

# ECSE-6600: Internet Protocols

## Informal Quiz #05

Shivkumar Kalyanaraman:  
GOOGLE: "Shiv RPI"  
shivkuma@ecse.rpi.edu



# **Routing II (Slide set #6): Informal Quiz**

# Routing II: Protocols

- □ A hop count of 16 in RIP indicates a distance of infinity
- □ RIP uses a 16-bit weight field to indicate the weight of each link
- □ RIP assumes that a neighboring node and its attached link to it are not functioning if it does not receive an update from them in 180 s
- □ When RIP figures that a neighboring node and its attached link to it are not functioning, it sends out an immediate triggered update to its neighbors
- □ In the poisoned reverse scheme, all nodes advertise distances of infinity to all other nodes
- □ The poisoned reverse scheme solves all convergence issues in RIP
- □ RIP has convergence problems because of issues like count-to-infinity, whereas the complexity in OSPF is in distributing the link states efficiently
- □ A distance vector approach has a complete network map at every node.
- □ Diffusing computations (eg: DUAL) works because inconsistent information is not accepted while the routing tables are “frozen”.
- □ OSPFv2 uses the lollipop sequence number space to prevent wrap-around
- □ A low value of the age field and a high value of the sequence number field indicates a stable routing entry
- □ On a point-to-point link, OSPFv2 performs database synchronization by exchanging its entire database between neighbors

# Routing II: Protocols

- □ An OSPF neighbor is assumed to be dead (I.e. the link is down) if no reply to the Hello message is received within the “HelloInterval” period.
- □ OSPF routing adjacencies are more reliable and stable compared to physical links.
- □ The database synchronization operation in OSPF is done upon discovering a new neighbor
- □ On a broadcast LAN subnet, OSPFv2 prescribes the use of Router-LSA.
- □ A broadcast LAN subnet is viewed by the Dijkstra algorithm as a full mesh of links
- □ On a broadcast LAN subnet, the DR is the router that generates the Network-LSA.
- □ A NBMA subnet is viewed by the Dijkstra algorithm as a full mesh of links
- □ A pt-mpt subnet is viewed by the Dijkstra algorithm as a full mesh of links
- □ The DR/BDR concept is required on pt-mpt subnets.
- □ Hellos and LSAs are multicast in broadcast LANs.

# Routing II: Protocols

- □ LSA-acks are sent only to the DR and BDR, but Hello-Acks are piggybacked onto Hello multicasts on broadcast LAN subnets
- □ A routing adjacency is equivalent to a separate physical link
- □ The neighbor relationship is a unidirectional relationship
- □ Hellos are sent periodically, whereas LSAs are sent only when a link state changes.
- □ The pt-mpt subnet model violates the IP subnet model assumption that nodes on the same subnet should be able to directly communicate with each other
- □ A network-LSA is generated by any random router on the broadcast LAN subnet.
- □ An NBMA subnet allows cheap broadcast capability.
- □ The NBMA model requires a (costly) VC between any pair of routers on the subnet.
- □ Neighbor discovery on an NBMA is automatic: just multicast a Hello message to AllSPFRouters multicast address.
- □ The pt-mpt model allows OSPF to operate efficiently over partial meshed non-broadcast networks, even if some IP subnet assumptions are broken
- □ Address abstraction is equivalent to topology abstraction in a hierarchical network like IP.

# Routing II: Protocols

- □ OSPF supports arbitrary number of levels in its hierarchy
- □ An area ID can be encoded into an IP address, and hence areas can be auto-configured.
- □ AS-BRs operate at borders of areas and send summary information in and out of an area.
- □ ABRs generate external LSAs, which is summary information from other areas in the same routing domain.
- □ The metric field in a summary-LSA advertised by an ABR is the cost of the longest path from the ABR to any node within the area.
- □ Stubby areas filter all external LSAs, but may allow summary-LSAs to be optionally flooded within the area
- □ The difference between an “area” and a “domain” is that different routing protocols operate beyond the boundaries of domains.
- □ NSSA areas allow partial filtering of external LSAs.
- □ Filtering of external-LSAs is a big concern because external BGP routes may number more than 100,000!
- □ IS-IS operates over IP whereas OSPF operates over the link layer directly
- □ IS-IS provides highly extensible TLV encoding, but OSPF focuses on optimization and alignment of fields.
- □ PNNI is a source-routed protocol and supports the QoS signaling in ATM
- □ The entire route in PNNI is encoded as a DTL and is processed at every hop.
- □ In general, signaled protocols can afford to be wasteful in terms of encoding and complexity during the signaling phase and efficient in the packet-transfer phase.
- □ PNNI is limited to only 2 levels of hierarchy.