

Description

AN ON-PATH RE-ADDRESSING BASED ROUTING AND FORWARDING METHOD

Cross-reference to Related Applications

This application claims priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 2020112598384 filed on November 12, 2020 and priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 2021102817089 filed on March 16, 2021, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Technical Field

The present invention belongs to the technical field of computer networks, and specifically relates to an on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method.

Background

In the message routing and forwarding method of traditional networks, after a path is calculated through a routing algorithm, the path cannot be dynamically modified in the subsequent forwarding process, however, the network state is always changing, the path proper at the previous moment may have been congested at the next moment, and the path cannot be adjusted and bypassed in time through the current method, which often leads to a significant degradation in service performance.

Along with the development of SDN, a control plane is separated from a data plane, such that the network state may be perceived and controlled more flexibly, and the ability of network perception is gradually improved. At the same time, such scenarios as mobile communication, efficient distribution of contents and multi-host network transmission bring the processing requirements of multiple addresses and variable addresses in the message transmission process, and how to make the message change the address dynamically in the forwarding process so as to change the transmission path is a crucial problem.

Summary of the Invention

To solve the above shortcomings of the prior art, the present invention provides an on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method, to improve the performance of network transmission, and timely respond to the perceived network state.

The present invention relates to an on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method, and the method includes: in a network using the on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method,

identifying each network element entity by means of a unique and invariable identifier ID, wherein all the network element entities in the network include but are not limited to hosts, devices, data and services, and the mapping relationship between the identifier ID of each network element entity and a corresponding network address is maintained by a service level-based resolution service system;

wherein the service level refers to differentiated service defined based on measurement, and the definition includes but is not limited to a service level defined based on response delay of network measurement, a service level defined based on geographic distance measurement, a service level defined based on semantic correlation measurement and calculation, and a service level defined based on any two or three types of information combinations;

after a network routing and switching device receives a network layer data message, rewriting a network address field and network address extension field of the message; and forming a forwarding message by means of message reconstruction according to the rewritten message network address field and network address extension field, and forwarding the forwarding message on the basis of a forwarding table, wherein the forwarding table can be calculated and maintained by using a location-based routing method;

wherein the data message is forwarded in a network layer message format, and the data message includes: a network address field, a network address extension field, an ID identification field which is unchanged during a session, and a preference field which carries application requirements for transmission; wherein the preference field includes: application-related specific parameters; and the application-related specific parameters include, but are not limited to, service quality requirements and application preferences.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, in the service level-based resolution service system, the resolution service system includes one or more service levels, and is a distributed query service system which can maintain the mapping relationship between the identifier ID and a corresponding network address and which can provide resolution services of multiple service levels;

the resolution service system is a service level-based distributed system with a hierarchical structure; each distributed node constituting the distributed system maintains one or more neighborhood node lists, and the nodes in the one or more neighborhood node lists cooperatively respond to the same resolution request;

the mapping relationships between the identifications of all the identifiers ID and the corresponding network addresses are registered and managed in the resolution service system; and

wherein the resolution service system includes but is not limited to a registration service capability, a retrieval service capability, a query service capability and a management service capability.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, the service level-based distributed system with a hierarchical structure is of a single-layered structure or a multi-layered structure;

nodes at the same level in the distributed system have the same service level, while nodes at different levels have different service levels;

a serviceable node of a user on a certain service level indicates that the user can obtain resolution and query services on the service node according to the service performance corresponding to the service level; and

one service node possessing a certain user indicates that the service node can provide the resolution and query services to the user with the service performance corresponding to the service level.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, in the service level-based distributed system with a hierarchical structure, one user node possesses one or more serviceable nodes belonging to the same service level, if multiple serviceable nodes exist in a certain service level, then the service level has and only has one service node as a master node;

wherein all the master nodes of each service level serving the user conform to a nested structure, all the users possessed by the user at master node at the service level j may also be the users possessed by the user at master node at levels higher than the service level j ;

suppose that the user is u_i , $ms_{i,j}$ is the master node selected for u_i at the service level j , $\Phi(ms_{i,j})$ is a user set served by $ms_{i,j}$ of the master node, when the service level k is greater than the service level j , $\Phi(ms_{i,j}) \subset \Phi(ms_{i,k})$,

wherein the master node is defined or assigned by a selection function.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, the neighborhood node list is a locally autonomous node list maintained by the node itself, and the node selects service nodes in part of the network based on neighborhood judgment criteria to construct a neighborhood node list;

multiple neighborhood node lists can be established if multiple criteria are passed;

wherein the neighborhood judgment criteria include but are not limited to:

a neighborhood is established based on a network delay measurement criterion, if the delay between a node and a candidate neighborhood node is less than a certain threshold, then

the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list;

a neighborhood is established based on a geographical distance criterion, if the physical distance between a node and a candidate neighborhood node is less than a preset distance threshold, the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list;

a neighborhood is established based on a semantic similarity criterion, if the node is highly associated with the content stored in the candidate neighborhood node, then the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list; wherein the correlation refers to similarity of the contents stored in two nodes through semantic calculation; and

a neighborhood is established based on a structural relation criterion, if all the service nodes constitute a tree-shaped structure, then descendant nodes or descendant's descendant nodes in the tree-shaped structure constitute a neighborhood.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, the nodes in one or more neighborhood node lists cooperatively respond to the same resolution request; and nodes in the neighborhood node list maintained by each node can provide services in place of the node itself or in parallel with the node;

wherein conditions for judging replaceable or parallel services include but are not limited to:

the node itself is overloaded and is difficult to respond to the request under the requirements of the service level, and the neighborhood nodes with the same service capability can provide the request with service meeting the level requirements;

the node itself does not store the required content, and the related neighborhood nodes have the required content and can provide the service of the service level required by the user; and

when high concurrent requests occur, multiple neighborhood nodes can meet the service requirements at the same time, and can perform request diversion.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, the information of the network address extension field includes but is not limited to: multiple candidate storage address set information or reference information of the content corresponding to the destination ID identification, multiple candidate network address set information or reference information under the same device ID identification, and network layer processing indication information; wherein the reference information includes, but is not limited to, pointers and offsets.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, the specific process of rewriting the network address field and the network address extension field of data message is as follows:

step 1) requesting the resolution service conforming to the response service level requirement from the resolution service system according to the ID identification carried by the data message, obtaining a new destination address under the ID identification, and rewriting the network address field of the data message using the new destination address to obtain a rewritten network address field;

step 2) obtaining a candidate address set through the candidate address set information or its reference information in the network address extension field, base on the network state perceived by the network routing and switching device and the network address and the network address extension field information possibly carried in the data message;

in the candidate address set which is constituted by the addresses queried from the resolution service system according to the ID identification, selecting part of the subset, reordering the selected addresses, selecting a proper address as a new destination address according to preset strategies, filling the new address destination into the network address field of the data message, screening part of the selected subset, and writing the screened content back to the corresponding position in the network address extension field; and

step 3) calculating part of the field information in the new network address extension field according to the network state perceived by the network routing and switching device the network address extension field information possibly carried in the data message and preset strategies; then, rewriting the corresponding part of the network address extension field in the data message, and obtaining the rewritten NA extension field.

As one of the improvements of the above technical solution, specific process of reconstructing the message is as follows:

reconstructing the message of the rewritten network address field and the rewritten network address extension field into a message format supported by the current network, and forwarding the message according to a forwarding table of the new destination address.

The present invention has the following beneficial effects compared with the prior art:

through the method of the present invention, the routing and forwarding process may be timely optimized and adjusted through the state information perceived by the network, and a proper forwarding route is selected for each hop through field selection and calculation of the forwarding path, to improve the overall routing and forwarding performance of the network.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a flow chart of an on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method.

Detailed Description of Embodiments

The present invention will be further described now with reference to the accompanying drawings.

As shown in FIG. 1, the present invention provides an on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method, and in a network using the on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method, the method is specifically as follows:

(1) identifying each network element entity by means of a unique and invariable identifier ID, wherein all the network element entities in the network include but are not limited to hosts, devices, data and services, and the mapping relationship between the identifier ID of each network element entity and a corresponding network address is maintained by a service level-based resolution service system;

wherein the service level refers to differentiated service defined based on measurement, and the definition includes but is not limited to a service level defined based on response delay of network measurement, a service level defined based on geographic distance measurement, a service level defined based on semantic correlation measurement and calculation, and a service level defined based on any two or three types of information combinations.

(2) the above service level-based resolution service system is characterized as follows:

the resolution service system includes one or more service levels, and is a distributed query service system which can maintain the mapping relationship between the identifier ID and a corresponding network address and which can provide resolution services of multiple service levels;

wherein the service level refers to differentiated service defined based on measurement, and the definition includes but is not limited to a service level defined based on response delay of network measurement, a service level defined based on geographic distance, a service level defined based on semantic correlation, and multiple combinations of the above any two or three service levels;

the mapping relationships between all the ID identifications and the corresponding network addresses are registered and managed in the resolution service system. The resolution service system includes but is not limited to capabilities in registration, retrieval, management and query services.

The resolution service system is a distributed resolution system with a hierarchical

structure based on service levels, and can be a single-layered structure or a multi-layered structure; and

nodes at the same level have the same service level, while nodes at different levels have different service levels.

A service node of a certain service level can provide service to a user, indicating that the corresponding relationship between the identifier ID of the user and the network address can be queried on the service node according to the service performance corresponding to the service level.

Each distributed node constituting the system maintains one or more neighborhood node lists and nodes in the one or more neighborhood node lists can cooperatively respond to the same resolution request;

herein, the neighborhood node list is a locally autonomous node list maintained by the node itself, and the node selects service nodes in part of the network based on neighborhood judgment criteria to construct a neighborhood node list;

multiple neighborhood node lists can be established if multiple criteria are passed.

Wherein the neighborhood judgment criteria include but are not limited to:

a neighborhood is established based on a network delay measurement criterion, if the delay between a node and a candidate neighborhood node is less than a certain threshold, then the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list;

a neighborhood is established based on a geographical distance criterion, if the physical distance between a node and a candidate neighborhood node is less than a preset distance threshold, the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list;

a neighborhood is established based on a semantic similarity criterion, if the node is highly associated with the content stored in the candidate neighborhood node, then the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list; wherein the correlation refers to similarity of the contents stored in two nodes through semantic calculation; and

a neighborhood is established based on a structural relation criterion, if all the service nodes constitute a tree-shaped structure, then descendant nodes or descendant's descendant nodes in the tree-shaped structure constitute a neighborhood.

In addition, the nodes in one or more neighborhood node lists cooperatively respond to the same resolution request; and nodes in the neighborhood node list maintained by each node can provide services in place of the node itself or in parallel with the node;

wherein conditions for judging replaceable or parallel services include but are not limited to:

I. the node itself is overloaded and is difficult to respond to the request under the requirements of the service level, and the neighborhood nodes with the same service capability can provide the request with service meeting the level requirements;

II. the node itself does not store the required content, and the related neighborhood nodes have the required content and can provide the service of the service level required by the user; and

III. when high concurrent requests occur, multiple neighborhood nodes can meet the service requirements at the same time, and can perform request diversion.

One user node possesses one or more serviceable nodes belonging to the same service level, if multiple serviceable nodes exist in a certain service level, then the service level has and only has one service node as a master node;

wherein all the master nodes of each service level serving the user conform to a nested structure, all the users possessed by the user at master node at the service level j may also be the users possessed by the user at master node at levels higher than the service level j ;

suppose that the user is u_i , $ms_{i,j}$ is the master node selected for u_i at the service level j , $\Phi(ms_{i,j})$ is a user set served by $ms_{i,j}$ of the master node, when the service level k is greater than the service level j , $\Phi(ms_{i,j}) \subset \Phi(ms_{i,k})$;

wherein the master node is defined or assigned by a selection function.

The data message is forwarded in a network layer message format, and the data message includes: a network address (NA) field, a network address extension (NA extension) field, an ID identification field which is unchanged during a session, and a preference field which carries application requirements for transmission; wherein the preference field includes application-related specific parameters; and the application-related specific parameters include, but are not limited to, service quality requirements and application preferences.

Wherein, the NA field and the NA extension field may be dynamically rewritten in the routing and forwarding process.

(3) after a network routing and switching device receives a data message, rewriting NA field and the NA extension field of the message;

wherein specific process of rewriting the NA field and the NA extension field includes:

step 1) requesting the resolution service conforming to the response service level requirement from the resolution service system according to the ID identification carried by the data message, obtaining a new destination address under the ID identification, and rewriting the NA field of the data message using the new destination address to obtain rewritten NA field;

step 2) obtaining a candidate address set through the candidate address set information or its reference information in the NA extension field base on the network state perceived by the network routing and switching device and the network address and the network address extension field information possibly carried in the data message;

in the candidate address set which is constituted by the addresses queried from the resolution service system according to the ID identification, selecting part of the subset, reordering the selected addresses, selecting a proper address as a new destination address according to preset strategies, filling the new address destination into the NA field of the data message, screening part of the selected subset, and writing the screened content back to the corresponding position in the NA extension field; and

step 3) calculating part of the field information in the new NA extension field according to the network state perceived by the network routing and switching device the NA extension field information possibly carried in the data message and preset strategies; then, rewriting the corresponding part of the NA extension field in the data message, and obtaining the rewritten NA extension field.

Wherein the information of the NA extension field includes but is not limited to: multiple candidate storage address set information or reference information of the content corresponding to the destination ID, multiple candidate network address set information or reference information under the same device ID, and network layer processing indication information; wherein the reference information includes, but is not limited to, pointers and offsets.

(4) The network routing and switching device forms a forwarded message through message reconstruction based on the NA field and the NA extension field of the rewritten message, and forwards based on a forwarding table of the new destination address. The forwarding table may be calculated and maintained using a location-based routing method, e.g., IP protocol.

Specifically, message reconstruction is to reconstruct the rewritten NA field or NA extension field into the message format supported by the current network and forward according to the forwarding table of the new destination address.

Embodiment 1

All the network element entities in the network include hosts, devices, data and services, and are identified by unique and invariant identifier ID and routed by IP as a network address.

The resolution service system maintains the mapping relationship between the ID identification of the network element entity and the corresponding network address (i.e., IP address); wherein, the resolution service system provides services with differentiated delay,

different delay ranges obtained through network measurement are different service levels, and the resolution service system provides resolution services with the resolution delay in different service levels of $d_1\text{ms}$, $d_2\text{ms}$, $d_3\text{ms}$

The data message is forwarded in the form of network layer message. The data message includes source address s , destination address ts , ID identification field id and candidate address set information $CTS = \{ts_1, ts_2 \dots\}$, wherein CTS is null at the beginning. The data message also carries application requirement information containing application-related specific parameters $R = \{r_1, r_2 \dots\}$, and the related specific parameters include, but are not limited to, service quality requirement and application preferences. Wherein the network routing and switching device is a switch; and the steps of address rewriting and forwarding in its transmission process are shown in FIG. 1:

1) During each forwarding, first check whether the current node address is the destination address of message forwarding, if so, stop forwarding, if not, the switch performs resolution query on the id carried in the data message through the resolution service system, the switch sends out a resolution query request to the service node corresponding to the l service level in the resolution service system according to the requirement of the message resolution service level l received by the switch, the resolution service node should return results within the service performance requirement range of the l service level, and the return result may possibly be null (i.e., $CIP = \text{null}$) or an IP address set, i.e., the candidate address set $CIP = \{cip_1, cip_2 \dots cip_n\}$; where $n \geq 1$.

2) After receiving the returned candidate address set CIP , the switch adds the CIP into the candidate address field CTS to obtain the changed candidate address set CTS' , i.e., $CTS' = CTS \cup CIP$, and the address is selected according to the selection function,

$$tip = S(CTS', R, NS)$$

Where, $S(X, Y, Z)$ is a selection function, X value is the modified candidate node set CTS' , Y value is the parameter set R , and Z value is the network state information set NS , such as a port load, a link bandwidth, etc.;

tip is the finally selected ip address that meets the requirements of the selection function, and serves as the forwarding address of the next hop, that is, the new destination address. Wherein $S(X, Y, Z)$ is the address corresponding to the minimum port load selected as the address of the next hop;

the candidate node list is calculated: $CTS1 = \text{DEL}(CTS, R, NS)$,

Wherein $\text{DEL}(X, Y, Z)$ is a candidate address list clipping function, and the clipping

function can be defined according to service requirements.

If the corresponding candidate address whose port load exceeds the threshold needs to be trimmed, the nodes that do not meet the performance requirements will be deleted from the modified candidate address set CTS' , and then the trimmed candidate node list will be used instead of the previous list.

Wherein $DEL(X, Y, Z)$ is to delete all candidate nodes whose port load is greater than the threshold THL .

3) reconstructing the new IP data message with the message format supported by the current network through the newly selected destination address, the previous source address s and ID identification id , and the modified candidate address set CTS' , and the message is forwarded according to a forwarding table of the new destination address through the IP routing and forwarding mechanism and based on the IP routing protocol.

4) the above process is continuously performed until reaching the destination address ts .

Finally, it should be noted that the above embodiments are merely intended to illustrate rather than limiting technical solutions of the present invention. Although the present invention has been described in details with reference to embodiments, those skilled in the art should understand that modifications or equivalent substitutions made to the technical solutions of the present invention shall all fall within the scope of the claims of the present invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the technical solutions of the present invention.

Claims

1. An on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method, comprising: in a network using the on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method,

identifying each network element entity by means of a unique and invariable identifier ID, wherein all the network element entities in the network include but are not limited to hosts, devices, data and services, and the mapping relationship between the identifier ID of each network element entity and a corresponding network address is maintained by a service level-based resolution service system;

wherein the service level refers to differentiated service defined based on measurement, and the definition includes but is not limited to a service level defined based on response delay of network measurement, a service level defined based on geographic distance measurement, a service level defined based on semantic correlation measurement and calculation, and a service level defined based on any two or three types of the above information combinations;

after a network routing and switching device receives a network layer data message, rewriting a network address field and network address extension field of the message; and forming a forwarding message by means of message reconstruction according to the rewritten message network address field and network address extension field, and forwarding the forwarding message on the basis of a forwarding table, wherein the forwarding table can be calculated and maintained by using a location-based routing method;

wherein the data message is forwarded in a network layer message format, and the data message comprises: a network address field, a network address extension field, an ID identification field which is unchanged during a session, and a preference field which carries application requirements for transmission; wherein the preference field comprises: application-related specific parameters; the application-related specific parameters include, but are not limited to, service quality requirements and application preferences.

2. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 1, wherein in the service level-based resolution service system, the resolution service system comprises one or more service levels, and is a distributed query service system which can maintain the mapping relationship between the identifier ID and a corresponding network address and which can provide resolution services of multiple service levels;

the resolution service system is a service level-based distributed system with a hierarchical structure; each distributed node constituting the distributed system maintains one or more neighborhood node lists, and the nodes in the one or more neighborhood node lists

cooperatively respond to the same resolution request;

the mapping relationships between the identifications of all the identifiers ID and the corresponding network addresses are registered and managed in the resolution service system; and

wherein the resolution service system includes but is not limited to a registration service capability, a retrieval service capability, a query service capability and a management service capability.

3. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 2, wherein the service level-based distributed system with a hierarchical structure is of a single-layered structure or a multi-layered structure;

nodes at the same level in the distributed system have the same service level, while nodes at different levels have different service levels;

a serviceable node of a user on a certain service level indicates that the user can obtain resolution and query services on the service node according to the service performance corresponding to the service level; and

one service node possessing a certain user indicates that the service node can provide the resolution and query services to the user with the service performance corresponding to the service level.

4. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 2 or 3, wherein in the service level-based distributed system with a hierarchical structure, one user node possesses one or more serviceable nodes belonging to the same service level, if multiple serviceable nodes exist in a certain service level, then the service level has and only has one service node as a master node;

wherein all the master nodes of each service level serving the user conform to a nested structure, all the users possessed by the user at master node at the service level j must also be the users possessed by the user at master node at levels higher than the service level j;

suppose that the user is u_i , $ms_{i,j}$ is the master node selected for u_i at the service level j, $\Phi(ms_{i,j})$ is a user set served by $ms_{i,j}$ of the master node, when the service level k is greater than the service level j, $\Phi(ms_{i,j}) \subset \Phi(ms_{i,k})$,

wherein the master node is defined or assigned by a selection function.

5. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 2, wherein the neighborhood node list is a locally autonomous node list maintained by the node itself, and the node selects service nodes in part of the network based on neighborhood judgment criteria

to construct a neighborhood node list;

multiple neighborhood node lists can be established if multiple criteria are passed;

wherein the neighborhood judgment criteria include but are not limited to:

a neighborhood is established based on a network delay measurement criterion, if the delay between a node and a candidate neighborhood node is less than a certain threshold, then the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list;

a neighborhood is established based on a geographical distance criterion, if the physical distance between a node and a candidate neighborhood node is less than a preset distance threshold, the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list;

a neighborhood is established based on a semantic similarity criterion, if the node is highly associated with the content stored in the candidate neighborhood node, then the candidate neighborhood node is added to the neighborhood node list; wherein the correlation refers to similarity of the contents stored in two nodes through semantic calculation; and

a neighborhood is established based on a structural relation criterion, if all the service nodes constitute a tree-shaped structure, then descendant nodes or descendant's descendant nodes in the tree-shaped structure constitute a neighborhood.

6. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 2, wherein the nodes in one or more neighborhood node lists cooperatively respond to the same resolution request; and nodes in the neighborhood node list maintained by each node can provide services in place of the node itself or in parallel with the node;

wherein conditions for judging replaceable or parallel services include but are not limited to:

the node itself is overloaded and is difficult to respond to the request under the requirements of the service level, and the neighborhood nodes with the same service capability can provide the request with service meeting the level requirements;

the node itself does not store the required content, and the related neighborhood nodes have the required content and can provide the service of the service level required by the user; and

when high concurrent requests occur, multiple neighborhood nodes can meet the service requirements at the same time, and can perform request diversion.

7. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 1, wherein the information of the network address extension field comprises but is not limited to: multiple candidate storage address set information or reference information of the content corresponding to the destination ID identification, multiple candidate network address set information or

reference information under the same device ID identification, and network layer processing indication information; wherein the reference information includes, but is not limited to, pointers and offsets.

8. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 1, wherein the specific process of rewriting the network address field and the network address extension field of data message is as follows:

step 1) requesting the resolution service conforming to the response service level requirement from the resolution service system according to the ID identification carried by the data message, obtaining a new destination address under the ID identification, and rewriting the network address field of the data message using the new destination address to obtain a rewritten network address field;

step 2) obtaining a candidate address set through the candidate address set information or its reference information in the network address extension field, base on the network state perceived by the network routing and switching device, and the network address and the network address extension field information possibly carried in the data message;

in the candidate address set which is constituted by the addresses queried from the resolution service system according to the ID identification, selecting part of the subset, reordering the selected addresses, selecting a proper address as a new destination address according to preset strategies, filling the new address destination into the network address field of the data message, screening part of the selected subset, and writing the screened content back to the corresponding position in the network address extension field; and

step 3) calculating part of the field information in the new network address extension field according to the network state perceived by the network routing and switching device, the network address extension field information possibly carried in the data message and preset strategies; then, rewriting the corresponding part of the network address extension field in the data message, and obtaining the rewritten NA extension field.

9. The on-path re-addressing based routing and forwarding method of claim 1, wherein specific process of reconstructing the message is as follows:

reconstructing the message of the rewritten network address field and the rewritten network address extension field into a message format supported by the current network, and forwarding the message according to a forwarding table of the new destination address.