

BGP and the Internet

Transit and Internet Exchange Points

Definitions

- **Transit** – carrying traffic across a network, usually for a fee
 - traffic and prefixes originating from one AS are carried across an intermediate AS to reach their destination AS
- **Exchange Points** – common interconnect location where several ASes exchange routing information and traffic

ISP Transit Issues

- **Only announce default to your BGP customers unless they need more prefixes**
- **Only accept the prefixes which your customer is entitled to originate**
- **If your customer hasn't told you he is providing transit, don't accept anything else**

ISP Transit Issues

o.com

Many mistakes are made on the Internet today due to incomplete understanding of how to configure BGP for transit

ISP Transit Provider

Simple Example

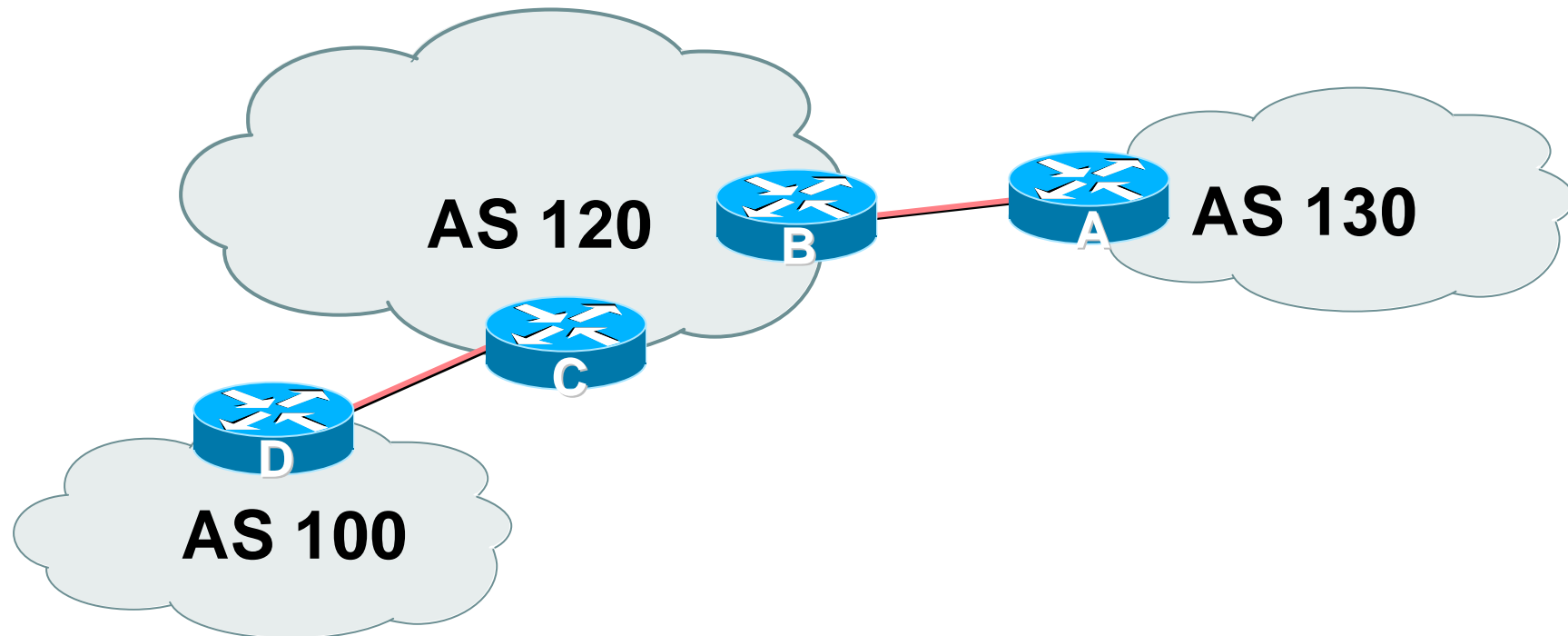
- **AS130 and AS100 are stub/customer ASes of AS120**

they may have their own peerings with other ASes

minimal routing table desired

minimum complexity required

ISP Transit



- **AS120 is transit provider between AS130 and AS100**

- **Router A Configuration**

```
router bgp 130
  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 upstream out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list upstream permit 221.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```


- **Router B Configuration**

```
router bgp 120
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 default-originate
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list Customer130 in
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer130 permit 221.10.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

- **Router B announces default to Router A, only accepts customer /19**

- **Router C Configuration**

```
router bgp 120
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 default-originate
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 prefix-list Customer100 in
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer100 permit 219.0.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

- **Router C announces default to Router D, only accepts customer /19**

- **Router D Configuration**

```
router bgp 100
  network 219.0.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 remote-as 120
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 prefix-list upstream out
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list upstream permit 219.0.0.0/19
!
ip route 219.0.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

- **This is simple case:**
 - if AS130 or AS100 get another address block, it requires AS120 and their own filters to be changed**
 - some ISP transit provider are better skilled at doing this than others!**
 - May not scale if they are frequently adding new prefixes**

ISP Transit Provider

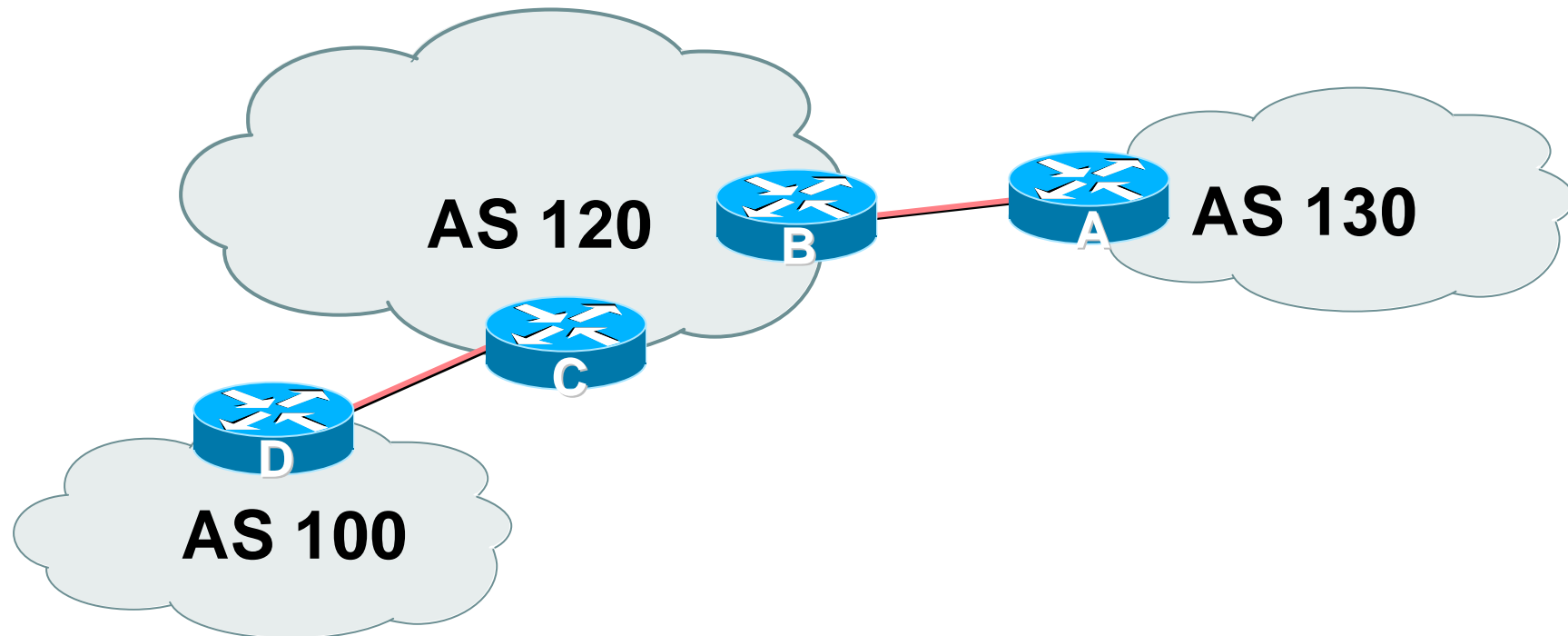
More complex Example 1

- **AS130 and AS100 are stub/customer ASes of AS120**

AS120 provides transit between AS130 and AS100 only

AS120 does not provide Internet connectivity to AS130

ISP Transit



- **AS120 is transit provider between AS130 and AS100**

- **Router A Configuration**

```
router bgp 130
  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 upstream out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list rfc1918-dsua in
!
ip prefix-list upstream permit 221.10.0.0/19
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```


- **Router B Configuration**

```
router bgp 120
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list Customer130 in
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list rfc1918-sua out
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 filter-list 15 out
!
ip as-path access-list 15 permit ^$
ip as-path access-list 15 permit ^100$
ip prefix-list Customer130 permit 221.10.0.0/19
```

- **Router B announces AS120 and AS100 prefixes to Router A, only accepts customer /19**

- **Router C Configuration**

```
router bgp 120
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 default-originate
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 prefix-list Customer100 in
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer100 permit 219.0.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

- **Router C announces default to Router D, only accepts customer /19**

- **Router D Configuration**

```
router bgp 100
  network 219.0.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 remote-as 120
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 prefix-list upstream out
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list upstream permit 219.0.0.0/19
!
ip route 219.0.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

- **AS130 only hears AS120 and AS100 prefixes**

inbound AS path filter on Router A is optional, but good practice (never trust a peer)

inbound Martian prefix-list filters are mandatory on all Internet peerings

ISP Transit Provider

More complex Example 2

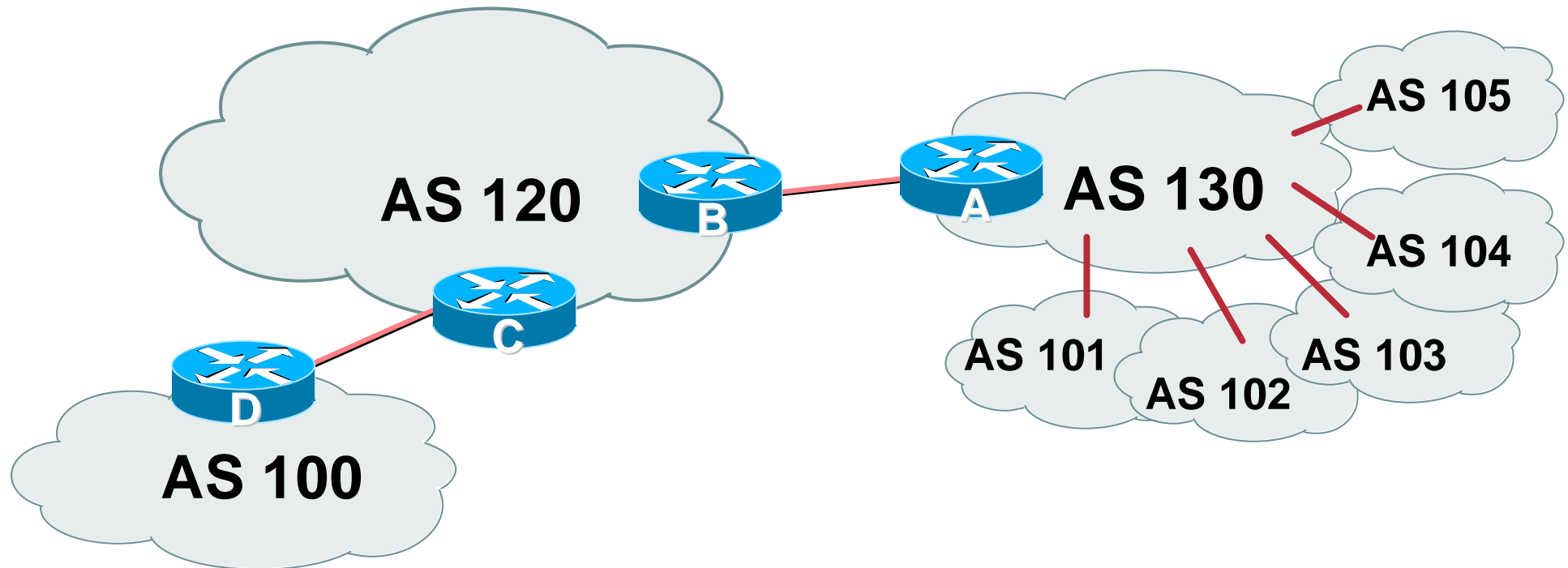
- **AS130 and AS100 are stub/customer ASes of AS120**

AS130 has many customers with their own ASes

AS105 doesn't get announced to AS120

AS120 provides transit between AS130 and AS100

ISP Transit



- **AS130 has several customer ASes connecting to its backbone**

- **Router A Configuration**

```
router bgp 130
  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 upstream-out out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 filter-list 5 out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list upstream-in in
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0 250
!
..next slide
```


ISP Transit

```
!  
! As-path filters..  
ip as-path access-list 5 permit ^$  
ip as-path access-list 5 permit ^(101_)+$  
ip as-path access-list 5 permit ^102$  
ip as-path access-list 5 permit ^103$  
ip as-path access-list 5 permit ^104$  
ip as-path access-list 5 deny ^105_  
!  
..next slide
```

ISP Transit

```
! Outbound Martian prefixes to be blocked to eBGP peers
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 0.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 10.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 127.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 169.254.0.0/16 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 172.16.0.0/12 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 192.0.2.0/24 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 192.168.0.0/16 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 224.0.0.0/3 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 0.0.0.0/0 ge 25
! Extra prefixes
ip prefix-list upstream-out deny 221.10.0.0/19 ge 20
ip prefix-list upstream-out permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
..next slide
```

ISP Transit

```
! Inbound Martian prefixes to be blocked from eBGP peers
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 0.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 10.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 127.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 169.254.0.0/16 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 172.16.0.0/12 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 192.0.2.0/24 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 192.168.0.0/16 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 224.0.0.0/3 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 0.0.0.0/0 ge 25
! Extra prefixes
ip prefix-list upstream-in deny 221.10.0.0/19 le 32
ip prefix-list upstream-in permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
!
```

- **Router B Configuration**

```
router bgp 120
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 remote-as 130
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list rfc1918-sua in
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 prefix-list rfc1918-sua out
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 filter-list 10 in
  neighbor 222.222.10.1 filter-list 15 out
!
ip as-path access-list 15 permit ^$
ip as-path access-list 15 permit ^100$
```

Router B announces AS120 and AS100 prefixes to Router A, and accepts all AS130 customer ASes

- **Router C Configuration**

```
router bgp 120
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 default-originate
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 prefix-list Customer100 in
  neighbor 222.222.20.1 prefix-list default out
!
ip prefix-list Customer100 permit 219.0.0.0/19
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

- **Router C announces default to Router D, only accepts customer /19**

- **Router D Configuration**

```
router bgp 100
  network 219.0.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 remote-as 120
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 prefix-list upstream out
  neighbor 222.222.20.2 prefix-list default in
!
ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0
ip prefix-list upstream permit 219.0.0.0/19
!
ip route 219.0.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0
```

- **AS130 only hears AS120 and AS100 prefixes**

inbound AS path filter on Router A is optional, but good practice (never trust a peer)

Special Use Address prefix-list filters are required on all Internet peerings

ISP Transit Provider

More complex Example 3

- **AS130 and AS100 are stub/customer ASes of AS120**

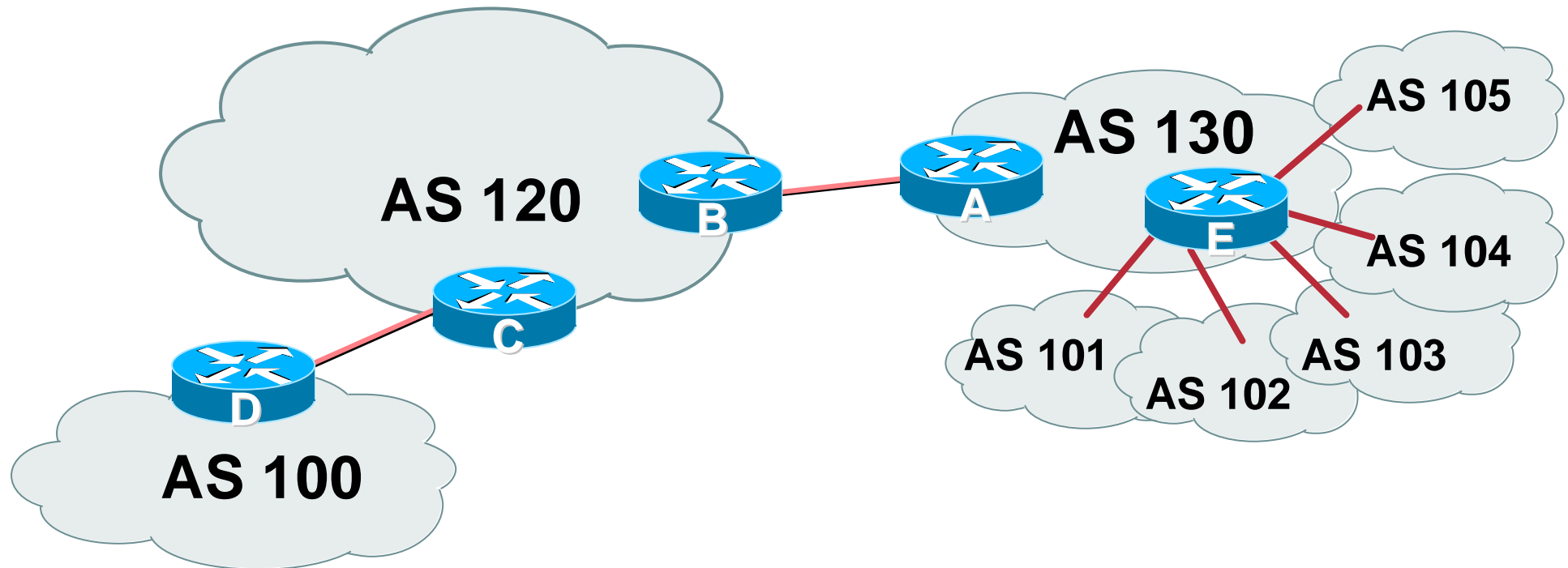
AS130 has many customers with their own ASes

AS105 doesn't get announced to AS120

AS120 provides transit between AS130 and AS100

- **Same example as previously but using communities**

ISP Transit



- **AS130 has several customer ASes connecting to its backbone**

- **Router A configuration is greatly simplified**

all prefixes to be announced to upstream are marked with community 130:5100

route-map on outbound peering implements community policy

Martian prefix-lists still required

ISP Transit

- **Router A Configuration**

```
router bgp 130
  network 221.10.0.0 mask 255.255.224.0 route-map setcomm
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 remote-as 120
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list upstream-out out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 route-map to-AS120 out
  neighbor 222.222.10.2 prefix-list upstream-in in
!
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0 250
!
..next slide
```

ISP Transit

```
!  
ip community-list 5 permit 130:5100  
!  
! Set community on local prefixes  
route-map setcomm permit 10  
  set community 130:5100  
!  
route-map to-AS120 permit 10  
  match community 5  
!
```

- **upstream-in** and **upstream-out** prefix-lists are the same as in the previous example

- **Router E Configuration**

```
router bgp 130
  neighbor x.x.x.x remote-as 101
  neighbor x.x.x.x default-originate
  neighbor x.x.x.x prefix-list customer101 in
  neighbor x.x.x.x route-map bgp-cust-in in
  neighbor x.x.x.x prefix-list default out
  neighbor x.x.x.x remote-as 102
  neighbor x.x.x.x default-originate
  neighbor x.x.x.x prefix-list customer102 in
  neighbor x.x.x.x route-map bgp-cust-in in
  neighbor x.x.x.x prefix-list default out
..next slide
```

ISP Transit

```
neighbor s.s.s.s remote-as 105
neighbor s.s.s.s default-originate
neighbor s.s.s.s prefix-list customer105 in
neighbor s.s.s.s route-map no-transit in
neighbor s.s.s.s prefix-list default out
!
! Set community on eBGP customers announced to AS120
route-map bgp-cust-in permit 10
  set community 130:5100
route-map no-transit permit 10
  set community 130:5199
```

Notice that AS105 peering has no route-map to set the community policy

ISP Transit

- **AS130 only announces the community 130:5100 to AS120**
- **Notice how Router E tags the prefixes to be announced to AS120 with community 130:5100**
- **More efficient to manage than using filter lists**

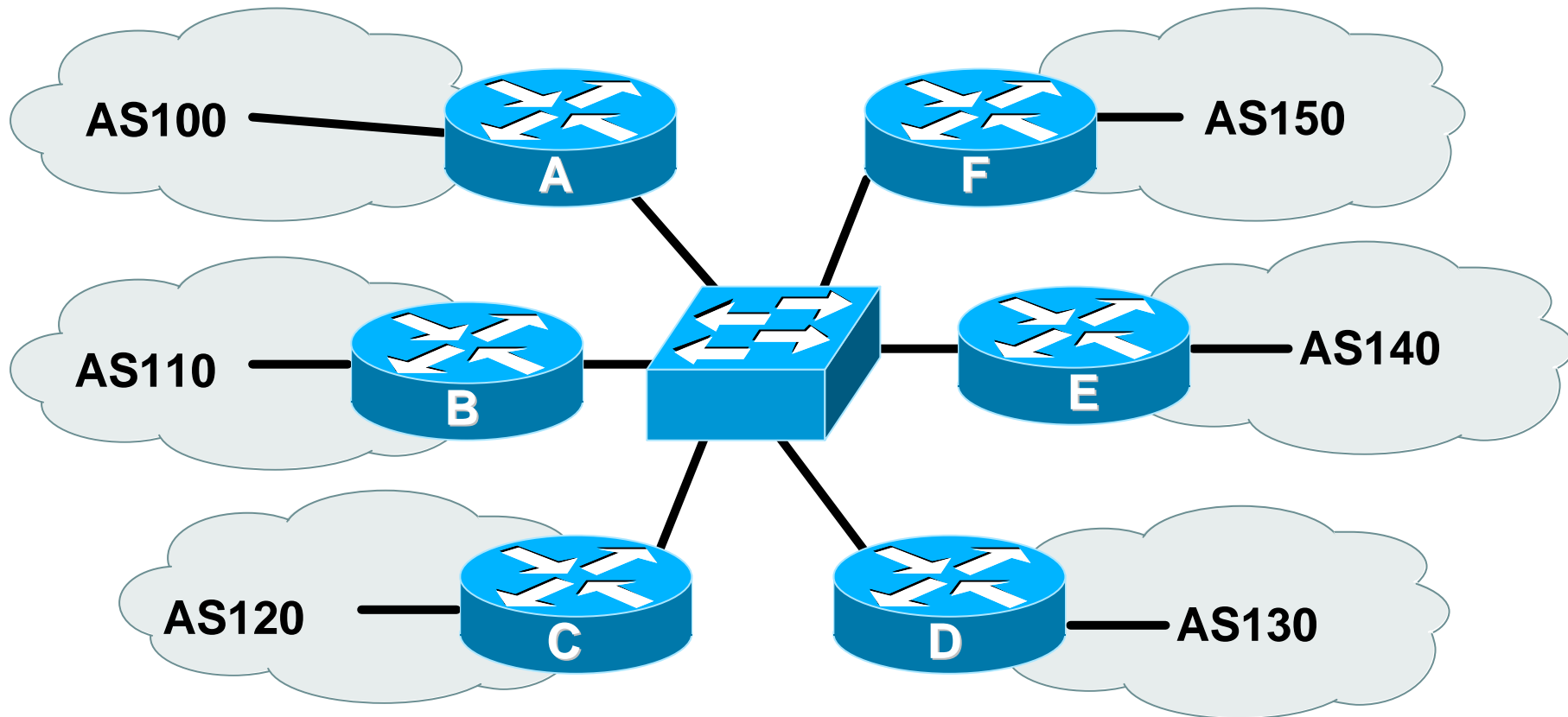
Exchange Points

Simple Example

Exchange Point Example

- **Exchange point with 6 ASes present**
Layer 2 – ethernet switch
- **Each ISP peers with the other**
NO transit across the IXP allowed

Exchange Point



each of these represents a border router in a different autonomous system

Exchange Point Router A configuration

Cisco.com

```
interface fastethernet 0/0
  description Exchange Point LAN
  ip address 220.5.10.2 mask 255.255.255.224
  ip verify unicast reverse-path
  no ip directed-broadcast
  no ip proxy-arp
  no ip redirects
!
router bgp 100
  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 myprefixes out
..next slide
```

Exchange Point

```
neighbor 220.5.10.2 remote-as 110
neighbor 222.5.10.2 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.2 prefix-list peer110 in
neighbor 220.5.10.3 remote-as 120
neighbor 222.5.10.3 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.3 prefix-list peer120 in
neighbor 220.5.10.4 remote-as 130
neighbor 222.5.10.4 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.4 prefix-list peer130 in
neighbor 220.5.10.5 remote-as 140
neighbor 222.5.10.5 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.5 prefix-list peer140 in
neighbor 220.5.10.6 remote-as 150
neighbor 222.5.10.6 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.6 prefix-list peer150 in
```

Exchange Point

```
!  
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0  
!  
ip prefix-list myprefixes permit 221.10.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer110 permit 222.0.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer120 permit 222.30.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer130 permit 222.12.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer140 permit 222.18.128.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer150 permit 222.1.32.0/19  
!
```

Exchange Point

- **Configuration of the other routers in the AS is similar in concept**
- **Notice inbound and outbound prefix filters**
outbound announces **myprefixes** only
inbound accepts **peer** prefixes only

Exchange Point

- **Ethernet port configuration**
 use ip verify unicast reverse-path
 helps prevent “stealing of bandwidth”
- **IXP border router must **NOT** carry prefixes with origin outside local AS and IXP participant ASes**
 helps prevent “stealing of bandwidth”

Exchange Point

- **Issues:**
 - AS100 needs to know all the prefixes its peers are announcing**
 - New prefixes requires the prefix-lists to be updated**
- **Alternative solutions**
 - Use the Internet Routing Registry to build prefix list**
 - Use AS Path filters (could be risky)**

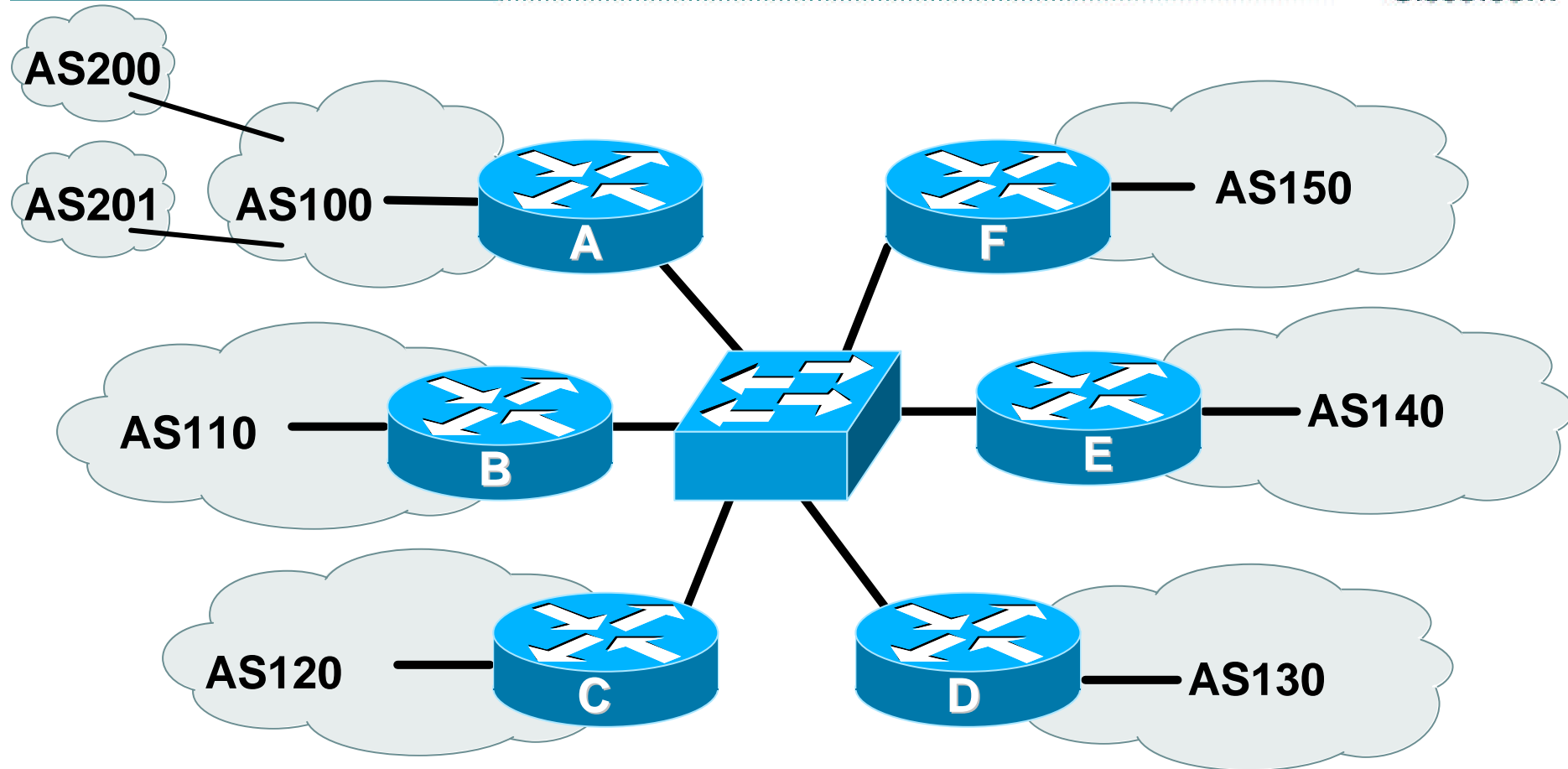
Exchange Points

More Complex Example

Exchange Point Example

- **Exchange point with 6 ASes present**
Layer 2 – ethernet switch
- **Each ISP peers with the other**
NO transit across the IXP allowed
ISPs at exchange points provide transit to their customers

Exchange Point



each of these represents a border router in a different autonomous system

Exchange Point Router A configuration

Cisco.com

```
interface fastethernet 0/0
  description Exchange Point LAN
  ip address 220.5.10.2 mask 255.255.255.224
  ip verify unicast reverse-path
  no ip directed-broadcast
  no ip proxy-arp
  no ip redirects
!
router bgp 100
  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 rfc1918-sua out
  neighbor ixp-peers filter-list 10 out
..next slide
```

Exchange Point

```
neighbor 220.5.10.2 remote-as 110
neighbor 222.5.10.2 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.2 prefix-list peer110 in
neighbor 220.5.10.3 remote-as 120
neighbor 222.5.10.3 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.3 prefix-list peer120 in
neighbor 220.5.10.4 remote-as 130
neighbor 222.5.10.4 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.4 prefix-list peer130 in
neighbor 220.5.10.5 remote-as 140
neighbor 222.5.10.5 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.5 prefix-list peer140 in
neighbor 220.5.10.6 remote-as 150
neighbor 222.5.10.6 peer-group ixp-peers
neighbor 222.5.10.6 prefix-list peer150 in
```

Exchange Point

```
!  
ip route 221.10.0.0 255.255.224.0 null0  
  
!  
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^$  
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^200$  
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^201$  
  
!  
ip prefix-list myprefixes permit 221.10.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer110 permit 222.0.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer120 permit 222.30.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer130 permit 222.12.0.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer140 permit 222.18.128.0/19  
ip prefix-list peer150 permit 222.1.32.0/19  
  
!
```

Exchange Point

- **Notice the change in router A's configuration**

filter-list instead of prefix-list permits local and customer ASes out to exchange

**prefix-list blocks Special Use Address prefixes
– rest get out, could be risky**

- **Other issues as previously**

BGP and the Internet

Transit and Internet Exchange Points