# L10 - OSPF Fundamentals

## OSPF Fundamentals

Open Shortest Path First Routing Protocol

Internet´s Second IGP

## Agenda

- **OSPF Principles**
  - Introduction
  - The Dijkstra Algorithm
  - Communication Procedures
  - LSA Broadcast Handling
  - Broadcast Networks
  - Summary of Benefits

## OSPF - Open Shortest Path First

- **distance vector protocols like RIP have several dramatic disadvantages:**
  - slow adaptation of network modifications !!
  - size of routing update is proportional to network size !!

  **this led to**

  **link-state protocols**
- **OSPF is an important implementation for IP**
- **basic idea: every router knows topology of the whole network, including subnets and other routers**
- **see RFC 2328 (2178, 1583 are obsolete)**

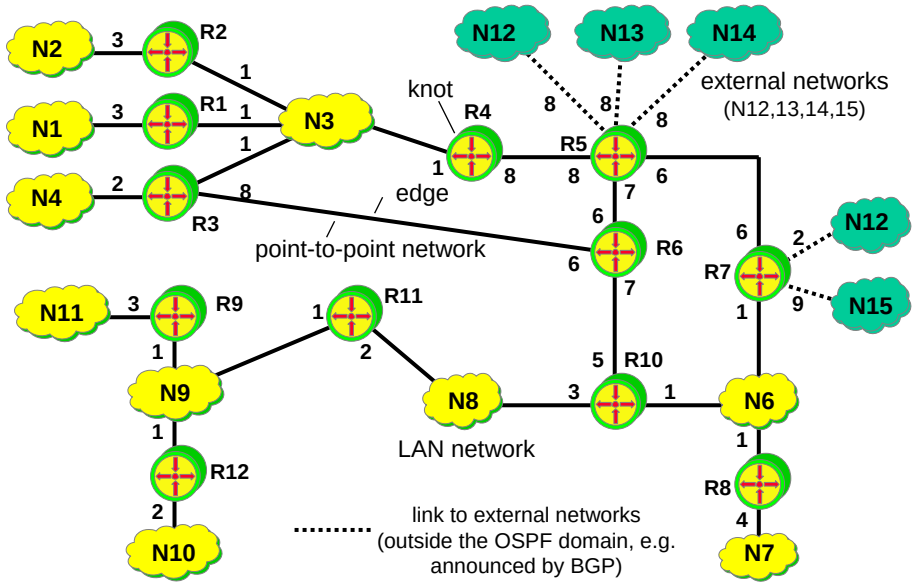
## OSPF Topology Database

- **every router maintains a topology database**
  - is like a "network roadmap"
  - describes the whole network !!
  - note: RIP provides only "signposts"
- **database is based on a graph**
  - where each knot stands for a router
  - where each edge stands for a subnet
    - connecting the routers
    - path-costs are assigned to the edges
  - where the actual router uses the graph as root
    - to calculate shortest paths to all subnets

# L10 - OSPF Fundamentals

## OSPF Domain



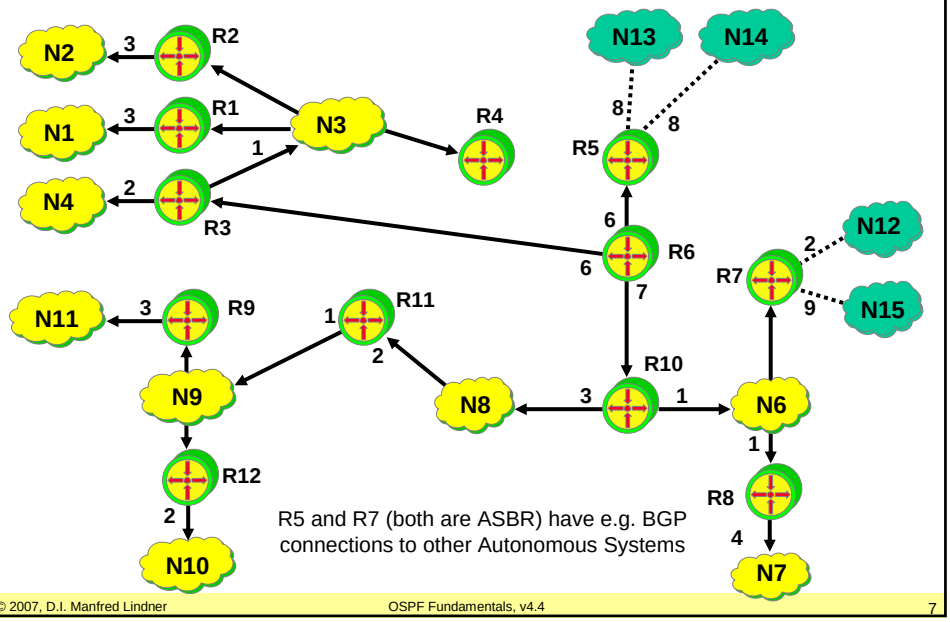

 

## OSPF Principles

- **with this topology-database a router can calculate the best path to the desired destination-network**
  - applying Dijkstra's SPF (Shortest Path First) algorithms
- **the topology-database describes all other possible paths too**
  - in critical situations (failures) the router can independently calculate an alternative path
- **no waiting on rumors of other routers anymore**
  - which was reason for several RIP problems !!!
  - because other routers are also relying on rumors

## Shortest Paths regarding Router R6






## Routing Table

- **after calculating the shortest path, this path is entered in the routing table**
- **OSPF is able to differentiate between internal and external net-IDs**
  - Autonomous System Boundary Router ASBR imports external net-IDs
  - paths to ASBR's are considered as special internal destinations
  - path-costs to external networks can be calculated (E1 metric) by adding:
    - internal costs to ASBR
    - and external costs (from ASBR to the external networks)

## Routing Table Router 6

| NET-ID | NEXT HOP | DISTANCE |
|---|---|---|
| N1 | R3 | 10 |
| N2 | R3 | 10 |
| N3 | R3 | 7 |
| N4 | R3 | 8 |
| N6 | R10 | 8 |
| N7 | R10 | 12 |
| N8 | R10 | 10 |
| N9 | R10 | 11 |
| N10 | R10 | 13 |
| N11 | R10 | 14 |
| R5 | R5 | 6 |
| R7 | R10 | 8 |

internal destinations of router 6;
R5 and R7 are ASBR's

## Routing Table Router 6

| NET-ID | NEXT HOP | DISTANCE |
|---|---|---|
| N12 | R10 | 10 |
| N13 | R5 | 14 |
| N14 | R5 | 14 |
| N15 | R10 | 17 |

external destinations of router 6

assumption: ASBR R5 and R7 announce external networks (which have been noticed using e.g. BGP-4) via type 1 external link advertisements (E1 metric)

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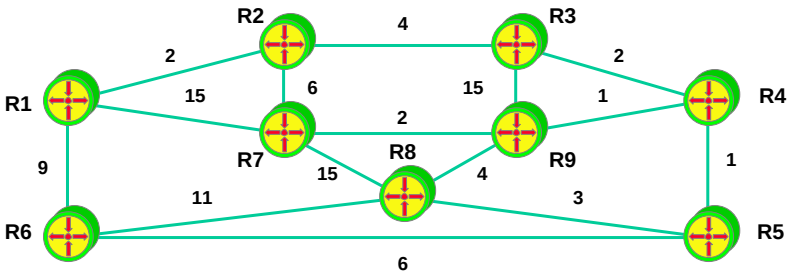
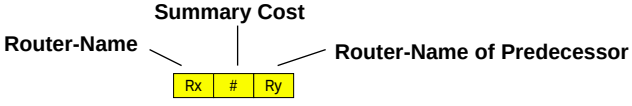
## Example Topology for Dijkstra Algorithm

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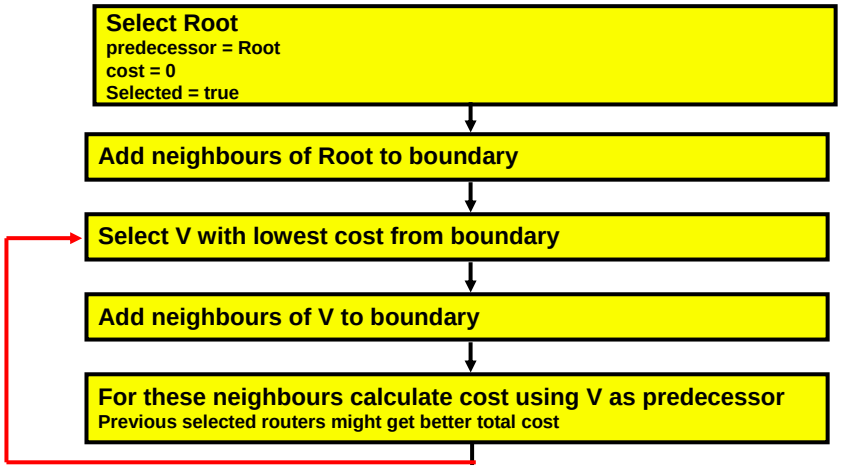
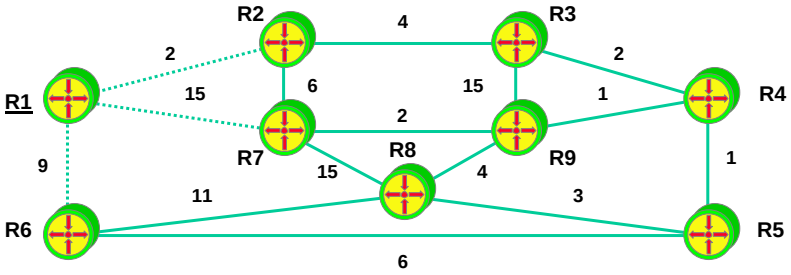
## The Principle



## Select root (R1)




**Selected**

| R1 | 0 | R1 |
|---|---|---|

**Boundary**

| R2 | 2 | R1 |
|---|---|---|
| R6 | 9 | R1 |
| R7 | 15 | R1 |

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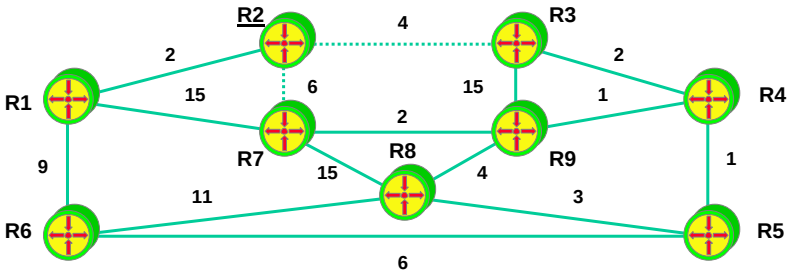
## Select router with lowest cost in boundary (R2), calculate cost for neighbours R3, R7




**Selected**

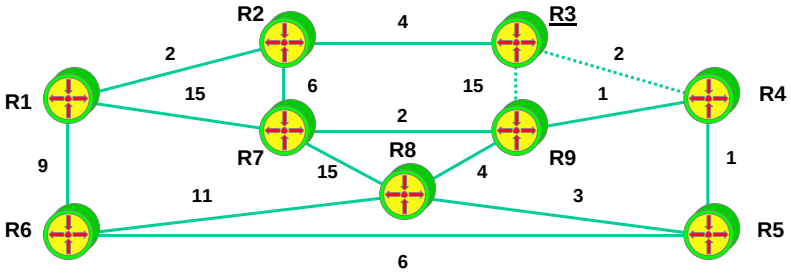
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 |



## Select router with lowest cost in boundary (R3), calculate cost for neighbours R9, R4




**Selected**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |
| R3 | 6 | R2 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R9 | 21 | R3 |
| R4 | 8 | R3 | | | | | | |

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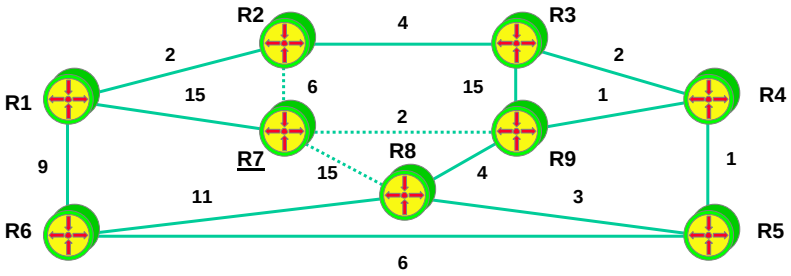
## Select one router with lowest cost in boundary (R7), calculate cost for neighbours R8, R9




**Selected**

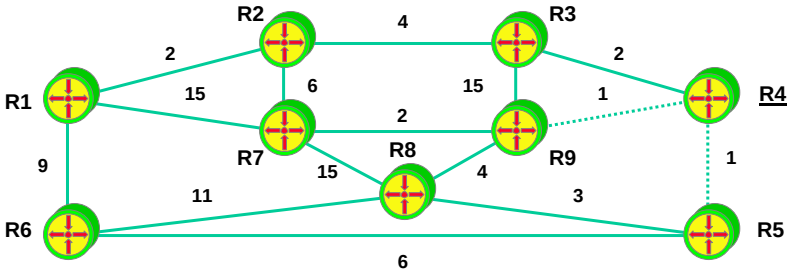
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |
| R3 | 6 | R2 |
| R7 | 8 | R2 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R9 | 21 | R3 | R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R4 | 8 | R3 | R9 | 10 | R7 | R8 | 23 | R7 |



## Select router with lowest cost in boundary (R4), calculate cost for neighbours R9, R5




**Selected**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |
| R3 | 6 | R2 |
| R7 | 8 | R2 |
| R4 | 8 | R3 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R9 | 21 | R3 | R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R4 | 8 | R3 | R9 | 10 | R7 | R8 | 23 | R7 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R8 | 23 | R7 | R9 | 9 | R4 | R5 | 9 | R4 |

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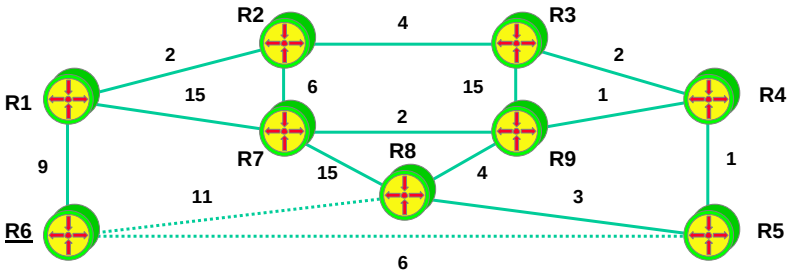
## Select one router with lowest cost in boundary (R6), calculate cost for neighbours R5 and R8




**Selected**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |
| R3 | 6 | R2 |
| R7 | 8 | R2 |
| R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R9 | 21 | R3 | R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R4 | 8 | R3 | R9 | 10 | R7 | R8 | 23 | R7 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R8 | 23 | R7 | R9 | 9 | R4 | R5 | 9 | R4 |
| R9 | 9 | R4 | R8 | 20 | R6 | R5 | 9 | R4 | | | |

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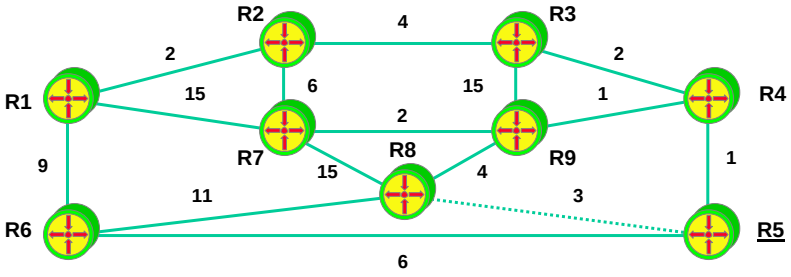
## Select one neighbour with lowest cost in boundary (R5), calculate cost for neighbour R8




**Selected**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |
| R3 | 6 | R2 |
| R7 | 8 | R2 |
| R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 |
| R5 | 9 | R4 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R9 | 21 | R3 | R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R4 | 8 | R3 | R9 | 10 | R7 | R8 | 23 | R7 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R8 | 23 | R7 | R9 | 9 | R4 | R5 | 9 | R4 |
| R9 | 9 | R4 | R8 | 20 | R6 | R5 | 9 | R4 | | | |
| R9 | 9 | R4 | R8 | 12 | R5 | | | | | | |

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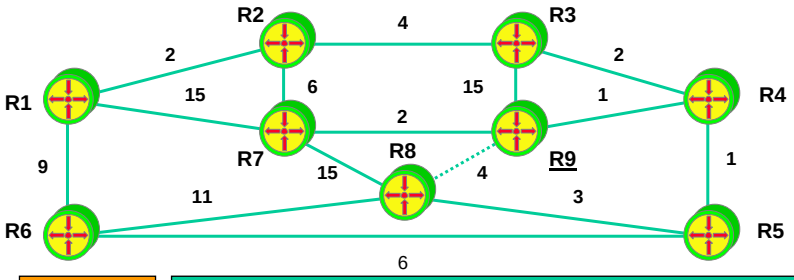
## Select router with lowest cost in boundary (R9), calculate cost for neighbours R8




**Selected**

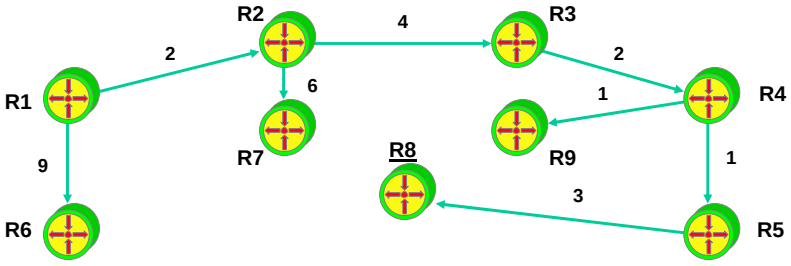
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |
| R3 | 6 | R2 |
| R7 | 8 | R2 |
| R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 |
| R5 | 9 | R4 |
| R9 | 9 | R4 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R9 | 21 | R3 | R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R4 | 8 | R3 | R9 | 10 | R7 | R8 | 23 | R7 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R8 | 23 | R7 | R9 | 9 | R4 | R5 | 9 | R4 |
| R9 | 9 | R4 | R8 | 20 | R6 | R5 | 9 | R4 | | | |
| R9 | 9 | R4 | R8 | 12 | R5 | | | | | | |
| R8 | 12 | R5 | | | | | | | | | |




## Select last router in boundary (R8), algorithm terminated, all shortest paths found




**Selected**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 0 | R1 |
| R2 | 2 | R1 |
| R3 | 6 | R2 |
| R7 | 8 | R2 |
| R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 |
| R5 | 9 | R4 |
| R9 | 9 | R4 |
| R8 | 12 | R5 |

**Boundary**

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R2 | 2 | R1 | R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 15 | R1 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R3 | 6 | R2 | | | |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R7 | 8 | R2 | R9 | 21 | R3 | R4 | 8 | R3 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R4 | 8 | R3 | R9 | 10 | R7 | R8 | 23 | R7 |
| R6 | 9 | R1 | R8 | 23 | R7 | R9 | 9 | R4 | R5 | 9 | R4 |
| R9 | 9 | R4 | R8 | 20 | R6 | R5 | 9 | R4 | | | |
| R9 | 9 | R4 | R8 | 12 | R5 | | | | | | |
| R8 | 12 | R5 | | | | | | | | | |

## Agenda

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## Creating the Database

- **until now an “a priori” existing consistent database in every router has been assumed**
- **in fact, the basic means for creating and maintaining the database are the so-called**

  **link states**
- **a link state stands for a local neighbourhood between two routers**
  - the link state is created by these two routers
  - other routers are notified about this link state via a broadcast-mechanism ("traffic-news")
  - link states are verified continuously

## How are Link States used?

- **adjacent routers declare themselves as neighbours by setting the link state up (or down otherwise)**
  - the link-state can be checked with hello messages
- **every link state change is published to all routers of the OSPF domain using Link State Advertisements (LSAs)**
  - is a broadcast mechanism
  - LSAs are much shorter than routing tables
    - because LSAs contain only the actual changes
    - that's why distance vector protocols are much slower
  - whole topology map relies on LSAs

 

## OSPF Communication Principle 1

- **OSPF messages are transported by IP**
  - ip protocol number 89
- **during initialization a router sends hello-messages to all directly reachable routers**
  - to determine its neighbourhood
  - can be done automatically in broadcast networks and point-to-point connections by using the IP multicast-address 224.0.0.5 (all OSPF routers)
  - non-broadcast networks: configuration of the neighbourhood-routers is required (e.g. X25)
- **this router also receives hello-messages from other routers**

 

## OSPF Communication Principle 2

- **each two acquainted routers send database description messages to each other, in order to publish their topology database**
- **unknown or old entries are updated via link state request and link state update messages**
  - which synchronizes the topology databases
- **after successful synchronization both routers declare their neighbourhood (adjacency) via router LSAs (using link state update messages)**
  - distributed across the whole network



## OSPF Communication Principle 3

- **periodically, every router verifies its link state to its adjacent neighbours using hello messages**
- **from now only changes of link states are distributed**
  - using link state update messages (LSA broadcast-mechanism)
- **if neighbourhood situation remains unchanged, the periodic hello messages represents the only routing overhead**
  - note: additionally all Link States are refreshed every 30 minutes with LSA broadcast mechansim

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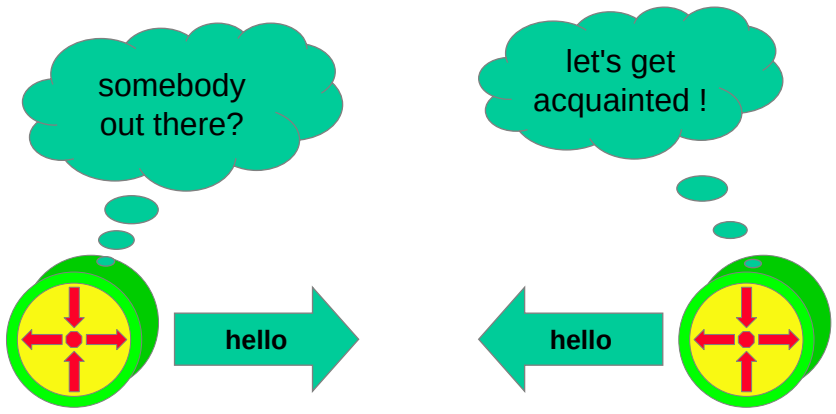
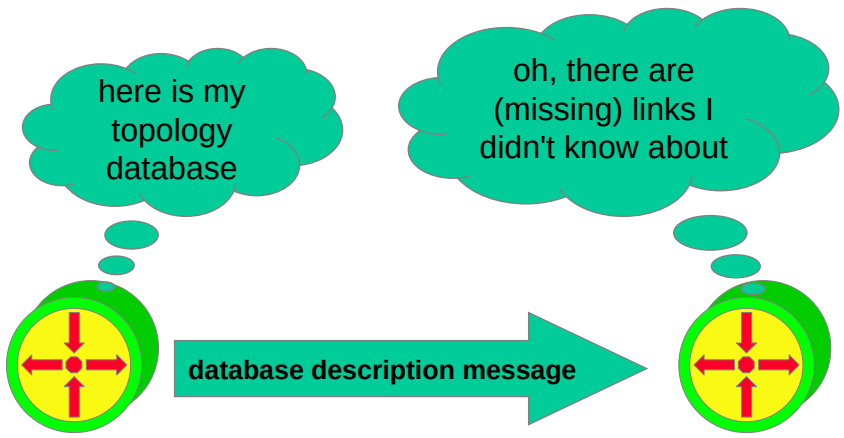
## OSPF Communications Summary 1



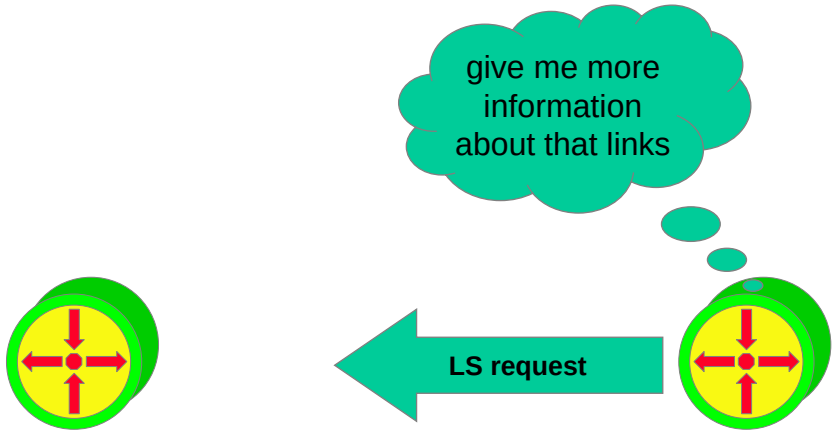

 

## OSPF Communications Summary 2



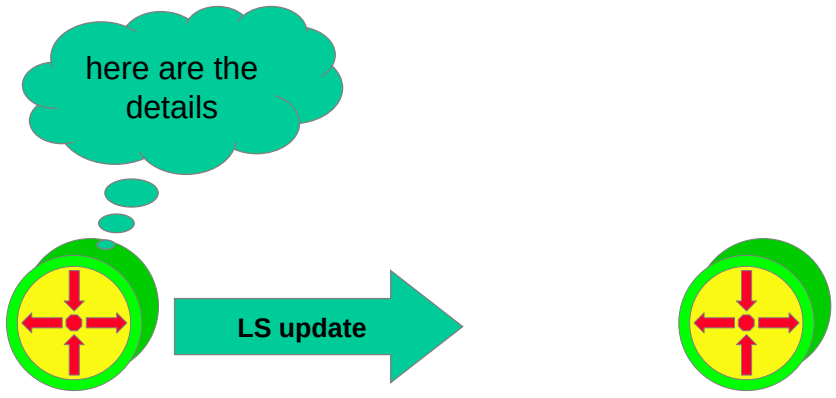

 

## OSPF Communications Summary 3

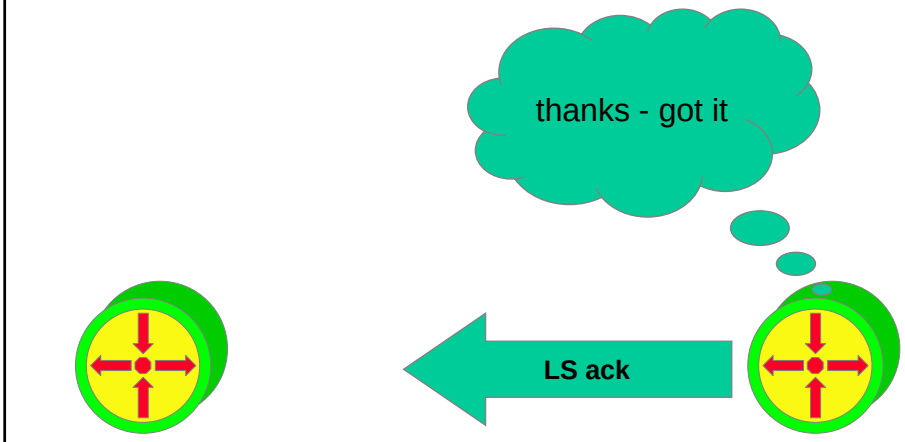





## OSPF Communications Summary 4



## OSPF Communications Summary 5

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## OSPF Communications Summary 6


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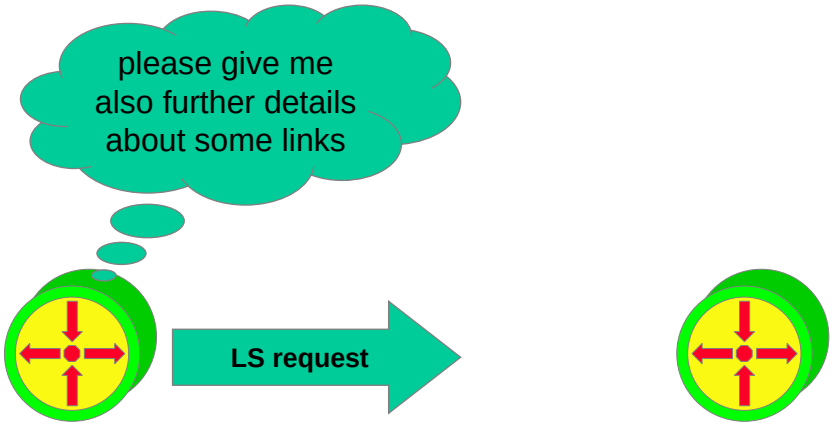
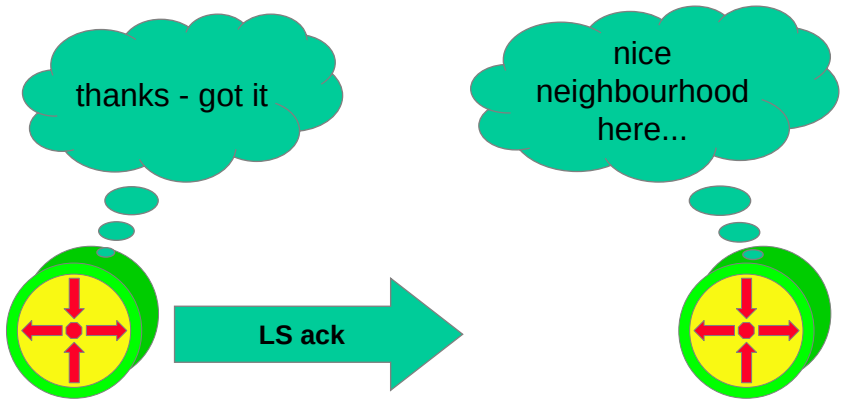
## OSPF Communications Summary 7





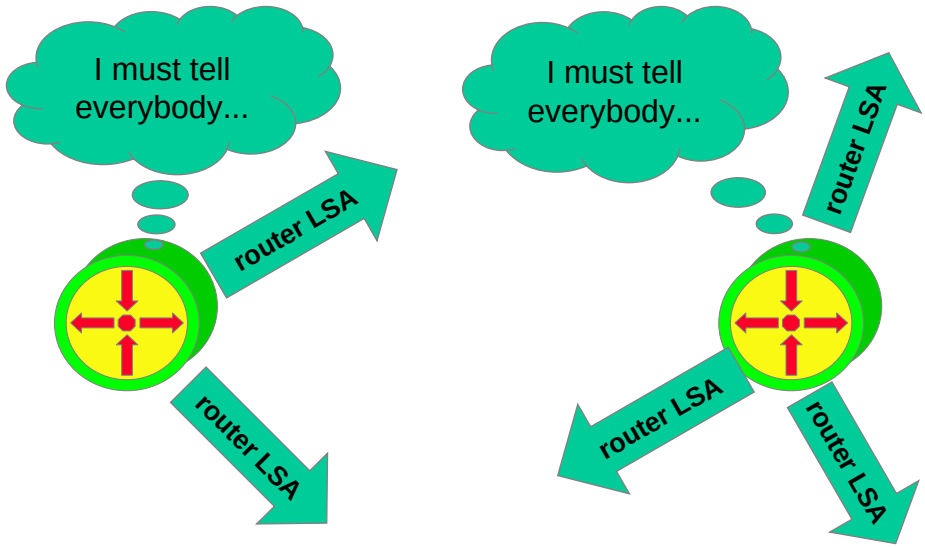

## OSPF Communications Summary 8

## OSPF Communications Summary 9



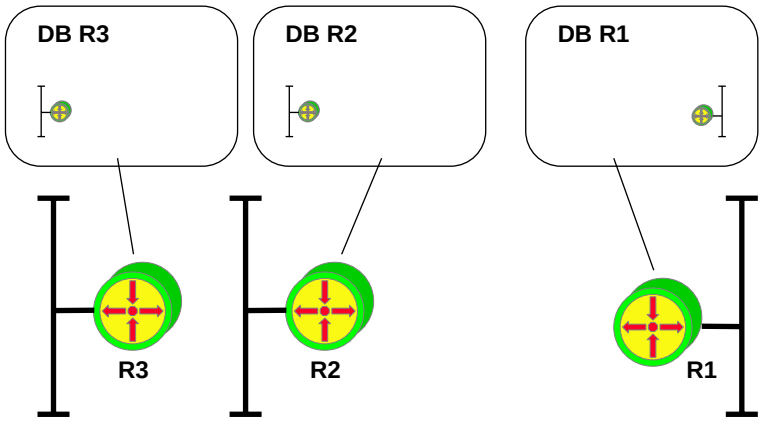

 

## OSPF Communications Summary 10



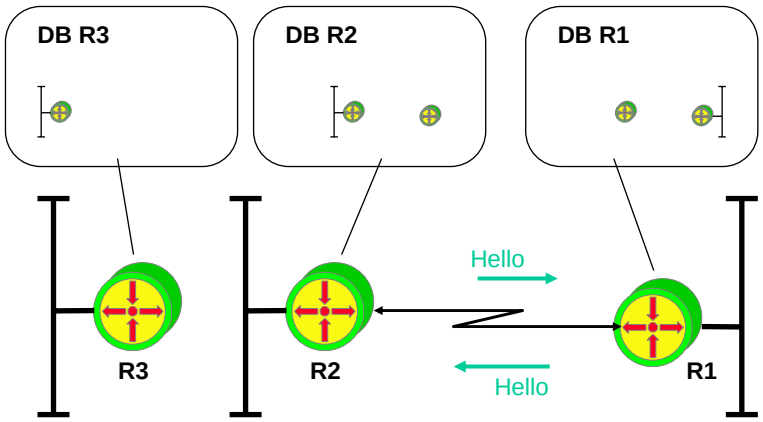
## OSPF Start-up




**starting position: all routers initialized, no connection between R1-R2 or R2-R3**

## OSPF Hello R1 - R2




**link between R1-R2 activated: get acquainted using hello messages**

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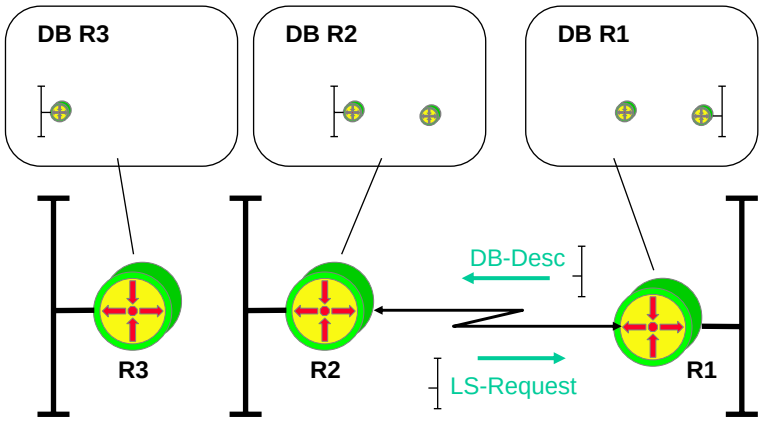
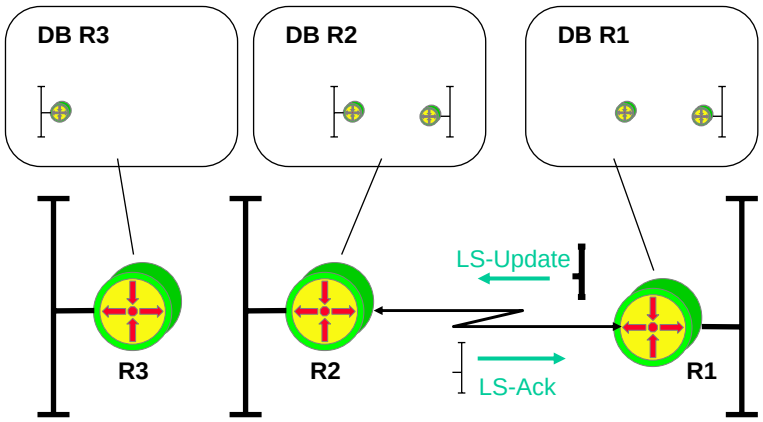
## OSPF Data Base Description R1 -> R2




**database synchronization: R1 master sends Database-Description, R2 slave sends Link-State Request**

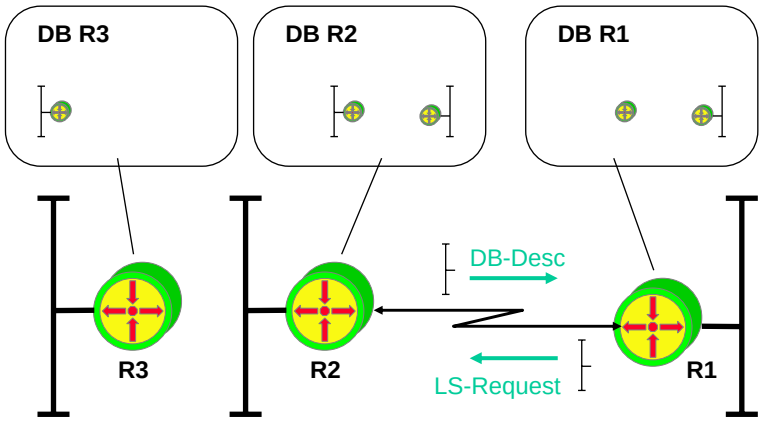
## OSPF Data Base Update R1 -> R2




**database synchronization: R1 master sends Link-State Update, R2 slave sends Link-State Acknowledgement**

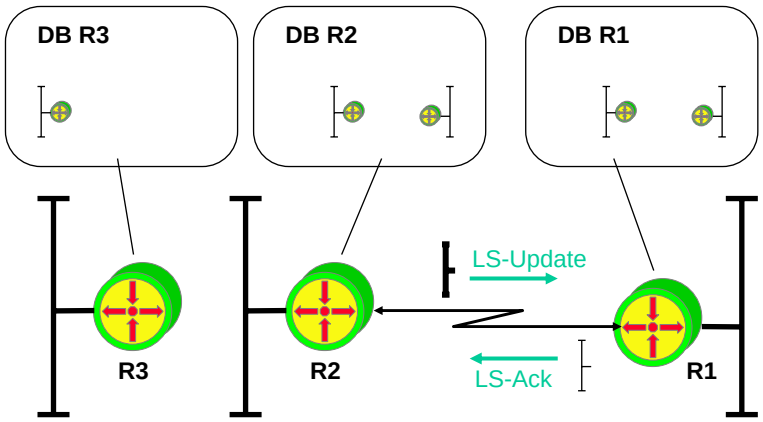
## OSPF Data Base Description R2 -> R1




**database synchronization: R2 master sends Database-Description, R1 slave sends Link-State Request**

## OSPF Data Base Update R2 -> R1

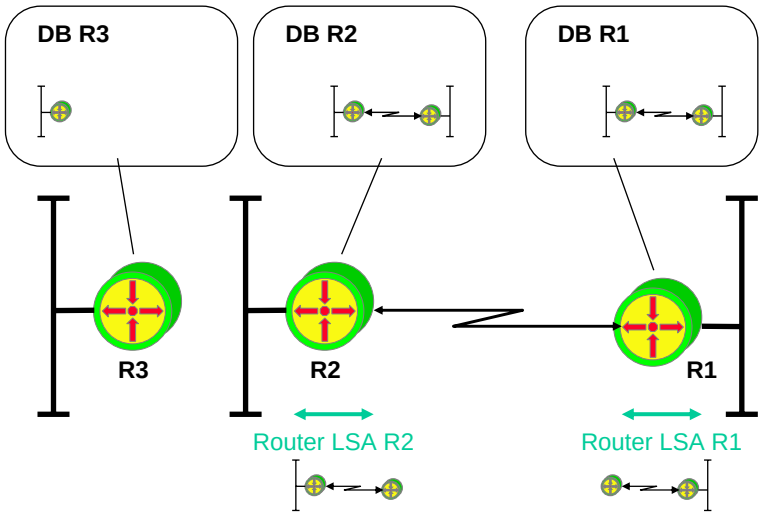



**database synchronization: R2 master sends Link-State Update, R1 slave sends Link-State Acknowledgement**

# L10 - OSPF Fundamentals

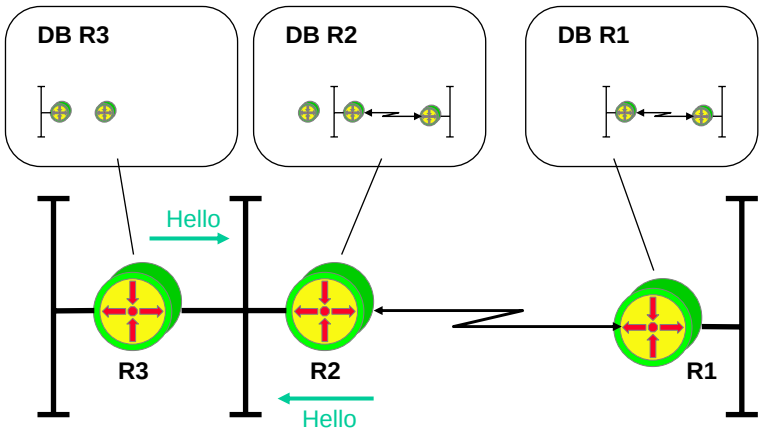
## OSPF Router LSA Emission




**R1 and R2 have synchronized their database completely and notify other nodes about their links**



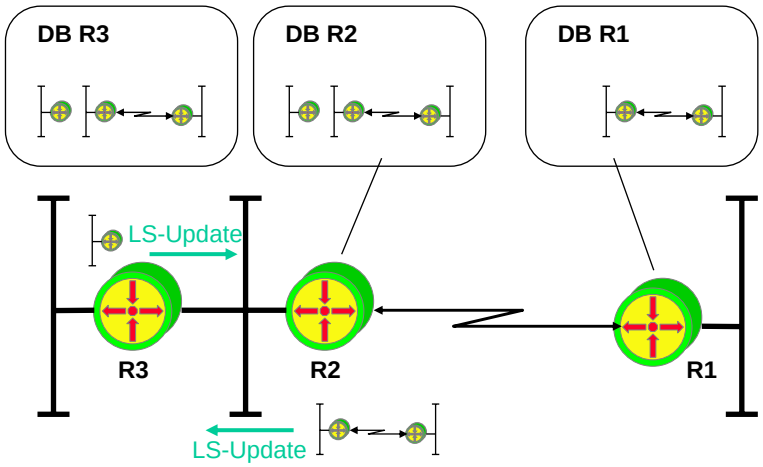

## OSPF Hello R2 - R3




**link between R2-R3 activated: get acquainted using Hello, determination of designated router**

# L10 - OSPF Fundamentals

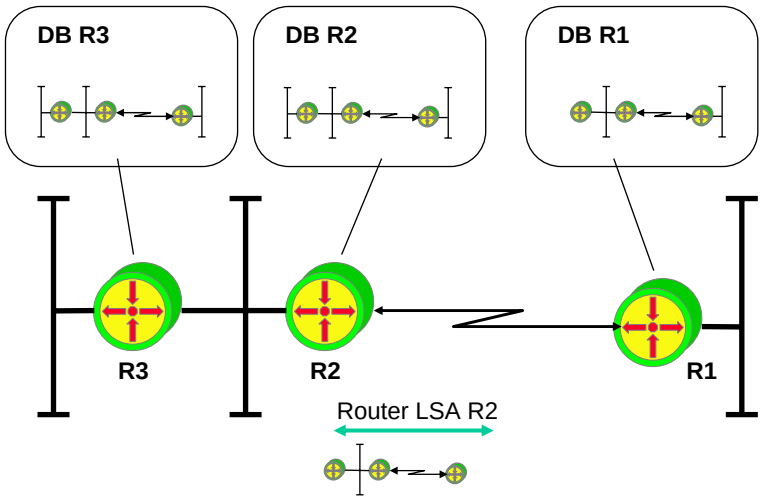
## OSPF Database Update




**R2 and R3 synchronize their databases (DB-Des., LS-Req.,LS-Upd., LS-Ack.)**



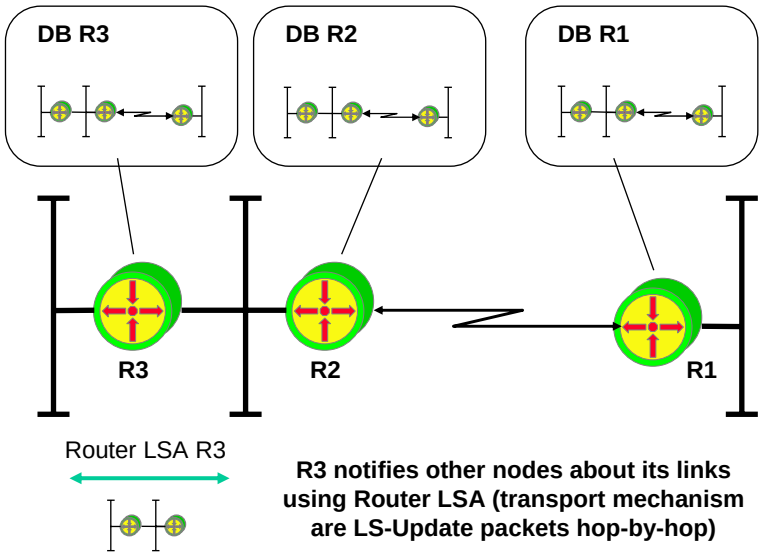
## OSPF Router LSA Emission R2




**R2 notifies other nodes about its links using Router LSA, (transport mechanism are LS-Update packets hop-by-hop)**

# L10 - OSPF Fundamentals

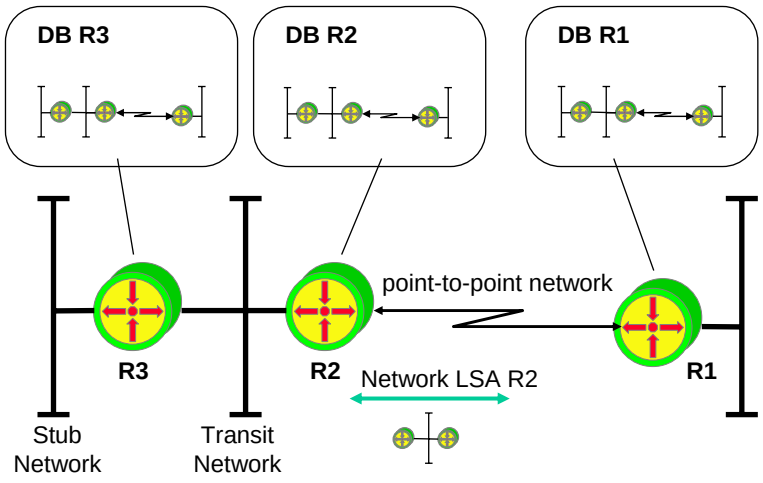
## OSPF Router LSA Emission R3




**R3 notifies other nodes about its links using Router LSA (transport mechanism are LS-Update packets hop-by-hop)**

## OSPF Network LSA R2




**Designated Router R2 notifies other nodes about the multi-access network using Network-LSA (transport mechanism are LS-Update packets hop-by-hop**

## Agenda

- **OSPF Principles**
  - Introduction
  - The Dijkstra Algorithm
  - Communication Procedures
  - LSA Broadcast Handling
  - Broadcast Networks
  - Summary of Benefits

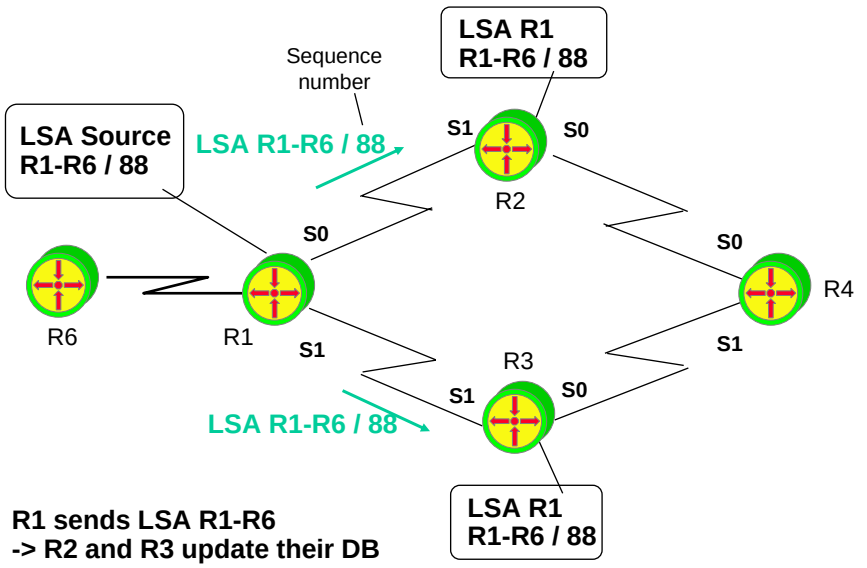


## LSA Broadcast Mechanism

- **LSA must be distributed safely to all routers within an area (domain)**
  - consistency of the topology-database depends on it
  - every LS-update is acknowledged explicitly (using LS-ack) by the neighbour-router
  - if a LS-ack stays out, the LS-update is repeated (timeout)
  - if the LS-ack fails after several trials, the adjacency-relation is cleared
  - this method assures a reliable distribution of LSAs

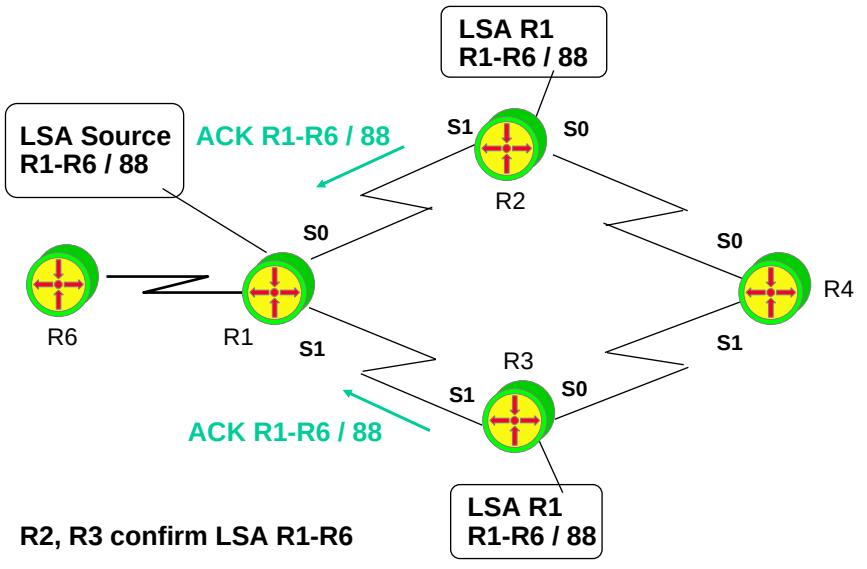
# L10 - OSPF Fundamentals

## LSA Broad 1



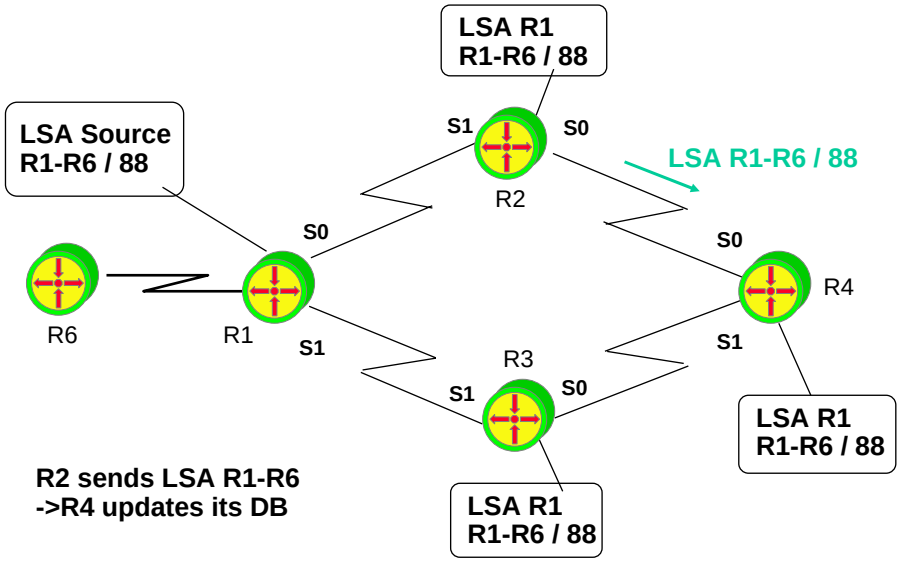



## LSA Broad 2



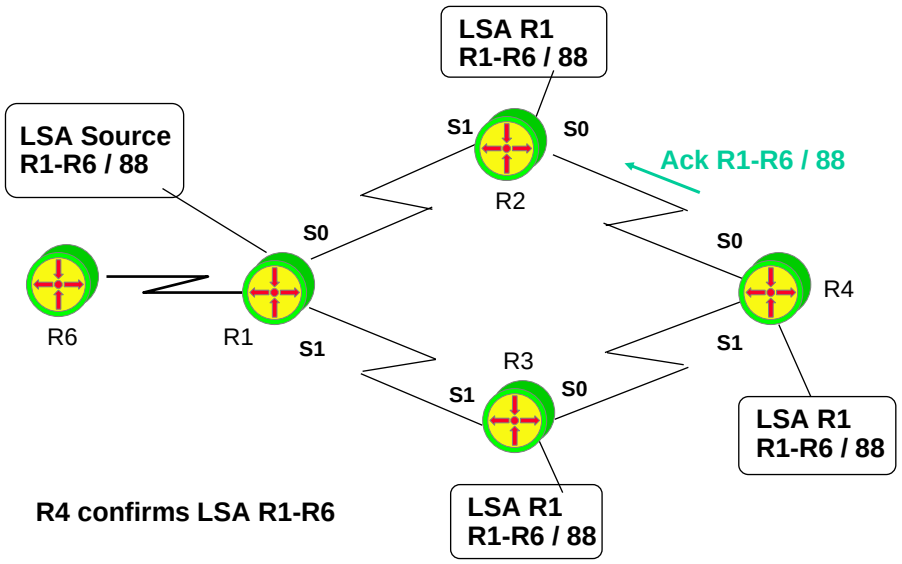
# L10 - OSPF Fundamentals

## LSA Broad 3



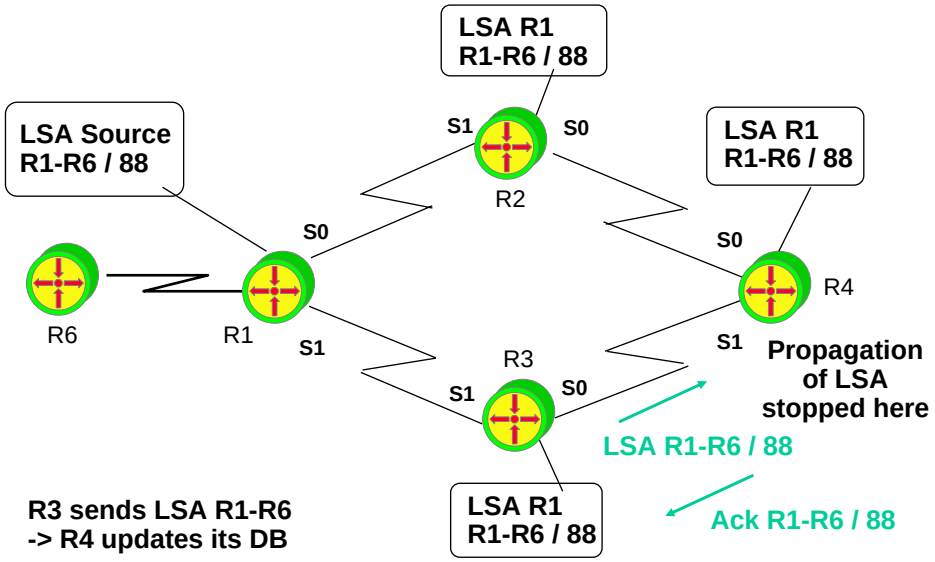

 OSPF Fundamentals, v4.4 55

## LSA Broad 4




 OSPF Fundamentals, v4.4 56

## LSA Broad 5






## LSA Usage

- **additionally, link states are repeated every 30 minutes to refresh the databases**
  - link states become obsolete after 60 minutes and are removed from the databases
- **reasons:**
  - automatic correction of unnoticed topology-mistakes (e.g. happened during distribution or some router internal failures in the memory)
  - combining two separated parts of an OSPF area (here OSPF also assures database consistency without intervention of an administrator)

## How are LSA unique?

- **each router as a node in the graph (link state topology database)**
  - is identified by a unique Router-ID
  - note: automatically selected on Cisco routers
    - either numerically highest IP address of all loopback interfaces
    - or if no loopback interfaces then highest IP address of physical interfaces
- **every link and hence LS between two routers**
  - can be identified by the combination of the corresponding Router-IDs
  - note:
    - if there are several parallel physical links between two routers the Port-ID will act as tie-breaker

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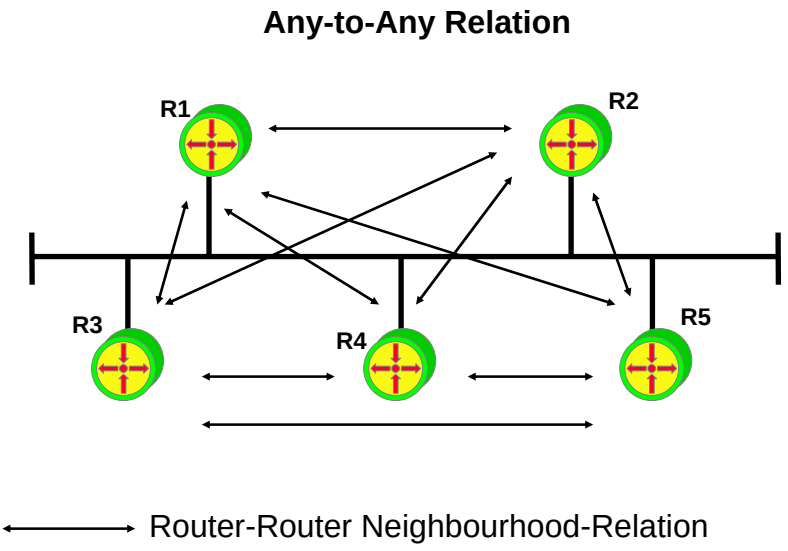
## OSPF Broadcast Networks

- **basic concept of link state**
  - point-to-point relationships
- **that fits best for**
  - point-to-point networks like serial lines
- **that causes a problem with shared media multi-access networks**
  - e.g. with LANs or with networks running in NBMA-mode (Non Broadcast Multi Access) like X.25, Frame Relay, ATM
  - hello, database description and LSA updates between each of these routers can cause huge network traffic and CPU load

## Broadcast Network



## OSPF Broadcast Networks

- **if several routers share a multi-access network**
  - any-to-any doesn't scale well -> N*(N-1)/2 problem
  - information about all possible neighbourhood-relations seems to be redundant
  - concept of virtual (network) node (or virtual router) is introduced to solve the problem
- **only the virtual node needs**
  - to maintain N-1 point-to-point relationship to the other nodes
  - any-to-any is not necessary
- **in OSPF the virtual node is called**
  - Designated Router (DR)

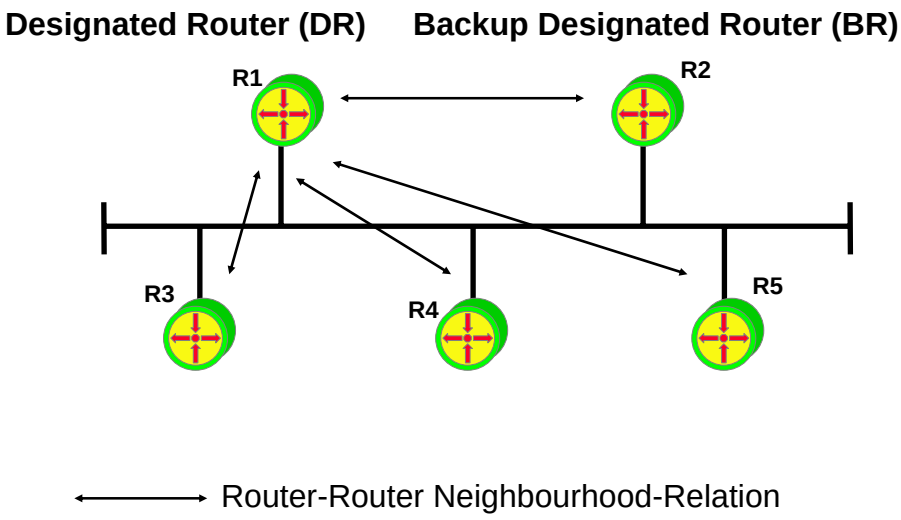
 

## OSPF Broadcast Networks

- **in case of a failure the Designated Router**
  - would be single point of failure
- **therefore**
  - a Backup Designated Router (BR) is used
- **DR and BR**
  - are elected by exchanging hello-messages at start-up
- **Attention !!!**
  - this concept influences only how routing information is exchanged among those routers
  - no influence on actual IP forwarding which is based on routing tables

## Designated and Backup Router

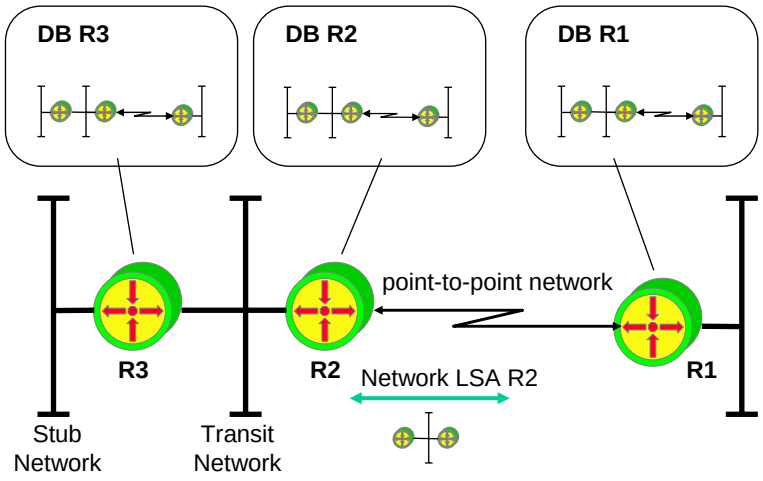





## Designated Router and Network LSA

- **Designated Router (DR) is responsible**
  - for maintaining neighbourhood relationship via virtual point-to-point links using the already known mechanism
    - DB-Description, LS-Request LS-Update, LS-Acknowledgement, Hello, etc.
- **Router-LSA´s describe**
  - these virtual point-to-point links
- **To inform all other routers of domain about such a situation**
  - DR is additionally responsible for emitting Network LSAs
- **a Network LSA describes**
  - which routers are members of the corresponding broadcast network

## OSPF Network LSA R2




**Designated Router R2 notifies other nodes about the multi-access network using Network-LSA (transport mechanism are LS-Update packets hop-by-hop**



## DR and Backup Router

- **Designated and Backup router are determined using the router-priority field of the Hello message**
- **on DR failure, a Backup Router (BR) continues the service**
- **BR listens to the traffic on the virtual point-to-point link**
  - multicast addresses are used
- **BR recognizes a DR failure through missing acknowledge messages**
  - note: every LS-Update message demands for an LS-Acknowledgement message

## OSPF Multicast Addresses

- **OSPF uses dedicated IP multicast addresses for exchanging routing messages**
  - 224.0.0.5 (“All OSPF Routers")
  - 224.0.0.6 (“All Designated Routers")
- **224.0.0.5 is used as destination address**
  - by all routers for Hello-messages
    - DR and BR determination at start-up
    - link state supervision
  - by DR router for messages towards all non-DR routers
    - LS-Update, LS-Acknowledgement
- **224.0.0.6 is used as destination address**
  - by all non-DR routers for messages towards the DR
    - LS-Update, LS-Request, LS-Acknowledgement and database description messages

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## OSPF Benefits 1

- **network load is significantly smaller than that of distance vector protocols**
  - short hello messages between adjacent routers versus periodical emission of the whole routing table
- **even update messages after topology modifications are smaller than the routing table of distance vector protocols**
  - LSAs only describe the local links for which a router is responsible -> incremental updates !!!
- **massive network load**
  - occurs only on combining large splitted network parts of an OSPF domain (many database synchronizations)

 

## OSPF Benefits 2

- **SPF-techniques take advantages from several features:**
  - every router maintains a complete topology-map of the entire network and calculates independently its desired paths (actually based on the original LSA message)
  - this local ability for route calculation grants a fast convergence
  - LSA is not modified by intermediate routers across the network
  - the size of LSAs depends on the number of direct links of a router to other routers and not on the number of subnets!

 

## OSPF Benefits 3

- **during router configuration, every physical port is assigned a cost value**
  - depends on TOS (Type of Service)
  - each TOS can be assigned a single topology map (8 possible combinations)
  - IP's TOS field is examined for packet forwarding
  - note: TOS support disappeared in RFC 2328
- **determination of the best path with a specific TOS is based on the costs of the particular segments (RIP uses hop count only)**
- **equal costs automatically enables load balancing between these paths**



## OSPF Benefits 4

- **subnet masks of variable length can be attached to routes**
- **extern routes are marked explicitly to be noticed from the whole domain**
- **OSPF messages can be authenticated to grant secure update information**
- **OSPF routing messages use IP-multicast addresses: lower processing effort**
- **point-to-point connections do not need own IP-address: economic use of address space**

## OSPF in Large Networks

- **OSPF area concept can be used**
  - a two level hierarchy is used to decrease
    - CPU time for SPF calculations
    - memory requirement for storing topology database
  - one backbone area
  - several non-backbone areas
    - non-backbone area can be connected by area border router to backbone area only
  - summarization possible at area border routers
    - route aggregation to reduce size of routing tables
    - summarization means that some net-IDs can be summarized as one net-ID only
- **For a detailed description of OSPF areas see the corresponding appendix chapter**



## Vector-Distance **versus** Link-State

- vector distance:
  - every router notifies directly connected routers about all reachable routes
  - using broadcast messages
  - maintains its routing table according to information from neighbor routers
- link state:
  - every router notifies all routers about the state of his directly connected links
  - using flooding mechanism (LSA)
  - calculates optimal paths whenever a new LSA is received