

Computer Networks and Distributed Systems Exercise Sheet 8

Publication: December 5, **Discussion:** December 13—December 16, **submission not mandatory**

Quizfragen

1. What is the difference between routing and forwarding?
2. What are the two most important network-layer functions in a datagram network?
3. What are the three most important network-layer functions in a virtual- circuit network?
4. Do the routers in both datagram networks and virtual-circuit networks use forwarding tables? If so, describe the forwarding tables for both classes of networks.

Exercise 8.1

We want to consider scenarios which differentiate between datagram and VC networks.

- (a) Suppose that routers were subjected to conditions that might cause them to fail fairly often. Would this argue in favor of a VC or datagram architecture? Why?
- (b) Suppose that a source node and a destination require that a fixed amount of capacity always be available at all routers on the path between the source and destination node, for the exclusive use of traffic flowing between this source and destination node. Would this argue in favor of a VC or datagram architecture? Why?
- (c) Suppose that the links and routers in the network never fail and that routing paths used between all source/destination pairs remains constant. In this scenario, does a VC or datagram architecture have more control traffic overhead? Why?

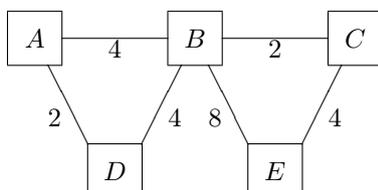
Exercise 8.2

Describe scenarios for which the following routing algorithms are most convenient.

- Static global
- Static decentralized
- Dynamic global
- Dynamic decentralized

Exercise 8.3

In the following network, the distance vector algorithm is used as a dynamic routing procedure. On the next page, you can see hints and templates for this problem.



- (a) Perform the distance vector algorithm for the time unit $t = 0, t = 1, \dots$ until the tables do not change.
- (b) How does the algorithm propagate increasing link costs? Consider the case that the link costs for the link $B-C$ have increased to 16 and describe the steps of the algorithm.
- (c) How does the algorithm propagate new connections? Consider the case of a new link $D-E$ of cost 3. (Starting point: task (a)).

Distanzvektortabellen haben folgende Form

Aktueller Router	Ausgangsport 1	...	Ausgangsport N
Zieladresse A			
Zieladresse B			
...			
Zieladresse X			

In der Ausgangskonfiguration kennt jeder Router die Verbindungskosten für alle seine aktiven Ports ($t=0$). Routingkosten für sich selbst sind geschwärzt:

A	Via B	Via D	B	Via A	Via C	Via D	Via E	C	Via B	Vie E	D	Via A	Via B	E	Via B	Via C
Ziel A			Ziel A	4				Ziel A			Ziel A	2		Ziel A		
Ziel B	4		Ziel B					Ziel B	2		Ziel B		4	Ziel B	8	
Ziel C			Ziel C		2			Ziel C			Ziel C			Ziel C		4
Ziel D		2	Ziel D			4		Ziel D			Ziel D			Ziel D		
Ziel E			Ziel E				8	Ziel E		4	Ziel E			Ziel E		

Im zweiten Schritt ($t=1$) übergibt jeder Router seine optimalen Routinginformationen an seine direkten Nachbarn. Nach Übernahme der Informationen der Nachbarn ergibt sich:

A	Via B	Via D	B	Via A	Via C	Via D	Via E	C	Via B	Vie E	D	Via A	Via B	E	Via B	Via C
Ziel A			Ziel A	4		6		Ziel A	6		Ziel A	2	8	Ziel A	12	
Ziel B	4	6	Ziel B					Ziel B	2	12	Ziel B	6	4	Ziel B	8	6
Ziel C	6		Ziel C		2		12	Ziel C			Ziel C		6	Ziel C	10	4
Ziel D	8	2	Ziel D	6		4		Ziel D	6		Ziel D			Ziel D	12	
Ziel E	12		Ziel E		6		8	Ziel E	10	4	Ziel E		12	Ziel E		

Sie können die Tabellen auf der nächsten Seite zur weiteren Bearbeitung der Aufgaben nutzen.

A	Via B	Via D	B	Via A	Via C	Via D	Via E	C	Via B	Vie E	D	Via A	Via B	E	Via B	Via C
Ziel A			Ziel A					Ziel A			Ziel A			Ziel A		
Ziel B			Ziel B					Ziel B			Ziel B			Ziel B		
Ziel C			Ziel C					Ziel C			Ziel C			Ziel C		
Ziel D			Ziel D					Ziel D			Ziel D			Ziel D		
Ziel E			Ziel E					Ziel E			Ziel E			Ziel E		

A	Via B	Via D	B	Via A	Via C	Via D	Via E	C	Via B	Vie E	D	Via A	Via B	E	Via B	Via C
Ziel A			Ziel A					Ziel A			Ziel A			Ziel A		
Ziel B			Ziel B					Ziel B			Ziel B			Ziel B		
Ziel C			Ziel C					Ziel C			Ziel C			Ziel C		
Ziel D			Ziel D					Ziel D			Ziel D			Ziel D		
Ziel E			Ziel E					Ziel E			Ziel E			Ziel E		

A	Via B	Via D	B	Via A	Via C	Via D	Via E	C	Via B	Vie E	D	Via A	Via B	E	Via B	Via C
Ziel A			Ziel A					Ziel A			Ziel A			Ziel A		
Ziel B			Ziel B					Ziel B			Ziel B			Ziel B		
Ziel C			Ziel C					Ziel C			Ziel C			Ziel C		
Ziel D			Ziel D					Ziel D			Ziel D			Ziel D		
Ziel E			Ziel E					Ziel E			Ziel E			Ziel E		

A	Via B	Via D	B	Via A	Via C	Via D	Via E	C	Via B	Vie E	D	Via A	Via B	E	Via B	Via C
Ziel A			Ziel A					Ziel A			Ziel A			Ziel A		
Ziel B			Ziel B					Ziel B			Ziel B			Ziel B		
Ziel C			Ziel C					Ziel C			Ziel C			Ziel C		
Ziel D			Ziel D					Ziel D			Ziel D			Ziel D		
Ziel E			Ziel E					Ziel E			Ziel E			Ziel E		