

CS519: Computer Networks

Lecture 3, Part 1: Feb 11, 2004
IP Forwarding Table

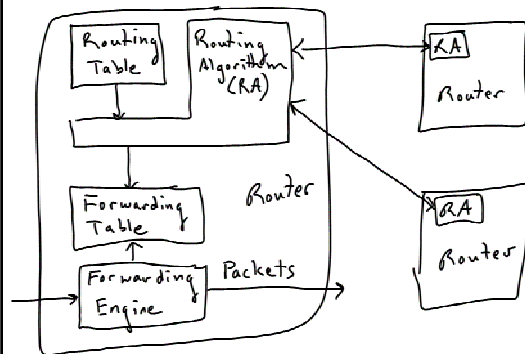
Routing and Forwarding Revisited

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- We separate notion of “routing” and “forwarding”
- Routing algorithm is what a router does in the “background” to figure out where each prefix should be forwarded
 - Address prefixes, next hops, link costs, distances, etc.
- Forwarding is what a router does when a packet arrives
 - Address prefixes, next hops, interface, subnet address

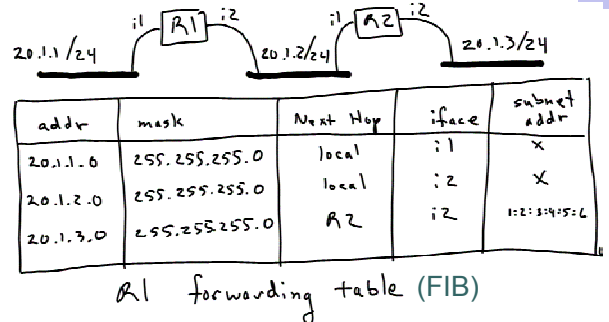
Routing and Forwarding Revisited

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A simple example

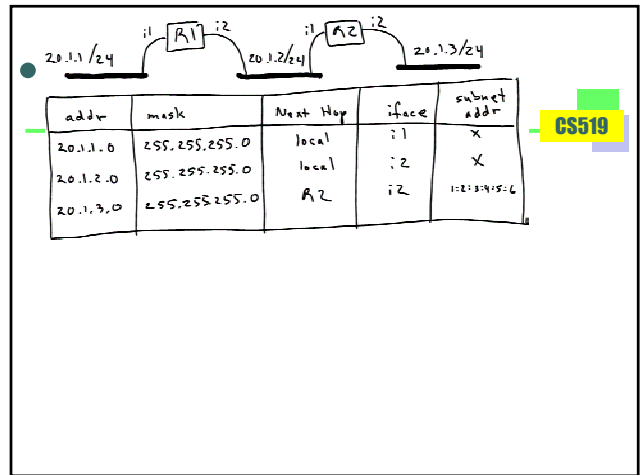
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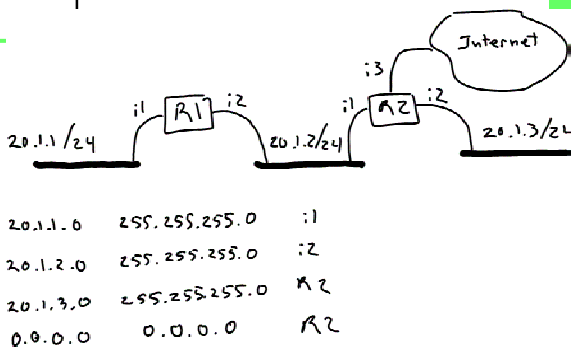
Simple (naïve) forwarding rule

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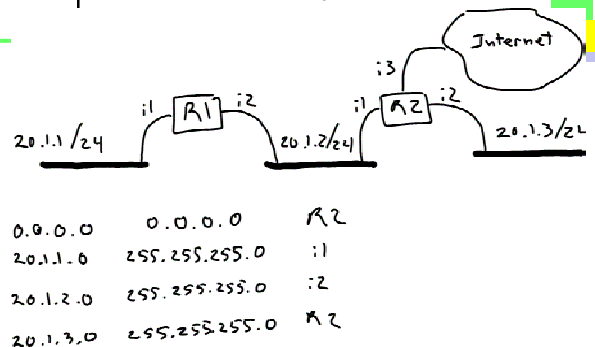
- Step through table from top to bottom
- At each step, apply mask to FIB address and packet address. If results match, then use FIB entry to forward packet
 - If (FIB-addr && FIB-mask) ==
 - (PK-addr && FIB-mask)
 - then use entry
- FIB = Forwarding Information Base
 - i.e. Forwarding Table
 - Routing Table also called RIB



Simple example with default



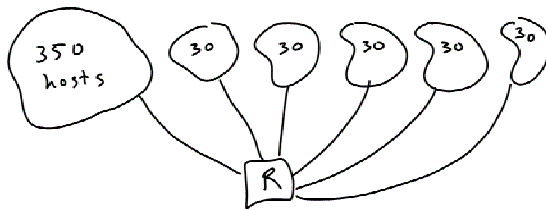
But default entry must be last!



A more complex example (a site with 500 hosts)

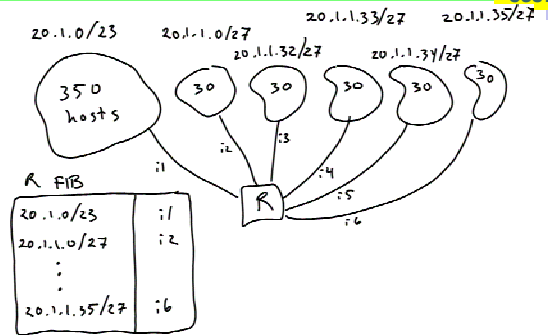
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- How do we assign prefixes (addr and mask) in this case???



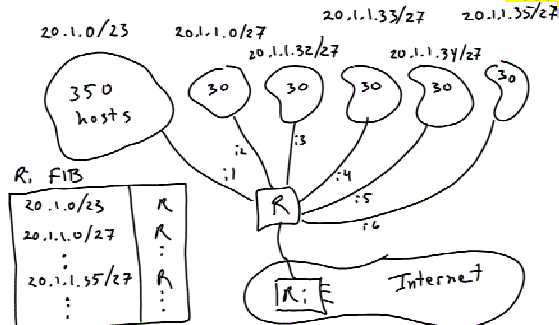
One way to assign prefixes...

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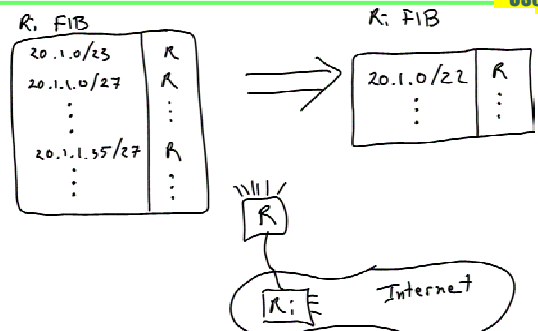
The view from the global Internet: 6 FIB entries!

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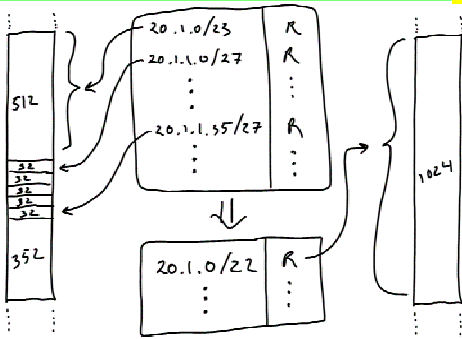
We can shrink that to one FIB entry!

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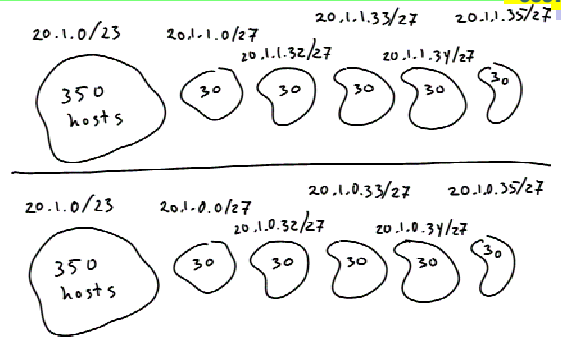
1024 addresses to address 500 hosts! What a waste...

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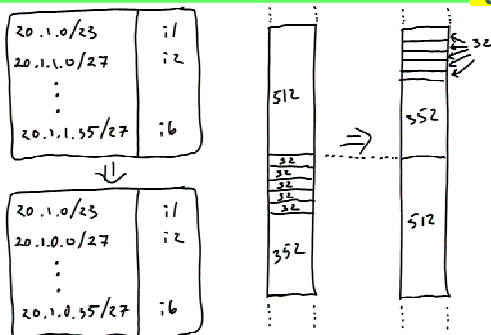
What about this prefix assignment approach instead?

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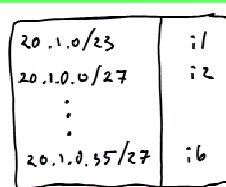
Now 500 addresses fit into a 512 address block!

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But now our forwarding rules fail (like with the default)

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Longest-prefix match

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- Since multiple entries may match, we prefer the entry with the longest mask (prefix)
- Two ways:
 - Go through the whole FIB, remembering the matching entry with the longest prefix
 - Sort FIB in order of longest prefix first, and select first match

First-match Longest-prefix

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