTL will expire)
- Looping packets consuming resources
- Out-of-order packets reaching the destination

Very bad for VoIP, online gaming, and video
Reducing Delay

- Faster detection
  - Smaller hello timers
  - Link-layer technologies that can detect failures

- Faster flooding
  - Flooding immediately
  - Sending link-state packets with high-priority

- Faster computation
  - Faster processors on the routers
  - Incremental Dijkstra’s algorithm

- Faster forwarding-table update
  - Data structures supporting incremental updates
Real Link-state Protocols

- OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) and IS-IS
  - Most widely used intra-domain routing protocols
  - Run by almost all ISPs and many large organizations

- Basic link state algorithm plus many features:
  - Authentication of routing messages
  - Extra hierarchy: Partition into routing areas
    » “Border” router pretends to be directly connected to all routers in an area (answers for them)
  - Load balancing: Multiple equal cost routes
Link State evaluation

● Strengths
  ◆ Loop free as long as LS database’s are consistent
    » Can have transient routing loops – shouldn’t last long
  ◆ Messages are small
  ◆ Converges quickly
  ◆ Guaranteed to converge

● Weaknesses
  ◆ Must flood data across entire network (scalability?)
  ◆ Must maintain state for entire topology (database)
Distance vector algorithm

- **Base assumption**
  - Each router knows its own address and the cost to reach each of its directly connected neighbors

- **Bellman-Ford algorithm**
  - Distributed route computation using only neighbor’s info

- **Mitigating loops**
  - Split horizon and poison reverse
- Define distances at each node $X$
  - $d_x(y) =$ cost of least-cost *path* from $X$ to $Y$
- Update distances based on neighbors
  - $d_x(y) = \min \{c(x,v) + d_v(y)\}$ over all neighbors $V$

$\text{Bellman-Ford Algorithm}$

$\begin{align*}
\text{CSE 123 – Lecture 14: Distance-vector Routing} \\
\end{align*}$
Distance Vector Algorithm

Iterative, asynchronous: each local iteration caused by:
- Local link cost change
- Distance vector update message from neighbor

Distributed:
- Each node notifies neighbors when its DV changes
- Neighbors then notify their neighbors if necessary

Each node:

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

recompute estimates

if distance to any destination has changed, notify neighbors
Step-by-Step

- \( c(x, v) \) = cost for direct link from \( x \) to \( v \)
  - Node \( x \) maintains costs of direct links \( c(x, v) \)

- \( D_x(y) \) = estimate of least cost from \( x \) to \( y \)
  - Node \( x \) maintains distance vector \( D_x = [D_x(y) : y \in N] \)

- Node \( x \) maintains its neighbors’ distance vectors
  - For each neighbor \( v \), \( x \) maintains \( D_v = [D_v(y) : y \in N] \)

- Each node \( v \) periodically sends \( D_v \) to its neighbors
  - And neighbors update their own distance vectors
  - \( D_x(y) \leftarrow min_v\{c(x, v) + D_v(y)\} \) for each node \( y \in N \)
Example: Initial State

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Distance-vector Routing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Info at node</th>
<th>Distance to Node</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D sends vector to E

I’m 2 from C, 0 from D and 2 from E

D is 2 away, 2+2< ∞, so best path to C is 4
B sends vector to A

I'm 7 from A, 0 from B, 1 from C & 8 from E

B is 7 away, 1+7<∞ so best path to C is 8

<table>
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<th>Distance to Node</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0 7 8 ∞ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>7 0 1 ∞ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>∞ 1 0 2 ∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>∞ ∞ 2 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1 8 4 2 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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E sends vector to A

E is 1 away, 4+1<8 so C is 5 away, 1+2<∞ so D is 3 away

I’m 1 from A, 8 from B, 4 from C, 2 from D & 0 from E

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...until Convergence

![Graph Diagram]

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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
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</table>

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Node B’s distance vectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dest</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
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For next time...

- Read Ch. 3.4 in P&D