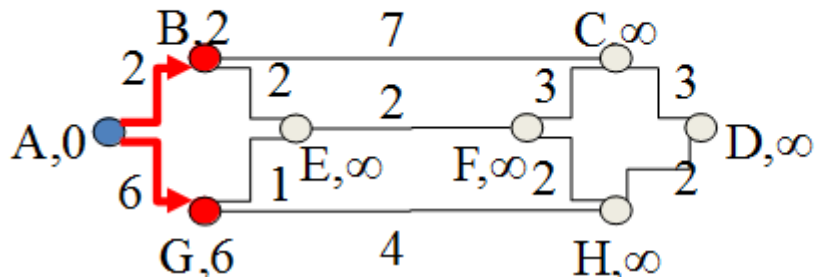


TFA 2014/15
SISTEMI E RETI DI
CALCOLATORI PER L'INSEGNAMENTO
UNITA' DIDATTICA:
ALGORITMI DI ROUTING
DIJKSTRA

28/05/2015
Laura Ricci

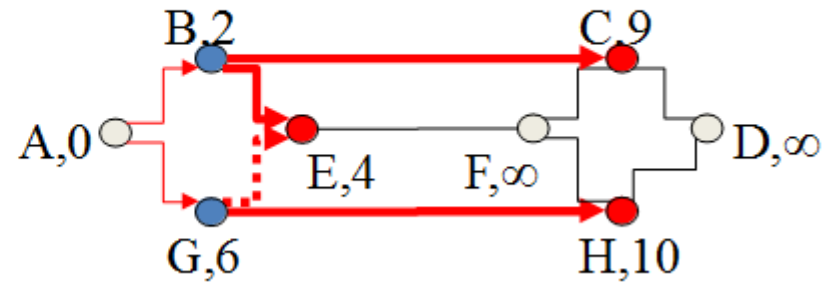
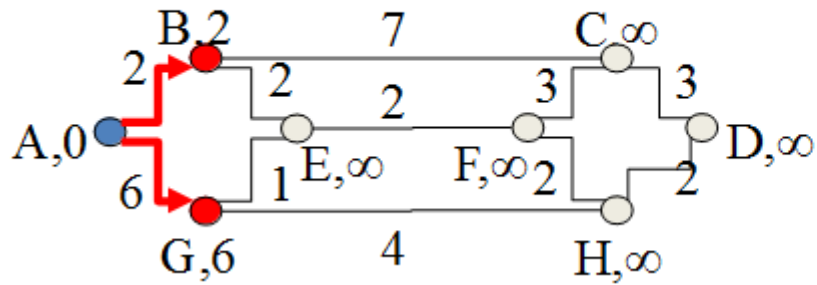
L'ALGORITMO DI BELLMAN-FORD

Bold = this iteration, Dashed = rejected



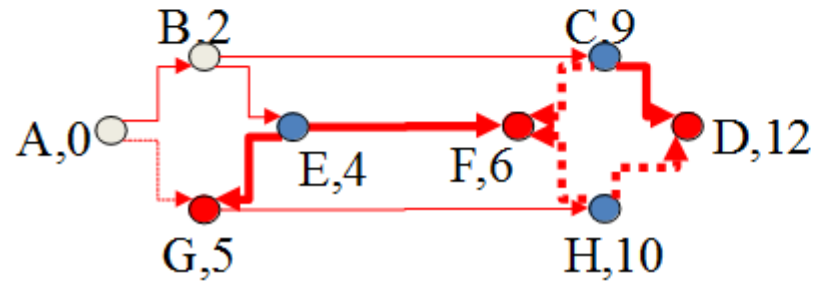
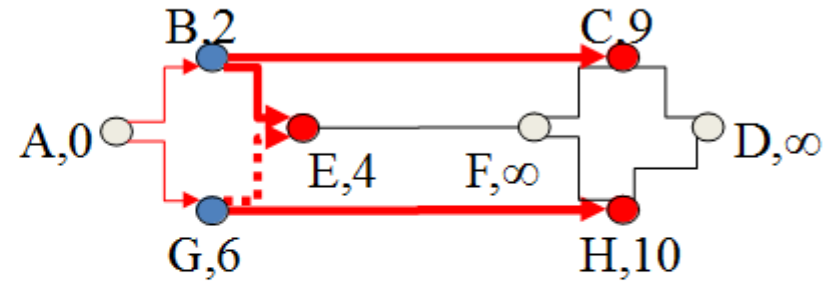
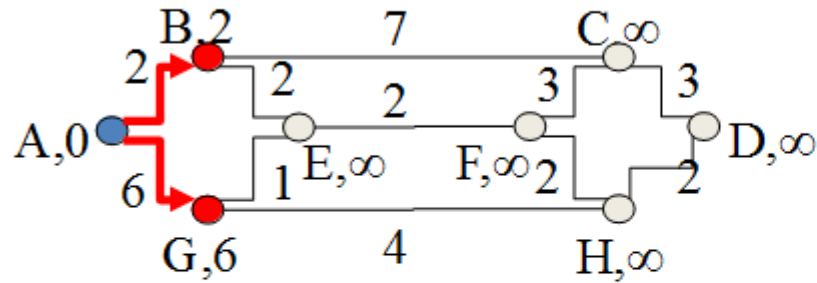
L'ALGORITMO DI BELLMAN-FORD

Bold = this iteration, **Dashed** = rejected



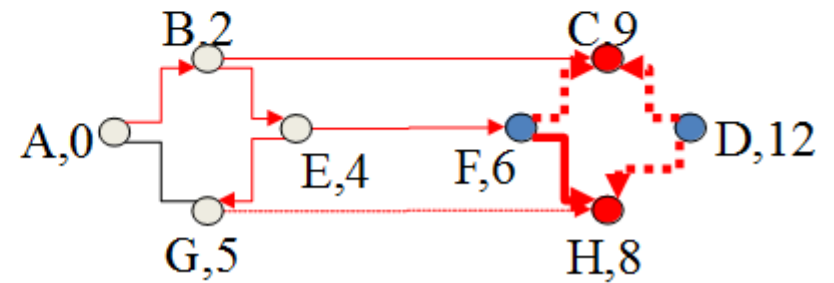
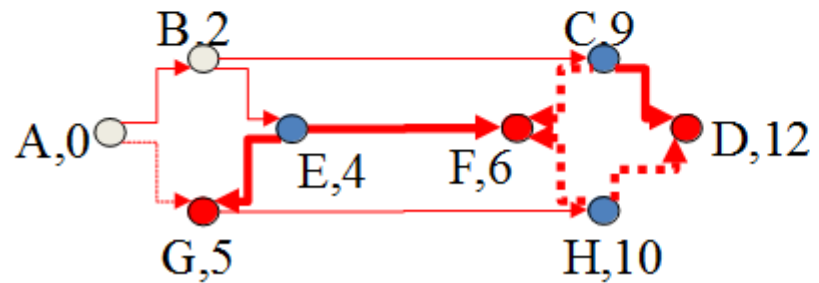
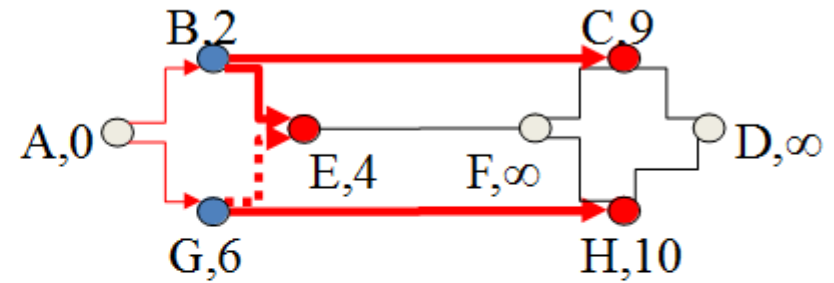
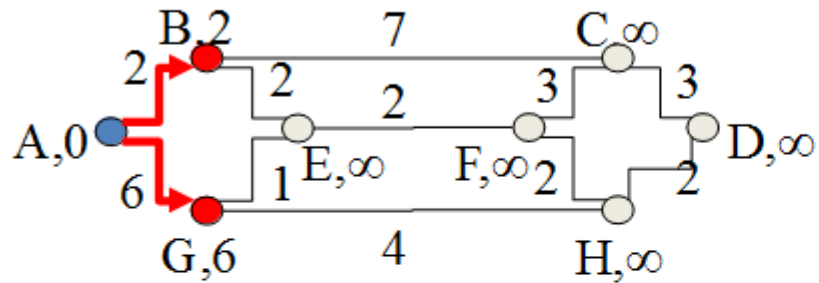
L'ALGORITMO DI BELLMAN-FORD

Bold = this iteration, **Dashed** = rejected



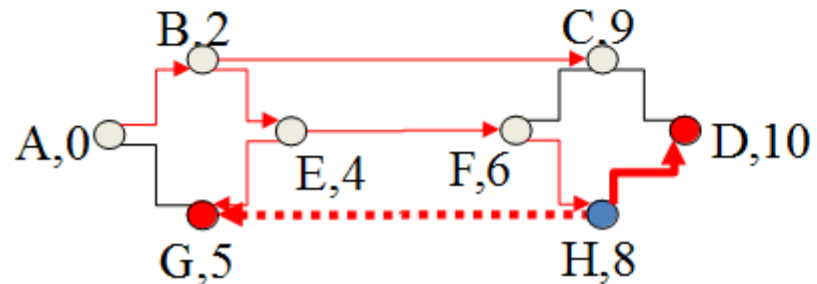
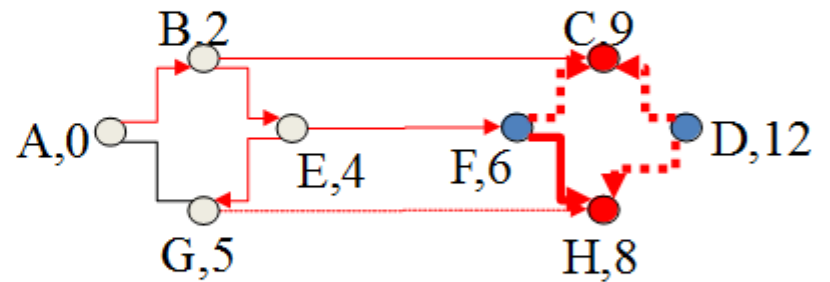
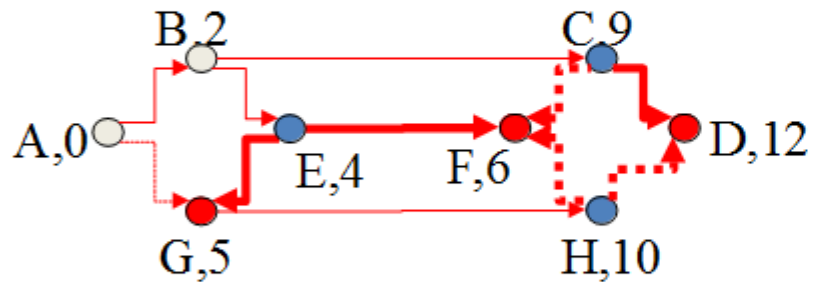
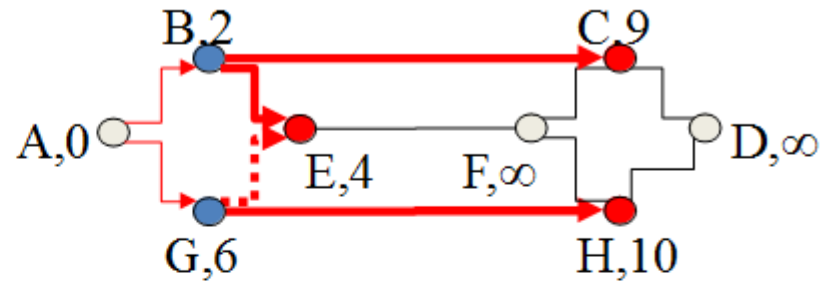
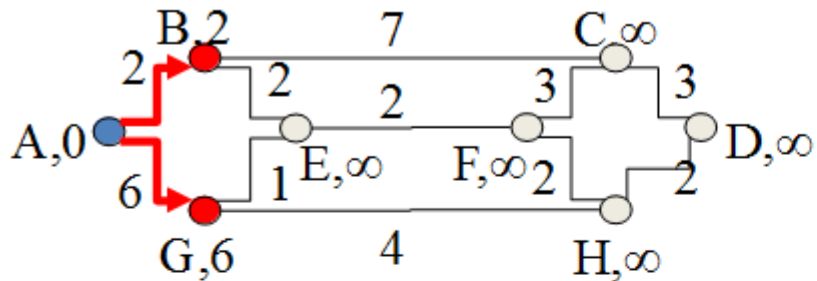
L'ALGORITMO DI BELLMAN-FORD

Bold = this iteration, **Dashed** = rejected



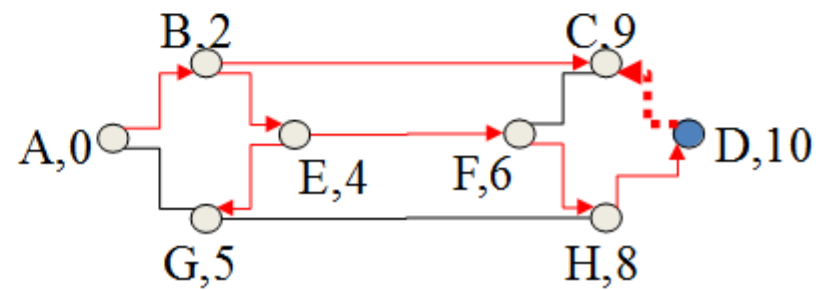
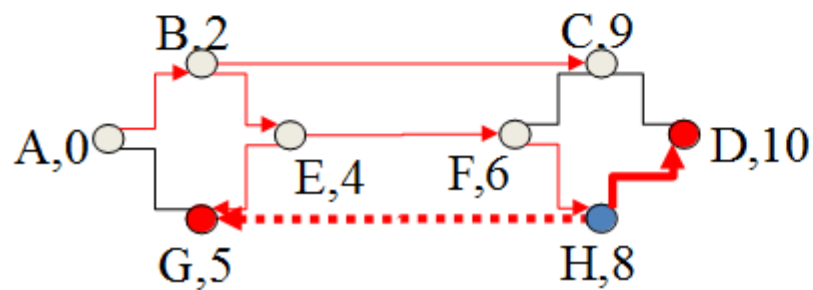
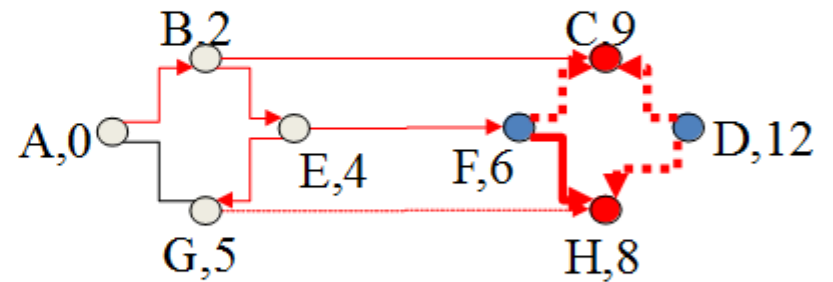
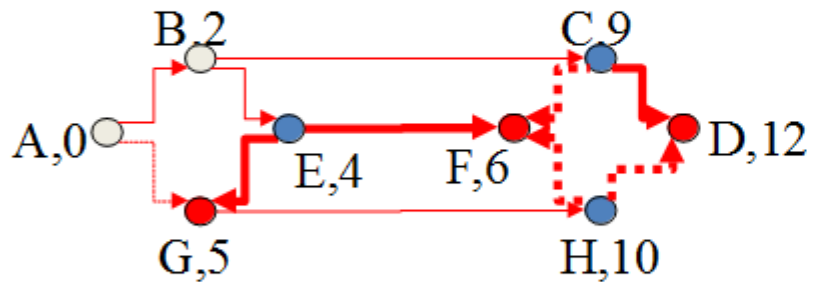
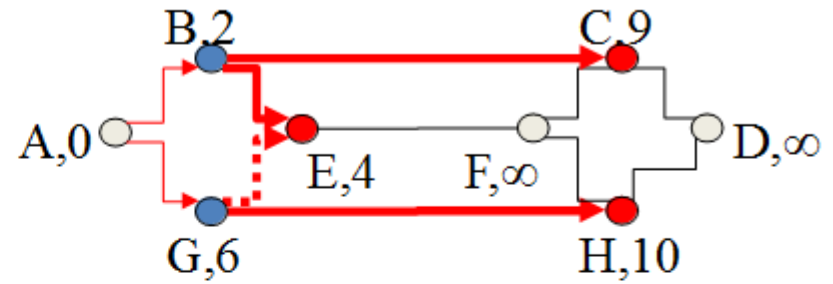
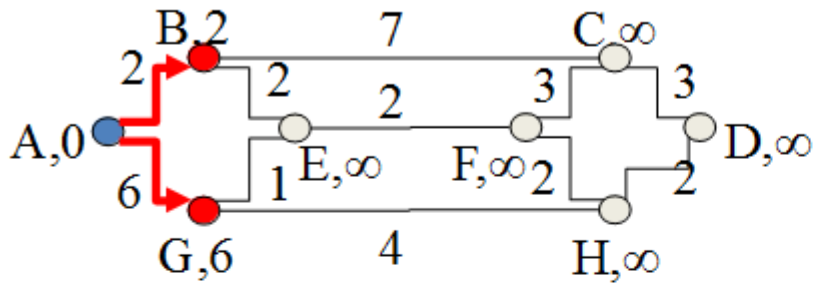
L'ALGORITMO DI BELLMAN-FORD

Bold = this iteration, **Dashed** = rejected



L'ALGORITMO DI BELLMAN-FORD

Bold = this iteration, Dashed = rejected



L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA

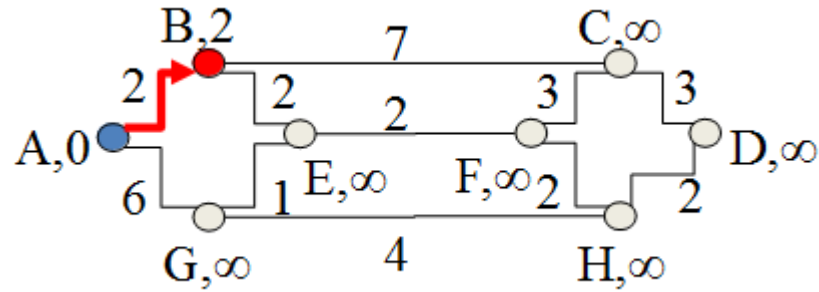
- Principi base: l'osservazione di partenza è che un percorso da un nodo sorgente s ad un nodo destinazione t che include un nodo intermedio i è ottimo solo se il sottopercorso da s a i è a sua volta percorso ottimo tra s e i .
- Algoritmo greedy
- mantiene un insieme di nodi già analizzati ed un insieme di nodi da analizzare
- calcola, per ogni nodo già analizzato, tutti i cammini che passano per quel nodo e che raggiungono un nodo nell'insieme non ancora analizzato
- considerano il minimo tra quei cammini ed aggiunge il nodo raggiunto a quelli già analizzati

L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA

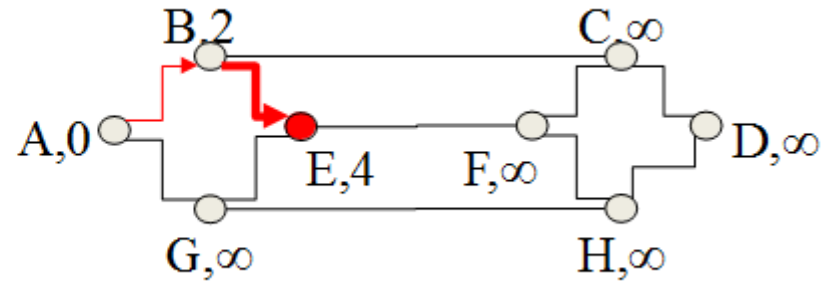
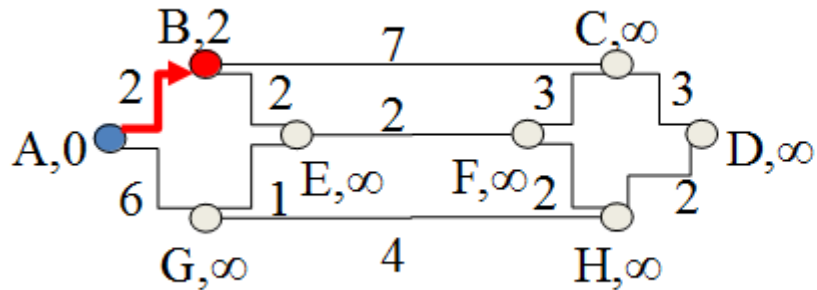
- siano i nodi numerati $0..N$; l'algoritmo calcola i cammini migliori a partire dal nodo 0.
- $c(i, j)$ costo dell'arco (i, j)
- $pred(i)$ predecessore di i nell'albero che viene costruito
- $m(j)$ distanza del nodo j dal nodo 0.
- M : insieme dei nodi già considerati, a cui è già stata assegnata una distanza dall'origine.

```
m(0) = 0; M = {0};
for k=1 to N {
    find (i0, j0) that minimizes m(i) + c(i, j),
                    with i in M, j not in M
    m(j0) = m(i0) + c(i0, j0)
    pred(j0) = i0
    M = M ∪ {j0}
}
```

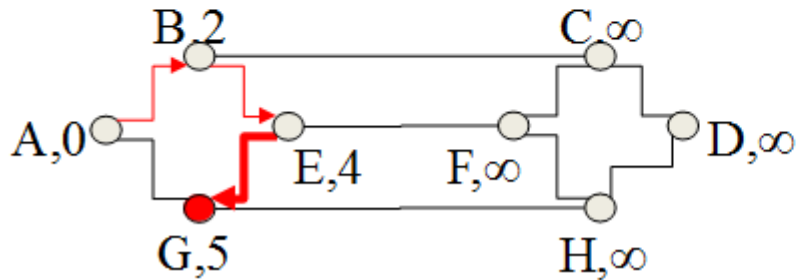
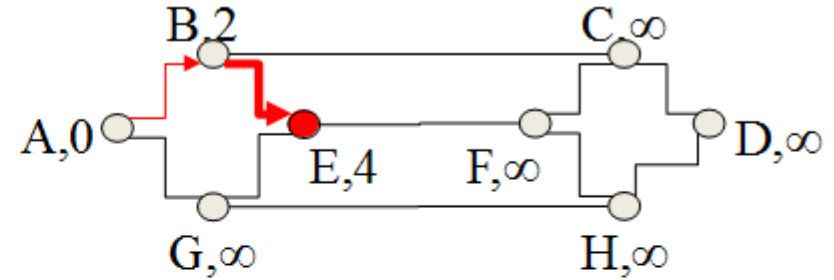
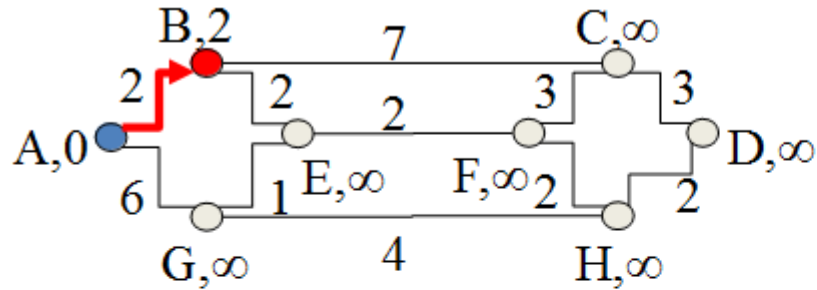
L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA



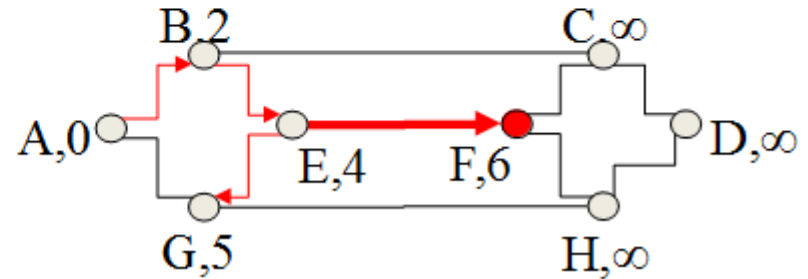
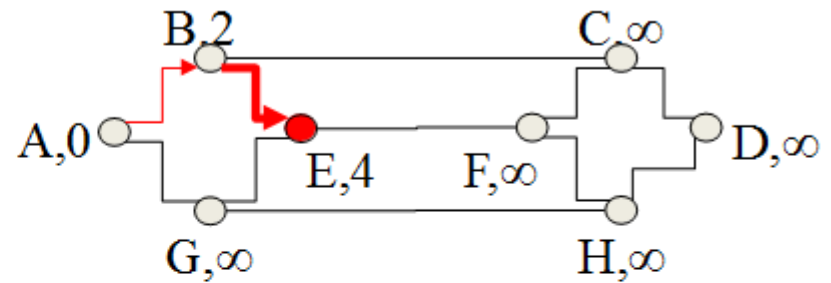
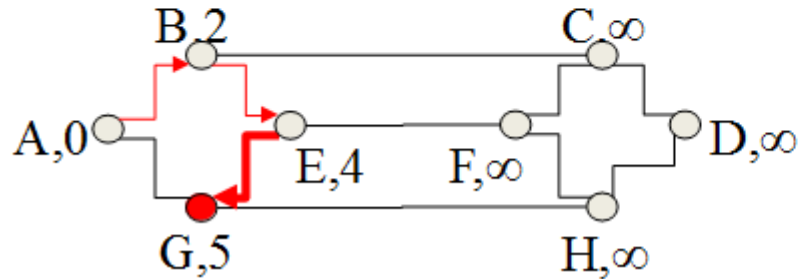
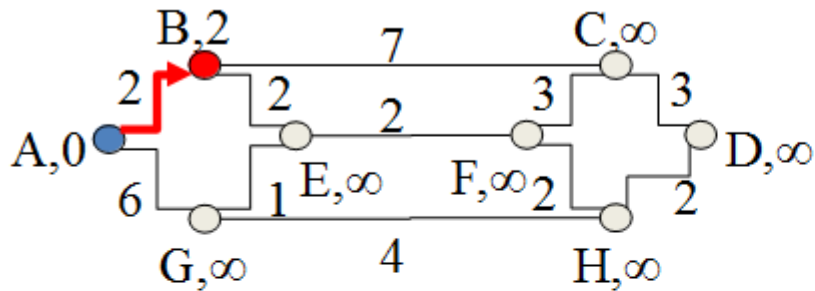
L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA



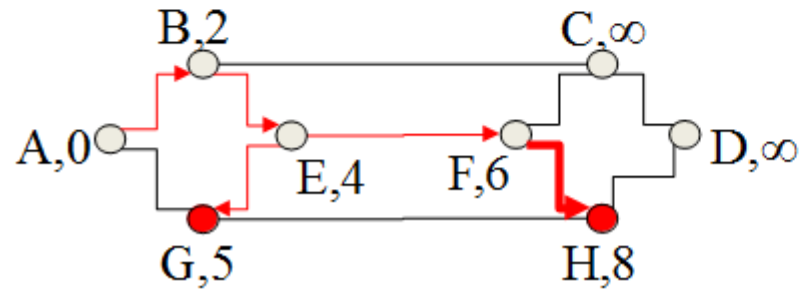
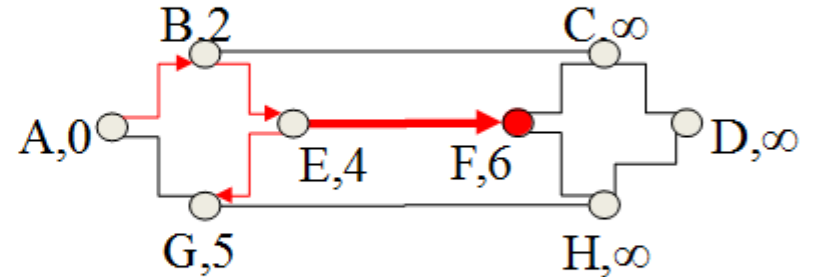
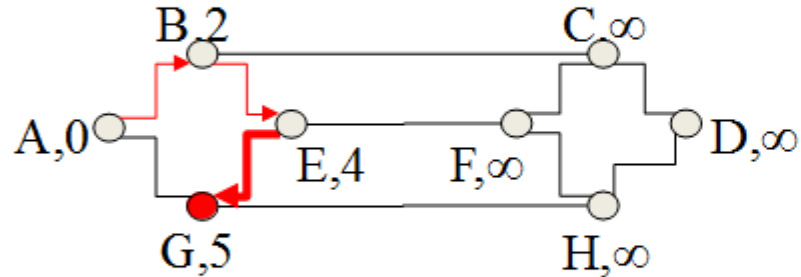
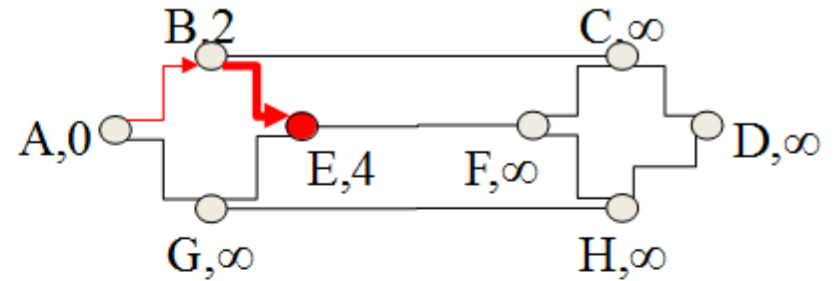
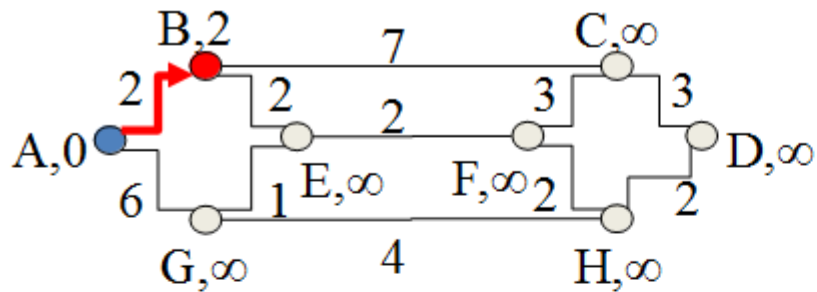
L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA



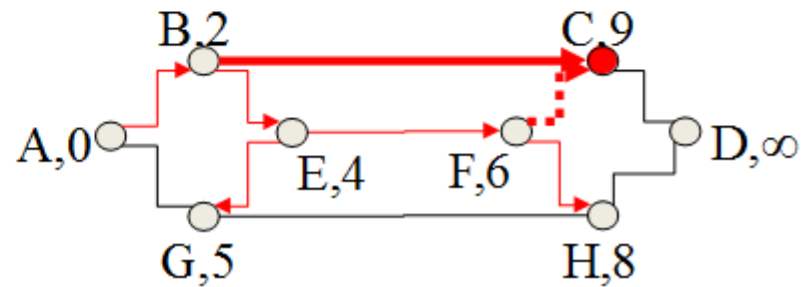
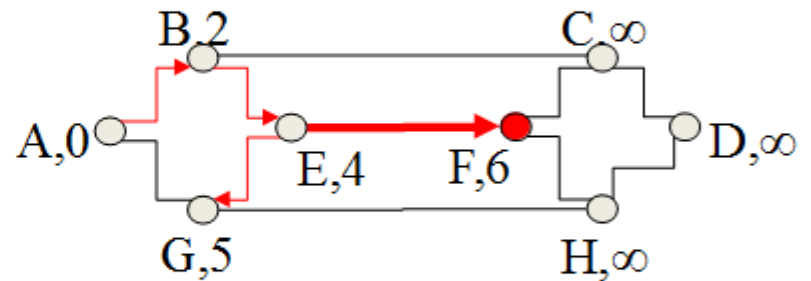
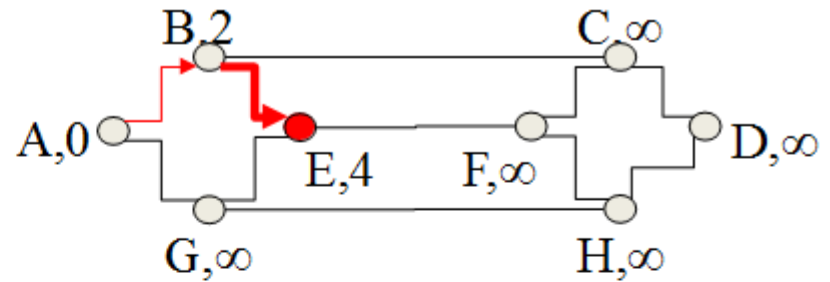
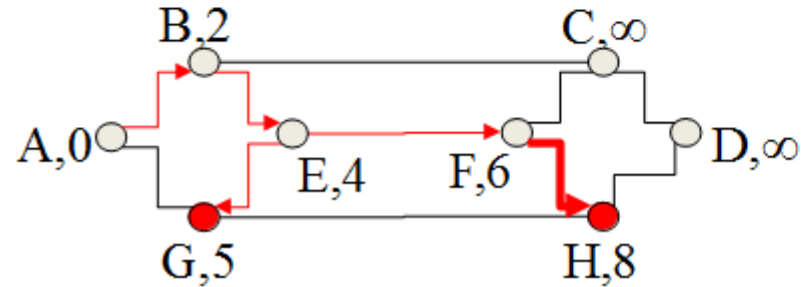
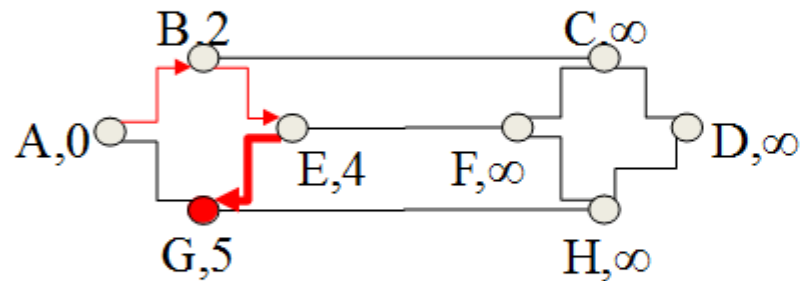
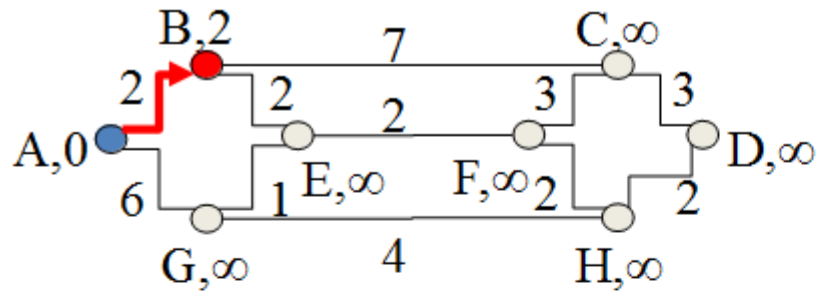
L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA



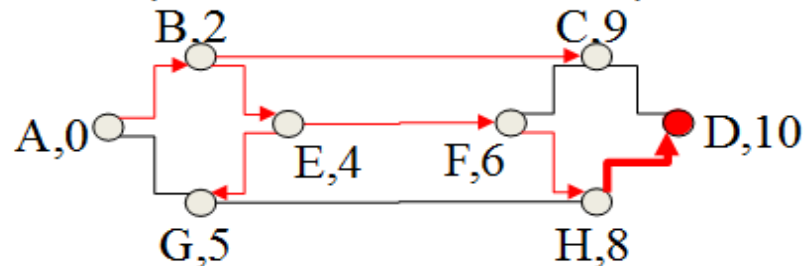
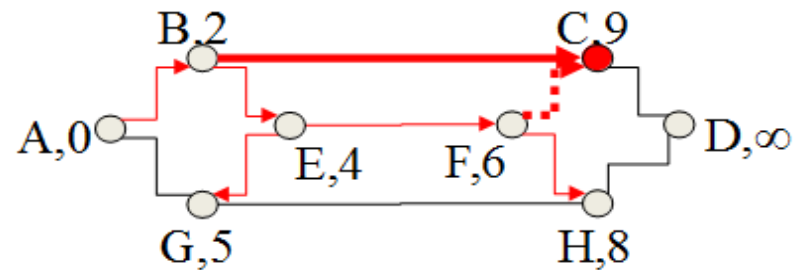
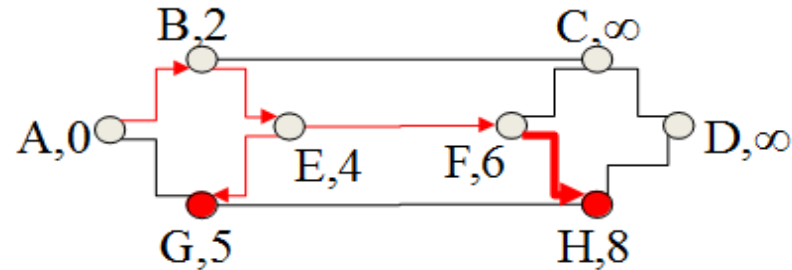
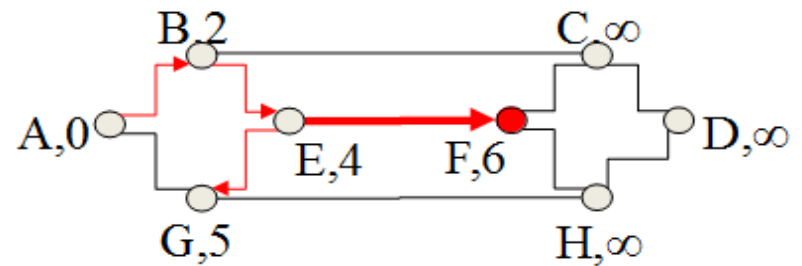
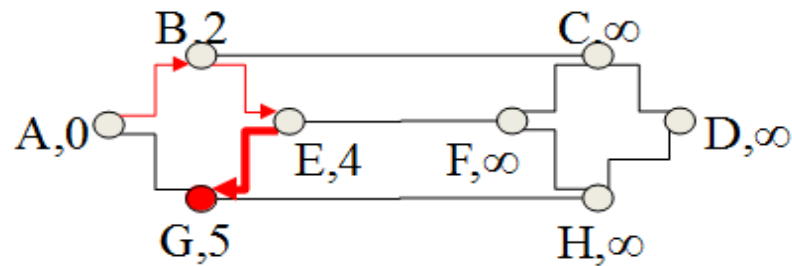
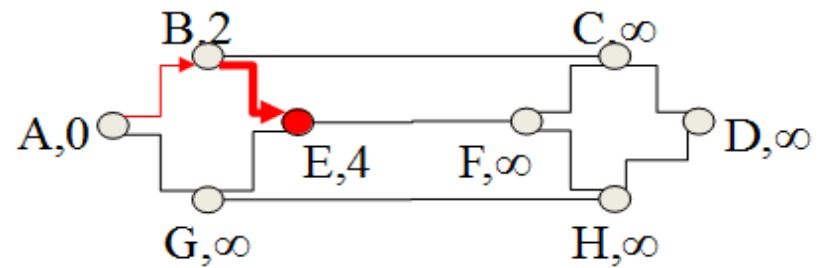
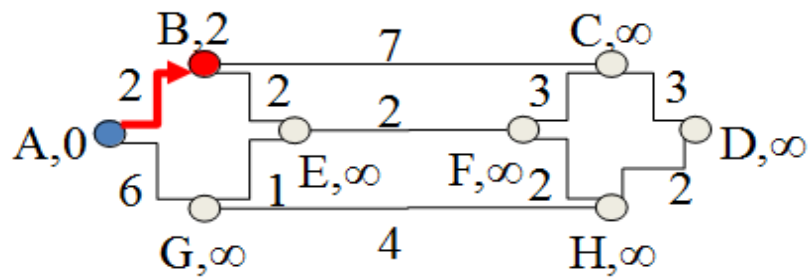
L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA



L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA



L'ALGORITMO DI DIJKSTRA



OSPF: OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

- il protocollo di routing maggiormente utilizzato

- storia

1989: RFC 1131 OSPF versione 1

1991: RFC 1247 OSPF versione 2

1994: RFC 1583 OSPF versione 2 (rivista)

1997: RFC 2178 OSPF versione 2 (rivista)

1998: RFC 2328 OSPF versione 2 (versione corrente)

OSPF: OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

- ogni router conosce lo stato delle linee (costi) che lo collegano ai nodi vicini
- ogni router invia a tutti gli altri router le informazioni relative ai links ad esso connessi (**link state advertisement**)
- quando un router ha ricevuto **lo stato dell'intera rete**, crea una mappa completa della topologia della rete
- ogni router mantiene le informazioni ricevute in una struttura dati, il **link-state database** (perchè mantiene informazioni sullo stato dei links dell'intera rete)
- quando un nuovo router viene inserito nella rete, l'informazione viene aggiornata.
- i diversi routers possono avere temporaneamente diverse visioni della rete, ma le diverse visioni convergono mediante l'invio degli advertisements

OSPF: OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

- ogni router R
 - utilizza il suo link state database per calcolare il **cammino di minor costo** che lo collega ad un qualsiasi altro router del sistema autonomo
 - crea uno **shortest path tree (SPT)** indica il cammino minimo da R ad un qualsiasi altro router del sistema autonomo
 - l'albero contiene la stessa informazione contenuta nel database, ma vista 'dal punto di vista' di R
- Lo SPT viene modificato dinamicamente se si ricevono nuovi advertisements che notificano la modifica della topologia della rete
- Ogni router applica l'**algoritmo di Dijkstra** per il calcolo dei **cammini minimi** per il calcolo dello SPT

OSPF: OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

- Each router knows directly connected networks

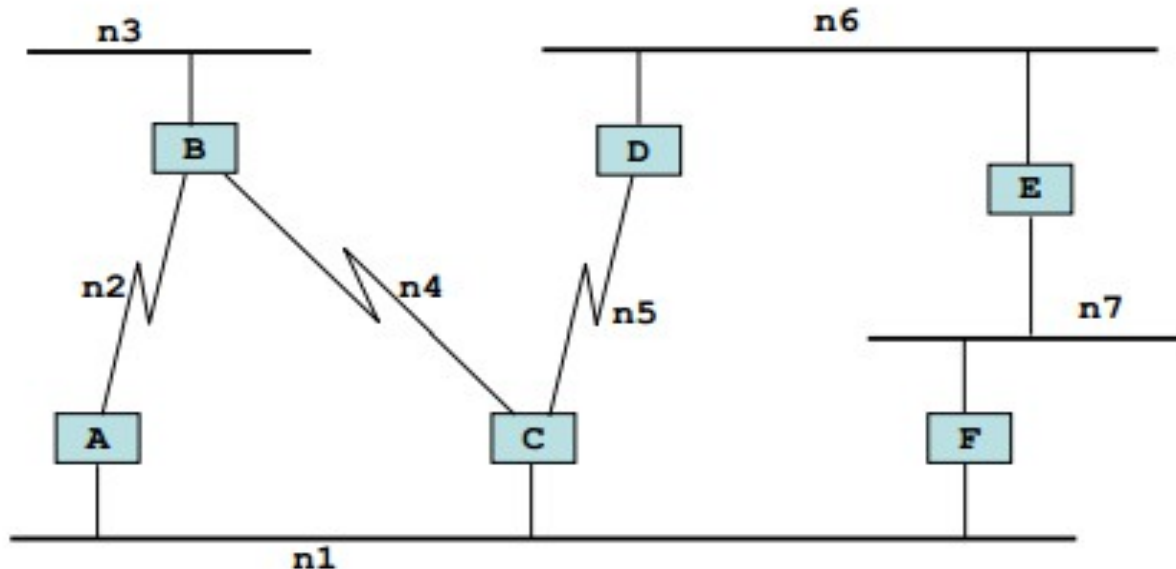


TABELLE DI ROUTING INIZIALI

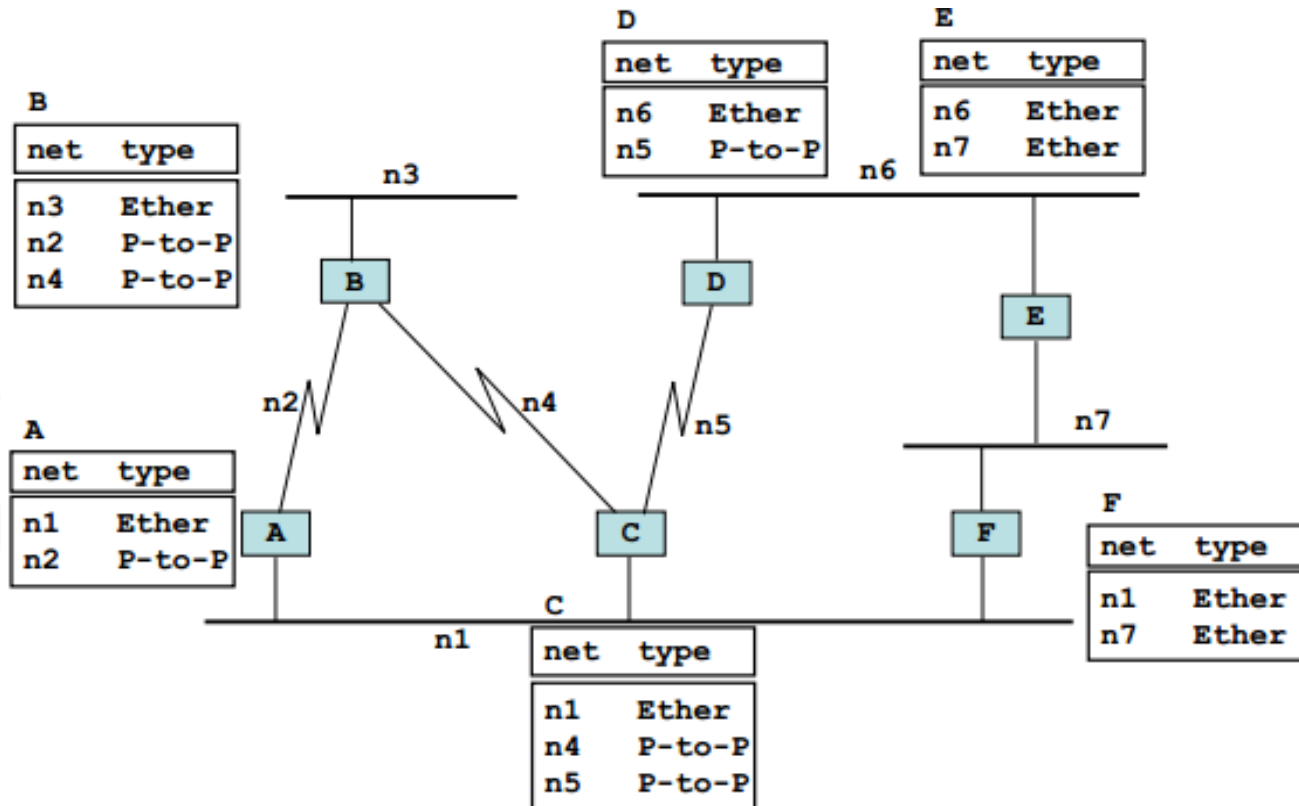
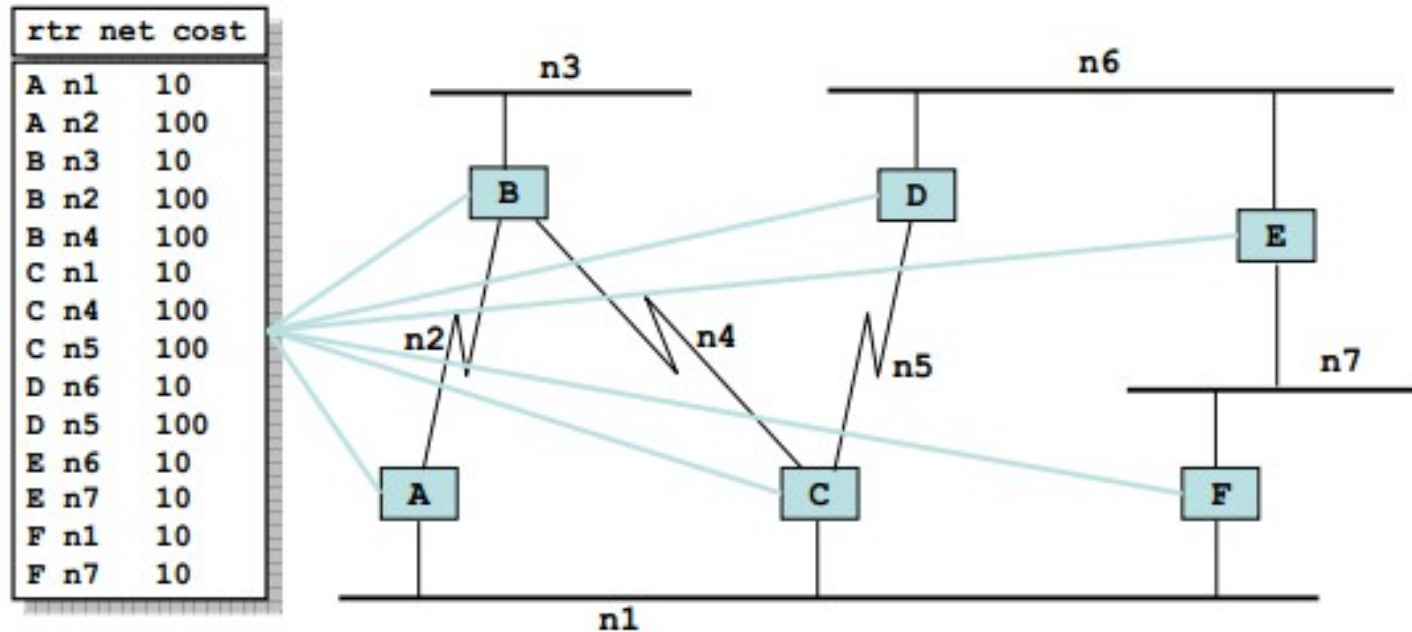


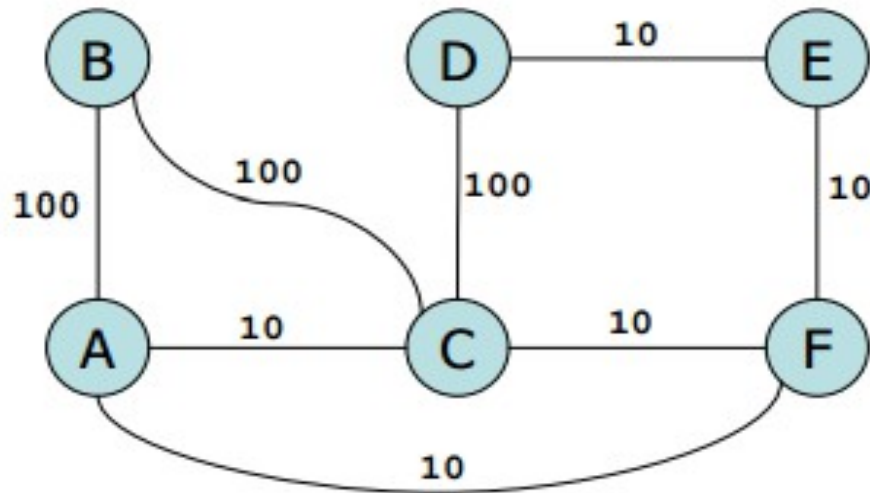
TABELLE DI ROUTING INIZIALI

- ❑ The local metric information is flooded to all routers
- ❑ After convergence, all routers have the same information

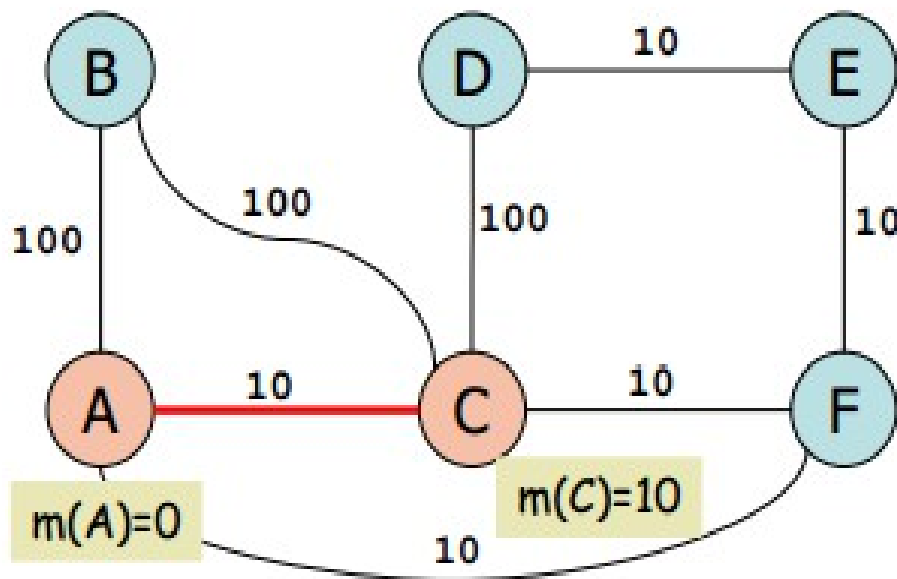


IL GRAFO SEMPLIFICATO

- ❑ Only arrows with metrics between routers
- ❑ Every node executes the shortest path computation on the graph – same graph, but different sources



ESEMPIO: DIJKSTRA IN A



init: $M = \{ A \}$

step 1:

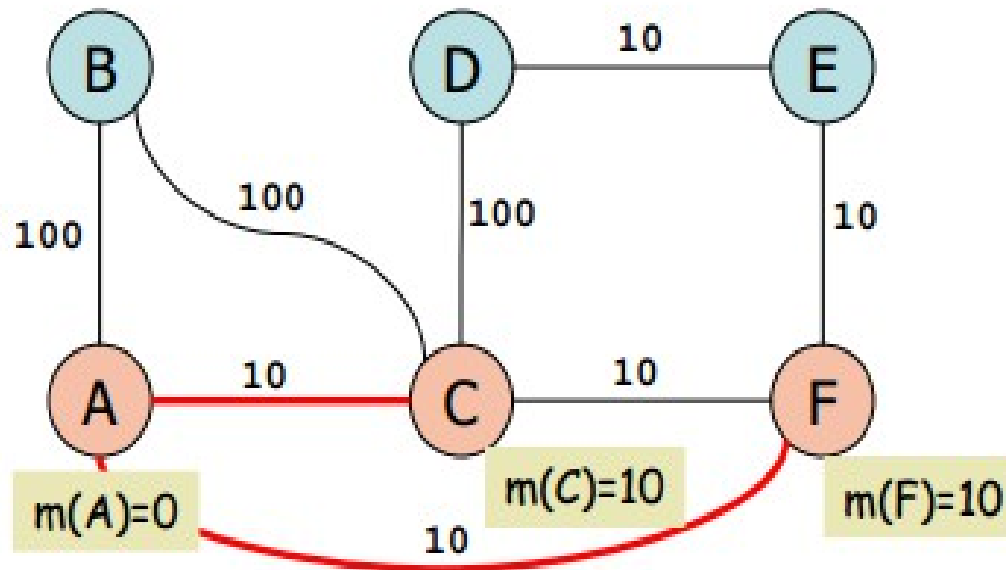
$i_0 = A$

$j_0 = C$

$m(C) = 10$

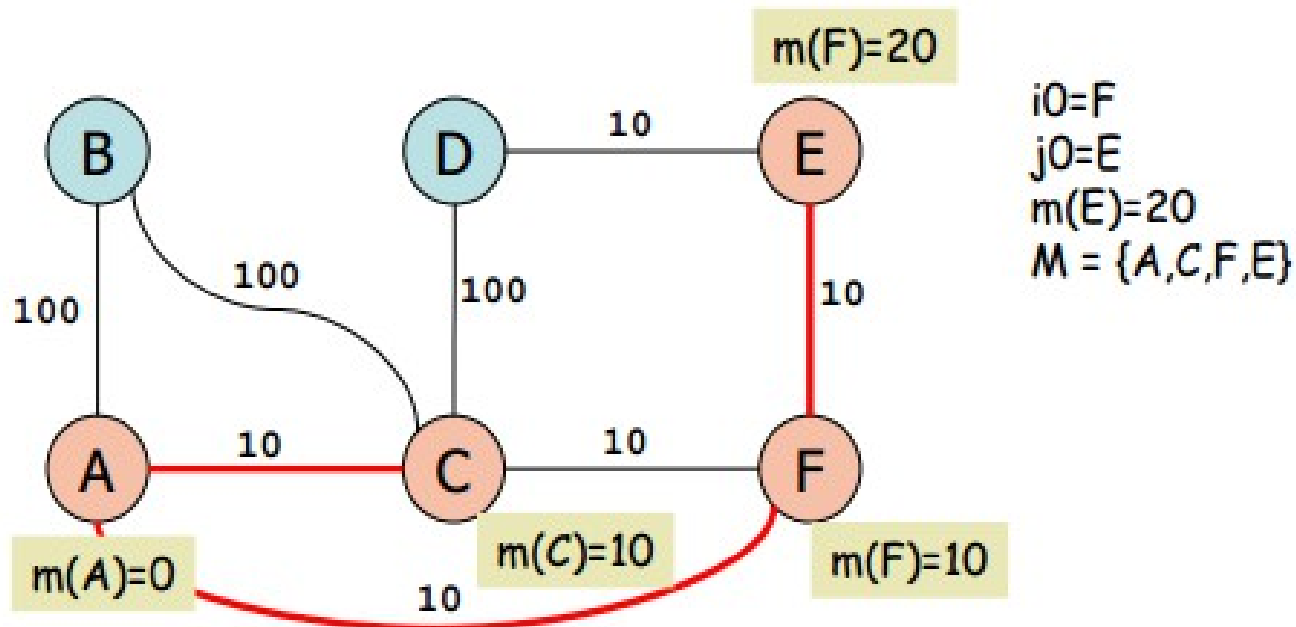
$M = \{ A, C \}$

ESEMPIO: DIJKSTRA IN A

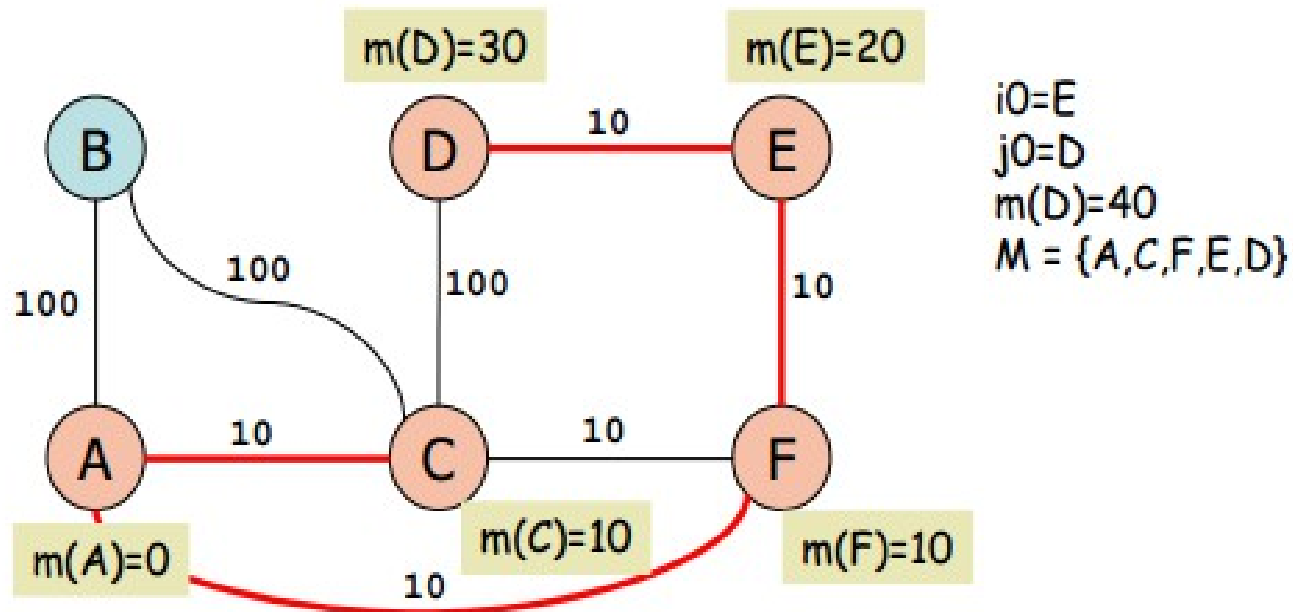


$i_0=A$
 $j_0=F$
 $m(F)=10$
 $M = \{A, C, F\}$

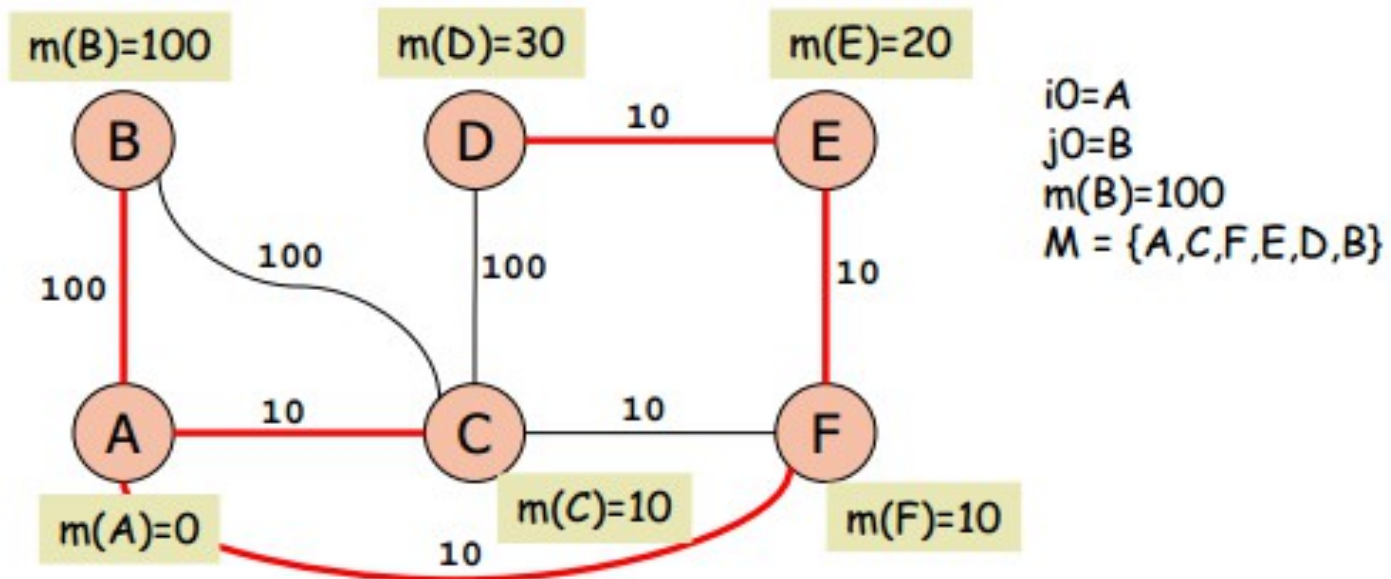
ESEMPIO: DIJKSTRA IN A



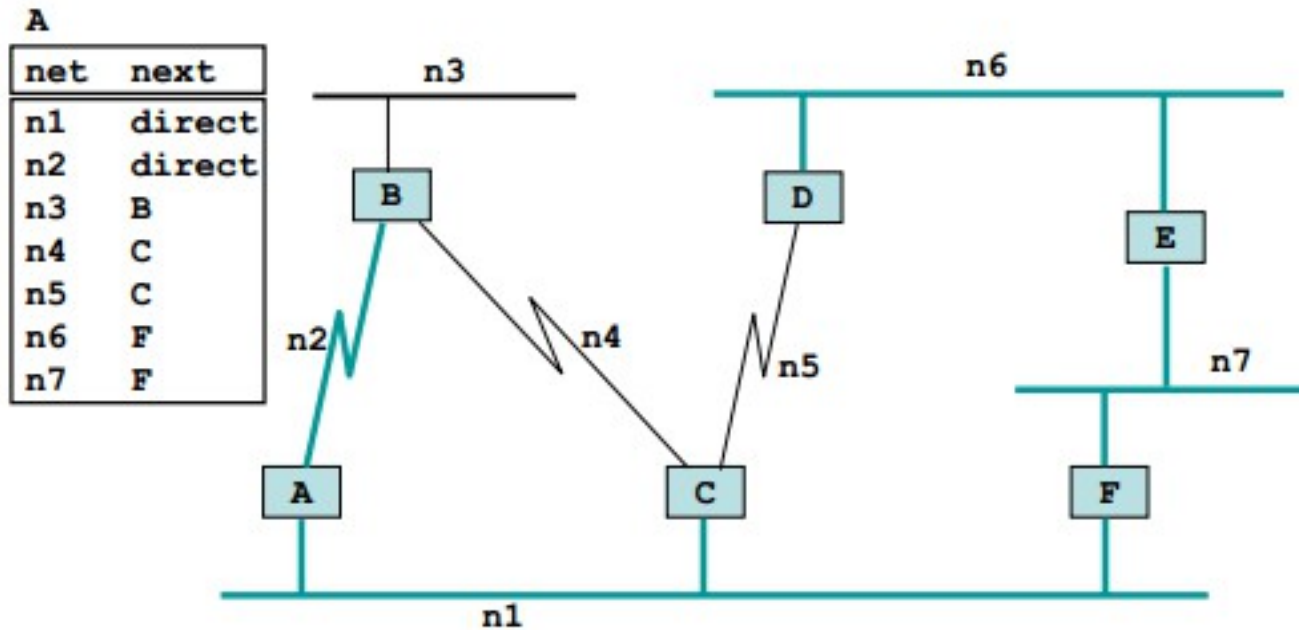
ESEMPIO: DIJKSTRA IN A



ESEMPIO: DIJKSTRA IN A



ROUTING TABLE DI A



LINK STATE: SOMMARIO

- algoritmi di routing basati su Dijkstra: Link state algorithms
- tutti i nodi calcolano il loro database con la topologia della rete
- il database rappresenta l'intera rete
- fortemente sincronizzato
- tutti i nodi calcolano il loro albero con i migliori path verso tutte le destinazioni
- la tabelle di routing sono costruite a partire dall'albero ed utilizzate per individuare il next hop di routing
- Link state (LS) a confronto con distance vector (DV)
 - LS evita i problemi di convergenza di DV
 - LS più complesso di DV
 - LS maggior overhead di DV
 - LS centralizzato DV distribuito

LABORATORIO: IL TIPO DI DATO ASTRATTO GRAFO

```
public class WeightedGraph {  
    private int [][] edges; // adjacency matrix  
    private String [] labels; // etichette associate ai nodi  
    public WeightedGraph (int n) {  
        edges = new int [n][n];  
        labels = new String[n]; }  
  
    public void setLabel (int vertex, String label)  
        {labels[vertex]=label; }  
  
    public String getLabel (int vertex)  
        {return labels[vertex]; }  
  
    public void addEdge(int source, int target, int w)  
        {edges[source][target] = w; }
```

LABORATORIO: IL TIPO DI DATO ASTRATTO GRAFO

```
public boolean isEdge (int source, int target)
    { return edges[source][target]>0; }

public void removeEdge (int source, int target)
    { edges[source][target] = 0; }

public int getWeight (int source, int target)
    { return edges[source][target]; }

public int [] neighbors (int vertex) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<edges[vertex].length; i++) {
        if (edges[vertex][i]>0) count++;
    }
    final int[] answer= new int[count];
    count = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<edges[vertex].length; i++) {
        if (edges[vertex][i]>0) answer[count++]=i;}
    return answer;}
}
```


LABORATORIO: IL TIPO DI DATO ASTRATTO GRAFO

```
public void print () {  
    for (int j=0; j<labels.length; j++) {  
        System.out.print (labels[j]+": ");  
        for (int i=0; i<edges[j].length; i++) {  
            if (edges[j][i]>0)  
                System.out.print (labels[i]+":"+edges[j][i]+" ");  
        }  
        System.out.println ();  
    }  
}
```

LABORATORIO: IL TIPO DI DATO ASTRATTO GRAFO

```
public static void main (String args[])
{
    final WeightedGraph t = new WeightedGraph (6);
    t.setLabel (0, "v0");
    t.setLabel (1, "v1");
    t.setLabel (2, "v2");
    t.setLabel (3, "v3");
    t.setLabel (4, "v4");
    t.setLabel (5, "v5");
    t.addEdge (0,1,2);
    t.addEdge (0,5,9);
    t.addEdge (1,2,8);
    t.addEdge (1,3,15);
    t.addEdge (1,5,6);
    t.addEdge (2,3,1);
    t.addEdge (4,3,3);
    t.addEdge (4,2,7); t.addEdge (5,4,3); t.print();}}}
```