

L11: Algebraic Path Problems with applications to Internet Routing

Lecture 16

Timothy G. Griffin

`timothy.griffin@cl.cam.ac.uk`
Computer Laboratory
University of Cambridge, UK

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Sobrinho's encoding of the Gao/Rexford rules

Additive component uses min with

- 0 is the type of a downstream route,
- 1 is the type of a peer route, and
- 2 is the type of an upstream route.
- ∞ is the type of no route.

Multiplicative component

	0	1	2	∞
0	0	∞	∞	∞
1	1	∞	∞	∞
2	2	2	2	∞
∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

Note that this is not associative! In addition, this models just the “local preference” component of BGP. Not this must be combined with a lexicographic product. Can we improve on this?

Important properties for algebraic structures of the form $(S, \oplus, F, \bar{0}, \bar{1})$

property	definition
D	$\forall a, b \in S, f \in F : f(a \oplus b) = f(a) \oplus f(b)$
INFL	$\forall a \in S, f \in F : a \leq f(a)$
S.INFL	$\forall a \in S, F \in F : a \neq \bar{0} \implies a < f(a)$
K	$\forall a, b \in S, f \in F : f(a) = f(b) \implies a = b$
$K_{\bar{0}}$	$\forall a, b \in S, f \in F : f(a) = f(b) \implies (a = b \vee f(a) = \bar{0})$
C	$\forall a, b \in S, f \in F : f(a) = f(b)$
$C_{\bar{0}}$	$\forall a, b \in S, f \in F : f(a) \neq f(b) \implies (f(a) = \bar{0} \vee f(b) = \bar{0})$

Stratified Shortest-Paths Metrics

Metrics

(s, d) or ∞

- $s \neq \infty$ is a stratum level in $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$,
- d is a “shortest-paths” distance,
- Routing metrics are compared lexicographically

$$(s_1, d_1) < (s_2, d_2) \iff (s_1 < s_2) \vee (s_1 = s_2 \wedge d_1 < d_2)$$

Stratified Shortest-Paths Policies

Policy has form (f, d)

$$(f, d)(s, d') = \langle f(s), d + d' \rangle$$

$$(f, d)(\infty) = \infty$$

where

$$\langle s, t \rangle = \begin{cases} \infty & (\text{if } s = \infty) \\ (s, t) & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$

Constraint on Policies

(f, d)

- Either f is inflationary and $0 < d$,
- or f is strictly inflationary and $0 \leq d$.

Why?

$$(\text{S.INFL}(\mathcal{S}) \vee (\text{INFL}(\mathcal{S}) \wedge \text{S.INFL}(\mathcal{T}))) \implies \text{S.INFL}(\mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\vec{x}_0} \mathcal{T}).$$

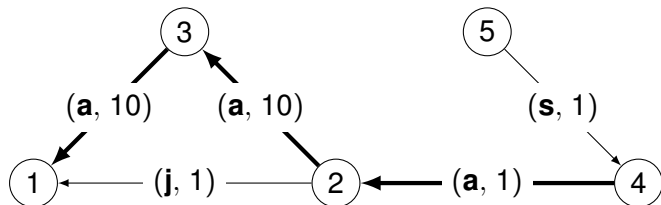
All Inflationary Policy Functions for Three Strata

	0	1	2	D	K_∞	C_∞		0	1	2	D	K_∞	C_∞
a	0	1	2	*	*		m	2	1	2			
b	0	1	∞	*	*		n	2	1	∞		*	
c	0	2	2	*			o	2	2	2	*		*
d	0	2	∞	*	*		p	2	2	∞	*		*
e	0	∞	2		*		q	2	∞	2			*
f	0	∞	∞	*	*	*	r	2	∞	∞	*	*	*
g	1	1	2	*			s	∞	1	2		*	
h	1	1	∞	*		*	t	∞	1	∞		*	*
i	1	2	2	*			u	∞	2	2			*
j	1	2	∞	*	*		v	∞	2	∞		*	*
k	1	∞	2		*		w	∞	∞	2		*	*
l	1	∞	∞	*	*	*	x	∞	∞	∞	*	*	*

Almost shortest paths

	0	1	2	D	K_∞	interpretation
a	0	1	2	*	*	+0
j	1	2	∞	*	*	+1
r	2	∞	∞	*	*	+2
x	∞	∞	∞	*	*	+3
b	0	1	∞	*	*	filter 2
e	0	∞	2		*	filter 1
f	0	∞	∞	*	*	filter 1, 2
s	∞	1	2		*	filter 0
t	∞	1	∞		*	filter 0, 2
w	∞	∞	2		*	filter 0, 1

Shortest paths with filters, over INF_3



Note that the path 5, 4, 2, 1 with weight (1, 3) would be the globally best path from node 5 to node 1. But in this case, poor node 5 is left with no path! The locally optimal solution has $\mathbf{R}(5, 1) = \infty$.

Both D and $K_{\bar{0}}$

This makes combined algebra **distributive!**

	0	1	2
a	0	1	2
b	0	1	∞
d	0	2	∞
f	0	∞	∞
j	1	2	∞
l	1	∞	∞
r	2	∞	∞
x	∞	∞	∞

Why?

$$(D(S) \wedge D(T) \wedge K_{\bar{0}}(S)) \implies D(S \vec{\times}_{\bar{0}} T)$$

BGP : standard view

- 0 is the type of a downstream route,
- 1 is the type of a peer route, and
- 2 is the type of an upstream route.

	0	1	2
f	0	∞	∞
l	1	∞	∞
o	2	2	2

“Autonomous” policies

	0	1	2	D	K_∞
f	0	∞	∞	*	*
h	1	1	∞	*	
l	1	∞	∞	*	*
o	2	2	2	*	
p	2	2	∞	*	
q	2	∞	2		
r	2	∞	∞	*	*
t	∞	1	∞		*
u	∞	2	2		
v	∞	2	∞		*
w	∞	∞	2		*
x	∞	∞	∞	*	*