

BGP and the Internet

Service Provider Multihoming

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Service Provider Multihoming

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- Previous examples dealt with loadsharing inbound traffic
 - Of primary concern at Internet edge
 - What about outbound traffic?
- Transit ISPs strive to balance traffic flows in both directions
 - Balance link utilisation
 - Try and keep most traffic flows symmetric

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Service Provider Multihoming

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- Balancing outbound traffic requires inbound routing information
 - Common solution is “full routing table”
 - Rarely necessary
 - Why use the “routing mallet” to try solve loadsharing problems?
 - “Keep It Simple” is often easier (and \$\$\$ cheaper) than carrying N-copies of the full routing table

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Service Provider Multihoming MYTHS!!

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- Common MYTHS
- 1: **You need the full routing table to multihome**
 - People who sell router memory would like you to believe this
 - Only true if you are a transit provider
 - Full routing table can be a significant hindrance to multihoming
- 2: **You need a BIG router to multihome**
 - Router size is related to data rates, not running BGP
 - In reality, to multihome, your router needs to:
 - Have two interfaces,
 - Be able to talk BGP to at least two peers,
 - Be able to handle BGP attributes,
 - Handle at least one prefix
- 3: **BGP is complex**
 - In the wrong hands, yes it can be! Keep it Simple!

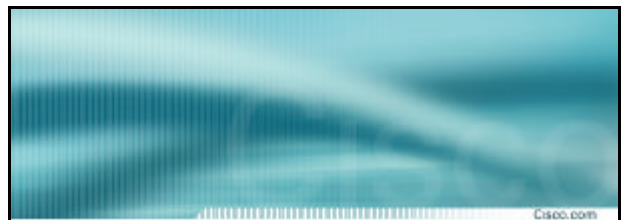
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Service Provider Multihoming

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- Examples
 - One upstream, one local peer
 - One upstream, local exchange point
 - Two upstreams, one local peer
 - Tier-1 and regional upstreams, with local peers
 - Disconnected Backbone
 - IDC Multihoming
- All examples require BGP and a public ASN

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Service Provider Multihoming

One Upstream, One local peer

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One Upstream, One Local Peer

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- Very common situation in many regions of the Internet
- Connect to upstream transit provider to see the “Internet”
- Connect to the local competition so that local traffic stays local
 - Saves spending valuable \$ on upstream transit costs for local traffic

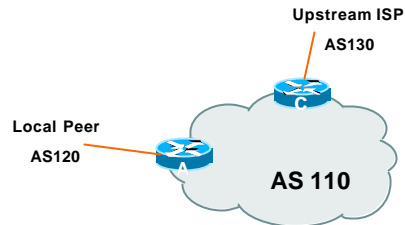
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One Upstream, One Local Peer

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One Upstream, One Local Peer

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- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
- Accept default route only from upstream
 - Either 0.0.0.0/0 or a network which can be used as default
- Accept all routes from local peer

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One Upstream, One Local Peer

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• Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 110
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 remote-as 120
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list my-block out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list AS120-peer in
  !
ip prefix-list AS120-peer permit 222.5.16.0/19
ip prefix-list AS120-peer permit 221.240.0.0/20
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

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One Upstream, One Local Peer

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• Router A – Alternative Configuration

```
router bgp 110
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 remote-as 120
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list my-block out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 filter-list 10 in
  !
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(120_)+$
!
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

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One Upstream, One Local Peer

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• Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 110
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list default in
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list my-block out
  !
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

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One Upstream, One Local Peer

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- Two configurations possible for Router A
 - Filter-lists assume peer knows what they are doing
 - Prefix-list higher maintenance, but safer
 - Some ISPs use **both**
- Local traffic goes to and from local peer, everything else goes to upstream

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Service Provider Multihoming

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One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

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One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

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- Very common situation in many regions of the Internet
- Connect to upstream transit provider to see the "Internet"
- Connect to the local Internet Exchange Point so that local traffic stays local
 - Saves spending valuable \$ on upstream transit costs for local traffic

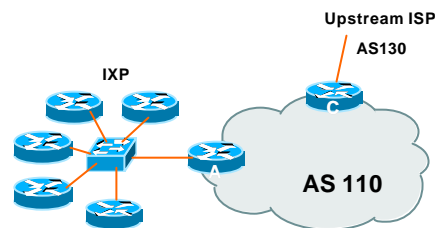
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One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

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One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

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- Announce /19 aggregate to every neighbouring AS
- Accept default route only from upstream
 - Either 0.0.0.0/0 or a network which can be used as default
- Accept all routes from IXP peers

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One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

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- Router A Configuration

```
interface fastethernet 0/0
description Exchange Point LAN
ip address 220.5.10.1 mask 255.255.255.224
ip verify unicast reverse-path
no ip directed-broadcast
no ip proxy-arp
no ip redirects
!
router bgp 110
network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
neighbor ixp-peers peer-group
neighbor ixp-peers soft-reconfiguration in
neighbor ixp-peers prefix-list my-block out
..next slide
```

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One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

```
neighbor 220.5.10.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 222.5.10.2 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.2 prefix-list peer100 in
neighbor 220.5.10.3 remote-as 101
neighbor 222.5.10.3 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.3 prefix-list peer101 in
neighbor 220.5.10.4 remote-as 102
neighbor 222.5.10.4 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.4 prefix-list peer102 in
neighbor 220.5.10.5 remote-as 103
neighbor 222.5.10.5 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.5 prefix-list peer103 in
..next slide
```

One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

```
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
!
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list peer100 permit 222.0.0.0/19
ip prefix-list peer101 permit 222.30.0.0/19
ip prefix-list peer102 permit 222.12.0.0/19
ip prefix-list peer103 permit 222.18.128.0/19
!
```

One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

- Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 110
network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list default in
neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list my-block out
!
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

One Upstream, Local Exchange Point

- Note Router A configuration
 - Prefix-list higher maintenance, but safer uRPF on the FastEthernet interface
- IXP traffic goes to and from local IXP, everything else goes to upstream

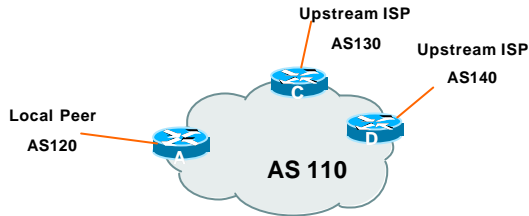
Service Provider Multihoming

Two Upstreams, One local peer

Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

- Connect to both upstream transit providers to see the “Internet”
 - Provides external redundancy and diversity – the reason to multihome
- Connect to the local peer so that local traffic stays local
 - Saves spending valuable \$ on upstream transit costs for local traffic

Two Upstreams, One Local Peer



Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
- Accept default route only from upstreams
Either 0.0.0.0/0 or a network which can be used as default
- Accept all routes from local peer

Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

• Router A

Same routing configuration as in example with one upstream and one local peer

Same hardware configuration

Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

• Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 110
 network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
 neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list default in
 neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list my-block out
 !
 ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
 ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
 !
 ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

• Router D Configuration

```
router bgp 110
 network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 222.222.10.5 remote-as 140
 neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list default in
 neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list my-block out
 !
 ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
 ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
 !
 ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

- This is the simple configuration for Router C and D
- Traffic out to the two upstreams will take nearest exit

Inexpensive routers required

This is not useful in practice especially for international links

Loadsharing needs to be better

Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

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- **Better configuration options:**
 - Accept full routing from both upstreams
Expensive & unnecessary!
 - Accept default from one upstream and some routes from the other upstream
The way to go!

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Full Routes

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- **Router C Configuration**

```
router bgp 110
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list rfc1918-deny in
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list my-block out
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 route-map AS130-loadshare in
!
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
! See earlier presentation for RFC1918 list
..next slide
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Full Routes

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```
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
!
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(130_)+$
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(130_)+_[0-9]+$
!
route-map AS130-loadshare permit 10
  match ip as-path 10
  set local-preference 120
route-map AS130-loadshare permit 20
  set local-preference 80
!
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Full Routes

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- **Router D Configuration**

```
router bgp 110
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.10.5 remote-as 140
  neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list rfc1918-deny in
  neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list my-block out
!
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
! See earlier in presentation for RFC1918 list
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Full Routes

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- **Router C configuration:**
 - Accept full routes from AS130
 - Tag prefixes originated by AS130 and AS130's neighbouring ASes with local preference 120
 - Traffic to those ASes will go over AS130 link
 - Remaining prefixes tagged with local preference of 80
 - Traffic to other all other ASes will go over the link to AS140
- **Router D configuration same as Router C without the route-map**

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Full Routes

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- **Full routes from upstreams**
 - Expensive – needs lots of memory and CPU
 - Need to play preference games
 - Previous example is only an example – real life will need improved fine-tuning!
 - Previous example doesn't consider inbound traffic – see earlier in presentation for examples

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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• Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 110
network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list rfc1918-ndef-deny in
neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list my-block out
neighbor 222.222.10.1 filter-list 10 in
neighbor 222.222.10.1 route-map tag-default-low in
!
..next slide
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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```
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
!
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(130_)+$
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(130_)+_[0-9]+$
!
route-map tag-default-low permit 10
match ip address prefix-list default
set local-preference 80
route-map tag-default-low permit 20
!
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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• Router D Configuration

```
router bgp 110
network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
neighbor 222.222.10.5 remote-as 140
neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list default in
neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list my-block out
!
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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• Router C configuration:

Accept full routes from AS130

(or get them to send less)

Filter ASNs so only AS130 and AS130's neighbouring ASes are accepted

Allow default, and set it to local preference 80

Traffic to those ASes will go over AS130 link

Traffic to other all other ASes will go over the link to AS140

If AS140 link fails, backup via AS130 – and vice-versa

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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• Partial routes from upstreams

Not expensive – only carry the routes necessary for loadsharing

Need to filter on AS paths

Previous example is only an example – real life will need improved fine-tuning!

Previous example doesn't consider inbound traffic – see earlier in presentation for examples

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer

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• When upstreams cannot or will not announce default route

Because of operational policy against using "default-originate" on BGP peering

Solution is to use IGP to propagate default from the edge/peering routers

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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- Router C Configuration

```
router ospf 110
  default-information originate metric 30
  passive-interface Serial 0/0
!
router bgp 110
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list rfc1918-deny in
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list my-block out
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 filter-list 10 in
!
..next slide
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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```
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
! See earlier for RFC1918 list
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/0 254
!
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(130_)+$
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(130_)+_[0-9]+$
!
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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- Router D Configuration

```
router ospf 110
  default-information originate metric 10
  passive-interface Serial 0/0
!
router bgp 110
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.10.5 remote-as 140
  neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list deny-all in
  neighbor 222.222.10.5 prefix-list my-block out
!
..next slide
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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```
ip prefix-list deny-all deny 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/19
! See earlier in presentation for RFC1918 list
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/0 254
!
```

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Two Upstreams, One Local Peer Partial Routes

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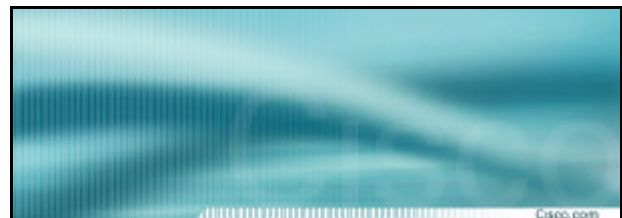
- Partial routes from upstreams

Use OSPF to determine outbound path
Router D default has metric 10 – primary outbound path
Router C default has metric 30 – backup outbound path
Serial interface goes down, static default is removed
from routing table, OSPF default withdrawn

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Service Provider Multihoming

Two Tier-1 upstreams, two regional upstreams, and local peers

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers

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- This is a complex example, bringing together all the concepts learned so far
- Connect to both upstream transit providers to see the "Internet"
 - Provides external redundancy and diversity – the reason to multihome
- Connect to regional upstreams
 - Hopefully a less expensive and lower latency view of the regional internet than is available through upstream transit provider
- Connect to private peers for local peering purposes
- Connect to the local Internet Exchange Point so that local traffic stays local
 - Saves spending valuable \$ on upstream transit costs for local traffic

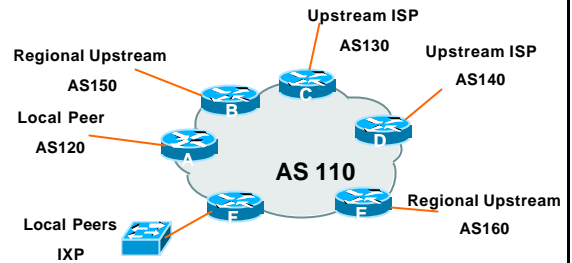
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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers

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- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
- Accept partial/default routes from upstreams
 - For default, use 0.0.0.0/0 or a network which can be used as default
- Accept all routes from local peer
- Accept all partial routes from regional upstreams
- This is more complex, but a very typical scenario

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers Detail

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- Router A – local private peer
 - Accept all (local) routes
 - Local traffic stays local
 - Use prefix and/or AS-path filters
 - Use local preference (if needed)
- Router F – local IXP peering
 - Accept all (local) routes
 - Local traffic stays local
 - Use prefix and/or AS-path filters

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers Detail

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- Router B – regional upstream
 - They provide transit to Internet, but longer AS path than Tier-1s
 - Accept all regional routes from them
 - e.g. ^150_[0-9]+\$
 - Ask them to send default, or send a network you can use as default
 - Set local pref on "default" to 60
 - Will provide backup to Internet only when direct Tier-1 links go down

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers Detail

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- Router E – regional upstream
 - They provide transit to Internet, but longer AS path than Tier-1s
 - Accept all regional routes from them
 - e.g. ^160_[0-9]+\$
 - Ask them to send default, or send a network you can use as default
 - Set local pref on "default" to 70
 - Will provide backup to Internet only when direct Tier-1 links go down

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers Detail

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- **Router C – first Tier-1**

Accept all their customer and AS neighbour routes from them

e.g. `^130_[0-9]+$`

Ask them to send default, or send a network you can use as default

Set local pref on “default” to 80

Will provide backup to Internet only when link to second Tier-1 goes down

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers Detail

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- **Router D – second Tier-1**

Ask them to send default, or send a network you can use as default

This has local preference 100 by default

All traffic without any more specific path will go out this way

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers Summary

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- **Local traffic goes to local peer and IXP**
- **Regional traffic goes to two regional upstreams**
- **Everything else is shared between the two Tier-1s**
- **To modify loadsharing tweak what is heard from the two regionals and the first Tier-1**
 - Best way is through modifying the AS-path filter

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers

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- **What about outbound announcement strategy?**

This is to determine incoming traffic flows

/19 aggregate must be announced to everyone!

/20 or /21 more specifics can be used to improve or modify loadsharing

See earlier for hints and ideas

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Tier-1 & Regional Upstreams, Local Peers

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- **What about unequal circuit capacity?**
 - AS-path filters are very useful
- **What if upstream will only give me full routing table or nothing?**
 - AS-path and prefix filters are very useful

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Service Provider Multihoming

Disconnected Backbone

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Disconnected Backbone

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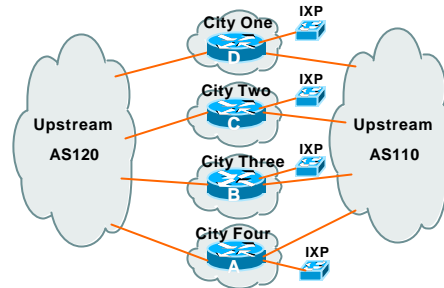
- **ISP runs large network**
 - Network has no backbone, only large PoPs in each location
 - Each PoP multihomes to upstreams
 - Common in some countries where backbone circuits are hard to obtain
- **This is to show how it could be done**
 - Not impossible, nothing “illegal”

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Disconnected Backbone

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Disconnected Backbone

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- **Works with one AS number**
 - Not four – no BGP loop detection problem
- **Each city operates as separate network**
 - Uses defaults and selected leaked prefixes for loadsharing
 - Peers at local exchange point

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Disconnected Backbone

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- **Router A Configuration**

```
router bgp 100
network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.248.0
neighbor 222.200.0.1 remote-as 120
neighbor 222.200.0.1 description AS120 - Serial 0/0
neighbor 222.200.0.1 prefix-list default in
neighbor 222.222.0.1 prefix-list my-block out
neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 110
neighbor 222.222.10.1 description AS110 - Serial 1/0
neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list rfc1918-sua in
neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list my-block out
neighbor 222.222.10.1 filter-list 10 in
!
```

...continued on next page...

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Disconnected Backbone

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```
ip prefix-list my-block permit 221.10.0.0/21
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(110_)+$
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^(110_)+_[0-9]+$
!...etc to achieve outbound loadsharing
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Serial 1/0 250
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.248.0 null0
!
```

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Disconnected Backbone

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- **Peer with AS120**
 - Receive just default route
 - Announce /22 address
- **Peer with AS110**
 - Receive full routing table – filter with AS-path filter
 - Announce /22 address
 - Point backup static default – distance 252 – in case AS120 goes down

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Disconnected Backbone

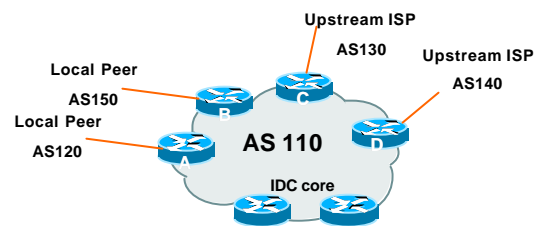
- Default ensures that disconnected parts of AS100 are reachable
 - Static route backs up AS120 default
 - No BGP loop detection – relying on default route
- Do not announce /19 aggregate
 - No advantage in announcing /19 and could lead to problems

IDC Multihoming

IDC Multihoming

- IDCs typically are not registry members so don't get their own address block
 - Situation also true for small ISPs and "Enterprise Networks"
- Smaller address blocks being announced
 - Address space comes from both upstreams
 - Should be apportioned according to size of circuit to upstream
- Outbound traffic paths matter

Two Upstreams, Two Local Peers



Assigned /24 from AS130 and /23 from AS140.
Circuit to AS130 is 2Mbps, circuit to AS140 is 4Mbps

IDC Multihoming

- Router A and B configuration
 - In:** Should accept all routes from AS120 and AS150
 - Out:** Should announce all address space to AS120 and AS150
 - Straightforward

IDC Multihoming

- Router C configuration
 - In:** Accept partial routes from AS130
 - e.g. `^130_[0-9]+$`
 - In:** Ask for a route to use as default
 - set local preference on default to 80
 - Out:** Send /24, and send /23 with AS-PATH prepend of one AS

IDC Multihoming

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- Router D configuration

In: Ask for a route to use as default

Leave local preference of default at 100

Out: Send /23, and send /24 with AS-PATH
prepend of one AS

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IDC Multihoming Fine Tuning

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- For local fine tuning, increase circuit capacity

Local circuits usually are cheap

Otherwise...

- For longer distance fine tuning

In: Modify as-path filter on Router C

Out: Modify as-path prepend on Routers C and D

Outbound traffic flow is usual critical for an IDC so
inbound policies need to be carefully thought out

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IDC Multihoming Other Details

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- Redundancy

Circuits are terminated on separate routers

- Apply thought to address space use

Request from both upstreams

Utilise address space evenly across IDC

Don't start with /23 then move to /24 – use both
blocks at the same time in the same proportion

Helps with loadsharing – yes, really!

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IDC Multihoming Other Details

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- What about failover?

/24 and /23 from upstreams' blocks announced
to the Internet routing table all the time

No obvious alternative at the moment

Conditional advertisement can help in steady state,
but subprefixes still need to be announced in
failover condition

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BGP and the Internet

Service Provider Multihoming

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