



# Campus Networking Workshop

## Forwarding and Routing



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# Forwarding and Routing

- **Forwarding** is receiving packets on an interface and re-sending them out on another interface
- **Routing** is deciding on the best path to reach any given destination
- These are two different concepts!
  - On a high-end router, Forwarding is done in hardware
  - Routing is a software function

# Outline forwarding operation

- Receive a datagram
- Is it for us (Destination IP = ours)? Accept
- Decrement the TTL field
  - if TTL reaches zero, discard the datagram
  - recalculate header checksum
- Look up the destination IP address in forwarding table to find the next hop
  - if not found, discard the datagram
- Re-send to next hop

# Forwarding

- The best way to reach a given prefix is stored in the **Forwarding Table** or **FIB**
- Each packet's destination address is looked up to decide where to send it next (the *next hop*)

Destination Prefix	Next Hop
10.10.0.0/16	1.2.3.3
10.10.1.0/24	1.2.3.4
10.10.2.0/24	1.2.3.5

# Longest Prefix Rule

- If the destination matches multiple prefixes, the longest prefix wins
- Example: packet destination 10.10.1.1

Destination Prefix	Next Hop		
10.10.0.0/16	1.2.3.3	MATCH!	
10.10.1.0/24	1.2.3.4	MATCH!	Longest Prefix
10.10.2.0/24	1.2.3.5	no match	

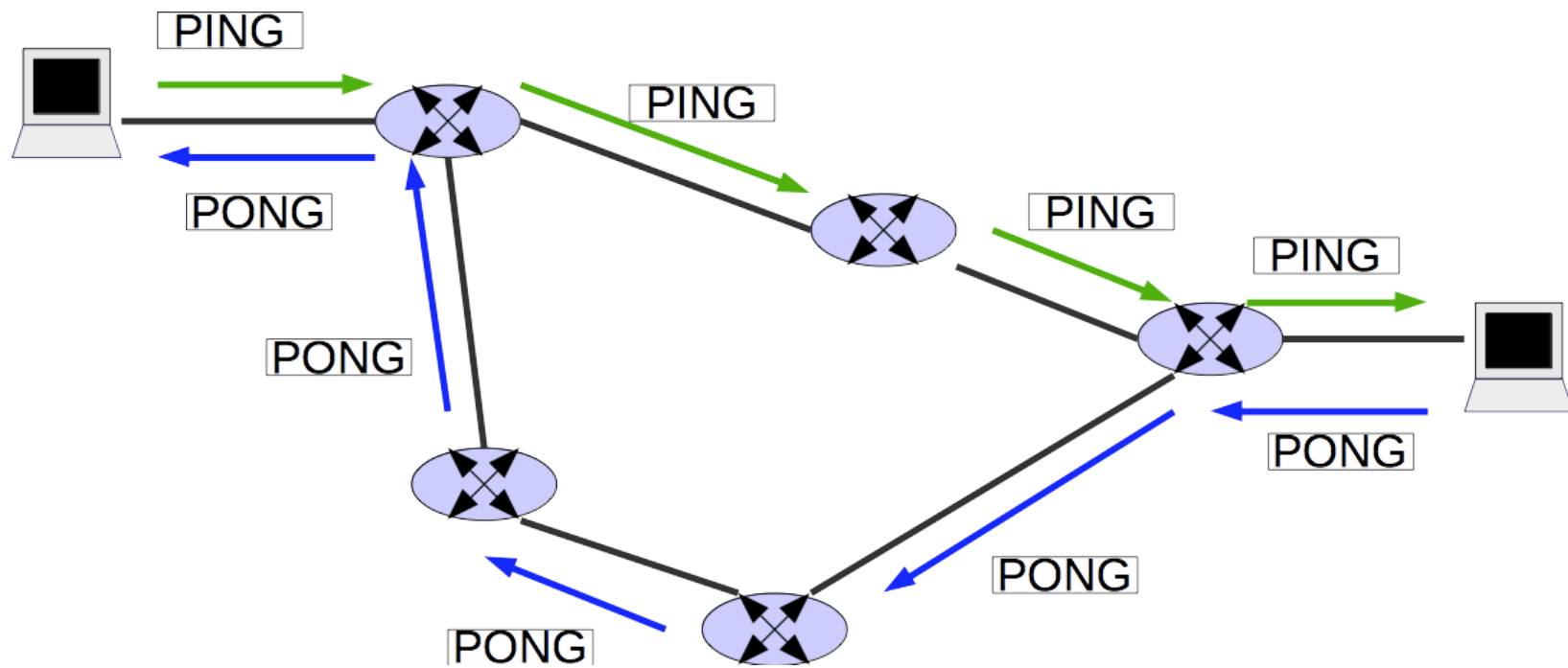
# Default route

- Destination 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0
- Matches every IP address
- But only when there is no better match (longer prefix) for that destination

# Forwarding is hop-by-hop

- Every router has a different forwarding table for its place in the network
- Path chosen from A towards B is not necessarily the same path as B chooses towards A
  - And if "ping" doesn't respond, remember it could be either the outbound path or the return path which is broken

# Asymmetric paths



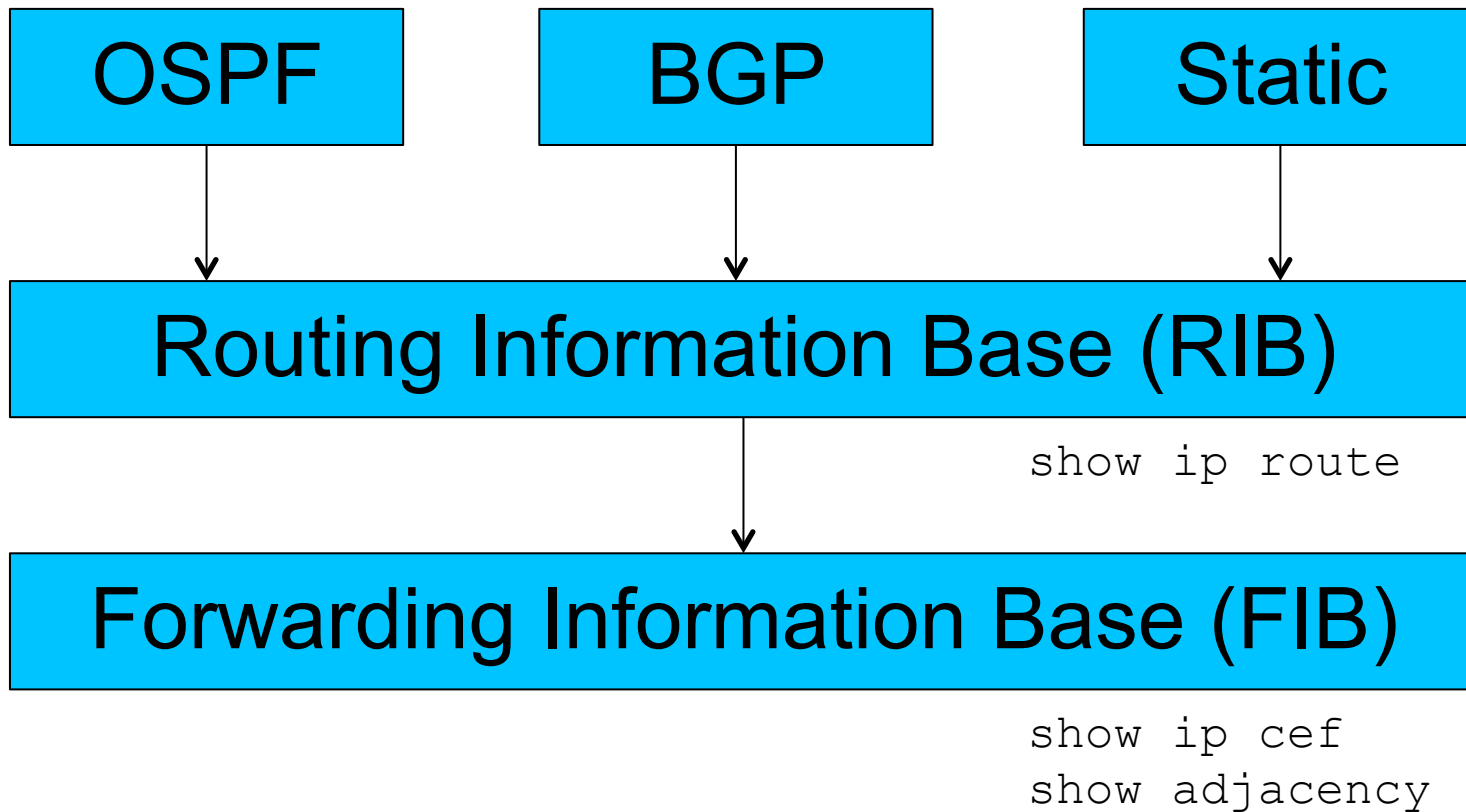


# Routing

- Deciding the best path to any given destination
- Configured manually: *static routing*
- Learned automatically: *dynamic routing*

# Routing and Forwarding

- Routing information populates the FIB



# Routing protocols

- A collection of routers managed together is called an *autonomous system (AS)*
- Within an AS you use an Interior Gateway Protocol
  - e.g. OSPF, IS-IS
- Between one AS and another AS you use an Exterior Gateway Protocol
  - e.g. BGP

# Routing scalability

- The whole Internet is described by approx. 500,000 (IPv4) routes
- In a single-homed network you don't need all these routes
  - Just local routes within your network, and a default route pointing at your ISP
- If you are multi-homed, you need a router which speaks BGP