BGP Techniques for Internet Service Providers

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Presentation Slides

- Will be available on

  ftp://ftp-eng.cisco.com

  /pfs/seminars/MENOG2-BGP-Techniques.pdf

  And on the MENOG2 website

- Feel free to ask questions any time

BGP Techniques for Internet Service Providers

- BGP Basics
- Scaling BGP
- Using Communities
- Deploying BGP in an ISP network

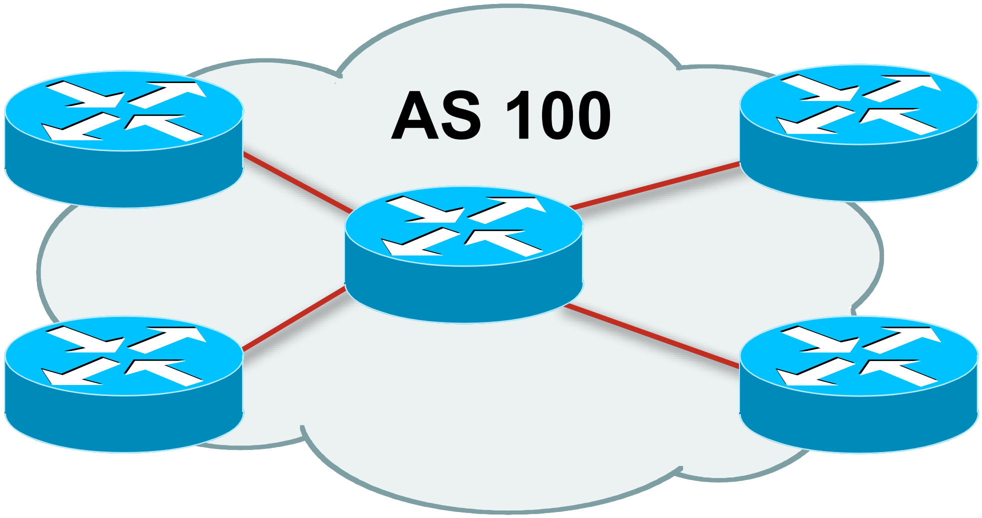
BGP Basics

What is BGP?

Border Gateway Protocol

- A Routing Protocol used to exchange routing information between different networks
  - Exterior gateway protocol
- Described in RFC4271
  - RFC4276 gives an implementation report on BGP
  - RFC4277 describes operational experiences using BGP
- The Autonomous System is BGP's fundamental operating unit
  - It is used to uniquely identify networks with a common routing policy

Autonomous System (AS)



- Collection of networks with same routing policy
- Single routing protocol
- Usually under single ownership, trust and administrative control
- Identified by a unique number (ASN)

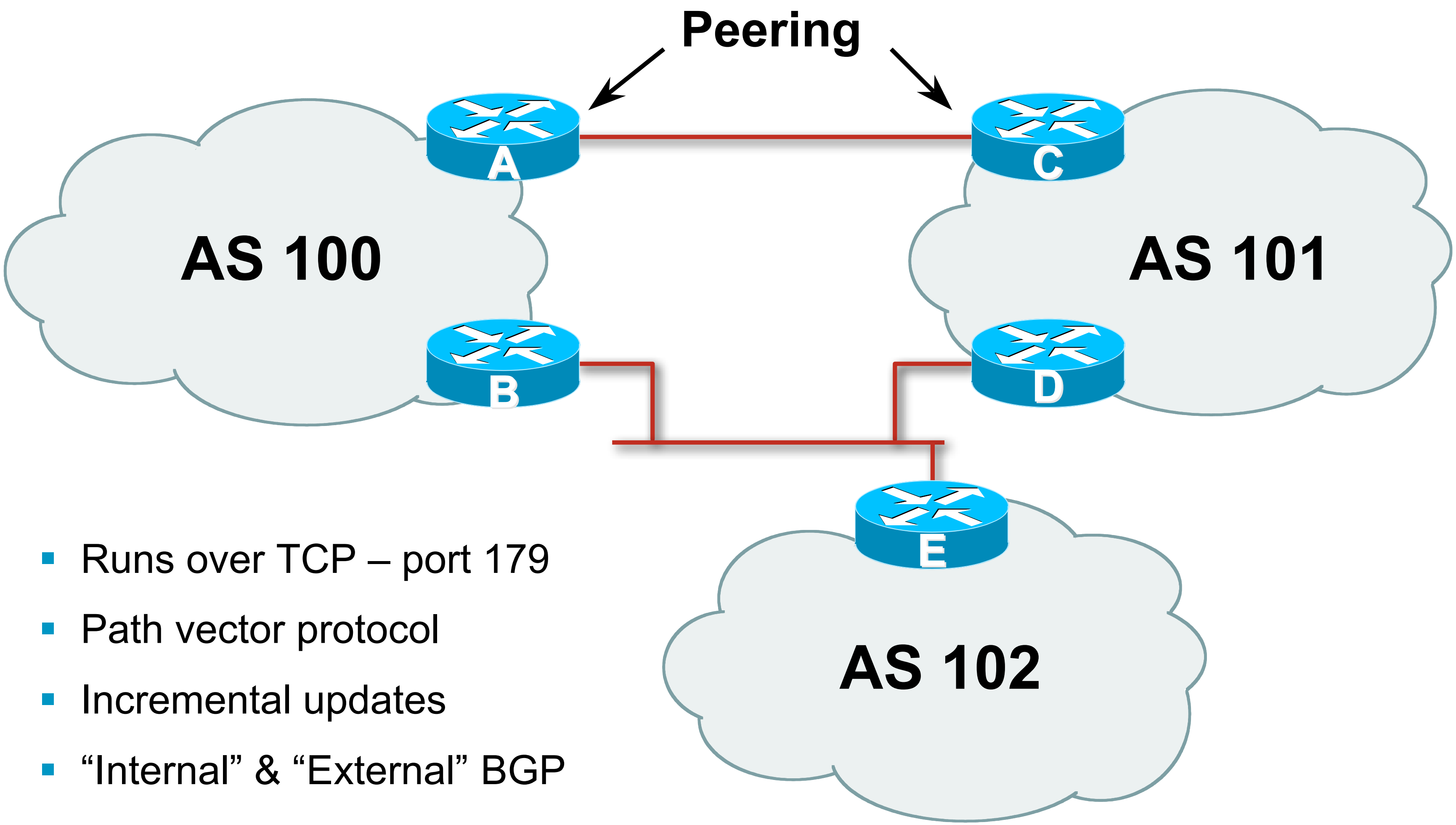
Autonomous System Number (ASN)

- An ASN is a 16 bit integer
  - 1-64511 are for use on the public Internet
  - 64512-65534 are for private use only
  - 0 and 65535 are reserved
- ASNs are now extended to 32 bit!
  - RFC4893 is standards document describing 32-bit ASNs
  - Representation still under discussion:
    - 32-bit notation or “16.16” notation
    - Latter documented in Internet Draft:
      - **draft-michaelson-4byte-as-representation-04.txt**
  - AS 23456 is used to represent 32-bit ASNs in 16-bit ASN world

Autonomous System Number (ASN)

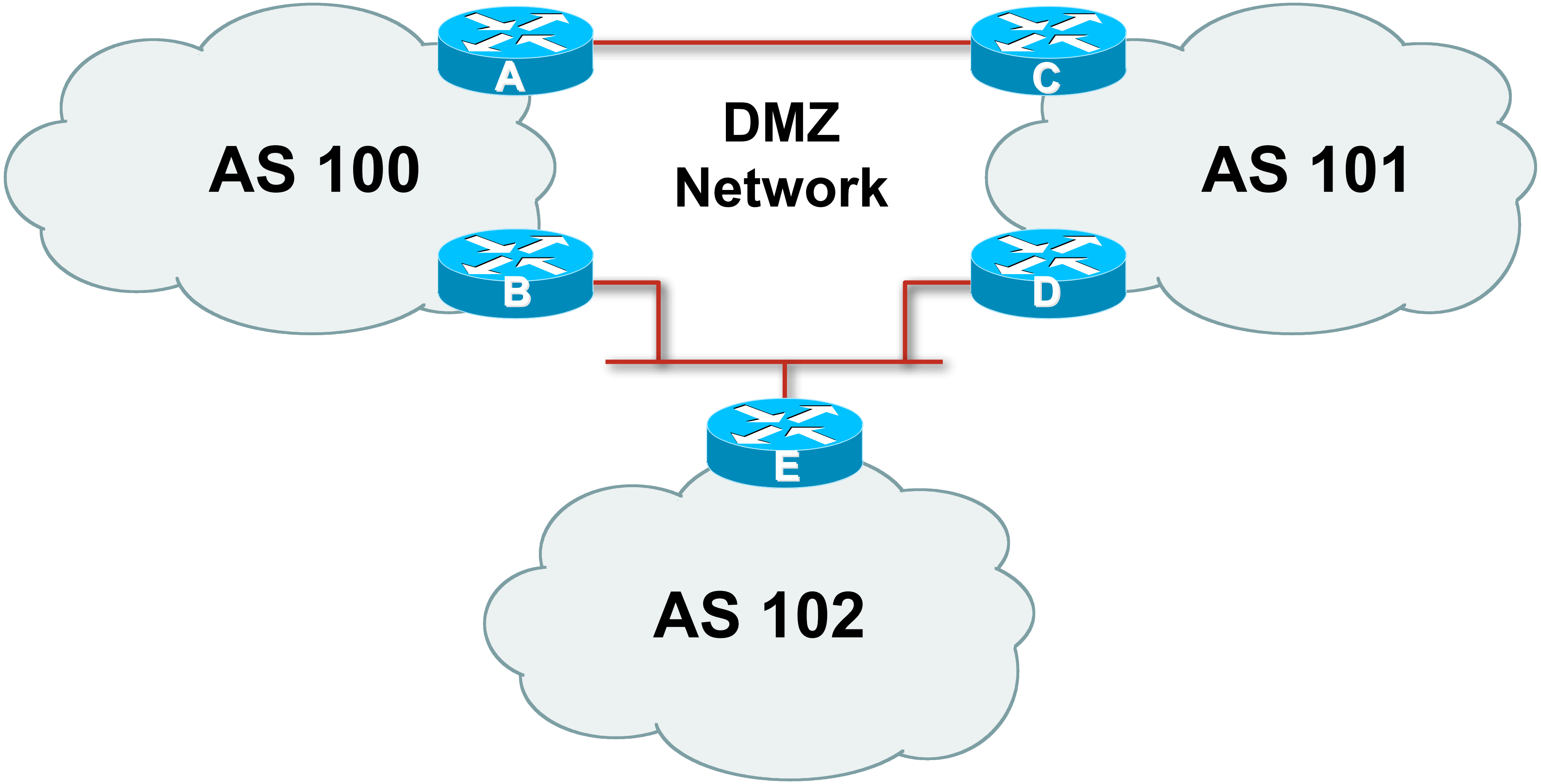
- ASNs are distributed by the Regional Internet Registries
  - They are also available from upstream ISPs who are members of one of the RIRs
- Current 16-bit ASN allocations up to 45055 have been made to the RIRs
  - Around 26600 are visible on the Internet
- The RIRs also have received 1024 32-bit ASNs each
  - 5 are visible on the Internet (early adopters)
- See **www.iana.org/assignments/as-numbers**

BGP Basics



- Runs over TCP – port 179
- Path vector protocol
- Incremental updates
- “Internal” & “External” BGP

Demarcation Zone (DMZ)



- Shared network between ASes

BGP General Operation

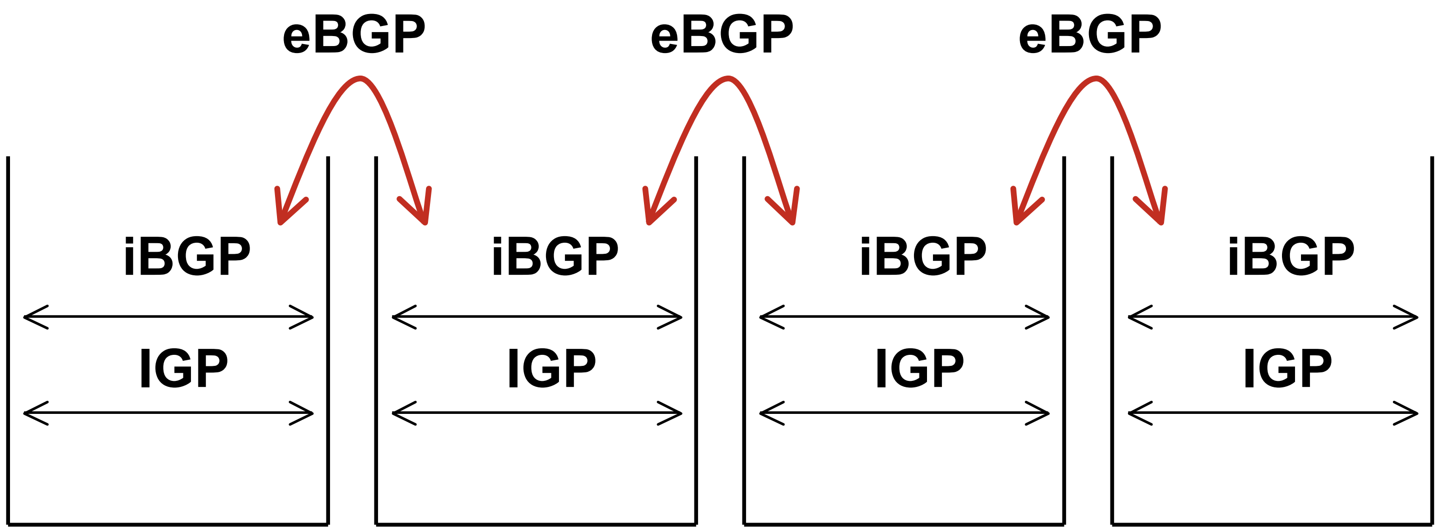
- Learns multiple paths via internal and external BGP speakers
- Picks the best path and installs in the forwarding table
- Best path is sent to external BGP neighbours
- Policies are applied by influencing the best path selection

eBGP & iBGP

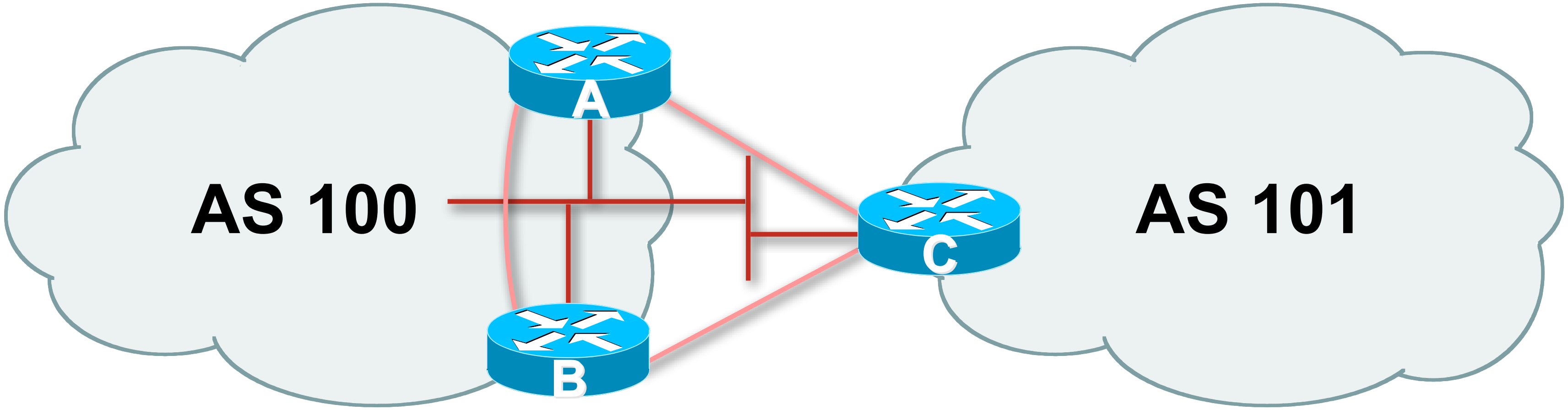
- BGP used internally (iBGP) and externally (eBGP)
- iBGP used to carry
  - some/all Internet prefixes across ISP backbone
  - ISP’s customer prefixes
- eBGP used to
  - exchange prefixes with other ASes
  - implement routing policy

BGP/IGP model used in ISP networks

- Model representation



External BGP Peering (eBGP)

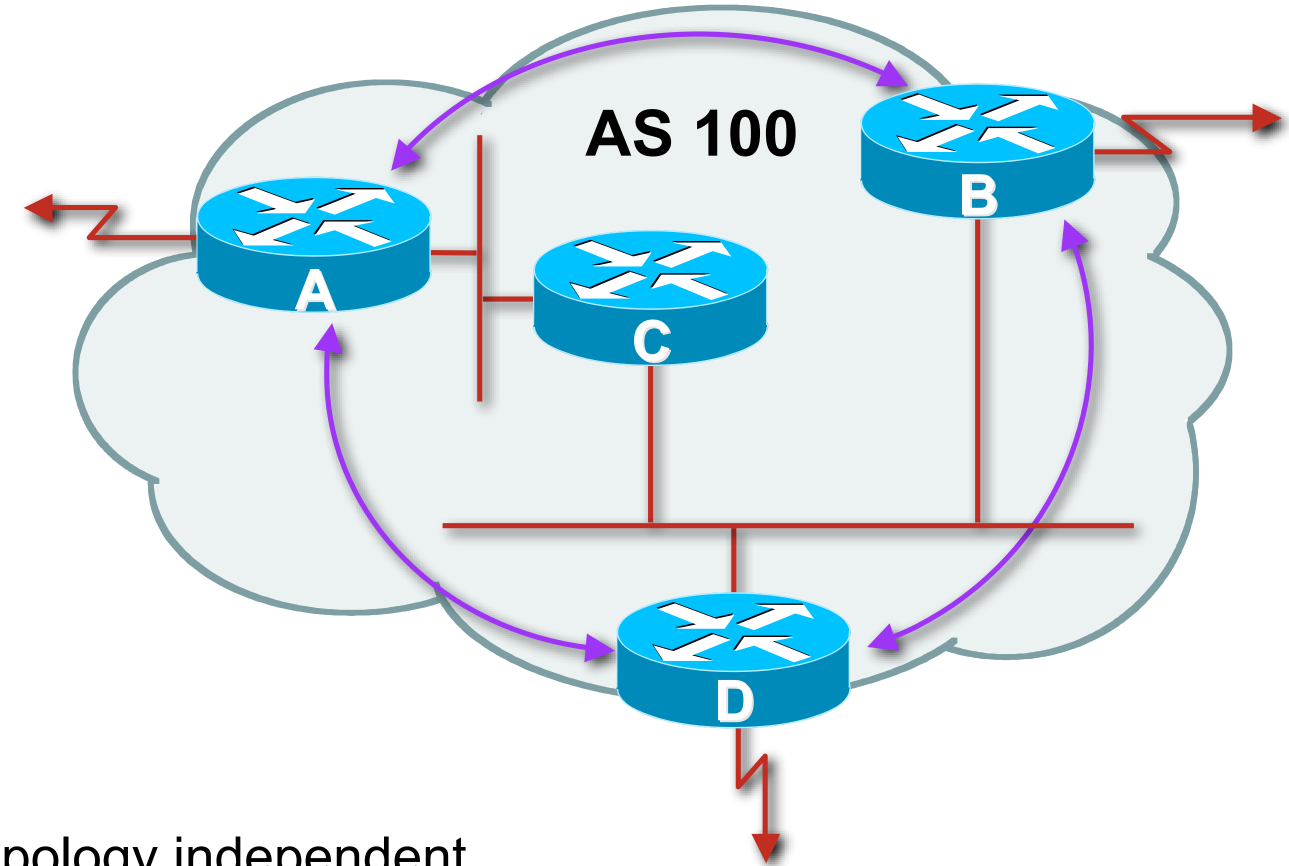


- Between BGP speakers in different AS
- Should be directly connected
- Never run an IGP between eBGP peers

Internal BGP (iBGP)

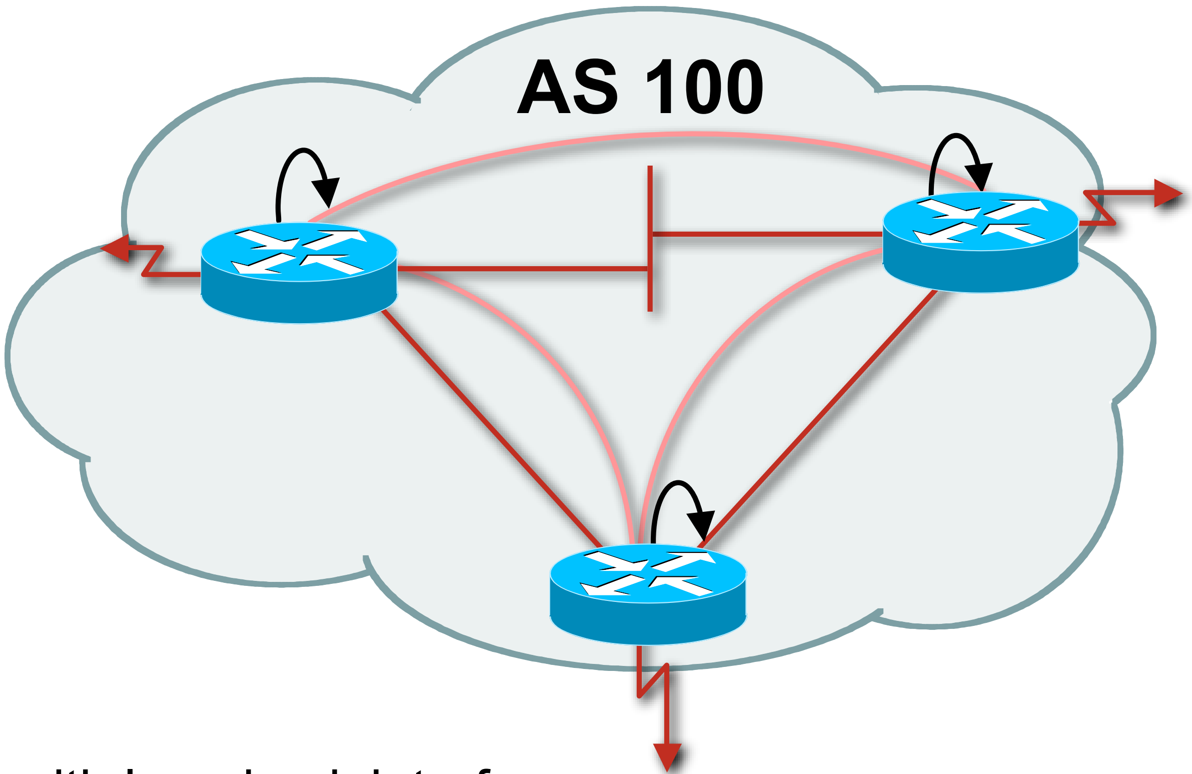
- BGP peer within the same AS
- Not required to be directly connected
  - IGP takes care of inter-BGP speaker connectivity
- iBGP speakers must to be fully meshed:
  - They originate connected networks
  - They pass on prefixes learned from outside the ASN
  - They do not pass on prefixes learned from other iBGP speakers

Internal BGP Peering (iBGP)



- Topology independent
- Each iBGP speaker must peer with every other iBGP speaker in the AS

Peering to Loopback Interfaces



- Peer with loop-back interface

  Loop-back interface does not go down – ever!

- Do not want iBGP session to depend on state of a single interface or the physical topology

BGP Attributes

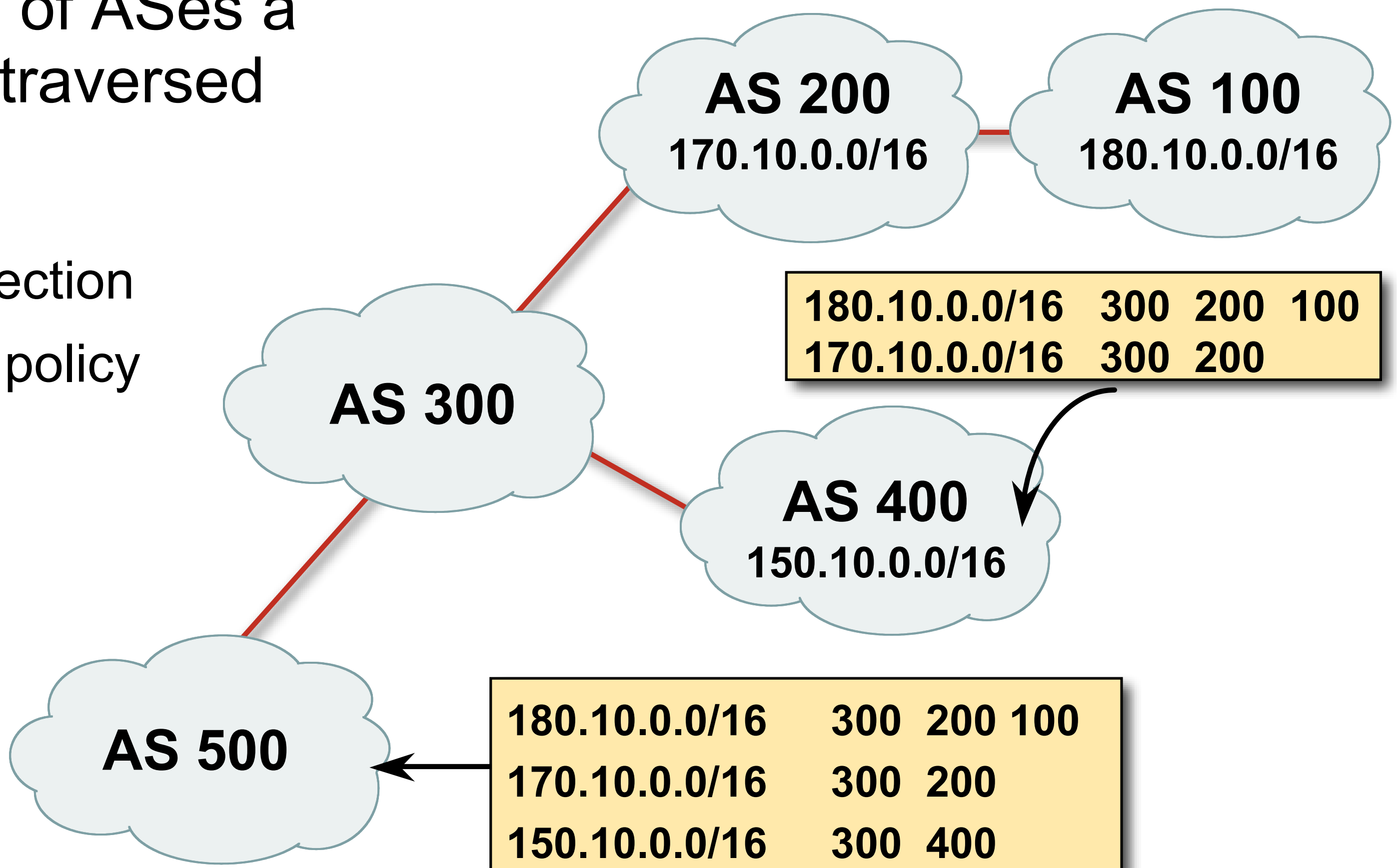
Information about BGP

AS-Path

- Sequence of ASes a route has traversed
- Used for:

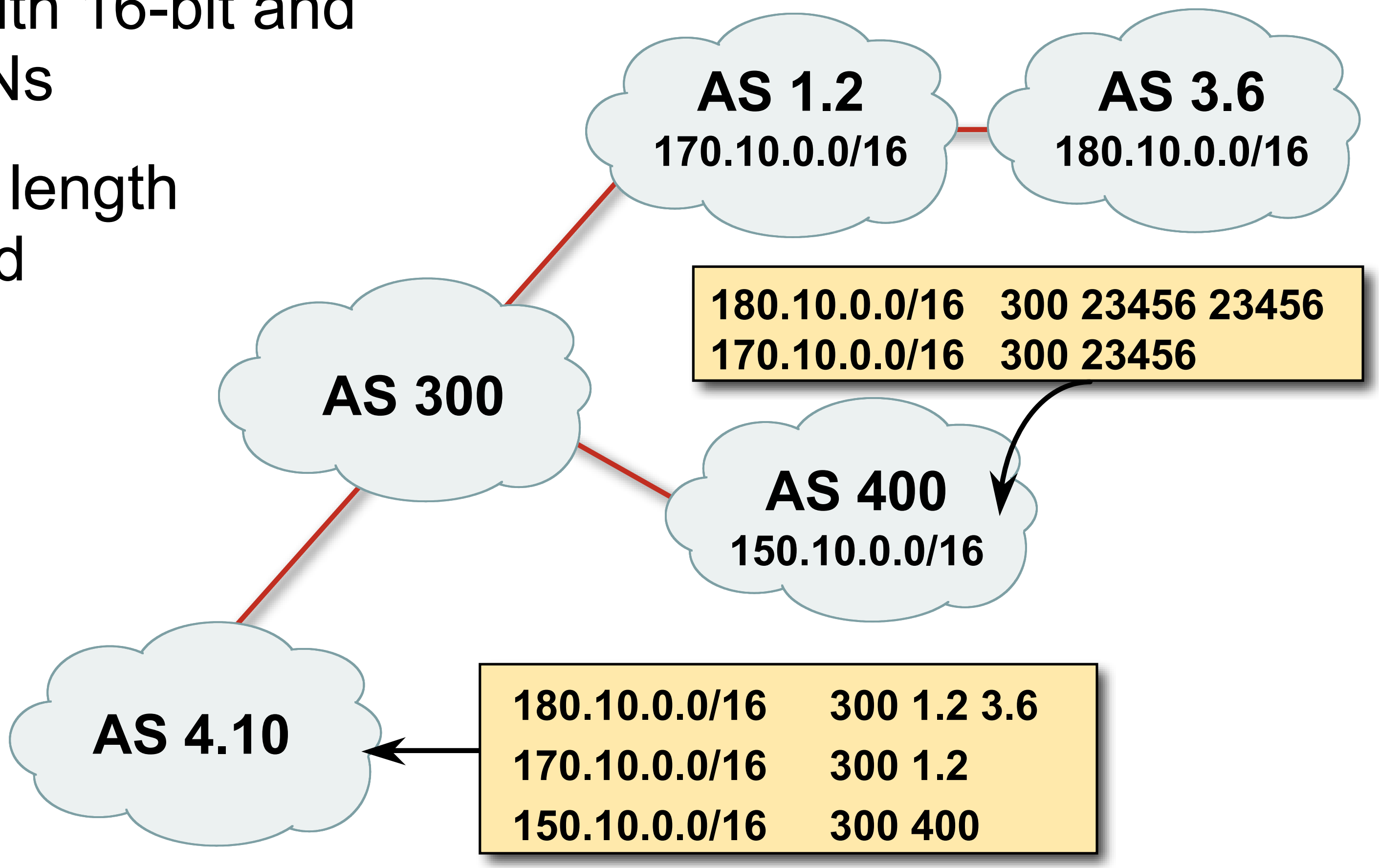
  Loop detection

  Applying policy

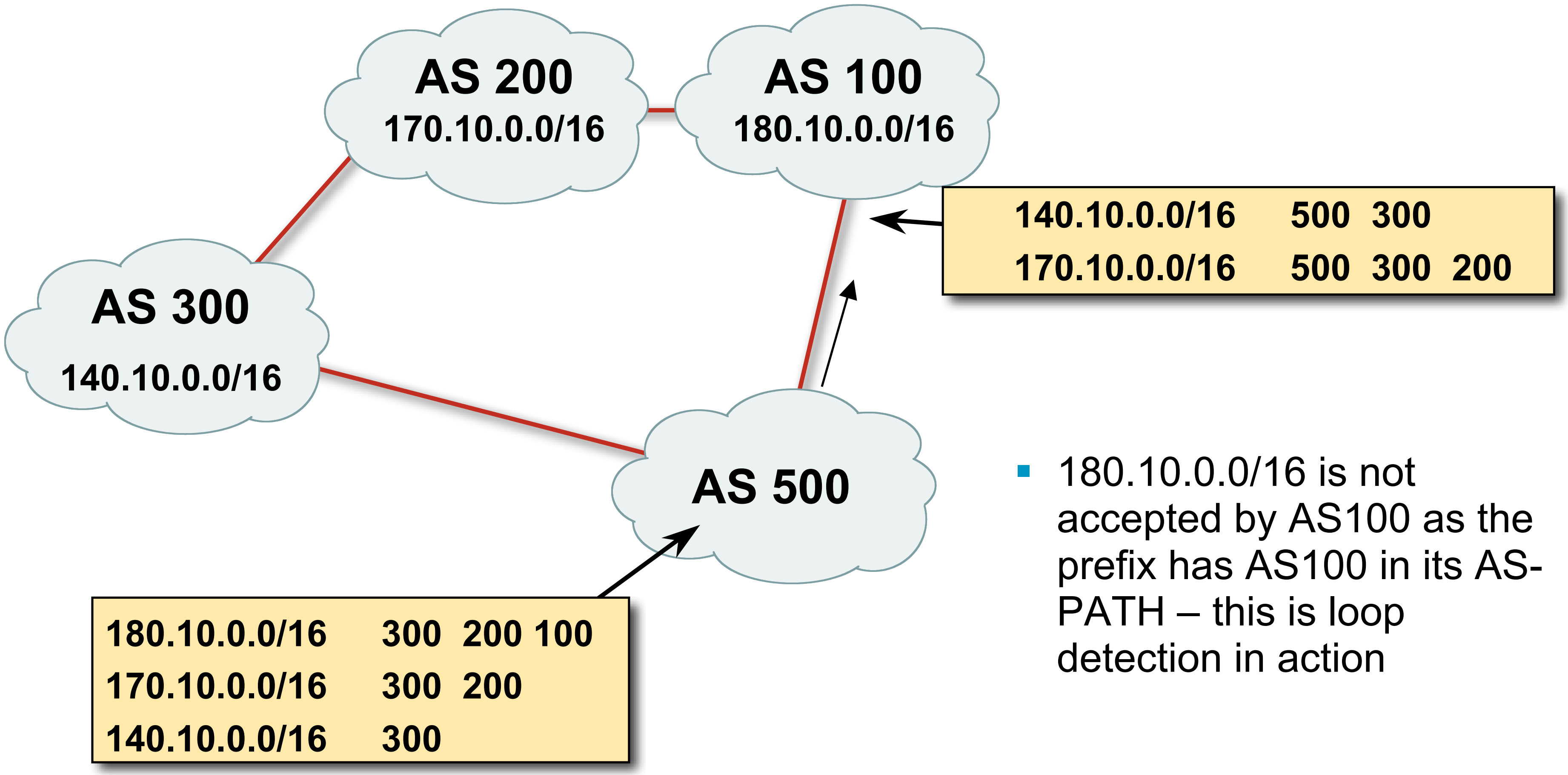


AS-Path (with 16 and 32-bit ASNs)

- Internet with 16-bit and 32-bit ASNs
- AS-PATH length maintained

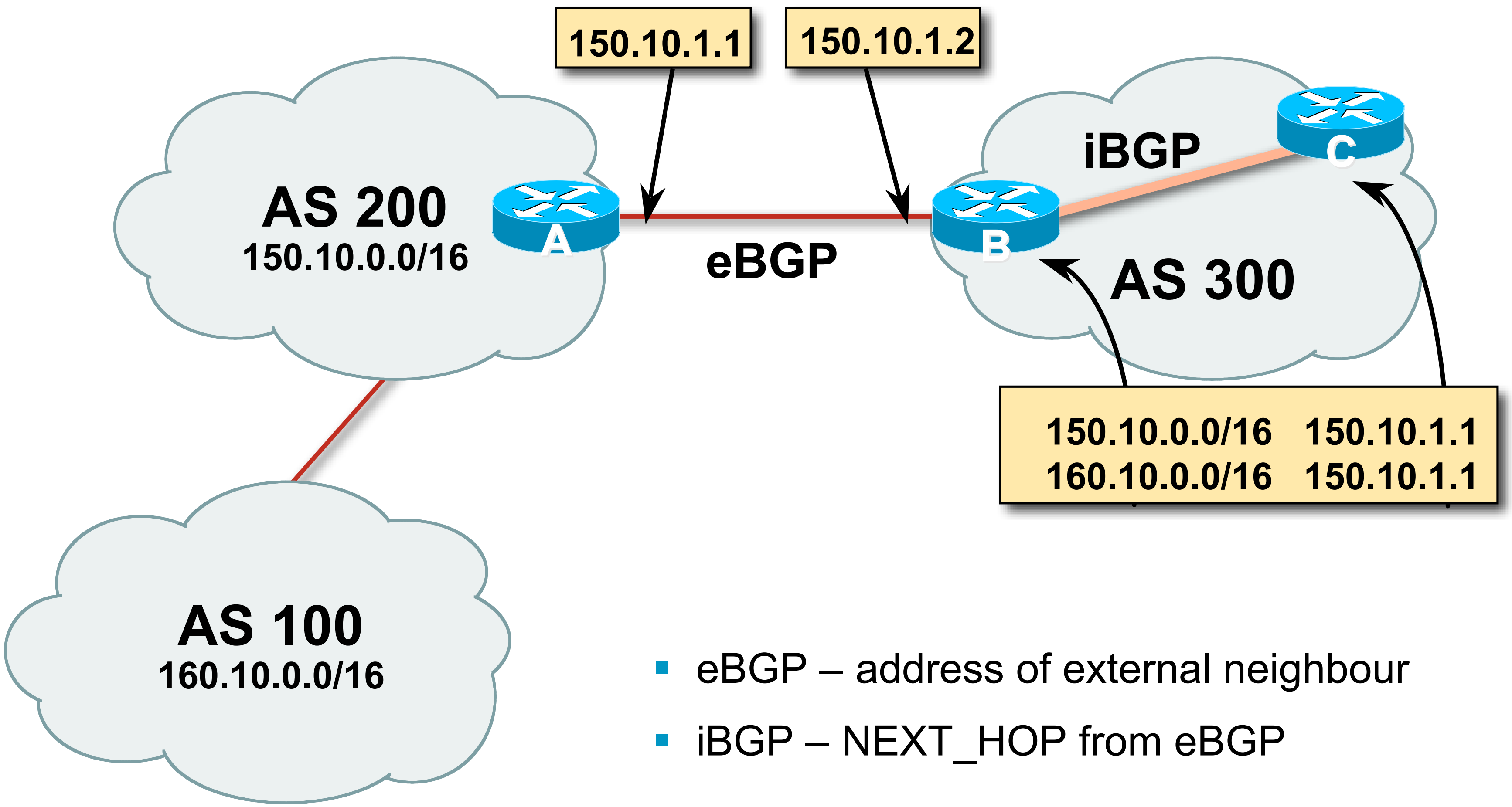


AS-Path loop detection



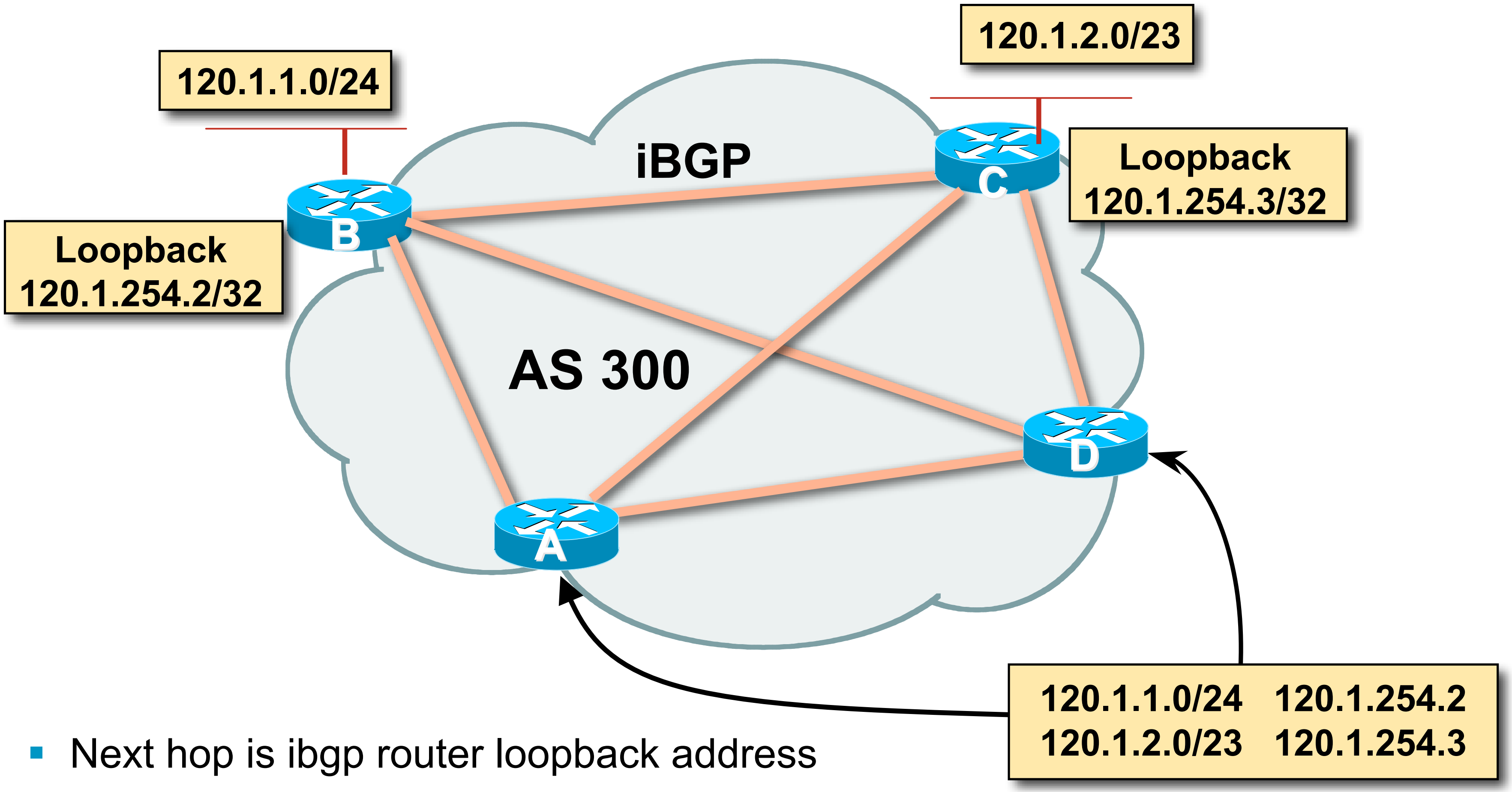
- 180.10.0.0/16 is not accepted by AS100 as the prefix has AS100 in its AS-PATH – this is loop detection in action

Next Hop



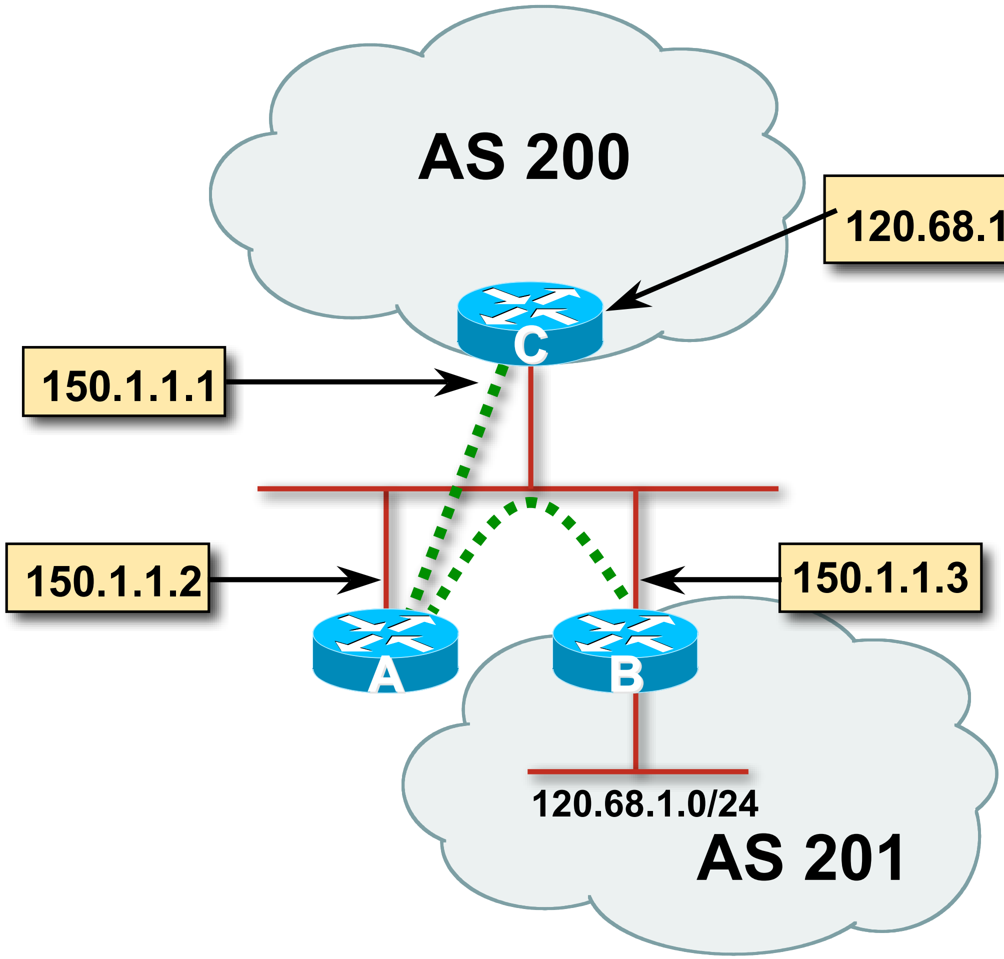
- eBGP – address of external neighbour
- iBGP – NEXT_HOP from eBGP

iBGP Next Hop



- Next hop is ibgp router loopback address
- Recursive route look-up

Third Party Next Hop



- eBGP between Router A and Router C
- eBGP between RouterA and RouterB
- 120.68.1/24 prefix has next hop address of 150.1.1.3 – this is passed on to RouterC instead of 150.1.1.2
- More efficient
- No extra config needed

Next Hop Best Practice

- BGP default is for external next-hop to be propagated unchanged to iBGP peers
    - This means that IGP has to carry external next-hops
    - Forgetting means external network is invisible
    - With many eBGP peers, it is unnecessary extra load on IGP
- ISP Best Practice is to change external next-hop to be that of the local router

Next Hop (Summary)

- IGP should carry route to next hops
- Recursive route look-up
- Unlinks BGP from actual physical topology
- Change external next hops to that of local router
- Allows IGP to make intelligent forwarding decision

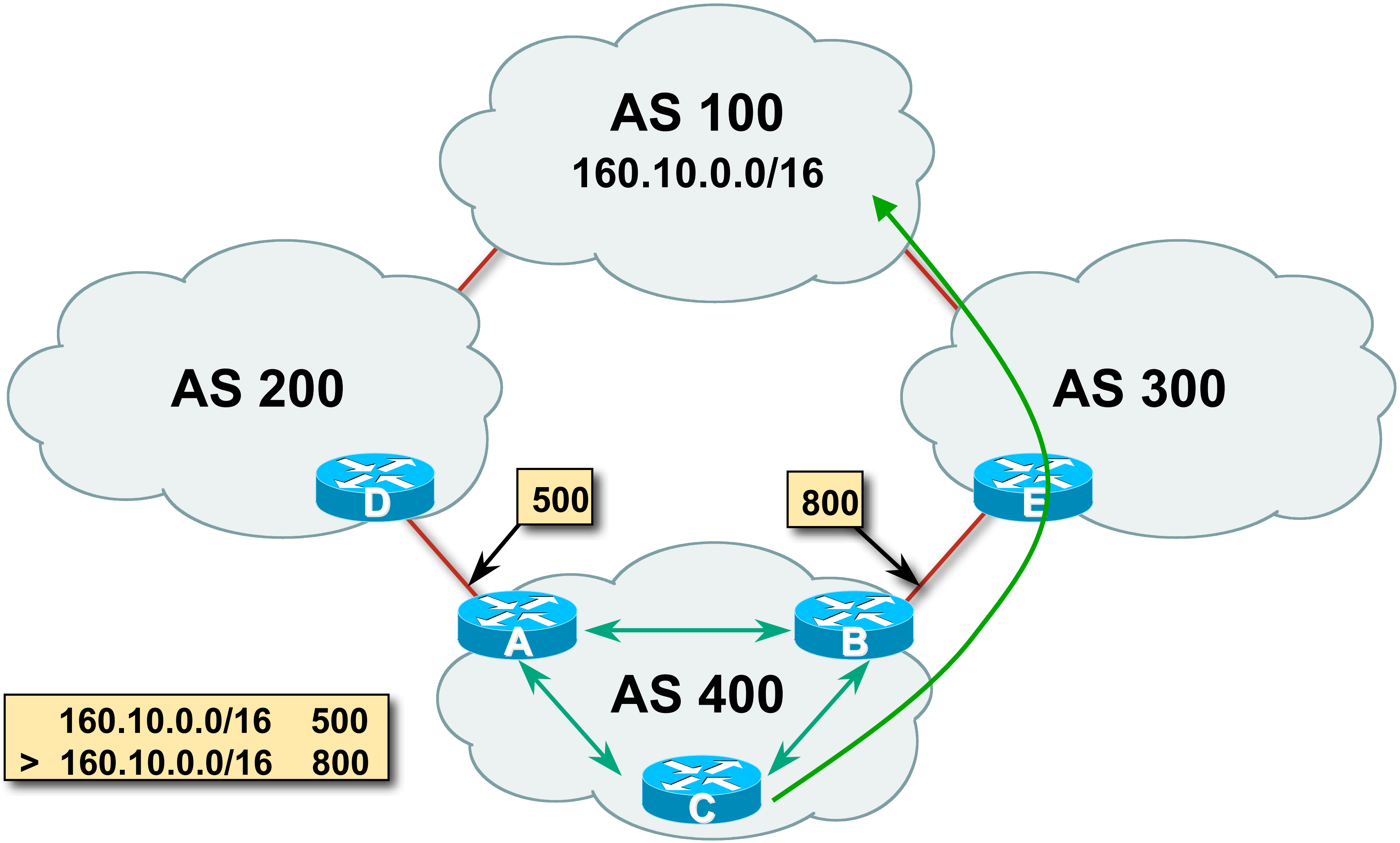
Origin

- Conveys the origin of the prefix
- Historical attribute
  - Used in transition from EGP to BGP
- Influences best path selection
- Three values: IGP, EGP, incomplete
  - IGP – generated by BGP network statement
  - EGP – generated by EGP
  - incomplete – redistributed from another routing protocol

Aggregator

- Conveys the IP address of the router or BGP speaker generating the aggregate route
- Useful for debugging purposes
- Does not influence best path selection

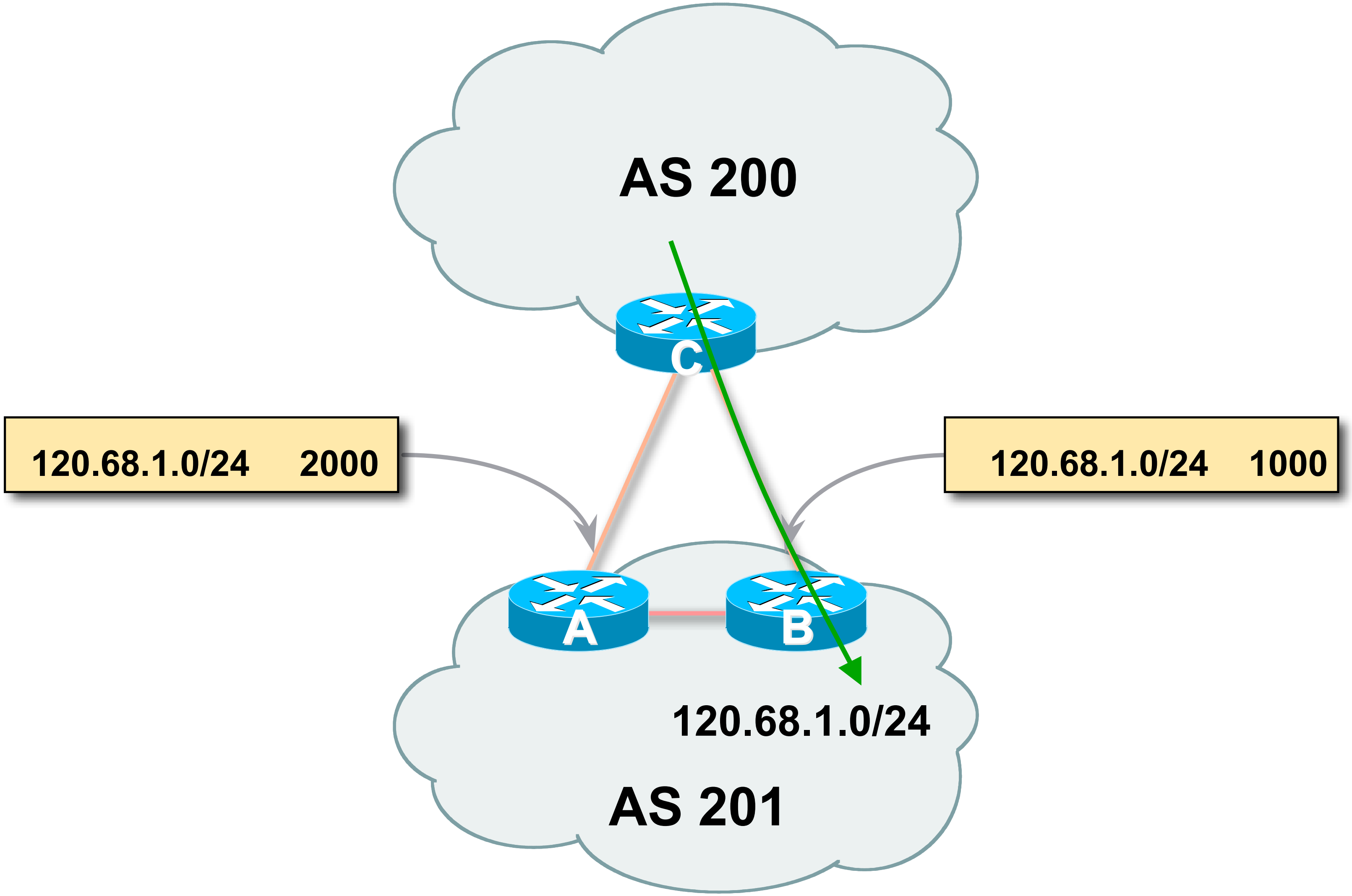
Local Preference



Local Preference

- Local to an AS – non-transitive
  - Default local preference is 100 (IOS)
- Used to influence BGP path selection
  - determines best path for *outbound* traffic
- Path with highest local preference wins

Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED)



Multi-Exit Discriminator

- Inter-AS – non-transitive & optional attribute
- Used to convey the relative preference of entry points

    determines best path for inbound traffic

- Comparable if paths are from same AS

    Implementations have a knob to allow comparisons of MEDs from different ASes

- Path with lowest MED wins
- Absence of MED attribute implies MED value of zero (RFC4271)

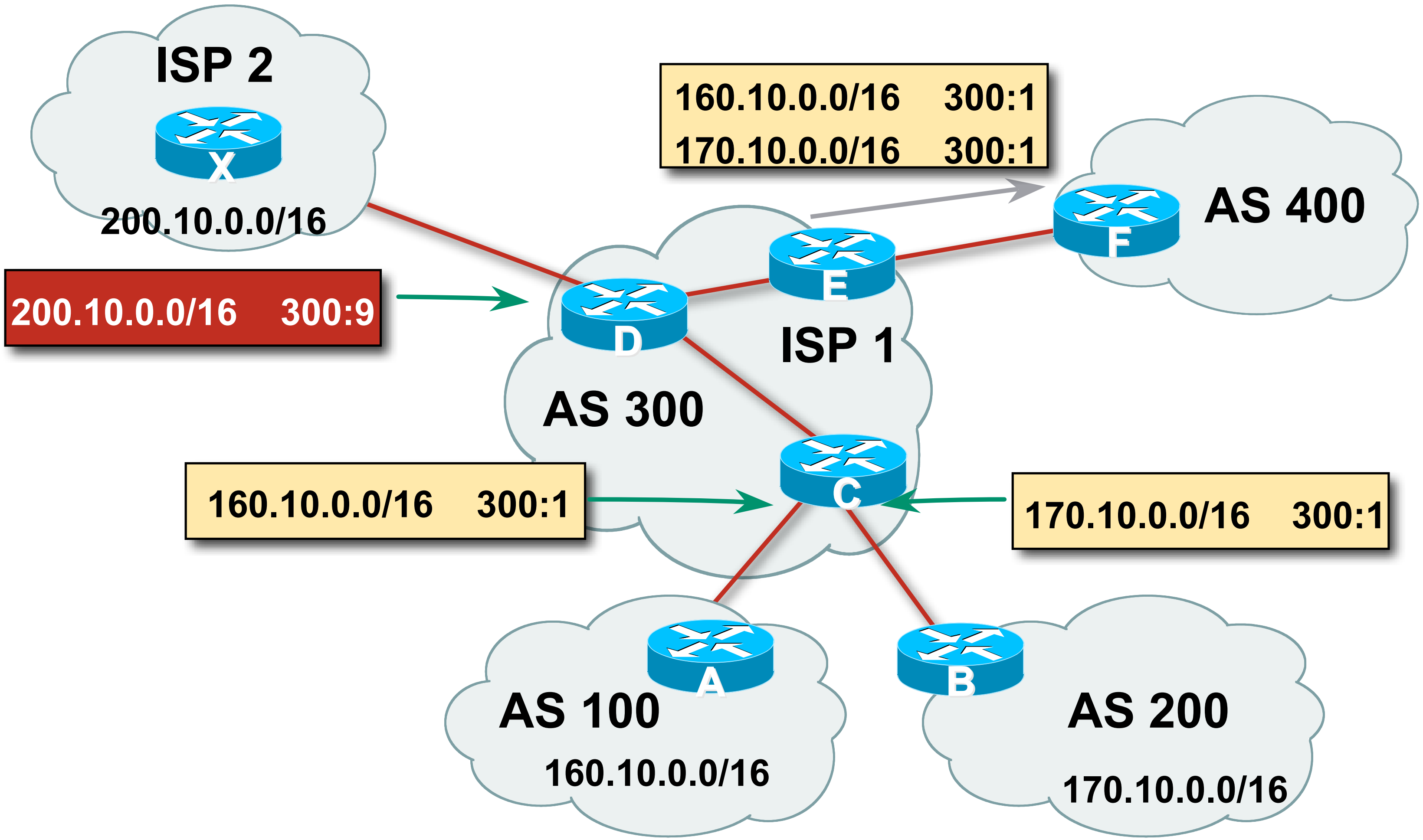
Multi-Exit Discriminator "metric confusion"

- MED is non-transitive and optional attribute
  - Some implementations send learned MEDs to iBGP peers by default, others do not
  - Some implementations send MEDs to eBGP peers by default, others do not
- Default metric varies according to vendor implementation
  - Original BGP spec (RFC1771) made no recommendation
  - Some implementations said that absence of metric was equivalent to 0
  - Other implementations said that absence of metric was equivalent to 2^{32}-1 (highest possible) or 2^{32}-2
  - Potential for "metric confusion"

Community

- Communities are described in RFC1997
  - Transitive and Optional Attribute
- 32 bit integer
  - Represented as two 16 bit integers (RFC1998)
  - Common format is <local-ASN>:xx
  - 0:0 to 0:65535 and 65535:0 to 65535:65535 are reserved
- Used to group destinations
  - Each destination could be member of multiple communities
- Very useful in applying policies within and between ASes

Community


ISP 2
X
200.10.0.0/16
200.10.0.0/16 300:9
160.10.0.0/16 300:1
170.10.0.0/16 300:1
AS 400
F
E
D
ISP 1
AS 300
C
160.10.0.0/16 300:1
170.10.0.0/16 300:1
A
B
AS 100
160.10.0.0/16
AS 200
170.10.0.0/16

Well-Known Communities

- Several well known communities

    www.iana.org/assignments/bgp-well-known-communities

- no-export 65535:65281

    do not advertise to any eBGP peers

- no-advertise 65535:65282

    do not advertise to any BGP peer

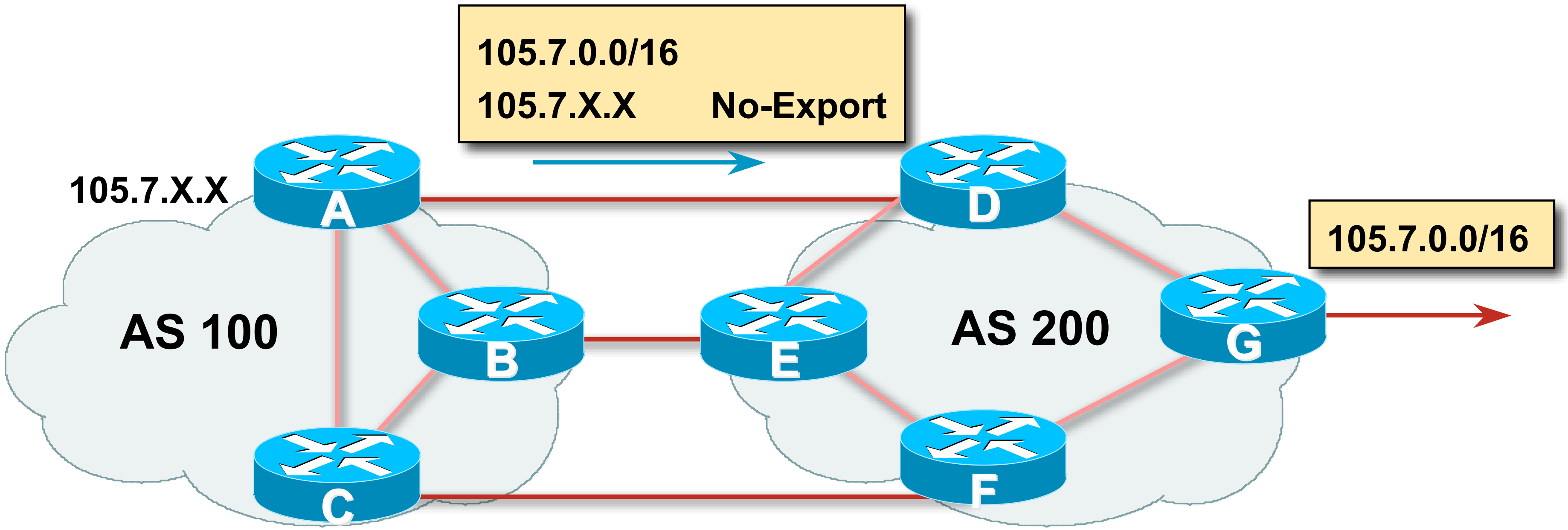
- no-export-subconfed 65535:65283

    do not advertise outside local AS (only used with confederations)

- no-peer 65535:65284

    do not advertise to bi-lateral peers (RFC3765)

No-Export Community

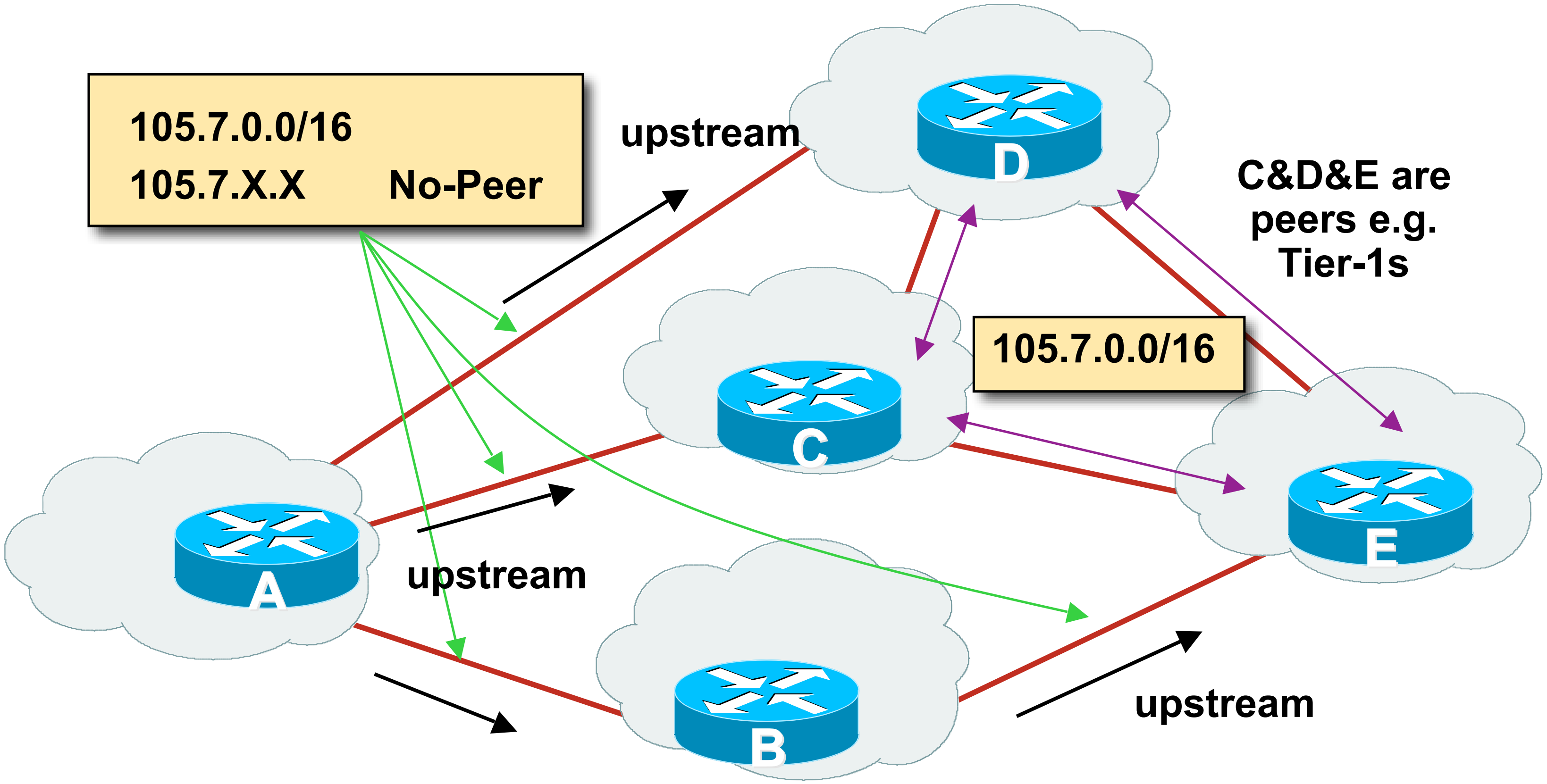


- AS100 announces aggregate and subprefixes

    Intention is to improve loadsharing by leaking subprefixes

- Subprefixes marked with no-export community
- Router G in AS200 does not announce prefixes with no-export community set

No-Peer Community



- Sub-prefixes marked with no-peer community are not sent to bi-lateral peers

    They are only sent to upstream providers

Community Implementation details

- Community is an optional attribute

  Some implementations send communities to iBGP peers by default, some do not

  Some implementations send communities to eBGP peers by default, some do not

- Being careless can lead to community "confusion"

  ISPs need consistent community policy within their own networks

  And they need to inform peers, upstreams and customers about their community expectations

BGP Path Selection Algorithm

Why Is This the Best Path?

BGP Path Selection Algorithm for IOS Part One

- Do not consider path if no route to next hop
- Do not consider iBGP path if not synchronised (Cisco IOS only)
- Highest weight (local to router)
- Highest local preference (global within AS)
- Prefer locally originated route
- Shortest AS path

BGP Path Selection Algorithm for IOS Part Two

- Lowest origin code

  IGP < EGP < incomplete

- Lowest Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED)

  If bgp deterministic-med, order the paths before comparing

    (BGP spec does not specify in which order the paths should be compared. This means best path depends on order in which the paths are compared.)

  If bgp always-compare-med, then compare for all paths

  otherwise MED only considered if paths are from the same AS (default)

BGP Path Selection Algorithm for IOS Part Three

- Prefer eBGP path over iBGP path
- Path with lowest IGP metric to next-hop
- Lowest router-id (originator-id for reflected routes)
- Shortest Cluster-List

  Client **must** be aware of Route Reflector attributes!
- Lowest neighbour IP address

BGP Path Selection Algorithm

- In multi-vendor environments:
  - Make sure the path selection processes are understood for each brand of equipment
  - Each vendor has slightly different implementations, extra steps, extra features, etc
  - Watch out for possible MED confusion

Applying Policy with BGP

Controlling Traffic Flow & Traffic Engineering

Applying Policy in BGP: Why?

- Network operators rarely “plug in routers and go”
- External relationships:
  - Control who they peer with
  - Control who they give transit to
  - Control who they get transit from
- Traffic flow control:
  - Efficiently use the scarce infrastructure resources (external link load balancing)
  - Congestion avoidance
  - Terminology: Traffic Engineering

Applying Policy in BGP: How?

- Policies are applied by:

  Setting BGP attributes (local-pref, MED, AS-PATH, community), thereby influencing the path selection process

  Advertising or Filtering prefixes

  Advertising or Filtering prefixes according to ASN and AS-PATHs

  Advertising or Filtering prefixes according to Community membership

Applying Policy with BGP: Tools

- Most implementations have tools to apply policies to BGP:
  - Prefix manipulation/filtering
  - AS-PATH manipulation/filtering
  - Community Attribute setting and matching
- Implementations also have policy language which can do various match/set constructs on the attributes of chosen BGP routes

BGP Capabilities

Extending BGP

BGP Capabilities

- Documented in RFC2842
- Capabilities parameters passed in BGP open message
- Unknown or unsupported capabilities will result in NOTIFICATION message
- Codes:

  0 to 63 are assigned by IANA by IETF consensus

  64 to 127 are assigned by IANA “first come first served”

  128 to 255 are vendor specific

BGP Capabilities

Current capabilities are:

0	Reserved	[RFC3392]
1	Multiprotocol Extensions for BGP-4	[RFC4760]
2	Route Refresh Capability for BGP-4	[RFC2918]
3	Cooperative Route Filtering Capability	[ID]
4	Multiple routes to a destination capability	[RFC3107]
64	Graceful Restart Capability	[RFC4724]
65	Support for 4 octet ASNs	[RFC4893]
66	Deprecated 2003-03-06	
67	Support for Dynamic Capability	[ID]
68	Multisession BGP	[ID]

See www.iana.org/assignments/capability-codes

BGP Capabilities

- Multiprotocol extensions

  This is a whole different world, allowing BGP to support more than IPv4 unicast routes

  Examples include: v4 multicast, IPv6, v6 multicast, VPNs

  Another tutorial (or many!)

- Route refresh is a well known scaling technique – covered shortly
- 32-bit ASNs have recently arrived
- The other capabilities are still in development or not widely implemented or deployed yet

BGP for Internet Service Providers

- BGP Basics
- Scaling BGP
- Using Communities
- Deploying BGP in an ISP network

BGP Scaling Techniques

BGP Scaling Techniques

- How does a service provider:
  - Scale the iBGP mesh beyond a few peers?
  - Implement new policy without causing flaps and route churning?
  - Keep the network stable, scalable, as well as simple?

BGP Scaling Techniques

- Route Refresh
- Route Reflectors
- Confederations

Dynamic Reconfiguration

Route Refresh

Route Refresh

- BGP peer reset required after every policy change
    - Because the router does not store prefixes which are rejected by policy
- Hard BGP peer reset:
    - Terminates BGP peering & Consumes CPU
    - Severely disrupts connectivity for all networks
- Soft BGP peer reset (or Route Refresh):
    - BGP peering remains active
    - Impacts only those prefixes affected by policy change

Route Refresh Capability

- Facilitates non-disruptive policy changes
- For most implementations, no configuration is needed
  - Automatically negotiated at peer establishment
- No additional memory is used
- Requires peering routers to support "route refresh capability" – RFC2918

Dynamic Reconfiguration

- Use Route Refresh capability if supported
  - find out from the BGP neighbour status display
  - Non-disruptive, “Good For the Internet”
- If not supported, see if implementation has a workaround
- Only hard-reset a BGP peering as a last resort

Consider the impact to be equivalent to a router reboot

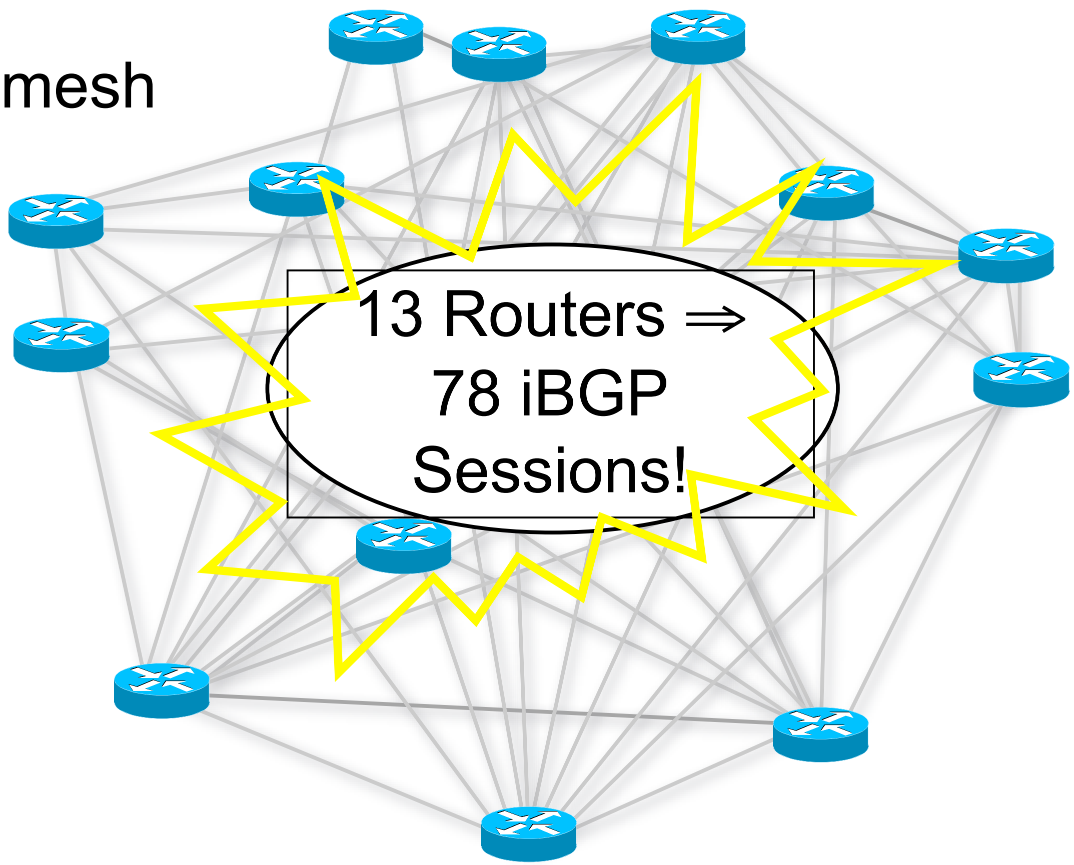
Route Reflectors

Scaling the iBGP mesh

Scaling iBGP mesh

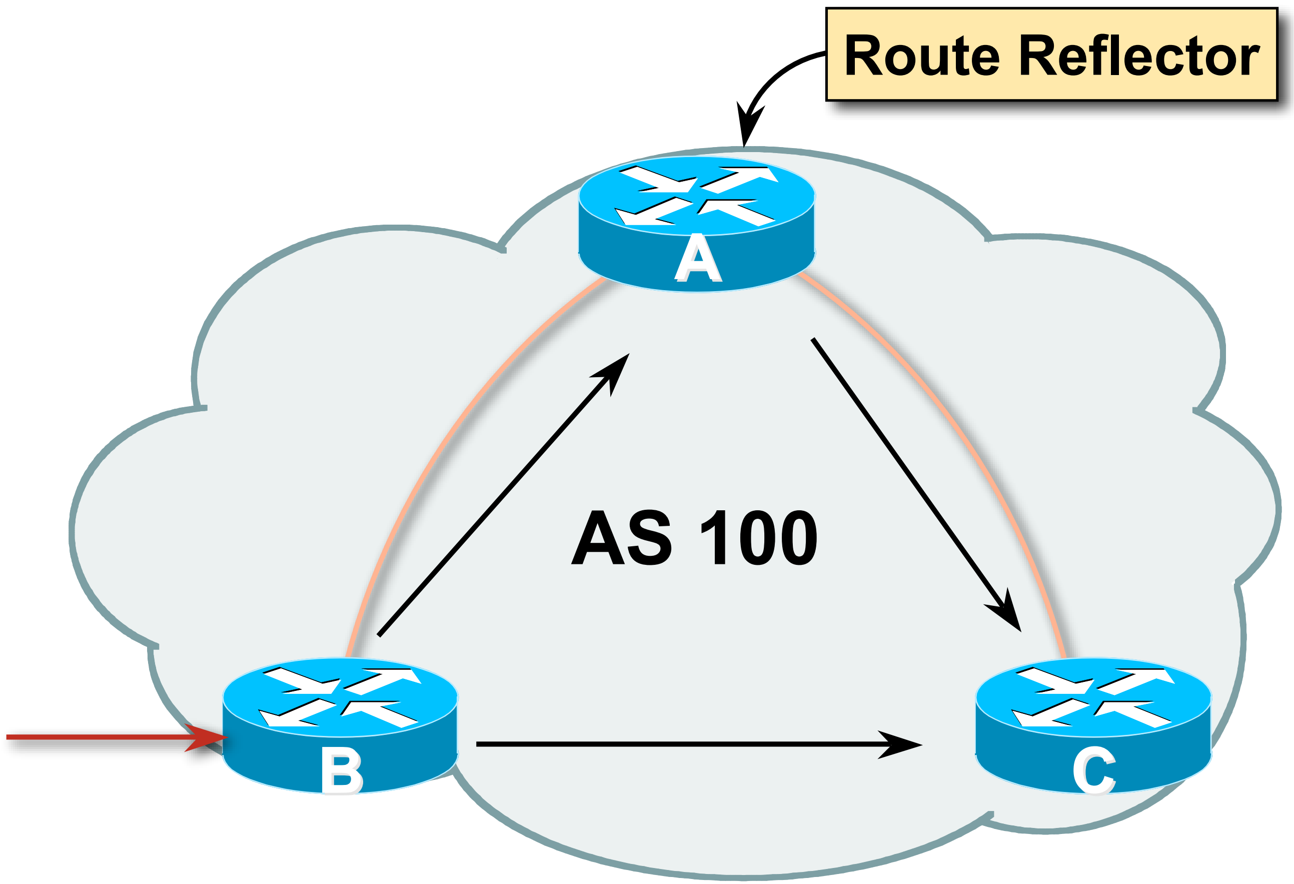
- Avoid ½n(n-1) iBGP mesh

n=1000 ⇒ nearly half a million ibgp sessions!



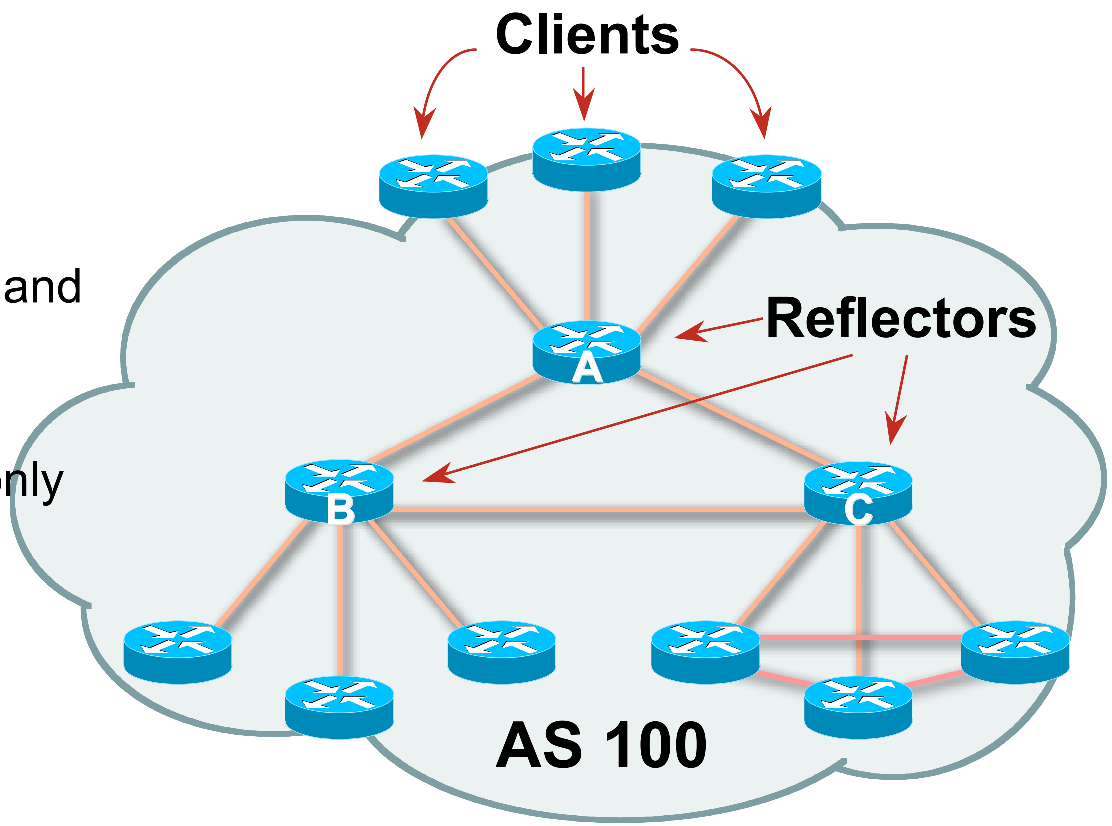
- Two solutions
  - Route reflector – simpler to deploy and run
  - Confederation – more complex, has corner case advantages

Route Reflector: Principle



Route Reflector

- Reflector receives path from clients and non-clients
- Selects best path
- If best path is from client, reflect to other clients and non-clients
- If best path is from non-client, reflect to clients only
- Non-meshed clients
- Described in RFC4456



Route Reflector: Topology

- Divide the backbone into multiple clusters
- At least one route reflector and few clients per cluster
- Route reflectors are fully meshed
- Clients in a cluster could be fully meshed
- Single IGP to carry next hop and local routes

Route Reflector: Loop Avoidance

- Originator_ID attribute

  Carries the RID of the originator of the route in the local AS (created by the RR)

- Cluster_list attribute

  The local cluster-id is added when the update is sent by the RR

  Best to set cluster-id is from router-id (address of loopback)

  (Some ISPs use their own cluster-id assignment strategy – but needs to be well documented!)

Route Reflector: Redundancy

- Multiple RRs can be configured in the same cluster – not advised!

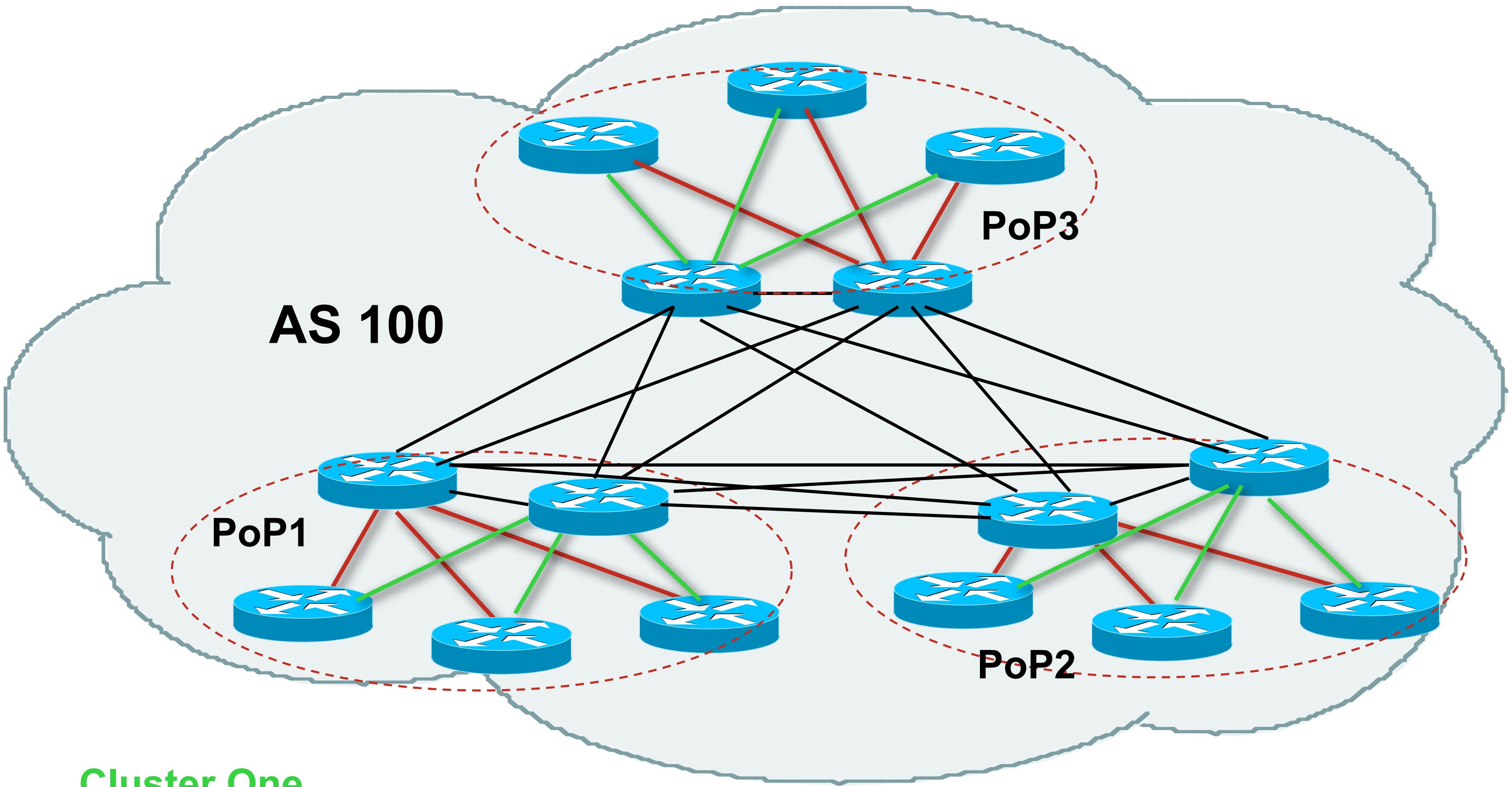
  All RRs in the cluster must have the same cluster-id (otherwise it is a different cluster)

- A router may be a client of RRs in different clusters

  Common today in ISP networks to overlay two clusters – redundancy achieved that way

  → Each client has two RRs = redundancy

Route Reflector: Redundancy



Cluster One

Cluster Two

Route Reflector: Benefits

- Solves iBGP mesh problem
- Packet forwarding is not affected
- Normal BGP speakers co-exist
- Multiple reflectors for redundancy
- Easy migration
- Multiple levels of route reflectors

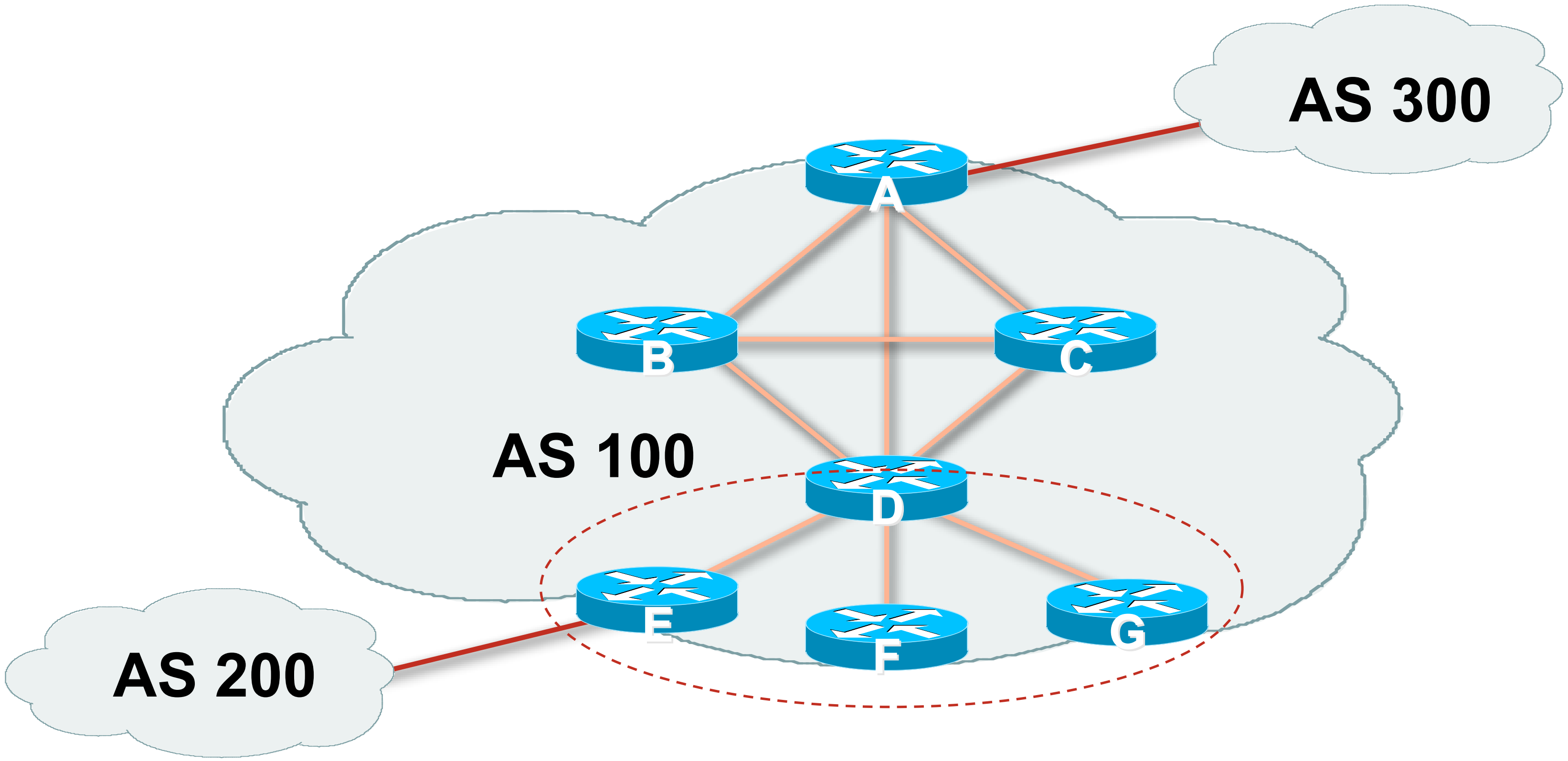
Route Reflector: Deployment

- Where to place the route reflectors?
  - Always follow the physical topology!
  - This will guarantee that the packet forwarding won't be affected
- Typical ISP network:
  - PoP has two core routers
  - Core routers are RR for the PoP
  - Two overlaid clusters

Route Reflector: Migration

- Typical ISP network:
  - Core routers have fully meshed iBGP
  - Create further hierarchy if core mesh too big
    - Split backbone into regions
- Configure one cluster pair at a time
  - Eliminate redundant iBGP sessions
  - Place maximum one RR per cluster
  - Easy migration, multiple levels

Route Reflector: Migration



- **Migrate small parts of the network, one part at a time**

BGP Confederations

Confederations

- Divide the AS into sub-AS
  - eBGP between sub-AS, but some iBGP information is kept
    - Preserve NEXT_HOP across the sub-AS (IGP carries this information)
    - Preserve LOCAL_PREF and MED
- Usually a single IGP
- Described in RFC5065

Confederations (Cont.)

- Visible to outside world as single AS – "Confederation Identifier"

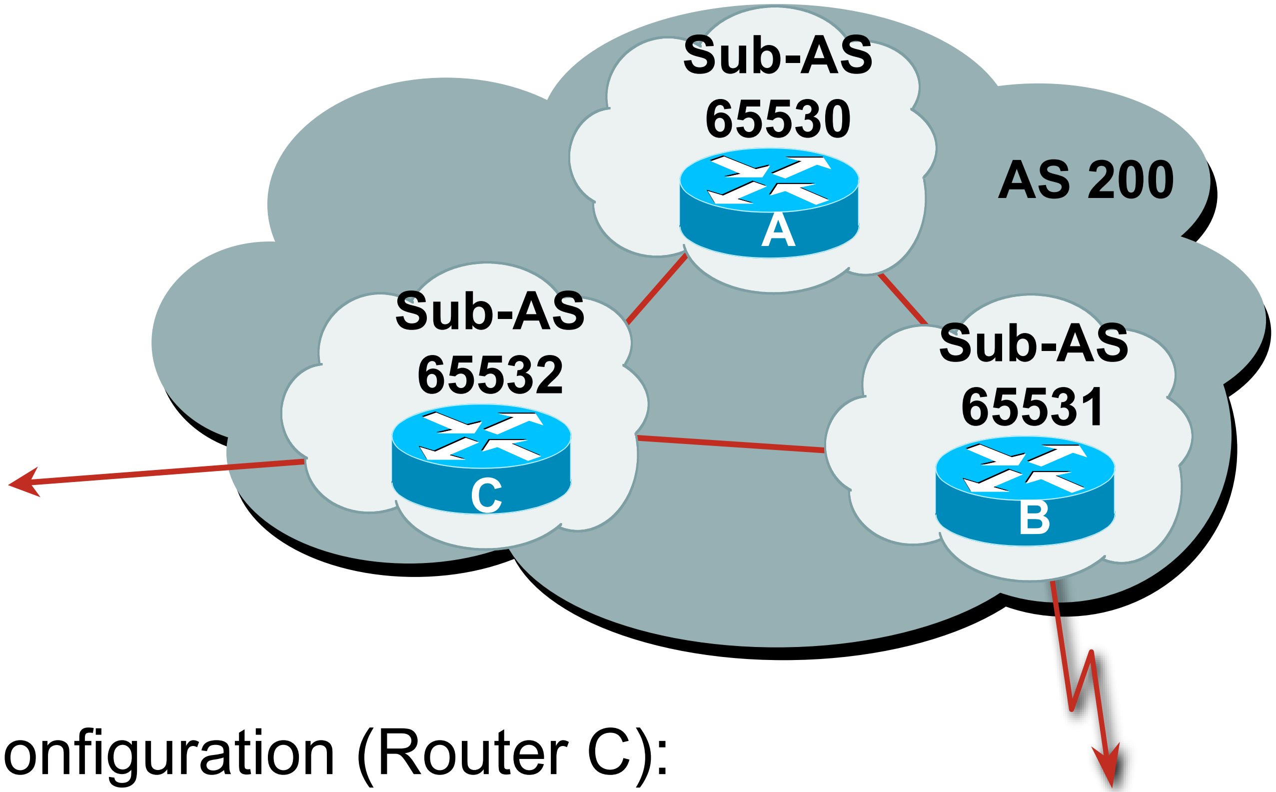
  Each sub-AS uses a number from the private AS range (64512-65534)

- iBGP speakers in each sub-AS are fully meshed

  The total number of neighbours is reduced by limiting the full mesh requirement to only the peers in the sub-AS

  Can also use Route-Reflector within sub-AS

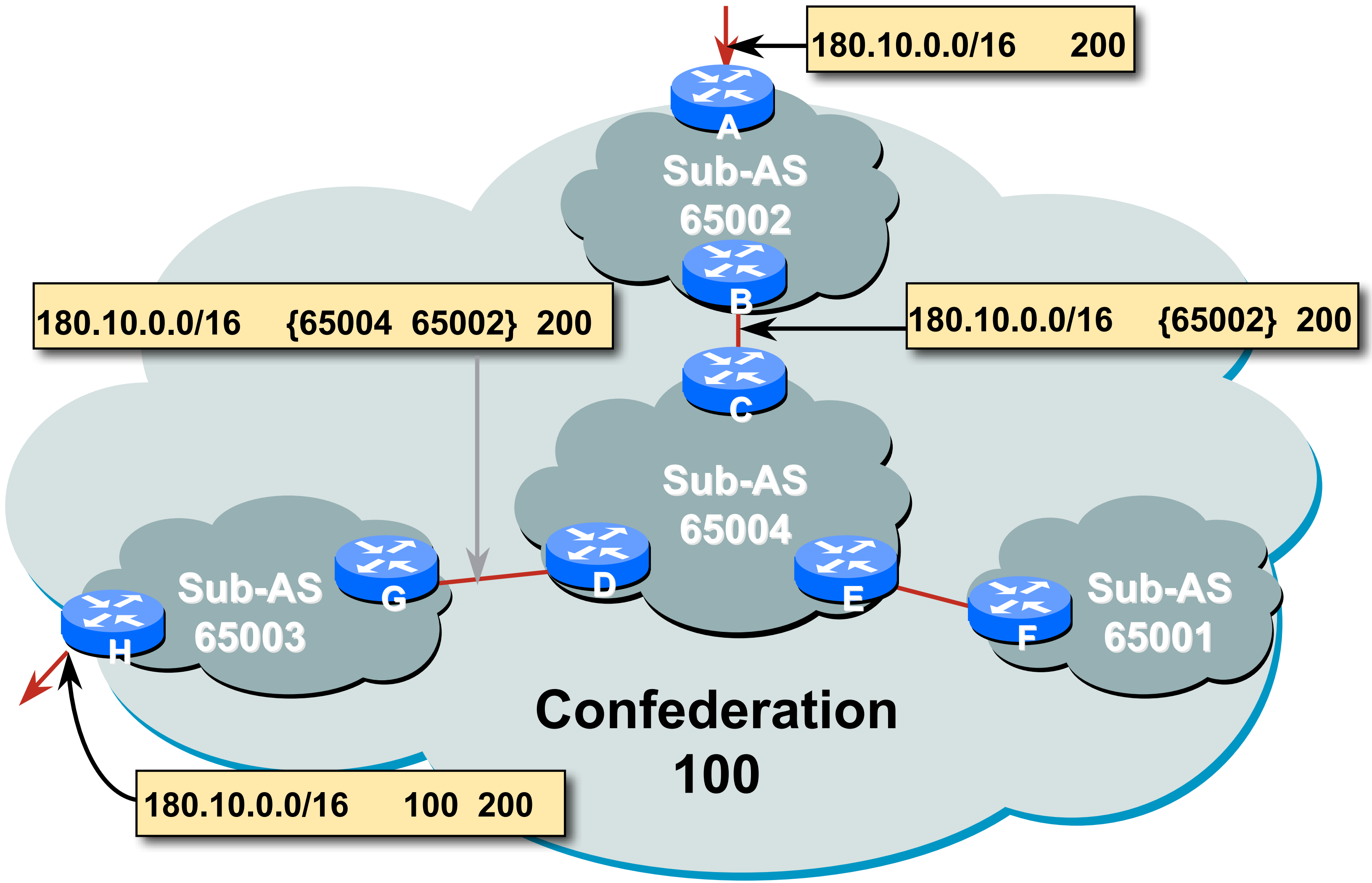
Confederations



- Configuration (Router C):

```
router bgp 65532
 bgp confederation identifier 200
 bgp confederation peers 65530 65531
 neighbor 141.153.12.1 remote-as 65530
 neighbor 141.153.17.2 remote-as 65531
```

Confederations: AS-Sequence



Route Propagation Decisions

- Same as with “normal” BGP:
  - From peer in same sub-AS → only to external peers
  - From external peers → to all neighbors
- “External peers” refers to
  - Peers outside the confederation
  - Peers in a different sub-AS
    - Preserve LOCAL_PREF, MED and NEXT_HOP

RRs or Confederations

	Internet Connectivity	Multi-Level Hierarchy	Policy Control	Scalability	Migration Complexity
Confederations	Anywhere in the Network	Yes	Yes	Medium	Medium to High
Route Reflectors	Anywhere in the Network	Yes	Yes	Very High	Very Low

Most new service provider networks now deploy Route Reflectors from Day One

More points about Confederations

- Can ease "absorbing" other ISPs into you ISP – e.g., if one ISP buys another

  Or can use AS masquerading feature available in some implementations to do a similar thing

- Can use route-reflectors with confederation sub-AS to reduce the sub-AS iBGP mesh

Route Flap Damping

Network Stability for the 1990s

Network Instability for the 21st Century!

Route Flap Damping

- For many years, Route Flap Damping was a strongly recommended practice
- Now it is strongly discouraged as it appears to cause far greater network instability than it cures
- But first, the theory…

Route Flap Damping

- Route flap
  - Going up and down of path or change in attribute
    - BGP WITHDRAW followed by UPDATE = 1 flap
    - eBGP neighbour going down/up is NOT a flap
  - Ripples through the entire Internet
  - Wastes CPU
- Damping aims to reduce scope of route flap propagation

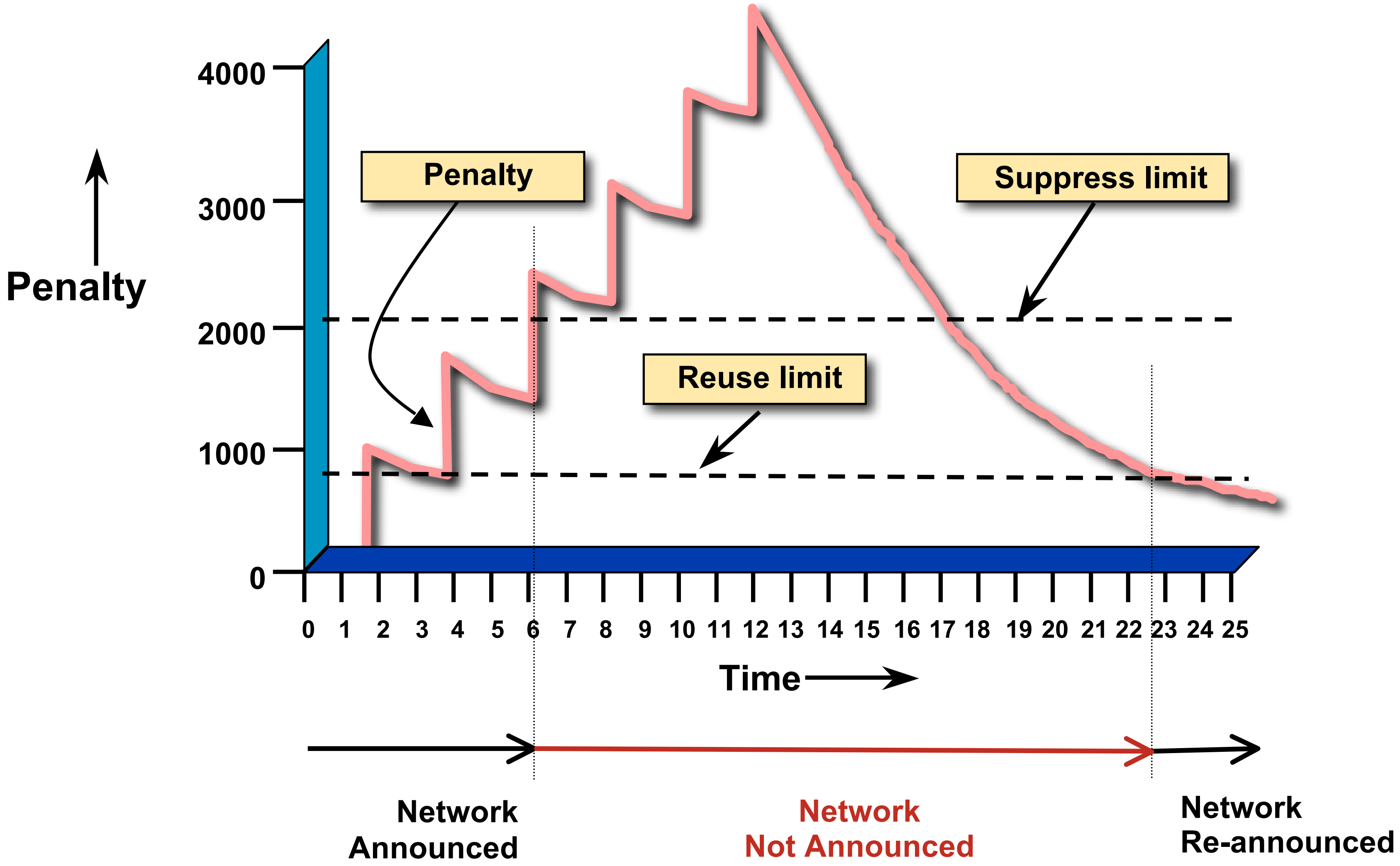
Route Flap Damping (continued)

- Requirements
  - Fast convergence for normal route changes
  - History predicts future behaviour
  - Suppress oscillating routes
  - Advertise stable routes
- Implementation described in RFC 2439

Operation

- Add penalty (1000) for each flap
  - Change in attribute gets penalty of 500
- Exponentially decay penalty
  - half life determines decay rate
- Penalty above suppress-limit
  - do not advertise route to BGP peers
- Penalty decayed below reuse-limit
  - re-advertise route to BGP peers
  - penalty reset to zero when it is half of reuse-limit

Operation



Penalty
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Penalty
Suppress limit
Reuse limit
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
Time
Network Announced
Network Not Announced
Network Re-announced

Operation

- Only applied to inbound announcements from eBGP peers
- Alternate paths still usable
- Controllable by at least:
    - Half-life
    - reuse-limit
    - suppress-limit
    - maximum suppress time

Configuration

- Implementations allow various policy control with flap damping
  - Fixed damping, same rate applied to all prefixes
  - Variable damping, different rates applied to different ranges of prefixes and prefix lengths

Route Flap Damping History

- First implementations on the Internet by 1995
- Vendor defaults too severe

  RIPE Routing Working Group recommendations in ripe-178, ripe-210, and ripe-229

  http://www.ripe.net/ripe/docs

  But many ISPs simply switched on the vendors' default values without thinking

Serious Problems:

- "Route Flap Damping Exacerbates Internet Routing Convergence“

  Zhuoqing Morley Mao, Ramesh Govindan, George Varghese & Randy H. Katz, August 2002

- “What is the sound of one route flapping?”

  Tim Griffin, June 2002

- Various work on routing convergence by Craig Labovitz and Abha Ahuja a few years ago

- “Happy Packets”

  Closely related work by Randy Bush et al

Problem 1:

- One path flaps:

  BGP speakers pick next best path, announce to all peers, flap counter incremented

  Those peers see change in best path, flap counter incremented

  After a few hops, peers see multiple changes simply caused by a single flap → prefix is suppressed

Problem 2:

- Different BGP implementations have different transit time for prefixes
  - Some hold onto prefix for some time before advertising
  - Others advertise immediately
- Race to the finish line causes appearance of flapping, caused by a simple announcement or path change → prefix is suppressed

Solution:

- Do **NOT** use Route Flap Damping whatever you do!
- RFD will unnecessarily impair access

  to your network and

  to the Internet

- More information contained in RIPE Routing Working Group recommendations:

  www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ripe-378.[pdf,html,txt]

BGP for Internet Service Providers

- BGP Basics
- Scaling BGP
- Using Communities
- Deploying BGP in an ISP network

Service Provider use of Communities

Some examples of how ISPs make life easier for themselves

BGP Communities

- Another ISP “scaling technique”
- Prefixes are grouped into different “classes” or communities within the ISP network
- Each community means a different thing, has a different result in the ISP network

BGP Communities

- Communities are generally set at the edge of the ISP network

  Customer edge: customer prefixes belong to different communities depending on the services they have purchased

  Internet edge: transit provider prefixes belong to difference communities, depending on the loadsharing or traffic engineering requirements of the local ISP, or what the demands from its BGP customers might be

- Two simple examples follow to explain the concept

Community Example: Customer Edge

- This demonstrates how communities might be used at the customer edge of an ISP network
- ISP has three connections to the Internet:
  - IXP connection, for local peers
  - Private peering with a competing ISP in the region
  - Transit provider, who provides visibility to the entire Internet
- Customers have the option of purchasing combinations of the above connections

Community Example: Customer Edge

- Community assignments:

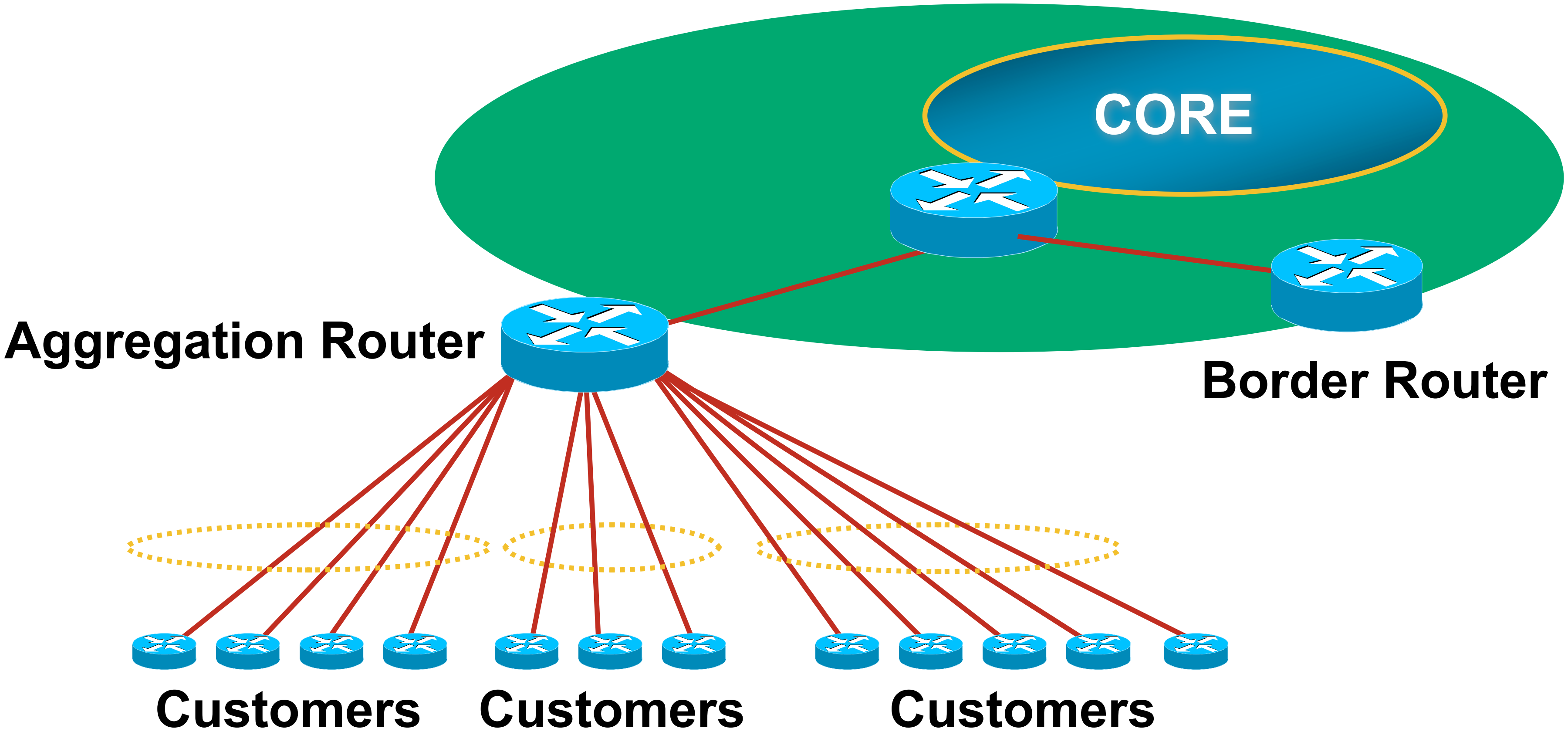
  IXP connection: community 100:2100

  Private peer: community 100:2200

- Customer who buys local connectivity (via IXP) is put in community 100:2100
- Customer who buys peer connectivity is put in community 100:2200
- Customer who wants both IXP and peer connectivity is put in 100:2100 and 100:2200
- Customer who wants “the Internet” has no community set

  We are going to announce his prefix everywhere

Community Example: Customer Edge



Communities set at the aggregation router where the prefix is injected into the ISP's iBGP

Community Example: Customer Edge

- No need to alter filters at the network border when adding a new customer
- New customer simply is added to the appropriate community
  - Border filters already in place take care of announcements
  - ⇒ Ease of operation!

Community Example: Internet Edge

- This demonstrates how communities might be used at the peering edge of an ISP network
- ISP has four types of BGP peers:
  - Customer
  - IXP peer
  - Private peer
  - Transit provider
- The prefixes received from each can be classified using communities
- Customers can opt to receive any or all of the above

Community Example: Internet Edge

- Community assignments:

  Customer prefix: community 100:3000

  IXP prefix: community 100:3100

  Private peer prefix: community 100:3200

- BGP customer who buys local connectivity gets 100:3000
- BGP customer who buys local and IXP connectivity receives community 100:3000 and 100:3100
- BGP customer who buys full peer connectivity receives community 100:3000, 100:3100, and 100:3200
- Customer who wants “the Internet” gets everything

  Gets default route originated by aggregation router

  Or pays money to get all 220k prefixes

Community Example: Internet Edge

- No need to create customised filters when adding customers
    - Border router already sets communities
    - Installation engineers pick the appropriate community set when establishing the customer BGP session
    - ⇒ Ease of operation!

Community Example – Summary

- Two examples of customer edge and internet edge can be combined to form a simple community solution for ISP prefix policy control
- More experienced operators tend to have more sophisticated options available

    Advice is to start with the easy examples given, and then proceed onwards as experience is gained

ISP BGP Communities

- There are no recommended ISP BGP communities apart from
  - RFC1998
  - The five standard communities
    - www.iana.org/assignments/bgp-well-known-communities
- Efforts have been made to document from time to time
  - totem.info.ucl.ac.be/publications/papers-elec-versions/draft-quoitin-bgp-comm-survey-00.pdf
  - But so far… nothing more… ☹
  - Collection of ISP communities at www.onesc.net/communities
- ISP policy is usually published
  - On the ISP's website
  - Referenced in the AS Object in the IRR

Some ISP Examples: Sprintlink

Welcome to Sprint.net

http://www.sprint.net/index.php?module=policies/bgp_policy

Apple .Mac Amazon eBay Yahoo! News (144) Apple (40)

Welcome to Sprint.net

WHAT YOU CAN CONTROL

AS-PATH PREPENDS

Sprint allows customers to use AS-path prepending to adjust route preference on the network. Such prepending will be received and passed on properly without notifiying Sprint of your change in announcments.

Additionally, Sprint will prepend AS1239 to eBGP sessions with certain autonomous systems depending on a received community. Currently, the following ASes are supported: 1668, 209, 2914, 3300, 3356, 3549, 3561, 4635, 701, 7018, 702 and 8220.

String	Resulting AS Path to ASXXX
65000:XXX	Do not advertise to ASXXX
65001:XXX	1239 (default) ...
65002:XXX	1239 1239 ...
65003:XXX	1239 1239 1239 ...
65004:XXX	1239 1239 1239 1239 ...

String	Resulting AS Path to ASXXX in Asia
65070:XXX	Do not advertise to ASXXX
65071:XXX	1239 (default) ...
65072:XXX	1239 1239 ...
65073:XXX	1239 1239 1239 ...
65074:XXX	1239 1239 1239 1239 ...

String	Resulting AS Path to ASXXX in Europe
65050:XXX	Do not advertise to ASXXX
65051:XXX	1239 (default) ...
65052:XXX	1239 1239 ...
65053:XXX	1239 1239 1239 ...

More info at
www.sprintlink.net/policy/bgp.html

Some ISP Examples
AAPT

- Australian ISP
- Run their own Routing Registry

  Whois.connect.com.au
- Offer 6 different communities to customers to aid with their traffic engineering

Some ISP Examples
AAPT

```
aut-num:        AS2764
as-name:        ASN-CONNECT-NET
descr:          AAPT Limited
admin-c:        CNO2-AP
tech-c:         CNO2-AP
remarks:        Community support definitions
remarks:
remarks:        Community  Definition
remarks:        ------------------------------------------------
remarks:        2764:2 Don't announce outside local POP
remarks:        2764:4 Lower local preference by 15
remarks:        2764:5 Lower local preference by 5
remarks:        2764:6 Announce to customers and all peers
                             (incl int'l peers), but not transit
remarks:        2764:7 Announce to customers only
remarks:        2764:14 Announce to AANX
notify:         routing@connect.com.au
mnt-by:         CONNECT-AU
changed:        nobody@connect.com.au 20050225
source:         CCAIR
```

More at http://info.connect.com.au/docs/routing/general/multi-faq.shtml#q13

Some ISP Examples
Verizon Business EMEA

- Verizon Business’ European operation
- Permits customers to send communities which determine
  - local preferences within Verizon Business’ network
  - Reachability of the prefix
  - How the prefix is announced outside of Verizon Business’ network

Some ISP Examples
Verizon Business Europe

```
aut-num: AS702
descr:    Verizon Business EMEA - Commercial IP service provider in Eur
remarks: VzBi uses the following communities with its customers:
         702:80    Set Local Pref 80 within AS702
         702:120   Set Local Pref 120 within AS702
         702:20    Announce only to VzBi AS'es and VzBi customers
         702:30    Keep within Europe, don't announce to other VzBi AS
         702:1     Prepend AS702 once at edges of VzBi to Peers
         702:2     Prepend AS702 twice at edges of VzBi to Peers
         702:3     Prepend AS702 thrice at edges of VzBi to Peers
         Advanced communities for customers
         702:7020  Do not announce to AS702 peers with a scope of
                   National but advertise to Global Peers, European
                   Peers and VzBi customers.
         702:7001  Prepend AS702 once at edges of VzBi to AS702
                   peers with a scope of National.
         702:7002  Prepend AS702 twice at edges of VzBi to AS702
                   peers with a scope of  National.
 (more)
```

Some ISP Examples
VzBi Europe

```
(more)
          702:7003 Prepend AS702 thrice at edges of VzBi to AS702
                   peers with a scope  of National.
          702:8020 Do not announce to AS702 peers with a scope of
                   European but advertise to Global Peers, National
                   Peers and VzBi  customers.
          702:8001 Prepend AS702 once at edges of VzBi to AS702
                   peers with a scope of European.
          702:8002 Prepend AS702 twice at edges of VzBi to AS702
                   peers with a scope of  European.
          702:8003 Prepend AS702 thrice at edges of VzBi to AS702
                   peers with a scope  of European.
          --------------------------------------------------------------
          Additional details of the VzBi communities are located at:
          http://www.verizonbusiness.com/uk/customer/bgp/
          --------------------------------------------------------------
mnt-by:   WCOM-EMEA-RICE-MNT
source:   RIPE
```

Some ISP Examples
BT Ignite

- One of the most comprehensive community lists around
  - Seems to be based on definitions originally used in Tiscali's network
  - whois –h whois.ripe.net AS5400 reveals all
- Extensive community definitions allow sophisticated traffic engineering by customers

Some ISP Examples
BT Ignite

```
aut-num:      AS5400
descr:        BT Ignite European Backbone
remarks:
remarks:      Community to                           Community to
remarks:      Not announce      To peer:             AS prepend 5400
remarks:
remarks:      5400:1000 All peers & Transits         5400:2000
remarks:
remarks:      5400:1500 All Transits                 5400:2500
remarks:      5400:1501 Sprint Transit (AS1239)      5400:2501
remarks:      5400:1502 SAVVIS Transit (AS3561)      5400:2502
remarks:      5400:1503 Level 3 Transit (AS3356)     5400:2503
remarks:      5400:1504 AT&T Transit (AS7018)        5400:2504
remarks:      5400:1506 GlobalCrossing Trans(AS3549) 5400:2506
remarks:
remarks:      5400:1001 Nexica (AS24592)             5400:2001
remarks:      5400:1002 Fujitsu (AS3324)             5400:2002
remarks:      5400:1004 C&W EU (1273)                5400:2004
<snip>
notify:       notify@eu.bt.net
mnt-by:       CIP-MNT
source:       RIPE
```

And many many more!

Some ISP Examples
Level 3

- Highly detailed AS object held on the RIPE Routing Registry
- Also a very comprehensive list of community definitions

  whois –h whois.ripe.net AS3356 reveals all

Some ISP Examples
Level 3

```
aut-num:        AS3356
descr:          Level 3 Communications
<snip>
remarks:        ---------------------------------------------------------
remarks:        customer traffic engineering communities - Suppression
remarks:        ---------------------------------------------------------
remarks:        64960:XXX - announce to AS XXX if 65000:0
remarks:        65000:0   - announce to customers but not to peers
remarks:        65000:XXX - do not announce at peerings to AS XXX
remarks:        ---------------------------------------------------------
remarks:        customer traffic engineering communities - Prepending
remarks:        ---------------------------------------------------------
remarks:        65001:0   - prepend once  to all peers
remarks:        65001:XXX - prepend once  at peerings to AS XXX
<snip>
remarks:        3356:70   - set local preference to 70
remarks:        3356:80   - set local preference to 80
remarks:        3356:90   - set local preference to 90
remarks:        3356:9999 - blackhole (discard) traffic
<snip>
mnt-by:         LEVEL3-MNT
source:         RIPE
```

And many many more!

BGP for Internet Service Providers

- BGP Basics
- Scaling BGP
- Using Communities
- Deploying BGP in an ISP network

Deploying BGP in an ISP Network

Okay, so we've learned all about BGP now; how do we use it on our network??

Deploying BGP

- The role of IGPs and iBGP
- Aggregation
- Receiving Prefixes
- Configuration Tips

The role of IGP and iBGP

Ships in the night?

Or

Good foundations?

BGP versus OSPF/ISIS

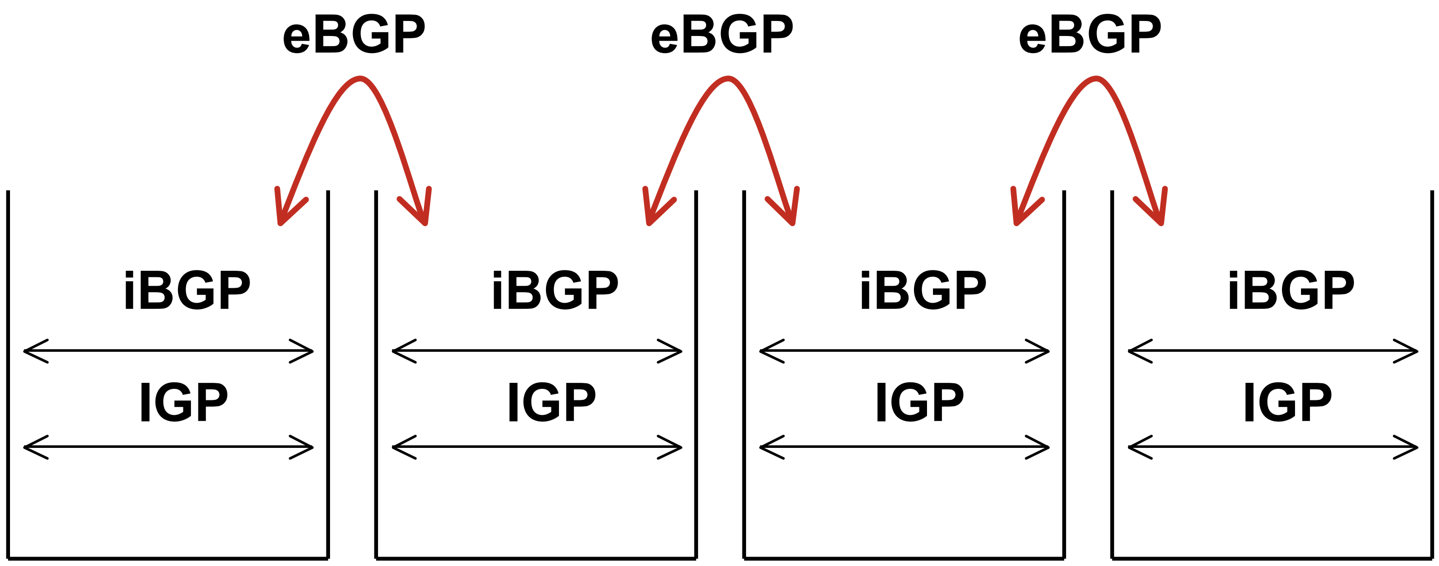
- Internal Routing Protocols (IGPs)
  - examples are ISIS and OSPF
  - used for carrying infrastructure addresses
  - NOT used for carrying Internet prefixes or customer prefixes
  - design goal is to minimise number of prefixes in IGP to aid scalability and rapid convergence

BGP versus OSPF/ISIS

- BGP used internally (iBGP) and externally (eBGP)
- iBGP used to carry
  - some/all Internet prefixes across backbone
  - customer prefixes
- eBGP used to
  - exchange prefixes with other ASes
  - implement routing policy

BGP/IGP model used in ISP networks

- Model representation



BGP versus OSPF/ISIS

- DO NOT:
  - distribute BGP prefixes into an IGP
  - distribute IGP routes into BGP
  - use an IGP to carry customer prefixes
- YOUR NETWORK WILL NOT SCALE

Injecting prefixes into iBGP

- Use iBGP to carry customer prefixes

  Don’t ever use IGP

- Point static route to customer interface

- Enter network into BGP process

  Ensure that implementation options are used so that the prefix always remains in iBGP, regardless of state of interface

  i.e. avoid iBGP flaps caused by interface flaps

Aggregation

Quality or Quantity?

Aggregation

- Aggregation means announcing the address block received from the RIR to the other ASes connected to your network
- Subprefixes of this aggregate *may* be:

  Used internally in the ISP network

  Announced to other ASes to aid with multihoming
- Unfortunately too many people are still thinking about class Cs, resulting in a proliferation of /24s in the Internet routing table

Aggregation

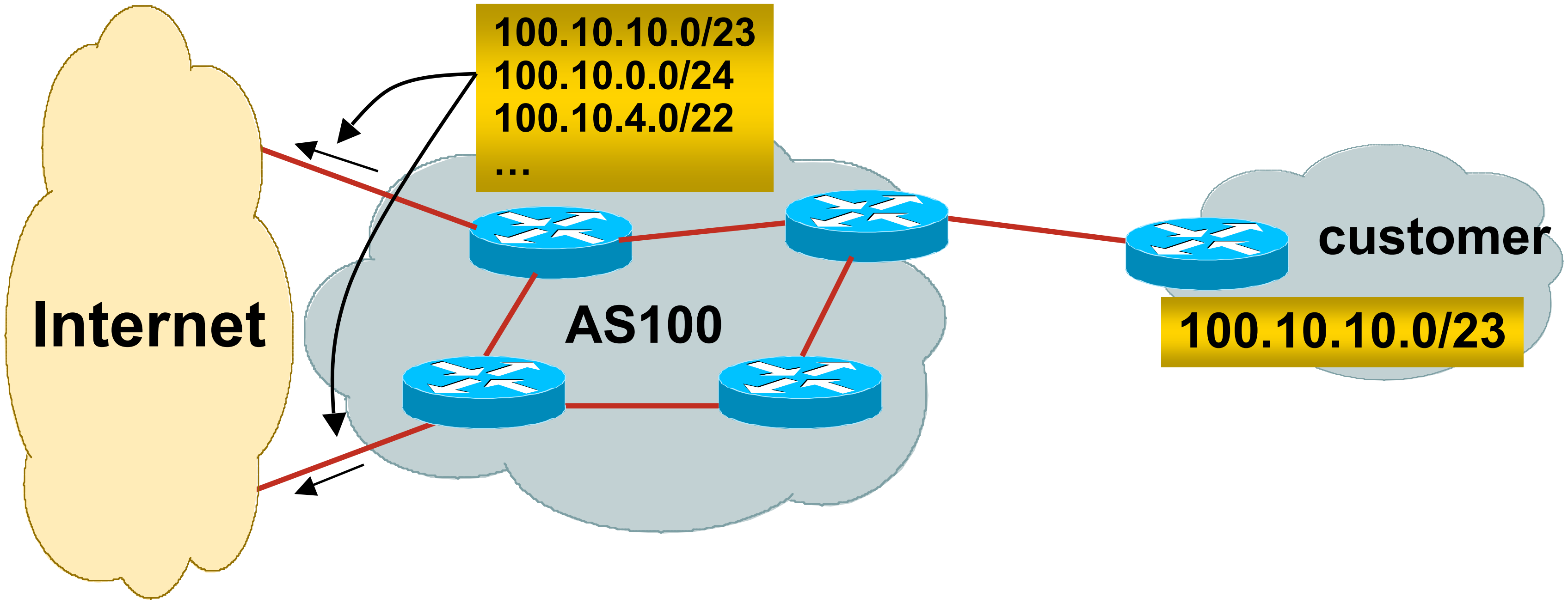
- Address block should be announced to the Internet as an aggregate
- Subprefixes of address block should NOT be announced to Internet unless special circumstances (more later)
- Aggregate should be generated internally

    Not on the network borders!

Announcing an Aggregate

- ISPs who don’t and won’t aggregate are held in poor regard by community
- Registries publish their minimum allocation size
  - Anything from a /20 to a /22 depending on RIR
  - Different sizes for different address blocks
- No real reason to see anything longer than a /22 prefix in the Internet
  - BUT there are currently >124000 /24s!

Aggregation – Example

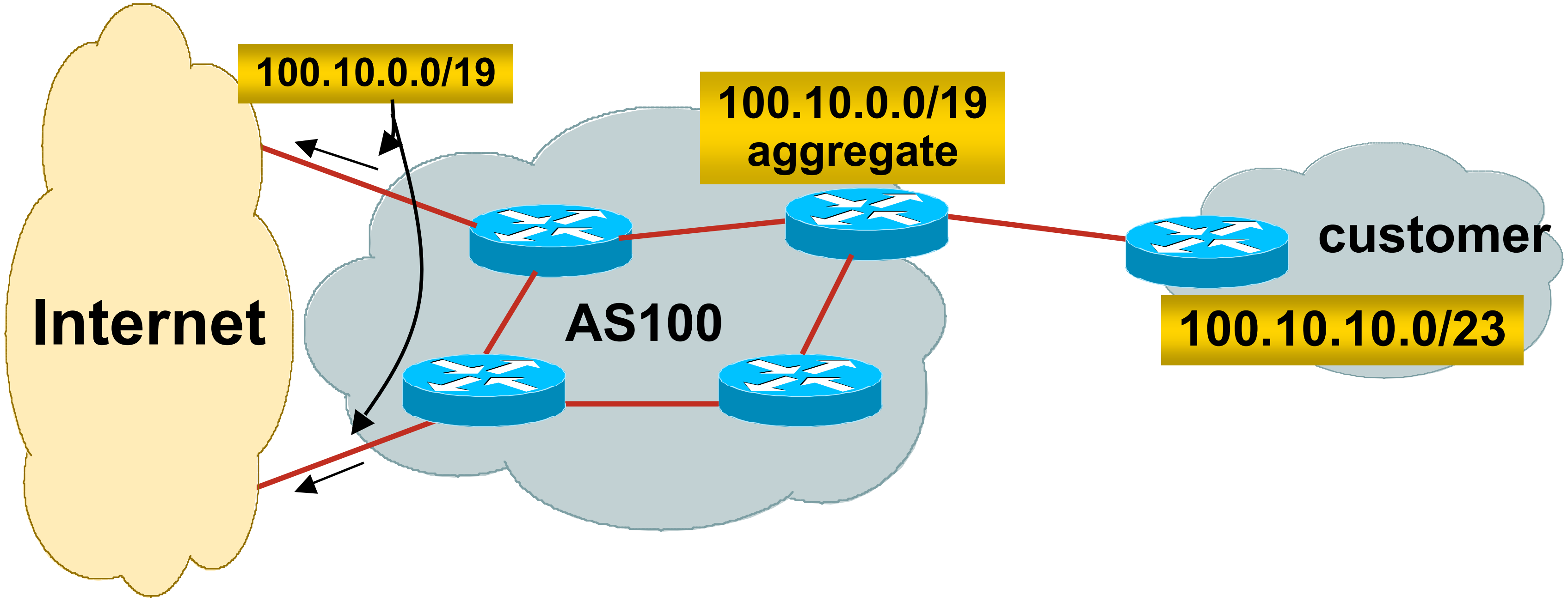


- Customer has /23 network assigned from AS100's /19 address block
- AS100 announces customers' individual networks to the Internet

Aggregation – Bad Example

- Customer link goes down
  - Their /23 network becomes unreachable
  - /23 is withdrawn from AS100's iBGP
- Their ISP doesn't aggregate its /19 network block
  - /23 network withdrawal announced to peers
  - starts rippling through the Internet
  - added load on all Internet backbone routers as network is removed from routing table
- Customer link returns
  - Their /23 network is now visible to their ISP
  - Their /23 network is re-advertised to peers
  - Starts rippling through Internet
  - Load on Internet backbone routers as network is reinserted into routing table
  - Some ISP's suppress the flaps
  - Internet may take 10-20 min or longer to be visible
  - Where is the Quality of Service???

Aggregation – Example



- Customer has /23 network assigned from AS100's /19 address block
- AS100 announced /19 aggregate to the Internet

Aggregation – Good Example

- Customer link goes down
  - their /23 network becomes unreachable
  - /23 is withdrawn from AS100's iBGP
- /19 aggregate is still being announced
  - no BGP hold down problems
  - no BGP propagation delays
  - no damping by other ISPs

- Customer link returns
- Their /23 network is visible again
  - The /23 is re-injected into AS100's iBGP
- The whole Internet becomes visible immediately
- Customer has Quality of Service perception

Aggregation – Summary

- Good example is what everyone should do!
  - Adds to Internet stability
  - Reduces size of routing table
  - Reduces routing churn
  - Improves Internet QoS for everyone
- Bad example is what too many still do!
  - Why? Lack of knowledge?
  - Laziness?

The Internet Today (November 2007)

- Current Internet Routing Table Statistics

BGP Routing Table Entries	237854
Prefixes after maximum aggregation	122667
Unique prefixes in Internet	116358
Prefixes smaller than registry alloc	110699
/24s announced	124638
only 5727 /24s are from 192.0.0.0/8	
ASes in use	26654

“The New Swamp”

- Swamp space is name used for areas of poor aggregation
  - The original swamp was 192.0.0.0/8 from the former class C block
    - Name given just after the deployment of CIDR
  - The new swamp is creeping across all parts of the Internet
    - Not just RIR space, but “legacy” space too

"The New Swamp"
RIR Space – February 1999

RIR blocks contribute 49393 prefixes or 88% of the Internet Routing Table

Block	Networks	Block	Networks	Block	Networks	Block	Networks
24/8	**165**	*77/8*	*0*	*118/8*	*0*	**203/8**	**3622**
41/8	*0*	*78/8*	*0*	*119/8*	*0*	**204/8**	**3792**
58/8	*0*	*79/8*	*0*	*120/8*	*0*	**205/8**	**2584**
59/8	*0*	*80/8*	*0*	*121/8*	*0*	**206/8**	**3127**
60/8	*0*	*81/8*	*0*	*122/8*	*0*	**207/8**	**2723**
61/8	**3**	*82/8*	*0*	*123/8*	*0*	**208/8**	**2817**
62/8	**87**	*83/8*	*0*	*124/8*	*0*	**209/8**	**2574**
63/8	**20**	*84/8*	*0*	*125/8*	*0*	**210/8**	**617**
64/8	*0*	*85/8*	*0*	*126/8*	*0*	*211/8*	*0*
65/8	*0*	*86/8*	*0*	*189/8*	*0*	**212/8**	**717**
66/8	*0*	*87/8*	*0*	*190/8*	*0*	**213/8**	**1**
67/8	*0*	*88/8*	*0*	**192/8**	**6275**	**216/8**	**943**
68/8	*0*	*89/8*	*0*	**193/8**	**2390**	*217/8*	*0*
69/8	*0*	*90/8*	*0*	**194/8**	**2932**	*218/8*	*0*
70/8	*0*	*91/8*	*0*	**195/8**	**1338**	*219/8*	*0*
71/8	*0*	*96/8*	*0*	**196/8**	**513**	*220/8*	*0*
72/8	*0*	*97/8*	*0*	**198/8**	**4034**	*221/8*	*0*
73/8	*0*	*98/8*	*0*	**199/8**	**3495**	*222/8*	*0*
74/8	*0*	*99/8*	*0*	**200/8**	**1348**		
75/8	*0*	*116/8*	*0*	*201/8*	*0*		
76/8	*0*	*117/8*	*0*	**202/8**	**2276**		

"The New Swamp"
RIR Space – February 2007

RIR blocks contribute 192490 prefixes or 90% of the Internet Routing Table

Block	Networks	Block	Networks	Block	Networks	Block	Networks
24/8	2930	77/8	1214	118/8	3	203/8	10459
41/8	288	78/8	8	119/8	3	204/8	5569
58/8	1097	79/8	2	120/8	3	205/8	2892
59/8	1152	80/8	2053	121/8	426	206/8	3857
60/8	604	81/8	1695	122/8	698	207/8	4331
61/8	2589	82/8	1564	123/8	534	208/8	4258
62/8	2193	83/8	1172	124/8	1340	209/8	5540
63/8	2967	84/8	1269	125/8	1554	210/8	4759
64/8	5501	85/8	1891	126/8	41	211/8	2733
65/8	3917	86/8	800	189/8	169	212/8	2900
66/8	6575	87/8	1157	190/8	1077	213/8	3052
67/8	2015	88/8	847	192/8	6927	216/8	6930
68/8	2770	89/8	1970	193/8	5704	217/8	2615
69/8	3702	90/8	105	194/8	4652	218/8	1561
70/8	1693	91/8	577	195/8	4279	219/8	1197
71/8	1188	96/8	8	196/8	1600	220/8	1988
72/8	2878	97/8	1	198/8	4748	221/8	894
73/8	273	98/8	3	199/8	4184	222/8	1241
74/8	1483	99/8	0	200/8	7482		
75/8	483	116/8	3	201/8	2927		
76/8	194	117/8	3	202/8	10529		

"The New Swamp" Summary

- RIR space shows creeping deaggregation
  - It seems that an RIR /8 block averages around 5000 prefixes once fully allocated
  - So their existing 81 /8s will eventually cause 405000 prefix announcements
- Food for thought:
  - Remaining 48 unallocated /8s and the 81 RIR /8s combined will cause:
  - 645000 prefixes with 5000 prefixes per /8 density
  - 774000 prefixes with 6000 prefixes per /8 density
  - Plus 12% due to "non RIR space deaggregation"
  - → Routing Table size of 866880 prefixes

“The New Swamp” Summary

- Rest of address space is showing similar deaggregation too ☹
- What are the reasons?
    - Main justification is traffic engineering
- Real reasons are:
    - Lack of knowledge
    - Laziness
    - Deliberate & knowing actions

BGP Report (bgp.potaroo.net)

- 199336 total announcements in October 2006
- 129795 prefixes
  - After aggregating including full AS PATH info
    - i.e. including each ASN's traffic engineering
  - 35% saving possible
- 109034 prefixes
  - After aggregating by Origin AS
    - i.e. ignoring each ASN's traffic engineering
  - 10% saving possible

Deaggregation: The Excuses

- Traffic engineering causes 10% of the Internet Routing table
- Deliberate deaggregation causes 35% of the Internet Routing table

Efforts to improve aggregation

- The CIDR Report
  - Initiated and operated for many years by Tony Bates
  - Now combined with Geoff Huston's routing analysis
    - **www.cidr-report.org**
  - Results e-mailed on a weekly basis to most operations lists around the world
  - Lists the top 30 service providers who could do better at aggregating
- RIPE Routing WG aggregation recommendation
  - **RIPE-399 — http://www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ripe-399.html**

Efforts to Improve Aggregation
The CIDR Report

- Also computes the size of the routing table assuming ISPs performed optimal aggregation
- Website allows searches and computations of aggregation to be made on a per AS basis

  Flexible and powerful tool to aid ISPs

  Intended to show how greater efficiency in terms of BGP table size can be obtained without loss of routing and policy information

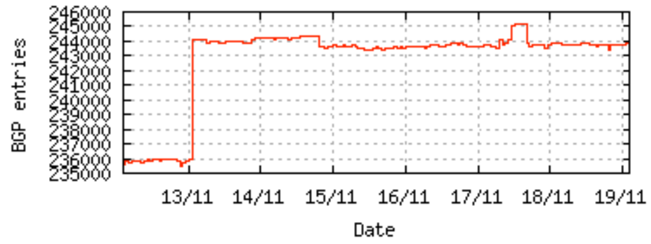
  Shows what forms of origin AS aggregation could be performed and the potential benefit of such actions to the total table size

  Very effectively challenges the traffic engineering excuse data.

Status Summary

Table History

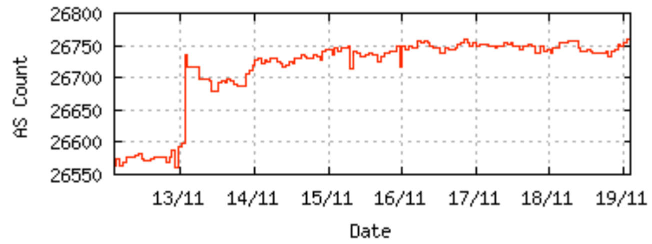
Date	Prefixes	CIDR Aggregated
12-11-07	235665	148466
13-11-07	235821	154894
14-11-07	244197	155135
15-11-07	243680	155759
16-11-07	243479	157630
17-11-07	243672	157800
18-11-07	243699	158137
19-11-07	243780	158206



Plot: BGP Table Size

AS Summary

26760	Number of ASes in routing system
11268	Number of ASes announcing only one prefix
1966	Largest number of prefixes announced by an AS AS4538: ERX-CERNET-BKB China Education and Research Network Center
89036800	Largest address span announced by an AS (/32s) AS721: DISA-ASNBLK - DoD Network Information Center



Plot: AS count
Plot: Average announcements per origin AS
Report: ASes ordered by originating address span
Report: ASes ordered by transit address span
Report: Autonomous System number-to-name mapping (from Registry WHOIS data)

Aggregation Summary

CIDR Report

http://www.cidr-report.org/as2.0/

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CIDR Report

Aggregation Summary

The algorithm used in this report proposes aggregation only when there is a precise match using AS path so as to preserve traffic transit policies. Aggregation is also proposed across non-advertised address space ('holes').

--- 19Nov07 ---

ASnum	NetsNow	NetsAggr	NetGain	% Gain	Description
Table	243774	158123	85651	35.1%	All ASes
AS4538	1966	718	1248	63.5%	ERX-CERNET-BKB China Education and Research Network Center
AS4755	1467	315	1152	78.5%	VSNL-AS Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Autonomous System
AS9498	1050	69	981	93.4%	BBIL-AP BHARTI BT INTERNET LTD.
AS4323	1373	473	900	65.5%	TWTC - Time Warner Telecom, Inc.
AS11492	1173	422	751	64.0%	CABLEONE - CABLE ONE
AS22773	819	74	745	91.0%	CCINET-2 - Cox Communications Inc.
AS6478	1124	393	731	65.0%	ATT-INTERNET3 - AT&T WorldNet Services
AS8151	1161	439	722	62.2%	Uninet S.A. de C.V.
AS18566	1032	360	672	65.1%	COVAD - Covad Communications Co.
AS19262	811	183	628	77.4%	VZGNI-TRANSIT - Verizon Internet Services Inc.
AS17488	879	265	614	69.9%	HATHWAY-NET-AP Hathway IP Over Cable Internet
AS15270	603	41	562	93.2%	AS-PAETEC-NET - PaeTec Communications, Inc.
AS18101	611	74	537	87.9%	RIL-IDC Reliance Infocom Ltd Internet Data Centre,
AS4134	1103	596	507	46.0%	CHINANET-BACKBONE No.31,Jin-rong Street
AS7545	725	230	495	68.3%	TPG-INTERNET-AP TPG Internet Pty Ltd
AS7018	1518	1028	490	32.3%	ATT-INTERNET4 - AT&T WorldNet Services
AS6197	1031	554	477	46.3%	BATI-ATL - BellSouth Network Solutions, Inc
AS2386	1276	800	476	37.3%	INS-AS - AT&T Data Communications Services
AS4766	817	374	443	54.2%	KIXS-AS-KR Korea Telecom
AS4812	525	88	437	83.2%	CHINANET-SH-AP China Telecom (Group)
AS7011	982	574	408	41.5%	FRONTIER-AND-CITIZENS - Frontier Communications of America, Inc.
AS17676	503	126	377	75.0%	GIGAINFRA BB TECHNOLOGY Corp.
AS4808	503	128	375	74.6%	CHINA169-BJ CNCGROUP IP network China169 Beijing Province Network
AS9443	450	76	374	83.1%	INTERNETPRIMUS-AS-AP Primus Telecommunications
AS19916	569	206	363	63.8%	ASTRUM-0001 - OLM LLC

CIDR Report

http://www.cidr-report.org/as2.0/

Top 20 Added Routes this week per Originating AS

Prefixes	ASnum	AS Description
722	AS23577	ATM-MPLS-AS-KR Korea Telecom
265	AS3464	ASC-NET - Alabama Supercomputer Network
250	AS31283	FASTHOST-AS FastHost AS - Norwegian based ISP
209	AS1659	ERX-TANET-ASN1 Tiawan Academic Network (TANet) Information Center
203	AS11426	SCRR-11426 - Road Runner HoldCo LLC
198	AS4668	LGNET-AS-KR LG CNS
193	AS10154	USE-AS-KR ULSAN Office of Education
178	AS2686	AT&T Global Network Services - EMEA
176	AS16473	TNII - Bell South
161	AS19548	ADELPHIA-AS2 - Road Runner HoldCo LLC
149	AS4538	ERX-CERNET-BKB China Education and Research Network Center
146	AS10316	ABACUS-NET-AS - Abacus America Inc.
138	AS2819	GTSCZ GTS NOVERA (GTS CZ)
137	AS1273	CW Cable & Wireless
129	AS3561	SAVVIS - Savvis
128	AS38394	GOESN-AS-KR Gyeonggido Seongnam Office of Education
121	AS3300	BT-INFONET-EUROPE BT-Infonet-Europe
120	AS237	MERIT-AS-14 - Merit Network Inc.
115	AS23216	MEGADATOS S.A.
93	AS376	RISQ-AS - Reseau Interordinateurs Scientique Quebecois (RISQ)

Top 20 Withdrawn Routes this week per Originating AS

Prefixes	ASnum	AS Description
-91	AS7725	CCH-AS7 - Comcast Cable Communications Holdings, Inc
-69	AS14359	ITS-USNET - Ideal Technology Solutions US Inc.
-53	AS4274	ERX-AU-NET Assumption University
-46	AS17917	ECLTELECOMM-AS-AP ECL TeleCommunication Ltd
-40	AS7455	--No Registry Entry--
-39	AS8452	TEDATA TEDATA
-33	AS2200	FR-RENATER Reseau National de telecommunications pour la Technologie
-33	AS36728	EMERY-TELCOM-0000 - EMERY TELCOM
-31	AS9584	GENESIS-AP Diyixian.com Limited
-29	AS3246	TDCSONG TDC Song
-28	AS11509	TIERZERO-AS11509 - Tierzero

CIDR Report

http://www.cidr-report.org/as2.0/

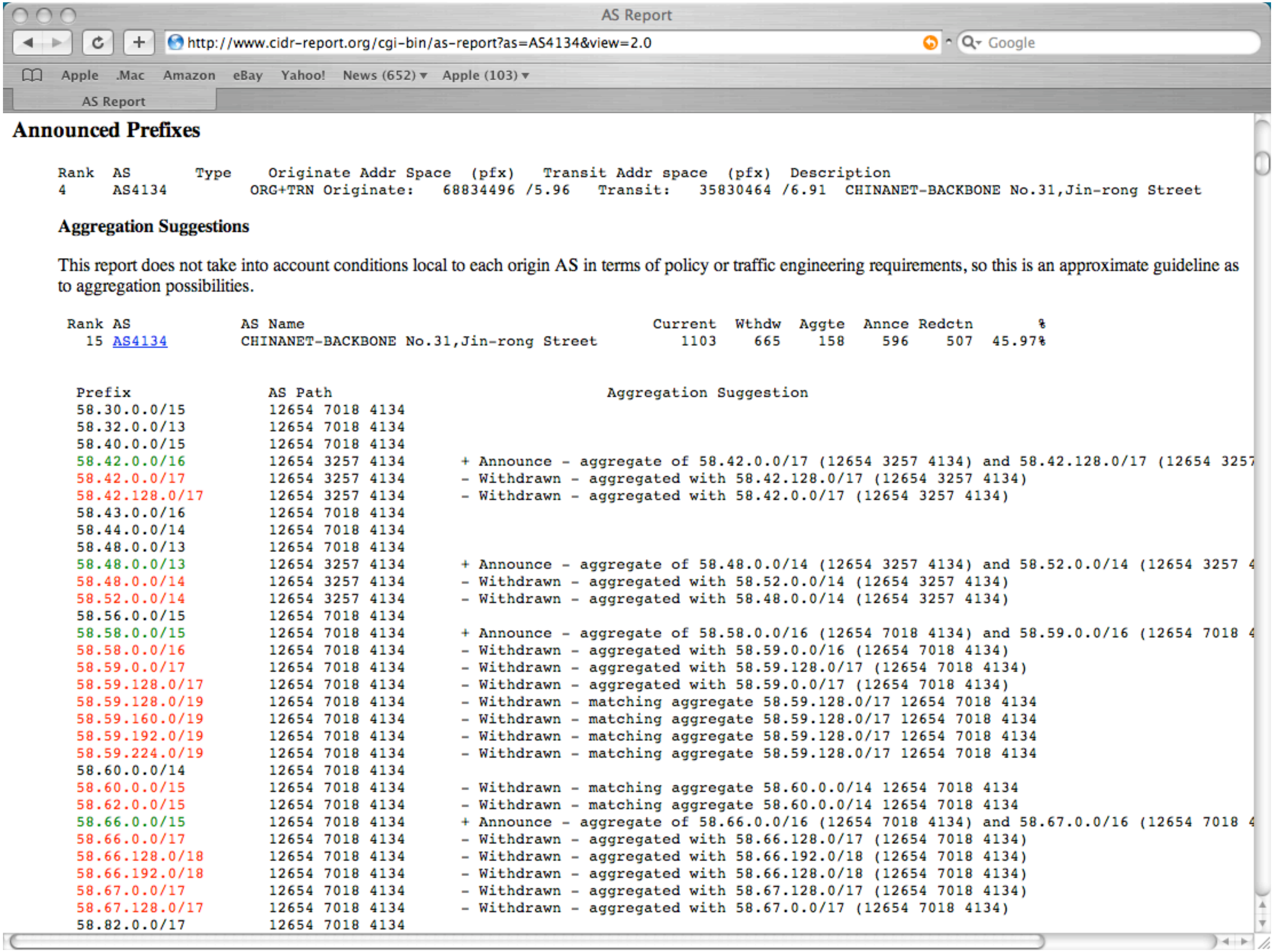
More Specifics

A list of route advertisements that appear to be more specfic than the original Class-based prefix mask, or more specific than the registry allocation size.

Top 20 ASes advertising more specific prefixes

More Specifics	Total Prefixes	ASnum	AS Description
1906	1966	AS4538	ERX-CERNET-BKB China Education and Research Network Center
1449	1467	AS4755	VSNL-AS Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Autonomous System
1247	1518	AS7018	ATT-INTERNET4 - AT&T WorldNet Services
1182	1373	AS4323	TWTC - Time Warner Telecom, Inc.
1180	1276	AS2386	INS-AS - AT&T Data Communications Services
1168	1173	AS11492	CABLEONE - CABLE ONE
1155	1161	AS8151	Uninet S.A. de C.V.
1124	1124	AS6478	ATT-INTERNET3 - AT&T WorldNet Services
1089	1089	AS9583	SIFY-AS-IN Sify Limited
1029	1050	AS9498	BBIL-AP BHARTI BT INTERNET LTD.
1023	1032	AS18566	COVAD - Covad Communications Co.
1010	1031	AS6197	BATI-ATL - BellSouth Network Solutions, Inc
973	982	AS7011	FRONTIER-AND-CITIZENS - Frontier Communications of America, Inc.
966	966	AS23577	ATM-MPLS-AS-KR Korea Telecom
879	879	AS17488	HATHWAY-NET-AP Hathway IP Over Cable Internet
831	846	AS20115	CHARTER-NET-HKY-NC - Charter Communications
811	1103	AS4134	CHINANET-BACKBONE No.31,Jin-rong Street
786	819	AS22773	CCINET-2 - Cox Communications Inc.
773	817	AS4766	KIXS-AS-KR Korea Telecom
771	811	AS19262	VZGNI-TRANSIT - Verizon Internet Services Inc.

Report: ASes ordered by number of more specific prefixes
Report: More Specific prefix list (by AS)
Report: More Specific prefix list (ordered by prefix)



AS Report

http://www.cidr-report.org/cgi-bin/as-report?as=AS4134&view=2.0

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AS Report

Announced Prefixes

Rank	AS	Type	Originate Addr Space (pfx)		Transit Addr space (pfx)		Description
4	AS4134	ORG+TRN	Originate:	68834496 /5.96	Transit:	35830464 /6.91	CHINANET-BACKBONE No.31,Jin-rong Street

Aggregation Suggestions

This report does not take into account conditions local to each origin AS in terms of policy or traffic engineering requirements, so this is an approximate guideline as to aggregation possibilities.

Rank	AS	AS Name	Current	Wthdw	Aggte	Annce	Redctn	%
15	AS4134	CHINANET-BACKBONE No.31,Jin-rong Street	1103	665	158	596	507	45.97%

Prefix	AS Path	Aggregation Suggestion
58.30.0.0/15	12654 7018 4134	
58.32.0.0/13	12654 7018 4134	
58.40.0.0/15	12654 7018 4134	
58.42.0.0/16	12654 3257 4134	+ Announce - aggregate of 58.42.0.0/17 (12654 3257 4134) and 58.42.128.0/17 (12654 3257
58.42.0.0/17	12654 3257 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.42.128.0/17 (12654 3257 4134)
58.42.128.0/17	12654 3257 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.42.0.0/17 (12654 3257 4134)
58.43.0.0/16	12654 7018 4134	
58.44.0.0/14	12654 7018 4134	
58.48.0.0/13	12654 7018 4134	
58.48.0.0/13	12654 3257 4134	+ Announce - aggregate of 58.48.0.0/14 (12654 3257 4134) and 58.52.0.0/14 (12654 3257 4
58.48.0.0/14	12654 3257 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.52.0.0/14 (12654 3257 4134)
58.52.0.0/14	12654 3257 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.48.0.0/14 (12654 3257 4134)
58.56.0.0/15	12654 7018 4134	
58.58.0.0/15	12654 7018 4134	+ Announce - aggregate of 58.58.0.0/16 (12654 7018 4134) and 58.59.0.0/16 (12654 7018 4
58.58.0.0/16	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.59.0.0/16 (12654 7018 4134)
58.59.0.0/17	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.59.128.0/17 (12654 7018 4134)
58.59.128.0/17	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.59.0.0/17 (12654 7018 4134)
58.59.128.0/19	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - matching aggregate 58.59.128.0/17 12654 7018 4134
58.59.160.0/19	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - matching aggregate 58.59.128.0/17 12654 7018 4134
58.59.192.0/19	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - matching aggregate 58.59.128.0/17 12654 7018 4134
58.59.224.0/19	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - matching aggregate 58.59.128.0/17 12654 7018 4134
58.60.0.0/14	12654 7018 4134	
58.60.0.0/15	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - matching aggregate 58.60.0.0/14 12654 7018 4134
58.62.0.0/15	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - matching aggregate 58.60.0.0/14 12654 7018 4134
58.66.0.0/15	12654 7018 4134	+ Announce - aggregate of 58.66.0.0/16 (12654 7018 4134) and 58.67.0.0/16 (12654 7018 4
58.66.0.0/17	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.66.128.0/17 (12654 7018 4134)
58.66.128.0/18	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.66.192.0/18 (12654 7018 4134)
58.66.192.0/18	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.66.128.0/18 (12654 7018 4134)
58.67.0.0/17	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.67.128.0/17 (12654 7018 4134)
58.67.128.0/17	12654 7018 4134	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 58.67.0.0/17 (12654 7018 4134)
58.82.0.0/17	12654 7018 4134	

Announced Prefixes

Rank	AS	Type	Originate Addr Space	(pfx)	Transit Addr space	(pfx)	Description
147	AS18566	ORIGIN	Originate: 2296320	/10.87	Transit: 0	/0.00	COVAD - Covad Communications Co.

Aggregation Suggestions

This report does not take into account conditions local to each origin AS in terms of policy or traffic engineering requirements, so this is an approximate guideline as to aggregation possibilities.

Rank	AS	AS Name	Current	Wthdw	Aggte	Annce	Redctn	%
10	AS18566	COVAD - Covad Communications Co.	1032	834	162	360	672	65.12%

Prefix	AS Path	Aggregation Suggestion
64.105.0.0/16	12654 3257 2828 18566	
64.105.0.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	
64.105.4.0/22	12654 3333 3356 18566	+ Announce - aggregate of 64.105.4.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566) and 64.105.6.0/23 (126
64.105.4.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.6.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.6.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.4.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.8.0/22	12654 3333 3356 18566	+ Announce - aggregate of 64.105.8.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566) and 64.105.10.0/23 (12
64.105.8.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.10.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.10.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.8.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.14.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	
64.105.16.0/20	12654 3333 3356 18566	+ Announce - aggregate of 64.105.16.0/21 (12654 3333 3356 18566) and 64.105.24.0/21 (1
64.105.16.0/24	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.17.0/24 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.17.0/24	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.16.0/24 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.18.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.16.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.20.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.22.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.22.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.20.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.24.0/21	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.16.0/21 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.32.0/20	12654 3333 3356 18566	+ Announce - aggregate of 64.105.32.0/21 (12654 3333 3356 18566) and 64.105.40.0/21 (1
64.105.32.0/21	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.40.0/21 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.40.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.42.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.42.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.40.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.44.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.46.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.46.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.44.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.48.0/21	12654 3333 3356 18566	+ Announce - aggregate of 64.105.48.0/22 (12654 3333 3356 18566) and 64.105.52.0/22 (1
64.105.48.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.50.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.50.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.48.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.52.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.54.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.54.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.52.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.56.0/22	12654 3333 3356 18566	+ Announce - aggregate of 64.105.56.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566) and 64.105.58.0/23 (1
64.105.56.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.58.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.58.0/23	12654 3333 3356 18566	- Withdrawn - aggregated with 64.105.56.0/23 (12654 3333 3356 18566)
64.105.60.0/23	12654 7018 3356 18566	

Importance of Aggregation

- Size of routing table
  - Memory is no longer a problem
  - Routers can be specified to carry 1 million prefixes
- Convergence of the Routing System
  - This is a problem
  - Bigger table takes longer for CPU to process
  - BGP updates take longer to deal with
  - BGP Instability Report tracks routing system update activity
  - **http://bgpupdates.potaroo.net/instability/bgpupd.html**

The BGP Instability Report

http://bgpupdates.potaroo.net/instability/bgpupd.html

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The BGP Instability Report

The BGP Instability Report

The BGP Instability Report is updated daily. This report was generated on 19 November 2007 02:10 (UTC+1000)

50 Most active ASes for the past 31 days

RANK	ASN	UPDs	%	Prefixes	UPDs/Prefix	AS NAME
1	8452	297064	3.60%	302	983.66	TEDATA TEDATA
2	16637	176716	2.14%	71	2488.96	MTNNS-AS
3	8866	171799	2.08%	281	611.38	BTC-AS Bulgarian Telecommunication Company Plc.
4	9583	109750	1.33%	1158	94.78	SIFY-AS-IN Sify Limited
5	33783	100157	1.21%	128	782.48	EEPAD
6	288	95411	1.16%	121	788.52	European Space Agency
7	5583	85536	1.04%	63	1357.71	GIPNL Equant Benelux AS
8	3215	67691	0.82%	652	103.82	AS3215 France Telecom - Orange
9	9498	62137	0.75%	1071	58.02	BBIL-AP BHARTI BT INTERNET LTD.
10	17540	54919	0.67%	1	54919.00	MTL-AP Modern Terminals Limited
11	4621	54763	0.66%	150	365.09	UNSPECIFIED UNINET-TH
12	14390	53250	0.65%	56	950.89	CORENET - Coretel America, Inc.
13	4755	50962	0.62%	1504	33.88	VSNL-AS Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Autonomous System
14	8151	48720	0.59%	1319	36.94	Uninet S.A. de C.V.
15	12975	46709	0.57%	80	583.86	PALTEL-AS PALTEL Autonomous System
16	24731	44085	0.53%	47	937.98	ASN-NESMA National Engineering Services and Marketing Company Ltd. (NESMA)
17	26829	43445	0.53%	1	43445.00	YKK-USA - YKK USA,INC
18	702	42445	0.51%	616	68.90	AS702 Verizon Business EMEA - Commercial IP service provider in Europe
19	9835	40758	0.49%	128	318.42	GITS-TH-AS-AP Government Information Technology Services
20	17974	37235	0.45%	535	69.60	TELKOMNET-AS2-AP PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia
21	4750	35626	0.43%	228	156.25	CSLOXINFO-ISP-AS-AP CSLOXINFO Public Company Limited.
22	9829	32905	0.40%	770	42.73	BSNL-NIB National Internet Backbone
23	7545	31349	0.38%	744	42.14	TPG-INTERNET-AP TPG Internet Pty Ltd

The BGP Instability Report

http://bgpupdates.potaroo.net/instability/bgpupd.html

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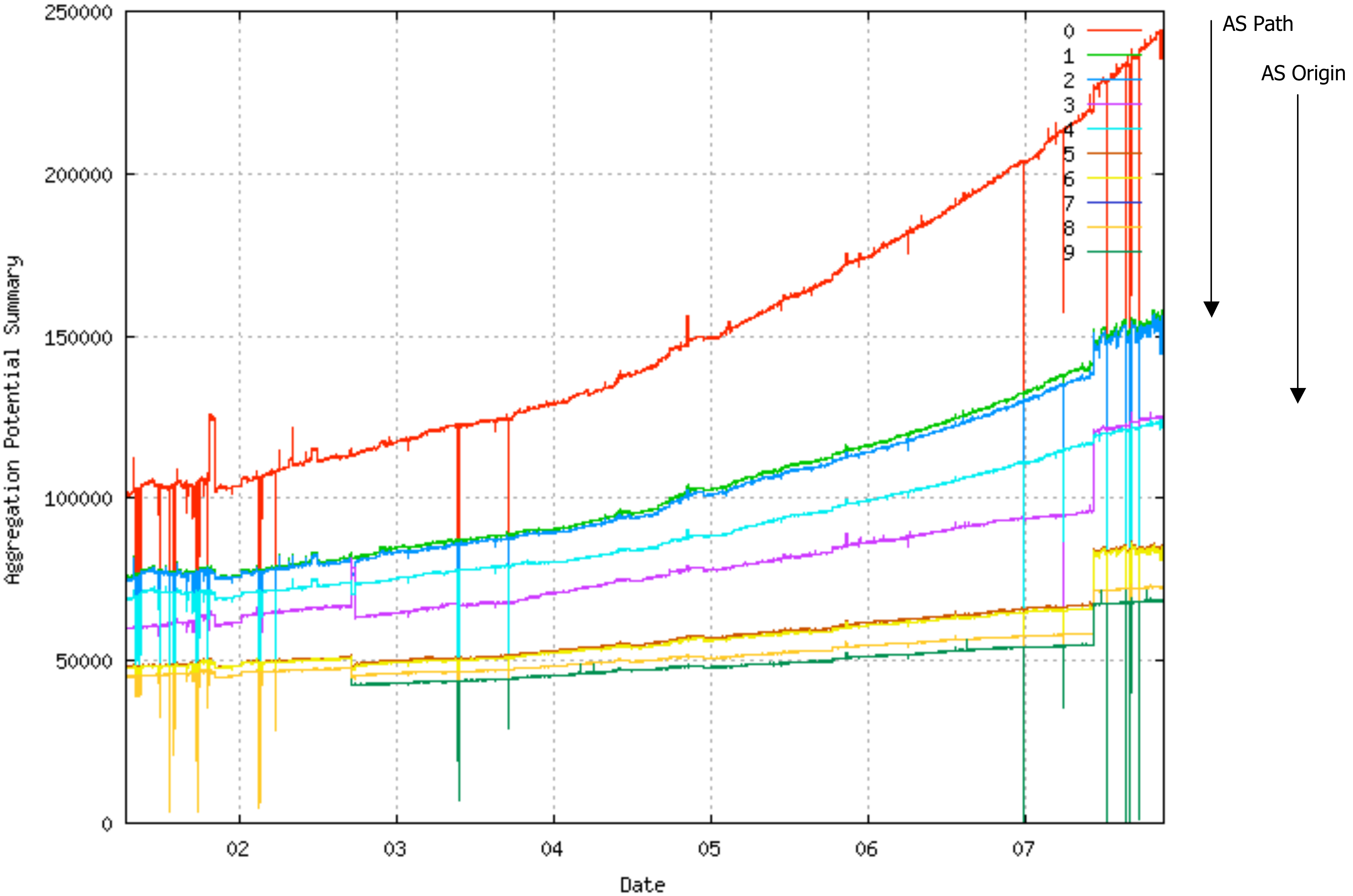
The BGP Instability Report

50 Most active Prefixes for the past 31 days

RANK	PREFIX	UPDs	%	Origin AS -- AS NAME
1	192.96.13.0/24	83258	0.95%	16637 -- MTNNS-AS
2	192.96.14.0/24	83250	0.95%	16637 -- MTNNS-AS
3	83.228.103.0/24	66715	0.76%	8866 -- BTC-AS Bulgarian Telecommunication Company Plc.
4	203.83.127.0/24	54919	0.63%	17540 -- MTL-AP Modern Terminals Limited
5	209.163.125.0/24	52166	0.59%	14390 -- CORENET - Coretel America, Inc.
6	125.23.208.0/20	46352	0.53%	9498 -- BBIL-AP BHARTI BT INTERNET LTD.
7	12.108.254.0/24	43445	0.49%	26829 -- YKK-USA - YKK USA,INC
8	83.228.61.0/24	32708	0.37%	8866 -- BTC-AS Bulgarian Telecommunication Company Plc.
9	83.228.59.0/24	32694	0.37%	8866 -- BTC-AS Bulgarian Telecommunication Company Plc.
10	83.228.71.0/24	31792	0.36%	8866 -- BTC-AS Bulgarian Telecommunication Company Plc.
11	196.219.236.0/24	23705	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
12	196.219.234.0/24	23694	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
13	196.219.235.0/24	23677	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
14	196.219.244.0/24	23674	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
15	196.219.249.0/24	23672	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
16	196.219.245.0/24	23671	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
17	196.219.248.0/24	23671	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
18	196.219.246.0/24	23669	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
19	196.219.247.0/24	23666	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
20	213.158.189.0/24	23544	0.27%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
21	81.10.120.0/24	22946	0.26%	8452 -- TEDATA TEDATA
22	210.18.10.0/24	20826	0.24%	9583 -- SIFY-AS-IN Sify Limited
23	221.135.22.0/24	18137	0.21%	9583 -- SIFY-AS-IN Sify Limited
24	221.135.113.0/24	17730	0.20%	9583 -- SIFY-AS-IN Sify Limited
25	12.106.30.0/24	15977	0.18%	22072 -- DEFINITYHEALTH - Definity Health
26	194.209.8.0/24	15212	0.17%	3303 -- SWISSCOM Swisscom Solutions Ltd
27	90.80.16.0/24	14249	0.16%	43830 -- ADECCO-ASN Adecco IT Services
28	89.4.131.0/24	12620	0.14%	24731 -- ASN-NESMA National Engineering Services and Marketing Company Ltd. (NESMA)

Aggregation Potential (source: bgp.potaroo.net/as2.0/)



Aggregation Summary

- Aggregation on the Internet could be MUCH better
  - 35% saving on Internet routing table size is quite feasible
  - Tools are available
    - Commands on the routers are not hard
    - CIDR-Report webpage

Receiving Prefixes

Receiving Prefixes

- There are three scenarios for receiving prefixes from other ASNs
  - Customer talking BGP
  - Peer talking BGP
  - Upstream/Transit talking BGP
- Each has different filtering requirements and need to be considered separately

Receiving Prefixes: From Customers

- ISPs should only accept prefixes which have been assigned or allocated to their downstream customer
- If ISP has assigned address space to its customer, then the customer IS entitled to announce it back to his ISP
- If the ISP has NOT assigned address space to its customer, then:

  Check the five RIR databases to see if this address space really has been assigned to the customer

  The tool: whois

Receiving Prefixes: From Customers

- Example use of whois to check if customer is entitled to announce address space:

```
pfs-pc$ whois -h whois.apnic.net 202.12.29.0
inetnum:       202.12.29.0 - 202.12.29.255
netname:       APNIC-AP-AU-BNE
descr:         APNIC Pty Ltd - Brisbane Offices + Servers
descr:         Level 1, 33 Park Rd
descr:         PO Box 2131, Milton
descr:         Brisbane, QLD.
country:       AU
admin-c:       HM20-AP
tech-c:        NO4-AP
mnt-by:        APNIC-HM
changed:       hm-changed@apnic.net 20030108
status:        ASSIGNED PORTABLE
source:        APNIC
```

Portable – means its an assignment to the customer, the customer can announce it to you

Receiving Prefixes: From Customers

- Example use of whois to check if customer is entitled to announce address space:

```
$ whois -h whois.ripe.net 193.128.2.0
inetnum:       193.128.2.0 - 193.128.2.15
descr:         Wood Mackenzie
country:       GB
admin-c:       DB635-RIPE
tech-c:        DB635-RIPE
status:        ASSIGNED PA
mnt-by:        AS1849-MNT
changed:       davids@uk.uu.net 20020211
source:        RIPE

route:         193.128.0.0/14
descr:         PIPEX-BLOCK1
origin:        AS1849
notify:        routing@uk.uu.net
mnt-by:        AS1849-MNT
changed:       beny@uk.uu.net 20020321
source:        RIPE
```

ASSIGNED PA – means that it is Provider Aggregatable address space and can only be used for connecting to the ISP who assigned it

Receiving Prefixes: From Peers

- A peer is an ISP with whom you agree to exchange prefixes you originate into the Internet routing table
  - Prefixes you accept from a peer are only those they have indicated they will announce
  - Prefixes you announce to your peer are only those you have indicated you will announce

Receiving Prefixes: From Peers

- Agreeing what each will announce to the other:

  Exchange of e-mail documentation as part of the peering agreement, and then ongoing updates

  OR

  Use of the Internet Routing Registry and configuration tools such as the IRRToolSet

  www.isc.org/sw/IRRToolSet/

Receiving Prefixes: From Upstream/Transit Provider

- Upstream/Transit Provider is an ISP who you pay to give you transit to the WHOLE Internet
- Receiving prefixes from them is not desirable unless really necessary
  - special circumstances – see later
- Ask upstream/transit provider to either:
  - originate a default-route

    OR
  - announce one prefix you can use as default

Receiving Prefixes: From Upstream/Transit Provider

- If necessary to receive prefixes from any provider, care is required
  - don’t accept RFC1918 *etc* prefixes
    - ftp://ftp.rfc-editor.org/in-notes/rfc3330.txt
  - don’t accept your own prefixes
  - don’t accept default (unless you need it)
  - don’t accept prefixes longer than /24
- Check Rob Thomas’ list of “bogons”
  - http://www.cymru.com/Documents/bogon-list.html

Receiving Prefixes

- Paying attention to prefixes received from customers, peers and transit providers assists with:
  - The integrity of the local network
  - The integrity of the Internet
- Responsibility of all ISPs to be good Internet citizens

Preparing the network

Before we begin…

Preparing the Network

- We will deploy BGP across the network before we try and multihome
- BGP will be used therefore an ASN is required
- If multihoming to different ISPs, public ASN needed:
  - Either go to upstream ISP who is a registry member, or
  - Apply to the RIR yourself for a one off assignment, or
  - Ask an ISP who is a registry member, or
  - Join the RIR and get your own IP address allocation too (this option strongly recommended)!

Preparing the Network
Initial Assumptions

- The network is not running any BGP at the moment
  - single statically routed connection to upstream ISP
- The network is not running any IGP at all
  - Static default and routes through the network to do “routing”

Preparing the Network
First Step: IGP

- Decide on an IGP: OSPF or ISIS ☺
- Assign loopback interfaces and /32 address to each router which will run the IGP
  - Loopback is used for OSPF and BGP router id anchor
  - Used for iBGP and route origination
- Deploy IGP (e.g. OSPF)
  - IGP can be deployed with NO IMPACT on the existing static routing
  - e.g. OSPF distance might be 110m static distance is 1
  - Smallest distance wins

Preparing the Network
IGP (cont)

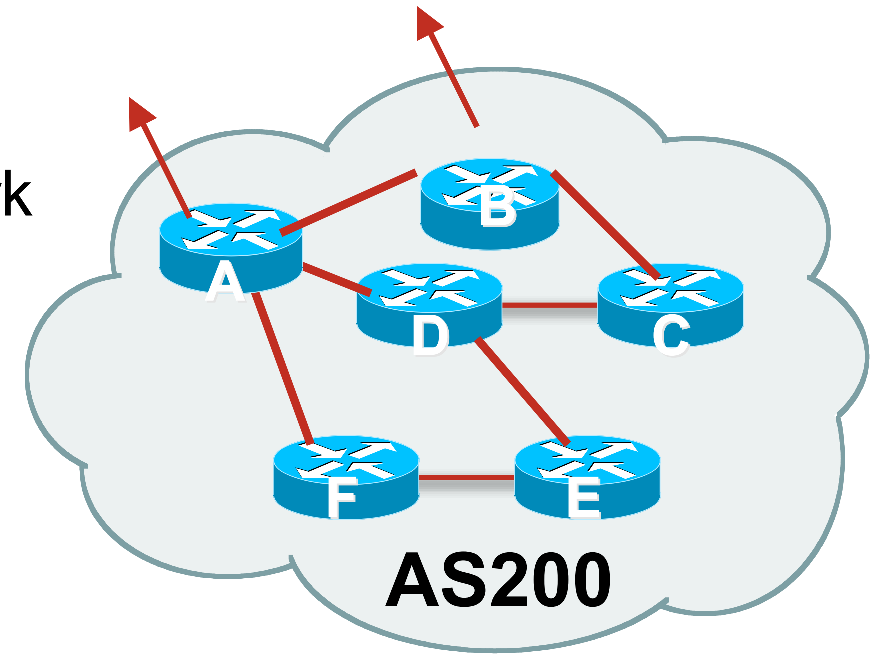
- Be prudent deploying IGP – keep the Link State Database Lean!
  - Router loopbacks go in IGP
  - WAN point to point links go in IGP
  - (In fact, any link where IGP dynamic routing will be run should go into IGP)
  - Summarise on area/level boundaries (if possible) – i.e. think about your IGP address plan

Preparing the Network
IGP (cont)

- Routes which don't go into the IGP include:
  - Dynamic assignment pools (DSL/Cable/Dial)
  - Customer point to point link addressing
    - (using next-hop-self in iBGP ensures that these do NOT need to be in IGP)
  - Static/Hosting LANs
  - Customer assigned address space
  - Anything else not listed in the previous slide

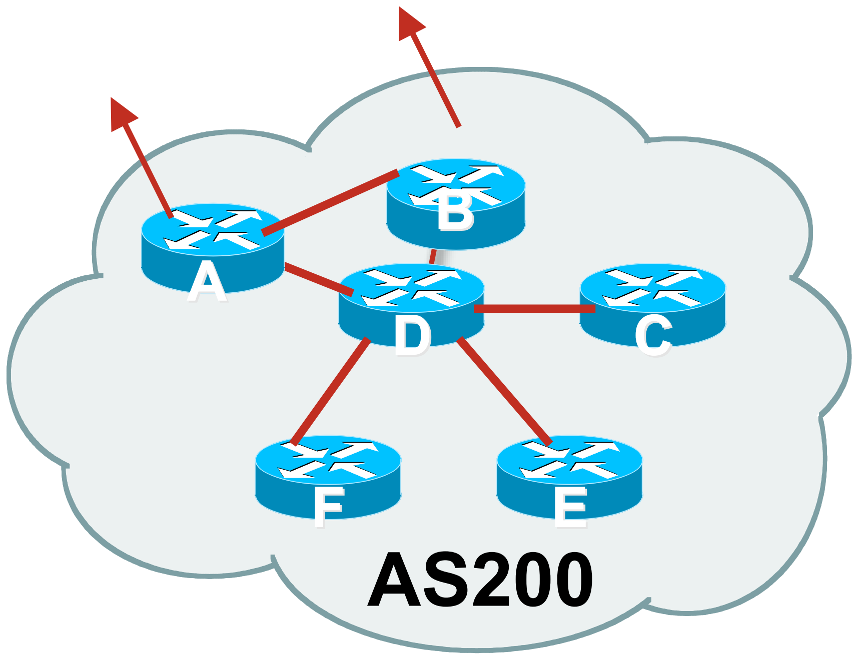
Preparing the Network
Second Step: iBGP

- Second step is to configure the local network to use iBGP
- iBGP can run on
  - all routers, or
  - a subset of routers, or
  - just on the upstream edge
- *iBGP must run on all routers which are in the transit path between external connections*



Preparing the Network
Second Step: iBGP (Transit Path)

- *iBGP must run on all routers which are in the transit path between external connections*
- Routers C, E and F are not in the transit path
  - Static routes or IGP will suffice
- Router D is in the transit path
  - Will need to be in iBGP mesh, otherwise routing loops will result



Preparing the Network
Layers

- Typical SP networks have three layers:

  Core – the backbone, usually the transit path

  Distribution – the middle, PoP aggregation layer

  Aggregation – the edge, the devices connecting customers

Preparing the Network Aggregation Layer

- iBGP is optional
  - Many ISPs run iBGP here, either partial routing (more common) or full routing (less common)
  - Full routing is not needed unless customers want full table
  - Partial routing is cheaper/easier, might usually consist of internal prefixes and, optionally, external prefixes to aid external load balancing
    - Communities and peer-groups make this administratively easy
- Many aggregation devices can't run iBGP
  - Static routes from distribution devices for address pools
  - IGP for best exit

Preparing the Network
Distribution Layer

- Usually runs iBGP
  - Partial or full routing (as with aggregation layer)
- But does not have to run iBGP
  - IGP is then used to carry customer prefixes (does not scale)
  - IGP is used to determine nearest exit
- Networks which plan to grow large should deploy iBGP from day one
  - Migration at a later date is extra work
  - No extra overhead in deploying iBGP, indeed IGP benefits

Preparing the Network
Core Layer

- Core of network is usually the transit path
- iBGP necessary between core devices
  - Full routes or partial routes:
    - Transit ISPs carry full routes in core
    - Edge ISPs carry partial routes only
- Core layer includes AS border routers

Preparing the Network
iBGP Implementation

Decide on:

- Best iBGP policy

  Will it be full routes everywhere, or partial, or some mix?

- iBGP scaling technique

  Community policy?

  Route-reflectors?

  Techniques such as peer groups and peer templates?

Preparing the Network
iBGP Implementation

- Then deploy iBGP:

    Step 1: Introduce iBGP mesh on chosen routers

        make sure that iBGP distance is greater than IGP distance (it usually is)

    Step 2: Install “customer” prefixes into iBGP

        Check! Does the network still work?

    Step 3: Carefully remove the static routing for the prefixes now in IGP and iBGP

        Check! Does the network still work?

    Step 4: Deployment of eBGP follows

Preparing the Network
iBGP Implementation

Install "customer" prefixes into iBGP?

- Customer assigned address space
  - Network statement/static route combination
  - Use unique community to identify customer assignments
- Customer facing point-to-point links
  - Redistribute connected through filters which only permit point-to-point link addresses to enter iBGP
  - Use a unique community to identify point-to-point link addresses (these are only required for your monitoring system)
- Dynamic assignment pools & local LANs
  - Simple network statement will do this
  - Use unique community to identify these networks

Preparing the Network
iBGP Implementation

Carefully remove static routes?

- Work on one router at a time:

    Check that static route for a particular destination is also learned by the iBGP

    If so, remove it

    If not, establish why and fix the problem

    (Remember to look in the RIB, not the FIB!)

- Then the next router, until the whole PoP is done
- Then the next PoP, and so on until the network is now dependent on the IGP and iBGP you have deployed

Preparing the Network
Completion

- Previous steps are NOT flag day steps

  Each can be carried out during different maintenance periods, for example:

  Step One on Week One

  Step Two on Week Two

  Step Three on Week Three

  And so on

  And with proper planning will have NO customer visible impact at all

Preparing the Network
Example Two

- The network is not running any BGP at the moment
  - single statically routed connection to upstream ISP
- The network is running an IGP though
  - All internal routing information is in the IGP
  - By IGP, OSPF or ISIS is assumed

Preparing the Network
IGP

- If not already done, assign loopback interfaces and /32 addresses to each router which is running the IGP
    - Loopback is used for OSPF and BGP router id anchor
    - Used for iBGP and route origination
- Ensure that the loopback /32s are appearing in the IGP

Preparing the Network
iBGP

- Go through the iBGP decision process as in Example One
- Decide full or partial, and the extent of the iBGP reach in the network

Preparing the Network
iBGP Implementation

- Then deploy iBGP:

  Step 1: Introduce iBGP mesh on chosen routers

  make sure that iBGP distance is greater than IGP distance (it usually is)

  Step 2: Install “customer” prefixes into iBGP

  Check! Does the network still work?

  Step 3: Reduce BGP distance to be less than the IGP

  (so that iBGP routes take priority)

  Step 4: Carefully remove the “customer” prefixes from the IGP

  Check! Does the network still work?

  Step 5: Restore BGP distance to less than IGP

  Step 6: Deployment of eBGP follows

Preparing the Network
iBGP implementation

Install "customer" prefixes into iBGP?

- Customer assigned address space
  - Network statement/static route combination
  - Use unique community to identify customer assignments
- Customer facing point-to-point links
  - Redistribute connected through filters which only permit point-to-point link addresses to enter iBGP
  - Use a unique community to identify point-to-point link addresses (these are only required for your monitoring system)
- Dynamic assignment pools & local LANs
  - Simple network statement will do this
  - Use unique community to identify these networks

Preparing the Network
iBGP implementation

Carefully remove "customer" routes from IGP?

- Work on one router at a time:

  Check that IGP route for a particular destination is also learned by iBGP

  If so, remove it from the IGP

  If not, establish why and fix the problem

  (Remember to look in the RIB, not the FIB!)

- Then the next router, until the whole PoP is done
- Then the next PoP, and so on until the network is now dependent on the iBGP you have deployed

Preparing the Network
Completion

- Previous steps are NOT flag day steps

  Each can be carried out during different maintenance periods, for example:

  Step One on Week One

  Step Two on Week Two

  Step Three on Week Three

  And so on

  And with proper planning will have NO customer visible impact at all

Preparing the Network
Configuration Summary

- IGP essential networks are in IGP
- Customer networks are now in iBGP
  - iBGP deployed over the backbone
  - Full or Partial or Upstream Edge only
- BGP distance is greater than any IGP
- Now ready to deploy eBGP

Configuration Tips

Of passwords, tricks and templates

iBGP and IGPs
Reminder!

- Make sure loopback is configured on router
  - iBGP between loopbacks, NOT real interfaces
- Make sure IGP carries loopback /32 address
- Consider the DMZ nets:
  - Use unnumbered interfaces?
  - Use next-hop-self on iBGP neighbours
  - Or carry the DMZ /30s in the iBGP
  - Basically keep the DMZ nets out of the IGP!

iBGP: Next-hop-self

- BGP speaker announces external network to iBGP peers using router’s local address (loopback) as next-hop
- Used by many ISPs on edge routers
  - Preferable to carrying DMZ /30 addresses in the IGP
  - Reduces size of IGP to just core infrastructure
  - Alternative to using unnumbered interfaces
  - Helps scale network
  - Many ISPs consider this “best practice”

Limiting AS Path Length

- Some BGP implementations have problems with long AS_PATHS
  - Memory corruption
  - Memory fragmentation
- Even using AS_PATH prepends, it is not normal to see more than 20 ASes in a typical AS_PATH in the Internet today
  - The Internet is around 5 ASes deep on average
  - Largest AS_PATH is usually 16-20 ASNs

Limiting AS Path Length

- Some announcements have ridiculous lengths of AS-paths:

  ```
  *> 3FFE:1600::/24          22 11537 145 12199 10318
  10566 13193 1930 2200 3425 293 5609 5430 13285 6939
  14277 1849 33 15589 25336 6830 8002 2042 7610 i
  ```

  This example is an error in one IPv6 implementation

  ```
  *> 194.146.180.0/22        2497 3257 29686 16327 16327
  16327 16327 16327 16327 16327 16327 16327 16327
  16327 16327 16327 16327 16327 16327 16327 16327
  16327 16327 16327 i
  ```

  This example shows 20 prepends (for no obvious reason)

- If your implementation supports it, consider limiting the maximum AS-path length you will accept

BGP TTL "hack"

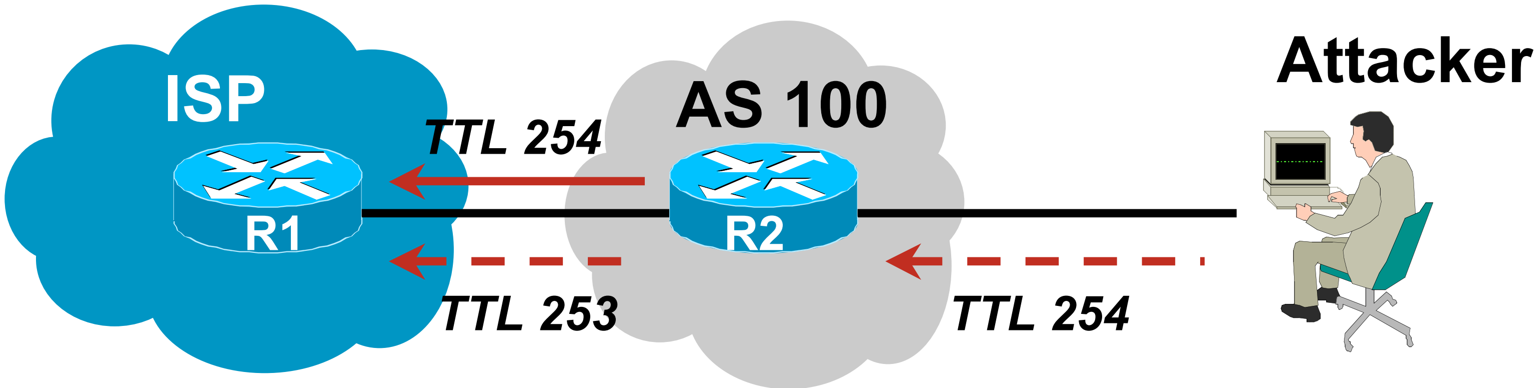
- Implement RFC5082 on BGP peerings

  (Generalised TTL Security Mechanism)

  Neighbour sets TTL to 255

  Local router expects TTL of incoming BGP packets to be 254

  No one apart from directly attached devices can send BGP packets which arrive with TTL of 254, so any possible attack by a remote miscreant is dropped due to TTL mismatch



BGP TTL “hack”

- TTL Hack:
  - Both neighbours must agree to use the feature
  - TTL check is much easier to perform than MD5
  - (Called BTSH – BGP TTL Security Hack)
- Provides “security” for BGP sessions
  - In addition to packet filters of course
  - MD5 should still be used for messages which slip through the TTL hack
  - See www.nanog.org/mtg-0302/hack.html for more details

Templates

- Good practice to configure templates for everything
  - Vendor defaults tend not to be optimal or even very useful for ISPs
  - ISPs create their own defaults by using configuration templates
- eBGP and iBGP examples follow
  - Also see Project Cymru's BGP templates
    - www.cymru.com/Documents

iBGP Template Example

- iBGP between loopbacks!
- Next-hop-self
  - Keep DMZ and external point-to-point out of IGP
- Always send communities in iBGP
  - Otherwise accidents will happen
- Hardwire BGP to version 4
  - Yes, this is being paranoid!

iBGP Template
Example continued

- Use passwords on iBGP session
  - Not being paranoid, VERY necessary
  - It's a secret shared between you and your peer
  - If arriving packets don't have the correct MD5 hash, they are ignored
  - Helps defeat miscreants who wish to attack BGP sessions
- Powerful preventative tool, especially when combined with filters and the TTL "hack"

eBGP Template Example

- BGP damping
  - Do **NOT** use it unless you understand the impact
  - Do **NOT** use the vendor defaults without thinking
- Remove private ASes from announcements
  - Common omission today
- Use extensive filters, with “backup”
  - Use as-path filters to backup prefix filters
  - Keep policy language for implementing policy, rather than basic filtering
- Use password agreed between you and peer on eBGP session

eBGP Template
Example continued

- Use maximum-prefix tracking

  Router will warn you if there are sudden increases in BGP table size, bringing down eBGP if desired

- Limit maximum as-path length inbound

- Log changes of neighbour state

  …and monitor those logs!

- Make BGP admin distance higher than that of any IGP

  Otherwise prefixes heard from outside your network could override your IGP!!

Summary

- Use configuration templates
- Standardise the configuration
- Be aware of standard “tricks” to avoid compromise of the BGP session
- Anything to make your life easier, network less prone to errors, network more likely to scale
- It’s all about scaling – if your network won’t scale, then it won’t be successful

BGP Techniques for Internet Service Providers

Philip Smith <pfs@cisco.com>

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