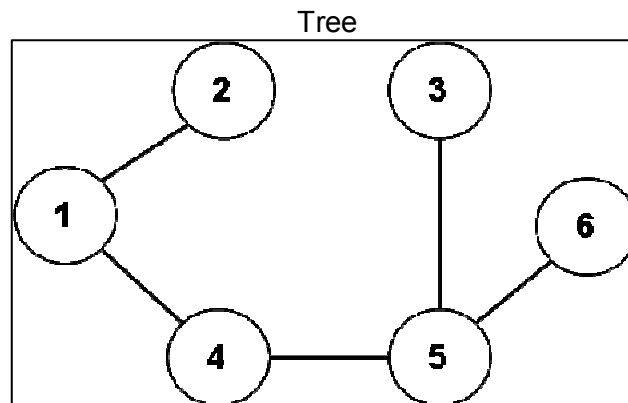


Routing Table for node 1

Destination	Next Hop	Cost
2	2	...
3	4	...
4	4	...
5	4	...
6	4	...



Cost Matrix C

c_{ij} represents costs between nodes i and j

- $c_{ij} = 0$, for all i
- $c_{ij} = \infty$, if node i and node j are not adjacent

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 & 1 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 2 & \infty & \infty \\ 5 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \infty & \infty & 5 & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bellman's Equation

$$D_i = \min_{\text{all } j} (D_j + c_{ij})$$

BELLMAN-FORD-MOORE ALGORITHM (BFMA)

Node 1 is the source node.

D_i - distance along the optimal path from Node 1 to Node i ($D_1 = 0$).

c_{ij} - distance (cost) between nodes i and j

$$\text{Bellman equation: } D_i = \min_J [D_j + c_{ji}] \quad (1)$$

D_i^h - length of the shortest path from Node 1 to Node i containing no more than h hops

BFMA:

I. $h = 0$.

Let $D_1^0 = 0$. Let $D_i^0 = \infty$, for each $i \neq 1$.

II. For each successive $h > 0$. For each $i \neq 1$ let

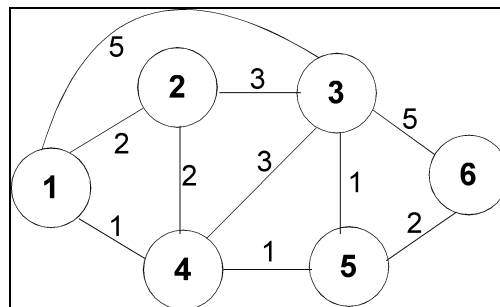
$$D_i^{h+1} = \min_J [D_j^h + c_{ji}]$$

Connect i with predecessor node j , for which the minimum is obtained. Eliminate any connection of i with a different predecessor.

Labeling algorithm

label (p,d): p - current predecessor, d - current distance from the source node 1

Q - queue of potential predecessors nodes



Step		Node 1	Node 2	Node 3	Node 4	Node 5	Node 6	Q
1		-1, 0	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	1
2	j=1	-1, 0	1, 2	1, 5	1, 1	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	2, 3, 4
3	j=2	-1, 0	1, 2	1, 5	1, 1	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	3, 4
4	j=3	-1, 0	1, 2	1, 5	1, 1	3, 6	3, 10	4, 5, 6
5	j=4	-1, 0	1, 2	4, 4	1, 1	4, 2	3, 10	5, 6, 3
6	j=5	-1, 0	1, 2	5, 3	1, 1	4, 2	5, 4	6, 3
7	j=6	-1, 0	1, 2	5, 3	1, 1	4, 2	5, 4	3
8	j=3	-1, 0	1, 2	5, 3	1, 1	4, 2	5, 4	{ }

DIJKSTRA ALGORITHM (DA)

Unlike BFMA, which iterates on a number of hops, DA iterates on length.

Node 1 is the source node.

D_i - current estimate of the distance between Node 1 and Node i.

N - set of nodes currently connected with source

DA:

I. $N = \{1\}$. $D_1 = 0$. $D_i = \infty$, for each $i \neq 1$.

II. Updating labels. For each $j \notin N$ set

$$D_j = \min_{i \in N} [D_i, D_i + c_{ij}]$$

If minimum is equal to previous D_j , leave the connection to j and predecessor unchanged. Otherwise, change connection j with predecessor i , for which the minimum is obtained.

III. Finding the next closest node. Find $i \notin N$ for which

$$D_i = \min_{j \notin N} D_j$$

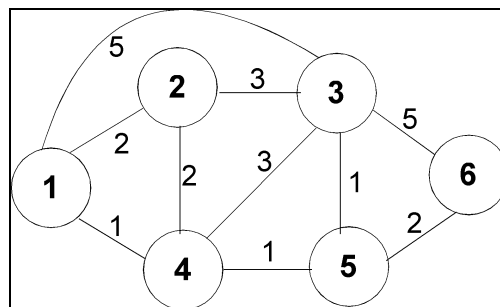
Set $N = N \cup \{i\}$ and permanently connect i to the corresponding predecessor.

IV. If N contains all network nodes, algorithm is completed.

Otherwise repeat steps II and III.

Labeling algorithm

label (p,d): p - current predecessor, d - current distance from the source node 1



Step	Node 2	Node 3	Node 4	Node 5	Node 6	N
1	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	1
2	1, 2	1, 5	1, 1	-1, ∞	-1, ∞	1, 4
3	1, 2	4, 4	1, 1	4, 2	-1, ∞	1,4,2
4	1, 2	4, 4	1, 1	4, 2	-1, ∞	1,4,2,5
5	1, 2	5, 3	1, 1	4, 2	5, 4	1,4,2,5,3
6	1, 2	5, 3	1, 1	4, 2	5, 4	1,4,2,5,3,6

