

CS 181AG  
Lecture 5

# Routing Protocols: Distance Vector

Arthi Padmanabhan  
Sep 14, 2022

# Assignment Reading

- Should the internet be treated and regulated as a public utility?

# Recap

- Last time: Intro to Routing Layer
  - IP Addresses
  - Role of Routers
    - Choose which next hop to send packets to and store in FIB
    - Look up FIB and send packets
  - Routing Game



# Routing Protocol Categories

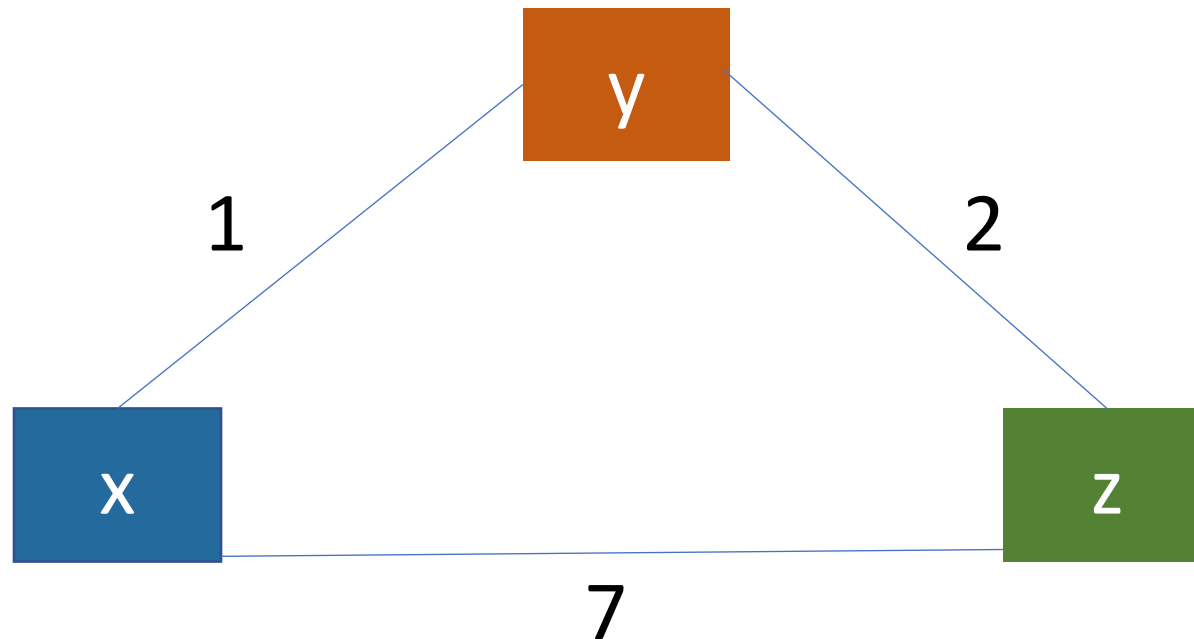
- Link State: everyone keeps full topology
- Distance Vector: today's topic!

# Today's Goals

- Distance-Vector Routing Protocol
- Interdomain Routing
- Intro to Border Gateway Protocol

# Bellman-Ford Algorithm

- Define distances at each node
  - $d_x(y)$  = least cost path from x to y
  - $c_x(y)$  = cost of direct link from x to y
- $d_x(y) = \min(c_x(v) + d_v(y))$  for all x's neighbors v



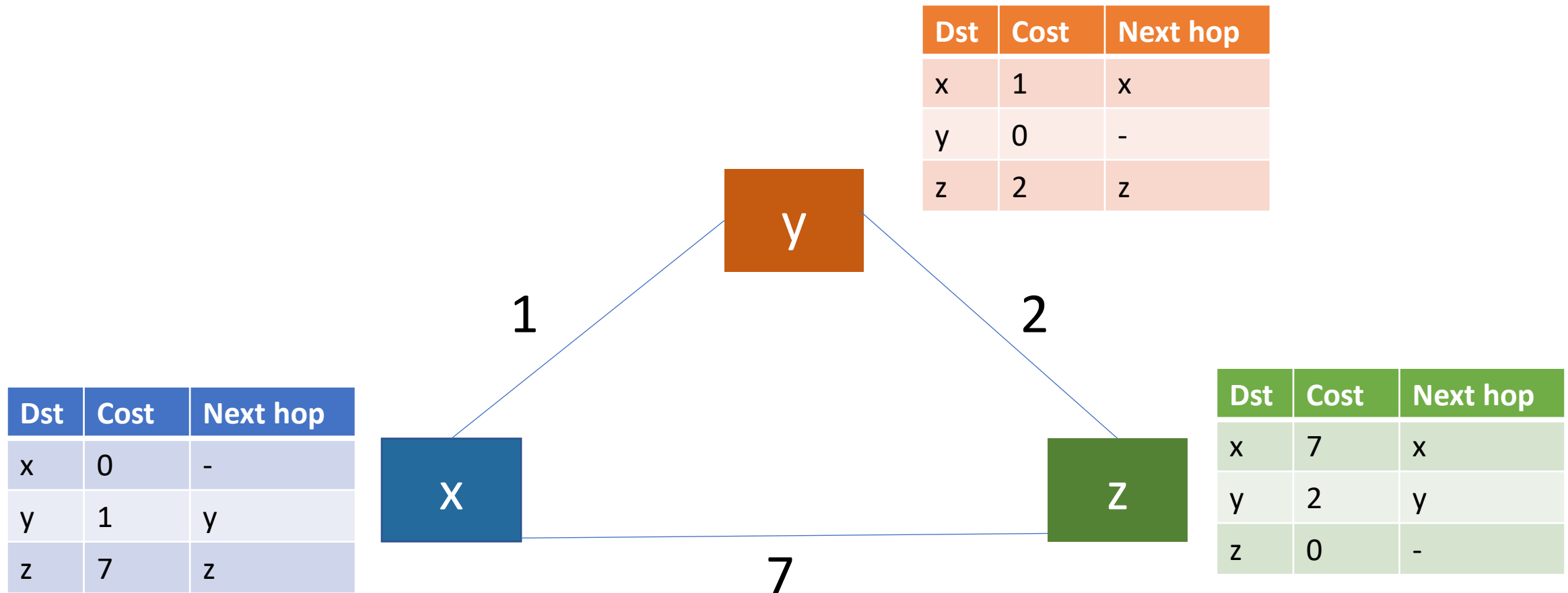
# Distance Vector Routing Protocol

- Each node maintains the cost and next hop for each node
- Each node periodically sends dst and cost to neighbors
- Neighbors update their own DV tables
- Over time, distance vectors converge

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y		
z		

# Round 1

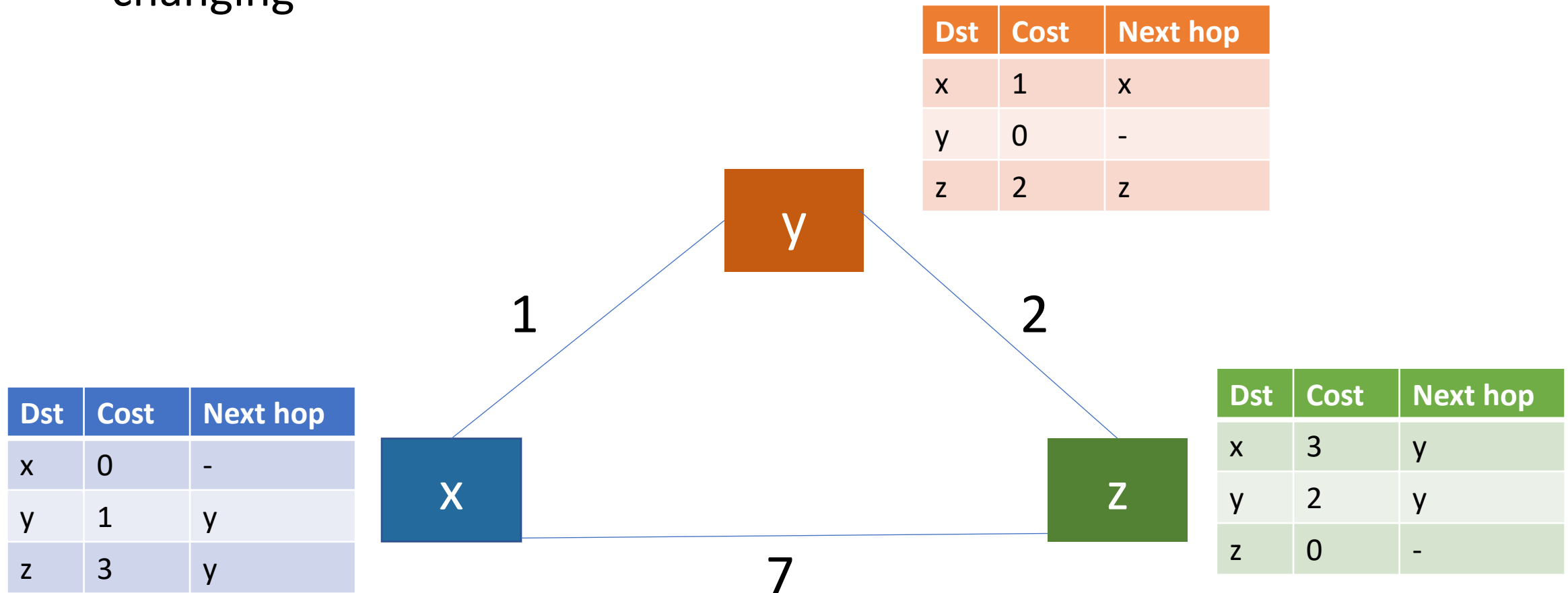
- When protocol starts, each node only knows about its neighbors



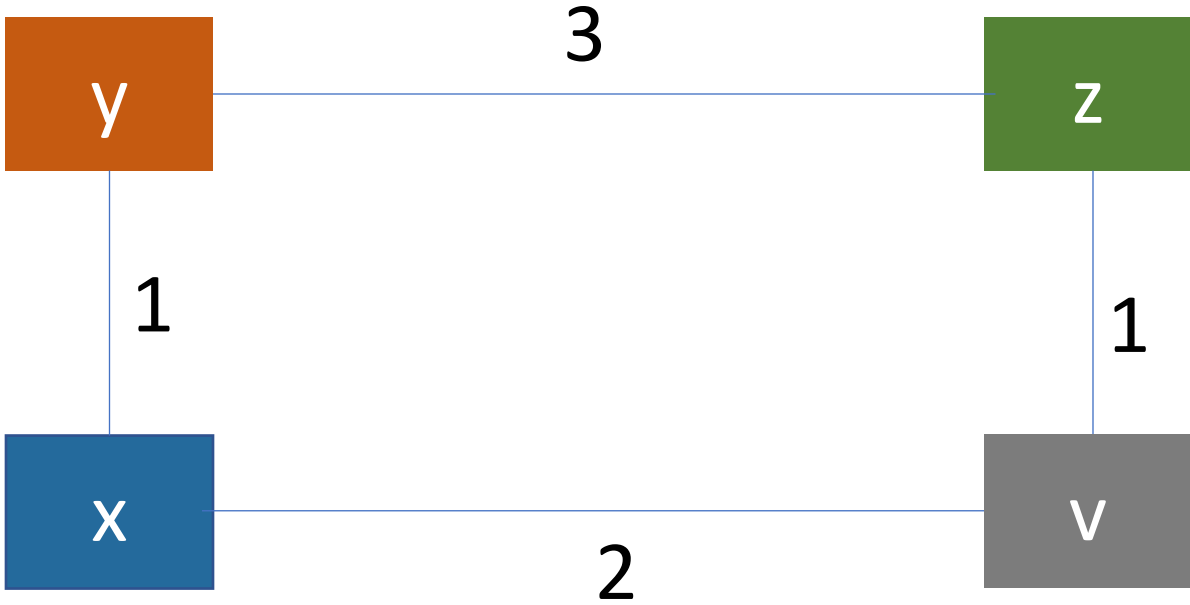


# Round 2

- Each subsequent round would be the same without any links changing



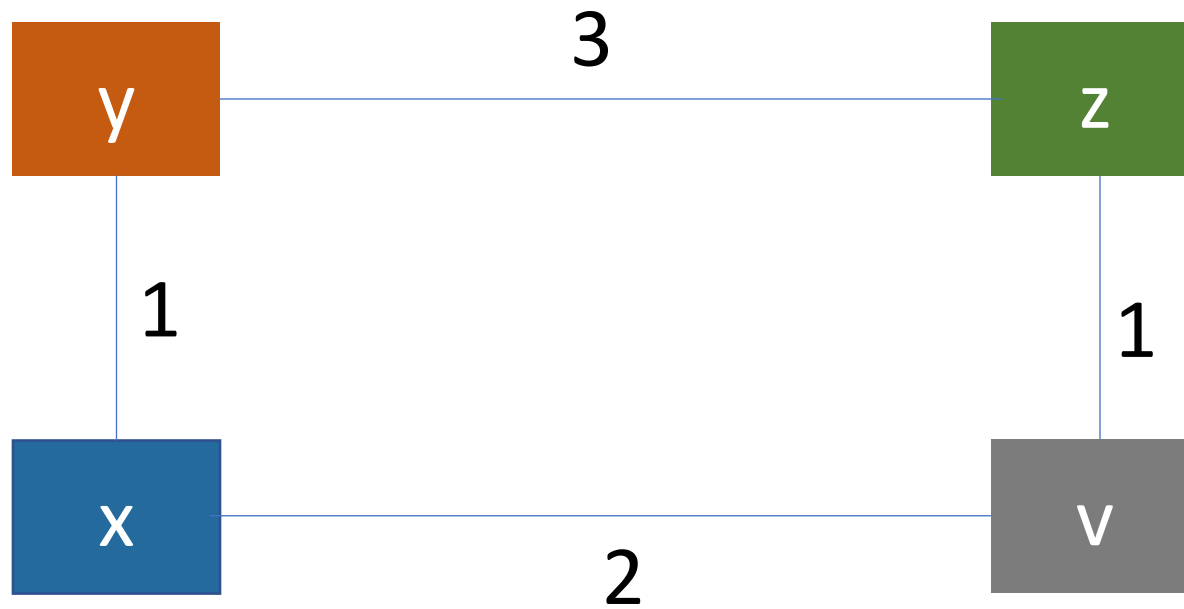
# A 4-node Example



# Round 1

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	1	x
y	0	-
z	3	z
v	$\infty$	-

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	1	y
z	$\infty$	-
v	2	v



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	$\infty$	-
y	3	y
z	0	-
v	1	v

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	2	x
y	$\infty$	-
z	1	z
v	0	-

# Round 2

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x		
y		
z		
v		



1



3



1



2

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x		
y		
z		
v		

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x		
y		
z		
v		

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x		
y		
z		
v		

# Link Cost Changes



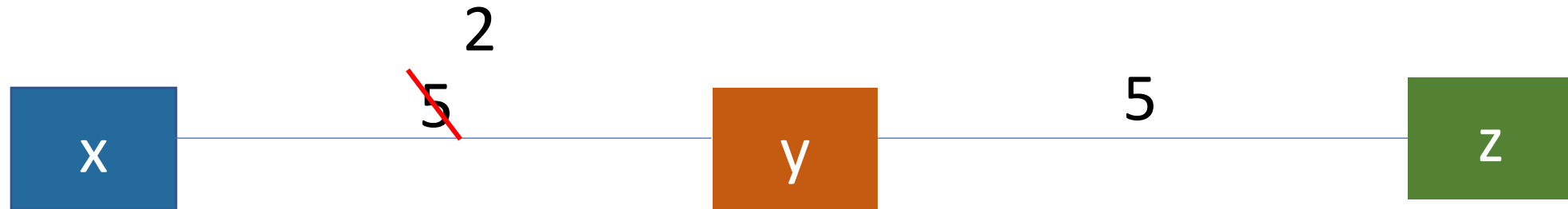
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Link Cost Changes

- It's hard to reason about exactly how messages will converge because timing of messages matters
- Good news travels fast!



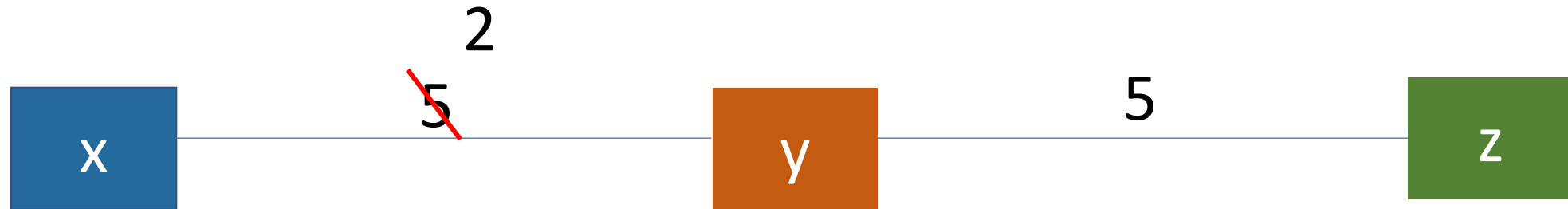
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	2	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	2	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Link Cost Changes

- It's hard to reason about exactly how messages will converge because timing of messages matters
- Good news travels fast!



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	2	y
z	7	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	2	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	7	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Link Cost Changes



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

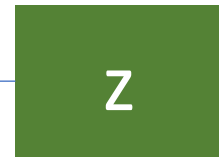
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-



# Link Cost Changes



5



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

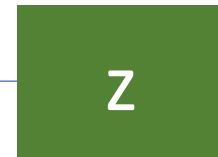
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Link Cost Changes

- If y receives a message from z before sending, it updates based on z's message



5



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	15	z
y	0	-
z	5	z

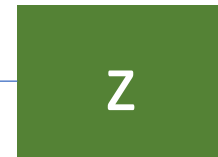
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Link Cost Changes

- Then z updates based on y's message



5



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	15	z
y	0	-
z	5	z

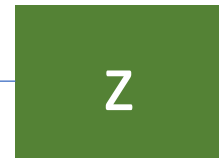
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	20	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Link Cost Changes

- y updates again based on z's message...
- Count-to-Infinity Problem



5



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	20	z
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	20	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Solutions

- Poison Reverse: Advertise infinity to anyone whose path you will take



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Solutions

- Advertise infinity to anyone whose path you will take

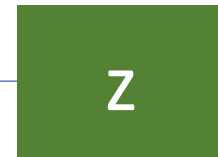
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	$\infty$	-
z	$\infty$	-



5



5



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Solutions

- Advertise infinity to anyone whose path you will take

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	$\infty$	-
y	0	-
z	5	z



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Solutions

- Advertise infinity to anyone whose path you will take

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	$\infty$	-



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-



# Solutions

- Advertise infinity to anyone whose path you will take



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	$\infty$	-
y	$\infty$	-
z	0	-

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Solutions

- Does poison reverse solve the problem?



Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	0	-
y	5	y
z	10	y

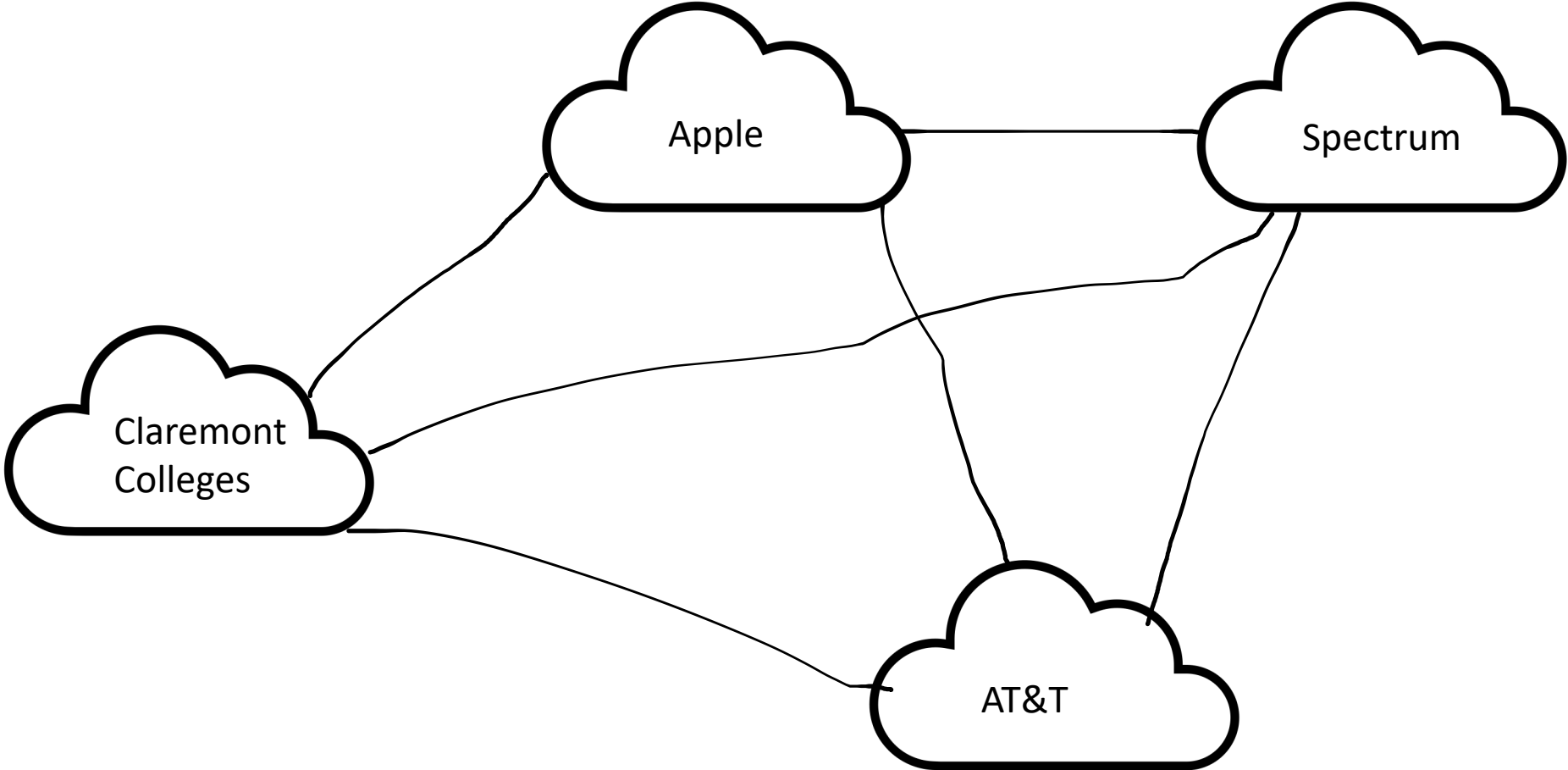
Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	5	x
y	0	-
z	5	z

Dst	Cost	Next hop
x	10	y
y	5	y
z	0	-

# Solutions

- Keep whole path instead of next hop
- If you see yourself in path, don't consider it
- Path vector protocol -> BGP

# Autonomous Systems



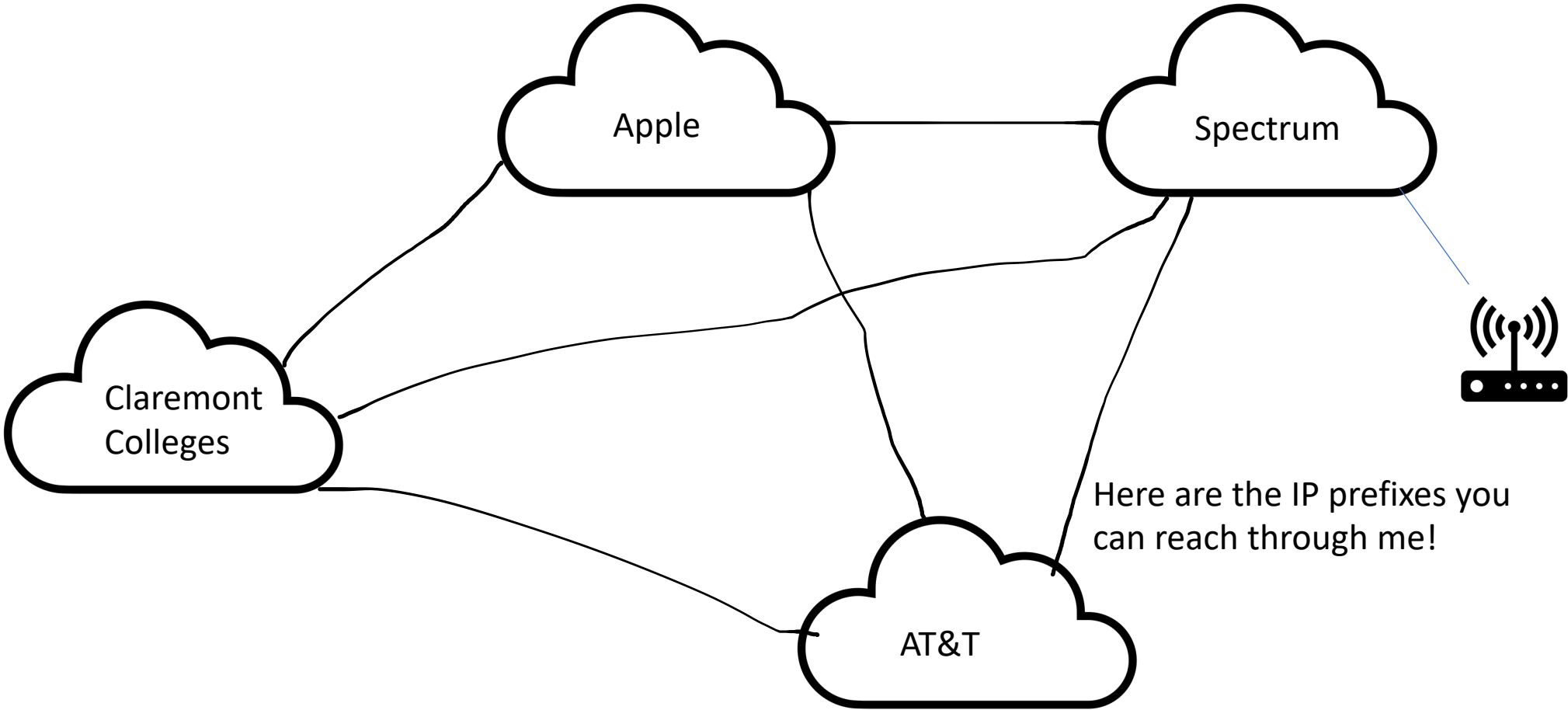
# Autonomous System

**whois -h whois.arin.net as3659**

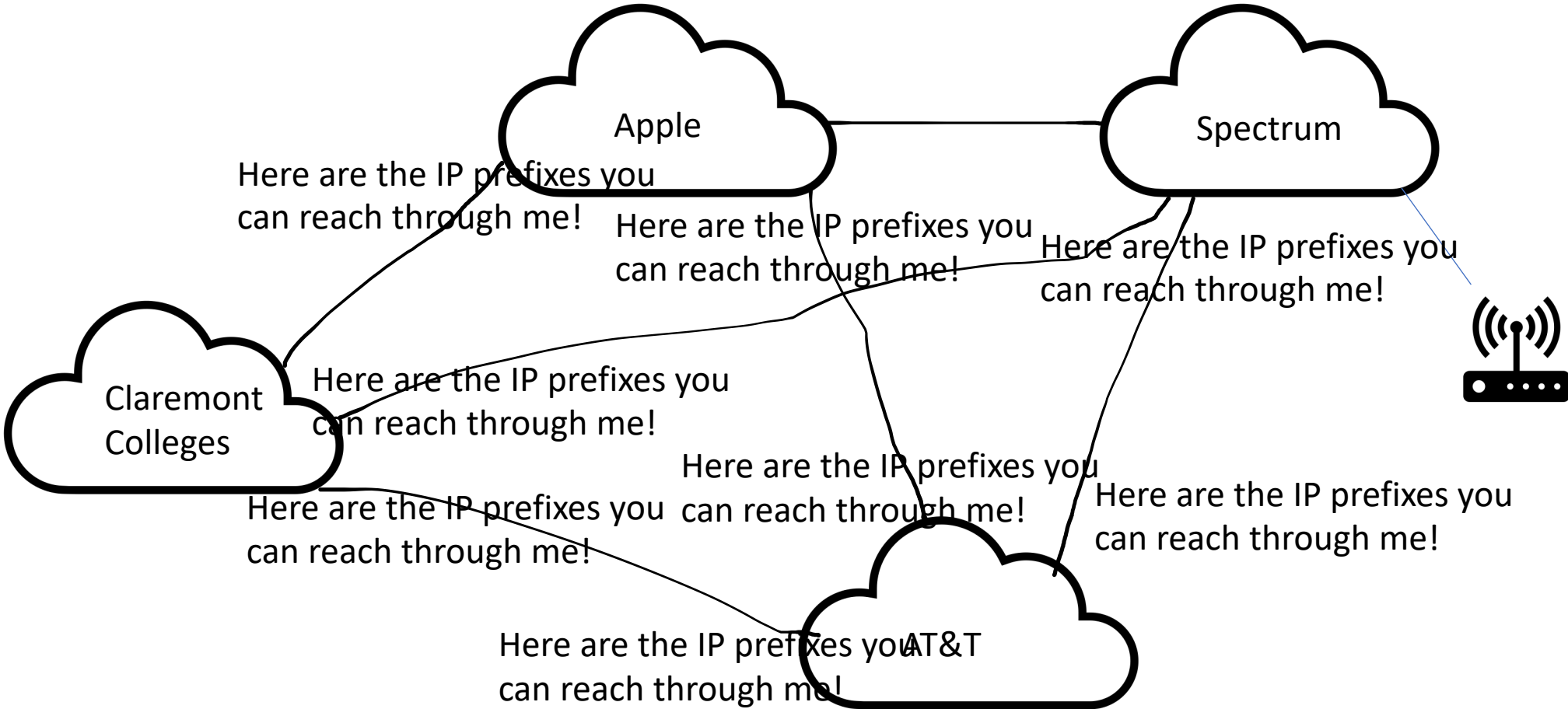
ASNumber: 3659  
ASName: CLAREMONT  
ASHandle: AS3659  
RegDate: 1994-06-08  
Updated: 2012-04-02  
Ref: <https://rdap.arin.net/registry/autnum/3659>  
OrgName: Claremont University  
Consortium

OrgId: CLAREM-Z  
Address: 101 S Mills Ave  
City: Claremont  
StateProv: CA  
PostalCode: 91711  
Country: US  
RegDate: 2010-06-04  
Updated: 2017-03-28  
Ref: <https://rdap.arin.net/registry/entity/CLAREM-Z>

# BGP



# BGP



# BGP and Trust

- By default, when someone tells us they can reach an IP prefix, we trust them
- Do we want to?
  - We have to!
- In practice, there are many policies around which routes to take from particular neighbors
  - Sophisticated list of metrics



# When Trust Goes Wrong

- Advertising prefixes you don't have can cause major problems
- Can be used for censorship but must be careful! (Feb 24, 2008)



# Solutions

- Make sure your routes are correct
- BGPsec -> add cryptographic signature, but to deal with that, routers have to be upgraded which makes it slow to adopt