

Announcements

- Reading
 - Chapter 6 (6.1 & 6.2)
- Project #3
 - Is on the web
- Midterm #1
 - Next Tuesday Oct. 9
 - Cover material through Tuesday's lecture

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

- Used to route between AS's
 - concerned with politics and turf battles
 - supports specific policies
 - don't send my packets of network X
 - don't send packets through me
- Two types of nodes
 - stub networks (one connection to BGP)
 - multi-connected networks (more than one connection)
 - might also be transit networks (carry traffic for others)
- Uses Distance Vector
 - but includes complete path in table and sent to neighbors
 - uses “scoring” function to select among possible routes

Fragmentation

- Sometimes need to split packets into smaller units
 - limits of the hardware being used
 - operating system buffer constraints
 - protocol limits (max permitted packet is x bytes)
 - reduce channel occupancy (head of link blocking)
- Fragmentation
 - where to split it into smaller packets
 - source (requires end-to-end information on max size)
 - when it reaches boundary
 - how to represent split packets
 - need to encode fragment offset
- Reassembly
 - where to re-combine packets
 - destination (may result in poor performance)
 - at the gateway to the subnet that supports the full size

The IP Protocol

- IP Header

- source, destination address, total length
- version, ihl (header length in 32-bit words), ttl, protocol
- fragmentation support: identification, df, mf, frag. offset

- Options

- variable length
- defined options
 - loose source routing
 - timestamp
 - record path

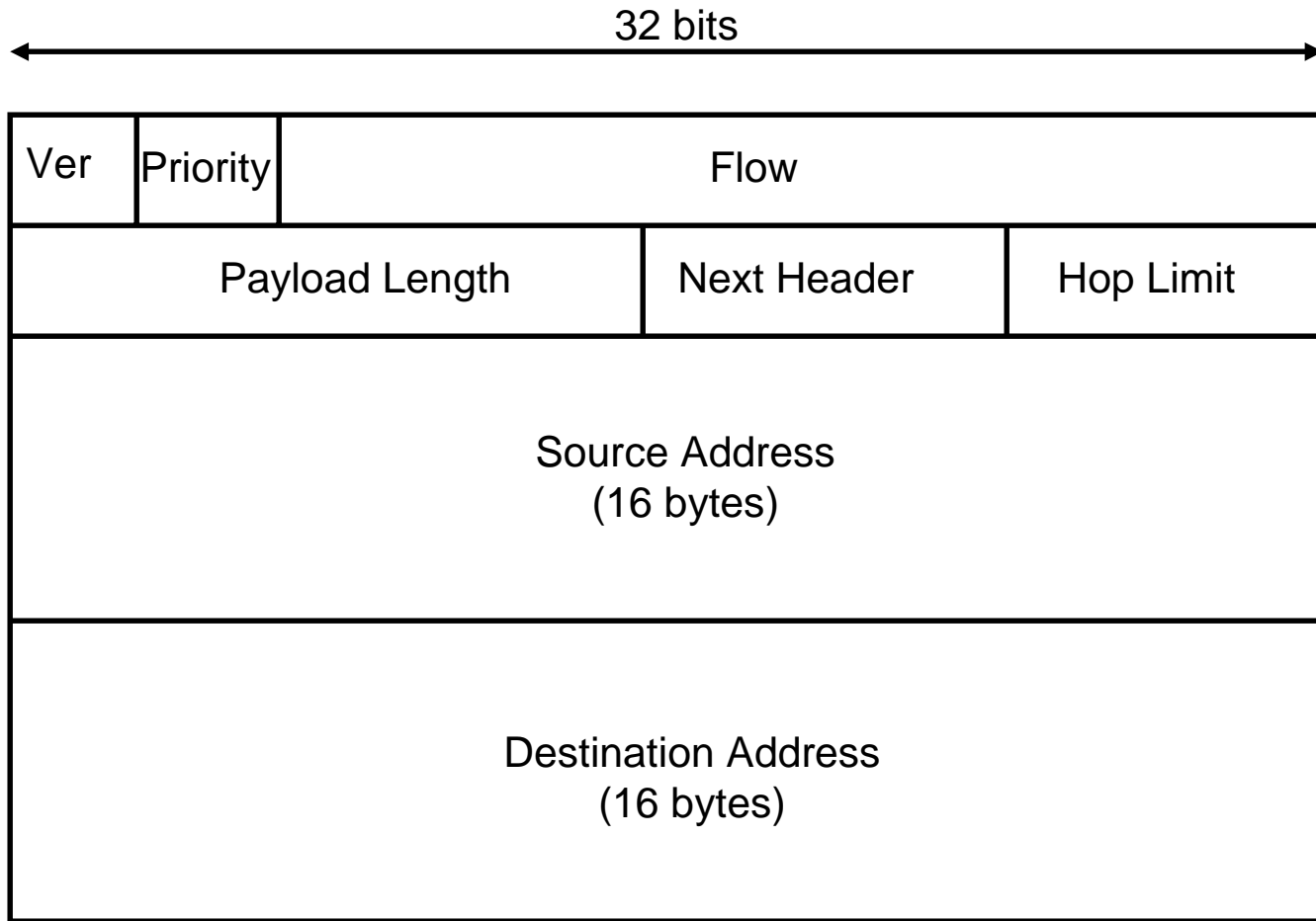
Ver	IHL	Service	Total Length		
Identification			DF	MF	Fragment Offset
TTL		Protocol	Header Checksum		
Source Address					
Destination Address					
0 Or More Options					

← 32 bits →

Fragmentation in IP

- ID of all fragments is the same
- Fragment offset
 - expressed in fragment units (8 bytes)
 - Supports a maximum of 65536 byte packets
- DF – do not fragment
 - Must remain as a full unit
- MF – more fragment
 - Indicates that there is more data in a fragment after this one

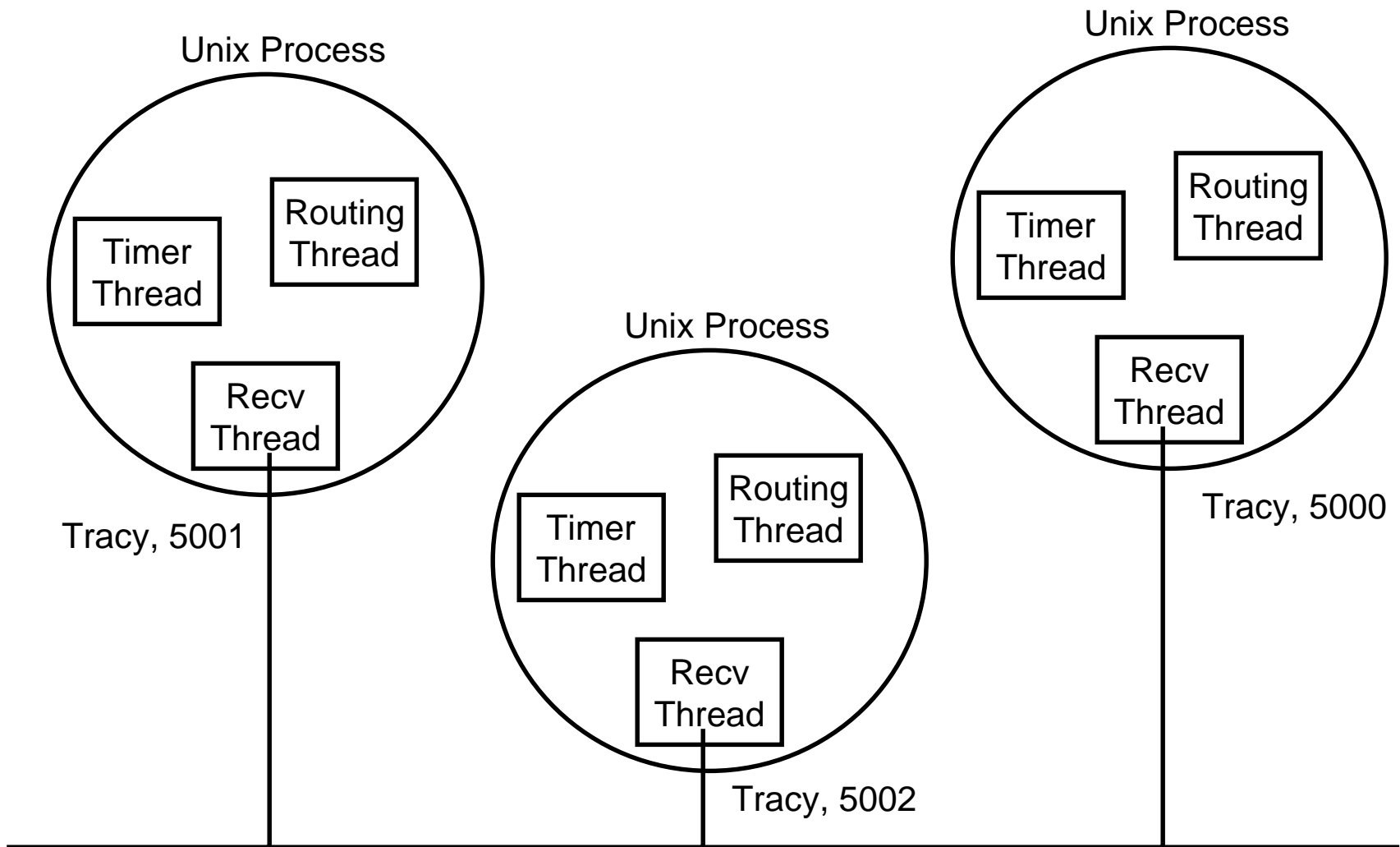
IPv6 Packet Format



IPv6 Addresses

- Each address is 16 bytes long
 - Divided into several ranges
 - 0000 0000 - Reserved (including IPv4) 1/256
 - 010 - provider based addresses (1/8)
 - 100 - geographic addresses (1/8)
 - 1111 1110 10 link local (1/1024)
 - 1111 1110 11 site local use (1/1024)
 - Notation
 - Hex in groups of 16 bits
 - fec0:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001
 - Can use :: (once) to indicate string of zeros
 - fec0::0001 or fec0::1

Project Architecture



Project Components

- Shortest path computation
 - Use Dijkstra's algorithm
- Topology discovery
 - Send hello packets around
- Timer thread
 - Extends project #2
- Each thread will have an event driven main loop