9.3 Routing

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 24 marks**

KEY WORDS routing table • longest prefix match

Objective

Run longest-prefix matching and Dijkstra by hand on the course data.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ The rules

Longest prefix match: the most specific route wins; the default catches the rest ✓.
Dijkstra: settle the nearest unsettled node – settled is final ✓.

■ Worked example: the tree

Course weights from A settle C 2, B 3, D 8, E 10, F 13; F's path is A C B D E F at $2+1+5+2+3=13$ ✓.

2 Practice

2.1 Only `10.0.0.0/8 → X` and default → W exist. Where does `10.2.3.4` go? [3]

2.2 Course graph: what is the direct A–B cost, and what is A to B through C? [3]

2.3 Which node settles second from A, at what distance? [3]

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3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A routing table holds `10.0.0.0/8 → P`, `10.4.0.0/16 → Q`, `10.4.7.0/24 → R`, plus a default route to D.

Give the next hop for each of: `10.4.7.9`, `10.4.9.9`, `10.9.9.9`, `172.16.1.1`, with the reason. Add one entry that hijacks `10.4.7.128` away from R; state its prefix length and why it wins. State what the default is for, in one line. [8]

3.2 Course graph, from A.

Give the settle order with each distance. Trace why B settles at 3, not 4. Give F's shortest path and its total. State which single edge deletion would change F's distance, and the new distance. [7]

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