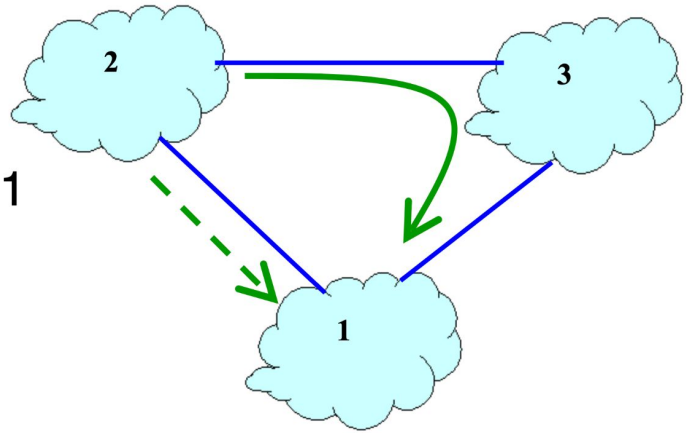
BGP Protocol

BGP is similar to DV

But, four key differences:

1. BGP does not pick the shortest path routes
    a. BGP selects route based on **policy**, not shortest distance/least cost

Node 2 may prefer 2, 3, 1 over 2, 1



BGP is similar to DV

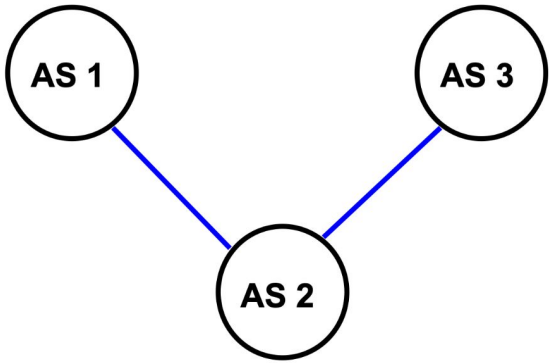
But, four key differences:

2. **Path-vector** Routing
    a. Benefits
        i. Loop avoidance is easy
        ii. Flexible policies based on entire path

BGP is similar to DV

But, four key differences:

3. Selective Route Advertisement
   a. For policy reasons, an AS may choose not to advertise a route to a destination
   b. As a result, **reachability is not guaranteed** even if the graph is connected

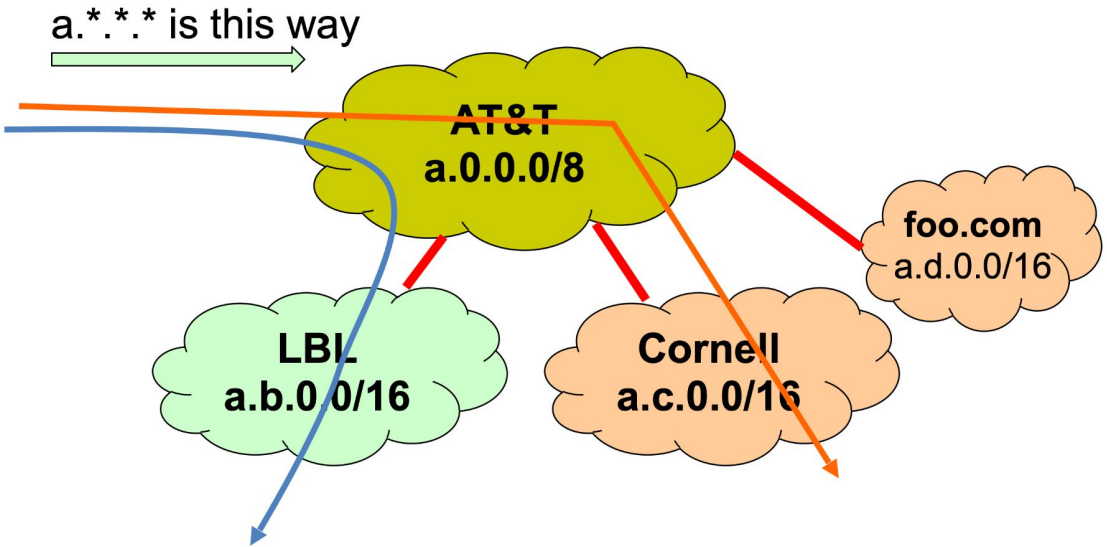


Example: AS#2 does not want to carry traffic between AS#1 and AS#3

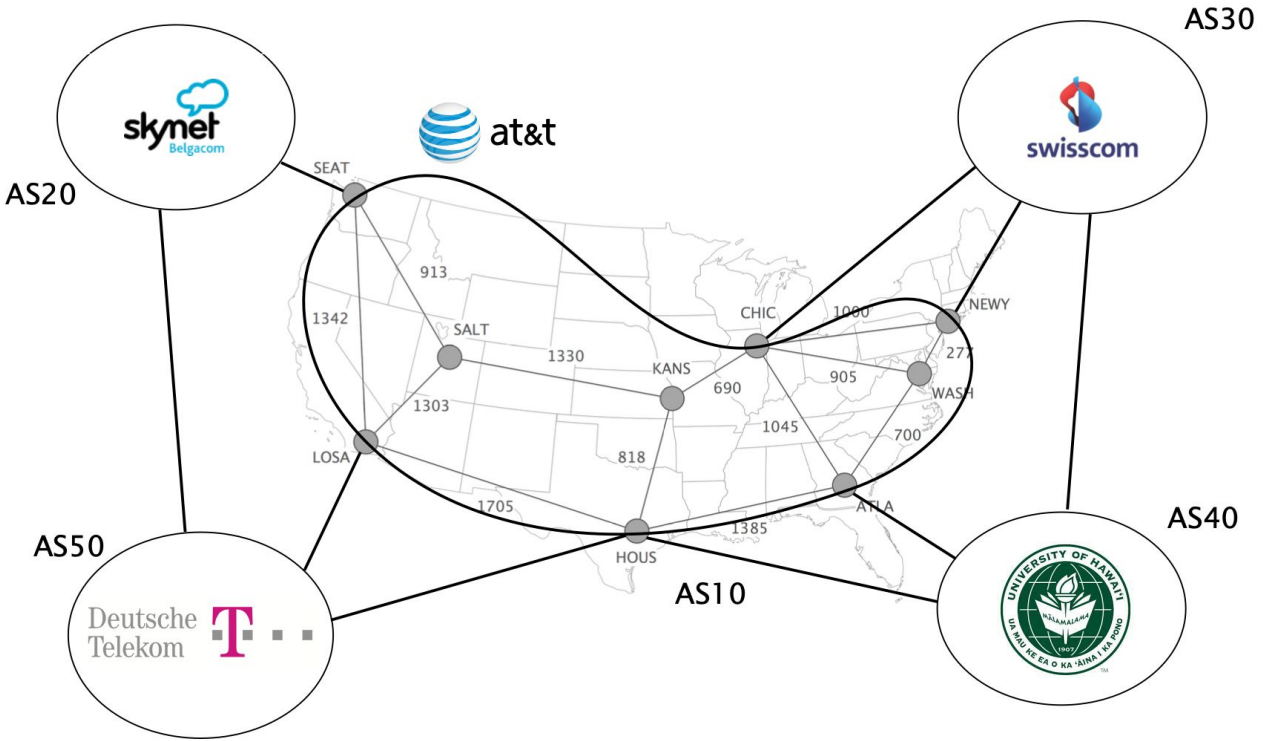
BGP is similar to DV

But, four key differences:

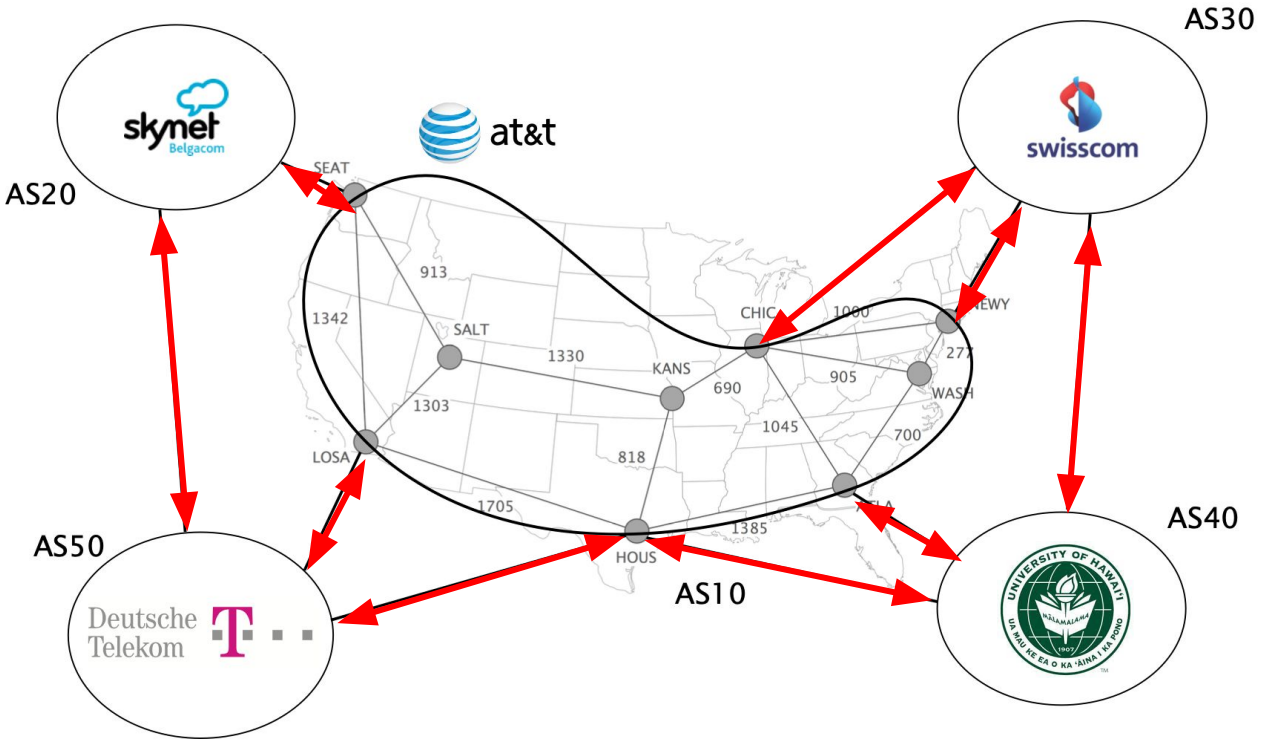
4. BGP may **aggregate** routes



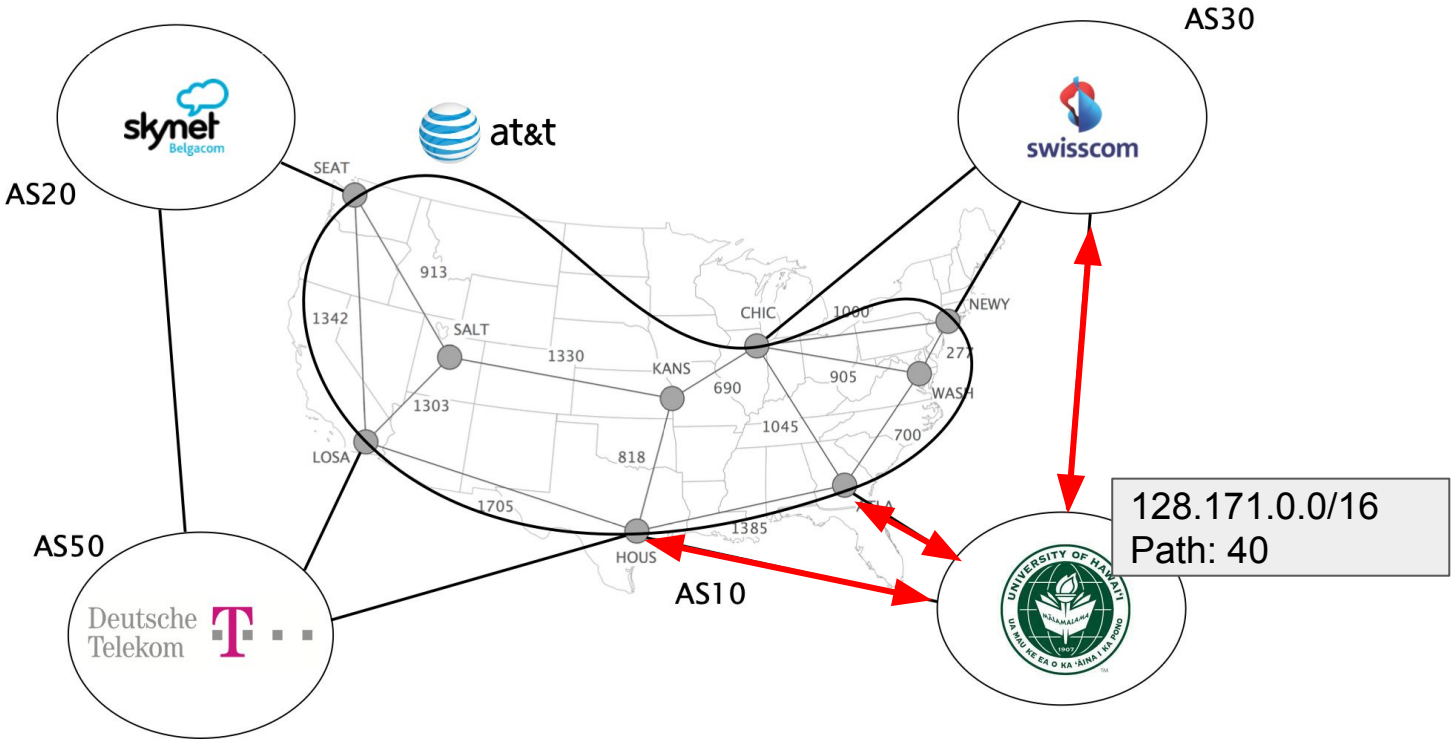
BGP Comes in Two Flavors



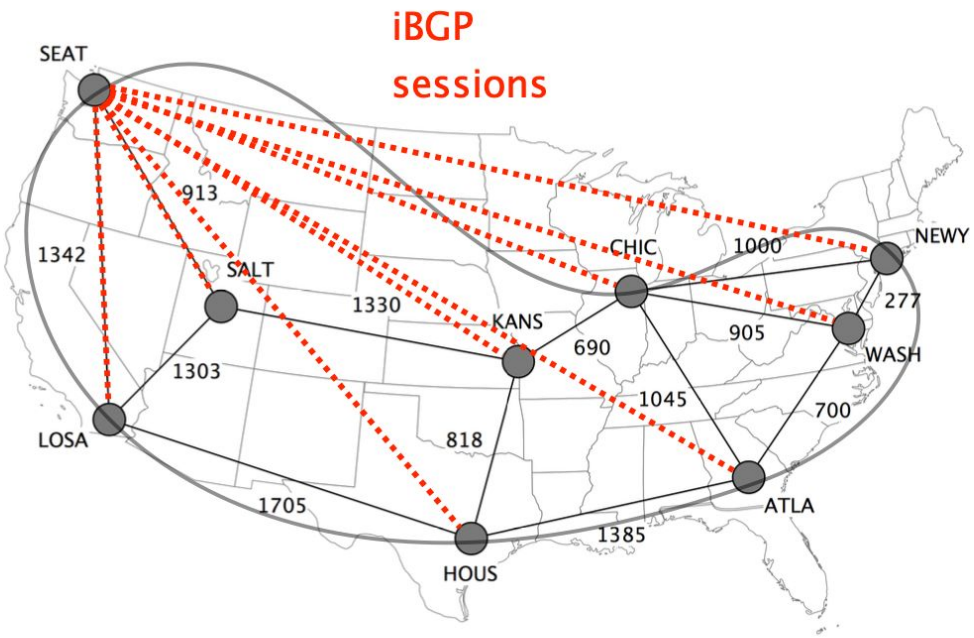
External BGP (eBGP) Sessions Connect Border Routers in Different ASes



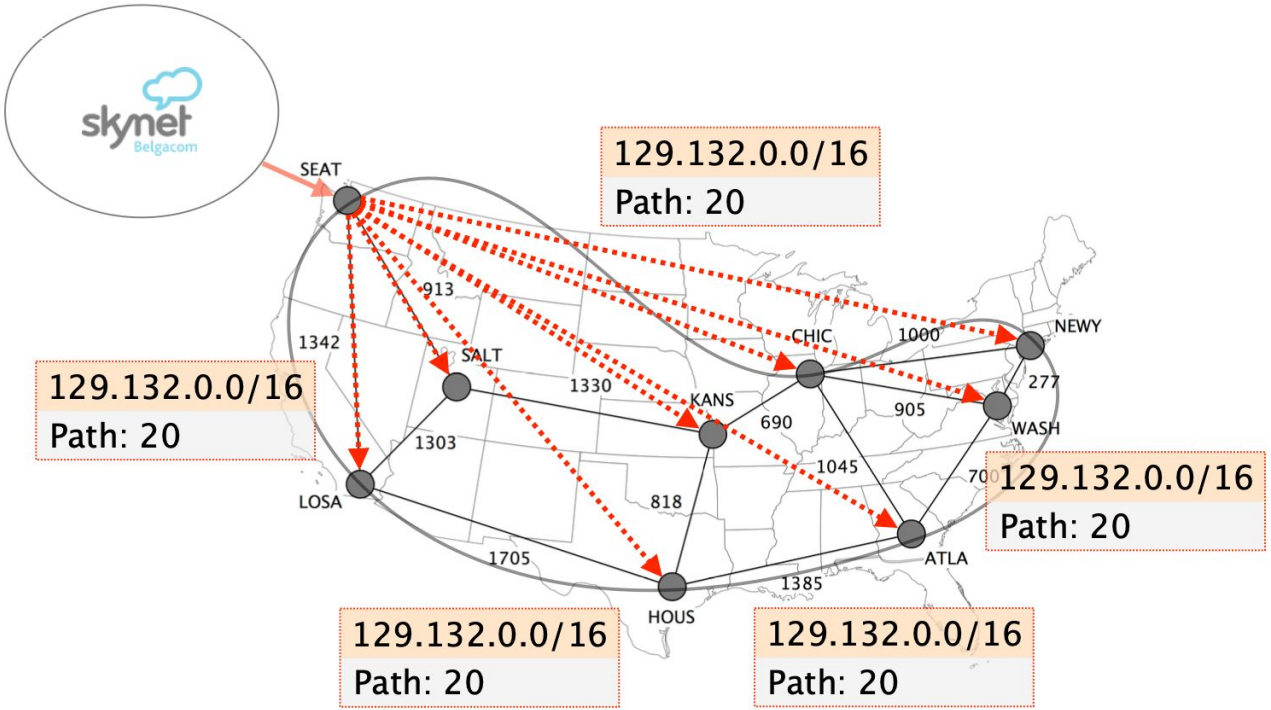
eBGP Sessions are used to Learn Routes to External Destinations



Internal BGP (iBGP) Sessions Connect Routers in the Same AS



iBGP Sessions are used to Disseminate Externally Learn Routes Internally



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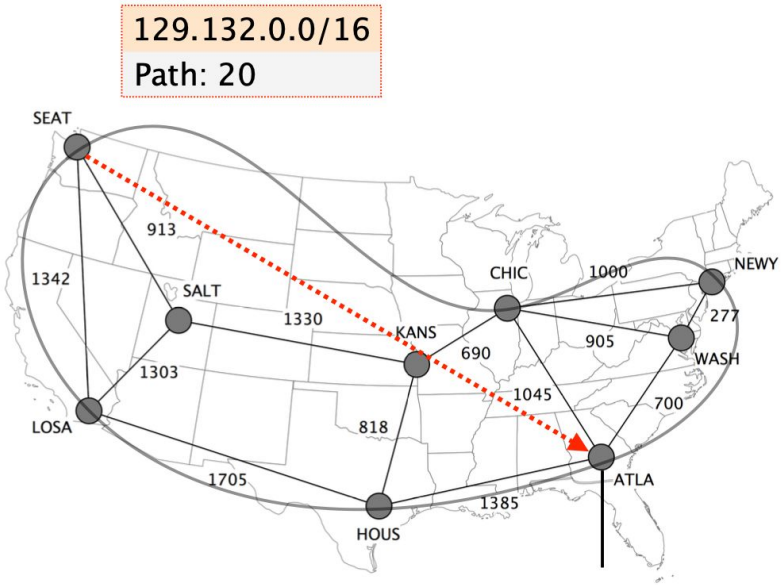
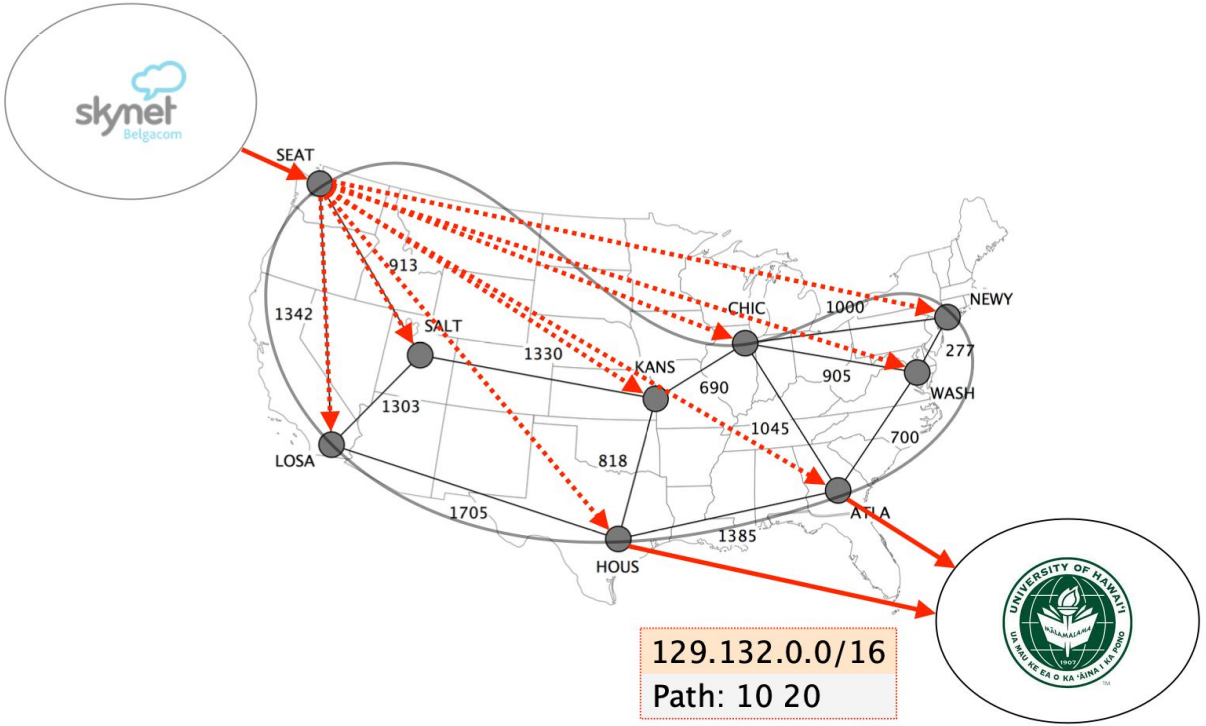


I can reach "129.132/16" via SEAT,
internal NH is CHIC

learned via IGP (*e.g.*, OSPF)

Routes Learned via iBGP are then Announced Externally, using eBGP



BGP is Simple, Composed of Four Basic Messages

type	used to…
OPEN	establish TCP-based BGP sessions
NOTIFICATION	report unusual conditions
UPDATE	inform neighbor of a new best route a change in the best route the removal of the best route
KEEPALIVE	inform neighbor that the connection is alive

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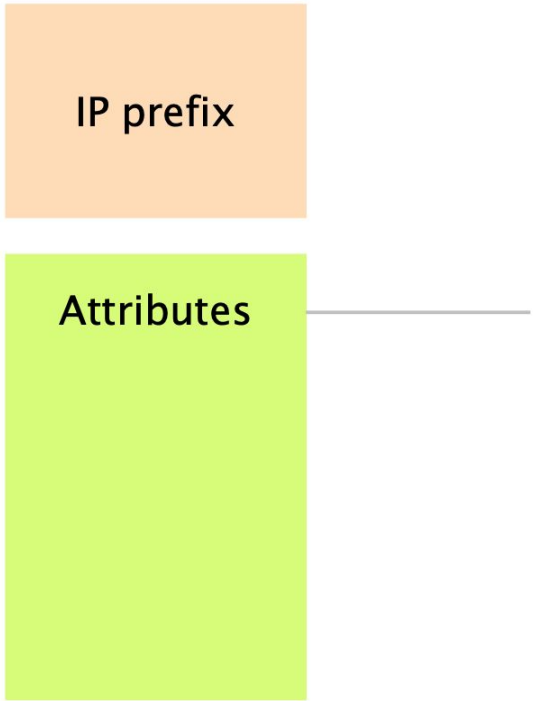
BGP Updates Carry an IP Prefix and Some Attributes



Describe route properties

used in route selection/exportation decisions

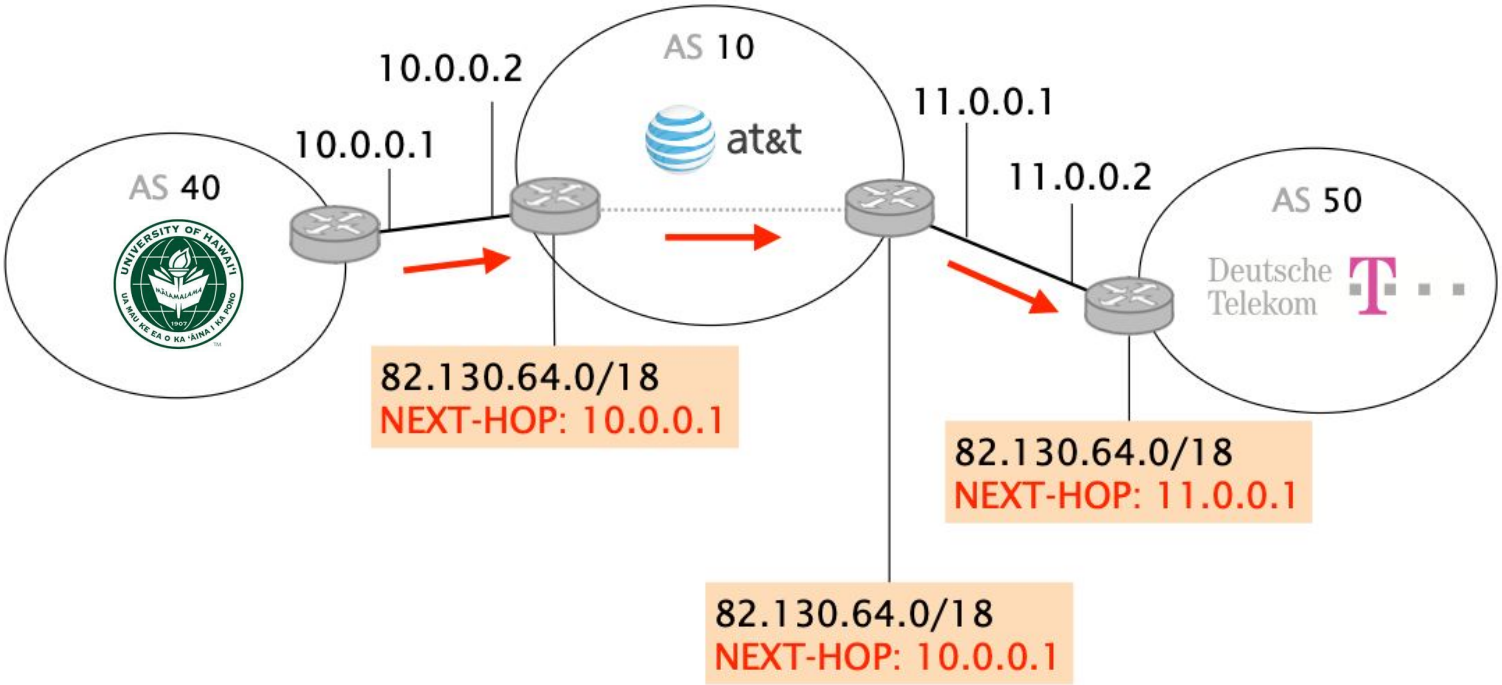
are either local (*only* seen on iBGP)

or global (seen on iBGP *and* eBGP)

BGP Updates Carry an IP Prefix and Some Attributes

Attributes	Usage
NEXT-HOP	egress point identification
AS-PATH	loop avoidance outbound traffic control inbound traffic control
LOCAL-PREF	outbound traffic control
MED	inbound traffic control

NEXT-HOP: Indicates Where to Send Traffic Next



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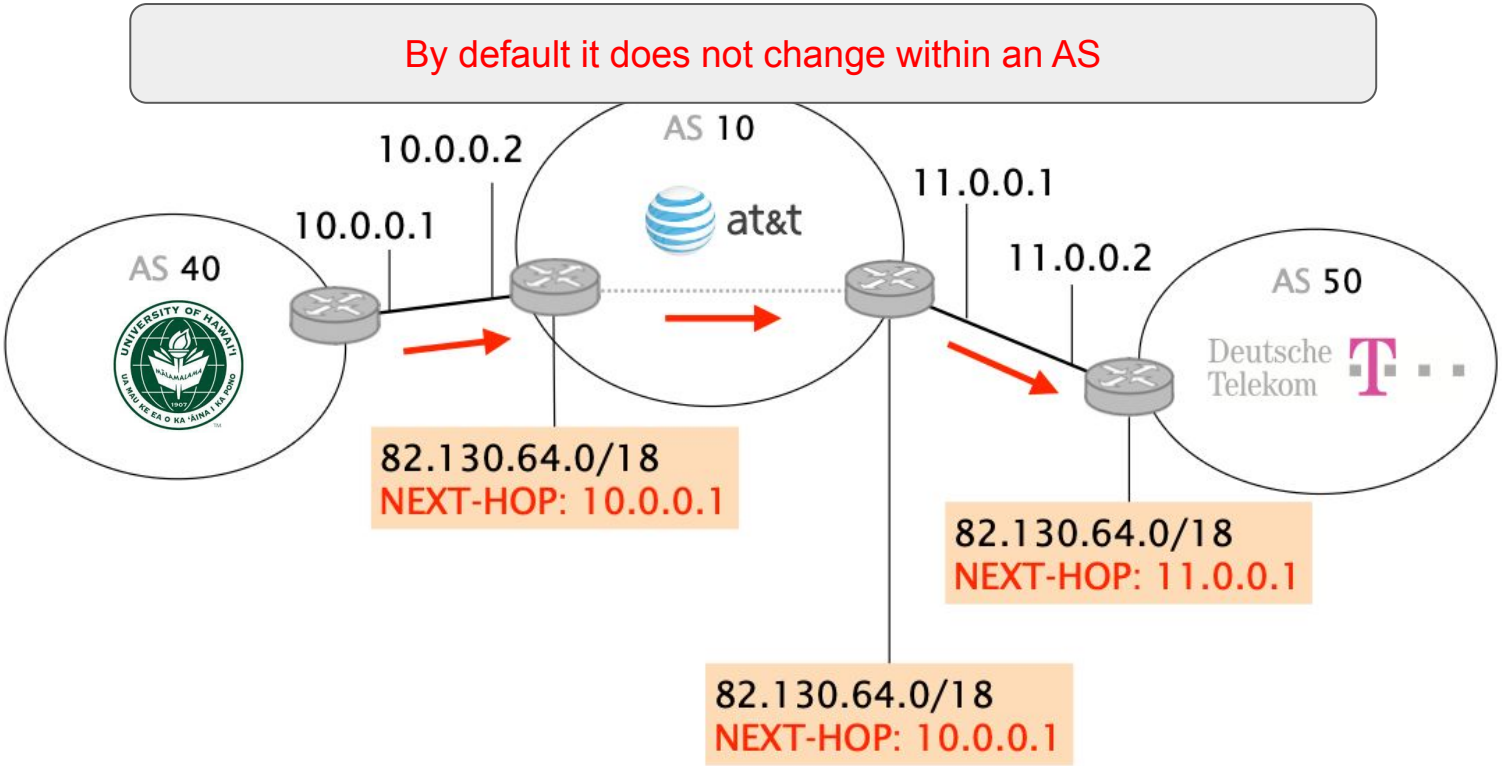
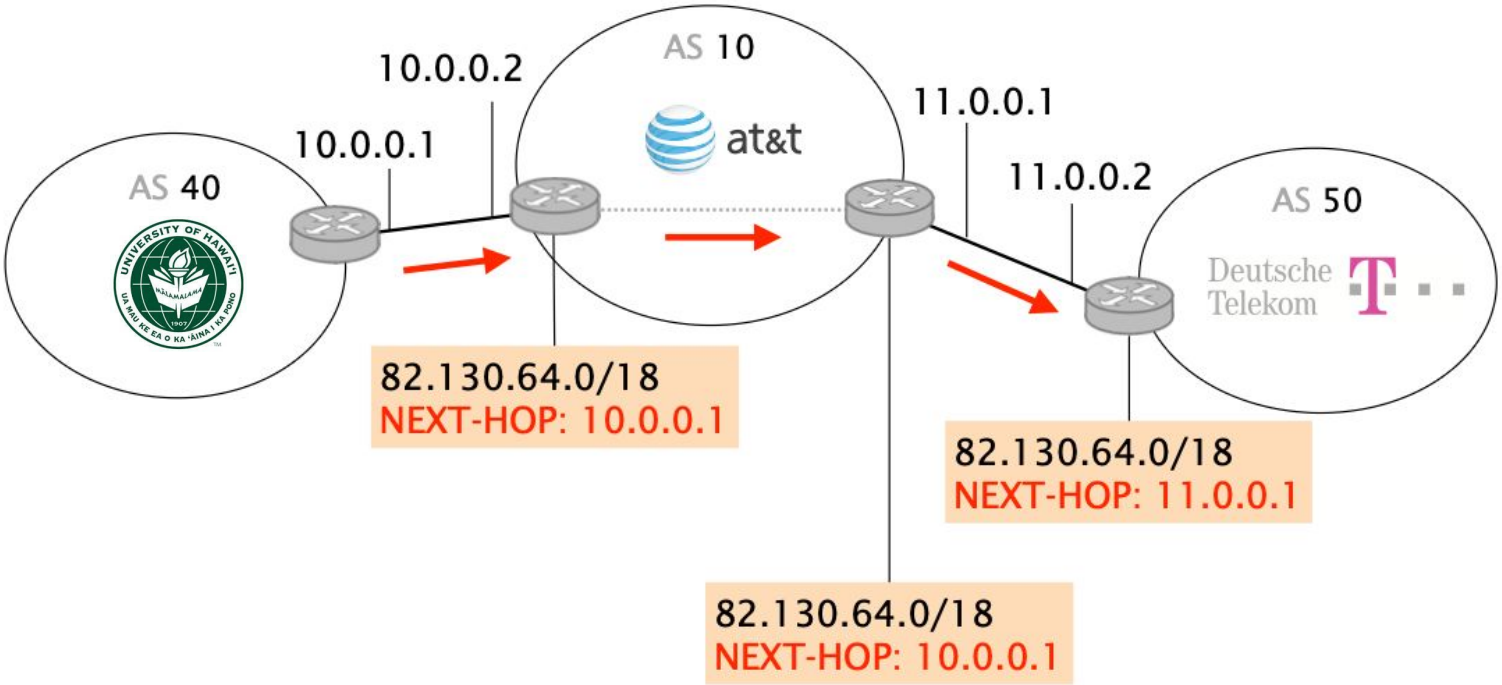
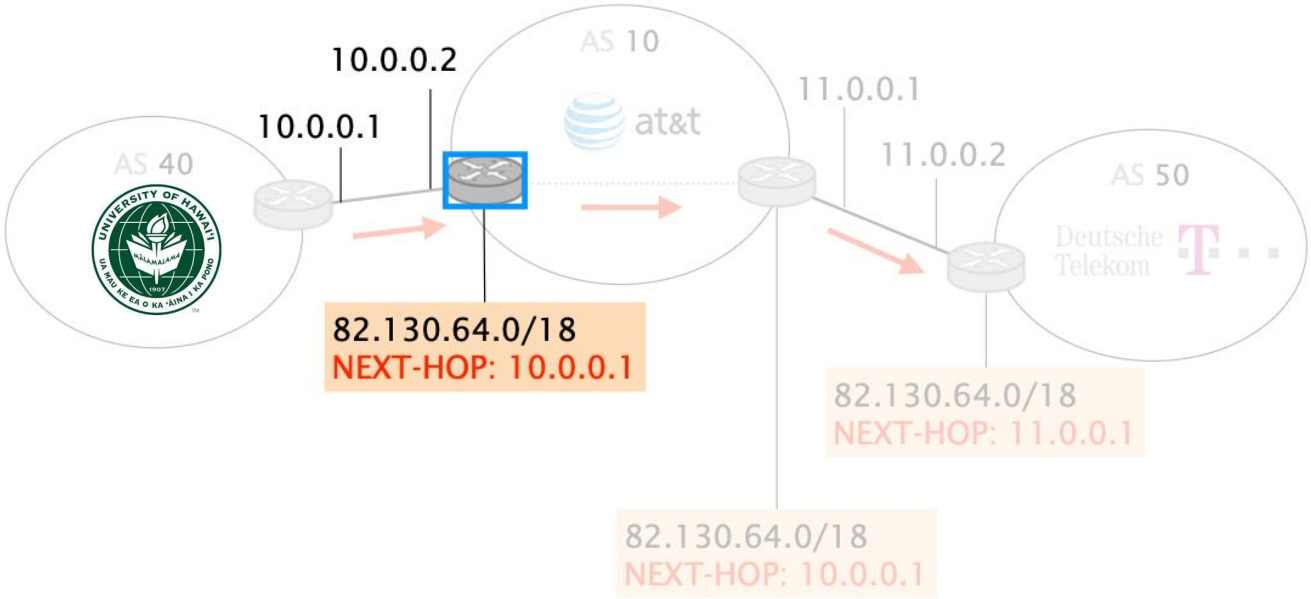


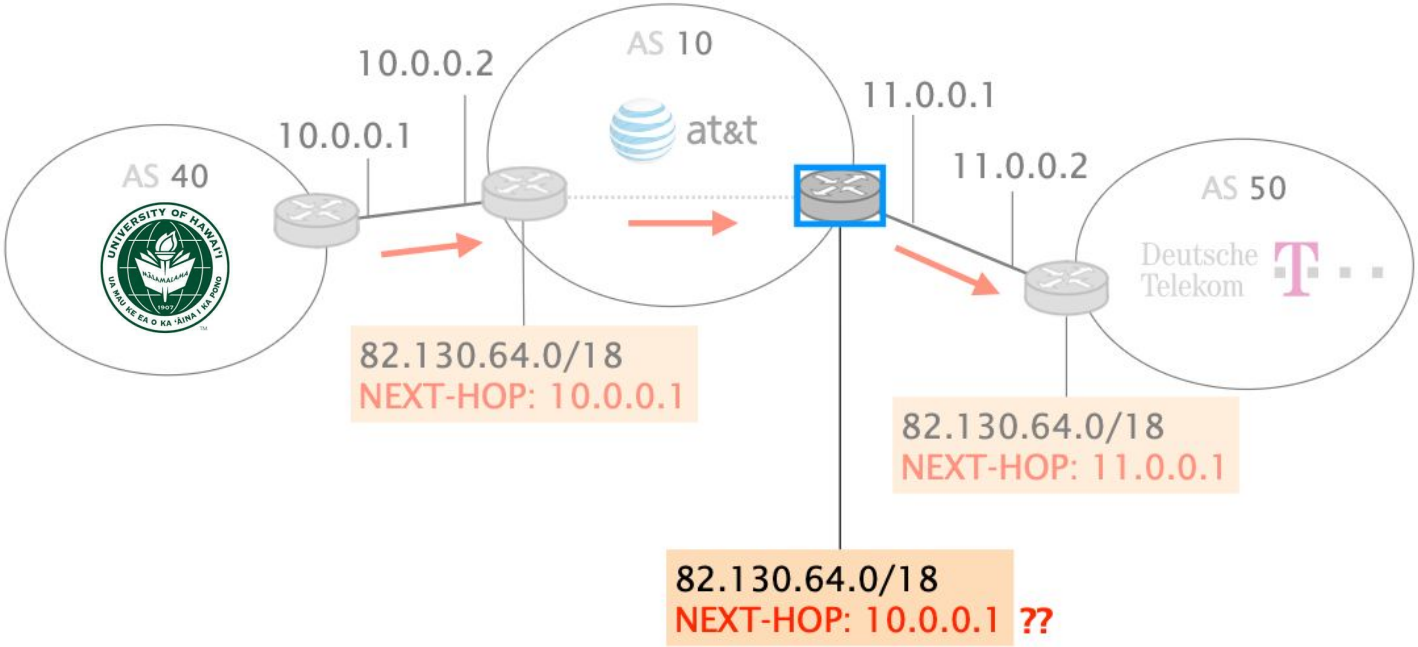
For externally-learned routes, this means that the NEXT-HOP is the IP address of the neighbor's eBGP router, here 10.0.0.1 for at&t



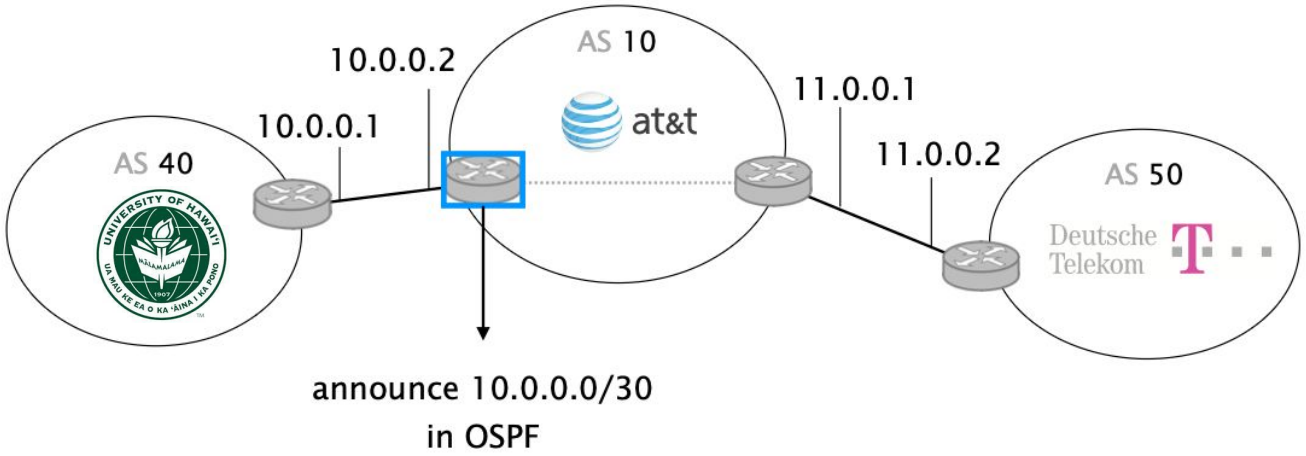
For this router, reaching 10.0.0.1 is not a problem as it is directly connected to the corresponding subnet (10.0.0.0/30)



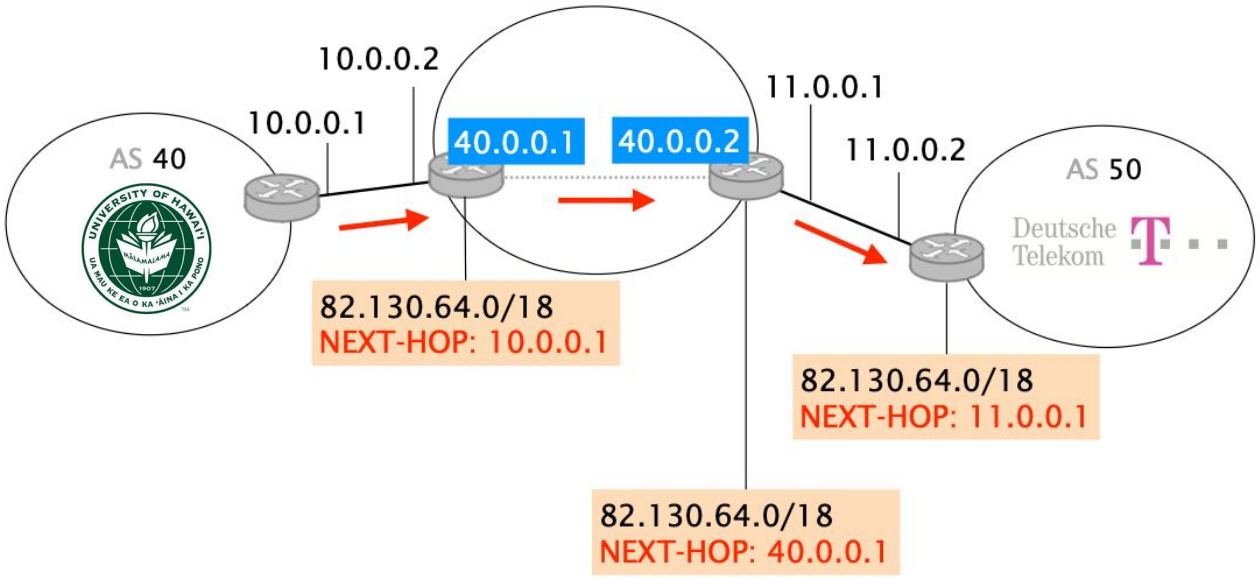
That router is not directly to the NEXT-HOP's subnet (10.0.0.0/30)
and does not know how to reach it, it will therefore drop the BGP route...



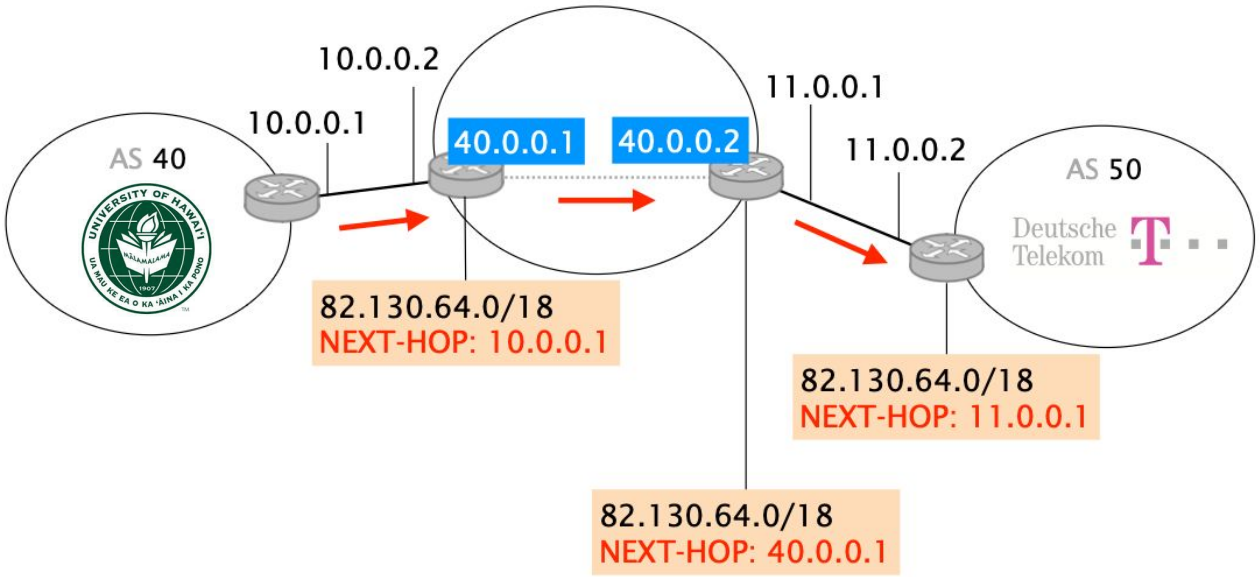
One solution is for the external router to redistribute
the prefixes attached to the external interfaces into the IGP



Another solution is for the border router to rewrite the NEXT-HOP before sending it over iBGP, usually to its loopback address



Loopback addresses need to be reachable network-wide. Typically, each router advertise its loopback (as a /32) in the IGP



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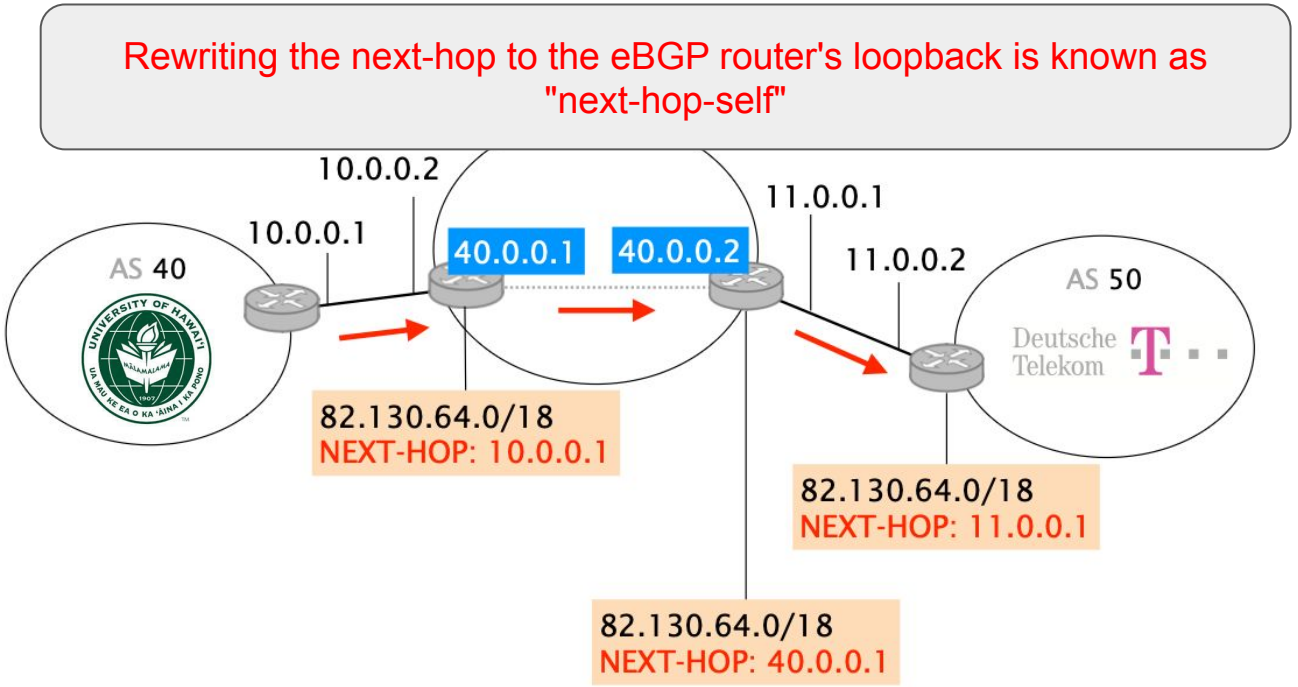
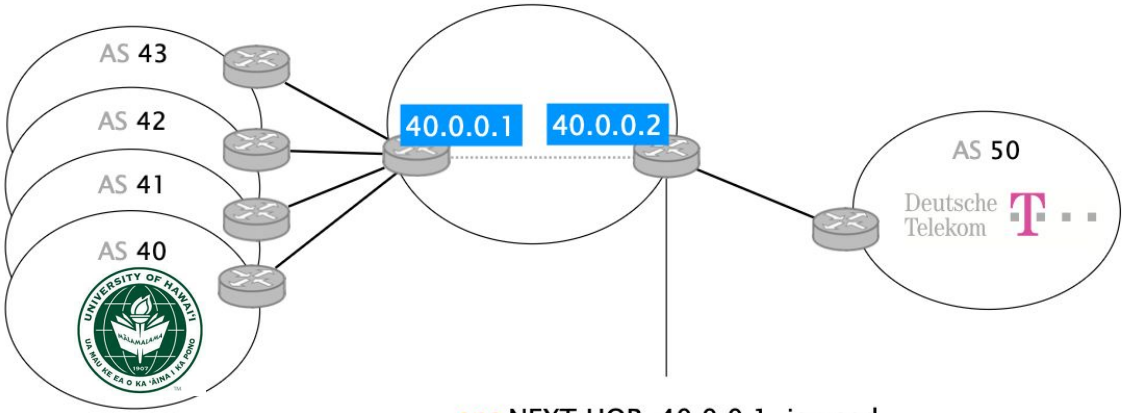
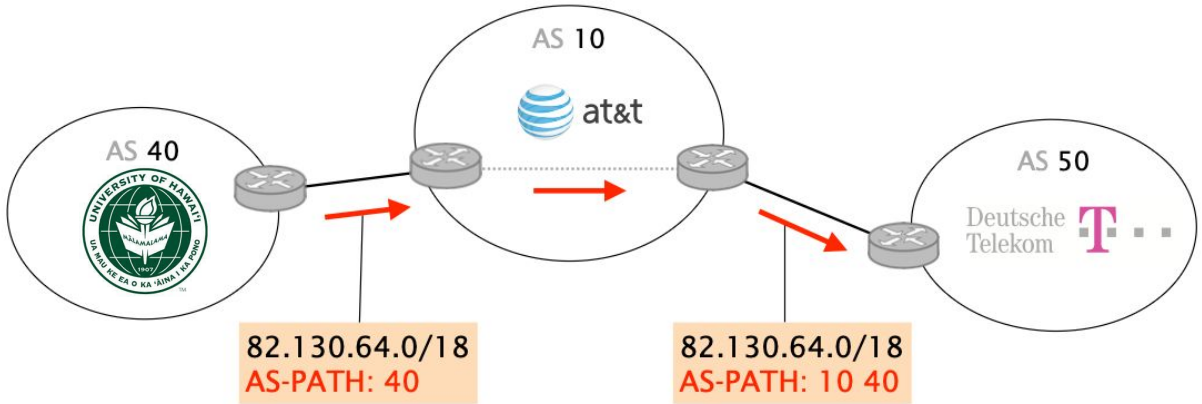


The advantage of next-hop-self is to spare the need to advertise each prefix attached to an external link in the IGP

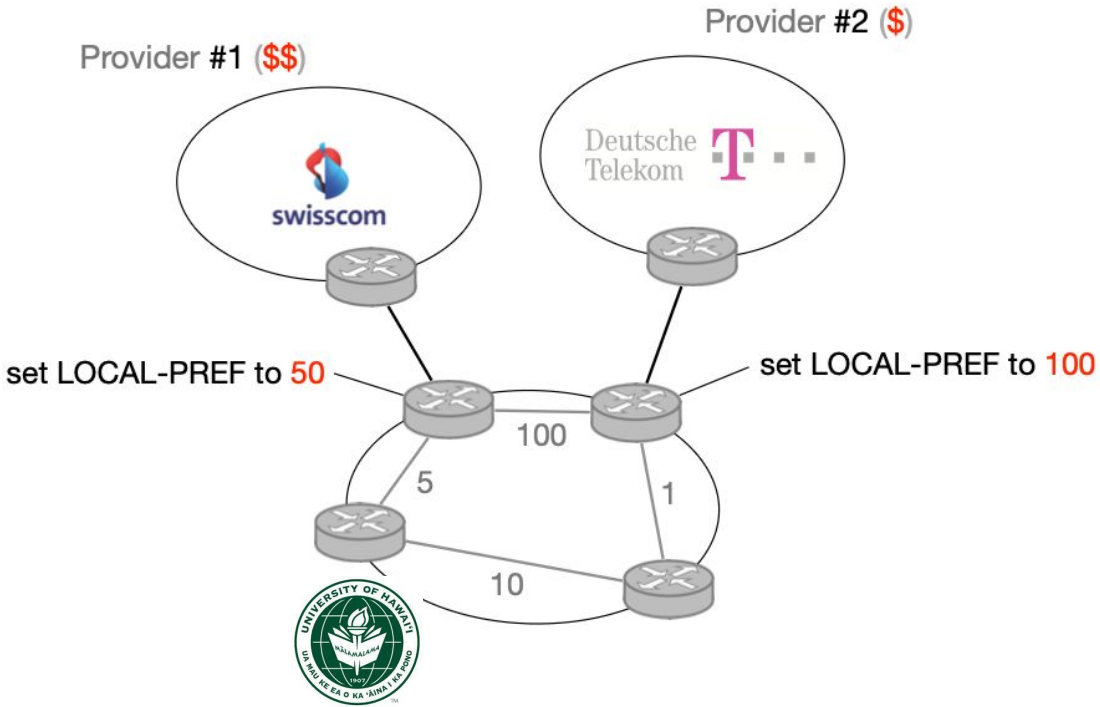


one NEXT-HOP, 40.0.0.1, is used
to reach routes announced by AS 40, 41, 42, 43...

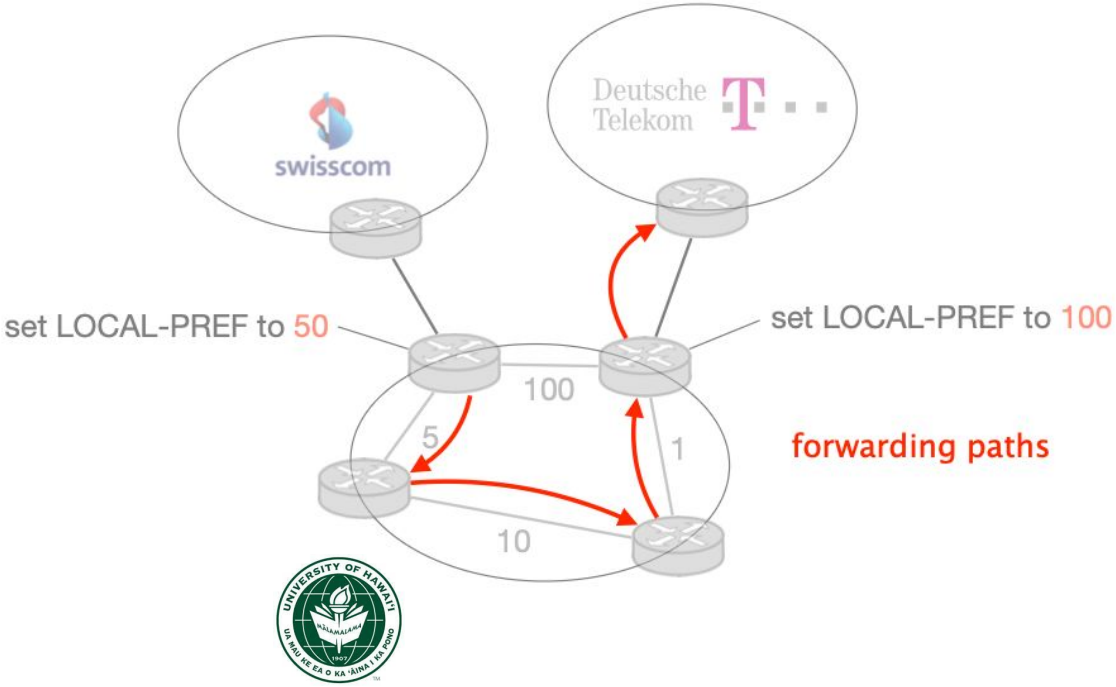
The AS-PATH is a global attribute that lists all the ASes a route has traversed (in reverse order)



The LOCAL-PREF is a local attribute set at the border, it represents how “preferred” a route is



By setting a higher LOCAL-PREF, all routers end up using DT to reach any external prefixes, even if they are closer (IGP-wise) to the Swisscom egress



The Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) is a global attribute which encodes the relative “proximity” of a prefix w.r.t. to the announcer

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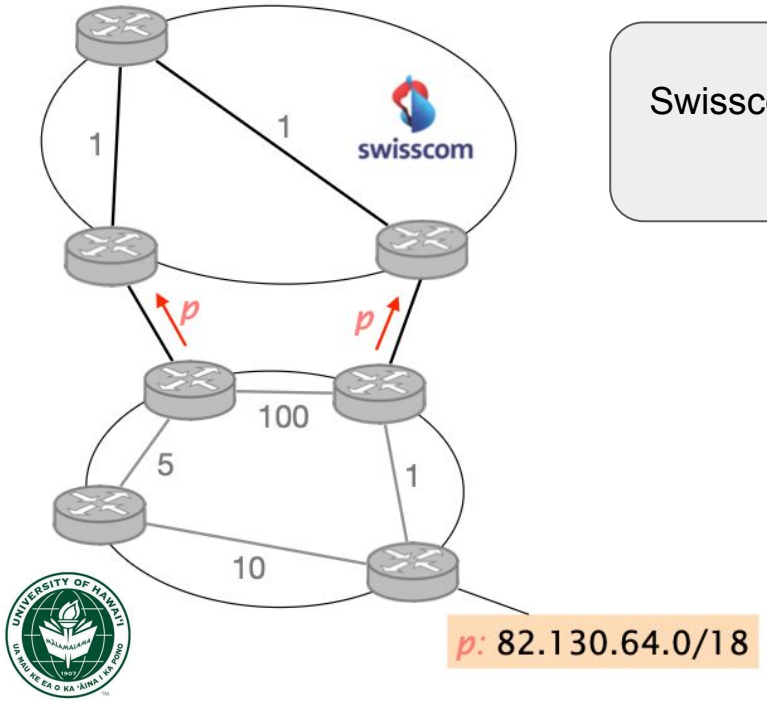

Swisscom receives two routes to reach p

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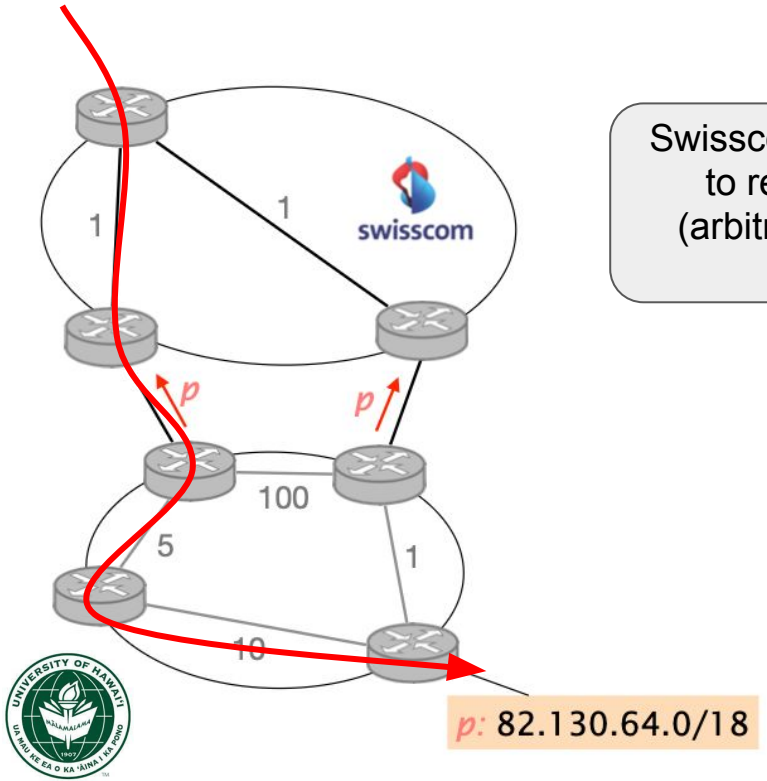

Swisscom receives two routes to reach p and chooses (arbitrarily) its left router as egress

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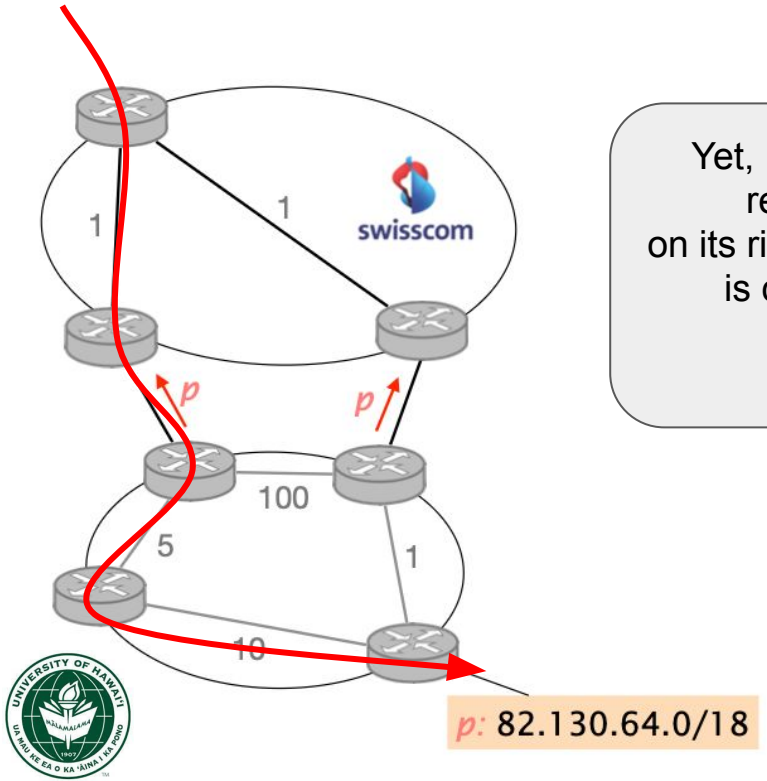
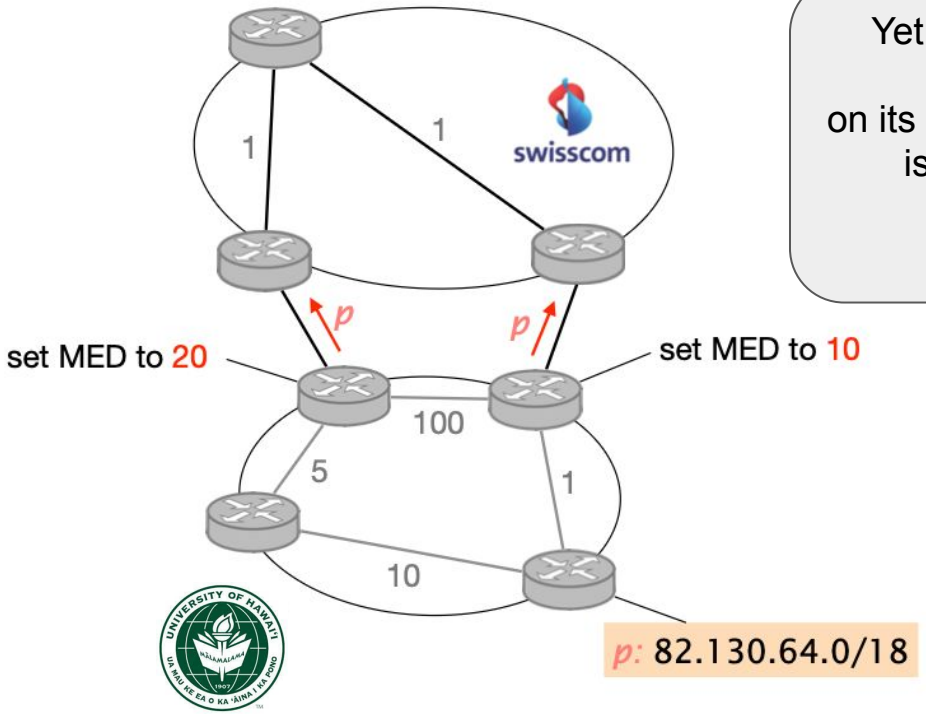


Yet, UHM would prefer to receive traffic for p on its right border router which is closer to the actual destination

UHM can communicate that preference to Swisscom by setting a higher MED on p when announced from the left



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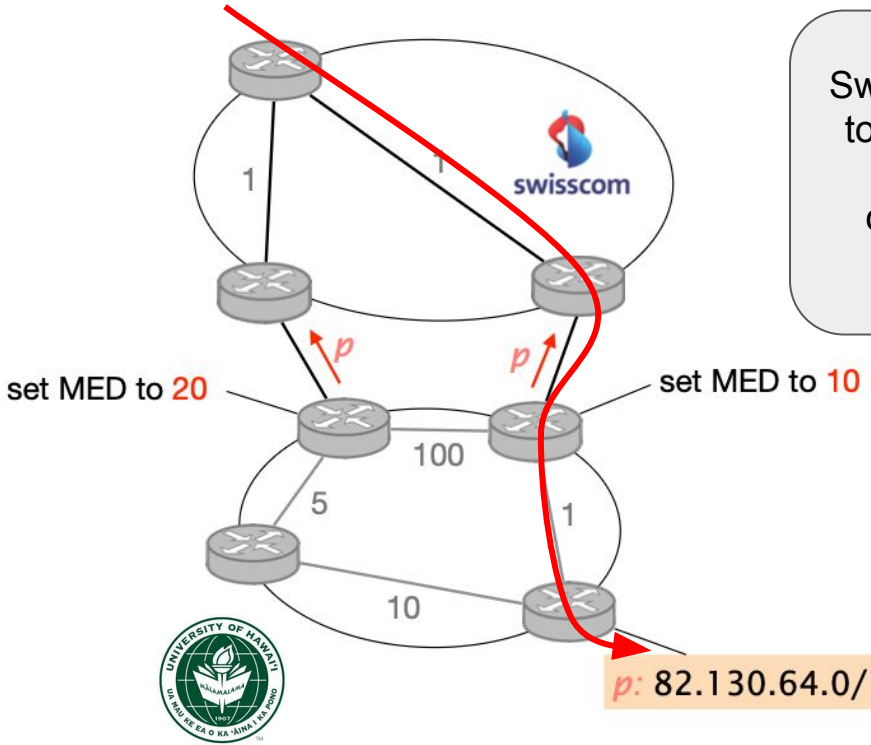

Swisscom receives two routes to reach p and, given it does not cost it anything more, chooses its right router as egress

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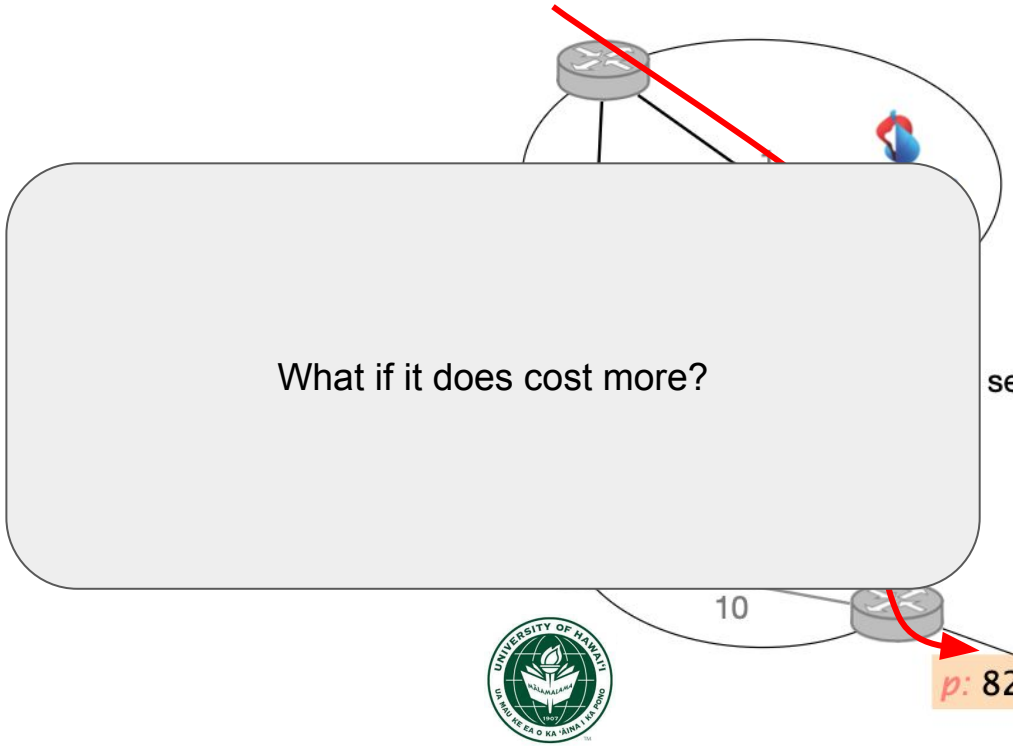

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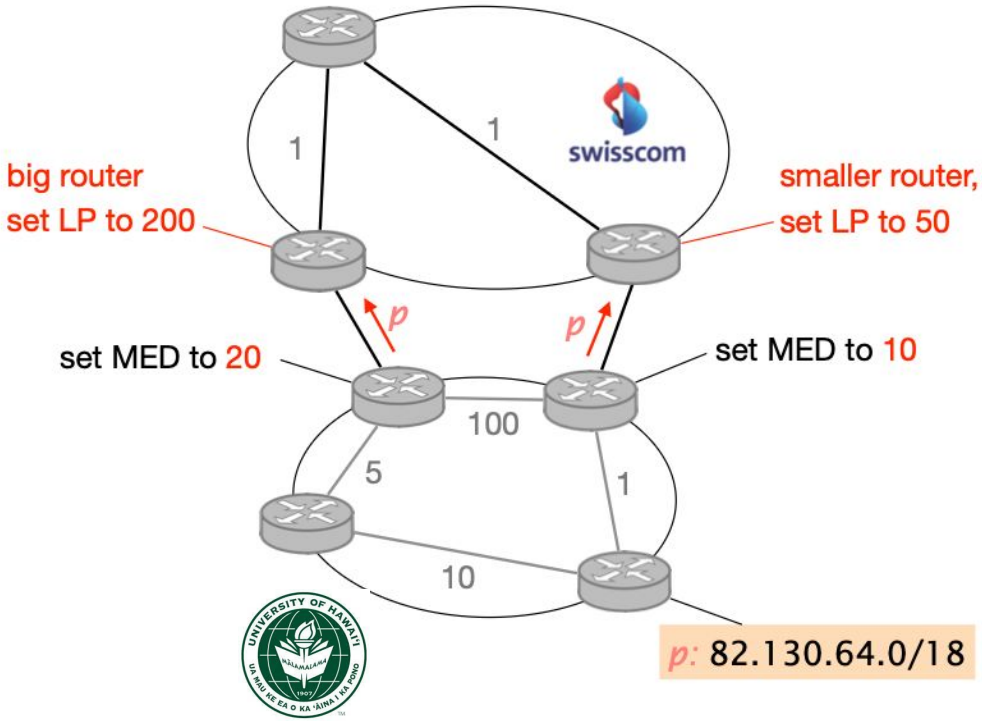
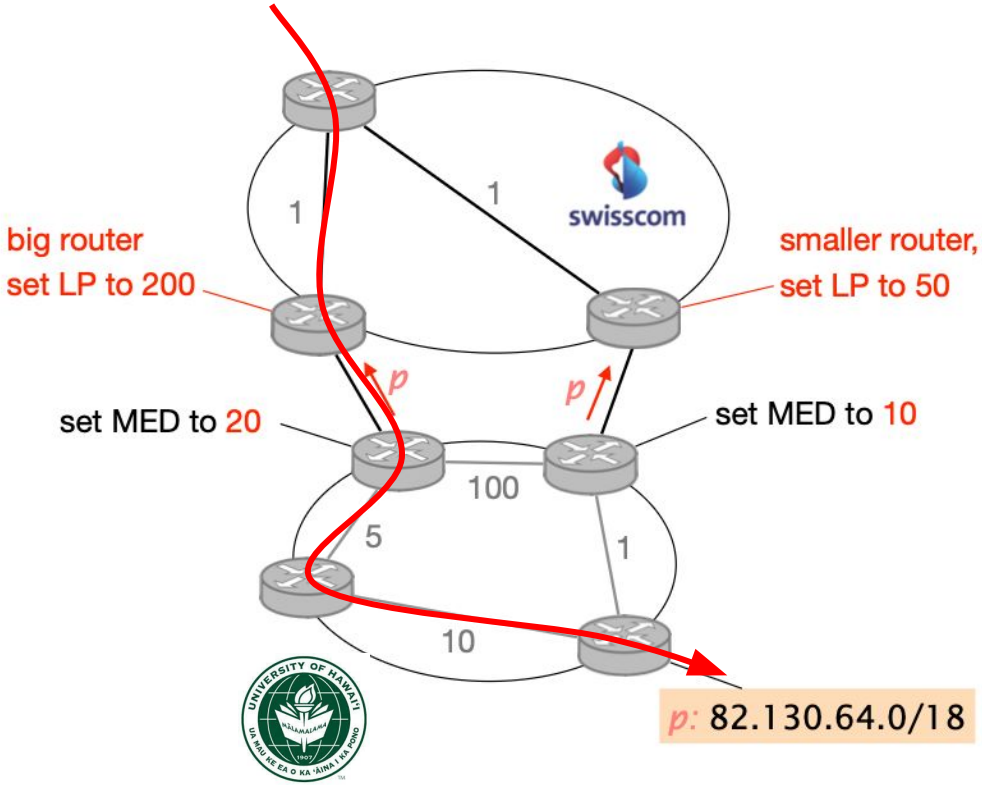
Consider that Swisscom always prefer to send traffic via its left egress point (bigger router, less costly)



In this case, Swisscom will not care about the MED value and still push the traffic via its left router



Bottom Line

Lesson

The network which is sending the traffic always has the final word when it comes to deciding where to forward

Corollary

The network which is receiving the traffic can just influence remote decision, not control them