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## The Optimized Link State Routing Protocol Version 2

### Abstract

This specification describes version 2 of the Optimized Link State Routing Protocol (OLSRv2) for Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs).

### Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

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## 1. Introduction

The Optimized Link State Routing Protocol version 2 (OLSRv2) is the successor to OLSR (version 1) as published in [RFC3626]. Compared to [RFC3626], OLSRv2 retains the same basic mechanisms and algorithms, enhanced by the ability to use a link metric other than hop count in the selection of shortest routes. OLSRv2 also uses a more flexible and efficient signaling framework and includes some simplification of the messages being exchanged.

OLSRv2 is developed for Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs). It operates as a table-driven, proactive protocol, i.e., it exchanges topology information with other routers in the network regularly. OLSRv2 is an optimization of the classic link state routing protocol. Its key concept is that of multipoint relays (MPRs). Each router selects two sets of MPRs, each being a set of its neighbor routers that "cover" all of its symmetrically connected 2-hop neighbor routers. These two sets are "flooding MPRs" and "routing MPRs", which are used to achieve flooding reduction and topology reduction, respectively.

Flooding reduction is achieved by control traffic being flooded through the network using hop-by-hop forwarding, but with a router only needing to forward control traffic that is first received directly from one of the routers that have selected it as a flooding MPR (its "flooding MPR selectors"). This mechanism, denoted "MPR flooding", provides an efficient mechanism for information distribution within the MANET by reducing the number of transmissions required [MPR].

Topology reduction is achieved by assigning a special responsibility to routers selected as routing MPRs when declaring link state information. A sufficient requirement for OLSRv2 to provide shortest routes to all destinations is that routers declare link state information for their routing MPR selectors, if any. Routers that

are not selected as routing MPRs need not send any link state information. Based on this reduced link state information, routing MPRs are used as intermediate routers in multi-hop routes.

Thus, the use of MPRs allows reduction of the number and the size of link state messages and reduction in the amount of link state information maintained in each router. When possible (in particular if using a hop count metric), the same routers may be picked as both flooding MPRs and routing MPRs.

A router selects both routing and flooding MPRs from among its one-hop neighbors connected by "symmetric", i.e., bidirectional, links. Therefore, selecting routes through routing MPRs avoids the problems associated with data packet transfer over unidirectional links (e.g., the problem of not getting link-layer acknowledgments at each hop, for link layers employing this technique).

OLSRv2 uses and extends the MANET Neighborhood Discovery Protocol (NHDP) defined in [RFC6130] and also uses the Generalized MANET Packet/Message Format [RFC5444], the TLVs specified in [RFC5497] and, optionally, message jitter as specified in [RFC5148]. These four other protocols and specifications were all originally created as part of OLSRv2 but have been specified separately for wider use.

OLSRv2 makes no assumptions about the underlying link layer. OLSRv2, through its use of [RFC6130], may use link-layer information and notifications when available and applicable. In addition, OLSRv2 uses link metrics that may be derived from link layer or any other information. OLSRv2 does not specify the physical meaning of link metrics but specifies a means by which new types of link metrics may be specified in the future but used by OLSRv2 without modification.

OLSRv2, like OLSR [RFC3626], inherits its concept of forwarding and relaying from the High Performance Radio Local Area Network (HIPERLAN) (a MAC-layer protocol), which is standardized by ETSI [HIPERLAN] [HIPERLAN2]. This document does not obsolete [RFC3626], which is left in place for further experimentation.

## 2. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

All terms introduced in [RFC5444], including "packet", "Packet Header", "message", "Message Header", "Message Body", "Message Type", "message sequence number", "hop limit", "hop count", "Address Block",

"TLV Block", "TLV", "Message TLV", "Address Block TLV", "type" (of TLV), "type extension" (of TLV), "value" (of TLV), "address", "address prefix", and "address object" are to be interpreted as described there.

All terms introduced in [RFC6130], including "interface", "MANET interface", "network address", "link", "symmetric link", "symmetric 1-hop neighbor", "symmetric 2-hop neighbor", "symmetric 1-hop neighborhood", "constant", "interface parameter", "router parameter", "Information Base", and "HELLO message" are to be interpreted as described there.

Additionally, this specification uses the following terminology:

**Router:**

A MANET router that implements this protocol.

**OLSRv2 interface:**

A MANET interface running this protocol. A router running this protocol MUST have at least one OLSRv2 interface.

**Routable address:**

A network address that may be used as the destination of a data packet. A router that implements this protocol will need to distinguish a routable address from a non-routable address by direct inspection of the network address, based on global-scope address allocations by IANA and/or administrative configuration (consistently across the MANET). Broadcast and multicast addresses, and addresses that are limited in scope to less than the entire MANET, MUST NOT be considered as routable addresses. Anycast addresses may be considered as routable addresses.

**Originator address:**

An address that is unique (within the MANET) to a router. A router MUST select an originator address; it MAY choose one of its interface addresses as its originator address; and it MAY select either a routable or non-routable address. A broadcast, multicast, or anycast address MUST NOT be chosen as an originator address. If the router selects a routable address, then it MUST be one that the router will accept as destination. An originator address MUST NOT have a prefix length, except when included in an Address Block where it MAY be associated with a prefix of maximum prefix length (e.g., if the originator address is an IPv6 address, it MUST have either no prefix length or have a prefix length of 128).

**Message originator address:**

The originator address of the router that created a message, as deduced from that message by its recipient. For all messages used in this specification, including HELLO messages defined in [RFC6130], the recipient MUST be able to deduce an originator address. The message originator address will usually be included in the message as its <msg-orig-addr> element as defined in [RFC5444]. However, an exceptional case, which does not add a <msg-orig-addr> element to a HELLO message, may be used by a router that only has a single address.

**Willingness:**

A numerical value between WILL\_NEVER and WILL\_ALWAYS (both inclusive) that represents the router's willingness to be selected as an MPR. A router has separate willingness values to be a flooding MPR and a routing MPR.

**Willing symmetric 1-hop neighbor:**

A symmetric 1-hop neighbor that has willingness not equal to WILL\_NEVER.

**Multipoint relay (MPR):**

A router, X, is an MPR for a router, Y, if router Y has indicated its selection of router X as an MPR in a recent HELLO message. Router X may be a flooding MPR for Y if it is indicated to participate in the flooding process of messages received from router Y, or it may be a routing MPR for Y if it is indicated to declare link state information for the link from X to Y. It may also be both at the same time.

**MPR selector:**

A router, Y, is a flooding/routing MPR selector of router X if router Y has selected router X as a flooding/routing MPR.

**MPR flooding:**

The optimized MANET-wide information distribution mechanism, employed by this protocol, in which a message is relayed by only a reduced subset of the routers in the network. MPR flooding is the mechanism by which flooding reduction is achieved.

**EXPIRED:**

Indicates that a timer is set to a value clearly preceding the current time (e.g., current time - 1).

This specification employs the same notational conventions as [RFC5444] and [RFC6130].



### 3. Applicability Statement

This document specifies OLSRv2, a proactive routing protocol intended for use in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs) [RFC2501]. The protocol's applicability is determined by its characteristics, which are that this protocol:

- o Is designed to work in networks with a dynamic topology and in which messages may be lost, such as due to collisions over wireless media.
- o Supports routers that each have one or more participating OLSRv2 interfaces, which will consist of some or all of its MANET interfaces using [RFC6130]. The set of a router's OLSRv2 interfaces, and the sets of its other MANET and non-MANET interfaces, may change over time. Each interface may have one or more network addresses (which may have prefix lengths), and these may also be dynamically changing.
- o Enables hop-by-hop routing, i.e., each router can use its local information provided by this protocol to route packets.
- o Continuously maintains routes to all destinations in the network, i.e., routes are instantly available and data traffic is subject to no delays due to route discovery. Consequently, no data traffic buffering is required.
- o Supports routers that have non-OLSRv2 interfaces that may be local to a router or that can serve as gateways towards other networks.
- o Enables the use of bidirectional additive link metrics to use shortest distance routes (i.e., routes with smallest total of link metrics). Incoming link metric values are to be determined by a process outside this specification.
- o Is optimized for large and dense networks; the larger and more dense a network, the more optimization can be achieved by using MPRs, compared to the classic link state algorithm [MPR].
- o Uses [RFC5444] as described in its "Intended Usage" appendix and by [RFC5498].
- o Allows "external" and "internal" extensibility (adding new Message Types and adding information to existing messages) as enabled by [RFC5444].
- o Is designed to work in a completely distributed manner and does not depend on any central entity.

#### 4. Protocol Overview and Functioning

The objectives of this protocol are for each router to:

- o Identify all destinations in the network.
- o Identify a sufficient subset of links in the network, in order that shortest routes can be calculated to all available destinations.
- o Provide a Routing Set containing these shortest routes from this router to all destinations (routable addresses and local links).

##### 4.1. Overview

These objectives are achieved, for each router, by:

- o Using NHDP [RFC6130] to identify symmetric 1-hop neighbors and symmetric 2-hop neighbors.
- o Reporting its participation in OLSRV2, and its willingness to be a flooding MPR and to be a routing MPR, by extending the HELLO messages defined in [RFC6130] by the addition of an MPR\_WILLING Message TLV. The router's "flooding willingness" indicates how willing it is to participate in MPR flooding. The router's "routing willingness" indicates how willing it is to be an intermediate router for routing. Note that a router is still able to be a routing source or destination, even if unwilling to perform either function.
- o Extending the HELLO messages defined in [RFC6130] to allow the addition of directional link metrics to advertised links with other routers participating in OLSRV2 and to indicate which link metric type is being used by those routers. Both incoming and outgoing link metrics may be reported, the former determined by the advertising router.
- o Selecting flooding MPRs and routing MPRs from among its willing symmetric 1-hop neighbors such that, for each set of MPRs, all symmetric 2-hop neighbors are reachable either directly or via at least one selected MPR, using a path of appropriate minimum total metric for at least routing MPR selection. An analysis and examples of MPR selection algorithms are given in [MPR]; a suggested algorithm, appropriately adapted for each set of MPRs, is included in Appendix B of this specification. Note that it is not necessary for routers to use the same algorithm in order to interoperate in the same MANET, but each such algorithm must have the appropriate properties, described in Section 18.

- o Signaling its flooding MPR and routing MPR selections, by extending the HELLO messages defined in [RFC6130] to report this information by the addition of MPR Address Block TLV(s) associated with the appropriate network addresses.
- o Extracting its flooding MPR selectors and routing MPR selectors from received HELLO messages, using the included MPR Address Block TLV(s).
- o Defining a TC (Topology Control) Message Type using the message format specified in [RFC5444]. TC messages are used to periodically signal links between routing MPR selectors and itself throughout the MANET. This signaling includes suitable directional neighbor metrics (the best link metric in that direction between those routers).
- o Allowing its TC messages, as well as HELLO messages, to be included in packets specified in [RFC5444], using the "manet" IP protocol or UDP port as specified in [RFC5498].
- o Diffusing TC messages by using a flooding reduction mechanism, denoted "MPR flooding"; only the flooding MPRs of a router will retransmit messages received from (i.e., originated or last relayed by) that router.

Note that the indicated extensions to [RFC6130] are of forms permitted by that specification.

This specification defines:

- o The requirement to use [RFC6130], its parameters, constants, HELLO messages, and Information Bases, each as extended in this specification.
- o Two new Information Bases: the Topology Information Base and the Received Message Information Base.
- o TC messages, which are used for MANET wide signaling (using MPR flooding) of selected topology (link state) information.
- o A requirement for each router to have an originator address to be included in, or deducible from, HELLO messages and TC messages.
- o The specification of new Message TLVs and Address Block TLVs that are used in HELLO messages and TC messages, including for reporting neighbor status, MPR selection, external gateways, link metrics, willingness to be an MPR, and content sequence numbers. Note that the generation of (incoming) link metric values is to be

undertaken by a process outside this specification; this specification concerns only the distribution and use of those metrics.

- o The generation of TC messages from the appropriate information in the Information Bases.
- o The updating of the Topology Information Base according to received TC messages.
- o The MPR flooding mechanism, including the inclusion of message originator address and sequence number to manage duplicate messages, using information recorded in the Received Message Information Base.
- o The response to other events, such as the expiration of information in the Information Bases.

This protocol inherits the stability of a link state algorithm and has the advantage of having routes immediately available when needed, due to its proactive nature.

This protocol only interacts with IP through routing table management and the use of the sending IP address for IP datagrams containing messages used by this specification.

#### 4.2. Routers and Interfaces

In order for a router to participate in a MANET using this protocol, it must have at least one, and possibly more, OLSRv2 interfaces. Each OLSRv2 interface:

- o Is a MANET interface, as specified in [RFC6130]. In particular, it must be configured with one or more network addresses; these addresses must each be specific to this router and must include any address that will be used as the sending address of any IP packet sent on this OLSRv2 interface.
- o Has a number of interface parameters, adding to those specified in [RFC6130].
- o Has an Interface Information Base, extending that specified in [RFC6130].
- o Generates and processes HELLO messages according to [RFC6130], extended as specified in Section 15.

In addition to a set of OLSRv2 interfaces as described above, each router:

- o May have one or more non-OLSRv2 interfaces (which may include MANET interfaces and/or non-MANET interfaces) and/or local attached networks for which this router can accept IP packets. All routable addresses for which the router is to accept IP packets must be used as an (OLSRv2 or non-OLSRv2) interface network address or as an address of a local attached network of the router.
- o Has a number of router parameters, adding to those specified in [RFC6130].
- o Has a Local Information Base, extending that specified in [RFC6130], including selection of an originator address and recording any locally attached networks.
- o Has a Neighbor Information Base, extending that specified in [RFC6130] to record MPR selection and advertisement information.
- o Has a Topology Information Base, recording information received in TC messages.
- o Has a Received Message Information Base, recording information about received messages to ensure that each TC message is only processed once, and forwarded at most once on each OLSRv2 interface, by a router.
- o Generates, receives, and processes TC messages.

#### 4.3. Information Base Overview

Each router maintains the Information Bases described in the following sections. These are used for describing the protocol in this specification. An implementation of this protocol may maintain this information in the indicated form or in any other organization that offers access to this information. In particular, note that it is not necessary to remove Tuples from Sets at the exact time indicated, only to behave as if the Tuples were removed at that time.

##### 4.3.1. Local Information Base

The Local Information Base is specified in [RFC6130] and contains a router's local configuration. It is extended in this specification to also record an originator address and to include a router's:

- o Originator Set, containing addresses that were recently used as this router's originator address, that is used, together with the router's current originator address, to enable a router to recognize and discard control traffic that was originated by the router itself.
- o Local Attached Network Set, containing network addresses of networks to which this router can act as a gateway, that it advertises in its TC messages.

#### 4.3.2. Interface Information Base

The Interface Information Base for each OLSRv2 interface is as specified in [RFC6130], extended to also record, in each Link Set, link metric values (incoming and outgoing) and flooding MPR selector information.

#### 4.3.3. Neighbor Information Base

The Neighbor Information Base is specified in [RFC6130] and is extended to also record, in the Neighbor Tuple for each neighbor:

- o Its originator address.
- o Neighbor metric values, these being the minimum of the link metric values in the indicated direction for all symmetric 1-hop links with that neighbor.
- o Its willingness to be a flooding MPR and to be a routing MPR.
- o Whether it has been selected by this router as a flooding MPR or as a routing MPR and whether it is a routing MPR selector of this router. (Whether it is a flooding MPR selector of this neighbor is recorded in the Interface Information Base.)
- o Whether it is to be advertised in TC messages sent by this router.

#### 4.3.4. Topology Information Base

The Topology Information Base in each router contains:

- o An Advertising Remote Router Set, recording each remote router from which TC messages have been received. This is used in order to determine if a received TC message contains fresh or outdated information; a received TC message is ignored in the latter case.
- o A Router Topology Set, recording links between routers in the MANET, as described by received TC messages.

- o A Routable Address Topology Set, recording routable addresses in the MANET (available as IP packet destinations) and from which remote router these routable addresses can be directly reached (i.e., in a single IP hop from that remote router), as reported by received TC messages.
- o An Attached Network Set, recording networks to which a remote router has advertised that it may act as a gateway. These networks may be reached in one or more IP hops from that remote router.
- o A Routing Set, recording routes from this router to all available destinations. The IP routing table is to be updated using this Routing Set. (A router may choose to use any or all destination network addresses in the Routing Set to update the IP routing table. This selection is outside the scope of this specification.)

The purpose of the Topology Information Base is to record information used, in addition to that in the Local Information Base, the Interface Information Bases, and the Neighbor Information Base, to construct the Routing Set (which is also included in the Topology Information Base).

This specification describes the calculation of the Routing Set based on a Topology Graph constructed in two phases. First, a "backbone" graph representing the routers in the MANET, and the connectivity between them, is constructed from the Local Information Base, the Neighbor Information Base, and the Router Topology Set. Second, this graph is "decorated" with additional destination network addresses using the Local Information Base, the Routable Address Topology Set, and the Attached Network Set.

The Topology Graph does not need to be recorded in the Topology Information Base; it can either be constructed as required when the Routing Set is to be changed or need not be explicitly constructed (as illustrated in Appendix C). An implementation may, however, construct and retain the Topology Graph if preferred.

#### 4.3.5. Received Message Information Base

The Received Message Information Base in each router contains:

- o A Received Set for each OLSRv2 interface, describing TC messages received by this router on that OLSRv2 interface.
- o A Processed Set, describing TC messages processed by this router.
- o A Forwarded Set, describing TC messages forwarded by this router.

The Received Message Information Base serves the MPR flooding mechanism by ensuring that received messages are forwarded at most once by a router and also ensures that received messages are processed exactly once by a router. The Received Message Information Base may also record information about other Message Types that use the MPR flooding mechanism.

#### 4.4. Signaling Overview

This protocol generates and processes HELLO messages according to [RFC6130]. HELLO messages transmitted on OLSRv2 interfaces are extended according to Section 15 of this specification to include an originator address, link metrics, and MPR selection information.

This specification defines a single Message Type, the TC message. TC messages are sent by their originating router proactively, at a regular interval, on all OLSRv2 interfaces. This interval may be fixed or dynamic, for example, it may be backed off due to congestion or network stability. TC messages may also be sent as a response to a change in the router itself, or its advertised symmetric 1-hop neighborhood, for example, on first being selected as a routing MPR.

Because TC messages are sent periodically, this protocol is tolerant of unreliable transmissions of TC messages. Message losses may occur more frequently in wireless networks due to collisions or other transmission problems. This protocol may use "jitter", randomized adjustments to message transmission times, to reduce the incidence of collisions, as specified in [RFC5148].

This protocol is tolerant of out-of-sequence delivery of TC messages due to in-transit message reordering. Each router maintains an Advertised Neighbor Sequence Number (ANSN) that is incremented when its recorded neighbor information that is to be included in its TC messages changes. This ANSN is included in the router's TC messages. The recipient of a TC message can use this included ANSN to identify which of the information it has received is most recent, even if



messages have been reordered while in transit. Only the most recent information received is used; older information received later is discarded.

TC messages may be "complete" or "incomplete". A complete TC message advertises all of the originating router's routing MPR selectors; it may also advertise other symmetric 1-hop neighbors. Complete TC messages are generated periodically (and also, optionally, in response to symmetric 1-hop neighborhood changes). Incomplete TC messages may be used to report additions to advertised information, without repeating unchanged information.

TC messages, and HELLO messages as extended by this specification, define (by inclusion or by deduction when having a single address) an originator address for the router that created the message. A TC message reports both the originator addresses and routable addresses of its advertised neighbors, distinguishing the two using an Address Block TLV (an address may be both routable and an originator address). TC messages also report the originator's locally attached networks.

TC messages are MPR flooded throughout the MANET. A router retransmits a TC message received on an OLSRv2 interface if and only if the message did not originate at this router and has not been previously forwarded by this router, this is the first time the message has been received on this OLSRv2 interface, and the message is received from (i.e., originated from or was last relayed by) one of this router's flooding MPR selectors.

Some TC messages may be MPR flooded over only part of the network, e.g., allowing a router to ensure that nearer routers are kept more up to date than distant routers, such as is used in Fisheye State Routing [FSR] and Fuzzy Sighted Link State routing [FSLs]. This is enabled using [RFC5497].

TC messages include outgoing neighbor metrics that will be used in the selection of routes.

#### 4.5. Link Metrics

OLSRv1 [RFC3626] created minimum hop routes to destinations. However, in many, if not most, circumstances, better routes (in terms of quality of service for end users) can be created by use of link metrics.

OLSRv2, as defined in this specification, supports metric-based routing, i.e., it allows links to each have a chosen metric. Link metrics as defined in OLSRV2 are additive, and the routes that are to be created are those with the minimum sum of the link metrics along that route.

Link metrics are defined to be directional; the link metric from one router to another may be different from that on the reverse link. The link metric is assessed at the receiver, as on a (typically) wireless link, that is the better informed as to link information. Both incoming and outgoing link information is used by OLSRV2; the distinctions in this specification must be clearly followed.

This specification also defines both incoming and outgoing neighbor metrics for each symmetric 1-hop neighbor, these being the minimum value of the link metrics in the same direction for all symmetric links with that neighbor. Note that this means that all neighbor metric values are link metric values and that specification of, for example, link metric value encoding also includes encoding of neighbor metric values.

This specification does not define the nature of the link metric. However, this specification allows, through use of the type extension of a defined Address Block TLV, for link metrics with specific meanings to be defined and either allocated by IANA or privately used. Each HELLO or TC message carrying link (or neighbor) metrics thus indicates which link metric information it is carrying, allowing routers to determine if they can interoperate. If link metrics require additional signaling to determine their values, whether in HELLO messages or otherwise, then this is permitted but is outside the scope of this specification.

Careful consideration should be given to how to use link metrics. In particular, it is advisable to not simply default to use of all links with equal metrics (i.e., hop count) for routing without careful consideration of whether that is appropriate or not.

#### 4.6. Flooding MPRs and Routing MPR

This specification uses two sets of MPRs: flooding MPRs and routing MPRs. These are selected separately, because:

- o Flooding MPRs may use metrics; routing MPRs must use metrics.
- o When flooding MPRs use metrics, these are outgoing link metrics; routing MPRs use incoming neighbor metrics.

- o Flooding MPRs must be selected per OLSRv2 interface; routing MPRs need not be selected per OLSRv2 interface.

#### 4.7. Routing Set Use

The purpose of the Routing Set is to determine and record routes (local interface network address and next-hop interface network address) to all possible routable addresses advertised by this protocol as well as all destinations that are local, i.e., within one hop, to the router (whether using routable addresses or not). Only symmetric links are used in such routes.

It is intended that the Routing Set can be used for IP packet routing, by using its contents to update the IP routing table. That update, and whether any Routing Tuples are not used when updating the IP routing table, is outside the scope of this specification.

The signaling in this specification has been designed so that a "backbone" Topology Graph of routers, each identified by its originator address, with at most one direct connection between any pair of routers, can be constructed (from the Neighbor Set and the Router Topology Set) using a suitable minimum path length algorithm. This Topology Graph can then have other network addresses (routable or of symmetric 1-hop neighbors) added to it (using the Interface Information Bases, the Routable Address Topology Set, and the Attached Network Set).

#### 5. Protocol Parameters and Constants

The parameters and constants used in this specification are those defined in [RFC6130] plus those defined in this section. The separation in [RFC6130] into interface parameters, router parameters, and constants is also used in this specification.

Similarly to the parameters in [RFC6130], parameters defined in this specification MAY be changed dynamically by a router and need not be the same on different routers, even in the same MANET, or, for interface parameters, on different interfaces of the same router.

##### 5.1. Protocol and Port Numbers

This protocol specifies TC messages, which are included in packets as defined by [RFC5444]. These packets MUST be sent either using the "manet" protocol number or the "manet" UDP well-known port number, as specified in [RFC5498].

TC messages and HELLO messages [RFC6130] MUST, in a given MANET, either both use IP or both use UDP, in order for it to be possible to combine messages of both protocols into the same [RFC5444] packet for transmission.

## 5.2. Multicast Address

This protocol specifies TC messages, which are included in packets as defined by [RFC5444]. These packets MAY be transmitted using the Link-Local multicast address "LL-MANET-Routers", as specified in [RFC5498].

## 5.3. Interface Parameters

A single additional interface parameter is specified for OLSRv2 interfaces only.

### 5.3.1. Received Message Validity Time

The following parameter manages the validity time of recorded received message information:

#### RX\_HOLD\_TIME:

The period after receipt of a message by the appropriate OLSRv2 interface of this router for which that information is recorded, in order that the message is recognized as having been previously received on this OLSRv2 interface.

The following constraints apply to this parameter:

- o RX\_HOLD\_TIME > 0
- o RX\_HOLD\_TIME SHOULD be greater than the maximum difference in time that a message may take to traverse the MANET, taking into account any message forwarding jitter as well as propagation, queuing, and processing delays.

## 5.4. Router Parameters

The following router parameters are specified for routers.

### 5.4.1. Local History Times

The following router parameter manages the time for which local information is retained:

**O\_HOLD\_TIME:**

The time for which a recently used and replaced originator address is used to recognize the router's own messages.

The following constraint applies to this parameter:

- o O\_HOLD\_TIME > 0

**5.4.2. Link Metric Parameters**

All routes found using this specification use a single link metric type that is specified by the router parameter LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE, which may take any value from 0 to 255, both inclusive.

**5.4.3. Message Intervals**

The following parameters regulate TC message transmissions by a router. TC messages are usually sent periodically but MAY also be sent in response to changes in the router's Neighbor Set and/or Local Attached Network Set. In a highly dynamic network, and with a larger value of the parameter TC\_INTERVAL and a smaller value of the parameter TC\_MIN\_INTERVAL, TC messages MAY be transmitted more often in response to changes than periodically. However, because a router has no knowledge of, for example, routers remote to it (i.e., beyond two hops away) joining the network, TC messages MUST NOT be sent purely responsively.

**TC\_INTERVAL:**

The maximum time between the transmission of two successive TC messages by this router. When no TC messages are sent in response to local network changes (by design or because the local network is not changing), then TC messages MUST be sent at a regular interval TC\_INTERVAL, possibly modified by jitter, as specified in [RFC5148].

**TC\_MIN\_INTERVAL:**

The minimum interval between transmission of two successive TC messages by this router. (This minimum interval MAY be modified by jitter, as specified in [RFC5148].)

The following constraints apply to these parameters:

- o TC\_INTERVAL > 0
- o 0 <= TC\_MIN\_INTERVAL <= TC\_INTERVAL

- o If TLVs with Type = INTERVAL\_TIME, as defined in [RFC5497], are included in TC messages, then TC\_INTERVAL MUST be representable by way of the exponent-mantissa notation described in Section 5 of [RFC5497].

#### 5.4.4. Advertised Information Validity Times

The following parameters manage the validity time of information advertised in TC messages:

##### T\_HOLD\_TIME:

Used as the minimum value in the TLV with Type = VALIDITY\_TIME included in all TC messages sent by this router. If a single value of parameter TC\_HOP\_LIMIT (see Section 5.4.7) is used, then this will be the only value in that TLV.

##### A\_HOLD\_TIME:

The period during which TC messages are sent after they no longer have any advertised information to report but are sent in order to accelerate outdated information removal by other routers.

The following constraints apply to these parameters:

- o T\_HOLD\_TIME > 0
- o A\_HOLD\_TIME >= 0
- o T\_HOLD\_TIME >= TC\_INTERVAL
- o If TC messages can be lost, then both T\_HOLD\_TIME and A\_HOLD\_TIME SHOULD be significantly greater than TC\_INTERVAL; a value >= 3 x TC\_INTERVAL is RECOMMENDED.
- o T\_HOLD\_TIME MUST be representable by way of the exponent-mantissa notation described in Section 5 of [RFC5497].

#### 5.4.5. Processing and Forwarding Validity Times

The following parameters manage the processing and forwarding validity time of recorded message information:

##### P\_HOLD\_TIME:

The period after receipt of a message that is processed by this router for which that information is recorded, in order that the message is not processed again if received again.

**F\_HOLD\_TIME:**

The period after receipt of a message that is forwarded by this router for which that information is recorded, in order that the message is not forwarded again if received again.

The following constraints apply to these parameters:

- o P\_HOLD\_TIME > 0
- o F\_HOLD\_TIME > 0
- o Both of these parameters SHOULD be greater than the maximum difference in time that a message may take to traverse the MANET, taking into account any message forwarding jitter as well as propagation, queuing, and processing delays.

**5.4.6. Jitter**

If jitter, as defined in [RFC5148], is used, then the governing jitter parameters are as follows:

**TP\_MAXJITTER:**

Represents the value of MAXJITTER used in [RFC5148] for periodically generated TC messages sent by this router.

**TT\_MAXJITTER:**

Represents the value of MAXJITTER used in [RFC5148] for externally triggered TC messages sent by this router.

**F\_MAXJITTER:**

Represents the default value of MAXJITTER used in [RFC5148] for messages forwarded by this router. However, before using F\_MAXJITTER, a router MAY attempt to deduce a more appropriate value of MAXJITTER, for example, based on any TLVs with Type = INTERVAL\_TIME or Type = VALIDITY\_TIME contained in the message to be forwarded.

For constraints on these parameters, see [RFC5148].

**5.4.7. Hop Limit**

The parameter TC\_HOP\_LIMIT is the hop limit set in each TC message. TC\_HOP\_LIMIT MAY be a single fixed value or MAY be different in TC messages sent by the same router. However, each other router, at any hop count distance, MUST see a regular pattern of TC messages in order that meaningful values of TLVs with Type = INTERVAL\_TIME and Type = VALIDITY\_TIME at each hop count distance can be included as defined in [RFC5497]. Thus, the pattern of TC\_HOP\_LIMIT MUST be

defined to have this property. For example, the repeating pattern (255 4 4) satisfies this property (having period TC\_INTERVAL at hop counts up to 4, inclusive, and 3 x TC\_INTERVAL at hop counts greater than 4), but the repeating pattern (255 255 4 4) does not satisfy this property because at hop counts greater than 4, message intervals are alternately TC\_INTERVAL and 3 x TC\_INTERVAL.

The following constraints apply to this parameter:

- o The maximum value of TC\_HOP\_LIMIT >= the network diameter in hops; a value of 255 is RECOMMENDED. Note that if using a pattern of different values of TC\_HOP\_LIMIT as described above, then only the maximum value in the pattern is so constrained.
- o All values of TC\_HOP\_LIMIT >= 2.

#### 5.4.8. Willingness

Each router has two willingness parameters: WILL\_FLOODING and WILL\_ROUTING, each of which MUST be in the range WILL\_NEVER to WILL\_ALWAYS, inclusive.

WILL\_FLOODING represents the router's willingness to be selected as a flooding MPR and hence to participate in MPR flooding, in particular of TC messages.

WILL\_ROUTING represents the router's willingness to be selected as a routing MPR and hence to be an intermediate router on routes.

In either case, the higher the value, the greater the router's willingness to be a flooding or routing MPR, as appropriate. If a router has a willingness value of WILL\_NEVER (the lowest possible value), it does not perform the corresponding task. A MANET using this protocol with too many routers having either of the willingness parameters WILL\_FLOODING or WILL\_ROUTING equal to WILL\_NEVER will not function; it MUST be ensured, by administrative or other means, that this does not happen.

Note that the proportion at which the routers having a willingness value equal to WILL\_NEVER is "too many" depends on the network topology -- which, in a MANET, may change dynamically. Willingness is intended to enable that certain routers (e.g., routers that have generous resources, such as a permanent power supply) can be configured to assume more of the network operation, while others (e.g., routers that have lesser resources, such as are battery operated) can avoid such tasks. A general guideline would be that



only if a router is not actually able to assume the task (flooding or routing) should it be configured with the corresponding willingness `WILL_NEVER`.

If a router has a willingness value equal to `WILL_ALWAYS` (the highest possible value), then it will always be selected as a flooding or routing MPR, as appropriate, by all symmetric 1-hop neighbors.

In a MANET in which all routers have `WILL_FLOODING = WILL_ALWAYS`, flooding reduction will effectively be disabled, and flooding will perform as blind flooding.

In a MANET in which all routers have `WILL_ROUTING = WILL_ALWAYS`, topology reduction will effectively be disabled, and all routers will advertise all of their links in TC messages.

A router that has `WILL_ROUTING = WILL_NEVER` will not act as an intermediate router in the MANET. Such a router can act as a source, destination, or gateway to another routing domain.

Different routers MAY have different values for `WILL_FLOODING` and/or `WILL_ROUTING`.

The following constraints apply to these parameters:

- o `WILL_NEVER <= WILL_FLOODING <= WILL_ALWAYS`
- o `WILL_NEVER <= WILL_ROUTING <= WILL_ALWAYS`

#### 5.5. Parameter Change Constraints

If protocol parameters are changed dynamically, then the constraints in this section apply.

##### `RX_HOLD_TIME`

- \* If `RX_HOLD_TIME` for an OLSRv2 interface changes, then the expiry time for all Received Tuples for that OLSRv2 interface MAY be changed.

##### `O_HOLD_TIME`

- \* If `O_HOLD_TIME` changes, then the expiry time for all Originator Tuples MAY be changed.

## TC\_INTERVAL

- \* If TC\_INTERVAL increases, then the next TC message generated by this router MUST be generated according to the previous, shorter TC\_INTERVAL. Additional subsequent TC messages MAY be generated according to the previous, shorter, TC\_INTERVAL.
- \* If TC\_INTERVAL decreases, then the following TC messages from this router MUST be generated according to the current, shorter, TC\_INTERVAL.

## P\_HOLD\_TIME

- \* If P\_HOLD\_TIME changes, then the expiry time for all Processed Tuples MAY be changed.

## F\_HOLD\_TIME

- \* If F\_HOLD\_TIME changes, then the expiry time for all Forwarded Tuples MAY be changed.

## TP\_MAXJITTER

- \* If TP\_MAXJITTER changes, then the periodic TC message schedule on this router MAY be changed immediately.

## TT\_MAXJITTER

- \* If TT\_MAXJITTER changes, then externally triggered TC messages on this router MAY be rescheduled.

## F\_MAXJITTER

- \* If F\_MAXJITTER changes, then TC messages waiting to be forwarded with a delay based on this parameter MAY be rescheduled.

## TC\_HOP\_LIMIT

- \* If TC\_HOP\_LIMIT changes, and the router uses multiple values after the change, then message intervals and validity times included in TC messages MUST be respected. The simplest way to do this is to start any new repeating pattern of TC\_HOP\_LIMIT values with its largest value.

## LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE

- \* If LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE changes, then all link metric information recorded by the router is invalid. The router MUST take the following actions and all consequent actions described in Section 17 and [RFC6130].
  - + For each Link Tuple in any Link Set for an OLSRv2 interface, either update L\_in\_metric (the value MAXIMUM\_METRIC MAY be used) or remove the Link Tuple from the Link Set.
  - + For each Link Tuple that is not removed, set:
    - L\_out\_metric := UNKNOWN\_METRIC;
    - L\_SYM\_time := EXPIRED;
    - L\_MPR\_selector := false.
  - + Remove all Router Topology Tuples, Routable Address Topology Tuples, Attached Network Tuples, and Routing Tuples from their respective Protocol Sets in the Topology Information Base.

## 5.6. Constants

The following constants are specified for routers. Unlike router parameters, constants MUST NOT change and MUST be the same on all routers.

### 5.6.1. Link Metric Constants

The constant minimum and maximum link metric values are defined by:

- o MINIMUM\_METRIC := 1
- o MAXIMUM\_METRIC := 16776960

The symbolic value UNKNOWN\_METRIC is defined in Section 6.1.

### 5.6.2. Willingness Constants

The constant minimum, RECOMMENDED default, and maximum willingness values are defined by:

- o WILL\_NEVER := 0
- o WILL\_DEFAULT := 7
- o WILL\_ALWAYS := 15

### 5.6.3. Time Constant

The constant C (time granularity) is used as specified in [RFC5497]. It MUST be the same as is used by [RFC6130], with RECOMMENDED value:

- o C := 1/1024 second

Note that this constant is used in the representation of time intervals. Time values (such as are stored in Protocol Tuples) are not so represented. A resolution of C in such values is sufficient (but not necessary) for such values.

## 6. Link Metric Values

A router records a link metric value for each direction of a link of which it has knowledge. These link metric values are used to create metrics for routes by the addition of link metric values.

### 6.1. Link Metric Representation

Link metrics are reported in messages using a compressed representation that occupies 12 bits, consisting of a 4-bit field and an 8-bit field. The compressed representation represents positive integer values with a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value that is slightly smaller than the maximum 24-bit value. Only those values that have exact representation in the compressed form are used. Route metrics are the summation of no more than 256 link metric values and can therefore be represented using no more than 32 bits.

Link and route metrics used in the Information Bases defined in this specification refer to the uncompressed values, and arithmetic involving them does likewise and assumes full precision in the result. (How an implementation records the values is not part of this specification, as long as it behaves as if recording uncompressed values. An implementation can, for example, use 32-bit values for all link and route metrics.)

In some cases, a link metric value may be unknown. This is indicated in this specification by the symbolic value UNKNOWN\_METRIC. An implementation may use any representation of UNKNOWN\_METRIC as it is never included in messages or used in any computation. (Possible representations are zero or any value greater than the maximum representable metric value.)

## 6.2. Link Metric Compressed Form

The 12-bit compressed form of a link metric uses a modified form of a representation with an 8-bit mantissa (denoted  $a$ ) and a 4-bit exponent (denoted  $b$ ). Note that if represented as the 12-bit value  $256b+a$ , then the ordering of those 12-bit values is identical to the ordering of the represented values.

The value so represented is  $(257+a)2^b - 256$ , where  $^$  denotes exponentiation. This has a minimum value (when  $a = 0$  and  $b = 0$ ) of  $\text{MINIMUM\_METRIC} = 1$  and a maximum value (when  $a = 255$  and  $b = 15$ ) of  $\text{MAXIMUM\_METRIC} = 2^{24} - 256$ .

An algorithm for computing  $a$  and  $b$  for the smallest representable value not less than a link metric value  $v$  such that  $\text{MINIMUM\_METRIC} \leq v \leq \text{MAXIMUM\_METRIC}$  is:

1. Find the smallest integer  $b$  such that  $v + 256 \leq 2^{(b + 9)}$ .
2. Set  $a := (v - 256(2^b - 1)) / (2^b) - 1$ , rounded up to the nearest integer.

## 7. Local Information Base

The Local Information Base, as defined for each router in [RFC6130], is extended by this protocol by:

- o Recording the router's originator address. The originator address MUST be unique to this router. It MUST NOT be used by any other router as an originator address. It MAY be included in any network address in any `I_local_iface_addr_list` of this router; it MUST NOT be included in any network address in any `I_local_iface_addr_list` of any other router. It MAY be included in, but MUST NOT be equal to, the `AL_net_addr` in any Local Attached Network Tuple in this or any other router.
- o The addition of an Originator Set, defined in Section 7.1, and a Local Attached Network Set, defined in Section 7.2.

All routable addresses of the router for which it is to accept IP packets as destination MUST be included in the Local Interface Set or the Local Attached Network Set.

### 7.1. Originator Set

A router's Originator Set records addresses that were recently used as originator addresses by this router. If a router's originator address is immutable, then the Originator Set is always empty and MAY be omitted. It consists of Originator Tuples:

(O\_orig\_addr, O\_time)

where:

O\_orig\_addr is a recently used originator address; note that this does not include a prefix length.

O\_time specifies the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

### 7.2. Local Attached Network Set

A router's Local Attached Network Set records its local non-OLSRv2 interfaces via which it can act as a gateway to other networks. The Local Attached Network Set MUST be provided to this protocol and MUST reflect any changes in the router's status. (In cases where the router's configuration is static, the Local Attached Network Set will be constant; in cases where the router has no such non-OLSRv2 interfaces, the Local Attached Network Set will be empty.) The Local Attached Network Set is not modified by this protocol. This protocol will respond to (externally provided) changes to the Local Attached Network Set. It consists of Local Attached Network Tuples:

(AL\_net\_addr, AL\_dist, AL\_metric)

where:

AL\_net\_addr is the network address of an attached network that can be reached via this router. This SHOULD be a routable address. It is constrained as described below.

AL\_dist is the number of hops to the network with network address AL\_net\_addr from this router.

AL\_metric is the metric of the link to the attached network with address AL\_net\_addr from this router.

Attached networks local to this router only (i.e., not reachable except via this router) SHOULD be treated as local non-MANET interfaces and added to the Local Interface Set, as specified in [RFC6130], rather than added to the Local Attached Network Set.

Because an attached network is not specific to the router and may be outside the MANET, an attached network MAY also be attached to other routers. Routing to an `AL_net_addr` will use maximum prefix length matching; consequently, an `AL_net_addr` MAY include, but MUST NOT equal or be included in, any network address that is of any interface of any router (i.e., is included in any `I_local_iface_addr_list`) or equal any router's originator address.

It is not the responsibility of this protocol to maintain routes from this router to networks recorded in the Local Attached Network Set.

Local Attached Network Tuples are removed from the Local Attached Network Set only when the router's local attached network configuration changes, i.e., they are not subject to timer-based expiration or changes due to received messages.

## 8. Interface Information Base

An Interface Information Base, as defined in [RFC6130], is maintained for each MANET interface. The Link Set and 2-Hop Set in the Interface Information Base for an OLSRv2 interface are modified by this protocol. In some cases, it may be convenient to consider these Sets as also containing these additional elements for other MANET interfaces, taking the indicated values on creation but never being updated.

### 8.1. Link Set

The Link Set is modified by adding these additional elements to each Link Tuple:

`L_in_metric` is the metric of the link from the OLSRv2 interface with addresses `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` to this OLSRv2 interface;

`L_out_metric` is the metric of the link to the OLSRv2 interface with addresses `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` from this OLSRv2 interface;

`L_mpr_selector` is a boolean flag, describing if this neighbor has selected this router as a flooding MPR, i.e., is a flooding MPR selector of this router.

L\_in\_metric will be specified by a process that is external to this specification. Any Link Tuple with L\_status = HEARD or L\_status = SYMMETRIC MUST have a specified value of L\_in\_metric if it is to be used by this protocol.

A Link Tuple created (but not updated) by [RFC6130] MUST set:

- o L\_in\_metric := UNKNOWN\_METRIC;
- o L\_out\_metric := UNKNOWN\_METRIC;
- o L\_mpr\_selector := false.

## 8.2. 2-Hop Set

The 2-Hop Set is modified by adding these additional elements to each 2-Hop Tuple:

N2\_in\_metric is the neighbor metric from the router with address N2\_2hop\_iface\_addr to the router with OLSRv2 interface addresses N2\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list;

N2\_out\_metric is the neighbor metric to the router with address N2\_2hop\_iface\_addr from the router with OLSRv2 interface addresses N2\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list.

A 2-Hop Tuple created (but not updated) by [RFC6130] MUST set:

- o N2\_in\_metric := UNKNOWN\_METRIC;
- o N2\_out\_metric := UNKNOWN\_METRIC.

## 9. Neighbor Information Base

A Neighbor Information Base, as defined in [RFC6130], is maintained for each router. It is modified by this protocol by adding these additional elements to each Neighbor Tuple in the Neighbor Set. In some cases, it may be convenient to consider these Sets as also containing these additional elements for other MANET interfaces, taking the indicated values on creation but never being updated.

N\_orig\_addr is the neighbor's originator address, which may be unknown. Note that this originator address does not include a prefix length;



`N_in_metric` is the neighbor metric of any link from this neighbor to an OLSRV2 interface of this router, i.e., the minimum of all corresponding `L_in_metric` with `L_status = SYMMETRIC` and `L_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`, `UNKNOWN_METRIC` if there are no such Link Tuples;

`N_out_metric` is the neighbor metric of any link from an OLSRV2 interface of this router to this neighbor, i.e., the minimum of all corresponding `L_out_metric` with `L_status = SYMMETRIC` and `L_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`, `UNKNOWN_METRIC` if there are no such Link Tuples;

`N_will_flooding` is the neighbor's willingness to be selected as a flooding MPR, in the range from `WILL_NEVER` to `WILL_ALWAYS`, both inclusive, taking the value `WILL_NEVER` if no OLSRV2-specific information is received from this neighbor;

`N_will_routing` is the neighbor's willingness to be selected as a routing MPR, in the range from `WILL_NEVER` to `WILL_ALWAYS`, both inclusive, taking the value `WILL_NEVER` if no OLSRV2-specific information is received from this neighbor;

`N_flooding_mpr` is a boolean flag, describing if this neighbor is selected as a flooding MPR by this router;

`N_routing_mpr` is a boolean flag, describing if this neighbor is selected as a routing MPR by this router;

`N_mpr_selector` is a boolean flag, describing if this neighbor has selected this router as a routing MPR, i.e., is a routing MPR selector of this router.

`N_advertised` is a boolean flag, describing if this router has elected to advertise a link to this neighbor in its TC messages.

A Neighbor Tuple created (but not updated) by [RFC6130] MUST set:

- o `N_orig_addr := unknown;`
- o `N_in_metric := UNKNOWN_METRIC;`
- o `N_out_metric := UNKNOWN_METRIC;`
- o `N_will_flooding := WILL_NEVER;`
- o `N_will_routing := WILL_NEVER;`
- o `N_routing_mpr := false;`

- o `N_flooding_mpr := false;`
- o `N_mpr_selector := false;`
- o `N_advertised := false.`

The Neighbor Information Base also includes a variable, the Advertised Neighbor Sequence Number (ANSN), whose value is included in TC messages to indicate the freshness of the information transmitted. The ANSN is incremented whenever advertised information (the originator and routable addresses included in Neighbor Tuples with `N_advertised = true` and local attached networks recorded in the Local Attached Network Set in the Local Information Base) changes, including addition or removal of such information.

## 10. Topology Information Base

The Topology Information Base, defined for each router by this specification, stores information received in TC messages in the Advertising Remote Router Set, the Router Topology Set, the Routable Address Topology Set, and the Attached Network Set.

Additionally, a Routing Set is maintained, derived from the information recorded in the Local Information Base, the Interface Information Bases, the Neighbor Information Base, and the rest of the Topology Information Base.

### 10.1. Advertising Remote Router Set

A router's Advertising Remote Router Set records information describing each remote router in the network that transmits TC messages, allowing outdated TC messages to be recognized and discarded. It consists of Advertising Remote Router Tuples:

```
(AR_orig_addr, AR_seq_number, AR_time)
```

where:

`AR_orig_addr` is the originator address of a received TC message, note that this does not include a prefix length;

`AR_seq_number` is the greatest ANSN in any TC message received that originated from the router with originator address `AR_orig_addr` (i.e., that contributed to the information contained in this Tuple);

`AR_time` is the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

## 10.2. Router Topology Set

A router's Topology Set records topology information about the links between routers in the MANET. It consists of Router Topology Tuples:

```
(TR_from_orig_addr, TR_to_orig_addr, TR_seq_number, TR_metric,  
 TR_time)
```

where:

TR\_from\_orig\_addr is the originator address of a router that can reach the router with originator address TR\_to\_orig\_addr in one hop (note that this does not include a prefix length);

TR\_to\_orig\_addr is the originator address of a router that can be reached by the router with originator address TR\_from\_orig\_addr in one hop (note that this does not include a prefix length);

TR\_seq\_number is the greatest ANSN in any TC message received that originated from the router with originator address TR\_from\_orig\_addr (i.e., that contributed to the information contained in this Tuple);

TR\_metric is the neighbor metric from the router with originator address TR\_from\_orig\_addr to the router with originator address TR\_to\_orig\_addr;

TR\_time specifies the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

## 10.3. Routable Address Topology Set

A router's Routable Address Topology Set records topology information about the routable addresses within the MANET, including via which routers they may be reached. It consists of Routable Address Topology Tuples:

```
(TA_from_orig_addr, TA_dest_addr, TA_seq_number, TA_metric,  
 TA_time)
```

where:

TA\_from\_orig\_addr is the originator address of a router that can reach the router with routable address TA\_dest\_addr in one hop (note that this does not include a prefix length);

TA\_dest\_addr is a routable address of a router that can be reached by the router with originator address TA\_from\_orig\_addr in one hop;

TA\_seq\_number is the greatest ANSN in any TC message received that originated from the router with originator address TA\_from\_orig\_addr (i.e., that contributed to the information contained in this Tuple);

TA\_metric is the neighbor metric from the router with originator address TA\_from\_orig\_addr to the router with OLSRV2 interface address TA\_dest\_addr;

TA\_time specifies the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

#### 10.4. Attached Network Set

A router's Attached Network Set records information about networks (which may be outside the MANET) attached to other routers and their routable addresses. It consists of Attached Network Tuples:

```
(AN_orig_addr, AN_net_addr, AN_seq_number, AN_dist, AN_metric,
 AN_time)
```

where:

AN\_orig\_addr is the originator address of a router that can act as gateway to the network with network address AN\_net\_addr (note that this does not include a prefix length);

AN\_net\_addr is the network address of an attached network that may be reached via the router with originator address AN\_orig\_addr;

AN\_seq\_number is the greatest ANSN in any TC message received that originated from the router with originator address AN\_orig\_addr (i.e., that contributed to the information contained in this Tuple);

AN\_dist is the number of hops to the network with network address AN\_net\_addr from the router with originator address AN\_orig\_addr;

AN\_metric is the metric of the link from the router with originator address AN\_orig\_addr to the attached network with address AN\_net\_addr;

AN\_time specifies the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

## 10.5. Routing Set

A router's Routing Set records the first hop along a selected path to each destination for which any such path is known. It consists of Routing Tuples:

```
(R_dest_addr, R_next_iface_addr, R_local_iface_addr, R_dist,  
 R_metric)
```

where:

R\_dest\_addr is the network address of the destination, either the network address of an interface of a destination router or the network address of an attached network;

R\_next\_iface\_addr is the network address of the "next hop" on the selected path to the destination;

R\_local\_iface\_addr is an address of the local interface over which an IP packet MUST be sent to reach the destination by the selected path.

R\_dist is the number of hops on the selected path to the destination;

R\_metric is the metric of the route to the destination with address R\_dest\_addr.

The Routing Set for a router is derived from the contents of other Protocol Sets of the router (the Link Sets, the Neighbor Set, the Router Topology Set, the Routable Address Topology Set, the Attached Network Set, and OPTIONAL use of the 2-Hop Sets). The Routing Set is updated (Routing Tuples added or removed, or the complete Routing Set recalculated) when routing paths are calculated, based on changes to these other Protocol Sets. Routing Tuples are not subject to timer-based expiration.

## 11. Received Message Information Base

The Received Message Information Base, defined by this specification, records information required to ensure that a message is processed at most once and is forwarded at most once per OLSRv2 interface of a router, using MPR flooding. Messages are recorded using their "signature", consisting of their type, originator address, and message sequence number.

### 11.1. Received Set

A router has a Received Set per OLSRv2 interface. Each Received Set records the signatures of messages that have been received over that OLSRv2 interface. Each consists of Received Tuples:

(RX\_type, RX\_orig\_addr, RX\_seq\_number, RX\_time)

where:

RX\_type is the received Message Type;

RX\_orig\_addr is the originator address of the received message (note that this does not include a prefix length);

RX\_seq\_number is the message sequence number of the received message;

RX\_time specifies the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

### 11.2. Processed Set

A router has a single Processed Set that records signatures of messages that have been processed by the router. It consists of Processed Tuples:

(P\_type, P\_orig\_addr, P\_seq\_number, P\_time)

where:

P\_type is the processed Message Type;

P\_orig\_addr is the originator address of the processed message (note that this does not include a prefix length);

P\_seq\_number is the message sequence number of the processed message;

P\_time specifies the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

### 11.3. Forwarded Set

A router has a single Forwarded Set that records signatures of messages that have been forwarded by the router. It consists of Forwarded Tuples:

(F\_type, F\_orig\_addr, F\_seq\_number, F\_time)

where:

F\_type is the forwarded Message Type;

F\_orig\_addr is the originator address of the forwarded message (note that this does not include a prefix length);

F\_seq\_number is the message sequence number of the forwarded message;

F\_time specifies the time at which this Tuple expires and MUST be removed.

## 12. Information Base Properties

This section describes some additional properties of Information Bases and their contents.

### 12.1. Corresponding Protocol Tuples

As part of this specification, in a number of cases, there is a natural correspondence from a Protocol Tuple in one Protocol Set to a single Protocol Tuple in another Protocol Set, in the same or another Information Base. The latter Protocol Tuple is referred to as "corresponding" to the former Protocol Tuple.

Specific examples of corresponding Protocol Tuples include:

- o There is a Local Interface Tuple corresponding to each Link Tuple, where the Link Tuple is in the Link Set for a MANET interface and the Local Interface Tuple represents that MANET interface.
- o There is a Neighbor Tuple corresponding to each Link Tuple that has L\_HEARD\_time not EXPIRED, such that N\_neighbor\_addr\_list contains L\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list.
- o There is a Link Tuple (in the Link Set in the same Interface Information Base) corresponding to each 2-Hop Tuple such that L\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list = N2\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list.

- o There is a Neighbor Tuple corresponding to each 2-Hop Tuple, such that `N_neighbor_addr_list` contains `N2_neighbor_iface_addr_list`. (This is the Neighbor Tuple corresponding to the Link Tuple corresponding to the 2-Hop Tuple.)
- o There is an Advertising Remote Router Tuple corresponding to each Router Topology Tuple such that `AR_orig_addr` = `TR_from_orig_addr`.
- o There is an Advertising Remote Router Tuple corresponding to each Routable Address Topology Tuple such that `AR_orig_addr` = `TA_from_orig_addr`.
- o There is an Advertising Remote Router Tuple corresponding to each Attached Network Tuple such that `AR_orig_addr` = `AN_orig_addr`.
- o There is a Neighbor Tuple corresponding to each Routing Tuple such that `N_neighbor_addr_list` contains `R_next_iface_addr`.

## 12.2. Address Ownership

Addresses or network addresses with the following properties are considered as "fully owned" by a router when processing a received message:

- o Equaling its originator address; OR
- o Equaling the `O_orig_addr` in an Originator Tuple; OR
- o Equaling or being a sub-range of the `I_local_iface_addr_list` in a Local Interface Tuple; OR
- o Equaling or being a sub-range of the `IR_local_iface_addr` in a Removed Interface Address Tuple; OR
- o Equaling an `AL_net_addr` in a Local Attached Network Tuple.

Addresses or network addresses with the following properties are considered as "partially owned" (which may include being fully owned) by a router when processing a received message:

- o Overlapping (equaling or containing) its originator address; OR
- o Overlapping (equaling or containing) the `O_orig_addr` in an Originator Tuple; OR
- o Overlapping the `I_local_iface_addr_list` in a Local Interface Tuple; OR



- o Overlapping the IR\_local\_iface\_addr in a Removed Interface Address Tuple; OR
- o Equaling or having as a sub-range an AL\_net\_addr in a Local Attached Network Tuple.

### 13. Packets and Messages

The packet and message format used by this protocol is defined in [RFC5444]. Except as otherwise noted, options defined in [RFC5444] may be freely used, in particular alternative formats defined by packet, message, Address Block, and TLV flags.

This section describes the usage of the packets and messages defined in [RFC5444] by this specification and the TLVs defined by, and used in, this specification.

#### 13.1. Messages

Routers using this protocol exchange information through messages. The Message Types used by this protocol are the HELLO message and the TC message. The HELLO message is defined by [RFC6130] and extended by this specification (see Section 15). The TC message is defined by this specification (see Section 16).

#### 13.2. Packets

One or more messages sent by a router at the same time SHOULD be combined into a single packet, subject to any constraints on maximum packet size (such as derived from the MTU over a local single hop) that MAY be imposed. These messages may have originated at the sending router or at another router and are being forwarded by the sending router. Messages with different originating routers MAY be combined for transmission within the same packet. Messages from other protocols defined using [RFC5444], including but not limited to NHDP [RFC6130], MAY be combined for transmission within the same packet. This specification does not define or use any contents of the Packet Header.

Forwarded messages MAY be jittered as described in [RFC5148], including the observation that the forwarding jitter of all messages received in a single packet SHOULD be the same. The value of MAXJITTER used in jittering a forwarded message MAY be based on information in that message (in particular any Message TLVs with Type = INTERVAL\_TIME or Type = VALIDITY\_TIME) or otherwise SHOULD be with a maximum delay of F\_MAXJITTER. A router MAY modify the jitter applied to a message in order to more efficiently combine messages in packets, as long as the maximum jitter is not exceeded.

### 13.3. TLVs

This specification defines two Message TLVs and four Address Block TLVs.

All references in this specification to TLVs that do not indicate a type extension assume Type Extension = 0. TLVs in processed messages with a type extension that is neither zero as so assumed, nor a specifically indicated non-zero type extension, are ignored.

Note that, following [RFC5444] and network byte order, bits in an octet are numbered from 0 (most significant) to 7 (least significant).

#### 13.3.1. Message TLVs

The MPR\_WILLING TLV is used in HELLO messages. A message MUST NOT contain more than one MPR\_WILLING TLV.

Type	Value Length	Value
MPR_WILLING	1 octet	Bits 0-3 encode the parameter WILL_FLOODING; bits 4-7 encode the parameter WILL_ROUTING.

Table 1: MPR\_WILLING TLV Definition

The CONT\_SEQ\_NUM TLV is used in TC messages. A message MUST NOT contain more than one CONT\_SEQ\_NUM TLV.

Type	Value Length	Value
CONT_SEQ_NUM	2 octets	The ANSN contained in the Neighbor Information Base.

Table 2: CONT\_SEQ\_NUM TLV Definition

#### 13.3.2. Address Block TLVs

The LINK\_METRIC TLV is used in HELLO messages and TC messages. It MAY use any type extension; only LINK\_METRIC TLVs with type extension equal to LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE will be used by this specification. An

address MUST NOT be associated with more than one link metric value for any given type extension, kind (link or neighbor), and direction using this TLV.

Type	Value Length	Value
LINK_METRIC	2 octets	Bits 0-3 indicate kind(s) and direction(s); bits 4-7 indicate exponent (b); and bits 8-15 indicate mantissa (a).

Table 3: LINK\_METRIC TLV Definition

The exponent and mantissa use the representation defined in Section 6. Each bit of the types and directions sub-field, if set ('1'), indicates that the link metric is of the indicated kind and direction. Any combination of these bits MAY be used.

Bit	Kind	Direction
0	Link metric	Incoming
1	Link metric	Outgoing
2	Neighbor metric	Incoming
3	Neighbor metric	Outgoing

Table 4: LINK\_METRIC TLV Types and Directions

The MPR TLV is used in HELLO messages and indicates that an address with which it is associated is of a symmetric 1-hop neighbor that has been selected as an MPR.

Type	Value Length	Value
MPR	1 octet	FLOODING indicates that the corresponding address is of a neighbor selected as a flooding MPR; ROUTING indicates that the corresponding address is of a neighbor selected as a routing MPR; and FLOOD_ROUTE indicates both (see Section 24.6).

Table 5: MPR TLV Definition

The NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE TLV is used in TC messages.

Type	Value Length	Value
NBR_ADDR_TYPE	1 octet	ORIGINATOR indicates that the corresponding address (which MUST have maximum prefix length) is an originator address; ROUTABLE indicates that the corresponding network address is a routable address of an interface; and ROUTABLE_ORIG indicates that the corresponding address is both (see Section 24.6).

Table 6: NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE TLV Definition

If an address is both an originator address and a routable address, then it may be associated with either one Address Block TLV with Type := NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Value := ROUTABLE\_ORIG, or with two Address Block TLVs with Type:= NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE, one with Value := ORIGINATOR and one with Value := ROUTABLE.

The GATEWAY TLV is used in TC messages. An address MUST NOT be associated with more than one hop count value using this TLV.

Type	Value Length	Value
GATEWAY	1 octet	Number of hops to attached network.

Table 7: GATEWAY TLV Definition

All address objects included in a TC message according to this specification MUST be associated either with at least one TLV with Type := NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE or with a TLV with Type := GATEWAY, but not both. Any other address objects MAY be included in Address Blocks in a TC message but are ignored by this specification.

## 14. Message Processing and Forwarding

This section describes the optimized flooding operation (MPR flooding) used when control messages, as instances of [RFC5444], are intended for MANET-wide distribution. This flooding mechanism defines when a received message is, or is not, processed and/or forwarded.

This flooding mechanism is used by this protocol and MAY be used by extensions to this protocol that define, and hence own, other Message Types, to manage processing and/or forwarding of these messages. This specification contains elements (P\_type, RX\_type, F\_type) required only for such usage.

This flooding mechanism is always used for TC messages (see Section 16). Received HELLO messages (see Section 15) are, unless invalid, always processed and never forwarded by this flooding mechanism. They thus do not need to be recorded in the Received Message Information Base.

The processing selection and forwarding mechanisms are designed to only need to parse the Message Header in order to determine whether a message is to be processed and/or forwarded and not to have to parse the Message Body even if the message is forwarded (but not processed). An implementation MAY only parse the Message Body if necessary or MAY always parse the Message Body and reject the message if it cannot be so parsed or any other error is identified.

An implementation MUST discard the message silently if it is unable to parse the Message Header or (if attempted) the Message Body, or if a message (other than a HELLO message) does not include a message sequence number.

### 14.1. Actions When Receiving a Message

On receiving, on an OLSRv2 interface, a message of a type specified to be using this mechanism, which includes the TC messages defined in this specification, a router MUST perform the following:

1. If the router recognizes from the originator address of the message that the message is one that the receiving router itself originated (i.e., the message originator address is the originator address of this router or is an O\_orig\_addr in an Originator Tuple), then the message MUST be silently discarded.

2. Otherwise:

1. If the message is of a type that may be processed, then the message is considered for processing according to Section 14.2.
2. If the message is of a type that may be forwarded, AND:
  - + <msg-hop-limit> is present and <msg-hop-limit> > 1; AND
  - + <msg-hop-count> is not present or <msg-hop-count> < 255,then the message is considered for forwarding according to Section 14.3.

#### 14.2. Message Considered for Processing

If a message (the "current message") is considered for processing, then the following tasks MUST be performed:

1. If the sending address (i.e., the source address of the IP datagram containing the current message) does not match (taking into account any address prefix) a network address in an `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` of a Link Tuple, with `L_status = SYMMETRIC`, in the Link Set for the OLSRv2 interface on which the current message was received (the "receiving interface"), then processing the current message is OPTIONAL. If the current message is not processed, then the following steps are not carried out.
2. If a Processed Tuple exists with:
  - \* `P_type` = the Message Type of the current message; AND
  - \* `P_orig_addr` = the originator address of the current message; AND
  - \* `P_seq_number` = the message sequence number of the current message,then the current message MUST NOT be processed.
3. Otherwise:
  1. Create a Processed Tuple in the Processed Set with:
    - + `P_type` := the Message Type of the current message;

- + P\_orig\_addr := the originator address of the current message;
- + P\_seq\_number := the sequence number of the current message;
- + P\_time := current time + P\_HOLD\_TIME.

2. Process the current message according to its Message Type. For a TC message, this is as defined in Section 16.3.

#### 14.3. Message Considered for Forwarding

If a message (the "current message") is considered for forwarding, then the following tasks MUST be performed:

1. If the sending address (i.e., the source address of the IP datagram containing the current message) does not match (taking into account any address prefix) a network address in an L\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list of a Link Tuple, with L\_status = SYMMETRIC, in the Link Set for the OLSRv2 interface on which the current message was received (the "receiving interface"), then the current message MUST be silently discarded.

#### 2. Otherwise:

1. If a Received Tuple exists in the Received Set for the receiving interface, with:

- + RX\_type = the Message Type of the current message; AND
- + RX\_orig\_addr = the originator address of the current message; AND
- + RX\_seq\_number = the sequence number of the current message,

then the current message MUST be silently discarded.

#### 2. Otherwise:

1. Create a Received Tuple in the Received Set for the receiving interface with:

- RX\_type := the Message Type of the current message;
- RX\_orig\_addr := originator address of the current message;

- `RX_seq_number` := sequence number of the current message;
  - `RX_time` := current time + `RX_HOLD_TIME`.
2. If a Forwarded Tuple exists with:
- `F_type` = the Message Type of the current message; AND
  - `F_orig_addr` = the originator address of the current message; AND
  - `F_seq_number` = the sequence number of the current message,
- then the current message MUST be silently discarded.
3. Otherwise, if the sending address matches (taking account of any address prefix), any network address in an `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` of a Link Tuple in the Link Set for the receiving OLSRV2 interface that has `L_status` = SYMMETRIC and `L_mpr_selector` = true, then:
1. Create a Forwarded Tuple in the Forwarded Set with:
    - o `F_type` := the Message Type of the current message;
    - o `F_orig_addr` := originator address of the current message;
    - o `F_seq_number` := sequence number of the current message;
    - o `F_time` := current time + `F_HOLD_TIME`.
  2. The Message Header of the current message is modified by:
    - o Decrement `<msg-hop-limit>` in the Message Header by 1; AND
    - o If present, increment `<msg-hop-count>` in the Message Header by 1.
  3. The message is transmitted over all OLSRV2 interfaces, as described in Section 13.



4. Otherwise, the current message MUST be silently discarded.

## 15. HELLO Messages

The HELLO Message Type is owned by NHDP [RFC6130], and HELLO messages are thus generated, transmitted, received, and processed by NHDP. This protocol, as permitted by [RFC6130], also uses HELLO messages, including adding to HELLO message generation and implementing additional processing based on received HELLO messages. HELLO messages are not forwarded by NHDP [RFC6130] or by OLSRv2.

### 15.1. HELLO Message Generation

HELLO messages sent over OLSRv2 interfaces are generated as defined in [RFC6130] and then modified as described in this section. HELLO messages sent on other MANET interfaces are not modified by this specification.

HELLO messages sent over OLSRv2 interfaces are extended by adding the following elements:

- o A message originator address, recording this router's originator address. This MUST use a <msg-orig-addr> element, unless:
  - \* The message specifies only a single local interface address (i.e., contains only one address object that is associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = LOCAL\_IF and that has no prefix length or a maximum prefix length) that will then be used as the message originator address; OR
  - \* The message does not include any local interface network addresses (i.e., has no address objects associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = LOCAL\_IF), as permitted by the specification in [RFC6130], when the router that generated the HELLO message has only one interface address and will use that as the sending address of the IP datagram in which the HELLO message is contained. In this case, that address will be used as the message originator address.
- o A Message TLV with Type := MPR\_WILLING MUST be included.
- o The following cases associate Address Block TLVs with one or more addresses from a Link Tuple or a Neighbor Tuple if these are included in the HELLO message. In each case, the TLV MUST be associated with at least one address object for an address from the relevant Tuple; the TLV MAY be associated with more such addresses (including a copy of that address object, possibly not

itself associated with any other indicated TLVs, in the same or a different Address Block). These additional TLVs MUST NOT be associated with any other addresses in a HELLO message that will be processed by NHDP [RFC6130].

- \* For each Link Tuple for which `L_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` and for which one or more addresses in its `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` are included as address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` and `Value = HEARD` or `Value = SYMMETRIC`, at least one of these addresses MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with `Type := LINK_METRIC` indicating an incoming link metric with value `L_in_metric`.
- \* For each Link Tuple for which `L_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` and for which one or more addresses in its `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` are included as address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` and `Value = SYMMETRIC`, at least one of these addresses MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with `Type := LINK_METRIC` indicating an outgoing link metric with value `L_out_metric`.
- \* For each Neighbor Tuple for which `N_symmetric = true` and for which one or more addresses in its `N_neighbor_addr_list` are included as address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` or `Type = OTHER_NEIGHB` and `Value = SYMMETRIC`, at least one of these addresses MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with `Type := LINK_METRIC` indicating an incoming neighbor metric with value `N_in_metric`.
- \* For each Neighbor Tuple for which `N_symmetric = true` and for which one or more addresses in its `N_neighbor_addr_list` are included as address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` or `Type = OTHER_NEIGHB` and `Value = SYMMETRIC`, at least one of these addresses MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with `Type := LINK_METRIC` indicating an outgoing neighbor metric with value `N_out_metric`.
- \* For each Neighbor Tuple with `N_flooding_mpr = true` and for which one or more network addresses in its `N_neighbor_addr_list` are included as address objects in the HELLO message with an associated Address Block TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` and `Value = SYMMETRIC`, at least one of these addresses MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with `Type := MPR` and `Value := FLOODING` or `Value := FLOOD_ROUTE`.

- \* For each Neighbor Tuple with `N_routing_mpr = true` and for which one or more network addresses in its `N_neighbor_addr_list` are included as address objects in the HELLO message with an associated Address Block TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` and `Value = SYMMETRIC`, at least one of these addresses MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with `Type := MPR` and `Value := ROUTING` or `Value := FLOOD_ROUTE`.

### 15.2. HELLO Message Transmission

HELLO messages are scheduled and transmitted by NHDP [RFC6130]. This protocol MAY require that an additional HELLO message be sent on each OLSRv2 interface when either of the router's sets of MPRs changes, in addition to the cases specified in [RFC6130] and subject to the constraints specified in [RFC6130] (notably on minimum HELLO message transmission intervals).

### 15.3. HELLO Message Processing

When received on an OLSRv2 interface, HELLO messages are made available to this protocol in two ways, both as permitted by [RFC6130]:

- o Such received HELLO messages MUST be made available to this protocol on reception, which allows them to be discarded before being processed by NHDP [RFC6130], for example, if the information added to the HELLO message by this specification is inconsistent.
- o Such received HELLO messages MUST be made available to OLSRv2 after NHDP [RFC6130] has completed its processing thereof, unless discarded as malformed by NHDP, for processing by OLSRv2.

#### 15.3.1. HELLO Message Discarding

In addition to the reasons specified in [RFC6130] for discarding a HELLO message on reception, a HELLO message received on an OLSRv2 interface MUST be discarded before processing by NHDP [RFC6130] or this specification if it:

- o Has more than one Message TLV with `Type = MPR_WILLING`.
- o Has a message originator address, or a network address corresponding to an address object associated with an Address Block TLV with `Type = LOCAL_IF`, that is partially owned by this router. (Some of these cases are already excluded by [RFC6130].)

- o Includes any address object associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = LINK\_STATUS or Type = OTHER\_NEIGHB that overlaps the message's originator address.
- o Contains any address that will be processed by NHDP [RFC6130] that is associated, using the same or different address objects, with two different values of link metric with the same kind and direction using a TLV with Type = LINK\_METRIC and Type Extension = LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE. This also applies to different addresses that are both of the OLSRv2 interface on which the HELLO message was received.
- o Contains any address object associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = MPR that is not also associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = LINK\_STATUS and Value = SYMMETRIC (including using a different copy of that address object in the same or a different Address Block).

### 15.3.2. HELLO Message Usage

HELLO messages are first processed as specified in [RFC6130]. That processing includes identifying (or creating) a Link Tuple and a Neighbor Tuple corresponding to the originator of the HELLO message (the "current Link Tuple" and the "current Neighbor Tuple"). After this, the following processing MUST also be performed if the HELLO message is received on an OLSRv2 interface and contains a TLV with Type = MPR\_WILLING:

1. If the HELLO message has a well-defined message originator address, i.e., has an <msg-orig-addr> element or has zero or one network addresses associated with a TLV with Type = LOCAL\_IF:
  1. Remove any Neighbor Tuple, other than the current Neighbor Tuple, with N\_orig\_addr = message originator address, taking any consequent action (including removing one or more Link Tuples) as specified in [RFC6130].
  2. The current Link Tuple is then updated according to:
    1. Update L\_in\_metric and L\_out\_metric as described in Section 15.3.2.1;
    2. Update L\_mpr\_selector as described in Section 15.3.2.3.
  3. The current Neighbor Tuple is then updated according to:
    1. N\_orig\_addr := message originator address;

2. Update `N_in_metric` and `N_out_metric` as described in Section 15.3.2.1;
  3. Update `N_will_flooding` and `N_will_routing` as described in Section 15.3.2.2;
  4. Update `N_mpr_selector` as described in Section 15.3.2.3.
4. All 2-Hop Tuples that were updated as described in [RFC6130] are then updated according to:
    1. Update `N2_in_metric` and `N2_out_metric` as described in Section 15.3.2.1.
  2. If there are any changes to the router's Information Bases, then perform the processing defined in Section 17.

#### 15.3.2.1. Updating Metrics

For each address in a received HELLO message with an associated TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` and `Value = HEARD` or `Value = SYMMETRIC`, an incoming (to the message originator) link metric value is defined. If the HELLO message contains a TLV with `Type = LINK_METRIC` and `Type Extension = LINK_METRIC_TYPE` that associates that address value with a metric value of the appropriate kind (link) and direction (incoming) of metric, then the incoming link metric is that metric value; otherwise, the incoming link metric is defined as `UNKNOWN_METRIC`.

For each address in a received HELLO message with an associated TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` and `Value = SYMMETRIC`, an outgoing (from the message originator) link metric value is defined. If the HELLO message contains a TLV with `Type = LINK_METRIC` and `Type Extension = LINK_METRIC_TYPE` that associates that address value with a metric value of the appropriate kind (link) and direction (outgoing) of metric, then the outgoing link metric is that metric value; otherwise, the outgoing link metric is defined as `UNKNOWN_METRIC`.

For each address in a received HELLO message with an associated TLV with `Type = LINK_STATUS` or `Type = OTHER_NEIGHB` and `Value = SYMMETRIC`, an incoming (to the message originator) neighbor metric value is defined. If the HELLO message contains a TLV with `Type = LINK_METRIC` and `Type Extension = LINK_METRIC_TYPE` that associates that address value with a metric value of the appropriate kind (neighbor) and direction (incoming) of metric, then the incoming neighbor metric is that metric value; otherwise, the incoming neighbor metric is defined as `UNKNOWN_METRIC`.

For each address in a received HELLO message with an associated TLV with Type = LINK\_STATUS or Type = OTHER\_NEIGHB and Value = SYMMETRIC, an outgoing (from the message originator) neighbor metric value is defined. If the HELLO message contains a TLV with Type = LINK\_METRIC and Type Extension = LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE that associates that address value with a metric value of the appropriate kind (neighbor) and direction (outgoing) of metric, then the outgoing neighbor metric is that metric value; otherwise, the outgoing neighbor metric is defined as UNKNOWN\_METRIC.

The link metric elements L\_in\_metric and L\_out\_metric in a Link Tuple are updated according to the following:

- o For any Link Tuple, L\_in\_metric MAY be set to any representable value by a process outside this specification at any time. L\_in\_metric MUST be so set whenever L\_status becomes equal to HEARD or SYMMETRIC (if no other value is available, then the value MAXIMUM\_METRIC MUST be used). Setting L\_in\_metric MAY use information based on the receipt of a packet including a HELLO message that causes the creation or updating of the Link Tuple.
- o When, as specified in [RFC6130], a Link Tuple is updated (possibly immediately after being created) due to the receipt of a HELLO message, if L\_status = SYMMETRIC, then L\_out\_metric is set equal to the incoming link metric for any included address of the interface on which the HELLO message was received. (Note that the rules for discarding HELLO messages in Section 15.3.1 make this value unambiguous.) If there is any such address, but no such link metric, then L\_out\_metric is set to UNKNOWN\_METRIC.

The neighbor metric elements N\_in\_metric and N\_out\_metric in a Neighbor Tuple are updated according to Section 17.3.

The metric elements N2\_in\_metric and N2\_out\_metric in any 2-Hop Tuple updated as defined in [RFC6130] are updated to equal the incoming neighbor metric and outgoing neighbor metric, respectively, associated with the corresponding N2\_2hop\_addr. If there are no such metrics, then these elements are set to UNKNOWN\_METRIC.

#### 15.3.2.2. Updating Willingness

N\_will\_flooding and N\_will\_routing in the current Neighbor Tuple are updated using the Message TLV with Type = MPR\_WILLING (note that this must be present) as follows:

- o N\_will\_flooding := bits 0-3 of the value of that TLV; AND
- o N\_will\_routing := bits 4-7 of the value of that TLV.

(Each being in the range 0 to 15, i.e., WILL\_NEVER to WILL\_ALWAYS.)

#### 15.3.2.3. Updating MPR Selector Status

L\_mpr\_selector is updated as follows:

1. If a router finds an address object representing any of its relevant local interface network addresses (i.e., those contained in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list of an OLSRv2 interface) with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = MPR and Value = FLOODING or Value = FLOOD\_ROUTE in the HELLO message (indicating that the originating router has selected the receiving router as a flooding MPR), then, for the current Link Tuple:
  - \* L\_mpr\_selector := true.
2. Otherwise (i.e., if no such address object and Address Block TLV was found), if a router finds an address object representing any of its relevant local interface network addresses (i.e., those contained in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list of an OLSRv2 interface) with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = LINK\_STATUS and Value = SYMMETRIC in the HELLO message, then, for the current Link Tuple:
  - \* L\_mpr\_selector := false.

N\_mpr\_selector is updated as follows:

1. If a router finds an address object representing any of its relevant local interface network addresses (those contained in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list of an OLSRv2 interface) with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = MPR and Value = ROUTING or Value = FLOOD\_ROUTE in the HELLO message (indicating that the originating router has selected the receiving router as a routing MPR), then, for the current Neighbor Tuple:
  - \* N\_mpr\_selector := true;
  - \* N\_advertised := true.
2. Otherwise (i.e., if no such address object and Address Block TLV was found), if a router finds an address object representing any of its relevant local interface network addresses (those contained in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list of an OLSRv2 interface)

with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = LINK\_STATUS and Value = SYMMETRIC in the HELLO message, then, for the current Neighbor Tuple:

- \* N\_mpr\_selector := false;
- \* The router MAY also set N\_advertised := false.

## 16. TC Messages

This protocol defines, and hence owns, the TC Message Type (see Section 24). Thus, as specified in [RFC5444], this protocol generates and transmits all TC messages, receives all TC messages, and is responsible for determining whether and how each TC message is to be processed (updating the Topology Information Base) and/or forwarded, according to this specification.

### 16.1. TC Message Generation

A TC message is a message as defined in [RFC5444]. A generated TC message MUST contain the following elements as defined in [RFC5444]:

- o A message originator address, recording this router's originator address. This MUST use a <msg-orig-addr> element.
- o <msg-seq-num> element containing the message sequence number.
- o A <msg-hop-limit> element, containing TC\_HOP\_LIMIT. A router MAY use the same or different values of TC\_HOP\_LIMIT in its TC messages (see Section 5.4.7).
- o A <msg-hop-count> element, containing zero, if the message contains a TLV with either Type = VALIDITY\_TIME or Type = INTERVAL\_TIME (as specified in [RFC5497]) indicating more than one time value according to distance. A TC message MAY contain such a <msg-hop-count> element even if it does not need to.
- o A single Message TLV with Type := CONT\_SEQ\_NUM and Value := ANSN from the Neighbor Information Base. If the TC message is complete, then this Message TLV MUST have Type Extension := COMPLETE; otherwise, it MUST have Type Extension := INCOMPLETE. (Exception: a TC message MAY omit such a Message TLV if the TC message does not include any address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE or Type = GATEWAY.)
- o A single Message TLV with Type := VALIDITY\_TIME, as specified in [RFC5497]. If all TC messages are sent with the same hop limit, then this TLV MUST have a value encoding the period T\_HOLD\_TIME.



If TC messages are sent with different hop limits (more than one value of TC\_HOP\_LIMIT), then this TLV MUST specify times that vary with the number of hops appropriate to the chosen pattern of TC message hop limits, as specified in [RFC5497]; these times SHOULD be appropriate multiples of T\_HOLD\_TIME. The options included in [RFC5497] for representing zero and infinite times MUST NOT be used.

- o If the TC message is complete, all network addresses that are the N\_orig\_addr of a Neighbor Tuple with N\_advertised = true, MUST be represented by address objects in one or more Address Blocks. If the TC message is incomplete, then any such address objects MAY be included. At least one copy of each such address object that is included MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with Type := NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Value := ORIGINATOR or with Value := ROUTABLE\_ORIG if that address object is also to be associated with Value = ROUTABLE.
- o If the TC message is complete, all routable addresses that are in the N\_neighbor\_addr\_list of a Neighbor Tuple with N\_advertised = true MUST be represented by address objects in one or more Address Blocks. If the TC message is incomplete, then any such address objects MAY be included. At least one copy of each such address object MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Value = ROUTABLE or with Value = ROUTABLE\_ORIG if also to be associated with Value = ORIGINATOR. At least one copy of each such address object MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = LINK\_METRIC and Type Extension = LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE indicating an outgoing neighbor metric with value equal to the corresponding N\_out\_metric.
- o If the TC message is complete, all network addresses that are the AL\_net\_addr of a Local Attached Network Tuple MUST be represented by address objects in one or more Address Blocks. If the TC message is incomplete, then any such address objects MAY be included. At least one copy of each such address object MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with Type := GATEWAY and Value := AN\_dist. At least one copy of each such address object MUST be associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = LINK\_METRIC and Type Extension = LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE indicating an outgoing neighbor metric equal to the corresponding AL\_metric.

A TC message MAY contain:

- o A single Message TLV with Type := INTERVAL\_TIME, as specified in [RFC5497]. If all TC messages are sent with the same hop limit, then this TLV MUST have a value encoding the period TC\_INTERVAL. If TC messages are sent with different hop limits, then this TLV

MUST specify times that vary with the number of hops appropriate to the chosen pattern of TC message hop limits, as specified in [RFC5497]; these times MUST be appropriate multiples of TC\_INTERVAL. The options included in [RFC5497] for representing zero and infinite times MUST NOT be used.

## 16.2. TC Message Transmission

A router with one or more OLSRv2 interfaces, and with any Neighbor Tuples with N\_advertised = true, or with a non-empty Local Attached Network Set MUST generate TC messages. A router that does not have such information to advertise MUST also generate "empty" TC messages for a period A\_HOLD\_TIME after it last generated a non-empty TC message.

Complete TC messages are generated and transmitted periodically on all OLSRv2 interfaces, with a default interval between two consecutive TC message transmissions by the same router of TC\_INTERVAL.

TC messages MAY be generated in response to a change in the information that they are to advertise, indicated by a change in the ANSN in the Neighbor Information Base. In this case, a router MAY send a complete TC message and, if so, MAY restart its TC message schedule. Alternatively, a router MAY send an incomplete TC message with at least the newly advertised network addresses (i.e., not previously, but now, an N\_orig\_addr or in an N\_neighbor\_addr\_list in a Neighbor Tuple with N\_advertised = true or an AL\_net\_addr) in its Address Blocks, with associated Address Block TLV(s). Note that a router cannot report removal of advertised content using an incomplete TC message.

When sending a TC message in response to a change of advertised network addresses, a router MUST respect a minimum interval of TC\_MIN\_INTERVAL between sending TC messages (complete or incomplete) and a maximum interval of TC\_INTERVAL between sending complete TC messages. Thus, a router MUST NOT send an incomplete TC message if within TC\_MIN\_INTERVAL of the next scheduled time to send a complete TC message.

The generation of TC messages, whether scheduled or triggered by a change of contents, MAY be jittered as described in [RFC5148]. The values of MAXJITTER used MUST be:

- o TP\_MAXJITTER for periodic TC message generation;
- o TT\_MAXJITTER for responsive TC message generation.

### 16.3. TC Message Processing

On receiving a TC message on an OLSRv2 interface, the receiving router MUST then follow the processing and forwarding procedures defined in Section 14.

If the message is considered for processing (Section 14.2), then a router MUST first check if the message is invalid for processing by this router, as defined in Section 16.3.1. A router MAY make a similar check before considering a message for forwarding; it MUST check the aspects that apply to elements in the Message Header.

If the TC message is not invalid, then the processing specific to TC Message Type, described in Section 16.3.2, MUST be applied. This will update its appropriate Interface Information Bases and its Router Information Base. Following this, if there are any changes in these Information Bases, then the processing in Section 17 MUST be performed.

#### 16.3.1. TC Message Discarding

A received TC message is invalid for processing by this router if the message:

- o Has an address length specified in the Message Header that is not equal to the length of the addresses used by this router.
- o Does not include a message originator address and a message sequence number.
- o Does not include a hop count and contains a multi-value TLV with Type = VALIDITY\_TIME or Type = INTERVAL\_TIME, as defined in [RFC5497].
- o Does not have exactly one Message TLV with Type = VALIDITY\_TIME.
- o Has more than one Message TLV with Type = INTERVAL\_TIME.
- o Does not have a Message TLV with Type = CONT\_SEQ\_NUM and Type Extension = COMPLETE or Type Extension = INCOMPLETE and contains at least one address object associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE or Type = GATEWAY.
- o Has more than one Message TLV with Type = CONT\_SEQ\_NUM and Type Extension = COMPLETE or Type Extension = INCOMPLETE.
- o Has a message originator address that is partially owned by this router.

- o Includes any address object with a prefix length that is not maximal (equal to the address length, in bits), associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Value = ORIGINATOR or Value = ROUTABLE\_ORIG.
- o Includes any address object that represents a non-routable address, associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Value = ROUTABLE or Value = ROUTABLE\_ORIG.
- o Includes any address object associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE or Type = GATEWAY that also represents the message's originator address.
- o Includes any address object (including different copies of an address object in the same or different Address Blocks) that is associated with an Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE or Type = GATEWAY that is also associated with more than one outgoing neighbor metric using a TLV with Type = LINK\_METRIC and Type Extension = LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE.
- o Associates any address object (including different copies of an address object in the same or different Address Blocks) with more than one single hop count value using one or more Address Block TLV(s) with Type = GATEWAY.
- o Associates any address object (including different copies of an address object in the same or different Address Blocks) with Address Block TLVs with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Type = GATEWAY.

A router MAY recognize additional reasons for identifying that a message is invalid. An invalid message MUST be silently discarded, without updating the router's Information Bases.

Note that a router that acts inconsistently, for example, rejecting TC messages "at random", may cause parts of the network to not be able to communicate with other parts of the network. It is RECOMMENDED that such "additional reasons for identifying that a message is invalid" be a consistent network-wide policy (e.g., as part of a security policy), implemented on all participating routers.

### 16.3.2. TC Message Processing Definitions

When, according to Section 14.2, a TC message is to be "processed according to its type", this means that:

- o If the TC message contains a Message TLV with Type = CONT\_SEQ\_NUM and Type Extension = COMPLETE, then processing according to Section 16.3.3 and then according to Section 16.3.4 is carried out.
- o If the TC message contains a Message TLV with Type = CONT\_SEQ\_NUM and Type Extension = INCOMPLETE, then only processing according to Section 16.3.3 is carried out.

For the purposes of the TC message processing in Section 16.3.3 and Section 16.3.4:

- o "validity time" is calculated from a VALIDITY\_TIME Message TLV in the TC message according to the specification in [RFC5497]. All information in the TC message has the same validity time.
- o "received ANSN" is defined as being the value of a Message TLV with Type = CONT\_SEQ\_NUM.
- o "associated metric value" is defined for any address in the TC message as being either the outgoing neighbor metric value indicated by a TLV with Type = LINK\_METRIC and Type Extension = LINK\_METRIC\_TYPE that is associated with any address object in the TC message that is equal to that address or as UNKNOWN\_METRIC otherwise. (Note that the rules in Section 16.3.1 make this definition unambiguous.)
- o Comparisons of sequence numbers are carried out as specified in Section 21.

### 16.3.3. Initial TC Message Processing

The TC message is processed as follows:

1. The Advertising Remote Router Set is updated according to Section 16.3.3.1. If the TC message is indicated as discarded in that processing, then the following steps are not carried out.
2. The Router Topology Set is updated according to Section 16.3.3.2.
3. The Routable Address Topology Set is updated according to Section 16.3.3.3.

4. The Attached Network Set is updated according to Section 16.3.3.4.

#### 16.3.3.1. Populating the Advertising Remote Router Set

The router MUST update its Advertising Remote Router Set as follows:

1. If there is an Advertising Remote Router Tuple with:

- \* AR\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND
- \* AR\_seq\_number > received ANSN,

then the TC message MUST be discarded.

2. Otherwise:

1. If there is no Advertising Remote Router Tuple such that:

- + AR\_orig\_addr = message originator address;
- then create an Advertising Remote Router Tuple with:

- + AR\_orig\_addr := message originator address.

2. This Advertising Remote Router Tuple (existing or new) is then modified as follows:

- + AR\_seq\_number := received ANSN;
- + AR\_time := current time + validity time.

#### 16.3.3.2. Populating the Router Topology Set

The router MUST update its Router Topology Set as follows:

1. For each address (henceforth, advertised address) that corresponds to one or more address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Value = ORIGINATOR or Value = ROUTABLE\_ORIG and that is not partially owned by this router, perform the following processing:

1. If the associated metric is UNKNOWN\_METRIC, then remove any Router Topology Tuple such that:

- + TR\_from\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND
- + TR\_to\_orig\_addr = advertised address.

2. Otherwise, if there is no Router Topology Tuple such that:
  - + TR\_from\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND
  - + TR\_to\_orig\_addr = advertised address,then create a new Router Topology Tuple with:
  - + TR\_from\_orig\_addr := message originator address;
  - + TR\_to\_orig\_addr := advertised address.
3. This Router Topology Tuple (existing or new) is then modified as follows:
  - + TR\_seq\_number := received ANSN;
  - + TR\_metric := associated link metric;
  - + TR\_time := current time + validity time.

#### 16.3.3.3. Populating the Routable Address Topology Set

The router MUST update its Routable Address Topology Set as follows:

1. For each network address (henceforth, advertised address) that corresponds to one or more address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and Value = ROUTABLE or Value = ROUTABLE\_ORIG and that is not partially owned by this router, perform the following processing:
  1. If the associated metric is UNKNOWN\_METRIC, then remove any Routable Address Topology Tuple such that:
    - + TA\_from\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND
    - + TA\_dest\_addr = advertised address.
  2. Otherwise, if there is no Routable Address Topology Tuple such that:
    - + TA\_from\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND
    - + TA\_dest\_addr = advertised address,

then create a new Routable Address Topology Tuple with:

- + TA\_from\_orig\_addr := message originator address;
- + TA\_dest\_addr := advertised address.

3. This Routable Address Topology Tuple (existing or new) is then modified as follows:

- + TA\_seq\_number := received ANSN;
- + TA\_metric := associated link metric;
- + TA\_time := current time + validity time.

#### 16.3.3.4. Populating the Attached Network Set

The router MUST update its Attached Network Set as follows:

1. For each network address (henceforth, attached address) that corresponds to one or more address objects with an associated Address Block TLV with Type = GATEWAY and that is not fully owned by this router, perform the following processing:

1. If the associated metric is UNKNOWN\_METRIC, then remove any Attached Network Tuple such that:

- + AN\_net\_addr = attached address; AND
- + AN\_orig\_addr = message originator address.

2. Otherwise, if there is no Attached Network Tuple such that:

- + AN\_net\_addr = attached address; AND
- + AN\_orig\_addr = message originator address,

then create a new Attached Network Tuple with:

- + AN\_net\_addr := attached address;
- + AN\_orig\_addr := message originator address.

3. This Attached Network Tuple (existing or new) is then modified as follows:

- + AN\_seq\_number := received ANSN;



- + AN\_dist := the Value of the associated GATEWAY TLV;
- + AN\_metric := associated link metric;
- + AN\_time := current time + validity time.

#### 16.3.4. Completing TC Message Processing

The TC message is processed as follows:

1. The Router Topology Set is updated according to Section 16.3.4.1.
2. The Routable Address Topology Set is updated according to Section 16.3.4.2.
3. The Attached Network Set is updated according to Section 16.3.4.3.

##### 16.3.4.1. Purging the Router Topology Set

The Router Topology Set MUST be updated as follows:

1. Any Router Topology Tuples with:
  - \* TR\_from\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND
  - \* TR\_seq\_number < received ANSN,MUST be removed.

##### 16.3.4.2. Purging the Routable Address Topology Set

The Routable Address Topology Set MUST be updated as follows:

1. Any Routable Address Topology Tuples with:
  - \* TA\_from\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND
  - \* TA\_seq\_number < received ANSN,MUST be removed.

#### 16.3.4.3. Purging the Attached Network Set

The Attached Network Set MUST be updated as follows:

1. Any Attached Network Tuples with:

- \* AN\_orig\_addr = message originator address; AND

- \* AN\_seq\_number < received ANSN,

MUST be removed.

#### 17. Information Base Changes

The changes described in the following sections MUST be carried out when any Information Base changes as indicated.

##### 17.1. Originator Address Changes

If the router changes its originator address, then:

1. If there is no Originator Tuple with:

- \* O\_orig\_addr = old originator address

then create an Originator Tuple with:

- \* O\_orig\_addr := old originator address

The Originator Tuple (existing or new) with:

- \* O\_orig\_addr = new originator address

is then modified as follows:

- \* O\_time := current time + O\_HOLD\_TIME

##### 17.2. Link State Changes

The consistency of a Link Tuple MUST be maintained according to the following rules, in addition to those in [RFC6130]:

- o If L\_status = HEARD or L\_status = SYMMETRIC, then L\_in\_metric MUST be set (by a process outside this specification).

- o If L\_status != SYMMETRIC, then set L\_mpr\_selector := false.

- o If `L_out_metric = UNKNOWN_METRIC`, then `L_status` MUST NOT equal `SYMMETRIC`; set `L_SYM_time := EXPIRED` if this would otherwise be the case.

### 17.3. Neighbor State Changes

The consistency of a Neighbor Tuple MUST be maintained according to the following rules, in addition to those in [RFC6130]:

1. If `N_symmetric = true`, then `N_in_metric` MUST equal the minimum value of all `L_in_metric` of corresponding Link Tuples with `L_status = SYMMETRIC` and `L_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`. If there are no such Link Tuples, then `N_in_metric` MUST equal `UNKNOWN_METRIC`.
2. If `N_symmetric = true`, then `N_out_metric` MUST equal the minimum value of all `L_out_metric` of corresponding Link Tuples with `L_status = SYMMETRIC` and `L_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`. If there are no such Link Tuples, then `N_out_metric` MUST equal `UNKNOWN_METRIC`.
3. If `N_symmetric = false`, then `N_flooding_mpr`, `N_routing_mpr`, `N_mpr_selector`, and `N_advertised` MUST all be equal to false.
4. If `N_mpr_selector = true`, then `N_advertised` MUST be equal to true.
5. If `N_symmetric = true`, `N_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` and `N_mpr_selector = false`, then a router MAY select `N_advertised = true` or `N_advertised = false`. The more neighbors that are advertised, the larger TC messages become, but the more redundancy is available for routing. A router SHOULD consider the nature of its network in making such a decision and SHOULD avoid unnecessary changes in advertising status, which may result in unnecessary changes to routing.

### 17.4. Advertised Neighbor Changes

The router MUST increment the `ANSN` in the Neighbor Information Base whenever:

1. Any Neighbor Tuple changes its `N_advertised` value, or any Neighbor Tuple with `N_advertised = true` is removed.
2. Any Neighbor Tuple with `N_advertised = true` changes its `N_orig_addr` or has any routable address added to or removed from `N_neighbor_addr_list`.

3. Any Neighbor Tuple with N\_advertised = true has N\_out\_metric changed.
4. There is any change to the Local Attached Network Set.

#### 17.5. Advertising Remote Router Tuple Expires

The Router Topology Set, the Routable Address Topology Set, and the Attached Network Set MUST be changed when an Advertising Remote Router Tuple expires (AR\_time is reached). The following changes are required before the Advertising Remote Router Tuple is removed:

1. All Router Topology Tuples with:

- \* TR\_from\_orig\_addr = AR\_orig\_addr of the Advertising Remote Router Tuple

are removed.

2. All Routable Address Topology Tuples with:

- \* TA\_from\_orig\_addr = AR\_orig\_addr of the Advertising Remote Router Tuple

are removed.

3. All Attached Network Tuples with:

- \* AN\_orig\_addr = AR\_orig\_addr of the Advertising Remote Router Tuple

are removed.

#### 17.6. Neighborhood Changes and MPR Updates

The sets of symmetric 1-hop neighbors selected as flooding MPRs and routing MPRs MUST satisfy the conditions defined in Section 18. To ensure this:

1. The set of flooding MPRs of a router MUST be recalculated if:

- \* A Link Tuple is added with L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC; OR
- \* A Link Tuple with L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC is removed; OR

- \* A Link Tuple with L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC changes to having L\_status = HEARD, L\_status = LOST, or L\_out\_metric = UNKNOWN\_METRIC; OR
  - \* A Link Tuple with L\_status = HEARD or L\_status = LOST changes to having L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC; OR
  - \* The flooding MPR selection process uses metric values (see Section 18.4) and the L\_out\_metric of any Link Tuple with L\_status = SYMMETRIC changes; OR
  - \* The N\_will\_flooding of a Neighbor Tuple with N\_symmetric = true and N\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC changes from WILL\_NEVER to any other value; OR
  - \* The N\_will\_flooding of a Neighbor Tuple with N\_flooding\_mpr = true changes to WILL\_NEVER from any other value; OR
  - \* The N\_will\_flooding of a Neighbor Tuple with N\_symmetric = true, N\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC, and N\_flooding\_mpr = false changes to WILL\_ALWAYS from any other value; OR
  - \* A 2-Hop Tuple with N2\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC is added or removed; OR
  - \* The N2\_out\_metric of any 2-Hop Tuple changes and either the flooding MPR selection process uses metric values (see Section 18.4) or the change is to or from UNKNOWN\_METRIC.
2. Otherwise, the set of flooding MPRs of a router MAY be recalculated if the N\_will\_flooding of a Neighbor Tuple with N\_symmetric = true changes in any other way; it SHOULD be recalculated if N\_flooding\_mpr = false and this is an increase in N\_will\_flooding or if N\_flooding\_mpr = true and this is a decrease in N\_will\_flooding.
3. The set of routing MPRs of a router MUST be recalculated if:
- \* A Neighbor Tuple is added with N\_symmetric = true and N\_in\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC; OR
  - \* A Neighbor Tuple with N\_symmetric = true and N\_in\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC is removed; OR
  - \* A Neighbor Tuple with N\_symmetric = true and N\_in\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC changes to having N\_symmetric = false; OR

- \* A Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = false` changes to having `N_symmetric = true` and `N_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`; OR
  - \* The `N_in_metric` of any Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` changes; OR
  - \* The `N_will_routing` of a Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` and `N_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` changes from `WILL_NEVER` to any other value; OR
  - \* The `N_will_routing` of a Neighbor Tuple with `N_routing_mpr = true` changes to `WILL_NEVER` from any other value; OR
  - \* The `N_will_routing` of a Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true`, `N_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` and `N_routing_mpr = false` changes to `WILL_ALWAYS` from any other value; OR
  - \* A 2-Hop Tuple with `N2_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` is added or removed; OR
  - \* The `N2_in_metric` of any 2-Hop Tuple changes.
4. Otherwise, the set of routing MPRs of a router MAY be recalculated if the `N_will_routing` of a Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` changes in any other way; it SHOULD be recalculated if `N_routing_mpr = false` and this is an increase in `N_will_routing` or if `N_routing_mpr = true` and this is a decrease in `N_will_routing`.

If either set of MPRs of a router is recalculated, this MUST be as described in Section 18.

#### 17.7. Routing Set Updates

The Routing Set MUST be updated, as described in Section 19, when changes in the Local Information Base, the Neighborhood Information Base, or the Topology Information Base indicate a change (including of any potentially used outgoing neighbor metric values) of the known symmetric links and/or attached networks in the MANET, hence changing the Topology Graph. It is sufficient to consider only changes that affect at least one of:

- o The Local Interface Set for an OLSRV2 interface, if the change removes any network address in an `I_local_iface_addr_list`. In this case, unless the OLSRV2 interface is removed, it may not be necessary to do more than replace such network addresses, if used, by an alternative network address from the same `I_local_iface_addr_list`.

- o The Local Attached Set, if the change removes any AL\_net\_addr that is also an AN\_net\_addr. In this case, it may not be necessary to do more than add Routing Tuples with R\_dest\_addr equal to that AN\_net\_addr.
- o The Link Set of any OLSRv2 interface, considering only Link Tuples that have, or just had, L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC (including removal of such Link Tuples).
- o The Neighbor Set of the router, considering only Neighbor Tuples that have, or just had, N\_symmetric = true and N\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC and do not have N\_orig\_addr = unknown.
- o The 2-Hop Set of any OLSRv2 interface, if used in the creation of the Routing Set and if the change affects any 2-Hop Tuples with N2\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC.
- o The Router Topology Set of the router.
- o The Routable Address Topology Set of the router.
- o The Attached Network Set of the router.

#### 18. Selecting MPRs

Each router MUST select, from among its willing symmetric 1-hop neighbors, two subsets of these routers, as flooding and routing MPRs. This selection is recorded in the router's Neighbor Set and reported in the router's HELLO messages. Routers MAY select their MPRs by any process that satisfies the conditions that follow, which may, but need not, use the organization of the data described. Routers can freely interoperate whether they use the same or different MPR selection algorithms.

Only flooding MPRs forward control messages flooded through the MANET, thus effecting a flooding reduction, an optimization of the flooding mechanism, known as MPR flooding. Routing MPRs are used to effect a topology reduction in the MANET. (If no such reduction is required, then a router can select all of its relevant neighbors as routing MPRs.) Consequently, while it is not essential that these two sets of MPRs are minimal, keeping the numbers of MPRs small ensures that the overhead of this protocol is kept to a minimum.

## 18.1. Overview

MPRs are selected according to the following steps, defined in the following sections:

- o A data structure known as a Neighbor Graph is defined.
- o The properties of an MPR Set derived from a Neighbor Graph are defined. Any algorithm that creates an MPR Set that satisfies these properties is a valid MPR selection algorithm. An example algorithm that creates such an MPR Set is given in Appendix B.
- o How to create a Neighbor Graph for each interface based on the corresponding Interface Information Base is defined, and how to combine the resulting MPR Sets to determine the router's flooding MPRs and record those in the router's Neighbor Set are described.
- o How to create a single Neighbor Graph based on all Interface Information Bases and the Neighbor Information Base is defined, and how to record the resulting MPR Set as the router's routing MPRs in the router's Neighbor Set is described.
- o A specification as to when MPRs MUST be calculated is given.

When a router selects its MPRs, it MAY consider any characteristics of its neighbors that it is aware of. In particular, it SHOULD consider the willingness of the neighbor, as recorded by the corresponding `N_will_flooding` or `N_will_routing` value, as appropriate, preferring neighbors with higher values. (Note that willingness values equal to `WILL_NEVER` and `WILL_ALWAYS` are always considered, as described.) However, a router MAY consider other characteristics to have a greater significance.

Each router MAY select its flooding and routing MPRs independently of each other or coordinate its selections. A router MAY make its MPR selections independently of the MPR selection by other routers, or it MAY, for example, give preference to routers that either are, or are not, already selected as MPRs by other routers.

## 18.2. Neighbor Graph

A Neighbor Graph is a structure defined here as consisting of sets `N1` and `N2` and some associated metric and willingness values. Elements of set `N1` represent willing symmetric 1-hop neighbors, and elements of set `N2` represent addresses of a symmetric 2-hop neighbor.



A Neighbor Graph has the following properties:

- o It contains two disjoint sets  $N1$  and  $N2$ .
- o For each element  $x$  in  $N1$ , there is an associated willingness value  $W(x)$  such that  $WILL\_NEVER < W(x) \leq WILL\_ALWAYS$ .
- o For each element  $x$  in  $N1$ , there is an associated metric  $d1(x) > 0$ .
- o For some elements  $y$  in  $N2$ , there is an associated metric  $d1(y) > 0$ . (Other elements  $y$  in  $N2$  have undefined  $d1(y)$ ; this may be considered to be infinite.)
- o For each element  $x$  in  $N1$ , there is a subset  $N2(x)$  of elements of  $N2$ ; this subset may be empty. For each  $x$  in  $N1$  and each  $y$  in  $N2(x)$ , there is an associated metric  $d2(x,y) > 0$ . (For other  $x$  in  $N1$  and  $y$  in  $N2$ ,  $d2(x,y)$  is undefined and may be considered infinite.)
- o  $N2$  is equal to the union of all the  $N2(x)$  for all  $x$  in  $N1$ , i.e., for each  $y$  in  $N2$ , there is at least one  $x$  in  $N1$  such that  $y$  is in  $N2(x)$ .

It is convenient to also define:

- o For each  $y$  in  $N2$ , the set  $N1(y)$  that contains  $x$  in  $N1$  if and only if  $y$  is in  $N2(x)$ . From the final property above,  $N1(y)$  is not empty.
- o For each  $x$  in  $N1$  and  $y$  in  $N2$ , if  $d2(x,y)$  is defined, then  $d(x,y) := d1(x) + d2(x,y)$ ; otherwise,  $d(x,y)$  is not defined. (Thus,  $d(x,y)$  is defined if  $y$  is in  $N2(x)$  or, equivalently, if  $x$  is in  $N1(y)$ .)
- o For any subset  $S$  of  $N1$  and for each  $y$  in  $N2$ , the metric  $d(y,S)$  is the minimum value of  $d1(y)$ , if defined, and of all  $d(x,y)$  for  $x$  in  $N1(y)$  and in  $S$ . If there are no such metrics to take the minimum value of, then  $d(y,S)$  is undefined (may be considered to be infinite). From the final property above,  $d(y,N1)$  is defined for all  $y$ .

### 18.3. MPR Properties

Given a Neighbor Graph as defined in Section 18.2, an MPR Set for that Neighbor Graph is a subset  $M$  of the set  $N1$  that satisfies the following properties:

- o If  $x$  in  $N1$  has  $W(x) = \text{WILL\_ALWAYS}$ , then  $x$  is in  $M$ .
- o For any  $y$  in  $N2$  that does not have a defined  $d1(y)$ , there is at least one element in  $M$  that is also in  $N1(y)$ . This is equivalent to the requirement that  $d(y,M)$  is defined.
- o For any  $y$  in  $N2$ ,  $d(y,M) = d(y,N1)$ .

These properties reflect that the MPR Set consists of a set of symmetric 1-hop neighbors that cover all the symmetric 2-hop neighbors and that they do so retaining a minimum distance route (1-hop, if present, or 2-hop) to each symmetric 2-hop neighbor.

Note that if  $M$  is an MPR Set, then so is any subset of  $N1$  that contains  $M$ ; also note that  $N1$  is always an MPR Set. An MPR Set may be empty but cannot be empty if  $N2$  contains any elements  $y$  that do not have a defined  $d1(y)$ .

#### 18.4. Flooding MPRs

Whenever flooding MPRs are to be calculated, an implementation **MUST** determine and record a set of flooding MPRs that is equivalent to one calculated as described in this section.

The calculation of flooding MPRs need not use link metrics or, equivalently, may use link metrics with a fixed value, here taken to be 1. However, links with unknown metric ( $L\_out\_metric = \text{UNKNOWN\_METRIC}$ ) **MUST NOT** be used even if link metrics are otherwise not used.

Routers **MAY** make individual decisions as to whether to use link metrics for the calculation of flooding MPRs. A router **MUST** use the same approach to the choice of whether to use link metrics for all links, i.e., in the cases indicated by A or B, the same choice **MUST** be made in each case.

For each OLSRv2 interface (the "current interface"), define a Neighbor Graph as defined in Section 18.2 according to the following:

- o Define a reachable Link Tuple to be a Link Tuple in the Link Set for the current interface with  $L\_status = \text{SYMMETRIC}$  and  $L\_out\_metric \neq \text{UNKNOWN\_METRIC}$ .
- o Define an allowed Link Tuple to be a reachable Link Tuple whose corresponding Neighbor Tuple has  $N\_will\_flooding > \text{WILL\_NEVER}$ .

- o Define an allowed 2-Hop Tuple to be a 2-Hop Tuple in the 2-Hop Set for the current interface for which `N2_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` and there is an allowed Link Tuple with `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list = N2_neighbor_iface_addr_list`.
- o Define an element of `N1` for each allowed Link Tuple. This then defines the corresponding Link Tuple for each element of `N1` and the corresponding Neighbor Tuple for each element of `N1`, being the Neighbor Tuple corresponding to that Link Tuple.
- o For each element `x` in `N1`, define `W(x) := N_will_flooding` of the corresponding Neighbor Tuple.
- o For each element `x` in `N1`, define `d1(x)` as either:
  - A. `L_out_metric` of the corresponding Link Tuple; OR
  - B. 1.
- o Define an element of `N2` for each network address that is the `N2_2hop_addr` of one or more allowed 2-Hop Tuples. This then defines the corresponding address for each element of `N2`.
- o For each element `y` in `N2`, if the corresponding address is in the `N_neighbor_addr_list` of a Neighbor Tuple that corresponds to one or more reachable Link Tuples, then define `d1(y)` as either:
  - A. the minimum value of the `L_out_metric` of those Link Tuples; OR
  - B. 1.Otherwise, `d1(y)` is not defined. In the latter case, where `d1(y) := 1`, all such `y` in `N2` may instead be removed from `N2`.
- o For each element `x` in `N1`, define `N2(x)` as the set of elements `y` in `N2` whose corresponding address is the `N2_2hop_addr` of an allowed 2-Hop Tuple that has `N2_neighbor_iface_addr_list = L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` of the Link Tuple corresponding to `x`. For all such `x` and `y`, define `d2(x,y)` as either:
  - A. `N2_out_metric` of that 2-Hop Tuple; OR
  - B. 1.

It is up to an implementation to decide how to label each element of `N1` or `N2`. For example, an element of `N1` may be labeled with one or more addresses from the corresponding `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` or with a pointer or reference to the corresponding Link Tuple.

Using these Neighbor Graphs, flooding MPRs are selected and recorded by:

- o For each OLSRv2 interface, determine an MPR Set as specified in Section 18.3.
- o A Neighbor Tuple represents a flooding MPR and has `N_flooding_mpr := true` (otherwise, `N_flooding_mpr := false`) if and only if that Neighbor Tuple corresponds to an element in an MPR Set created for any interface as described above. That is, the overall set of flooding MPRs is the union of the sets of flooding MPRs for all OLSRv2 interfaces.

A router MAY select its flooding MPRs for each OLSRv2 interface independently, or it MAY coordinate its MPR selections across its OLSRv2 interfaces, as long as the required condition is satisfied for each OLSRv2 interface. One such coordinated approach is to process the OLSRv2 interfaces sequentially and, for each OLSRv2 interface, start with flooding MPRs selected (and not removable) if the neighbor has been already selected as an MPR for an OLSRv2 interface that has already been processed. The algorithm specified in Appendix B can be used in this way.

#### 18.5. Routing MPRs

Whenever routing MPRs are to be calculated, an implementation MUST determine and record a set of routing MPRs that is equivalent to one calculated as described in this section.

Define a single Neighbor Graph as defined in Section 18.2 according to the following:

- o Define a reachable Neighbor Tuple to be a Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` and `N_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`.
- o Define an allowed Neighbor Tuple to be a reachable Neighbor Tuple with `N_will_routing > WILL_NEVER`.
- o Define an allowed 2-Hop Tuple to be a 2-Hop Tuple in the 2-Hop Set for any OLSRv2 interface with `N2_in_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC` and for which there is an allowed Neighbor Tuple with `N_neighbor_addr_list` containing `N2_neighbor_iface_addr_list`.
- o Define an element of `N1` for each allowed Neighbor Tuple. This then defines the corresponding Neighbor Tuple for each element of `N1`.

- o For each element  $x$  in  $N1$ , define  $W(x) := N\_will\_routing$  of the corresponding Neighbor Tuple.
- o For each element  $x$  in  $N1$ , define  $d1(x) := N\_in\_metric$  of the corresponding Neighbor Tuple.
- o Define an element of  $N2$  for each network address that is the  $N2\_2hop\_addr$  of one or more allowed 2-Hop Tuples. This then defines the corresponding address for each element of  $N2$ .
- o For each element  $y$  in  $N2$ , if the corresponding address is in the  $N\_neighbor\_addr\_list$  of a reachable Neighbor Tuple, then define  $d1(y)$  to be the  $N\_in\_metric$  of that Neighbor Tuple; otherwise,  $d1(y)$  is not defined.
- o For each element  $x$  in  $N1$ , define  $N2(x)$  as the set of elements  $y$  in  $N2$  whose corresponding address is the  $N2\_2hop\_addr$  of an allowed 2-Hop Tuple that has  $N2\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list$  contained in  $N\_neighbor\_addr\_list$  of the Neighbor Tuple corresponding to  $x$ . For all such  $x$  and  $y$ , define  $d2(x,y) := N2\_out\_metric$  of that 2-Hop Tuple.

It is up to an implementation to decide how to label each element of  $N1$  or  $N2$ . For example, an element of  $N1$  may be labeled with one or more addresses from the corresponding  $N\_neighbor\_addr\_list$  or with a pointer or reference to the corresponding Neighbor Tuple.

Using these Neighbor Graphs, routing MPRs are selected and recorded according to the following:

- o Determine an MPR Set as specified in Section 18.3.
- o A Neighbor Tuple represents a routing MPR and has  $N\_routing\_mpr := true$  (otherwise,  $N\_routing\_mpr := false$ ) if and only if that Neighbor Tuple corresponds to an element in the MPR Set created as described above.

#### 18.6. Calculating MPRs

A router MUST recalculate each of its sets of MPRs whenever the currently selected set of MPRs does not still satisfy the required conditions. It MAY recalculate its MPRs if the current set of MPRs is still valid but could be more efficient. Sufficient conditions to recalculate a router's sets of MPRs are given in Section 17.6.

## 19. Routing Set Calculation

The Routing Set of a router is populated with Routing Tuples that represent paths from that router to all destinations in the network. These paths are calculated based on the Network Topology Graph, which is constructed from information in the Information Bases, obtained via HELLO and TC message exchange.

Changes to the Routing Set do not require any messages to be transmitted. The state of the Routing Set SHOULD, however, be reflected in the IP routing table by adding and removing entries from that routing table as appropriate. Only appropriate Routing Tuples (in particular only those that represent local links or paths to routable addresses) need be reflected in the IP routing table.

### 19.1. Network Topology Graph

The Network Topology Graph is formed from information from the router's Local Interface Set, Link Sets for OLSRv2 interfaces, Neighbor Set, Router Topology Set, Routable Address Topology Set, and Attached Network Set. The Network Topology Graph MAY also use information from the router's 2-Hop Sets for OLSRv2 interfaces. The Network Topology Graph forms the router's topological view of the network in the form of a directed graph. Each edge in that graph has a metric value. The Network Topology Graph has a "backbone" (within which minimum total metric routes will be constructed) containing the following edges:

- o Edges X -> Y for all possible Y, and one X per Y, such that:
  - \* Y is the N\_orig\_addr of a Neighbor Tuple; AND
  - \* N\_orig\_addr is not unknown; AND
  - \* X is in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list of a Local Interface Tuple; AND
  - \* There is a Link Tuple with L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC such that this Neighbor Tuple and this Local Interface Tuple correspond to it. A network address from L\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list will be denoted R in this case.

It SHOULD be preferred, where possible, to select R = Y and to select X from the Local Interface Tuple corresponding to the Link Tuple from which R was selected. The metric for such an edge is the corresponding N\_out\_metric.

- o All edges W -> U such that:
  - \* W is the TR\_from\_orig\_addr of a Router Topology Tuple; AND
  - \* U is the TR\_to\_orig\_addr of the same Router Topology Tuple.

The metric of such an edge is the corresponding TR\_metric.

The Network Topology Graph is further "decorated" with the following edges. If a network address S, V, Z, or T equals a network address Y or W, then the edge terminating in the network address S, V, Z, or T MUST NOT be used in any path.

- o Edges X -> S for all possible S, and one X per S, such that:
  - \* S is in the N\_neighbor\_addr\_list of a Neighbor Tuple; AND
  - \* X is in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list of a Local Interface Tuple; AND
  - \* There is a Link Tuple with L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC such that this Neighbor Tuple and this Local Interface Tuple correspond to it. A network address from L\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list will be denoted R in this case.

It SHOULD be preferred, where possible, to select R = S and to select X from the Local Interface Tuple corresponding to the Link Tuple from which R was selected. The metric for such an edge is the corresponding N\_out\_metric.

- o All edges W -> V such that:
  - \* W is the TA\_from\_orig\_addr of a Routable Address Topology Tuple; AND
  - \* V is the TA\_dest\_addr of the same Routable Address Topology Tuple.

The metric for such an edge is the corresponding TA\_metric.

- o All edges W -> T such that:
  - \* W is the AN\_orig\_addr of an Attached Network Tuple; AND
  - \* T is the AN\_net\_addr of the same Attached Network Tuple.

The metric for such an edge is the corresponding AN\_metric.

- o (OPTIONAL) All edges Y -> Z such that:
  - \* Z is a routable address and is the N2\_2hop\_addr of a 2-Hop Tuple with N2\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC; AND
  - \* Y is the N\_orig\_addr of the corresponding Neighbor Tuple; AND
  - \* This Neighbor Tuple has N\_will\_routing not equal to WILL\_NEVER.

A path terminating with such an edge MUST NOT be used in preference to any other path. The metric for such an edge is the corresponding N2\_out\_metric.

Any part of the Topology Graph that is not connected to a local network address X is not used. Only one selection X SHOULD be made from each I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list, and only one selection R SHOULD be made from any L\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list. All edges have a hop count of 1, except edges W -> T that have a hop count of the corresponding value of AN\_dist.

## 19.2. Populating the Routing Set

The Routing Set MUST contain the shortest paths for all destinations from all local OLSRv2 interfaces using the Network Topology Graph. This calculation MAY use any algorithm, including any means of choosing between paths of equal total metric. (In the case of two paths of equal total metric but differing hop counts, the path with the lower hop count SHOULD be used.)

Using the notation of Section 19.1, initially "backbone" paths using only edges X -> Y and W -> U need be constructed (using a minimum distance algorithm). Then paths using only a final edge of the other types may be added. These MUST NOT replace backbone paths with the same destination (and paths terminating in an edge Y -> Z SHOULD NOT replace paths with any other form of terminating edge).

Each path will correspond to a Routing Tuple. These will be of two types. The first type will represent single edge paths, of type X -> S or X -> Y, by:

- o R\_local\_iface\_addr := X;
- o R\_next\_iface\_addr := R;
- o R\_dest\_addr := S or Y;



- o R\_dist := 1;
- o R\_metric := edge metric,

where R is as defined in Section 19.1 for these types of edge.

The second type will represent a multiple edge path, which will always have first edge of type X -> Y, and will have final edge of type W -> U, W -> V, W -> T, or Y -> Z. The Routing Tuple will be:

- o R\_local\_iface\_addr := X;
- o R\_next\_iface\_addr := Y;
- o R\_dest\_addr := U, V, T or Z;
- o R\_dist := the total hop count of all edges in the path;
- o R\_metric := the total metric of all edges in the path.

Finally, Routing Tuples of the second type whose R\_dest\_addr is not routable MAY be discarded.

An example algorithm for calculating the Routing Set of a router is given in Appendix C.

## 20. Proposed Values for Parameters

This protocol uses all parameters defined in [RFC6130] and additional parameters defined in this specification. All but one (RX\_HOLD\_TIME) of these additional parameters are router parameters as defined in [RFC6130]. The proposed values of the additional parameters defined in the following sections are appropriate to the case where all parameters (including those defined in [RFC6130]) have a single value. Proposed values for parameters defined in [RFC6130] are given in that specification.

The following proposed values are based on experience with [RFC3626] deployments (such as documented in [McCabe]) and are considered typical. They can be changed to accommodate different deployment requirements -- for example, a network with capacity-limited network interfaces would be expected to use greater values for message intervals, whereas a highly mobile network would be expected to use lower values for message intervals. When determining these values, the constraints specified in Section 5 MUST be respected.

Note that routers in a MANET need not all use the same set of parameters, and those parameters that are indicated as interface parameters need not be the same on all OLSRv2 interfaces of a single router.

#### 20.1. Local History Time Parameters

- o O\_HOLD\_TIME := 30 seconds

#### 20.2. Message Interval Parameters

- o TC\_INTERVAL := 5 seconds
- o TC\_MIN\_INTERVAL := TC\_INTERVAL/4

#### 20.3. Advertised Information Validity Time Parameters

- o T\_HOLD\_TIME := 3 x TC\_INTERVAL
- o A\_HOLD\_TIME := T\_HOLD\_TIME

#### 20.4. Received Message Validity Time Parameters

- o RX\_HOLD\_TIME := 30 seconds
- o P\_HOLD\_TIME := 30 seconds
- o F\_HOLD\_TIME := 30 seconds

#### 20.5. Jitter Time Parameters

- o TP\_MAXJITTER := HP\_MAXJITTER
- o TT\_MAXJITTER := HT\_MAXJITTER
- o F\_MAXJITTER := TT\_MAXJITTER

#### 20.6. Hop Limit Parameter

- o TC\_HOP\_LIMIT := 255

#### 20.7. Willingness Parameters

- o WILL\_FLOODING := WILL\_DEFAULT
- o WILL\_ROUTING := WILL\_DEFAULT

## 21. Sequence Numbers

Sequence numbers are used in this specification for the purpose of discarding "old" information, i.e., messages received out of order. However, with a limited number of bits for representing sequence numbers, wraparound (in which the sequence number is incremented from the maximum possible value to zero) will occur. To prevent this from interfering with the operation of this protocol, the following MUST be observed when determining the ordering of sequence numbers.

The term MAXVALUE designates in the following one more than the largest possible value for a sequence number. For a 16-bit sequence number (like those defined in this specification), MAXVALUE is 65536.

The sequence number S1 is said to be "greater than" the sequence number S2 if:

- o  $S1 > S2$  AND  $S1 - S2 < MAXVALUE/2$ , OR
- o  $S2 > S1$  AND  $S2 - S1 > MAXVALUE/2$

When sequence numbers S1 and S2 differ by MAXVALUE/2, their ordering cannot be determined. In this case, which should not occur, either ordering may be assumed.

Thus, when comparing two messages, it is possible -- even in the presence of wraparound -- to determine which message contains the most recent information.

## 22. Extensions

An extension to this protocol will need to interact with this specification and possibly also with [RFC6130]. This protocol is designed to permit such interactions, in particular:

- o Through accessing, and possibly extending, the information in the Information Bases. All updates to the elements specified in this specification are subject to the normative constraints specified in [RFC6130] and Appendix A. Note that the processing specified in this document ensures that these constraints are satisfied.
- o Through accessing an outgoing message prior to it being transmitted over any OLSRv2 interface and adding information to it as specified in [RFC5444]. This MAY include Message TLVs and/or network addresses with associated Address Block TLVs. (Network addresses without new associated TLVs SHOULD NOT be added to

messages.) This may, for example, be to allow a security protocol, as suggested in Section 23, to add a TLV containing a cryptographic signature to the message.

- o Through accessing an incoming message and potentially discarding it prior to processing by this protocol. This may, for example, allow a security protocol, as suggested in Section 23, to perform verification of message signatures and prevent processing and/or forwarding of unverifiable messages by this protocol.
- o Through accessing an incoming message after it has been completely processed by this protocol. In particular, this may allow a protocol that has added information, by way of inclusion of appropriate TLVs or of network addresses associated with new TLVs, access to such information after appropriate updates have been recorded in the Information Bases in this protocol.
- o Through requesting that a message be generated at a specific time. In that case, message generation MUST still respect the constraints in [RFC6130] and Section 5.4.3.

## 23. Security Considerations

As a proactive routing protocol, OLSRv2 is a potential target for various attacks. This section presents the envisioned security architecture for OLSRv2 and gives guidelines on how to provide integrity, confidentiality, and integration into external routing domains. Separately specified mandatory security mechanisms are summarized, and some observations on key management are given.

### 23.1. Security Architecture

OLSRv2 integrates into the architecture specified in Appendix A of [RFC5444], in [RFC5498], and in Section 16 of [RFC6130], the latter by using and extending its messages and Information Bases.

As part of this architecture, OLSRv2 and NHDP [RFC6130] recognize that there may be external reasons for rejecting messages that would be considered "badly formed" or "insecure", e.g., if an Integrity Check Value (ICV) included in a message by an external mechanism cannot be verified. This architecture allows options as to whether and how to implement security features, reflecting the situation that MANET routing protocol deployment domains have varying security requirements, ranging from "practically unbreakable" to "virtually none". This approach allows MANET routing protocol specifications to remain generic, with extensions to them and/or extensions to the

multiplexing and demultiplexing process described in Appendix A of [RFC5444], providing security mechanisms appropriate to a given deployment domain.

The following sections provide guidelines on how to provide integrity, confidentiality, and integration with external routing domains in such extensions.

### 23.2. Integrity

Each router injects topological information into the network by transmitting HELLO messages and, for some routers, also TC messages. If some routers for some reason (malice or malfunction) inject invalid control traffic, network integrity may be compromised. Therefore, message, or packet, authentication is strongly advised.

Different such situations may occur, for example:

1. A router generates TC messages, advertising links to non-neighbor routers;
2. A router generates TC messages, pretending to be another router;
3. A router generates HELLO messages, advertising non-neighbor routers;
4. A router generates HELLO messages, pretending to be another router;
5. A router forwards altered control messages;
6. A router does not forward control messages;
7. A router does not select multipoint relays correctly;
8. A router forwards broadcast control messages unaltered but does not forward unicast data traffic;
9. A router "replays" previously recorded control traffic from another router.

Authentication of the originator router for control messages (for situations 2, 4, and 5) and of the individual links announced in the control messages (for situations 1 and 3) may be used as a countermeasure. However, to prevent routers from repeating old (and correctly authenticated) information (situation 9), additional information is required (e.g., a timestamp or sequence number), allowing a router to positively identify such replayed messages.

In general, ICVs (e.g., digital signatures) and other required security information can be transmitted within the HELLO and TC messages or within a packet header using the TLV mechanism. Either option permits different levels of protection to coexist in the same network, if desired.

An important consideration is that all control messages (HELLO messages and TC messages) are transmitted to all routers in the 1-hop neighborhood and some control messages (TC messages) are flooded to all routers in the network. This is done in a packet that is transmitted to all routers in the 1-hop neighborhood, the current set of which may not be known. Thus, a control message or packet used by this protocol is always contained in a transmission destined for multiple destinations, and it is important that the authentication mechanism employed permits any receiving router to validate the authenticity of a message or packet.

[RFC7182] specifies a common exchange format for cryptographic information in the form of Packet TLVs, Message TLVs, and Address Block TLVs, as specified in [RFC5444]. These may be used (and shared) among MANET routing protocol security extensions. In particular, [RFC7182] specifies the format of TLVs for containing Integrity Check Values (ICVs), i.e., signatures, for providing integrity, as well as TLVs for containing temporal information for preventing replay attacks. [RFC7182] specifies registries for using different ciphers and formats of temporal information. When using ICV TLVs in an OLSRv2 deployment, failure to verify an included ICV mandates rejection of an incoming message or packet as "invalid", according to Section 12.1 of [RFC6130] and according to Section 16.3.1 of this specification when using the multiplexing and demultiplexing process described in Appendix A of [RFC5444].

[RFC7182] specifies how to insert ICVs into generated messages, how to verify incoming messages, and to reject "insecure" messages (i.e., messages without an ICV or with an ICV that cannot be verified). Different MANET deployments may, as a result of the purpose for which they are used and the possibility and nature of their configuration, require different ICV algorithms and timestamps or multiple keys, and thus, a security extension may use any of the different options provided in [RFC7182].

### 23.3. Confidentiality

OLSRv2 periodically MPR floods topological information to all routers in the network. Hence, if used in an unprotected network, in particular, an unprotected wireless network, the network topology is revealed to anyone who successfully listens to the control messages. This information may serve an attacker to acquire details about the

topology and therefore to initiate more effective attacks against routers in the routing domain, e.g., by spoofing addresses of routers in the network and attracting traffic for these addresses. Note that this is independent of the data traffic and purely protects the control traffic, i.e., information about the network topology.

In situations where the confidentiality of the network topology is of importance, regular cryptographic techniques, such as use of OLSRv2 multicast control packets encrypted using IPsec (e.g., with a shared secret key), can be applied to ensure that control traffic can be read and interpreted by only those authorized to do so.

Alternatively, a security extension may specify a mechanism to provide confidentiality for control messages and/or packets.

However, unless the information about the network topology itself is confidential, integrity of control messages (as specified in Section 23.2) is sufficient to admit only trusted routers (i.e., routers with valid credentials) to the network.

#### 23.4. Interaction with External Routing Domains

This protocol provides a basic mechanism for injecting external routing information into this protocol's routing domain. Routing information can also be extracted from this protocol's Information Bases, in particular the Routing Set, and injected into an external routing domain, if the routing protocol governing that routing domain permits this.

When operating routers connecting a routing domain using this protocol to an external routing domain, care **MUST** be taken not to allow potentially insecure and untrustworthy information to be injected from this routing domain to an external routing domain. Care **MUST** also be taken to validate the correctness of information prior to it being injected, so as to avoid polluting routing tables with invalid information.

A recommended way of extending connectivity from an external routing domain to this routing domain, which is routed using this protocol, is to assign an IP prefix (under the authority of the routers/gateways connecting this routing domain with the external routing domain) exclusively to this routing domain and to configure the gateways to advertise routes for that IP prefix into the external routing domain.

#### 23.5. Mandatory Security Mechanisms

A conformant implementation of OLSRv2 **MUST**, at minimum, implement the security mechanisms specified in [RFC7183], providing integrity and replay protection of OLSRv2 control messages, including of HELLO

messages specified by [RFC6130] and used by OLSRv2, by inclusion of a timestamp TLV and an Integrity Check Value (ICV) TLV. This ICV TLV uses a SHA-256-based HMAC and one or more manually managed shared secret keys. The timestamp TLV is based on Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) time, assuming router time synchronization.

The baseline use case, for which this security mechanism provides adequate integrity protection without rekeying, is for short-lived (for example, up to a couple of months) OLSRv2 deployments.

Any deployment of OLSRv2 SHOULD use the security mechanism specified in [RFC7183] but MAY use another mechanism if more appropriate in an OLSRv2 deployment. For example, for longer-term OLSRv2 deployments, alternative security mechanisms (e.g., rekeying) SHOULD be considered.

### 23.6. Key Management

This specification, as well as [RFC7183], does not mandate automated key management (AKM) as part of the security architecture for OLSRv2. While some use cases for OLSRv2 may require AKM, the baseline assumption is that many use cases do not, for the reasons detailed below.

Bootstrapping a key is hard in a radio network, where it is, in general, not possible to determine from where a received signal was transmitted or if two transmissions come from the same or from different sources.

The widespread use of radio networks and mobile phone networks works under the assumptions that (i) secret information is embedded in mobile phones at manufacture, and (ii) a centralized database of this is accessible during the network lifetime.

As a primary use case of a MANET is to provide connectivity without centralized entities and with minimal management, a solution such as described in the previous paragraph is not feasible. In many instances, a cryptographic authority may not be present in the MANET at all, since such a cryptographic authority would be too vulnerable. Due to the potentially dynamic topology of a MANET, a cryptographic authority may also become unreachable (to some or all of the MANET routers) without prior warning.

[BCP107] provides guidelines for cryptographic key management. Specifically, Section 2.1 sets forth requirements for when AKM is required, and Section 2.2 sets forth conditions under which manual key management is acceptable.



Section 2.1 of [BCP107] stipulates that "Automated key management MUST be used if any of [a set of given] conditions hold". These conditions are listed below, and arguments for each are provided in regard to their applicability for the baseline use case of OLSRv2.

- o A party will have to manage  $n^2$  static keys, where  $n$  may become large.

The baseline use case of OLSRv2 uses only one or a small set of manually managed shared secrets in the whole MANET.

- o Any stream cipher (such as RC4 [RFC6229][RC4], AES-CTR [RFC3610][NIST-SP-800-38A], or AES-CCM [RFC3686][NIST-SP-800-38C]) is used.

A stream cipher is not envisioned for use to generate ICVs for OLSRv2 control messages.

- o An initialization vector (IV) might be reused, especially an implicit IV. Note that random or pseudo-random explicit IVs are not a problem unless the probability of repetition is high.

An IV is not envisioned for use to generate ICVs for OLSRv2 control messages.

- o Large amounts of data might need to be encrypted in a short time, causing frequent change of the short-term session key.

Integrity Check Values (ICVs) are required only for OLSRv2 control messages, which are low-volume messages.

- o Long-term session keys are used by more than two parties. Multicast is a necessary exception, but multicast key management standards are emerging in order to avoid this in the future. Sharing long-term session keys should generally be discouraged.

OLSRv2 control messages are all sent using link-local multicast.

- o The likely operational environment is one where personnel (or device) turnover is frequent, causing frequent change of the short-term session key.

This is not an intended deployment of OLSRv2. For longer-term OLSRv2 deployments, alternative security mechanisms (e.g., including rekeying) SHOULD be considered.

Section 2.2 of [BCP107] stipulates that "Manual key management may be a reasonable approach in any of [a given set of] situations". These situations are listed below, and arguments for each are provided in regard to their applicability for the baseline use case of OLSRv2.

- o The environment has very limited available bandwidth or very high round-trip times. Public key systems tend to require long messages and lots of computation; symmetric key alternatives, such as Kerberos, often require several round trips and interaction with third parties.

As previously noted, there may not be the required infrastructure (cryptographic authority) present (or, if present, may not be reachable) in the MANET. Bandwidth in a MANET is commonly limited, both by being a radio environment and by the need for any signaling to consume a minimal proportion thereof, and round trip times may also be significant.

- o The information being protected has low value.

This depends on the OLSRv2 use case, but the information being protected is OLSRv2 control traffic, which is of at least moderate value; thus, this case does not apply.

- o The total volume of traffic over the entire lifetime of the long-term session key will be very low.

Integrity Check Values (ICVs) are required only for OLSRv2 control messages, which are low-volume messages.

- o The scale of each deployment is very limited.

A typical use case for OLSRv2 may involve only tens of devices -- with even the largest use cases for OLSRv2 being small by Internet standards.

#### 24. IANA Considerations

This specification defines one Message Type, which has been allocated from the "Message Types" registry of [RFC5444], two Message TLV Types, which have been allocated from the "Message TLV Types" registry of [RFC5444], and four Address Block TLV Types, which have been allocated from the "Address Block TLV Types" registry of [RFC5444].

### 24.1. Expert Review: Evaluation Guidelines

For the registries where an Expert Review is required, the designated expert SHOULD take the same general recommendations into consideration as are specified by [RFC5444].

### 24.2. Message Types

This specification defines one Message Type, allocated from the 0-223 range of the "Message Types" namespace defined in [RFC5444], as specified in Table 8.

Type	Description
1	TC : Topology Control (MANET-wide signaling)

Table 8: Message Type Assignment

### 24.3. Message-Type-Specific TLV Type Registries

IANA has created a registry for Message-Type-specific Message TLVs for TC messages, in accordance with Section 6.2.1 of [RFC5444] and with initial assignments and allocation policies as specified in Table 9.

Type	Description	Allocation Policy
128-223	Unassigned	Expert Review

Table 9: TC Message-Type-Specific Message TLV Types

IANA has created a registry for Message-Type-specific Address Block TLVs for TC messages, in accordance with Section 6.2.1 of [RFC5444] and with initial assignments and allocation policies as specified in Table 10.

Type	Description	Allocation Policy
128-223	Unassigned	Expert Review

Table 10: TC Message-Type-Specific Address Block TLV Types

## 24.4. Message TLV Types

This specification defines two Message TLV Types, which have been allocated from the "Message TLV Types" namespace defined in [RFC5444]. IANA has made allocations in the 0-127 range for these types. Two new Type Extension registries have been created with assignments as specified in Table 11 and Table 12. Specifications of these TLVs are in Section 13.3.1. Each of these TLVs MUST NOT be included more than once in a Message TLV Block.

Name	Type	Type Extension	Description	Allocation Policy
MPR_WILLING	7	0	Bits 0-3 specify the originating router's willingness to act as a flooding MPR; bits 4-7 specify the originating router's willingness to act as a routing MPR.	
MPR_WILLING	7	1-255	Unassigned.	Expert Review

Table 11: Message TLV Type Assignment: MPR\_WILLING

Name	Type	Type Extension	Description	Allocation Policy
CONT_SEQ_NUM	8	0	COMPLETE: Specifies a content sequence number for this complete message.	
CONT_SEQ_NUM	8	1	INCOMPLETE: Specifies a content sequence number for this incomplete message.	
CONT_SEQ_NUM	8	2-255	Unassigned.	Expert Review

Table 12: Message TLV Type Assignment: CONT\_SEQ\_NUM

Type extensions indicated as Expert Review SHOULD be allocated as described in [RFC5444], based on Expert Review as defined in [RFC5226].

#### 24.5. Address Block TLV Types

This specification defines four Address Block TLV Types, which have been allocated from the "Address Block TLV Types" namespace defined in [RFC5444]. IANA has made allocations in the 8-127 range for these types. Four new Type Extension registries have been created with assignments as specified in Tables 13, 14, 15, and 16. Specifications of these TLVs are in Section 13.3.2.

The registration procedure for the "LINK\_METRIC Address Block TLV Type Extensions" registry is Expert Review.

Name	Type	Type Extension	Description
LINK_METRIC	7	0	Link metric meaning assigned by administrative action.
LINK_METRIC	7	1-223	Unassigned.
LINK_METRIC	7	224-255	Reserved for Experimental Use

Table 13: Address Block TLV Type Assignment: LINK\_METRIC

All LINK\_METRIC TLVs, whatever their type extension, MUST use their value field to encode the kind and value (in the interval MINIMUM\_METRIC to MAXIMUM\_METRIC, inclusive) of a link metric as specified in Sections 6 and 13.3.2. An assignment of a LINK\_METRIC TLV type extension MUST specify the physical meaning of the link metric and the mapping of that physical meaning to the representable values in the indicated interval.

Name	Type	Type Extension	Description	Allocation Policy
MPR	8	0	Specifies that a given network address is of a router selected as a flooding MPR (FLOODING = 1), that a given network address is of a router selected as a routing MPR (ROUTING = 2), or both (FLOOD_ROUTE = 3).	
MPR	8	1-255	Unassigned.	Expert Review

Table 14: Address Block TLV Type Assignment: MPR

Name	Type	Type Extension	Description	Allocation Policy
NBR_ADDR_TYPE	9	0	Specifies that a given network address is of a neighbor reached via the originating router, if it is an originator address (ORIGINATOR = 1), is a routable address (ROUTABLE = 2), or if it is both (ROUTABLE_ORIG = 3).	
NBR_ADDR_TYPE	9	1-255	Unassigned.	Expert Review

Table 15: Address Block TLV Type Assignment: NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE

Name	Type	Type extension	Description	Allocation Policy
GATEWAY	10	0	Specifies that a given network address is reached via a gateway on the originating router, with value equal to the number of hops.	
GATEWAY	10	1-255		Expert Review

Table 16: Address Block TLV Type Assignment: GATEWAY

Type extensions indicated as Expert Review SHOULD be allocated as described in [RFC5444], based on Expert Review as defined in [RFC5226].

#### 24.6. NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE and MPR Values

Note: This section does not require any IANA action, as the required information is included in the descriptions of the MPR and NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE Address Block TLVs allocated in Section 24.5. This information is recorded here for clarity and for use elsewhere in this specification.

The Values that the MPR Address Block TLV can use are as follows:

- o FLOODING := 1;
- o ROUTING := 2;
- o FLOOD\_ROUTE := 3.

The Values that the NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE Address Block TLV can use are follows:

- o ORIGINATOR := 1;
- o ROUTABLE := 2;
- o ROUTABLE\_ORIG := 3.

#### 25. Contributors

This specification is the result of the joint efforts of the following contributors, listed alphabetically.

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## Appendix A. Constraints

Updates to the Local Information Base, the Neighborhood Information Base, or the Topology Information Base MUST ensure that all constraints specified in this appendix are maintained, as well as those specified in [RFC6130]. This is the case for the processing, specified in this document. Any protocol extension or outside process, which updates the Neighborhood Information Base or the Topology Information Base, MUST also ensure that these constraints are maintained.

In each Originator Tuple:

- o O\_orig\_addr MUST NOT equal any other O\_orig\_addr.
- o O\_orig\_addr MUST NOT equal this router's originator address.

In each Local Attached Network Tuple:

- o AL\_net\_addr MUST NOT equal any other AL\_net\_addr.
- o AL\_net\_addr MUST NOT equal or be a sub-range of any network address in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list of any Local Interface Tuple.
- o AL\_net\_addr MUST NOT equal this router's originator address or equal the O\_orig\_addr in any Originator Tuple.
- o AL\_dist MUST NOT be less than zero.

In each Link Tuple:

- o L\_neighbor\_iface\_addr\_list MUST NOT contain any network address that AL\_net\_addr of any Local Attached Network Tuple equals or is a sub-range of.
- o If L\_in\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC, then L\_in\_metric MUST be representable in the defined compressed form.
- o If L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC, then L\_out\_metric MUST be representable in the defined compressed form.
- o If L\_mpr\_selector = true, then L\_status = SYMMETRIC.

In each Neighbor Tuple:

- o N\_orig\_addr MUST NOT be changed to unknown.
- o N\_orig\_addr MUST NOT equal this router's originator address or equal O\_orig\_addr in any Originator Tuple.
- o N\_orig\_addr MUST NOT equal the AL\_net\_addr in any Local Attached Network Tuple.
- o If N\_orig\_addr != unknown, then N\_orig\_addr MUST NOT equal the N\_orig\_addr in any other Neighbor Tuple.
- o N\_neighbor\_addr\_list MUST NOT contain any network address that includes this router's originator address, the O\_orig\_addr in any Originator Tuple, or equal or have as a sub-range the AL\_net\_addr in any Local Attached Network Tuple.
- o If N\_orig\_addr = unknown, then N\_will\_flooding = WILL\_NEVER, N\_will\_routing = WILL\_NEVER, N\_flooding\_mpr = false, N\_routing\_mpr = false, N\_mpr\_selector = false, and N\_advertised = false.
- o N\_in\_metric MUST equal the minimum value of the L\_in\_metric values of all corresponding Link Tuples with L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_in\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC, if any; otherwise, N\_in\_metric = UNKNOWN\_METRIC.
- o N\_out\_metric MUST equal the minimum value of the L\_out\_metric values of all corresponding Link Tuples with L\_status = SYMMETRIC and L\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC, if any; otherwise, N\_out\_metric = UNKNOWN\_METRIC.
- o N\_will\_flooding and N\_will\_routing MUST be in the range from WILL\_NEVER to WILL\_ALWAYS, inclusive.
- o If N\_flooding\_mpr = true, then N\_symmetric MUST be true, N\_out\_metric MUST NOT equal UNKNOWN\_METRIC, and N\_will\_flooding MUST NOT equal WILL\_NEVER.
- o If N\_routing\_mpr = true, then N\_symmetric MUST be true, N\_in\_metric MUST NOT equal UNKNOWN\_METRIC, and N\_will\_routing MUST NOT equal WILL\_NEVER.
- o If N\_symmetric = true and N\_flooding\_mpr = false, then N\_will\_flooding MUST NOT equal WILL\_ALWAYS.
- o If N\_symmetric = true and N\_routing\_mpr = false, then N\_will\_routing MUST NOT equal WILL\_ALWAYS.

- o If `N_mpr_selector` = true, then `N_advertised` MUST be true.
- o If `N_advertised` = true, then `N_symmetric` MUST be true and `N_out_metric` MUST NOT equal `UNKNOWN_METRIC`.

In each Lost Neighbor Tuple:

- o `NL_neighbor_addr` MUST NOT include this router's originator address, the `O_orig_addr` in any Originator Tuple, or equal or have as a sub-range the `AL_net_addr` in any Local Attached Network Tuple.

In each 2-Hop Tuple:

- o `N2_2hop_addr` MUST NOT equal this router's originator address, equal the `O_orig_addr` in any Originator Tuple, or equal or have as a sub-range the `AL_net_addr` in any Local Attached Network Tuple.
- o If `N2_in_metric` != `UNKNOWN_METRIC`, then `N2_in_metric` MUST be representable in the defined compressed form.
- o If `N2_out_metric` != `UNKNOWN_METRIC`, then `N2_out_metric` MUST be representable in the defined compressed form.

In each Advertising Remote Router Tuple:

- o `AR_orig_addr` MUST NOT be in any network address in the `I_local_iface_addr_list` in any Local Interface Tuple or be in the `IR_local_iface_addr` in any Removed Interface Address Tuple.
- o `AR_orig_addr` MUST NOT equal this router's originator address or equal the `O_orig_addr` in any Originator Tuple.
- o `AR_orig_addr` MUST NOT be in the `AL_net_addr` in any Local Attached Network Tuple.
- o `AR_orig_addr` MUST NOT equal the `AR_orig_addr` in any other Advertising Remote Router Tuple.

In each Router Topology Tuple:

- o There MUST be an Advertising Remote Router Tuple with `AR_orig_addr` = `TR_from_orig_addr`.
- o `TR_to_orig_addr` MUST NOT be in any network address in the `I_local_iface_addr_list` in any Local Interface Tuple or be in the `IR_local_iface_addr` in any Removed Interface Address Tuple.

- o TR\_to\_orig\_addr MUST NOT equal this router's originator address or equal the O\_orig\_addr in any Originator Tuple.
- o TR\_to\_orig\_addr MUST NOT be in the AL\_net\_addr in any Local Attached Network Tuple.
- o The ordered pair (TR\_from\_orig\_addr, TR\_to\_orig\_addr) MUST NOT equal the corresponding pair for any other Router Topology Tuple.
- o TR\_seq\_number MUST NOT be greater than AR\_seq\_number in the Advertising Remote Router Tuple with AR\_orig\_addr = TR\_from\_orig\_addr.
- o TR\_metric MUST be representable in the defined compressed form.

In each Routable Address Topology Tuple:

- o There MUST be an Advertising Remote Router Tuple with AR\_orig\_addr = TA\_from\_orig\_addr.
- o TA\_dest\_addr MUST be routable.
- o TA\_dest\_addr MUST NOT overlap any network address in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list in any Local Interface Tuple or overlap the IR\_local\_iface\_addr in any Removed Interface Address Tuple.
- o TA\_dest\_addr MUST NOT include this router's originator address or include the O\_orig\_addr in any Originator Tuple.
- o TA\_dest\_addr MUST NOT equal or have as a sub-range the AL\_net\_addr in any Local Attached Network Tuple.
- o The ordered pair (TA\_from\_orig\_addr, TA\_dest\_addr) MUST NOT equal the corresponding pair for any other Attached Network Tuple.
- o TA\_seq\_number MUST NOT be greater than AR\_seq\_number in the Advertising Remote Router Tuple with AR\_orig\_addr = TA\_from\_orig\_addr.
- o TA\_metric MUST be representable in the defined compressed form.

In each Attached Network Tuple:

- o There MUST be an Advertising Remote Router Tuple with AR\_orig\_addr = AN\_orig\_addr.

- o AN\_net\_addr MUST NOT equal or be a sub-range of any network address in the I\_local\_iface\_addr\_list in any Local Interface Tuple or equal or be a sub-range of the IR\_local\_iface\_addr in any Removed Interface Address Tuple.
- o AN\_net\_addr MUST NOT equal this router's originator address or equal the O\_orig\_addr in any Originator Tuple.
- o The ordered pair (AN\_orig\_addr, AN\_net\_addr) MUST NOT equal the corresponding pair for any other Attached Network Tuple.
- o AN\_seq\_number MUST NOT be greater than AR\_seq\_number in the Advertising Remote Router Tuple with AR\_orig\_addr = AN\_orig\_addr.
- o AN\_dist MUST NOT be less than zero.
- o AN\_metric MUST be representable in the defined compressed form.

#### Appendix B. Example Algorithm for Calculating MPRs

The following specifies an algorithm that MAY be used to select an MPR Set given a Neighbor Graph, as defined in Section 18.2 and Section 18.3.

This algorithm selects an MPR Set M that is a subset of the set N1 that is part of the Neighbor Graph. This algorithm assumes that a subset I of N1 is pre-selected as MPRs, i.e., that M will contain I.

##### B.1. Additional Notation

The following additional notation, in addition to that in Section 18.2, will be used by this algorithm:

N:

A subset of N2, consisting of those elements y in N2 such that either  $d_1(y)$  is not defined, or there is at least one x in N1 such that  $d(x,y)$  is defined and  $d(x,y) < d_1(y)$ .

D(x):

For an element x in N1, the number of elements y in N for which  $d(x,y)$  is defined and has minimal value among the  $d(z,y)$  for all z in N1.

R(x,M):

For an element x in N1, the number of elements y in N for which  $d(x,y)$  is defined has minimal value among the  $d(z,y)$  for all z in N1 and no such minimal values have z in M. (Note that, denoting the empty set by 0,  $D(x) = R(x,0)$ .)



## B.2. MPR Selection Algorithm

To create the MPR Set  $M$ , starting with  $M := I$ :

1. Add all elements  $x$  in  $N1$  that have  $W(x) = \text{WILL\_ALWAYS}$  to  $M$ .
2. For each element  $y$  in  $N$  for which there is only one element  $x$  in  $N1$  such that  $d2(x,y)$  is defined, add that element  $x$  to  $M$ .
3. While there exists any element  $x$  in  $N1$  with  $R(x,M) > 0$ :
  1. Select an element  $x$  in  $N1$  with  $R(x,M) > 0$  in the following order of priority, and then add to  $M$ :
    - + greatest  $W(x)$ , THEN
    - + greatest  $R(x,M)$ , THEN
    - + greatest  $D(x)$ , THEN
    - + any choice, which MAY be based on other criteria (for example, a router MAY choose to prefer a neighbor as an MPR if that neighbor has already selected the router as an MPR of the same type, MAY prefer a neighbor based on information freshness, or MAY prefer a neighbor based on length of time previously selected as an MPR) or MAY be random.
4. OPTIONAL: consider each element  $x$  in  $M$ , but not in  $I$ , in turn and if  $x$  can be removed from  $M$  while still leaving it satisfying the definition of an MPR Set, then remove that element  $x$  from  $M$ . Elements MAY be considered in any order, e.g., in order of increasing  $W(x)$ .

## Appendix C. Example Algorithm for Calculating the Routing Set

The following procedure is given as an example for calculating the Routing Set using a variation of Dijkstra's algorithm. First, all Routing Tuples are removed, and then, using the selections and definitions in Appendix C.1, the procedures in the following sections (each considered a "stage" of the processing) are applied in turn.

### C.1. Local Interfaces and Neighbors

The following selections and definitions are made:

1. For each Local Interface Tuple, select a network address from its `I_local_iface_addr_list`. This is defined as the selected address for this Local Interface Tuple.
2. For each Link Tuple, the selected address of its corresponding Local Interface Tuple is defined as the selected local address for this Link Tuple.
3. For each Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` and `N_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`, select a Link Tuple with `L_status = SYMMETRIC` for which this is the corresponding Neighbor Tuple and has `L_out_metric = N_out_metric`. This is defined as the selected Link Tuple for this Neighbor Tuple.
4. For each network address (`N_orig_addr` or in `N_neighbor_addr_list`, the "neighbor address") from a Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` and `N_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`, select a Link Tuple (the "selected Link Tuple") from those for which this is the corresponding Neighbor Tuple, have `L_status = SYMMETRIC`, and have `L_out_metric = N_out_metric`, by:
  1. If there is such a Link Tuple whose `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` contains the neighbor address, select that Link Tuple.
  2. Otherwise, select the selected Link Tuple for this Neighbor Tuple.

Then for this neighbor address:

3. The selected local address is defined as the selected local address for the selected Link Tuple.
4. The selected link address is defined as an address from the `L_neighbor_iface_addr_list` of the selected Link Tuple, if possible equal to this neighbor address.
5. Routing Tuple preference is decided by preference for minimum `R_metric`, then for minimum `R_dist`, and then for preference for corresponding Neighbor Tuples in this order:
  - \* For greater `N_will_routing`.
  - \* For `N_mpr_selector = true` over `N_mpr_selector = false`.

Note that preferred Routing Tuples SHOULD be used. Routing Tuples with minimum `R_metric` MUST be used; this is specified outside the definition of preference. An implementation MAY modify this definition of preference (including for minimum `R_dist`) without otherwise affecting this algorithm.

### C.2. Add Neighbor Routers

The following procedure is executed once.

1. For each Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` and `N_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`, add a Routing Tuple with:
  - \* `R_dest_addr := N_orig_addr;`
  - \* `R_next_iface_addr := selected link address for N_orig_addr;`
  - \* `R_local_iface_addr := selected local address for N_orig_addr;`
  - \* `R_metric := N_out_metric;`
  - \* `R_dist := 1.`

### C.3. Add Remote Routers

The following procedure is executed once.

1. Add a label that may be "used" or "unused" to each Routing Tuple, with all initial values equal to unused. (Note that this label is only required during this algorithm.)
2. If there are no unused Routing Tuples, then this stage is complete; otherwise, repeat the following until that is the case.
  1. Find the unused Routing Tuple with minimum `R_metric` (if more than one, pick any) and denote it the "current Routing Tuple".
  2. Mark the current Routing Tuple as used.
  3. For each Router Topology Tuple, with `TR_from_orig_addr = R_dest_addr` of the current Routing Tuple:
    1. Define:
      - `new_metric := R_metric of the current Routing Tuple + TR_metric;`

- `new_dist := R_dist` of the current Routing Tuple + 1.
2. If there is no Routing Tuple with `R_dest_addr = TR_to_orig_addr`, then create an unused Routing Tuple with:
    - `R_dest_addr := TR_to_orig_addr`;
    - `R_next_iface_addr := R_next_iface_addr` of the current Routing Tuple;
    - `R_local_iface_addr := R_local_iface_addr` of the current Routing Tuple;
    - `R_metric := new_metric`;
    - `R_dist := new_dist`.
  3. Otherwise, if there is an unused Routing Tuple with `R_dest_addr = TR_to_orig_addr`, and either `new_metric < R_metric` or (`new_metric = R_metric` and the updated Routing Tuple would be preferred), then update this Routing Tuple to have:
    - `R_next_iface_addr := R_next_iface_addr` of the current Routing Tuple;
    - `R_local_iface_addr := R_local_iface_addr` of the current Routing Tuple;
    - `R_metric := new_metric`;
    - `R_dist := new_dist`.

#### C.4. Add Neighbor Addresses

The following procedure is executed once.

1. For each Neighbor Tuple with `N_symmetric = true` and `N_out_metric != UNKNOWN_METRIC`:
  1. For each network address (the "neighbor address") in `N_neighbor_addr_list`, if the neighbor address is not equal to the `R_dest_addr` of any Routing Tuple, then add a new Routing Tuple, with:
    - + `R_dest_addr := neighbor address`;

- + R\_next\_iface\_addr := selected link address for the neighbor address;
- + R\_local\_iface\_addr := selected local address for the neighbor address;
- + R\_metric := N\_out\_metric;
- + R\_dist := 1.

#### C.5. Add Remote Routable Addresses

The following procedure is executed once.

##### 1. For each Routable Address Topology Tuple, if:

- \* TA\_dest\_addr is not equal to the R\_dest\_addr of any Routing Tuple added in an earlier stage; AND
- \* TA\_from\_orig\_addr is equal to the R\_dest\_addr of a Routing Tuple (the "previous Routing Tuple"),

then add a new Routing Tuple, with:

- \* R\_dest\_addr := TA\_dest\_addr;
- \* R\_next\_iface\_addr := R\_next\_iface\_addr of the previous Routing Tuple;
- \* R\_local\_iface\_addr := R\_local\_iface\_addr of the previous Routing Tuple;
- \* R\_metric := R\_metric of the previous Routing Tuple + TA\_metric;
- \* R\_dist := R\_dist of the previous Routing Tuple + 1.

There may be more than one Routing Tuple that may be added for an R\_dest\_addr in this stage. If so, then for each such R\_dest\_addr, a Routing Tuple with minimum R\_metric MUST be added; otherwise, a Routing Tuple that is preferred SHOULD be added.

### C.6. Add Attached Networks

The following procedure is executed once.

1. For each Attached Network Tuple, if:

- \* AN\_net\_addr is not equal to the R\_dest\_addr of any Routing Tuple added in an earlier stage; AND
- \* AN\_orig\_addr is equal to the R\_dest\_addr of a Routing Tuple (the "previous Routing Tuple"),

then add a new Routing Tuple, with:

- \* R\_dest\_addr := AN\_net\_addr;
- \* R\_next\_iface\_addr := R\_next\_iface\_addr of the previous Routing Tuple;
- \* R\_local\_iface\_addr := R\_local\_iface\_addr of the previous Routing Tuple;
- \* R\_metric := R\_metric of the previous Routing Tuple + AN\_metric;
- \* R\_dist := R\_dist of the previous Routing Tuple + AN\_dist.

There may be more than one Routing Tuple that may be added for an R\_dest\_addr in this stage. If so, then for each such R\_dest\_addr, a Routing Tuple with minimum R\_metric MUST be added; otherwise, a Routing Tuple that is preferred SHOULD be added.

### C.7. Add 2-Hop Neighbors

The following procedure is OPTIONAL according to Section 19.1 and MAY be executed once.

1. For each 2-Hop Tuple with N2\_out\_metric != UNKNOWN\_METRIC, if:

- \* N2\_2hop\_addr is a routable address; AND
- \* N2\_2hop\_addr is not equal to the R\_dest\_addr of any Routing Tuple added in an earlier stage; AND
- \* the Routing Tuple with R\_dest\_addr = N\_orig\_addr of the corresponding Neighbor Tuple (the "previous Routing Tuple") has R\_dist = 1,

then add a new Routing Tuple, with:

- \* `R_dest_addr := N2_2hop_addr;`
- \* `R_next_iface_addr := R_next_iface_addr` of the previous Routing Tuple;
- \* `R_local_iface_addr := R_local_iface_addr` of the previous Routing Tuple;
- \* `R_metric := R_metric` of the previous Routing Tuple + `N_out_metric` of the corresponding Neighbor Tuple;
- \* `R_dist := 2.`

There may be more than one Routing Tuple that may be added for an `R_dest_addr` in this stage. If so, then for each such `R_dest_addr`, a Routing Tuple with minimum `R_metric` MUST be added; otherwise, a Routing Tuple that is preferred SHOULD be added.

#### Appendix D. TC Message Example

TC messages are instances of [RFC5444] messages. This specification requires that TC messages contain `<msg-hop-limit>` and `<msg-orig-addr>` fields. It supports TC messages with any combination of remaining message header options and address encodings enabled by [RFC5444] that convey the required information. As a consequence, there is no single way to represent how all TC messages look. This appendix illustrates a TC message; the exact values and content included are explained in the following text.

The TC message's four-bit Message Flags (MF) field has a value of 15, indicating that the message header contains originator address, hop limit, hop count, and message sequence number fields. Its four-bit Message Address Length (MAL) field has value 3, indicating addresses in the message have a length of four octets, here being IPv4 addresses. The overall message length is 75 octets.

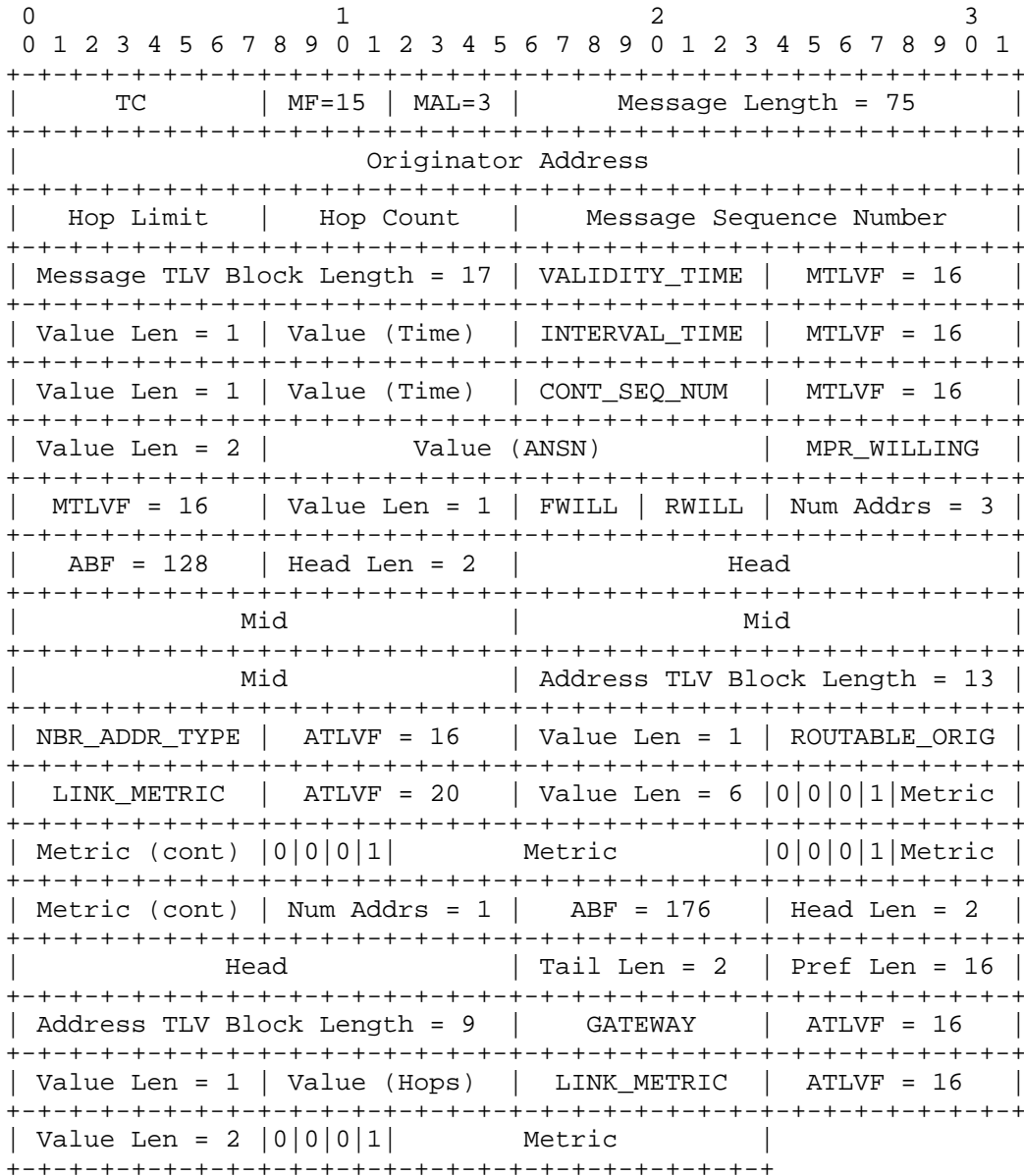
The message has a Message TLV Block with a content length of 17 octets containing four TLVs. The first two TLVs are validity and interval times for the message. The third TLV is the content sequence number TLV used to carry the 2-octet ANSN and (with default type extension zero, i.e., COMPLETE) indicates that the TC message is complete. The fourth TLV contains forwarding and routing willingness values for the originating router (FWILL and RWILL, respectively). Each TLV uses a TLV with Flags octet (MTLVF) value 16, indicating

that it has a Value, but no type extension or start and stop indexes. The first two TLVs have a Value Length of 1 octet; the last has a Value Length of 2 octets.

The message has two Address Blocks. (This is not necessary. The information could be conveyed using a single Address Block; the use of two Address Blocks, which is also allowed, is illustrative only.) The first Address Block contains 3 addresses, with Flags octet (ABF) value 128, hence with a Head section (with length 2 octets) but no Tail section and with Mid sections with length two octets. The following TLV Block (content length 13 octets) contains two TLVs. The first TLV is a NBR\_ADDR\_TYPE TLV with Flags octet (ATLVF) value 16, indicating a single Value but no indexes. Thus, all these addresses are associated with the Value (with Value Length 1 octet) ROUTABLE\_ORIG, i.e., they are originator addresses of advertised neighbors that are also routable addresses. The second TLV is a LINK\_METRIC TLV with Flags octet (ATLVF) value 20, indicating a Value for each address, i.e., as the total Value Length is 6 octets, each address is associated with a Value with length two octets. These Value fields are each shown as having four bits indicating that they are outgoing neighbor metric values and as having twelve bits that represent the metric value (the first four bits being the exponent, the remaining eight bits the mantissa).

The second Address Block contains 1 address, with Flags octet (ATLVF) 176, indicating that there is a Head section (with length 2 octets), that the Tail section (with length 2 octets) consists of zero valued octets (not included), and that there is a single prefix length, which is 16. The network address is thus Head.0.0/16. The following TLV Block (content length 9 octets) includes two TLVs. The first has a Flags octet (ATLVF) of 16, again indicating that no indexes are needed, but that a Value (with Value Length 1 octet) is present, indicating the address distance as a number of hops. The second TLV is another LINK\_METRIC TLV, as in the first Address TLV Block except with a Flags octet (ATLVF) value 16, indicating that a single Value is present.





## Appendix E. Flow and Congestion Control

Due to its proactive nature, this protocol has a natural control over the flow of its control traffic. Routers transmit control messages at predetermined rates specified and bounded by message intervals.

This protocol employs [RFC6130] for local signaling, embedding MPR selection advertisement through a simple Address Block TLV and router willingness advertisement (if any) as a single Message TLV. Local signaling, therefore, shares the characteristics and constraints of [RFC6130].

Furthermore, the use of MPRs can greatly reduce the signaling overhead from link state information dissemination in two ways, attaining both flooding reduction and topology reduction. First, using MPR flooding, the cost of distributing link state information throughout the network is reduced, as compared to when using blind flooding, since only MPRs need to forward link state declaration messages. Second, the amount of link state information for a router to declare is reduced; it only needs to contain that router's MPR selectors. This reduces the size of a link state declaration as compared to declaring full link state information. In particular, some routers may not need to declare any such information. In dense networks, the reduction of control traffic can be of several orders of magnitude compared to routing protocols using blind flooding [MPR]. This feature naturally provides more bandwidth for useful data traffic and further pushes the frontier of congestion.

Since the control traffic is continuous and periodic, it keeps the quality of the links used in routing more stable. However, using some options, some control messages (HELLO messages or TC messages) may be intentionally sent in advance of their deadline in order to increase the responsiveness of the protocol to topology changes. This may cause a small, temporary, and local increase of control traffic; however, this is at all times bounded by the use of minimum message intervals.

A router that recognizes that the network is suffering from congestion can increase its message interval parameters. If this is done by most or all routers in the network, then the overall control traffic in the network will be reduced. When using this capability, routers will have to take care not to increase message interval parameters such that they cannot cope with network topology changes. Note that routers can make such decisions independently; it is not necessary for all routers to be using the same parameter values, nor is it necessary that all routers decide to change their intervals at the same time.

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