

# Simple Multihoming



ISP Training Workshops

# Why Multihome?

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## ▣ 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?

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## □ Reliability

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

# Why Multihome?

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## □ 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?

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

# Why Multihome?

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## □ 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

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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)

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- ❑ 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)

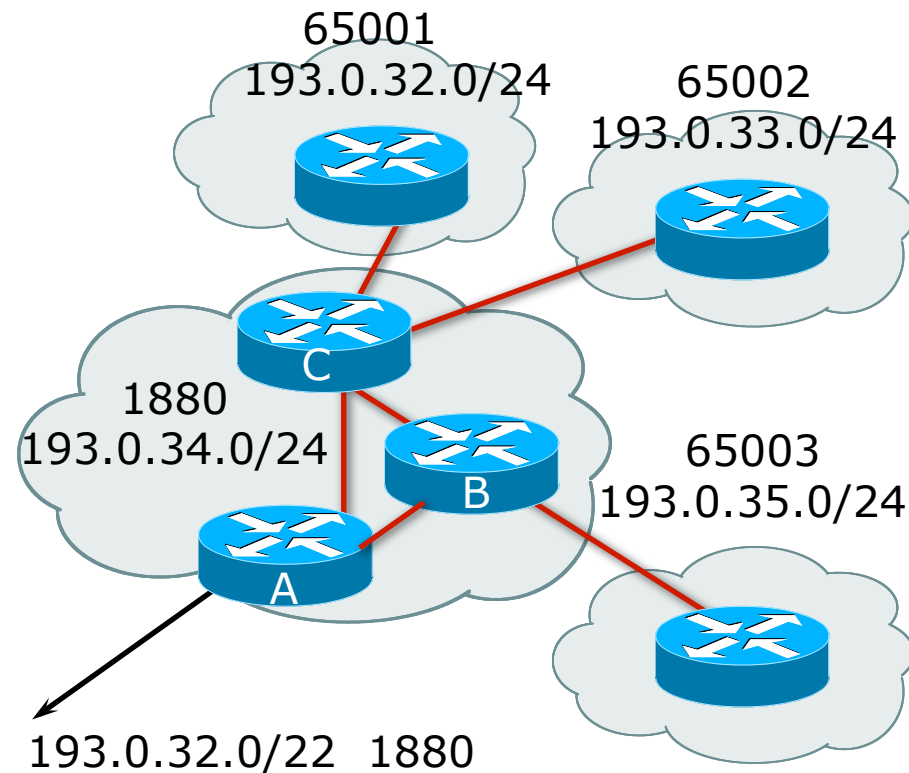
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- ❑ ASNs are distributed by the Regional Internet Registries
  - They are also available from upstream ISPs who are members of one of the RIRs
- ❑ Current 16-bit ASN allocations up to 61439 have been made to the RIRs
  - Around 41200 are visible on the Internet
- ❑ Each RIR has also received a block of 32-bit ASNs
  - Out of 2800 assignments, around 2400 are visible on the Internet
- ❑ See [www.iana.org/assignments/as-numbers](http://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

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- ❑ 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
```

# Transit/Peering/Default

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## □ Transit

- Carrying traffic across a network
- Usually **for a fee**

## □ Peering

- Exchanging locally sourced routing information and traffic
- Usually **for no fee**
- Sometimes called settlement free peering

## □ Default

- Where to send traffic when there is no explicit match in the routing table

# Configuring Policy

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ The RIRs publish their minimum allocation sizes per /8 address block
  - AfriNIC: [www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/afpol-v4200407-000.htm](http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/afpol-v4200407-000.htm)
  - APNIC: [www.apnic.net/db/min-alloc.html](http://www.apnic.net/db/min-alloc.html)
  - ARIN: [www.arin.net/reference/ip\\_blocks.html](http://www.arin.net/reference/ip_blocks.html)
  - LACNIC: [lacnic.net/en/registro/index.html](http://lacnic.net/en/registro/index.html)
  - RIPE NCC: [www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/smallest-alloc-sizes.html](http://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](http://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

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- ❑ 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](http://www.team-cymru.org/Services/Bogons/routeserver.html)

# How to Multihome



Some choices...

# Transits

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- ❑ Transit provider is another autonomous system which is used to provide the local network with access to other networks
  - Might be local or regional only
  - But more usually the whole Internet
- ❑ Transit providers need to be chosen wisely:
  - Only one
    - ❑ no redundancy
  - Too many
    - ❑ more difficult to load balance
    - ❑ no economy of scale (costs more per Mbps)
    - ❑ hard to provide service quality
- ❑ **Recommendation: at least two, no more than three**

# Common Mistakes

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- ❑ ISPs sign up with too many transit providers
  - Lots of small circuits (cost more per Mbps than larger ones)
  - Transit rates per Mbps reduce with increasing transit bandwidth purchased
  - Hard to implement reliable traffic engineering that doesn't need daily fine tuning depending on customer activities
- ❑ No diversity
  - Chosen transit providers all reached over same satellite or same submarine cable
  - Chosen transit providers have poor onward transit and peering

# Peers

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- ❑ A peer is another autonomous system with which the local network has agreed to exchange locally sourced routes and traffic
- ❑ Private peer
  - Private link between two providers for the purpose of interconnecting
- ❑ Public peer
  - Internet Exchange Point, where providers meet and freely decide who they will interconnect with
- ❑ **Recommendation: peer as much as possible!**

# Common Mistakes

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- ❑ Mistaking a transit provider's "Exchange" business for a no-cost public peering point
- ❑ Not working hard to get as much peering as possible
  - Physically near a peering point (IXP) but not present at it
  - (Transit sometimes is cheaper than peering!!)
- ❑ Ignoring/avoiding competitors because they are competition
  - Even though potentially valuable peering partner to give customers a better experience



# Multihoming Scenarios

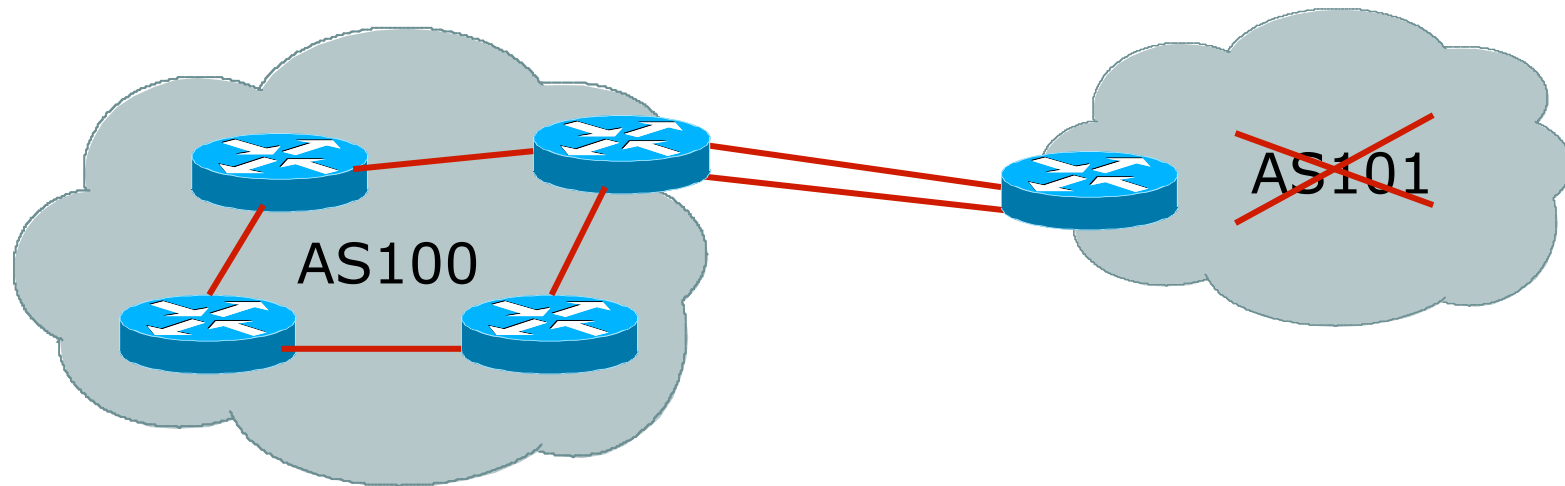
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- ❑ Stub network
- ❑ Multi-homed stub network
- ❑ Multi-homed network
- ❑ Multiple Sessions to another AS



# Stub Network

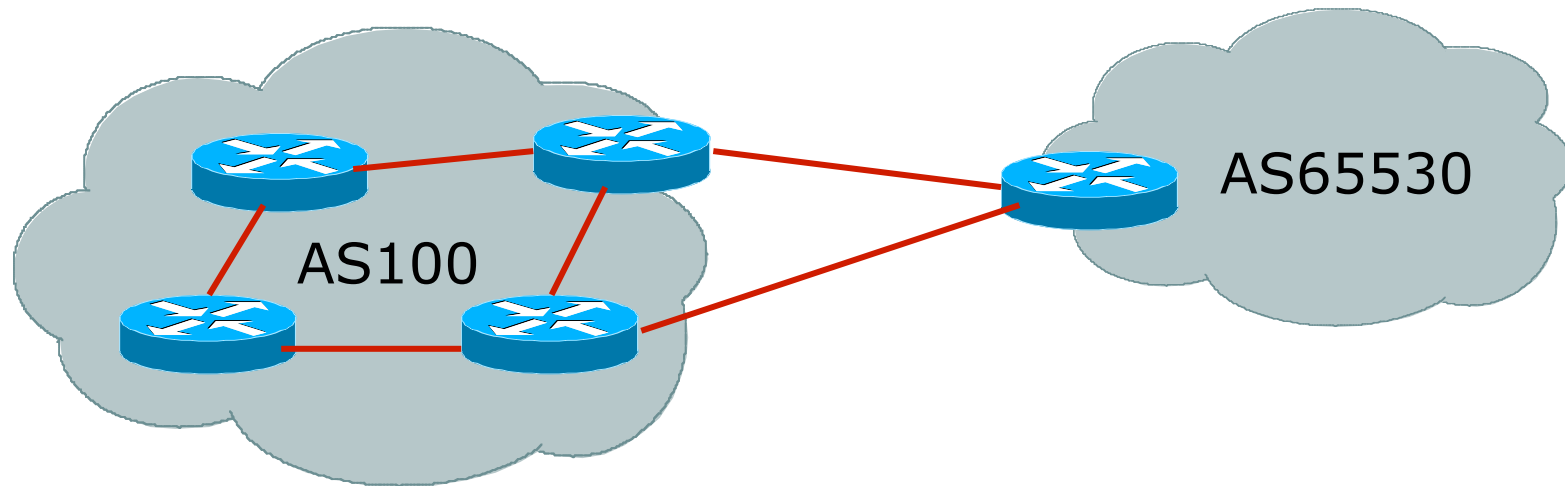
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- ❑ No need for BGP
- ❑ Point static default to upstream ISP
- ❑ Upstream ISP advertises stub network
- ❑ Policy confined within upstream ISP's policy

# Multi-homed Stub Network

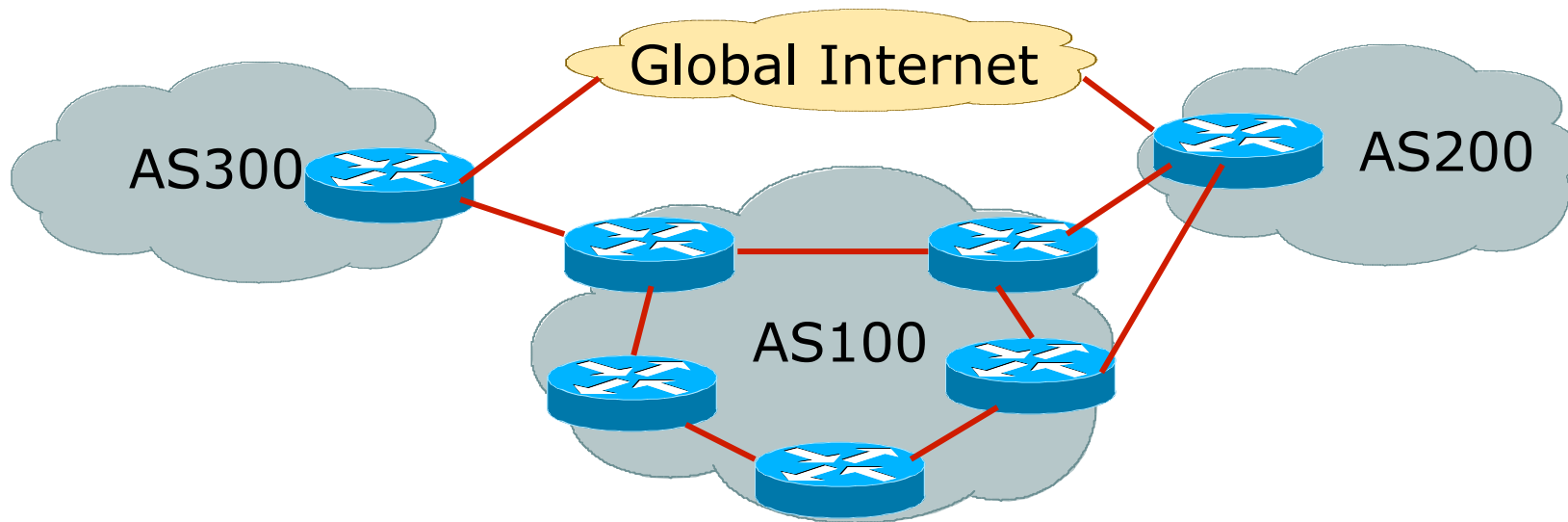
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- ❑ Use BGP (not IGP or static) to loadshare
- ❑ Use private AS (ASN > 64511)
- ❑ Upstream ISP advertises stub network
- ❑ Policy confined within upstream ISP's policy

# Multi-homed Network

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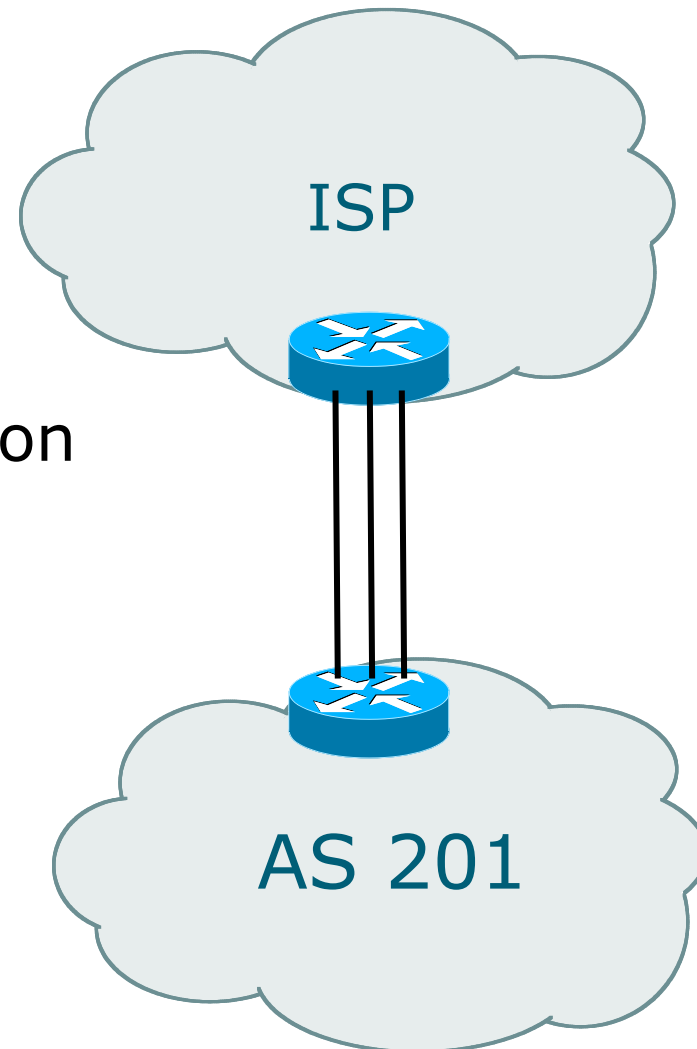


- ❑ Many situations possible
  - multiple sessions to same ISP
  - secondary for backup only
  - load-share between primary and secondary
  - selectively use different ISPs

# Multiple Sessions to an ISP

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



# Multiple Sessions to an AS

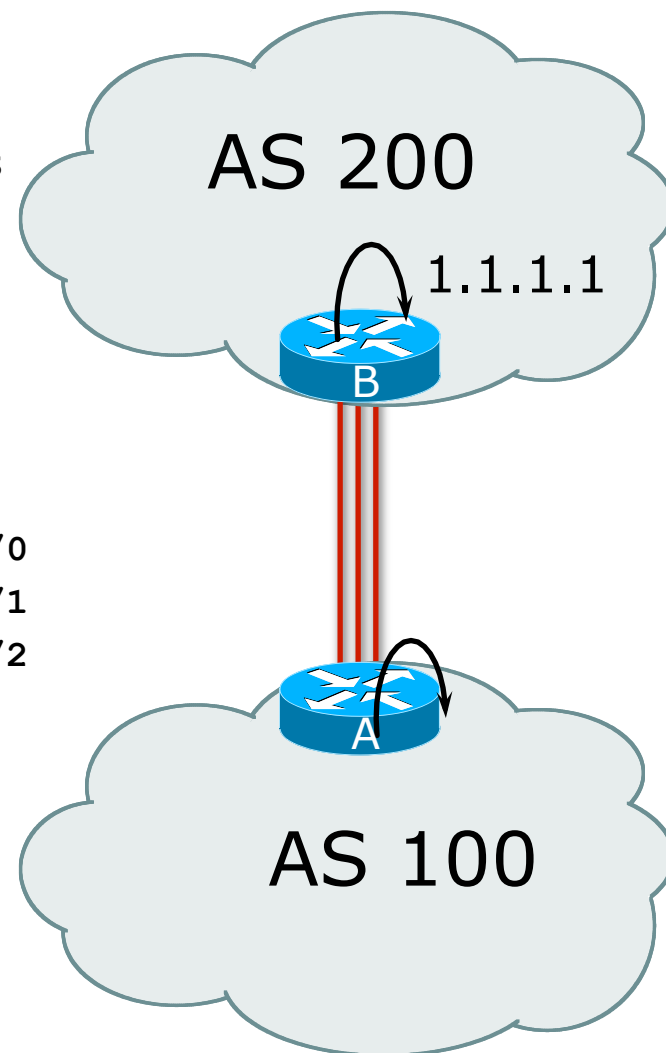
## – ebgp multihop

- ❑ Use ebgp-multihop
  - Run eBGP between loopback addresses
  - eBGP prefixes learned with loopback address as next hop

- ❑ Cisco IOS

```
router bgp 100
  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
```

- ❑ Common error made is to point remote loopback route at IP address rather than specific link



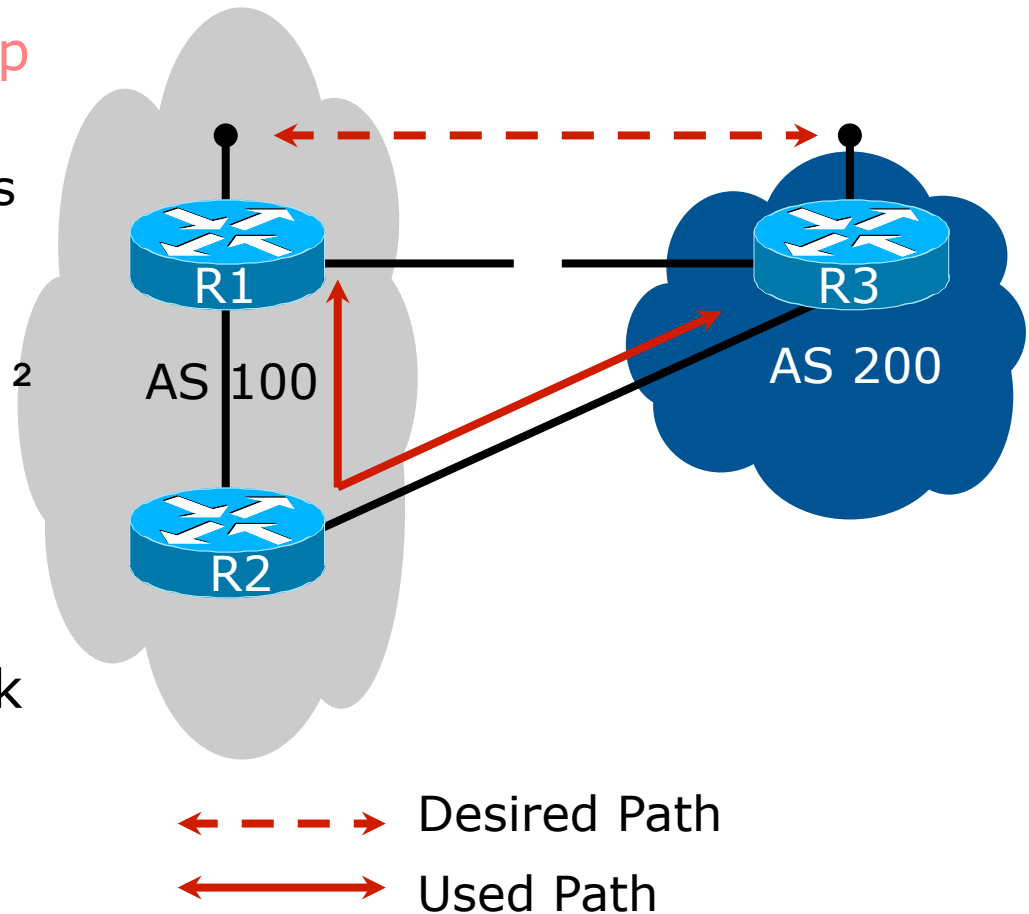
# Multiple Sessions to an AS

## – ebgp multihop

### ❑ One serious eBGP-multihop caveat:

- 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

- ❑ Usually happens when routing to remote loopback is dynamic, rather than static pointing at a link



# Multiple Sessions to an ISP

## – ebgp multihop

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- ❑ 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

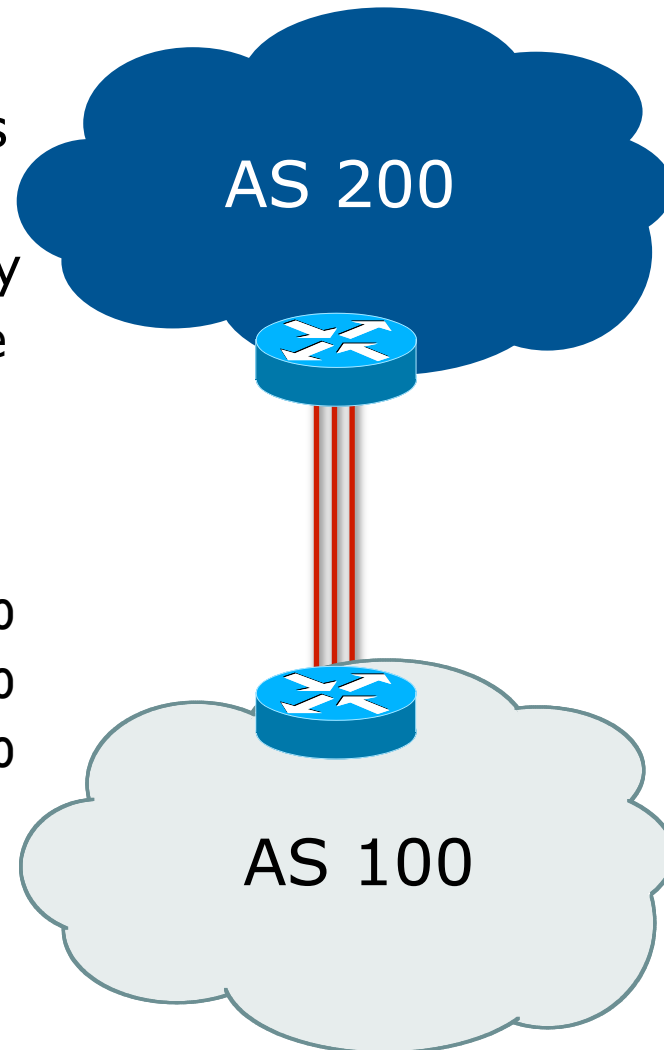
# Multiple Sessions to an AS

## – bgp multi path

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- ❑ Three BGP sessions required
- ❑ Platform limit on number of paths (could be as little as 6)
- ❑ Full BGP feed makes this unwieldy
  - 3 copies of Internet Routing Table goes into the FIB

```
router bgp 100
  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
```



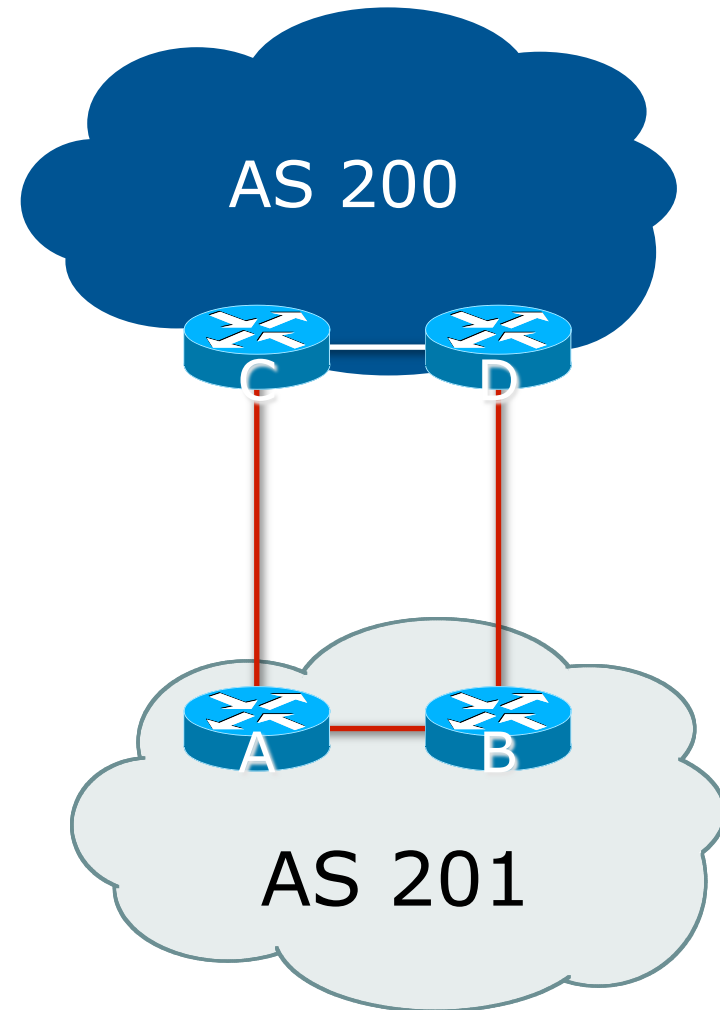


# Multiple Sessions to an AS

## – bgp attributes & filters

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- ❑ 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



# Basic Principles of Multihoming



Let's learn to walk before we try  
running...

# The Basic Principles

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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!)

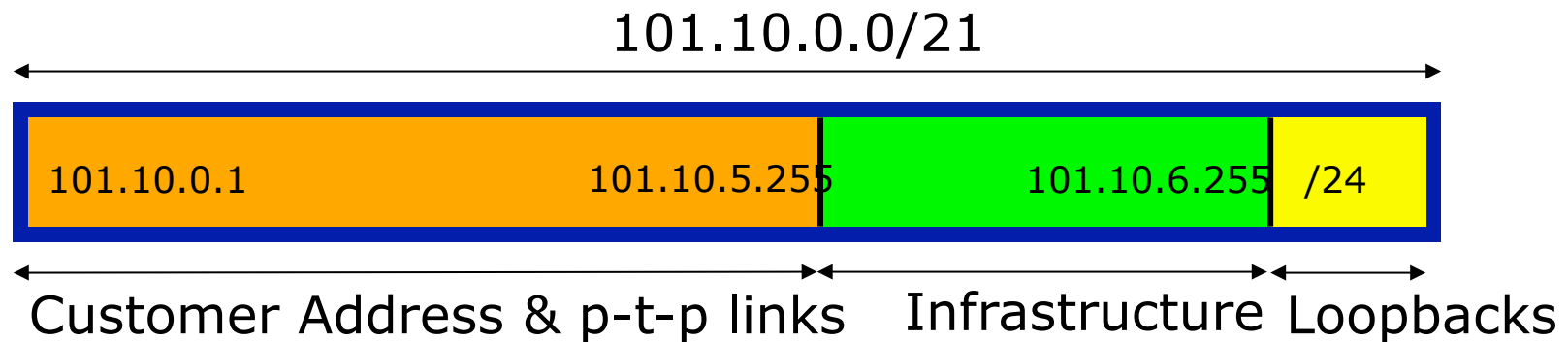
# IP Addressing & Multihoming



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

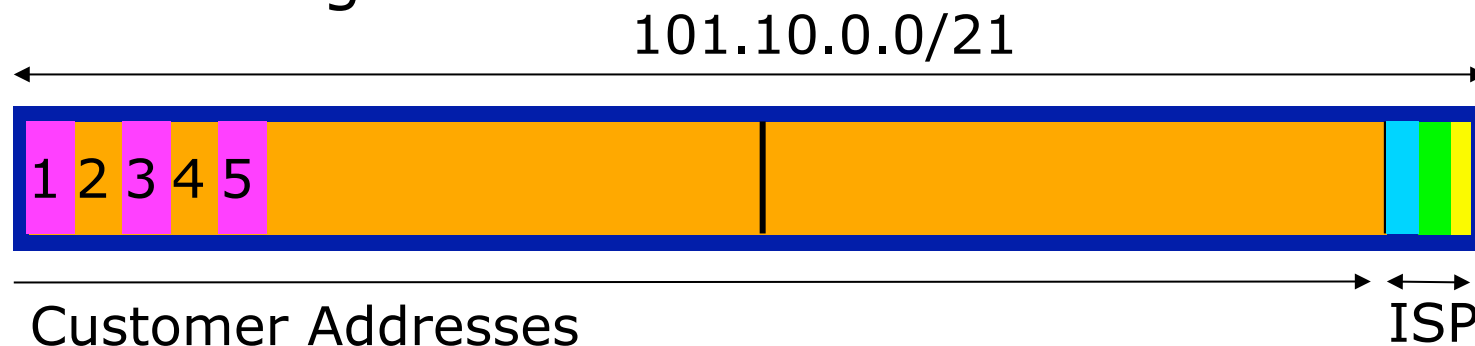
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- ❑ ISP Router loopbacks and backbone point to point links make up a small part of total address space
  - And they don't attract traffic, unlike customer address space
- ❑ Links from ISP Aggregation edge to customer router needs one /30
  - Small 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

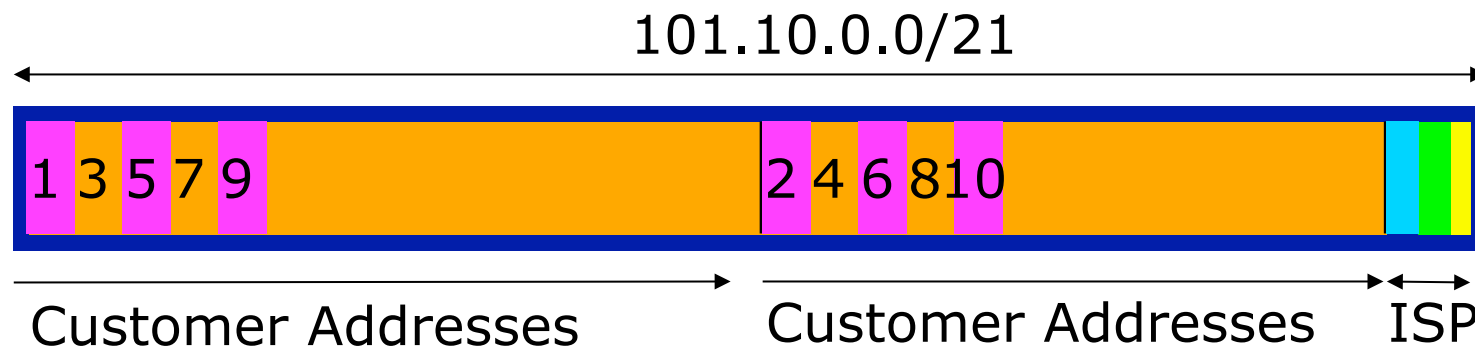
- ISP fills up customer IP addressing from one end of the range:



- 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

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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
  - All assume that the site multihoming has a /19 address block

# Basic Multihoming

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- ❑ 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



One link primary, the other link  
backup only

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

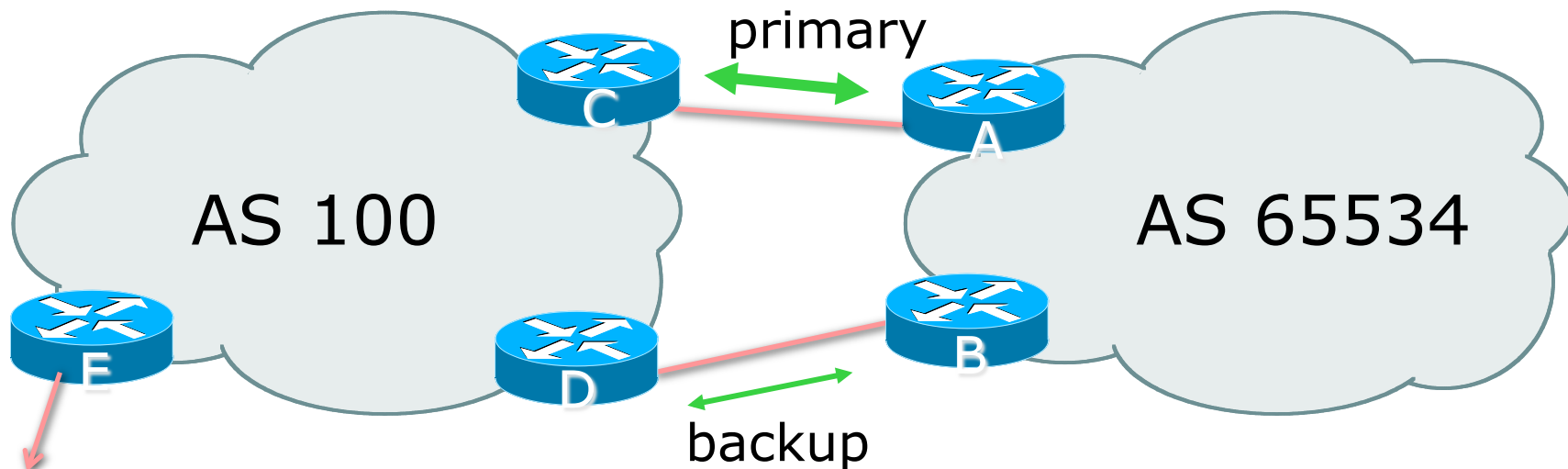
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- Applies when end-site has bought a large primary WAN link to their upstream a small secondary WAN link as the backup
  - For example, primary path might be an E1, backup might be 64kbps



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

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

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

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- ❑ 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)

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## ❑ 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)

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## ❑ 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



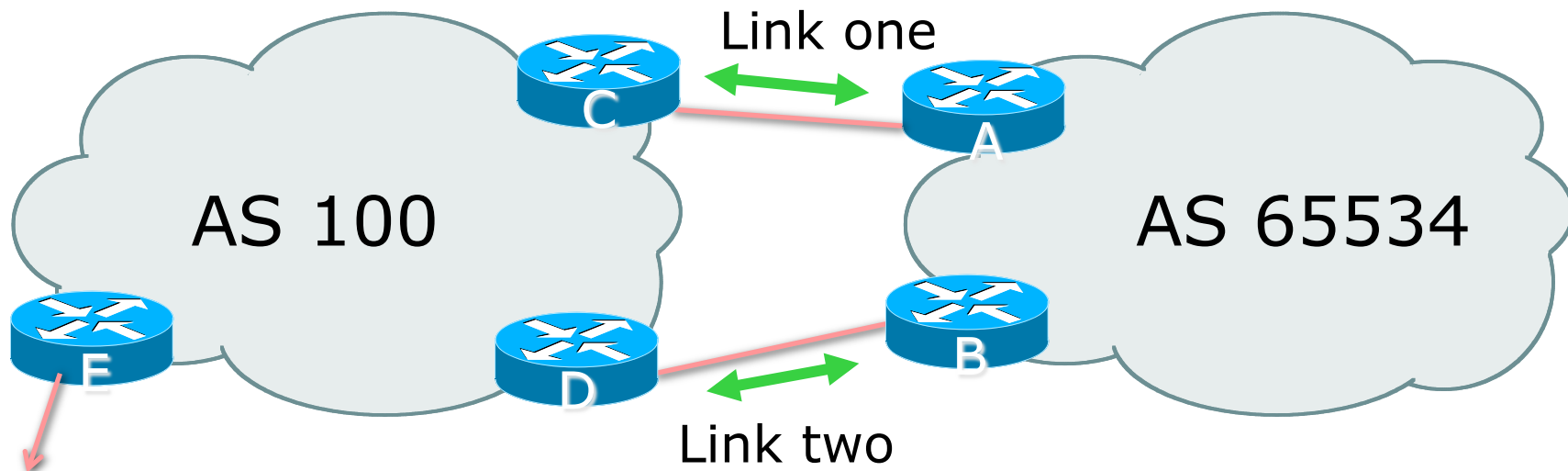
With Loadsharing

# Loadsharing to the same ISP

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- 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)

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- ❑ 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)

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- ❑ 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)

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- ❑ 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



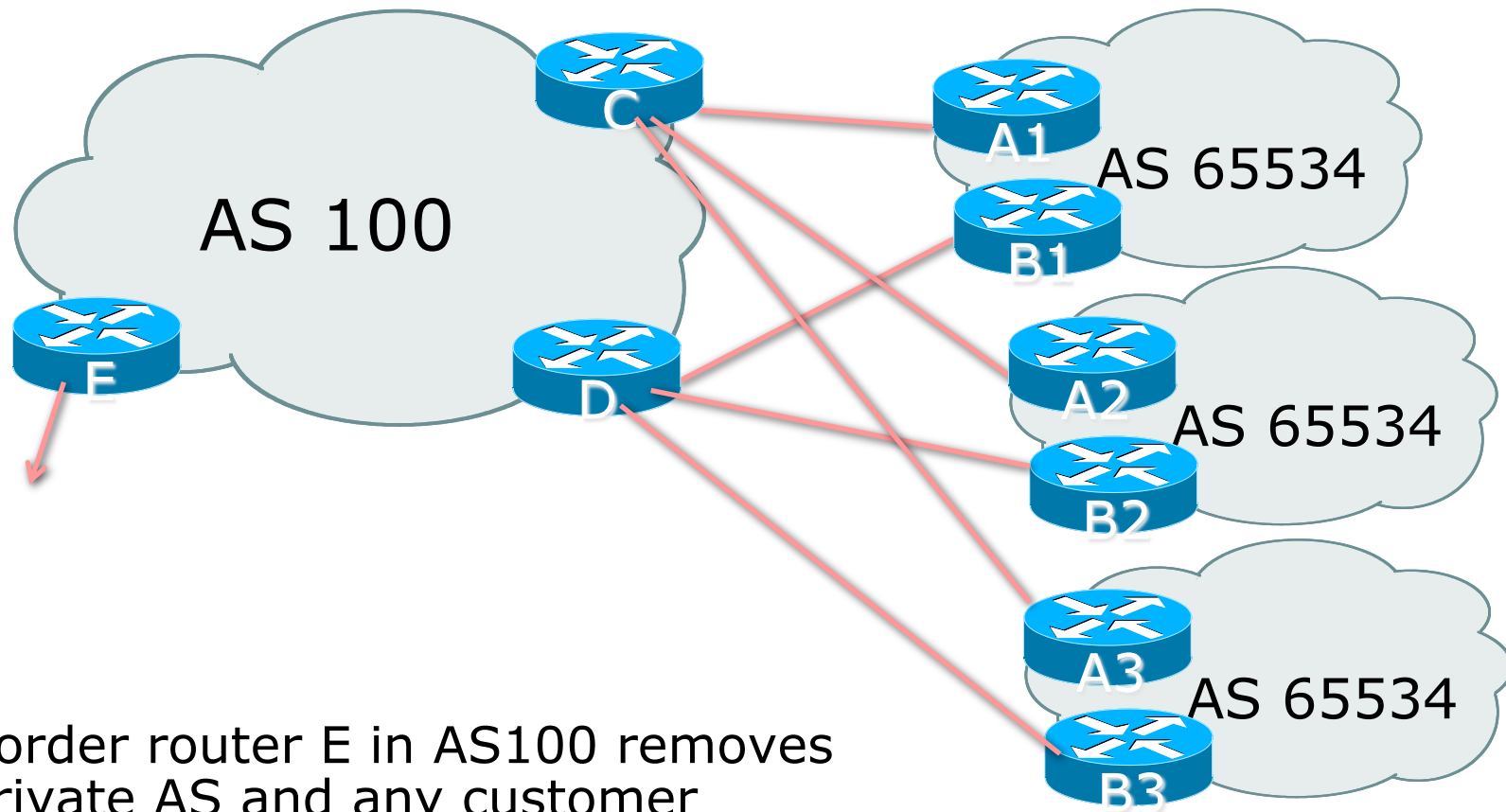
Multiple Dualhomed Customers  
(RFC2270)

# 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 the same 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

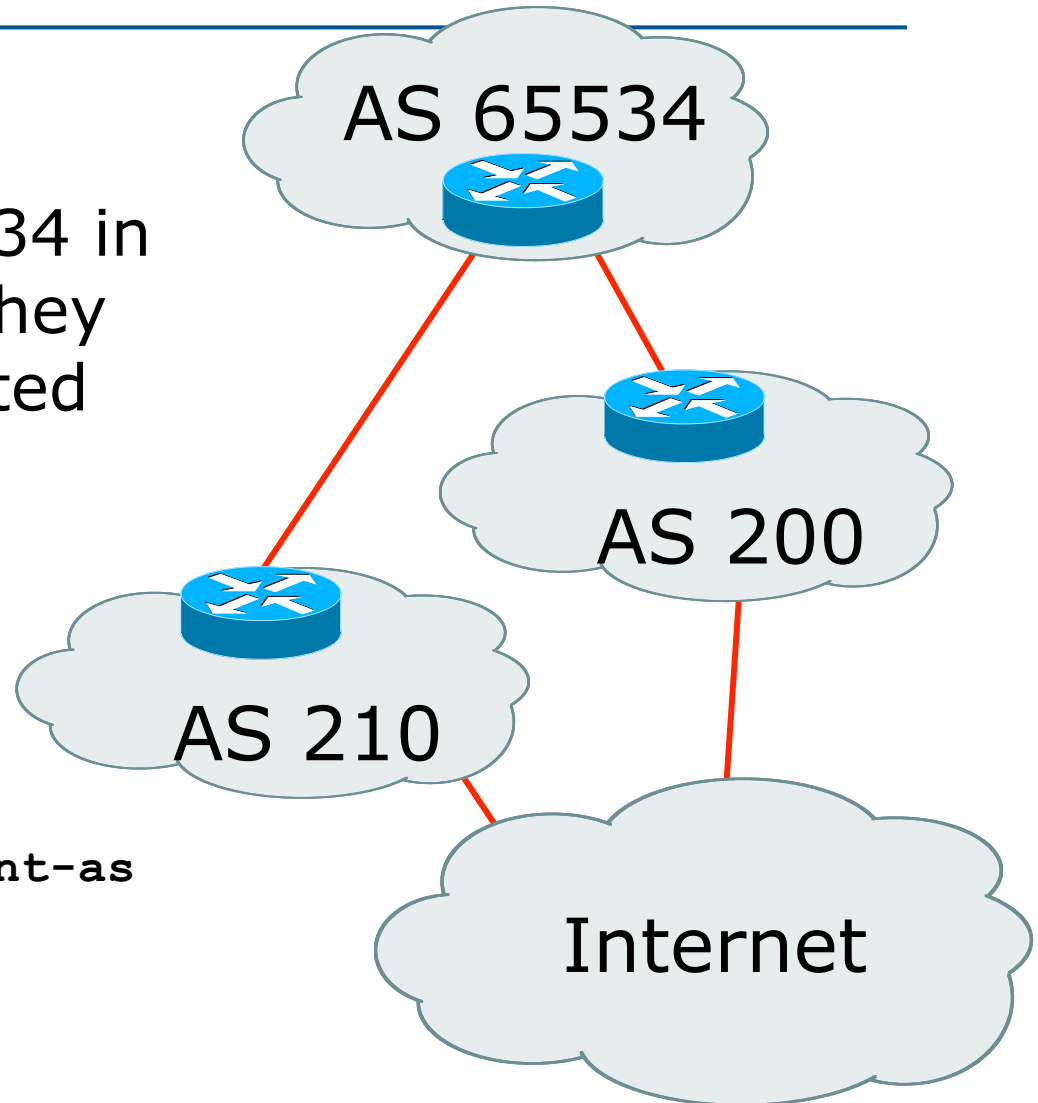
---

- 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
```



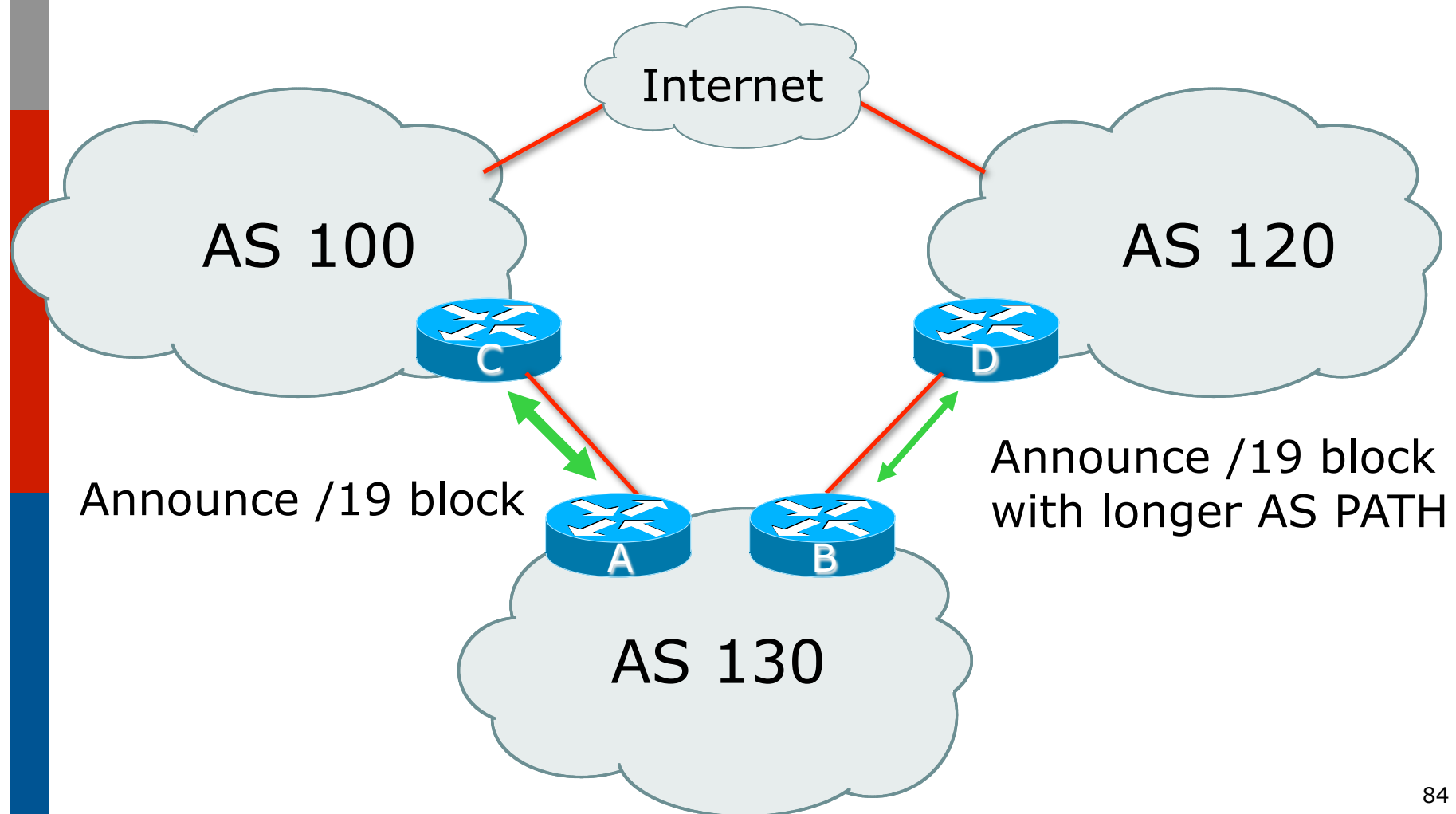
# Two links to different ISPs



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



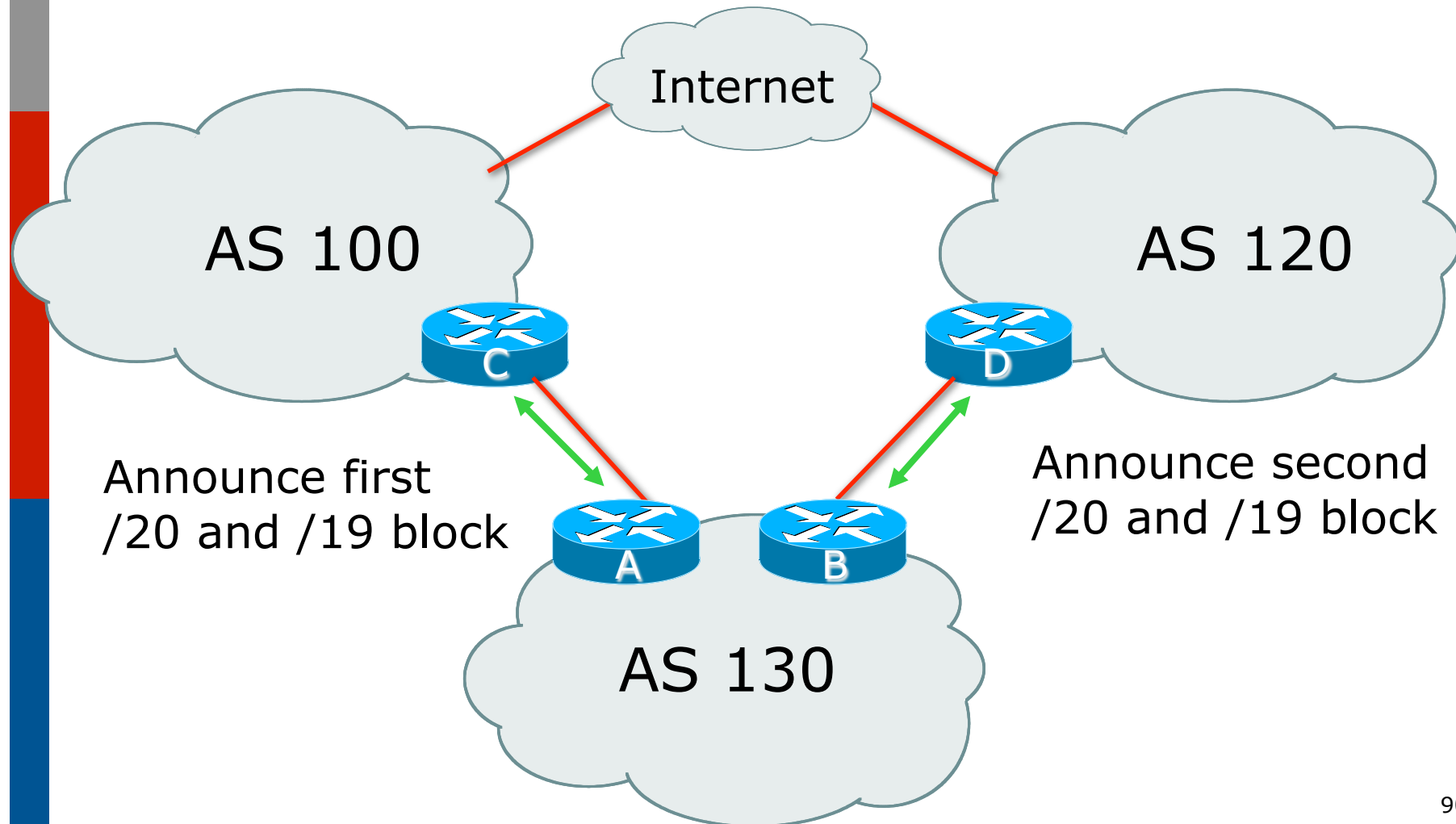
# Two links to different ISPs



With 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)

---

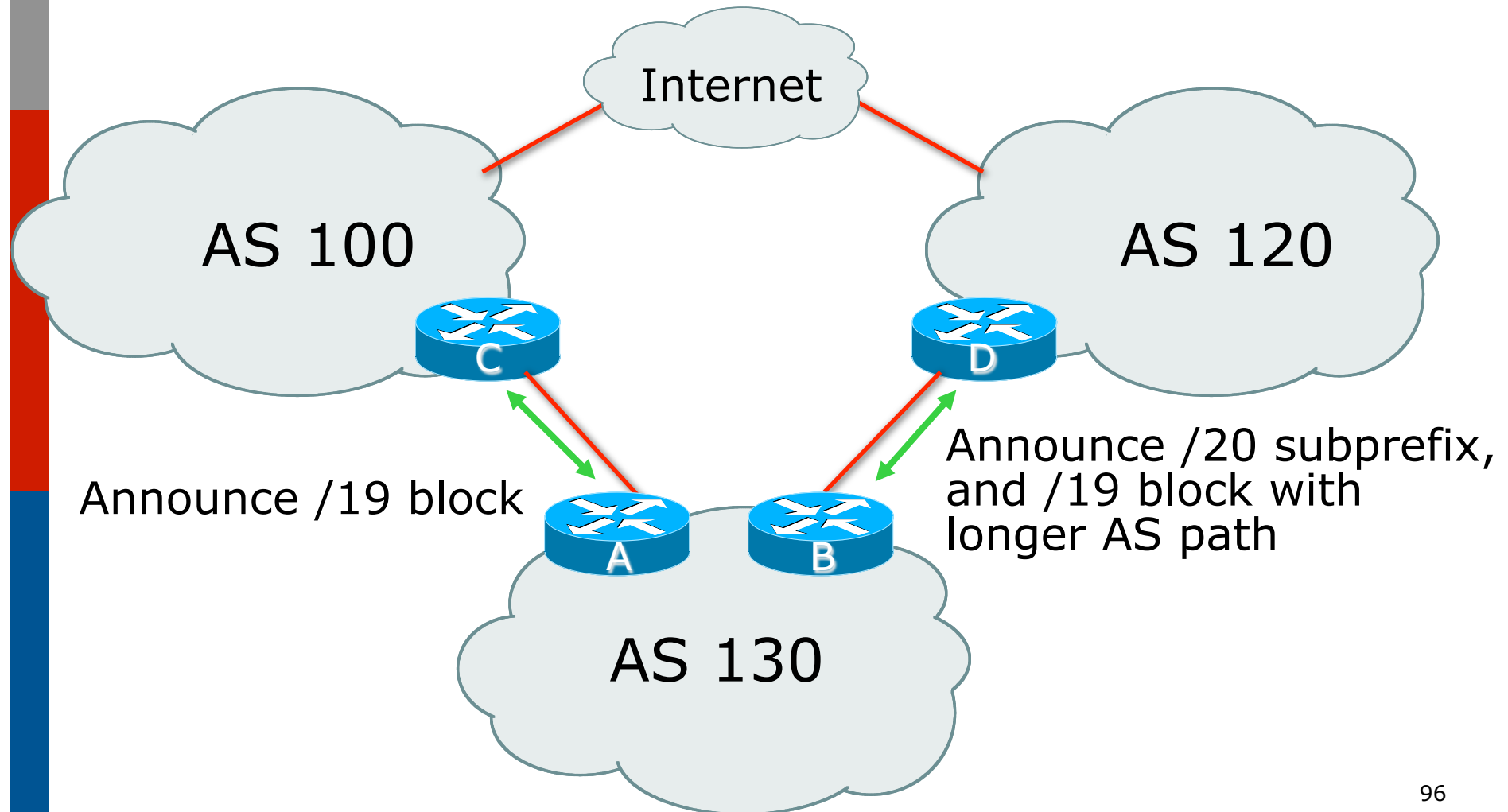
- ❑ Loadsharing in this case is very basic
- ❑ But shows the first steps in designing a load sharing solution
  - Start with a simple concept
  - And build on it...!

# 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



ISP Training Workshops