Simple Multihoming

AfNOG 2011 AR-E Workshop

Why Multihome?

- Redundancy
  - One connection to internet means the network is dependent on:
    - Local router (configuration, software, hardware)
    - WAN media (physical failure, carrier failure)
    - Upstream Service Provider (configuration, software, hardware)

Why Multihome?

- Reliability
  - Business critical applications demand continuous availability
  - Lack of redundancy implies lack of reliability implies loss of revenue

Why Multihome?

- Supplier Diversity
  - Many businesses demand supplier diversity as a matter of course
  - Internet connection from two or more suppliers
    - With two or more diverse WAN paths
    - With two or more exit points
    - With two or more international connections
    - **Two of everything**

Why Multihome?

- Not really a reason, but oft quoted…
- Leverage:
  - Playing one ISP off against the other for:
    - Service Quality
    - Service Offerings
    - Availability

Why Multihome?

- Summary:
  - Multihoming is easy to demand as requirement of any operation
  - But what does it really mean:
    - In real life?
    - For the network?
    - For the Internet?
  - And how do we do it?

Multihoming Definition

- More than one link external to the local network
  - two or more links to the same ISP
  - two or more links to different ISPs
- Usually **two** external facing routers
  - one router gives link and provider redundancy only

Multihoming

- The scenarios described here apply equally well to end sites being customers of ISPs and ISPs being customers of other ISPs
- Implementation detail may be different
  - end site → ISP ISP controls config
  - ISP1 → ISP2 ISPs share config

Autonomous System Number (ASN)

- Two ranges
  - 0-65535 (original 16-bit range)
  - 65536-4294967295 (32-bit range - RFC4893)
- Usage:
  - 0 and 65535 (reserved)
  - 1-64495 (public Internet)
  - 64496-64511 (documentation - RFC5398)
  - 64512-65534 (private use only)
  - 23456 (represent 32-bit range in 16-bit world)
  - 65536-65551 (documentation - RFC5398)
  - 65552-4294967295 (public Internet)
- 32-bit range representation specified in RFC5396
  - Defines "asplain" (traditional format) as standard notation

Autonomous System Number (ASN)

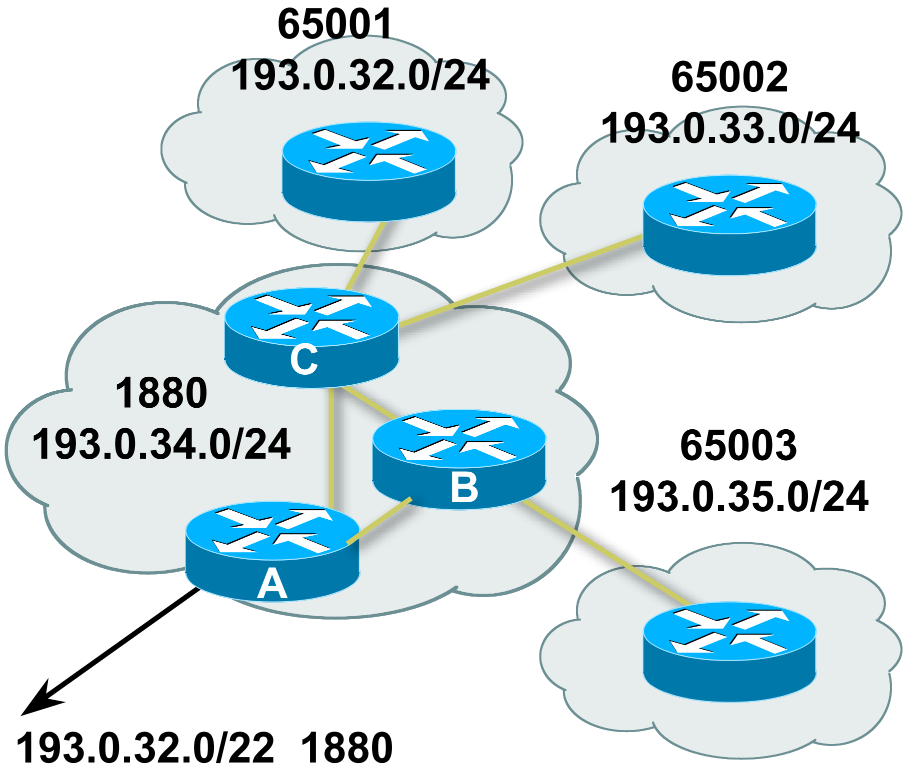
- ASNs are distributed by the Regional Internet Registries
  - They are also available from upstream ISPs who are members of one of the RIRs
- Current 16-bit ASN allocations up to 58367 have been made to the RIRs
  - Around 37500 are visible on the Internet
- The RIRs also have received blocks of 32-bit ASNs
  - Out of 1400 allocations, around 1100 are visible on the Internet
- See www.iana.org/assignments/as-numbers

Private-AS – Application

- Applications
  - An ISP with customers multihomed on their backbone (RFC2270)

    -or-
  - A corporate network with several regions but connections to the Internet only in the core

    -or-
  - Within a BGP Confederation



Private-AS – Removal

- Private ASNs MUST be removed from all prefixes announced to the public Internet
  - Include configuration to remove private ASNs in the eBGP template
- As with RFC1918 address space, private ASNs are intended for internal use
  - They should not be leaked to the public Internet
- Cisco IOS

```
neighbor x.x.x.x remove-private-AS
```

Configuring Policy

- Assumptions:
  - prefix-lists are used throughout
  - easier/better/faster than access-lists
- Three BASIC Principles
  - prefix-lists to filter prefixes
  - filter-lists to filter ASNs
  - route-maps to apply policy
- Route-maps can be used for filtering, but this is more “advanced” configuration

Policy Tools

- Local preference
  - outbound traffic flows
- Metric (MED)
  - inbound traffic flows (local scope)
- AS-PATH prepend
  - inbound traffic flows (Internet scope)
- Communities
  - specific inter-provider peering

Originating Prefixes: Assumptions

- MUST announce assigned address block to Internet
- MAY also announce subprefixes – reachability is not guaranteed
- Current minimum allocation is from /20 to /24 depending on the RIR
  - Several ISPs filter RIR blocks on this boundary
  - Several ISPs filter the rest of address space according to the IANA assignments
  - This activity is called “Net Police” by some

Originating Prefixes

- The RIRs publish their minimum allocation sizes per /8 address block
  - AfriNIC: www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/afpol-v4200407-000.htm
  - APNIC: www.apnic.net/db/min-alloc.html
  - ARIN: www.arin.net/reference/ip_blocks.html
  - LACNIC: lacnic.net/en/registro/index.html
  - RIPE NCC: www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/smallest-alloc-sizes.html
  - Note that AfriNIC only publishes its current minimum allocation size, not the allocation size for its address blocks
- IANA publishes the address space it has assigned to end-sites and allocated to the RIRs:

  www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space
- Several ISPs use this published information to filter prefixes on:
  - What should be routed (from IANA)
  - The minimum allocation size from the RIRs

“Net Police” prefix list issues

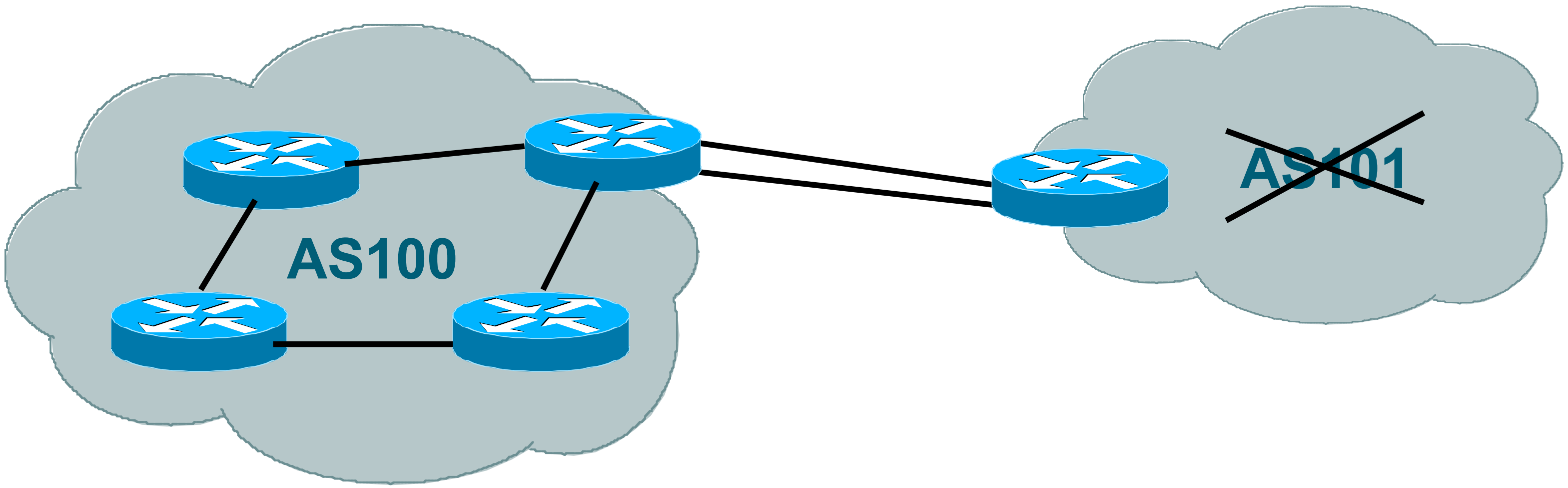
- Meant to “punish” ISPs who pollute the routing table with specifics rather than announcing aggregates
- Impacts legitimate multihoming especially at the Internet’s edge
- Impacts regions where domestic backbone is unavailable or costs $$$ compared with international bandwidth
- Hard to maintain – requires updating when RIRs start allocating from new address blocks
- Don’t do it unless consequences understood and you are prepared to keep the list current
  - Consider using the Team Cymru or other reputable bogon BGP feed:
  - www.team-cymru.org/Services/Bogons/routeserver.html

Multihoming Options

Multihoming Scenarios

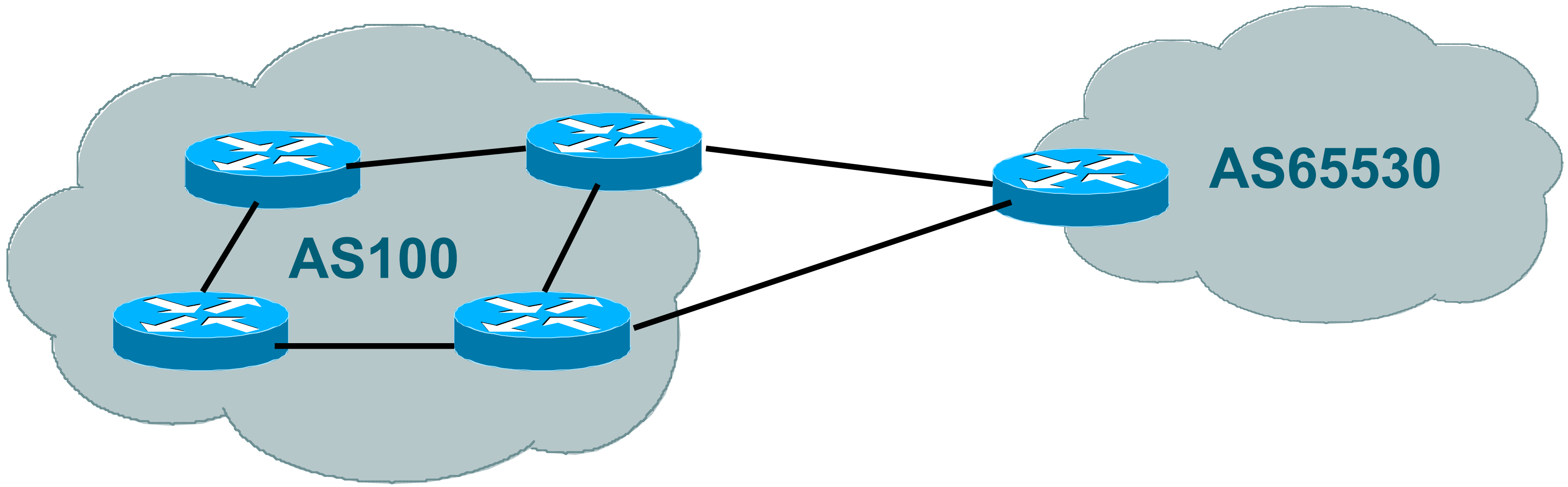
- Stub network
- Multi-homed stub network
- Multi-homed network
- Configuration Options

Stub Network



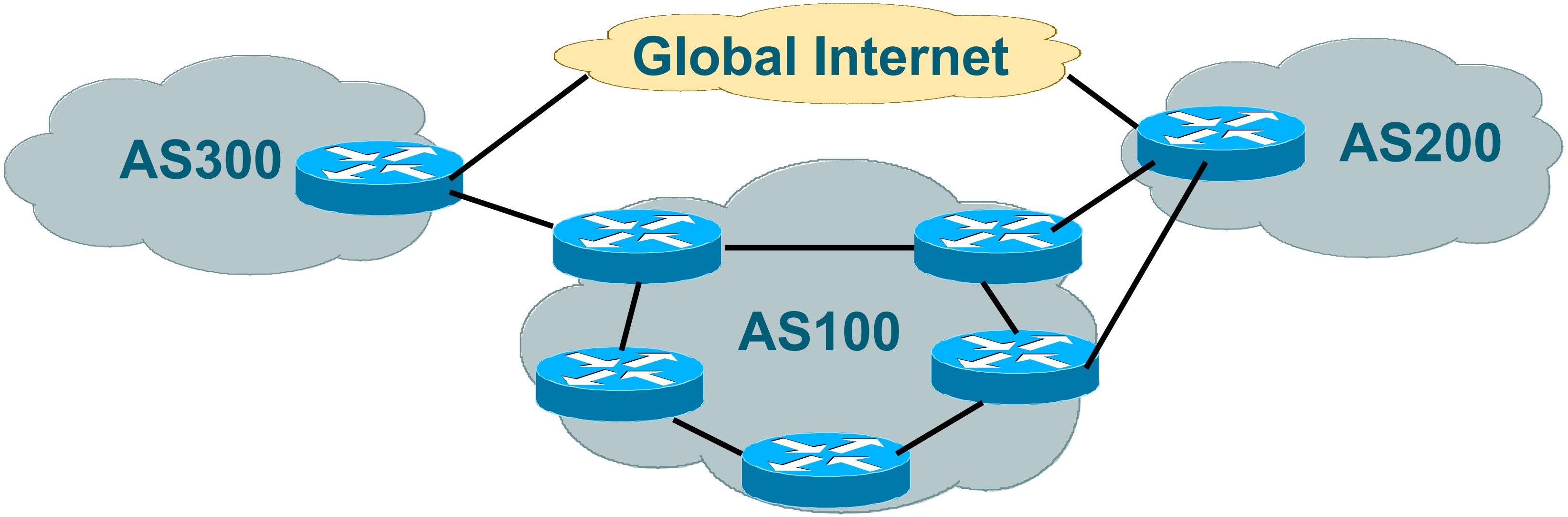
- No need for BGP
- Point static default to upstream ISP
- Upstream ISP advertises stub network
- Policy confined within upstream ISP’s policy

Multi-homed Stub Network



- Use BGP (not IGP or static) to loadshare
- Use private AS (ASN > 64511)
- Upstream ISP advertises stub network
- Policy confined within upstream ISP's policy

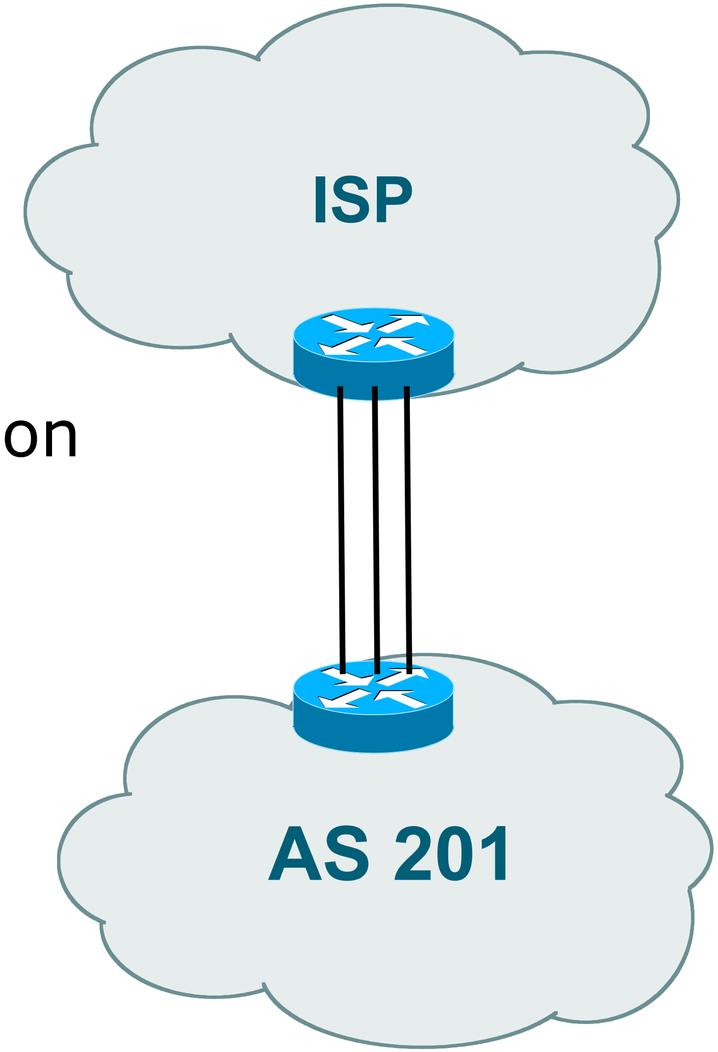
Multi-homed Network



- Many situations possible
  - multiple sessions to same ISP
  - secondary for backup only
  - load-share between primary and secondary
  - selectively use different ISPs

Multiple Sessions to an ISP

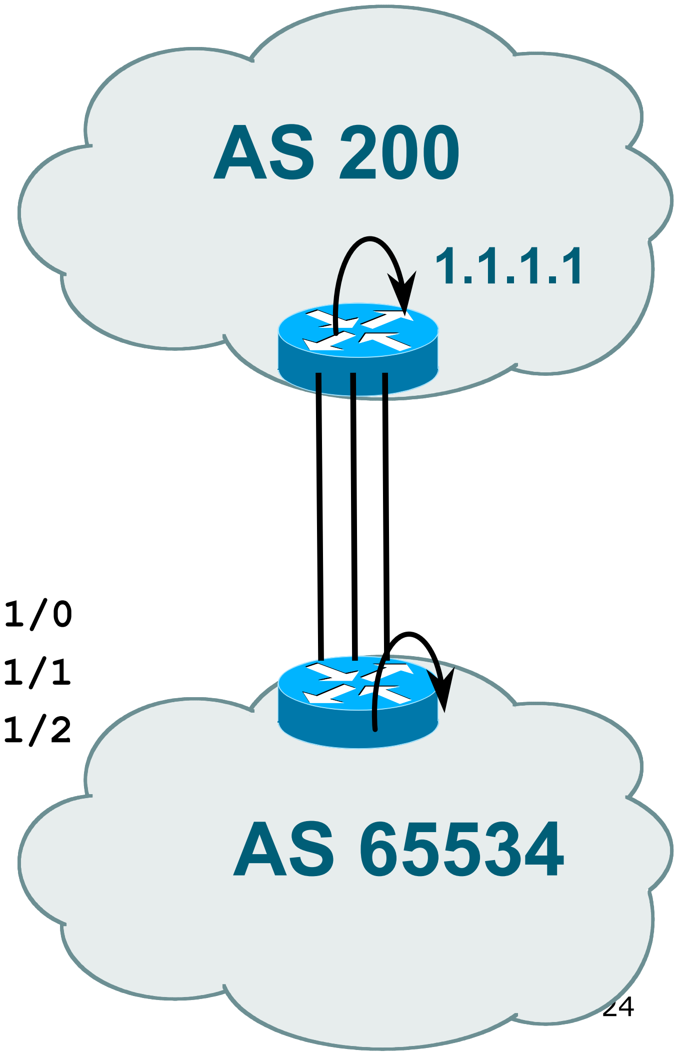
- Several options
  - ebgp multihop
  - bgp multipath
  - cef loadsharing
  - bgp attribute manipulation



Multiple Sessions to an ISP – Example One

- Use eBGP multihop
  - eBGP to loopback addresses
  - eBGP prefixes learned with loopback address as next hop
- Cisco IOS

```
router bgp 65534
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
!
ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 serial 1/0
ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 serial 1/1
ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 serial 1/2
```

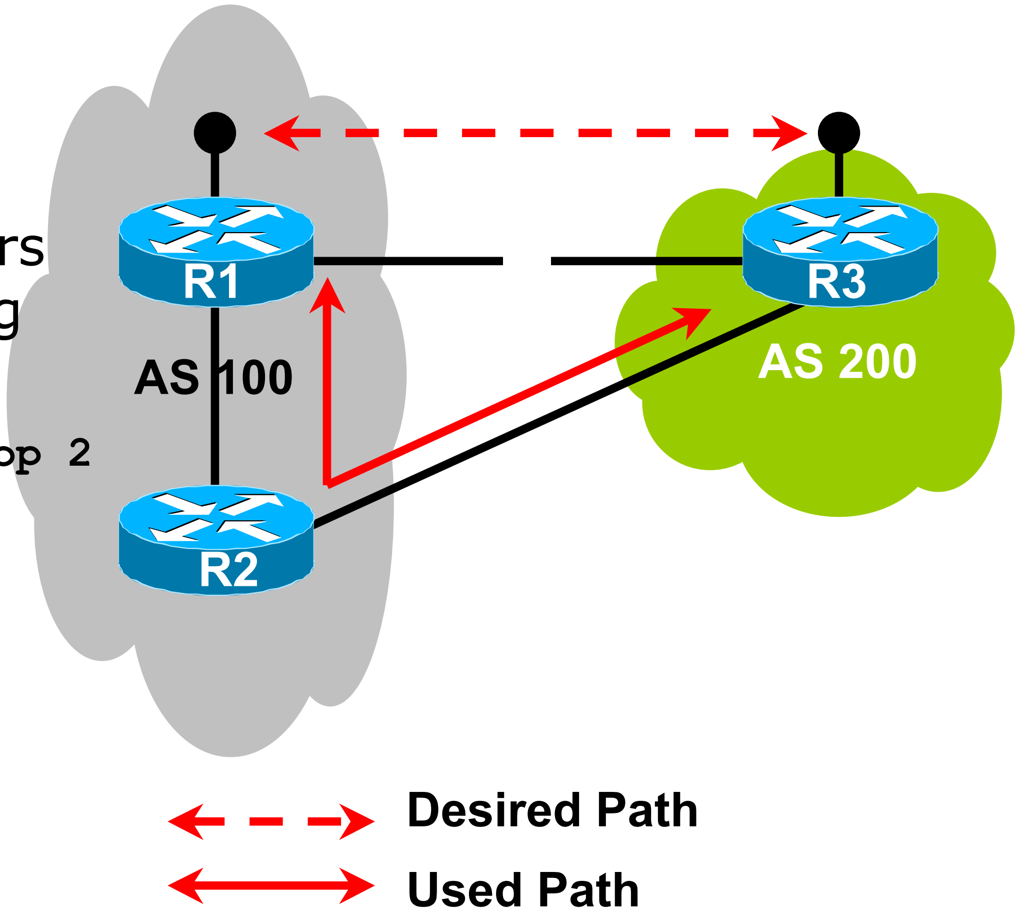


Multiple Sessions to an ISP – Example One

- One eBGP-multihop gotcha:
  - R1 and R3 are eBGP peers that are loopback peering
  - Configured with:

`neighbor x.x.x.x ebgp-multihop 2`

  - If the R1 to R3 link goes down the session could establish via R2



Multiple Sessions to an ISP – Example One

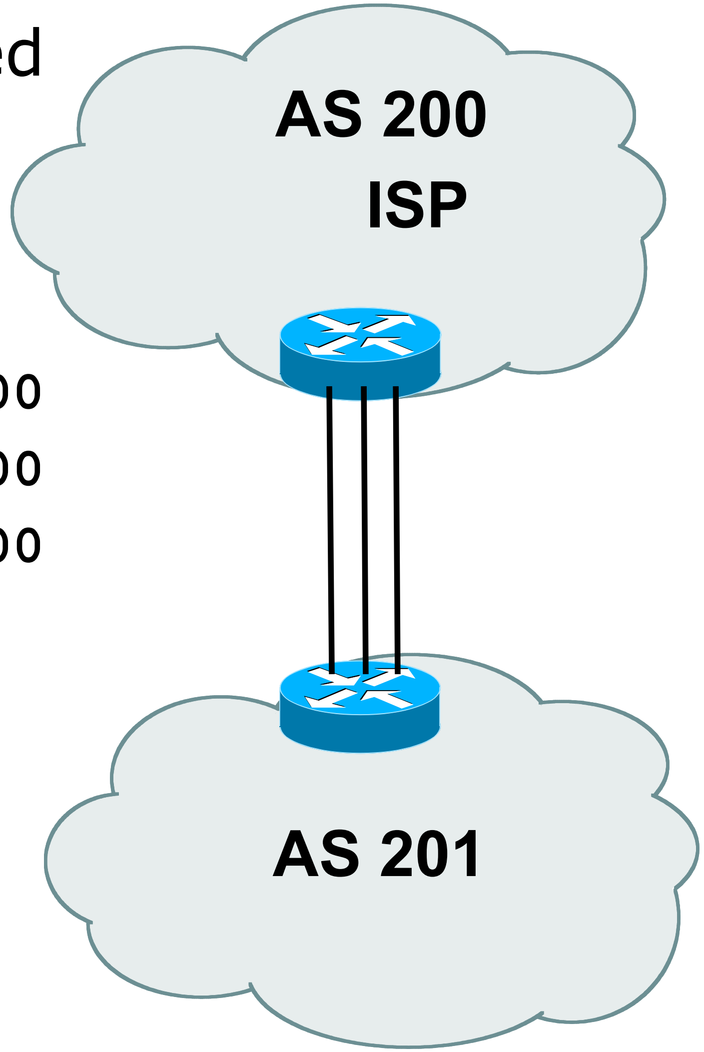
- Try and avoid use of ebgp-multihop unless:
  - It's absolutely necessary –or–
  - Loadsharing across multiple links
- Many ISPs discourage its use, for example:

We will run eBGP multihop, but do not support it as a standard offering because customers generally have a hard time managing it due to:
• routing loops
• failure to realise that BGP session stability problems are usually due connectivity problems between their CPE and their BGP speaker

Multiple Sessions to an ISP
bgp multi path

- Three BGP sessions required
- limit of 6 parallel paths

```
router bgp 201
 neighbor 1.1.2.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 1.1.2.5 remote-as 200
 neighbor 1.1.2.9 remote-as 200
 maximum-paths 3
```

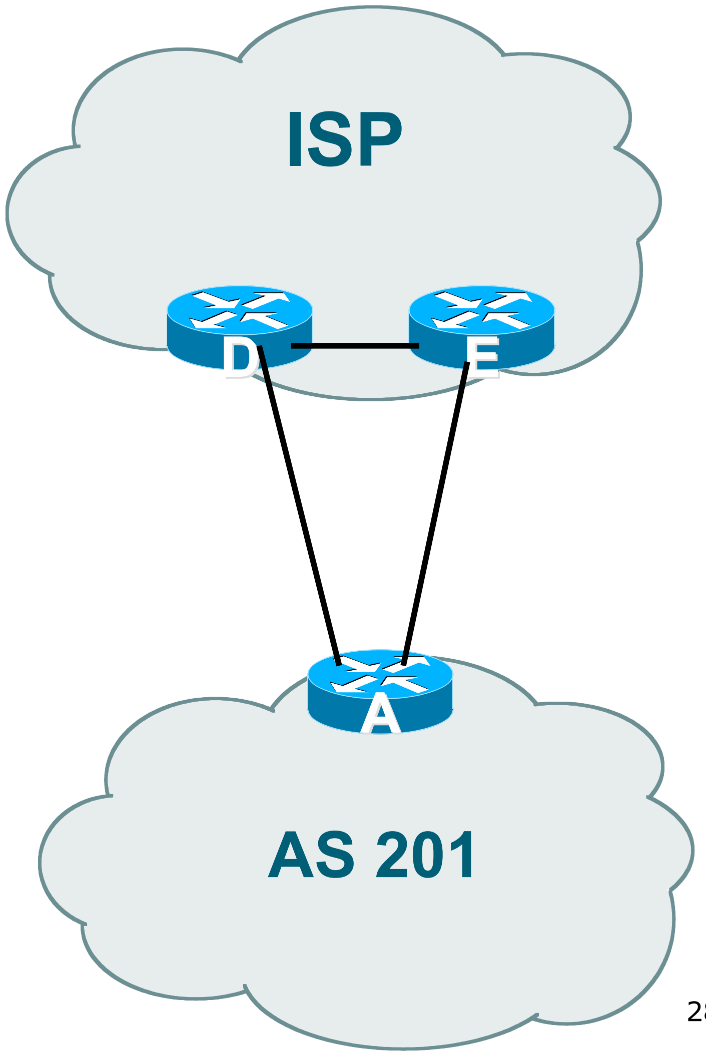


Multiple Sessions to an ISP

- Use eBGP multi-path to install multiple paths in IP table

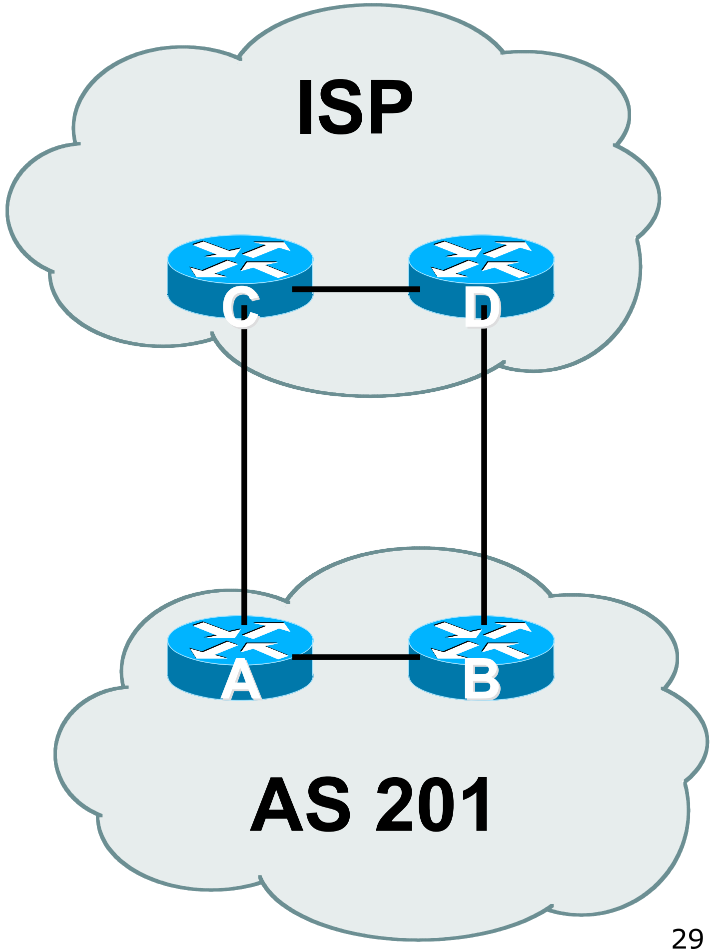
```
router bgp 201
 maximum-path <1-6>
```

- Load share over the alternate paths
  - per destination loadsharing



Multiple Sessions to an ISP

- Simplest scheme is to use defaults
- Learn/advertise prefixes for better control
- Planning and some work required to achieve loadsharing
  - Point default towards one ISP
  - Learn selected prefixes from
    second ISP
  - Modify the number of prefixes learnt to achieve acceptable load sharing
- No magic solution



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

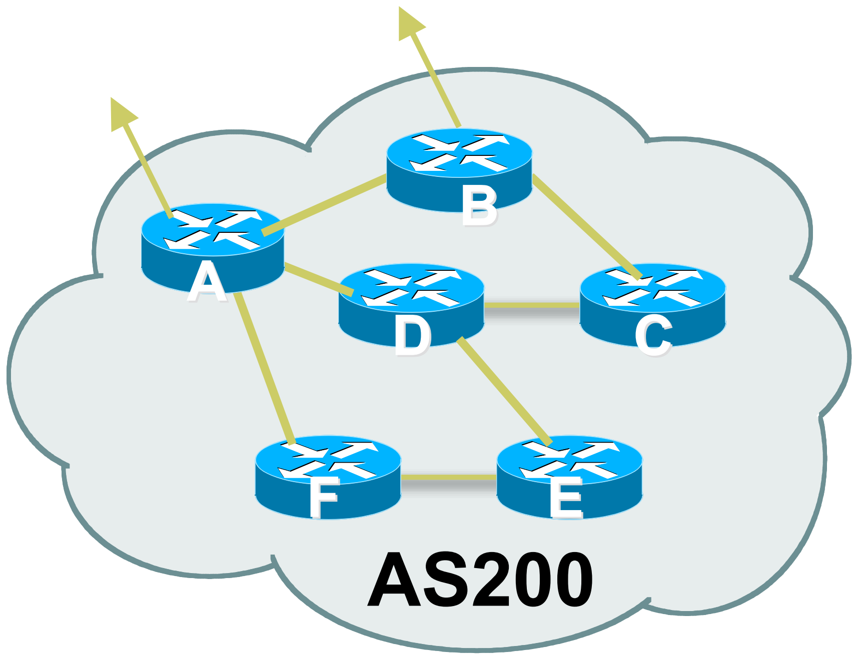
- The network is not running any BGP at the moment
  - single statically routed connection to upstream ISP
- The network is not running any IGP at all
  - Static default and routes through the network to do “routing”

Preparing the Network
First Step: IGP

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

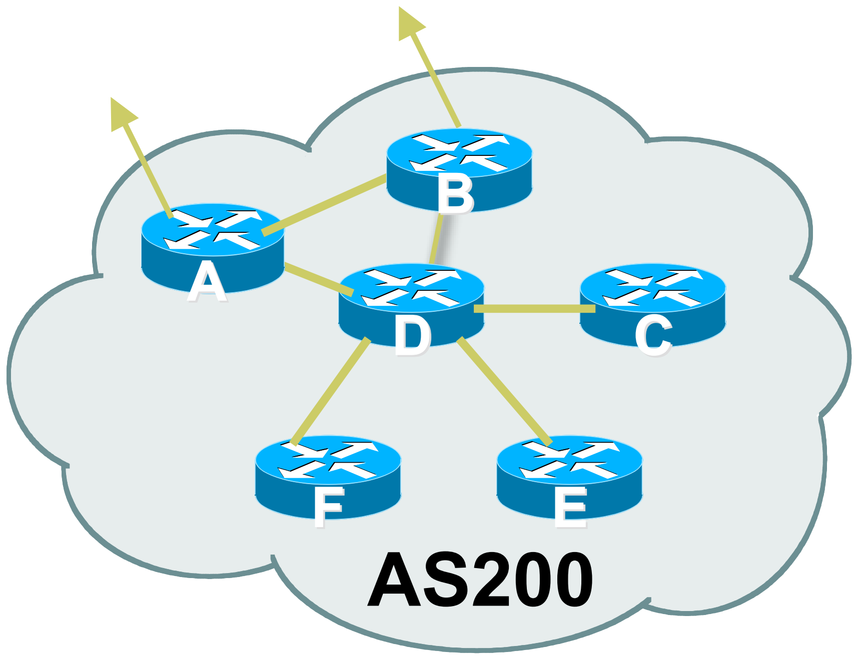
Preparing the Network
Second Step: iBGP

- 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 Configuration – Before BGP

```
interface loopback 0
 ip address 121.10.255.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface ethernet 0/0 ! ISP backbone
 ip address 121.10.1.1 255.255.255.240
!
interface serial 0/0   ! Customer
 ip address 121.10.0.1 255.255.255.252
!
router ospf 100
 network 121.10.255.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 121.10.1.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface ethernet 0/0
!
ip route 121.10.24.0 255.255.252.0 serial 0/0
```

Add loopback configuration if not already there

Preparing the Network Configuration – Steps 1 & 2

```
! interface and OSPF configuration unchanged
!
router bgp 100
 redistribute connected subnets route-map point-to-point
 neighbor 121.10.1.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 121.10.1.2 next-hop-self
 ...
 network 121.10.24.0 mask 255.255.252.0
 distance bgp 200 200 200
!
ip route 121.10.24.0 255.255.252.0 serial 0/0
!
route-map point-to-point permit 5
 match ip address 1
 set community 100:1
!
access-list 1 permit 121.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

Add BGP and related configuration in red

Preparing the Network Configuration Summary

- 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

Basic Principles of Multihoming

Let’s learn to walk before we try running…

The Basic Principles

- Announcing address space attracts traffic
  - (Unless policy in upstream providers interferes)
- Announcing the ISP aggregate out a link will result in traffic for that aggregate coming in that link
- Announcing a subprefix of an aggregate out a link means that all traffic for that subprefix will come in that link, even if the aggregate is announced somewhere else
  - The most specific announcement wins!

The Basic Principles

- To split traffic between two links:
  - Announce the aggregate on both links - ensures redundancy
  - Announce one half of the address space on each link
  - (This is the first step, all things being equal)
- Results in:
  - Traffic for first half of address space comes in first link
  - Traffic for second half of address space comes in second link
  - If either link fails, the fact that the aggregate is announced ensures there is a backup path

The Basic Principles

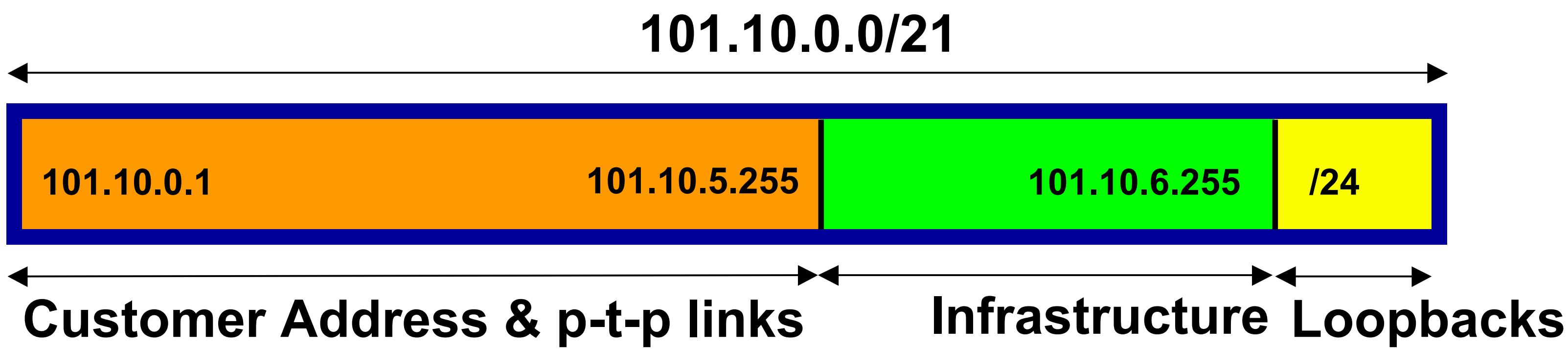
- The keys to successful multihoming configuration:
  - Keeping traffic engineering prefix announcements independent of customer iBGP
  - Understanding how to announce aggregates
  - Understanding the purpose of announcing subprefixes of aggregates
  - Understanding how to manipulate BGP attributes
  - Too many upstreams/external paths makes multihoming harder (2 or 3 is enough!)

IP Addressing & Multihoming

How Good IP Address Plans assist with Multihoming

IP Addressing & Multihoming

- IP Address planning is an important part of Multihoming
- Previously have discussed separating:
  - Customer address space
  - Customer p-t-p link address space
  - Infrastructure p-t-p link address space
  - Loopback address space

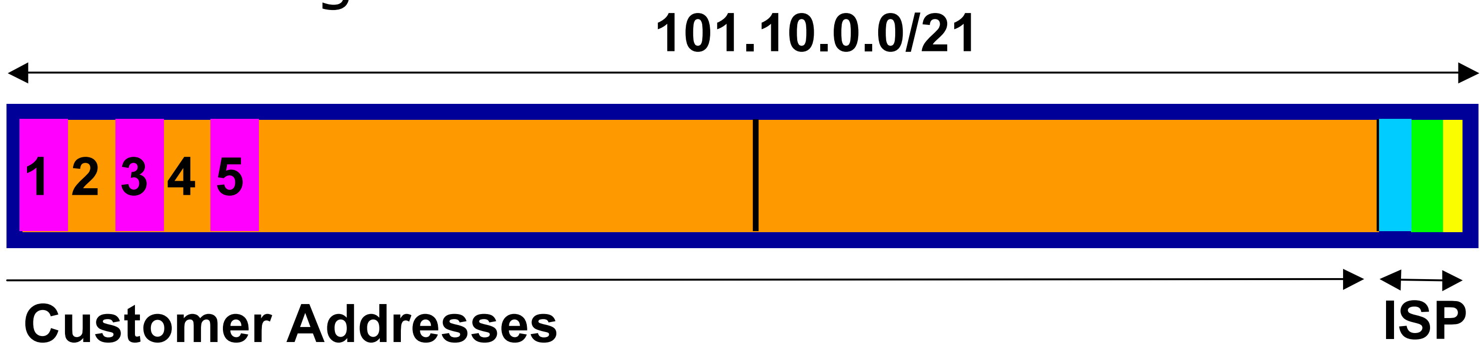


IP Addressing & Multihoming

- ISP Router loopbacks and backbone point to point links make up a small part of total address space
  - And they don’t attract traffic, unlike customer address space
- Links from ISP Aggregation edge to customer router needs one /30
  - Small requirements compared with total address space
  - Some ISPs use IP unnumbered
- Planning customer assignments is a very important part of multihoming
  - Traffic engineering involves subdividing aggregate into pieces until load balancing works

Unplanned IP addressing

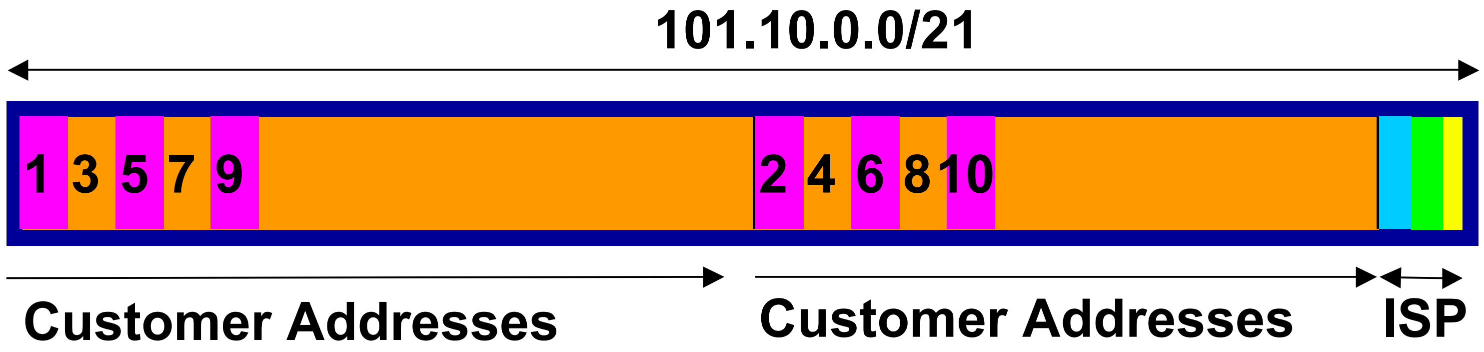
- ISP fills up customer IP addressing from one end of the range:



- Customers generate traffic
  - Dividing the range into two pieces will result in one /22 with all the customers, and one /22 with just the ISP infrastructure the addresses
  - No loadbalancing as all traffic will come in the first /22
  - Means further subdivision of the first /22 = harder work

Planned IP addressing

- If ISP fills up customer addressing from both ends of the range:



- Scheme then is:
  - First customer from first /22, second customer from second /22, third from first /22, etc
- This works also for residential versus commercial customers:
  - Residential from first /22
  - Commercial from second /22

Planned IP Addressing

- This works fine for multihoming between two upstream links (same or different providers)
- Can also subdivide address space to suit more than two upstreams
  - Follow a similar scheme for populating each portion of the address space
- Don't forget to always announce an aggregate out of each link

Basic Multihoming

Let’s try some simple worked examples…

Basic Multihoming

- No frills multihoming
- Will look at two cases:
  - Multihoming with the same ISP
  - Multihoming to different ISPs
- Will keep the examples easy
  - Understanding easy concepts will make the more complex scenarios easier to comprehend
  - Assume that the network which is multihoming has a /19 address block

Basic Multihoming

- This type is most commonplace at the edge of the Internet
  - Networks here are usually concerned with inbound traffic flows
  - Outbound traffic flows being “nearest exit” is usually sufficient
- Can apply to the leaf ISP as well as Enterprise networks

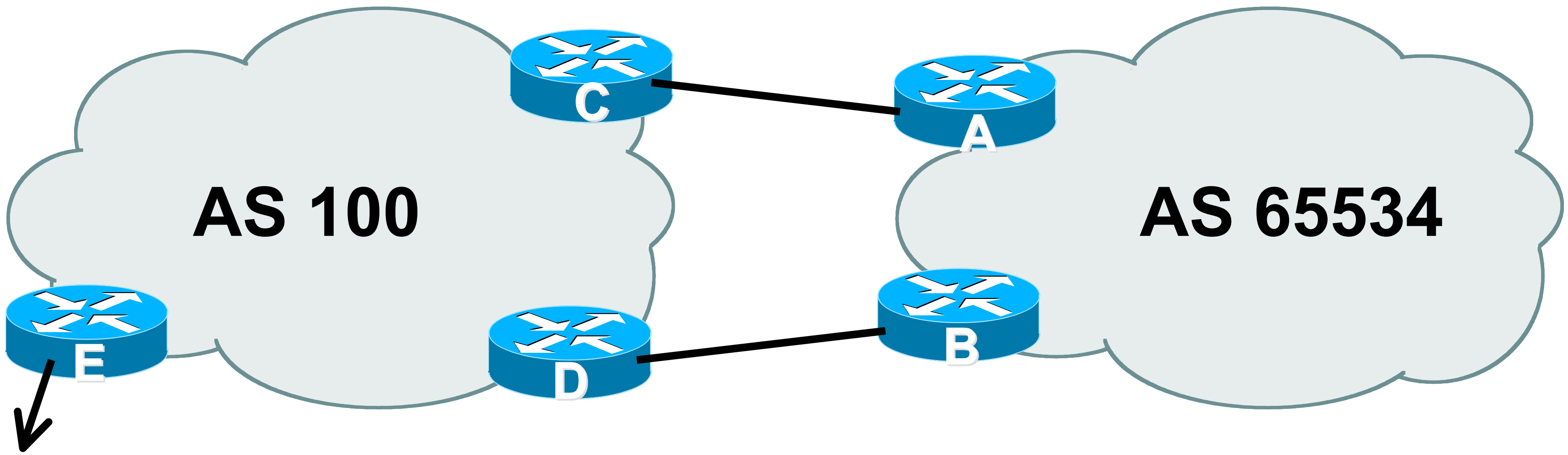
Two links to the same ISP

Basic – No Redundancy

Two links to the same ISP

- Can use BGP for this to aid loadsharing
  - use a private AS (ASNs in range 64512 to 65534)
- upstream ISP proxy aggregates
  - in other words, announces only your address block to the Internet (as would be done if you had one statically routed connection)

Two links to the same ISP



- AS100 proxy aggregates for AS 65534

Two links to the same ISP

- Split /19 and announce as two /20s, one on each link
  - basic inbound loadsharing
- Example has no practical use, but demonstrates the principles

Two links to the same ISP

- Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 network 121.10.16.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list routerC out
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerC permit 121.10.0.0/20
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.240.0 null0
ip route 121.10.16.0 255.255.240.0 null0
```

Two links to the same ISP

- Router B Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 network 121.10.16.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list routerD out
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerD permit 121.10.16.0/20
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.240.0 null0
ip route 121.10.16.0 255.255.240.0 null0
```

Two links to the same ISP

- Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 remote-as 65534
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 default-originate
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list Customer in
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer permit 121.10.0.0/20
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

Two links to the same ISP

- Router D Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 remote-as 65534
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 default-originate
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 prefix-list Customer in
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer permit 121.10.16.0/20
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

Two links to the same ISP

- Router E is AS100 border router
  - removes prefixes in the private AS from external announcements
  - implements the proxy aggregation for the customer prefixes

Two links to the same ISP

- Router E Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remote-as 110
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 filter-list 1 out
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
!
ip as-path access-list 1 deny ^65534$
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
```

- Private AS still visible inside AS100

Two links to the same ISP

- Big Problem:
  - no backup in case of link failure
- /19 address block not announced
- AS Path filtering “awkward”
  - easier to use bgp command

    `neighbor x.x.x.x remove-private-AS`

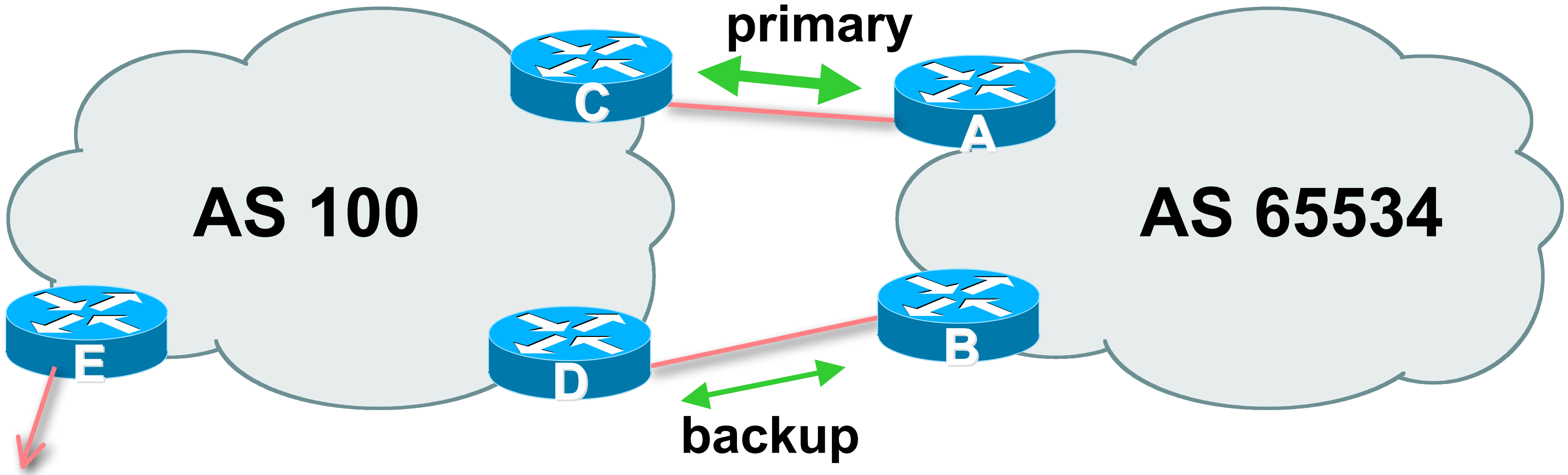
Two links to the same ISP

One link primary, the other link backup only

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

- Applies when end-site has bought a large primary WAN link to their upstream a small secondary WAN link as the backup
  - For example, primary path might be an E1, backup might be 64kbps

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)



- AS100 removes private AS and any customer subprefixes from Internet announcement

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
  - primary link:
    - Outbound – announce /19 unaltered
    - Inbound – receive default route
  - backup link:
    - Outbound – announce /19 with increased metric
    - Inbound – received default, and reduce local preference
- When one link fails, the announcement of the /19 aggregate via the other link ensures continued connectivity

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

- Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 description RouterC
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list aggregate out
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list aggregate permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

- Router B Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 description RouterD
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list aggregate out
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 route-map routerD-out out
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list default in
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 route-map routerD-in in
!
```

..next slide

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

```
ip prefix-list aggregate permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
!
route-map routerD-out permit 10
 set metric 10
!
route-map routerD-in permit 10
 set local-preference 90
!
```

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

- Router C Configuration (main link)

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 remote-as 65534
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 default-originate
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list Customer in
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

- Router D Configuration (backup link)

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 remote-as 65534
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 default-originate
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 prefix-list Customer in
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

Two links to the same ISP (one as backup only)

- Router E Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remote-as 110
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remove-private-AS
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 prefix-list Customer out
!
ip prefix-list Customer permit 121.10.0.0/19
```

- Router E removes the private AS and customer's subprefixes from external announcements
- Private AS still visible inside AS100

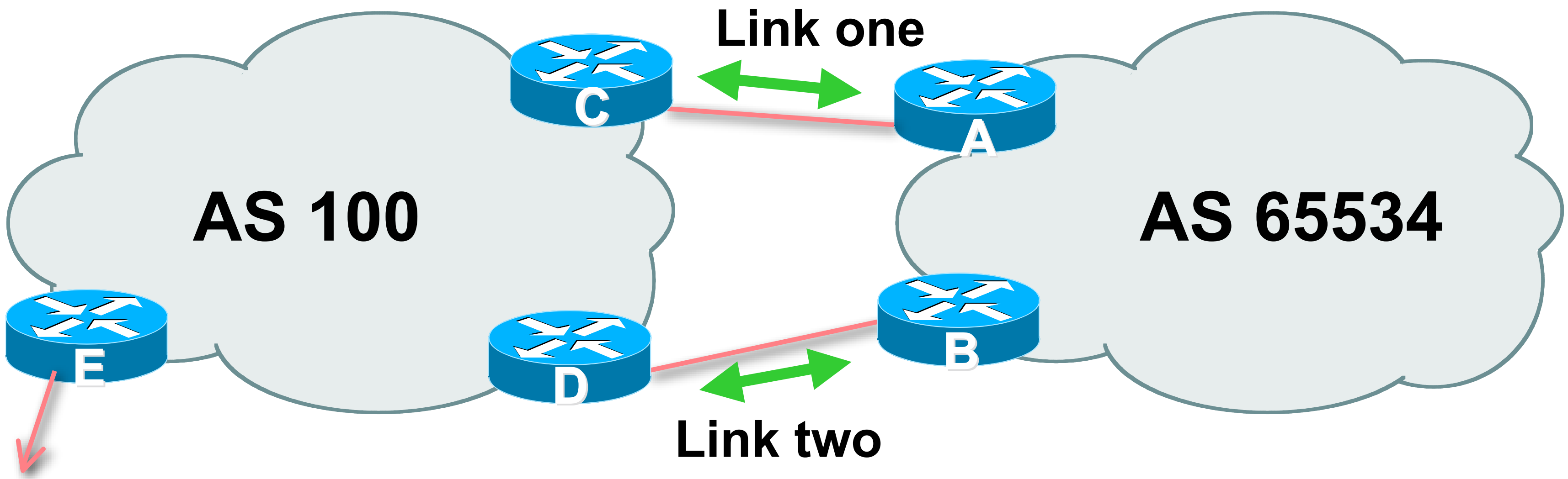
Two links to the same ISP

With Redundancy and Loadsharing

Loadsharing to the same ISP

- More common case
- End sites tend not to buy circuits and leave them idle, only used for backup as in previous example
- This example assumes equal capacity circuits
  - Unequal capacity circuits requires more refinement – see later

Loadsharing to the same ISP



- Border router E in AS100 removes private AS and any customer subprefixes from Internet announcement

Loadsharing to the same ISP (with redundancy)

- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
- Split /19 and announce as two /20s, one on each link
  - basic inbound loadsharing
  - assumes equal circuit capacity and even spread of traffic across address block
- Vary the split until "perfect" loadsharing achieved
- Accept the default from upstream
  - basic outbound loadsharing by nearest exit
  - okay in first approx as most ISP and end-site traffic is inbound

Loadsharing to the same ISP (with redundancy)

- Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list routerC out
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerC permit 121.10.0.0/20
ip prefix-list routerC permit 121.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.240.0 null0
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Loadsharing to the same ISP (with redundancy)

- Router B Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 network 121.10.16.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list routerD out
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerD permit 121.10.16.0/20
ip prefix-list routerD permit 121.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 121.10.16.0 255.255.240.0 null0
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Loadsharing to the same ISP (with redundancy)

- Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 remote-as 65534
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 default-originate
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list Customer in
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer permit 121.10.0.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

- Router C only allows in /19 and /20 prefixes from customer block
- Router D configuration is identical

Loadsharing to the same ISP (with redundancy)

- Router E Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remote-as 110
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remove-private-AS
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 prefix-list Customer out
!
ip prefix-list Customer permit 121.10.0.0/19
```

- Private AS still visible inside AS100

Loadsharing to the same ISP (with redundancy)

- Default route for outbound traffic?
  - Use default-information originate for the IGP and rely on IGP metrics for nearest exit
  - e.g. on router A:

```
router ospf 65534
 default-information originate metric 2 metric-type 1
```

Loadsharing to the same ISP (with redundancy)

- Loadsharing configuration is only on customer router
- Upstream ISP has to
  - remove customer subprefixes from external announcements
  - remove private AS from external announcements
- Could also use BGP communities

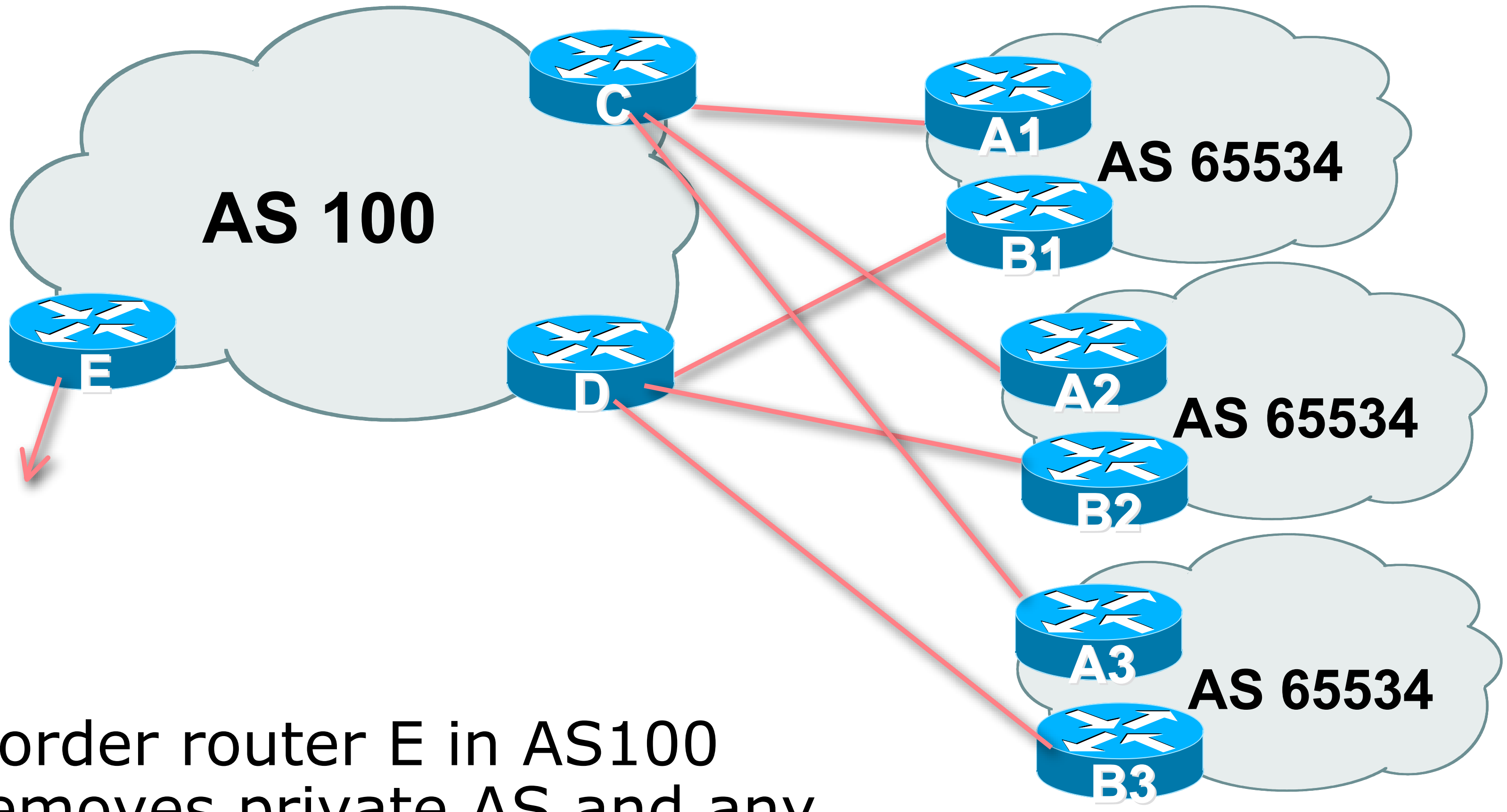
Two links to the same ISP

Multiple Dualhomed Customers
(RFC2270)

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- Unusual for an ISP just to have one dualhomed customer
  - Valid/valuable service offering for an ISP with multiple PoPs
  - Better for ISP than having customer multihome with another provider!
- Look at scaling the configuration
  - ⇒ Simplifying the configuration
  - Using templates, peer-groups, etc
  - Every customer has the same configuration (basically)

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)



- Border router E in AS100 removes private AS and any customer subprefixes from Internet announcement

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- Customer announcements as per previous example
- Use the same private AS for each customer
  - documented in RFC2270
  - address space is not overlapping
  - each customer hears default only
- Router An and Bn configuration same as Router A and B previously

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- Router A1 Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list routerC out
 neighbor 122.102.10.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerC permit 121.10.0.0/20
ip prefix-list routerC permit 121.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.240.0 null0
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- Router B1 Configuration

```
router bgp 65534
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 network 121.10.16.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list routerD out
 neighbor 122.102.10.6 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerD permit 121.10.16.0/20
ip prefix-list routerD permit 121.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
ip route 121.10.16.0 255.255.240.0 null0
```

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor bgp-customers peer-group
 neighbor bgp-customers remote-as 65534
 neighbor bgp-customers default-originate
 neighbor bgp-customers prefix-list default out
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 peer-group bgp-customers
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 description Customer One
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list Customer1 in
 neighbor 122.102.10.9 peer-group bgp-customers
 neighbor 122.102.10.9 description Customer Two
 neighbor 122.102.10.9 prefix-list Customer2 in
```

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

```
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 peer-group bgp-customers
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 description Customer Three
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 prefix-list Customer3 in
!
ip prefix-list Customer1 permit 121.10.0.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list Customer2 permit 121.16.64.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list Customer3 permit 121.14.192.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

- Router C only allows in /19 and /20 prefixes from customer block

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- Router D Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor bgp-customers peer-group
 neighbor bgp-customers remote-as 65534
 neighbor bgp-customers default-originate
 neighbor bgp-customers prefix-list default out
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 peer-group bgp-customers
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 description Customer One
 neighbor 122.102.10.5 prefix-list Customer1 in
 neighbor 122.102.10.13 peer-group bgp-customers
 neighbor 122.102.10.13 description Customer Two
 neighbor 122.102.10.13 prefix-list Customer2 in
```

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

```
 neighbor 122.102.10.21 peer-group bgp-customers
 neighbor 122.102.10.21 description Customer Three
 neighbor 122.102.10.21 prefix-list Customer3 in
!
ip prefix-list Customer1 permit 121.10.0.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list Customer2 permit 121.16.64.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list Customer3 permit 121.14.192.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

- Router D only allows in /19 and /20 prefixes from customer block

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- Router E Configuration
  - assumes customer address space is not part of upstream's address block

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remote-as 110
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remove-private-AS
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 prefix-list Customers out
!
ip prefix-list Customers permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list Customers permit 121.16.64.0/19
ip prefix-list Customers permit 121.14.192.0/19
```

- Private AS still visible inside AS100

Multiple Dualhomed Customers (RFC2270)

- If customers' prefixes come from ISP's address block
  - do NOT announce them to the Internet
  - announce ISP aggregate only
- Router E configuration:

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 remote-as 110
 neighbor 122.102.10.17 prefix-list my-aggregate out
!
ip prefix-list my-aggregate permit 121.8.0.0/13
```

Multihoming Summary

- Use private AS for multihoming to upstream
- Leak subprefixes to upstream only to aid loadsharing
- Upstream router E configuration is identical across all situations

Basic Multihoming

Multihoming to Different ISPs

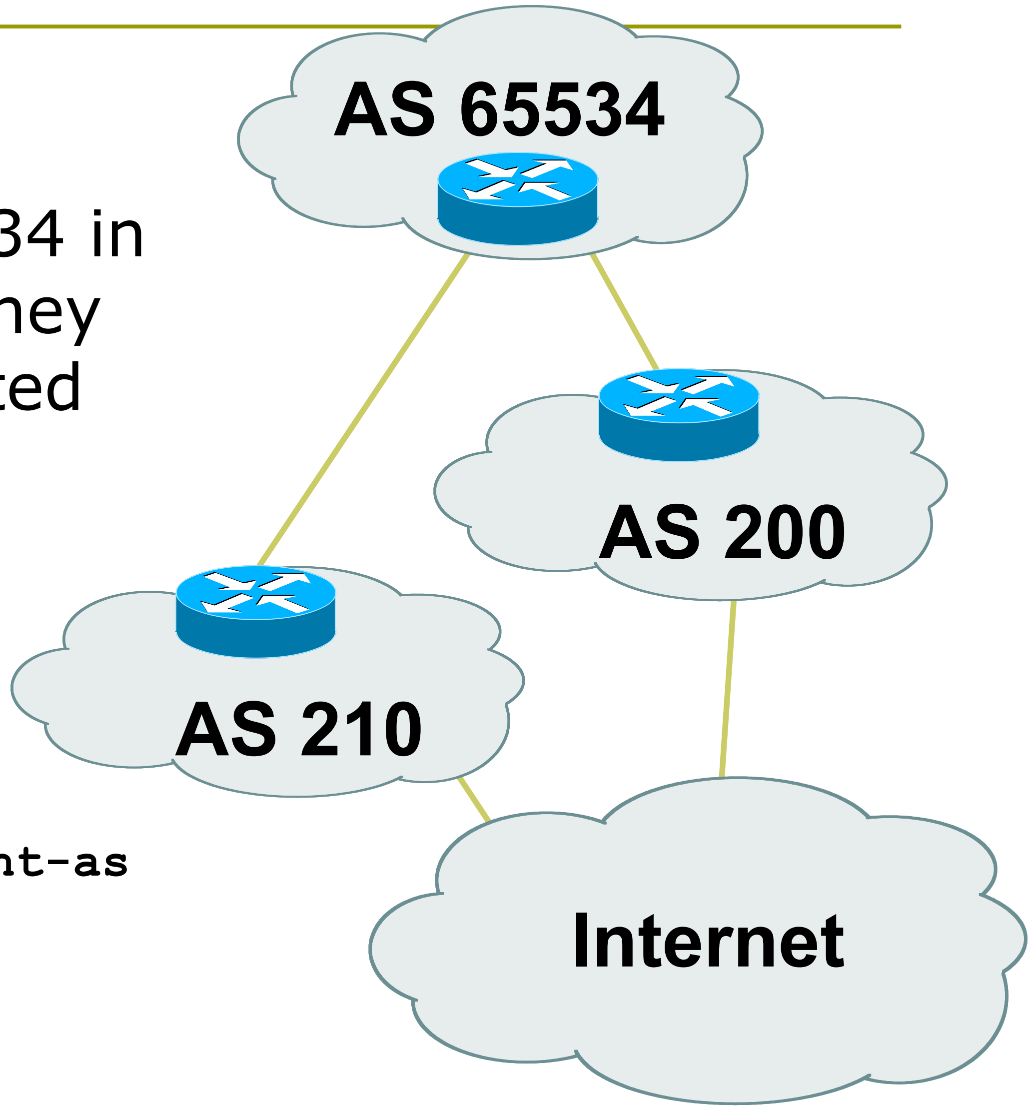
Two links to different ISPs

- Use a Public AS
  - Or use private AS if agreed with the other ISP
  - But some people don't like the "inconsistent-AS" which results from use of a private-AS
- Address space comes from
  - both upstreams or
  - Regional Internet Registry
- Configuration concepts very similar

Inconsistent-AS?

- Viewing the prefixes originated by AS65534 in the Internet shows they appear to be originated by both AS210 and AS200
  - This is NOT bad
  - Nor is it illegal
- IOS command is

  `show ip bgp inconsistent-as`



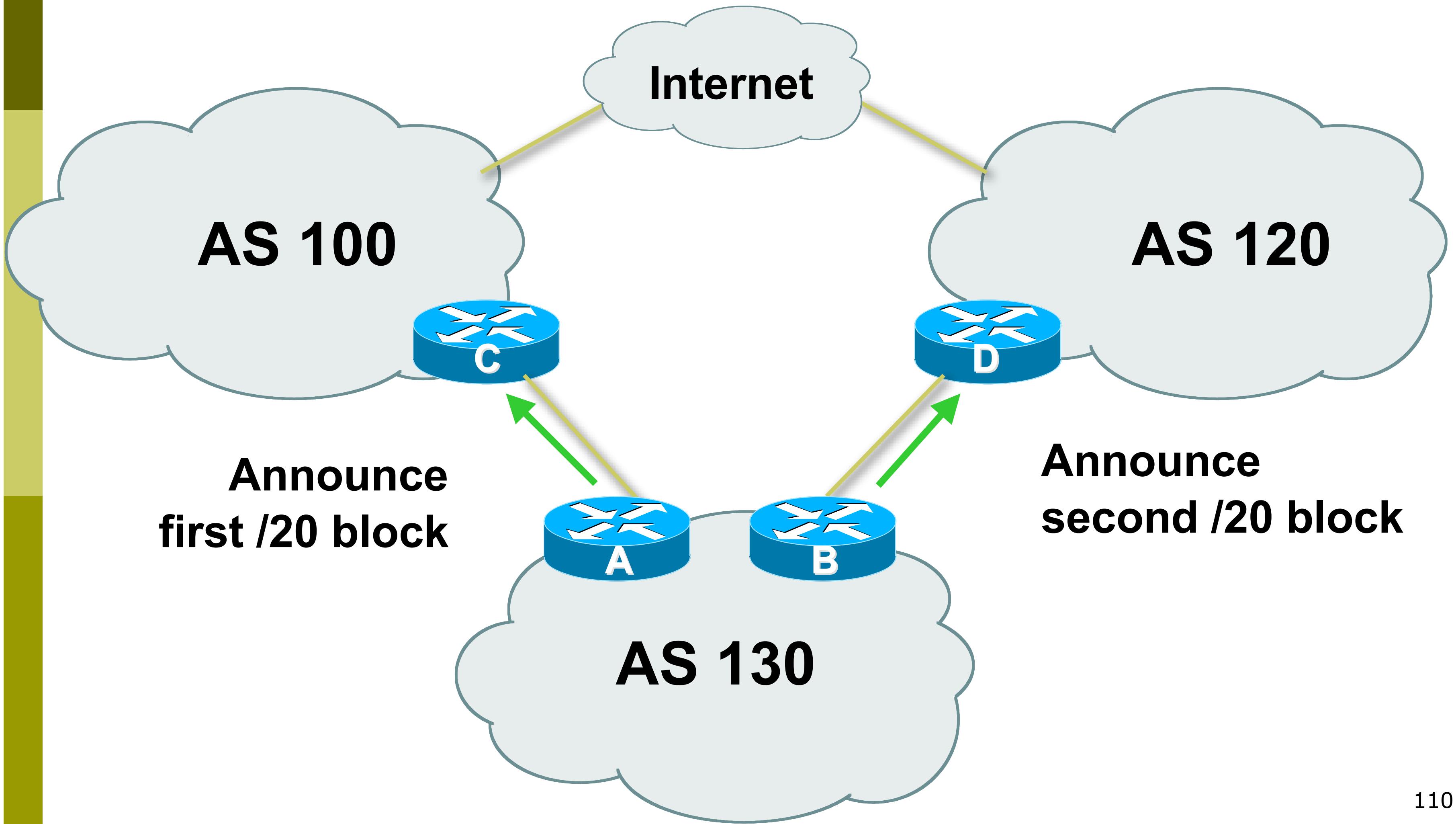
Two links to different ISPs

Basic – No Redundancy

Two links to different ISPs (no redundancy)

- Example for PI space
  - ISP network, or large enterprise site
- Split /19 and announce as two /20s, one on each link
  - basic inbound loadsharing

Two links to different ISPs (no redundancy)



Two links to different ISPs (no redundancy)

- Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list routerC out
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerC permit 121.10.0.0/20
```

Two links to different ISPs (no redundancy)

- Router B Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.16.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 remote-as 120
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list routerD out
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list routerD permit 121.10.16.0/20
```

Two links to different ISPs (no redundancy)

- Router C Configuration

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 121.10.1.1 remote-as 130
 neighbor 121.10.1.1 default-originate
 neighbor 121.10.1.1 prefix-list AS130cust in
 neighbor 121.10.1.1 prefix-list default-out out
!
```

- Router C only announces default to AS 130
- Router C only accepts AS130’s prefix block

Two links to different ISPs (no redundancy)

- Router D Configuration

```
router bgp 120
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 remote-as 130
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 default-originate
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list AS130cust in
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list default-out out
!
```

- Router D only announces default to AS 130
- Router D only accepts AS130’s prefix block

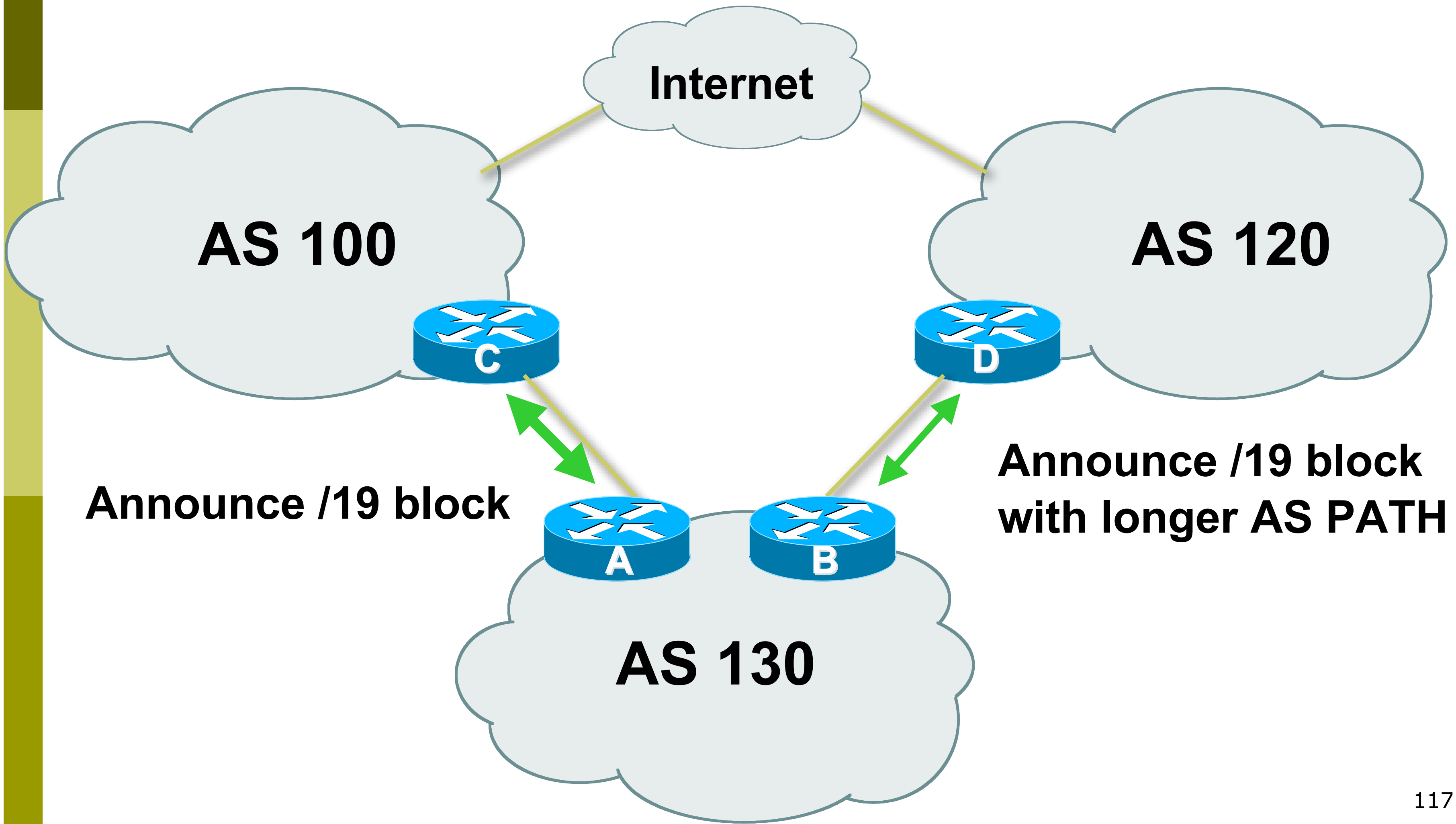
Two links to different ISPs (no redundancy)

- **Big Problem:**
  - no backup in case of link failure
- /19 address block not announced

Two links to different ISPs

One link primary, the other link backup only

Two links to different ISPs (one as backup only)



Two links to different ISPs (one as backup only)

- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
  - primary link makes standard announcement
  - backup link lengthens the AS PATH by using AS PATH prepend
- When one link fails, the announcement of the /19 aggregate via the other link ensures continued connectivity

Two links to different ISPs (one as backup only)

- Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list aggregate out
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list aggregate permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Two links to different ISPs (one as backup only)

- Router B Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 remote-as 120
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list aggregate out
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 route-map routerD-out out
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list default in
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 route-map routerD-in in
!
ip prefix-list aggregate permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
route-map routerD-out permit 10
 set as-path prepend 130 130 130
!
route-map routerD-in permit 10
 set local-preference 80
```

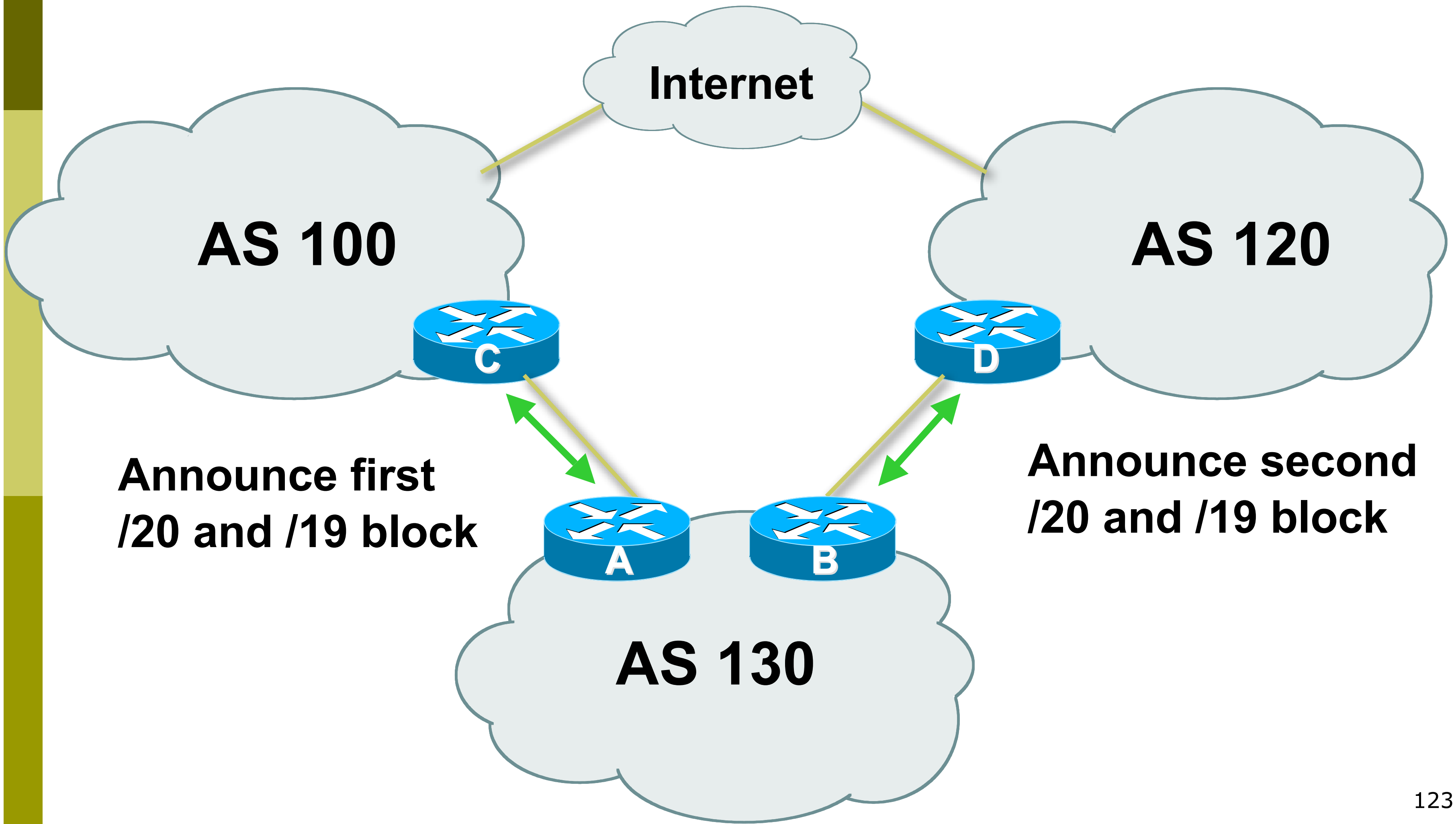
Two links to different ISPs (one as backup only)

- Not a common situation as most sites tend to prefer using whatever capacity they have
  - (Useful when two competing ISPs agree to provide mutual backup to each other)
- But it shows the basic concepts of using local-prefs and AS-path prepends for engineering traffic in the chosen direction

Two links to different ISPs

With Redundancy and Loadsharing

Two links to different ISPs (with loadsharing)



Two links to different ISPs (with loadsharing)

- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
- Split /19 and announce as two /20s, one on each link
  - basic inbound loadsharing
- When one link fails, the announcement of the /19 aggregate via the other ISP ensures continued connectivity

Two links to different ISPs (with loadsharing)

- Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list firstblock out
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip prefix-list firstblock permit 121.10.0.0/20
ip prefix-list firstblock permit 121.10.0.0/19
```

Two links to different ISPs (with loadsharing)

- Router B Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 network 121.10.16.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 remote-as 120
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list secondblock out
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip prefix-list secondblock permit 121.10.16.0/20
ip prefix-list secondblock permit 121.10.0.0/19
```

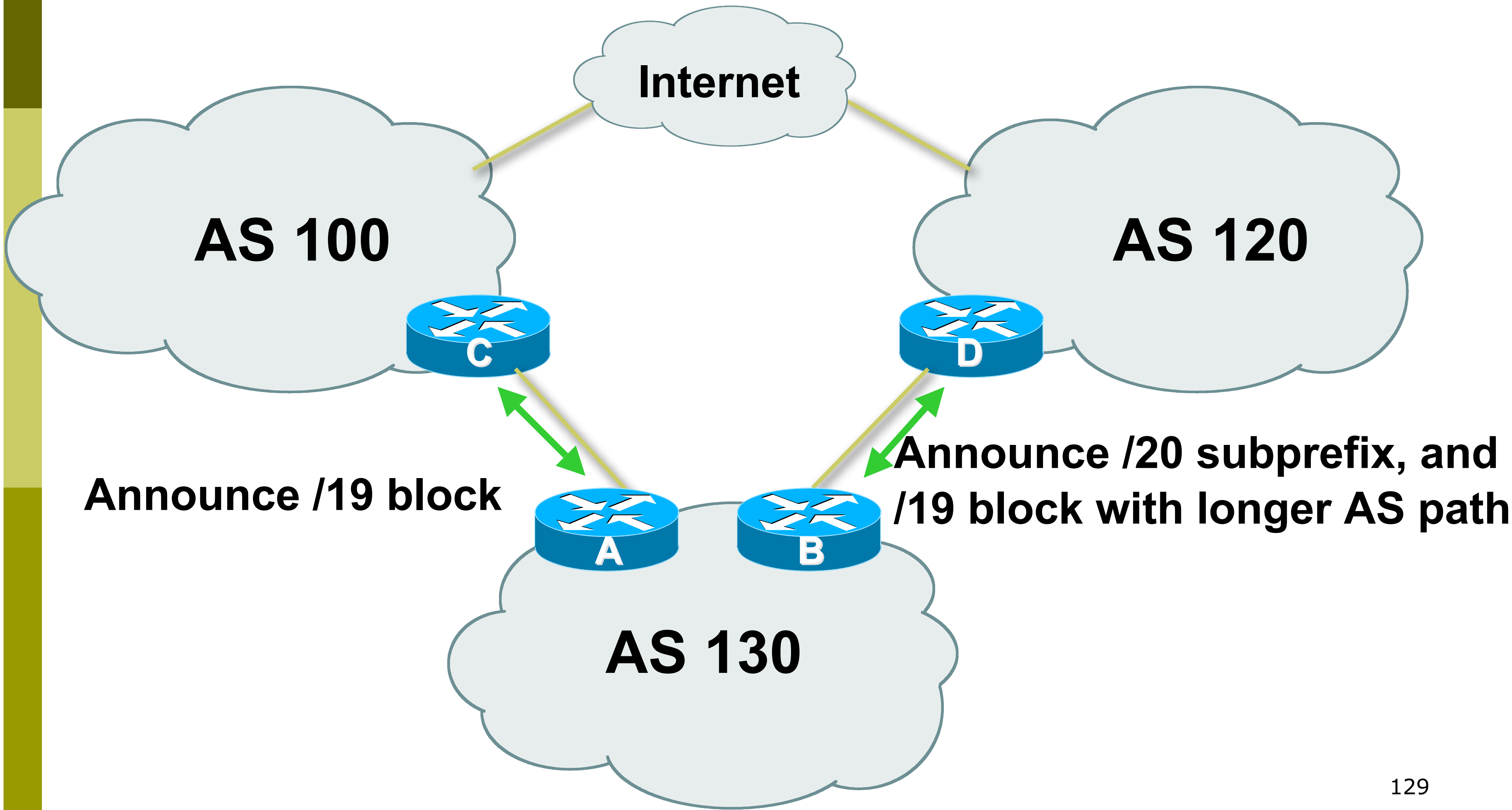
Two links to different ISPs (with loadsharing)

- Loadsharing in this case is very basic
- But shows the first steps in designing a load sharing solution
  - Start with a simple concept
  - And build on it…!

Two links to different ISPs

More Controlled Loadsharing

Loadsharing with different ISPs



Loadsharing with different ISPs

- Announce /19 aggregate on each link
  - On first link, announce /19 as normal
  - On second link, announce /19 with longer AS PATH, and announce one /20 subprefix
    - controls loadsharing between upstreams and the Internet
- Vary the subprefix size and AS PATH length until “perfect” loadsharing achieved
- Still require redundancy!

Loadsharing with different ISPs

- Router A Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list default in
 neighbor 122.102.10.1 prefix-list aggregate out
!
ip prefix-list aggregate permit 121.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip route 121.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

Loadsharing with different ISPs

- Router B Configuration

```
router bgp 130
 network 121.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
 network 121.10.16.0 mask 255.255.240.0
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 remote-as 120
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list default in
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 prefix-list subblocks out
 neighbor 120.1.5.1 route-map routerD out
!
route-map routerD permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list aggregate
 set as-path prepend 130 130
route-map routerD permit 20
!
ip prefix-list subblocks permit 121.10.0.0/19 le 20
ip prefix-list aggregate permit 121.10.0.0/19
```

Loadsharing with different ISPs

- This example is more commonplace
- Shows how ISPs and end-sites subdivide address space frugally, as well as use the AS-PATH prepend concept to optimise the load sharing between different ISPs
- Notice that the /19 aggregate block is ALWAYS announced

Summary

Summary

- Previous examples dealt with simple case
- Load balancing inbound traffic flow
  - Achieved by modifying outbound routing announcements
  - Aggregate is always announced
- We have not looked at outbound traffic flow
  - For now this is left as "nearest exit"

Simple Multihoming

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