# Homework 2: IP Due: 11:59 PM, Oct 20, 2016

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### 1 IP Forwarding

Consider this diagram and answer the following questions:



- 1. Why does the router R have three IP addresses?
- 2. If H2 has only one entry in its routing table, what is the prefix and the IP of the next hop for this entry?
- 3. When a packet is sent from H2 to H3 (assume H2 knows H3's IP address), what is the layer 2 MAC address put in the frame sent by H2? (You can say 'the MAC address of interface X on Y')
- 4. How does H2 obtain this MAC address? (What protocol does it use, and what is the argument in the protocol message sent by H2?)
- 5. When a packet is sent from H2 to H1 (assume H2 knows H1's IP address), what is the layer 2 MAC address in the frame sent by H2? Why?
- 6. If you configure H1's network mask to be 255.255.254.0, does this change the set of nodes it can reach? Why or why not?

## 2 Spanning Tree

Consider the following network:



- 1. If this is a standard Ethernet network, why do we need the Spanning Tree Protocol on this topology?
- 2. What is the final state of the network once the STP converges? (For each switch port, mention whether it is in one of the three states: root port, designated port, or discarding port). Assume that ties are broken based on the numeric switch id.

### 3 BGP

In the figure below, the circles represent ASes, arrows point from customer to providers, and lines connect peer ASes. Assume that the ASes follow the Gao-Rexford model.



- 1. List all AS-level announcements that B receives to reach G. Is the set of announcements different from the set of all possible paths? Why?
- 2. If B and D decide to not peer anymore, A will stop being able to talk to G and F. Why?
- 3. What changes would B and D have to do to the way they relate to other ASes (assuming they still don't want to talk to each other), so that the broken routes get re-established? (hint: this will involve money). Why?
- 4. List two problems that could arise if BGP were to use a distance vector protocol instead of a path vector protocol.

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