Improving Route Diversity through the Design of iBGP topologies

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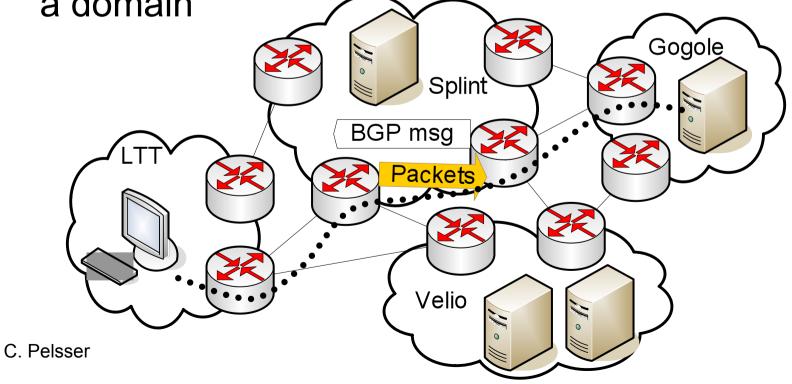
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Outline

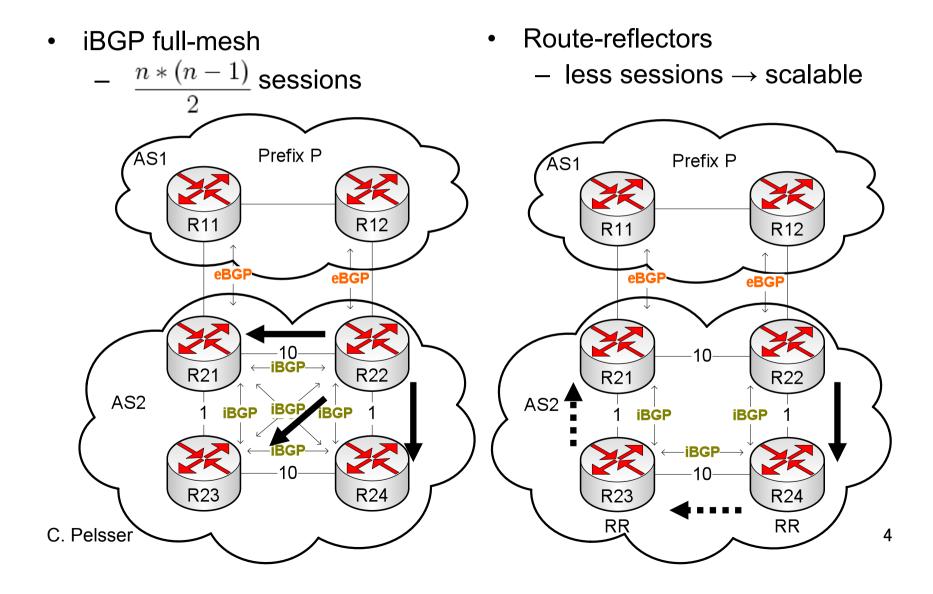
- Background
 - Introduction to BGP
 - Problem statement
 - Objective
- Proposal: iBGP session topologies design
 - Idea
 - Algorithm
 - Evaluation
- Conclusion

Background

- The Internet is composed of domains
 also called an Autonomous System (AS)
- BGP distributes routes for destinations outside
 a domain



BGP route distribution

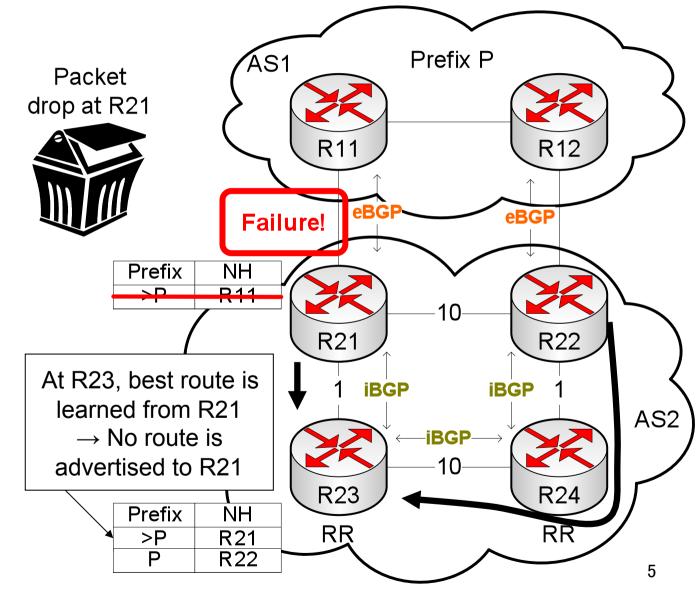


Problem statement

• Only the best route is redistributed by a router •Upon the failure of resources at the border of the SP network Connectivity **losses** lasting several 10th of seconds may occur

• This leads to packet losses

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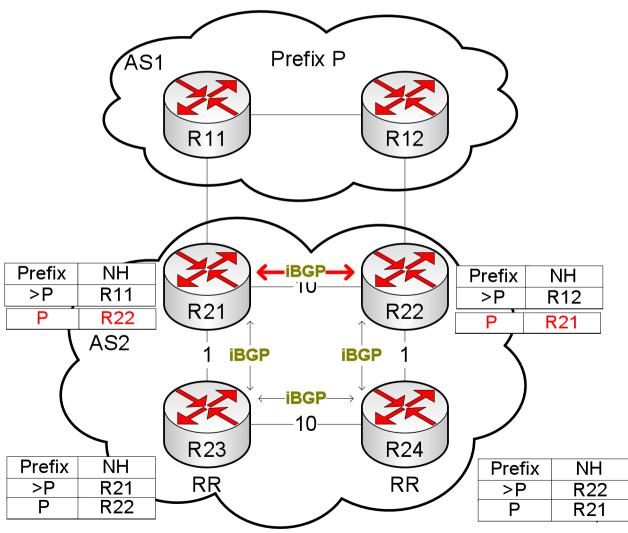


Objective

 Ensure connectivity in case of failure of inter-AS resources

iBGP session topologies Idea

 Add iBGP sessions in order for each router to know two distinct NHs for each destination

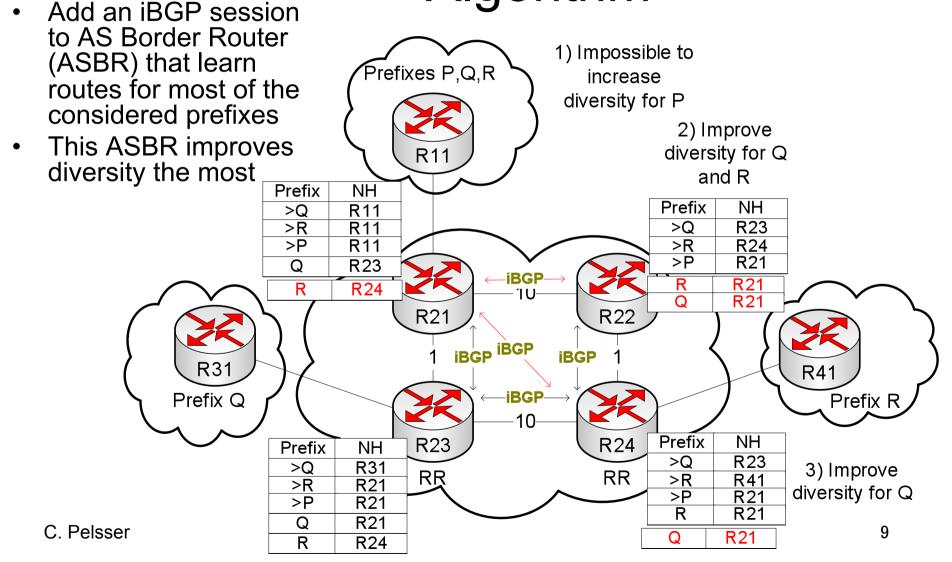


iBGP session topologies

Idea • If a NH or an Prefix P AS1 inter-AS link fails, traffic R11 R12 may be sent to the other У Failure! ð NH Packets n iBGP Prefix NH NH Prefix 10-R12 >P K I I ~ R21 **R**22 R22 Ρ **R21** Ρ AS2 **iBGP iBGP** -iBGP-10 R23 R24 Prefix NH Prefix NH RR RŖ >P R21 R22 >P Ρ R22 Ρ R21

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iBGP session topologies Algorithm



iBGP session topologies Evaluation

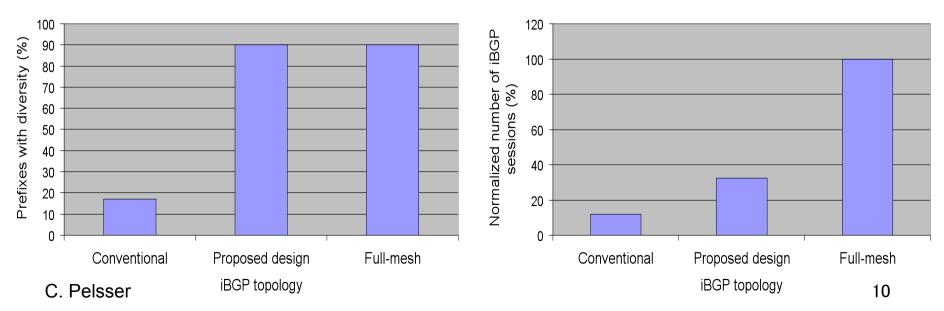
The **proposed design** provides Maximum diversity With low number of iBGP sessions \rightarrow Scalable **Topology description**

Research
 network

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17 nodes • 2 Route-Reflectors

Average percentage of prefixes with diversity in the routers



Normalized number of iBGP sessions

12 eBGP

sessions

Conclusion

- We proposed a solution to reduce connectivity losses during the failure of inter-AS resources
- The solution is
 - Applicable today
 - Scalable in the number of iBGP sessions

Questions?