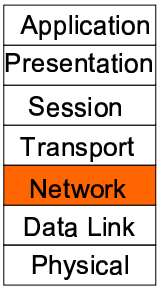
CSE/EE 461 – Lecture 12

Inter-domain Routing

David Wetherall
djw@cs.washington.edu

Last Time

- Focus
  - How do we make routing scale?
- IP Addressing
  - Hierarchy (class A, B, C, subnets)



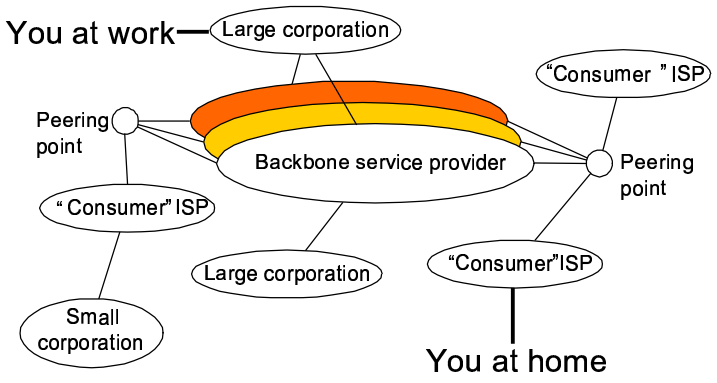
This Lecture

- Focus
  - How do we make routing scale?
- Inter-domain routing
  - ASes and BGP
  - CIDR for route aggregation

Application
Presentation
Session
Transport
Network
Data Link
Physical

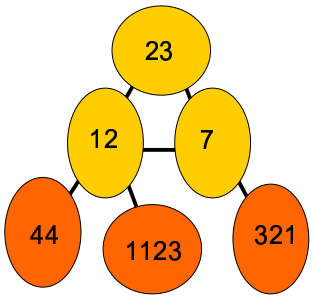
Structure of the Internet

- Inter-domain versus intra-domain routing



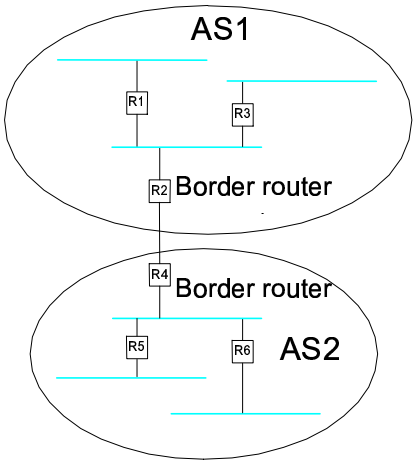
Inter-Domain Routing

- Network comprised of many Autonomous Systems (ASes) or domains
- To scale, use hierarchy: separate inter-domain and intra-domain routing
- Also called interior vs exterior gateway protocols (IGP/EGP)
  - IGP = RIP, OSPF
  - EGP = EGP, BGP



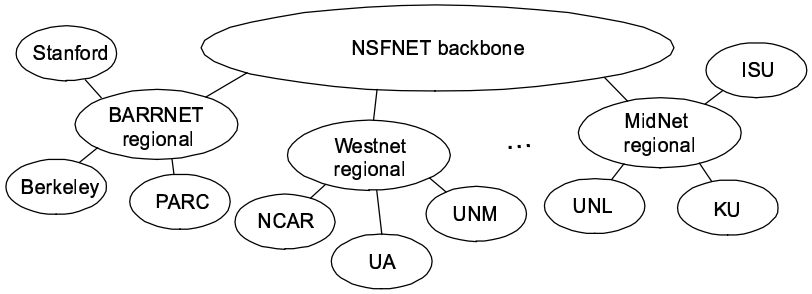
Inter-Domain Routing

- Border routers summarize and advertise internal routes to external neighbors and vice-versa
- Border routers apply policy
- Internal routers can use notion of default routes
- Core is "default-free"; routers must have a route to all networks in the world



Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)

- First major inter-domain routing protocol
- Constrained Internet to tree structure; no longer in use

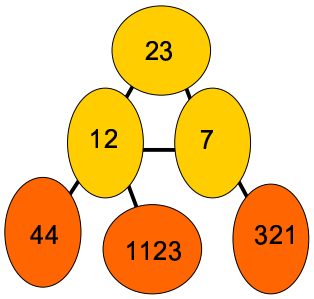


Border Gateway Protocol (BGP-4)

- EGP used in the Internet backbone today
- Features:
  - Path vector routing
  - Application of policy
  - Operates over reliable transport (TCP)
  - Uses route aggregation (CIDR)

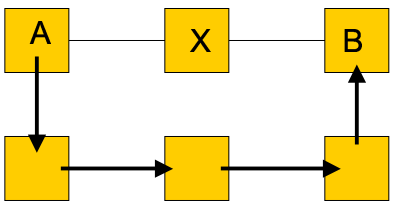
Path Vectors

- Similar to distance vector, except send entire paths
  - e.g. 321 hears [7,12,44]
  - stronger avoidance of loops
  - supports policies (later)
- Modulo policy, shorter paths are chosen in preference to longer ones
- Reachability only – no metrics



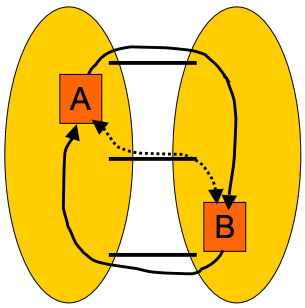
Policies

- Choice of routes may depend on owner, cost, AUP, …
  - Business considerations
- Local policy dictates what route will be chosen and what routes will be advertised!
  - e.g., X doesn't provide transit for B, or A prefers not to use X



Impact of Policies – Example

- Early Exit / Hot Potato
  - "if it's not for you, bail"
- Combination of best local policies not globally best
- Side-effect: asymmetry



Operation over TCP

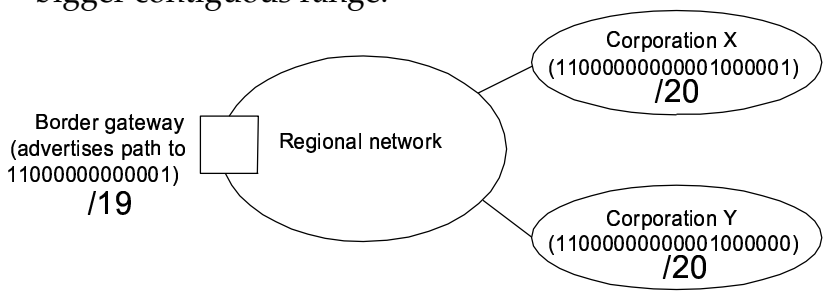
- Most routing protocols operate over UDP/IP
- BGP uses TCP
  - TCP handles error control; reacts to congestion
  - Allows for incremental updates
- Issue: Data vs. Control plane
  - Shouldn't routing messages be higher priority than data?

CIDR (Supernetting)

- CIDR = Classless Inter-Domain Routing
- Aggregate adjacent advertised network routes
  - e.g., ISP has class C addresses 192.4.16 through 192.4.31
  - Really like one larger 20 bit address class …
  - Advertise as such (network number, prefix length)
  - Reduces size of routing tables
- But IP forwarding is more involved
  - Based on Longest Matching Prefix operation

CIDR Example

- X and Y routes can be aggregated because they form a bigger contiguous range.



- But aggregation isn't always possible. Why?

IP Forwarding Revisited

- Routing table now contains routes to "prefixes"
  - IP address and length indicating what bits are fixed
- Now need to "search" routing table for longest matching prefix, only at routers
  - Search routing table for the prefix that the destination belongs to, and use that to forward as before
  - There can be multiple matches; take the longest prefix
- This is the IP forwarding routine used at routers.

Key Concepts

- Internet is a collection of Autonomous Systems (ASes)
  - Policy dominates routing at the AS level
- Structural hierarchy helps make routing scalable
  - BGP routes between autonomous systems (ASes)
- Route aggregation (CIDR) improves scalability