

¶ 1.1

a.) Tanenbaum, 5.2.6 (p 966 ff)

- regionalization  $\rightarrow$  split routers into regions
- router has detailed knowledge about routers in own region
- regions may be aggregated

b.)

Tanenbaum, 5.4 (p 454 ff)

- 1 level autonomous system ~~transit~~ (AS)

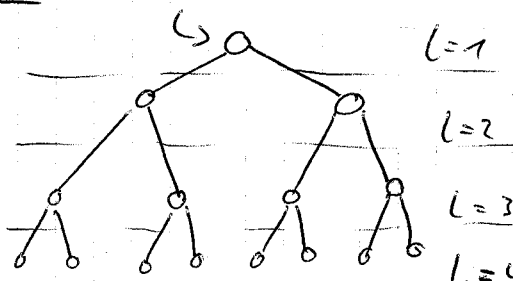
AS 680 (RUTA)

 $\hookrightarrow$  AS 1275 (DFN)

- sublevels may exist

CBK-...

- relationships differ: peer, transit, multi-homed

c.) Aggregation  $\rightarrow$  lower complexity  $\rightarrow$  smaller routing tablesInformation hiding  $\rightarrow$  suboptimal routing¶ 2.1 cluster headobservation(a.) Node at level  $L$ is  $(L-1)$  hops away from CH

(b.) Adding a new level

approximately doubles the number of nodes in tree.

(c.) Depth of tree  $L \approx \log_2(N)$

$$\bar{L} = 0,5 \cdot 3 + 0,25 \cdot 2 + 0,125 \cdot 1$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^L (L-i) \cdot (0,5)^i$$

$L \gg 10$      $\bar{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (L-i) (0,5)^i$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} L \cdot (0,5)^i - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \cdot (0,5)^i$$

$$= L \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (0,5)^i - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \cdot (0,5)^i$$

$$= L \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (0,5)^i - L - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \cdot (0,5)^i$$

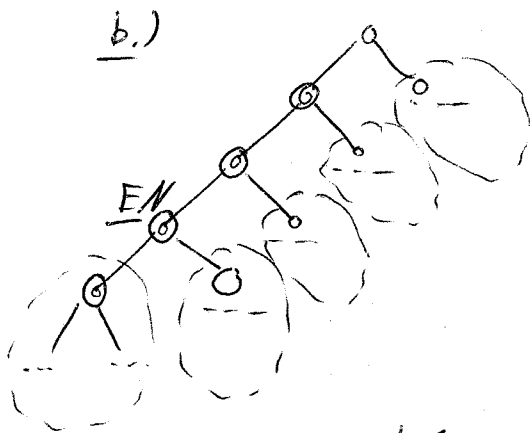
$$= L - \frac{0,5}{(1-0,5)^2} = \underline{\underline{L-2}}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$x < 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \cdot x^i = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$x < 1$$



Observation for example node (EN)

(a.) Tree can be split into subtrees, each several hops away

(b.) Left subtree has depth  $L-1$

(c.) Size of subtree  $\sim 2^{\text{depth}-1}$

$$\bar{L} = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} \left( \underbrace{(L-1-i)}_{\text{u-tree depth}} + \underbrace{(i+1)}_{\text{path to subtree}} \right) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2^{L-1-i+1}}{2^{L+1}}}_{\text{fraction of nodes in subtree}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left( (L-1-i) \cdot \frac{2^{L-1-i+1}}{2^{L+1}} \right)}_{\text{left-hand-side subtree}}$$

c.)  $\bar{L}_{M \rightarrow CH} > \bar{L}_{M \rightarrow M}$

$$N = M \cdot N_c$$

d.) ~~Aggregation~~ Assumption

a.)  $D_{MM} = \log_2(N_c) - 2,5$  Direct conn

b.)  $2 \cdot \bar{L}_{M \rightarrow CH} + \bar{L}_{CH \rightarrow CH}$

c.) All des situations are equally likely to occur

KN Gü

$$(I) \quad \bar{L} = \frac{N_c}{N} \cdot D_{H,N}(N_c) + \left(1 - \frac{N_c}{N}\right) \left(2 \cdot \bar{L}_{M \rightarrow CH} + \bar{L}_{CH \rightarrow CH}\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dN_c} \cdot \bar{L} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

