

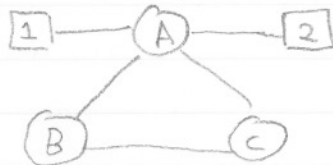
CMSC 417 Spring 2016. Lecture # 4 2/8/2016

### Agenda

- ⇒ Project 0 grades (13 didn't turn it in, 22 got all 7)
- ⇒ Drop/Add period
- ⇒ Spanning Tree
- ⇒ What limitations do we have?
- ⇒ Staying safe
  - ports default to off?
  - turn them on only after becoming path to root?

⇒ traceroute

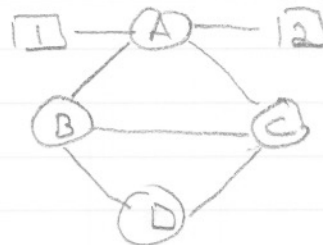
## Spanning Tree Protocol



if A, B, C are learning bridges from last time, 1 sending a message to 2 will cause two frames to loop around until A learns 2's location [BAD!]

if instead 1 sends a message to a non-existent 3, the frames will loop forever [WORSE!]

if we have 2 loops:  
the frames will multiply  
[CATASTROPHIC!]



## Root Problem

loops are bad!

## Solution

⇒ Do away with loops

- still need a connected graph
- finding a connected graph without loops is just the spanning tree problem
- look up your 351 notes

⇒ Two caveats

- ① has to be distributed and everyone has to agree
- ② can't even temporarily form loops!  
see example with two loops above

## Spanning Tree Protocol

All messages are special, non-forwarded frames

0) when a bridge comes up turn all links off

1) periodically each bridge sends a message

(myID, distance-to-root, believed-root)

starts with (myID, 0, myID)

2) on receiving a message update if the other message is "better"

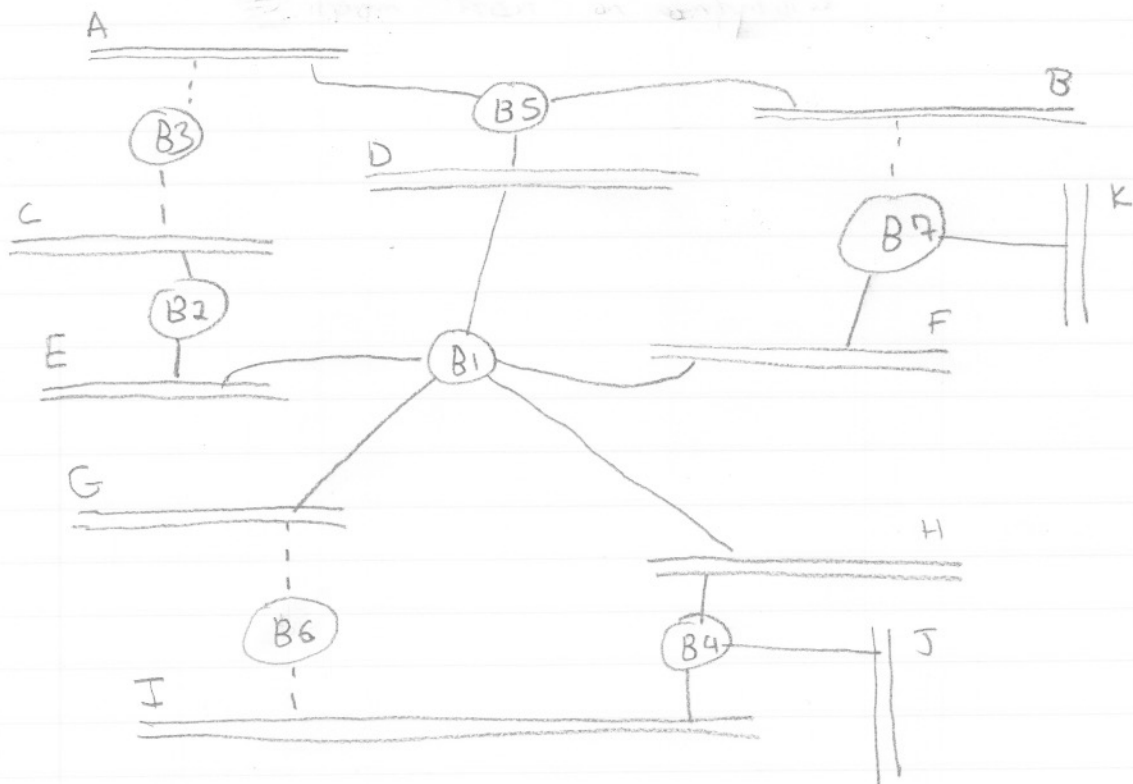
X is better than Y iff

X. believed-root < Y. believed-root OR

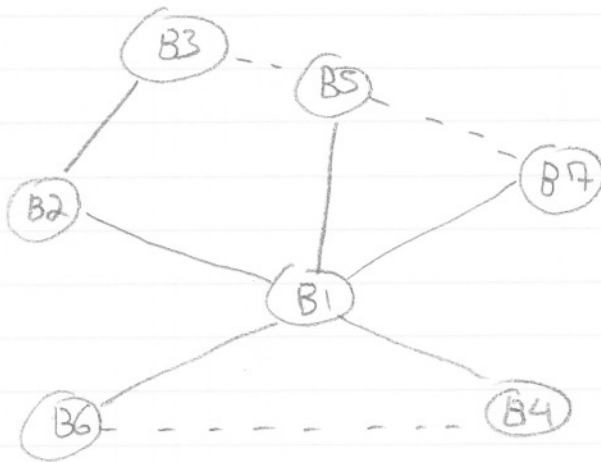
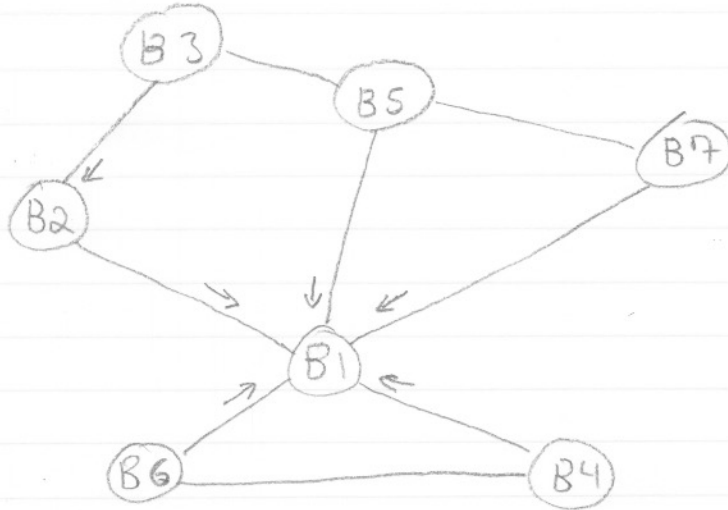
X. distance < Y. distance OR

X. myID < Y. myID

3) on updating it's state, a node sends the message with the new state and distance + 1



# Spanning Tree Protocol



## Spanning Tree Protocol

- 1) B3 receives  $(B2, 0, B2)$  from B2  
⇒ accepts B2 as the root  
⇒ sends  $(B3, 1, B2)$  to B5
- 2) B5 receives  $(B3, 1, B2)$  from B3  
⇒ accepts B2 as the root
- 3) B3 receives  $(B2, 1, B1)$  from B2  
⇒ accepts B1 as the root  
⇒ sends  $(B3, 2, B1)$  to B5
- 4) B5 receives  $(B3, 2, B1)$  from B3  
⇒ accepts B1 as the root
- 5) B5 receives  $(B1, 0, B1)$  from B1  
⇒ accepts B1 as the root (via B1) new path  
⇒ send  $(B5, 1, B1)$  to B3
- 6) B3 keeps B1 as root via B5 b/c B3