



Routing and Switching

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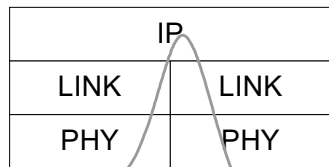
National Chiao Tung University

May 15, 1999

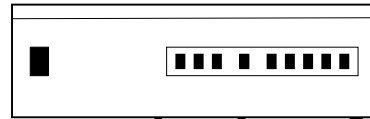
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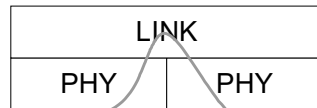
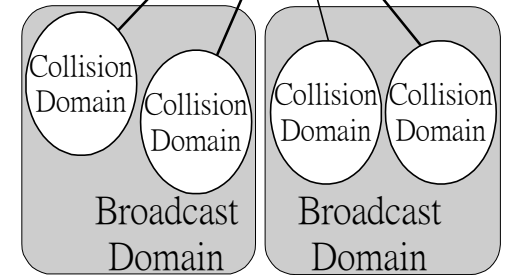
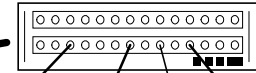
Wire-speed Forwarding : LAN to WAN



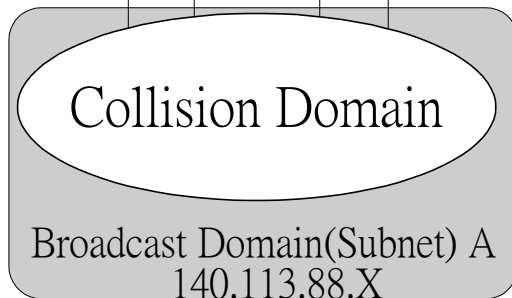
wire-speed
L3 Switch Router



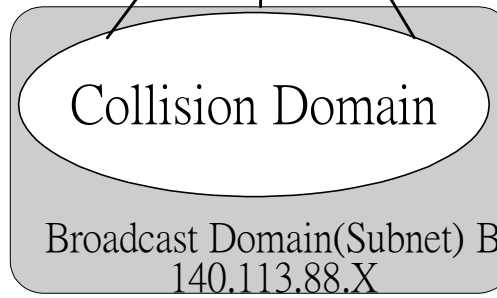
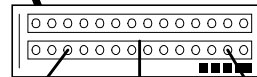
VLAN Capable Switch



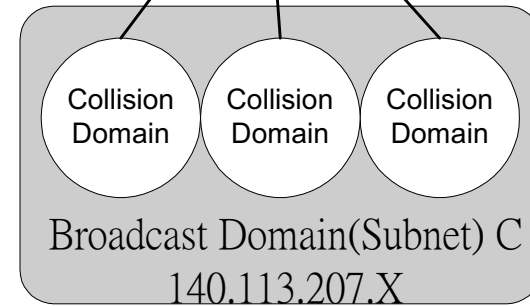
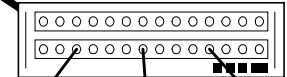
RJ-58



Hub



L2 Switch



Routing vs Switching

- **# of table lookup in a path**
 - **Routing**
 - = hop_count / packet
 - **Switching**
 - =zero
 - lookup per-port (usually) forwarding cache (or label swapping table, virtual circuit table)

Packet Forwarding : Stateless vs Stateful

Type	Where to lookup ?	Examples
Stateless Routing	Routing table	Traditional software-driven IP router
		Hardware-driven IP router
Soft-state Switching	Forwarding cache (label swapping table or routing table)	IP/MPLS switch
		Software-driven IP switch
Hard-state Switching	Virtual circuit table	MPOA switch

- **Hardware-driven: user-plane through H/W, control-plane through S/W**
- **Software-driven : both through S/W**

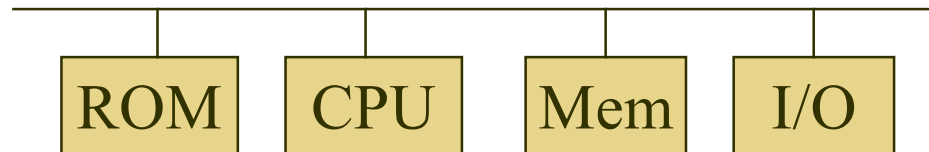
Forwarding & QoS

QoS \ Forwarding	No QoS	Soft-state QoS	Hard-state QoS
Stateless Routing	S/W IP router H/W IP router	S/W QoS IP router H/W QoS IP router	
Soft-state Switching	IP/MPLS switch S/W IP switch	QoS IP/MPLS switch QoS S/W IP switch	
Hard-state Switching	MPOA switch		MPOA switch

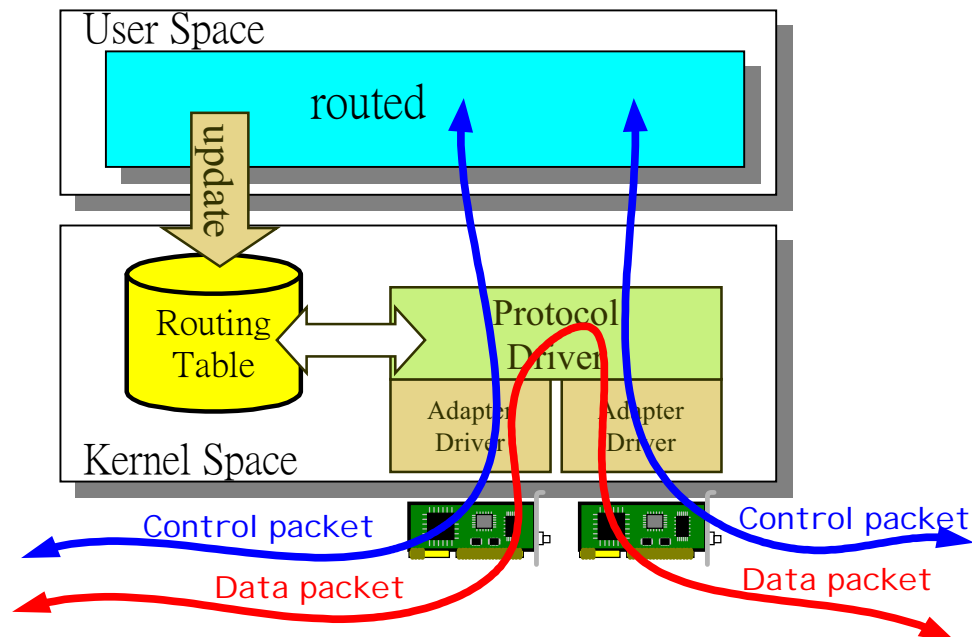
- **H/W : Hardware-driven**
- **S/W : Software-driven**

Stateless Software-driven Routing

- Ex: Traditional IP router

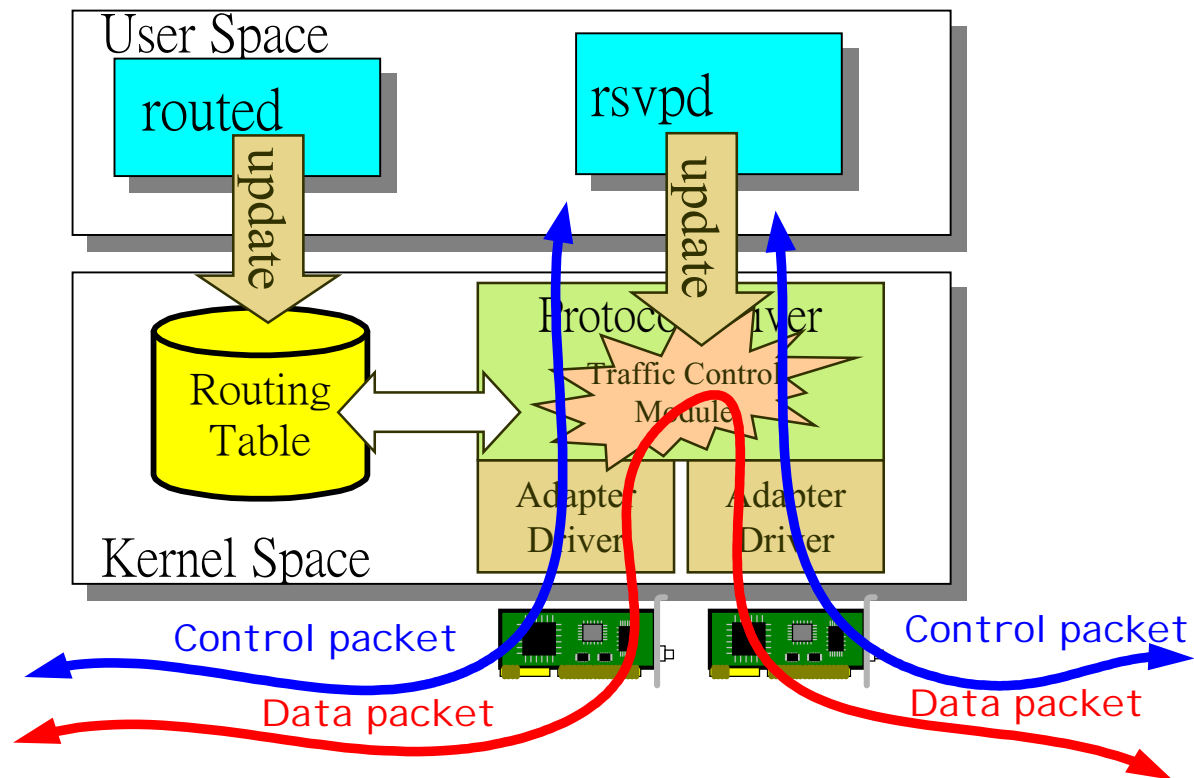


- Ex: Linux with *routed* daemon



Stateless S/W Routing + Soft-state QoS

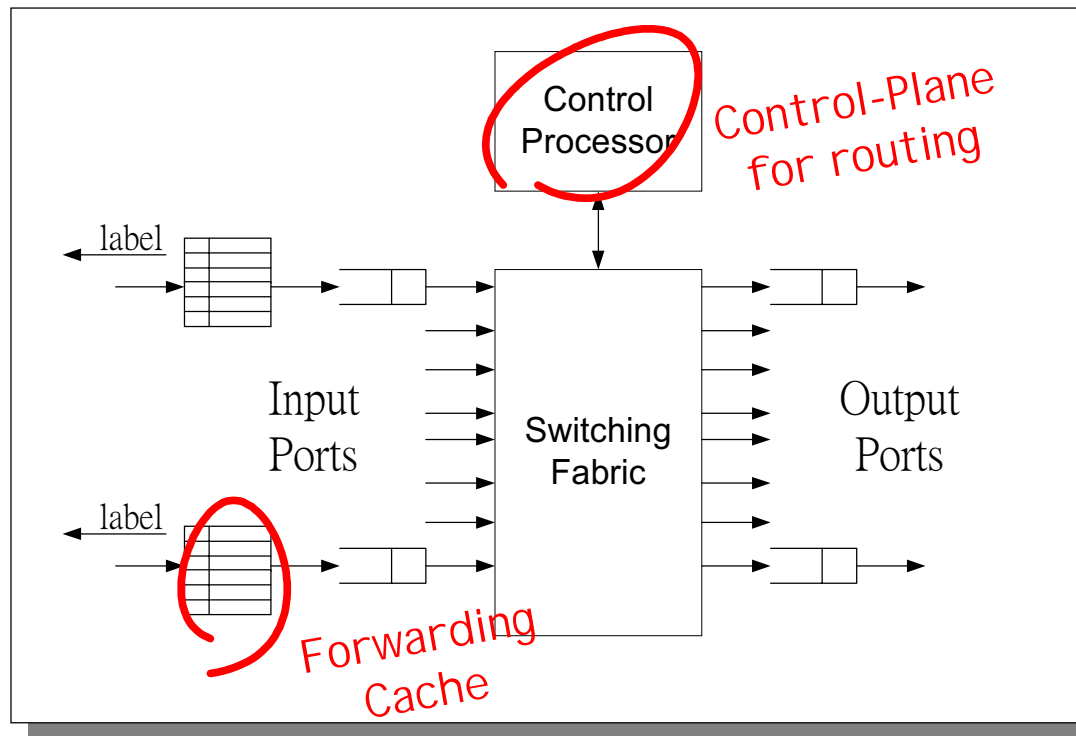
- Ex: Linux with *rsvpd* & *routed* daemons



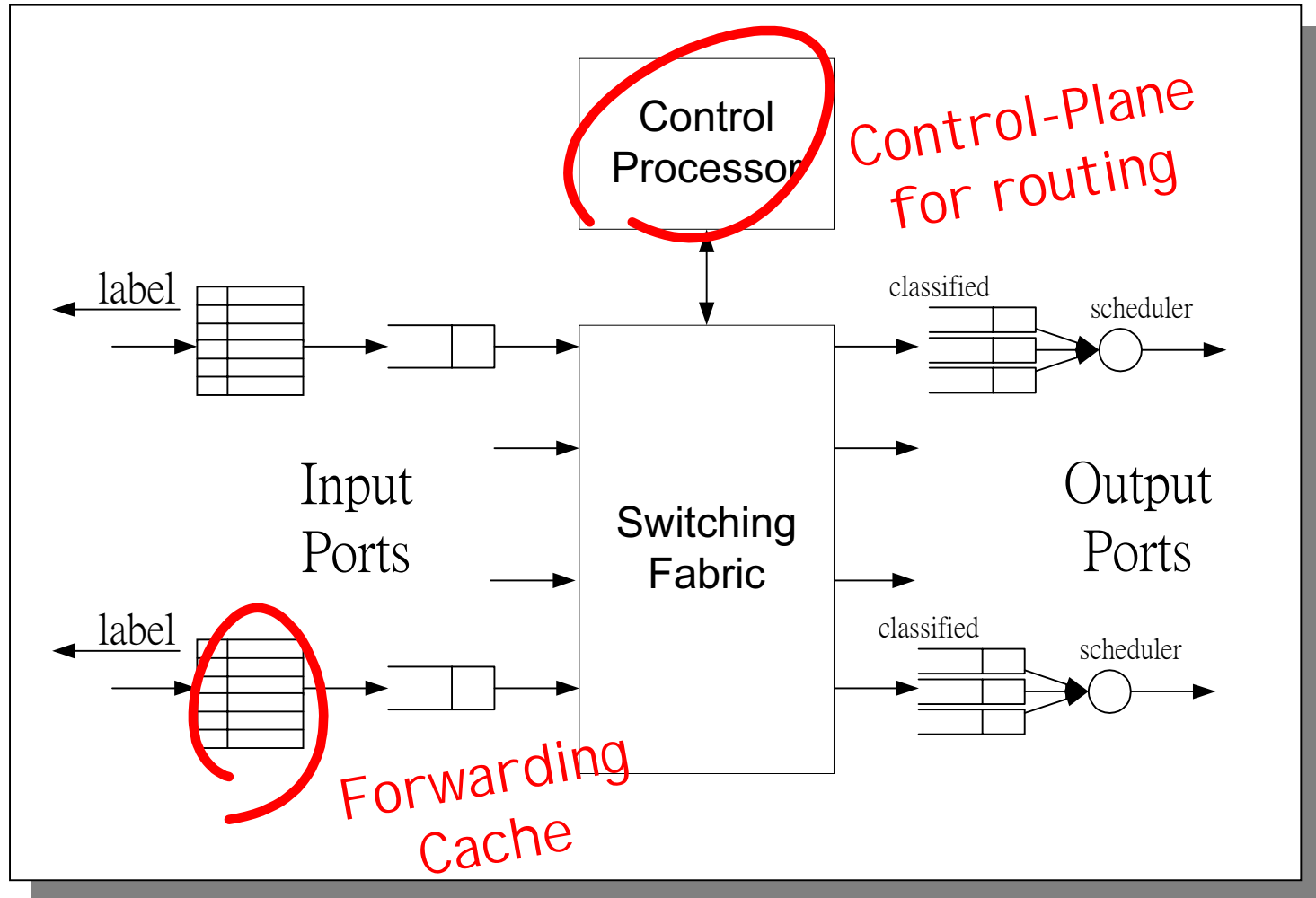
Soft-state H/W Switching

● Properties:

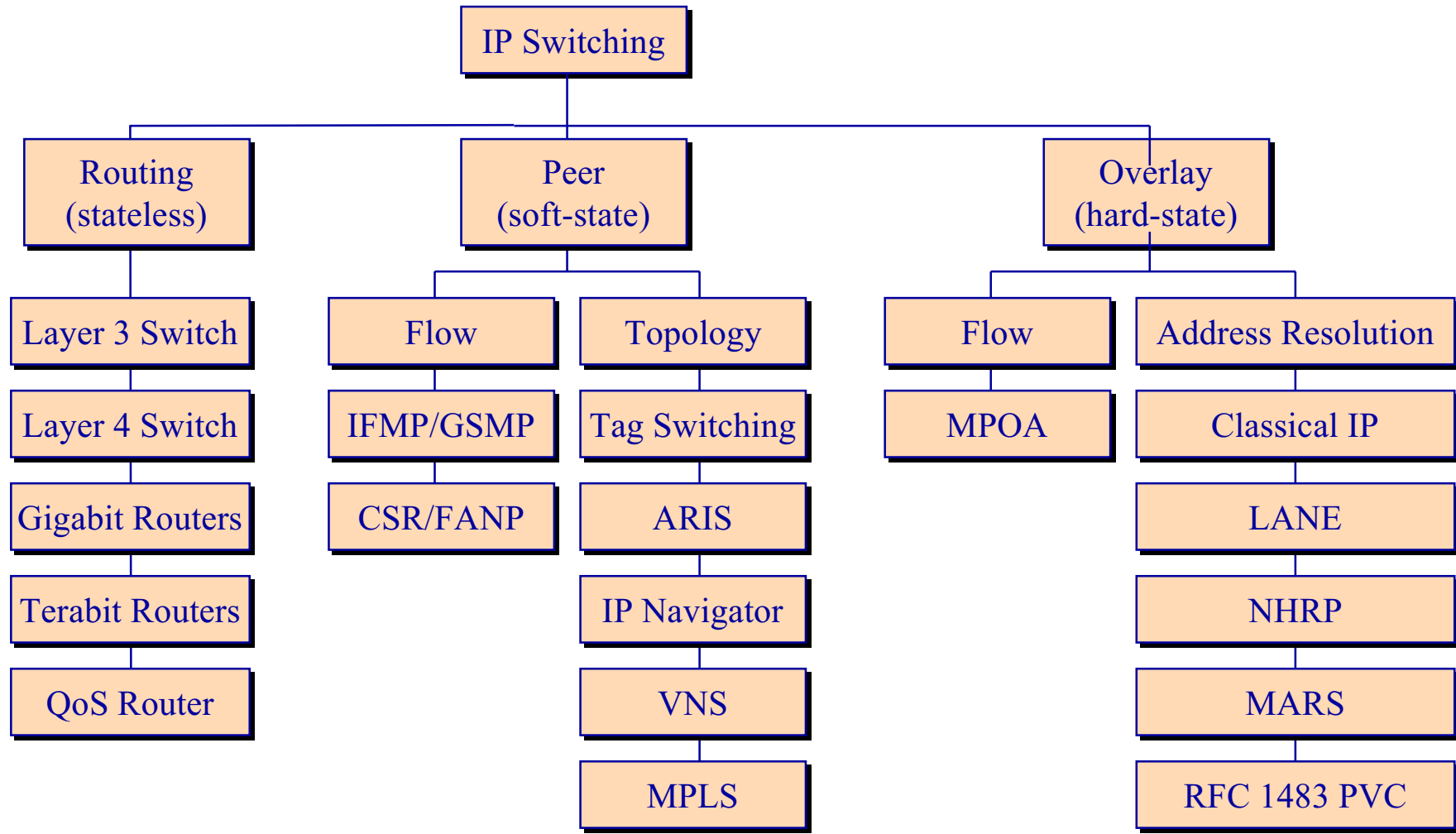
- **Distributed** - Per-port ASIC table lookup
- **Parallelism** - Switching Fabric



Soft-state H/W switching + Soft-state QoS

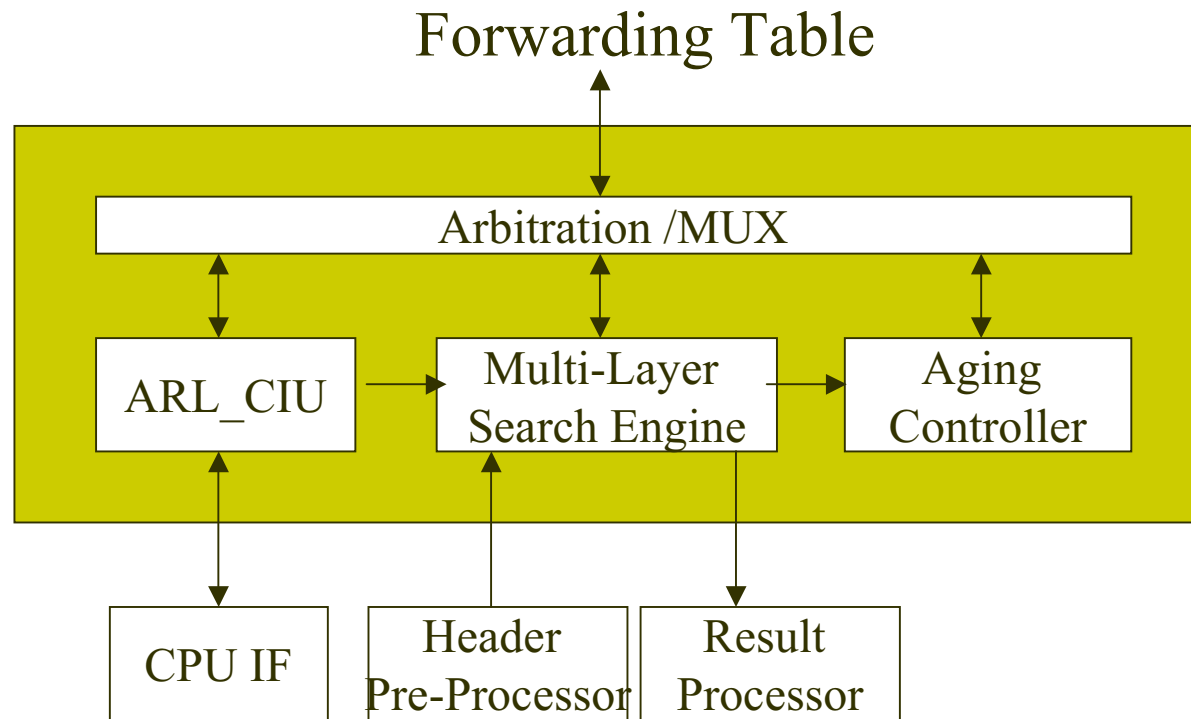


Layer 3 Switching Devices



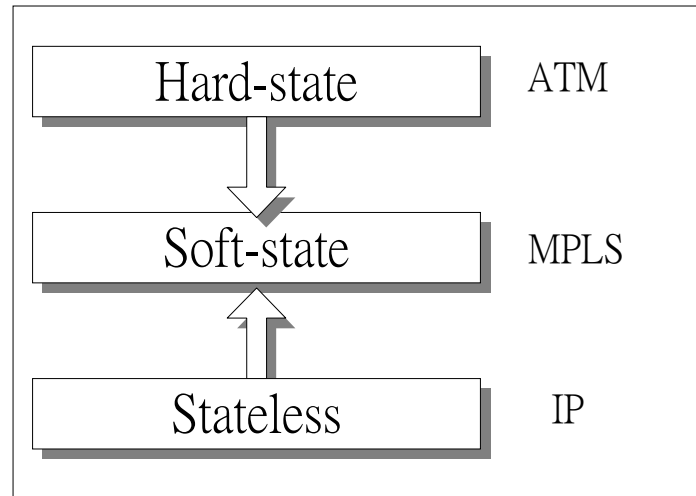
Layer-3 Switch Router

- Stateless Hardware-driven IP Router
- ASIC technology



MPLS Switch

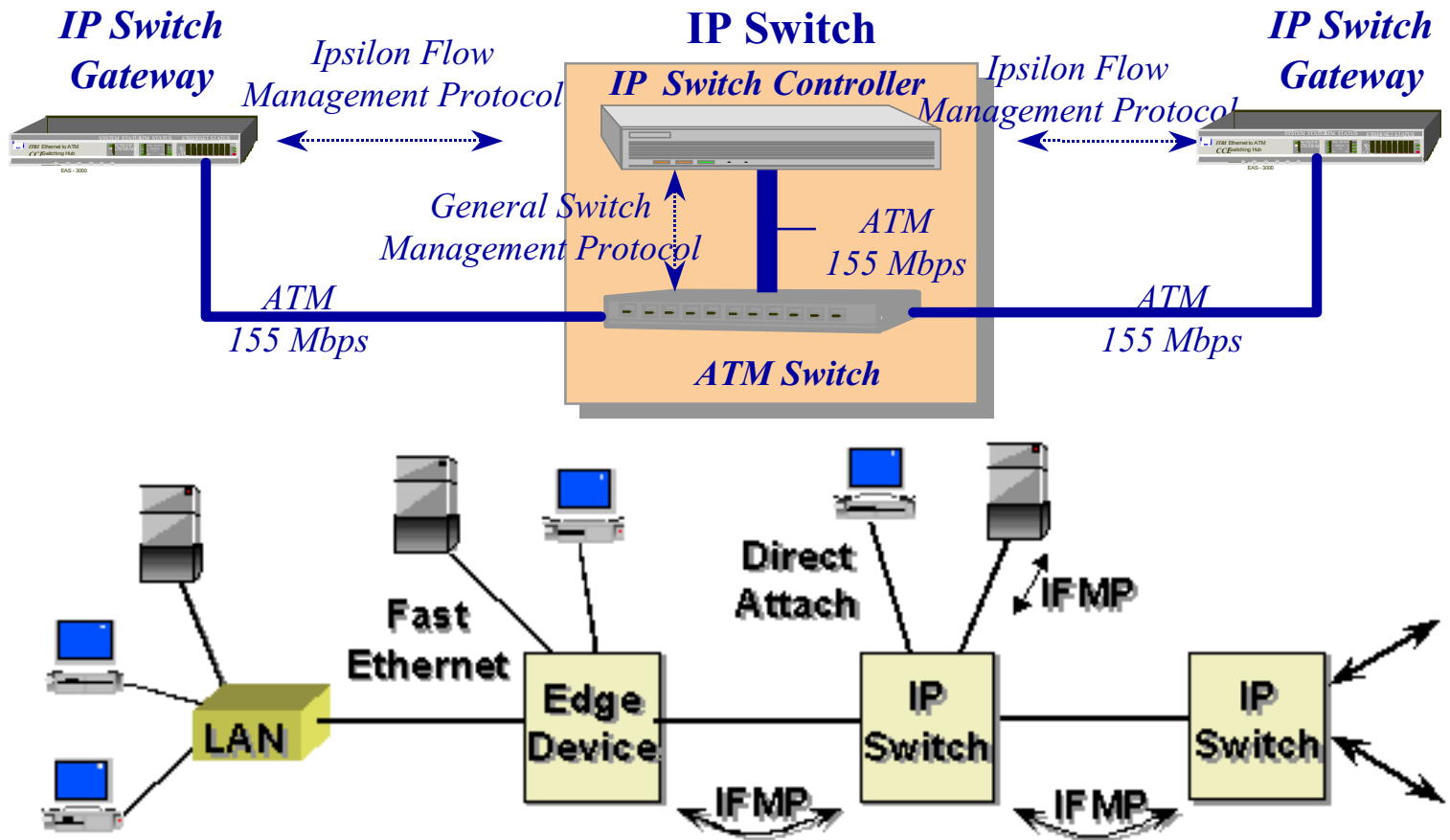
● Soft-State Switch Router



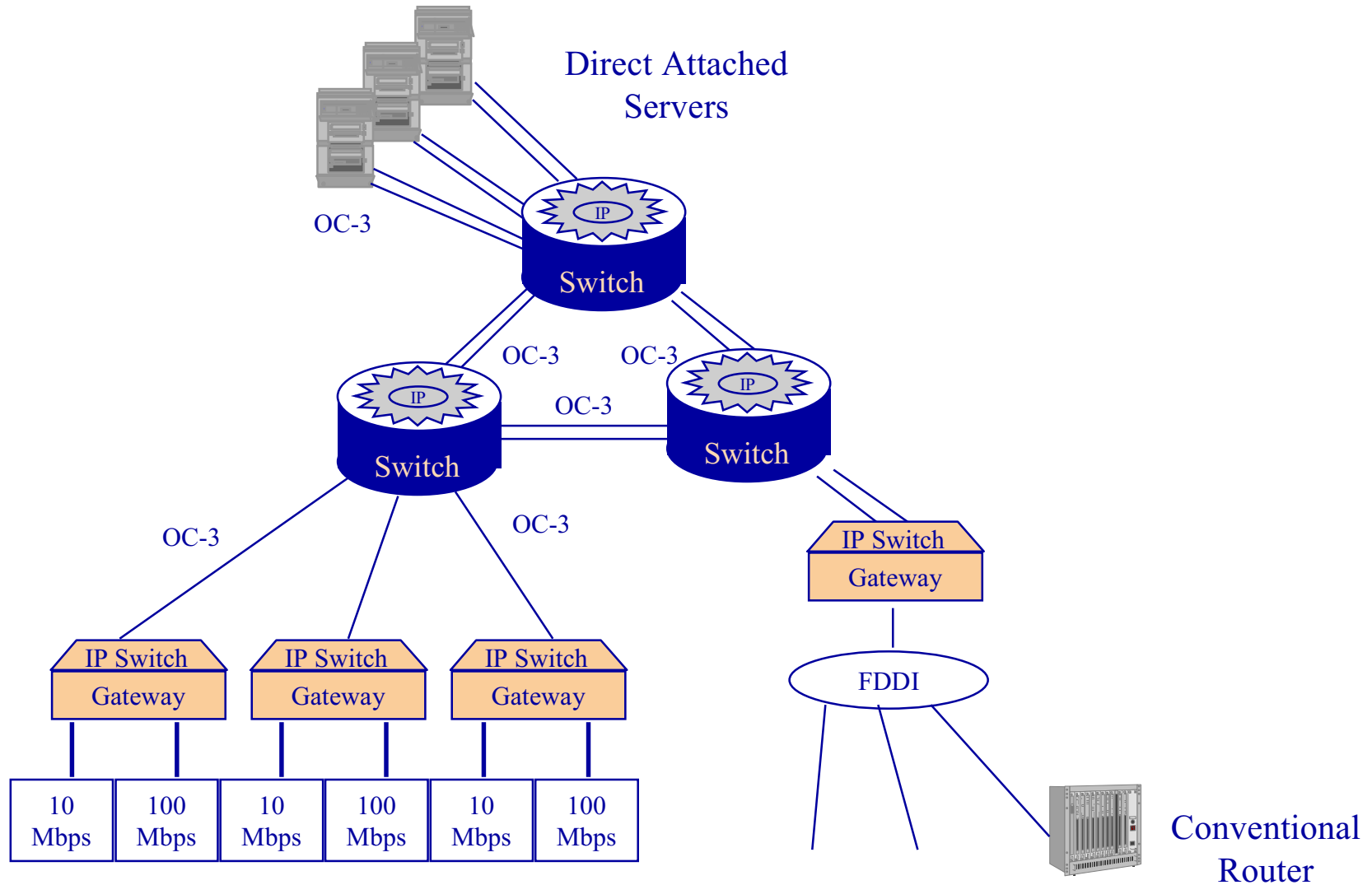
● Route once, switch many !

- Ipsilon's IP switch (flow-based)
- Cisco's Tag switch (topology-based)
- MPLS (flexible label granularity)

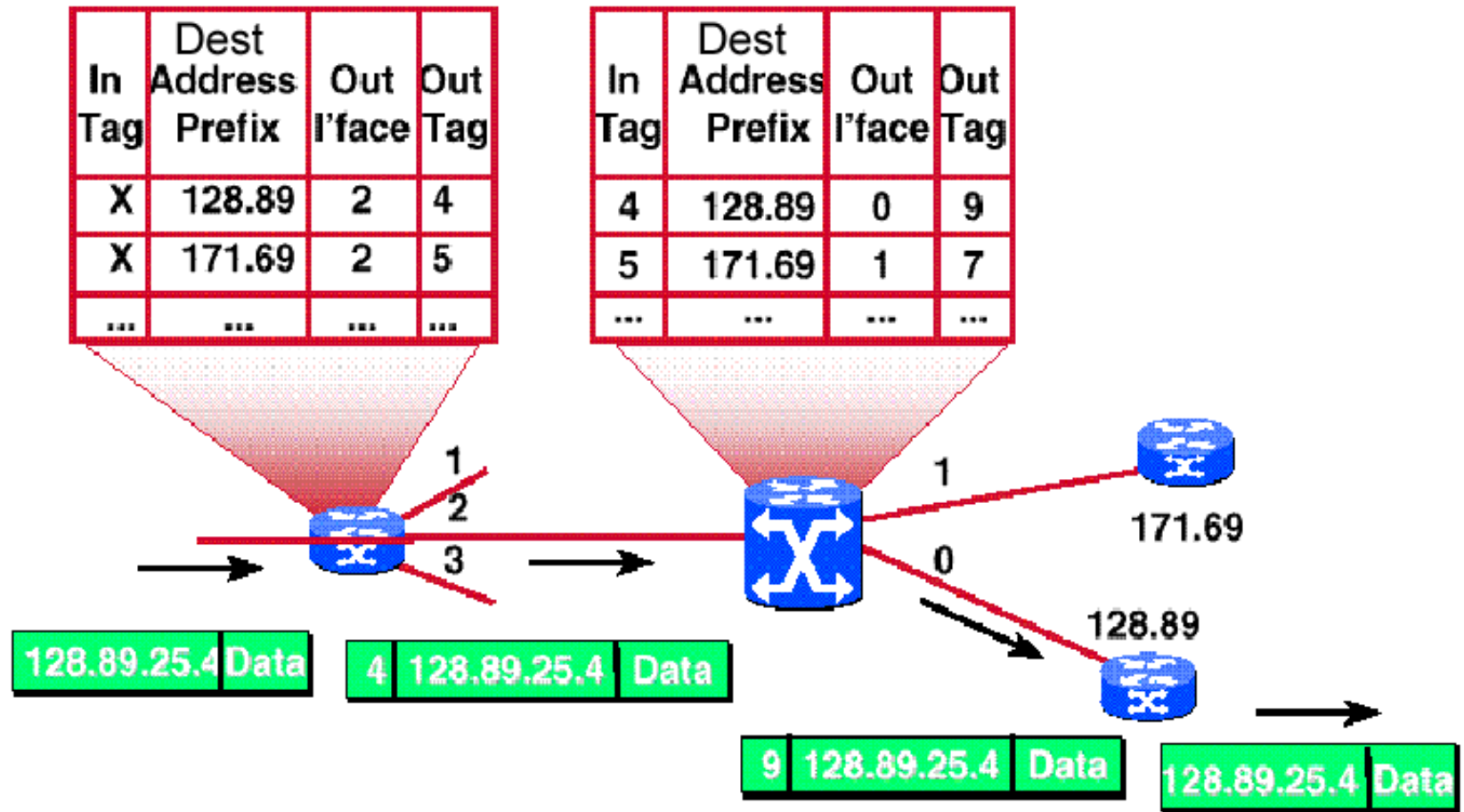
Ipsilon's IP switch (flow-based)



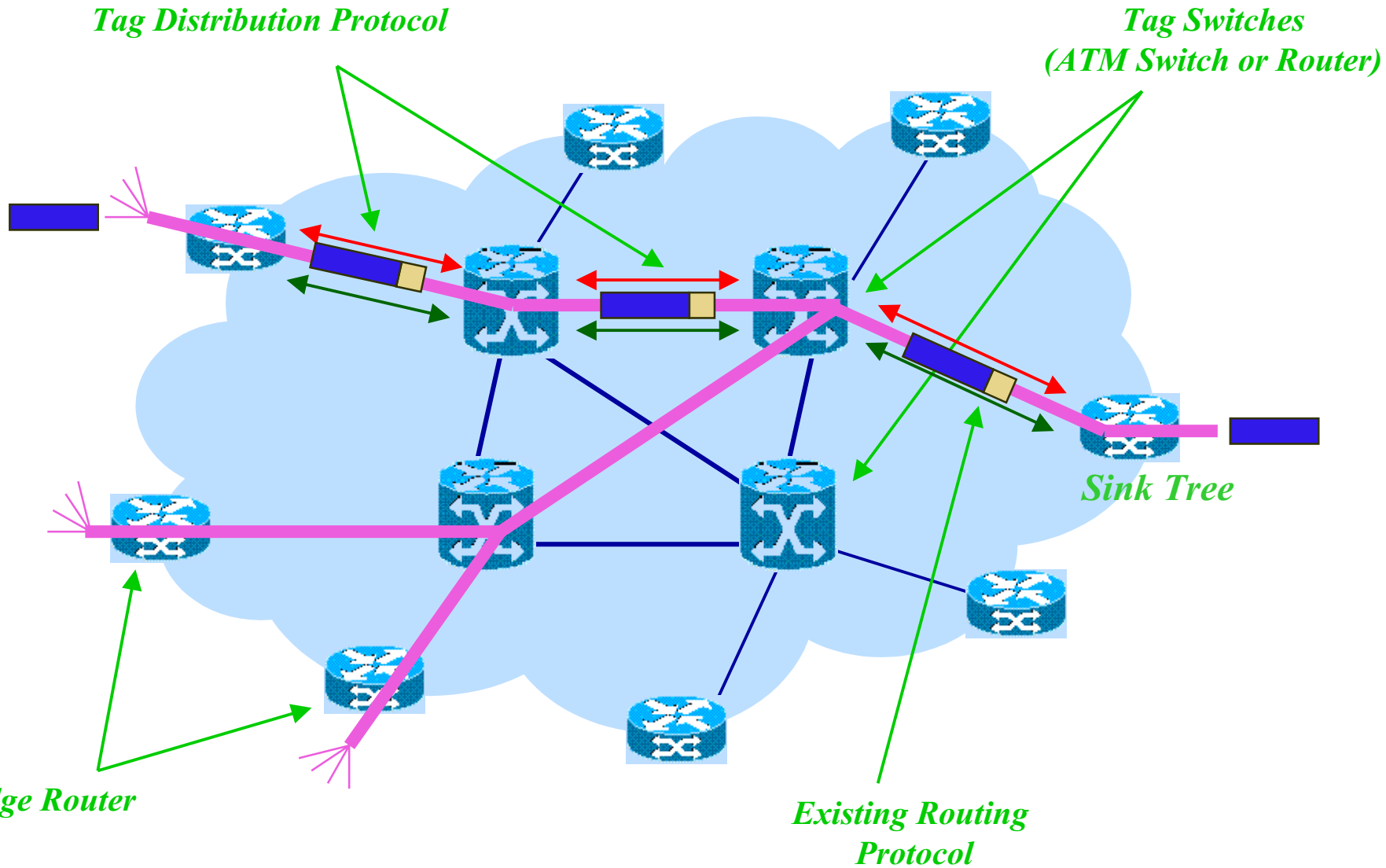
IP Switch - a big picture



Cisco's Tag Switch (topology-based)



Tag Switch - a big picture

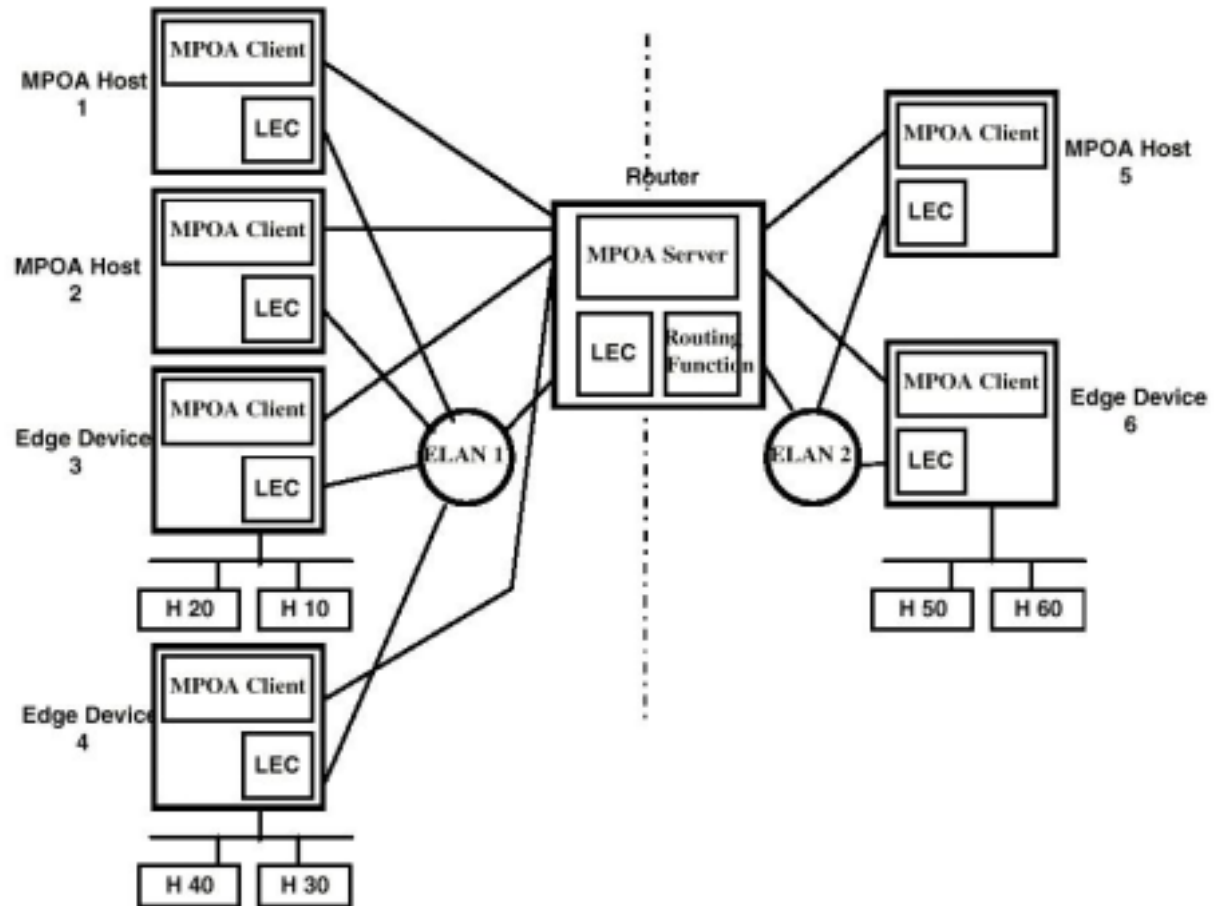


MPLS - Multi-Protocol Label Switching

- **Integrates L3 routing with L2 label swapping**
- **Much the same as Tag Switch**
 - Control Protocol distributes route-to-label mappings
 - classify, label and forward at ingress
 - label swap over L2 path to egress
 - remove label and forward at the egress
- **With....**
 - Flexible granularity
 - Traffic engineering capabilities
 - VPN, explicit route

MPOA switch

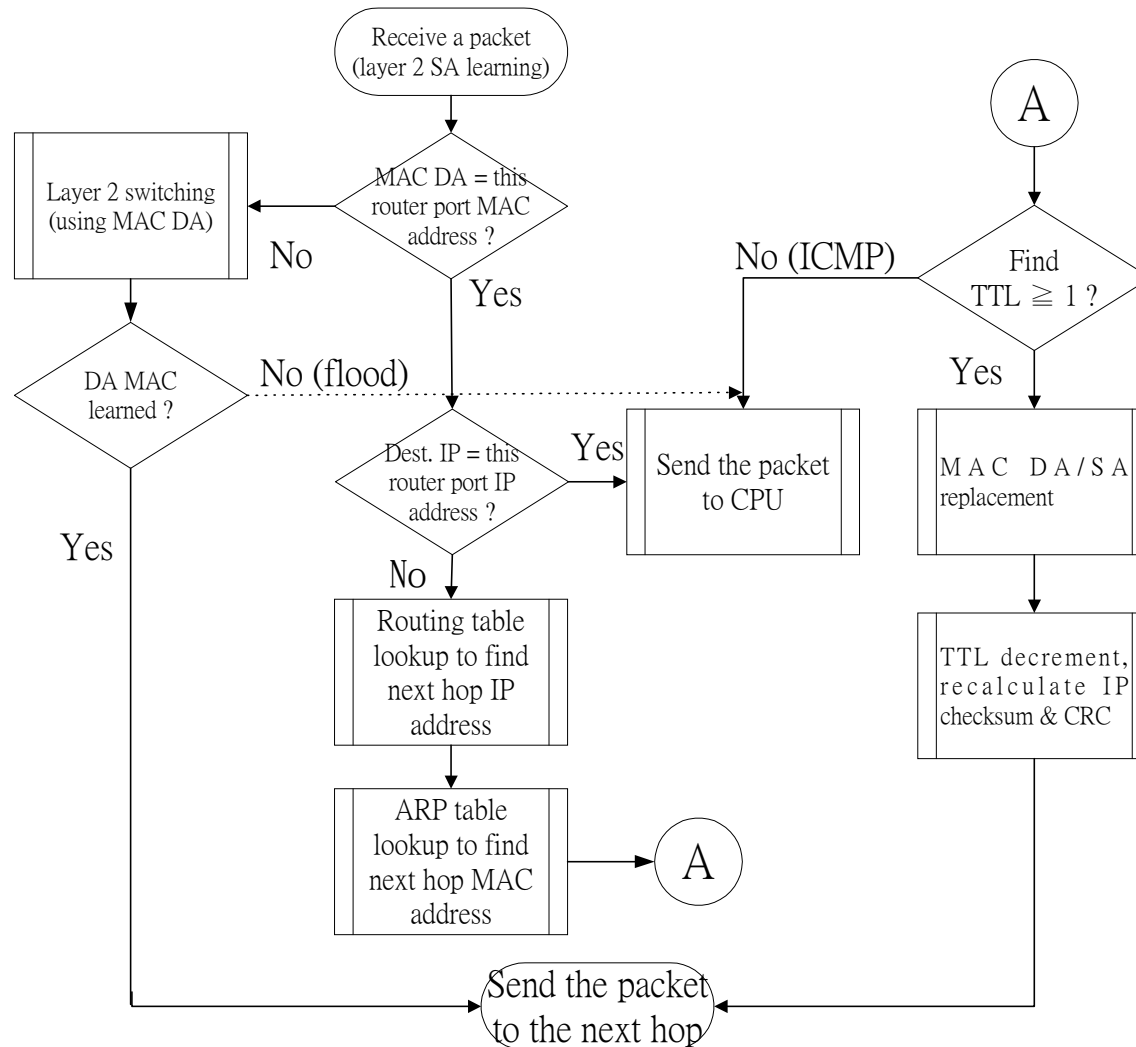
- **Hard-state Switch**



Inside the Boxes

- **When to switch ? When to route ?**
- **Routing table**
- **Fast longest prefix match for H/W IP router**
- **Label Distribution**

When to route ? When to switch?



A Typical IP Routing Table

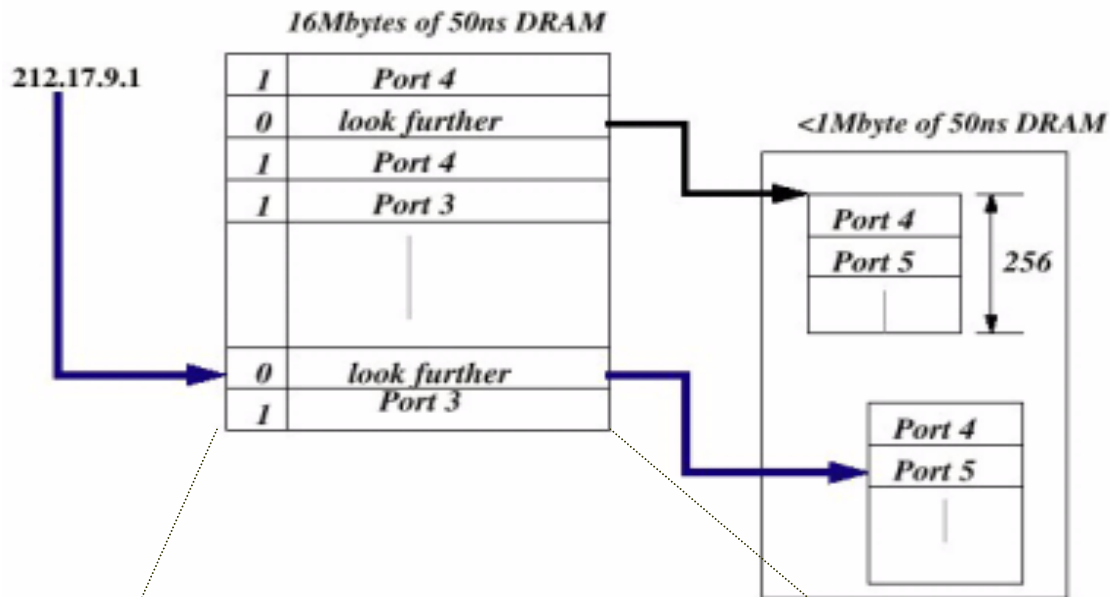
- Typical entry in the routing table

0		31	
Network Address for This Route			
Subnet Mask for This Route			
IP Address of the Next Hop			
Distance Metric		Interface Port ID	
Sort Key		Time to Live	

- ARP table entry

IP Address of the Next Hop or Local Host	
MAC Address [47:16]	
MAC Address [15:0]	Time to Live

Fast Longest Prefix Match for H/W IP router



If longest route with this 24-bit prefix is < 25 bits long:

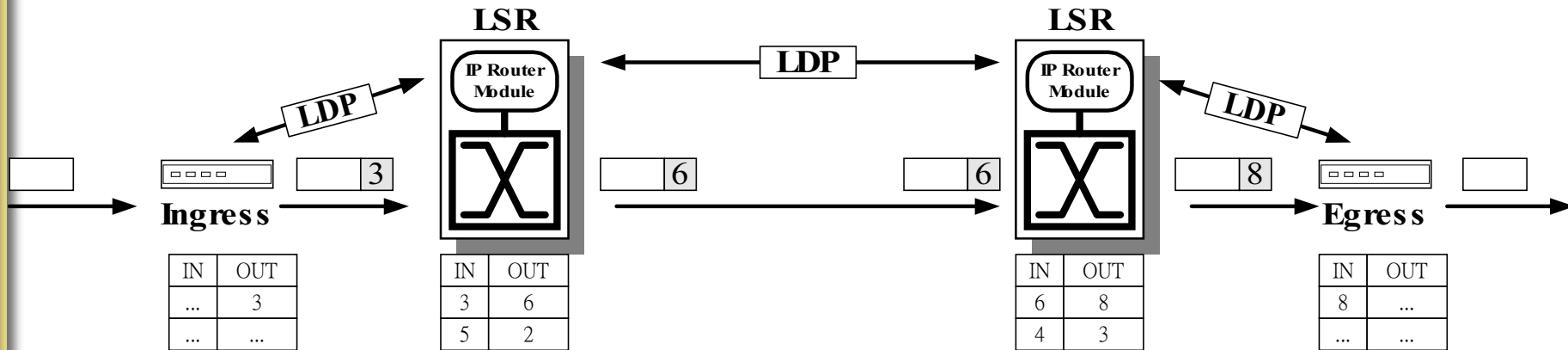
0	Next Hop
1 bit	15 bits

If longest route with this 24 bits prefix is > 24 bits long:

1	Index into 2nd table
1 bit	15 bits

Label Distribution

- control protocol distributes route-to-label mappings
- classify, label and forward at ingress
- label swap over L2 path to egress
- remove label and forward at the egress



- LDP : Label Distribution Protocol
- LSR : Label Switch Router