



# UCF / FLR Workshop on Networking Topics

## Session 2: Essentials of BGP, EBGP, IBGP



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# Border Gateway Protocol Lab Series

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- Lab experiments

Lab 1: Introduction to Mininet

Lab 2: Introduction to Free Range Routing (FRR)

Lab 3: Introduction to BGP

Lab 4: Configure and verify EBGP

Lab 5: BGP Authentication

Lab 6: Configure BGP with Default Route

Lab 7: Using AS\_PATH BGP Attribute

Lab 8: Configuring IBGP and EBGP Sessions, Local Preference, and MED

Lab 8.1: Configuring OSPF, IBGP and EBGP Sessions, Local Preference, and MED

Lab 8.2: Configuring IBGP and EBGP Sessions, Local Preference, and MED

Lab 9: IBGP, Next Hop and Full Mesh Topology

Lab 10: BGP Route Reflection

Lab 11: Configuring BGP Local Preference and AS\_PATH Prepending

Lab 11.1: Configuring BGP Local Preference and AS\_PATH Prepending

# Organization of the Lab Manuals

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Each lab starts with a section *Overview*

- Objectives
- Lab topology
- Lab settings: passwords, device names
- Roadmap: organization of the lab

## *Section 1*

- Background information of the topic being covered (e.g., fundamentals of BGP)
- Section 1 is optional (i.e., the reader can skip this section and move to lab directions)

## *Section 2... n*

- Step-by-step directions

# AS, IGP, EGP

- Routers are organized into Autonomous Systems (ASes or ASs)
- What is an AS (RFC 1771)?

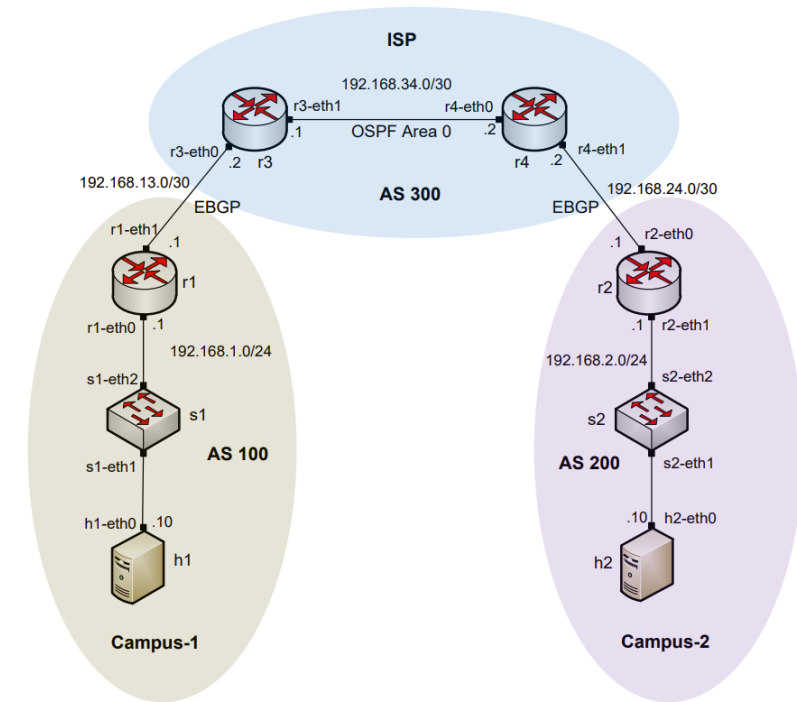
“A set of routers under the single technical administration, using an IGP and common metrics to route packets within the AS, and using an EGP to route packets to other ASs.”

- What is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP)?

A routing protocol used to exchange routing information within an AS (e.g., RIP, OSPF)

- What is an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)?

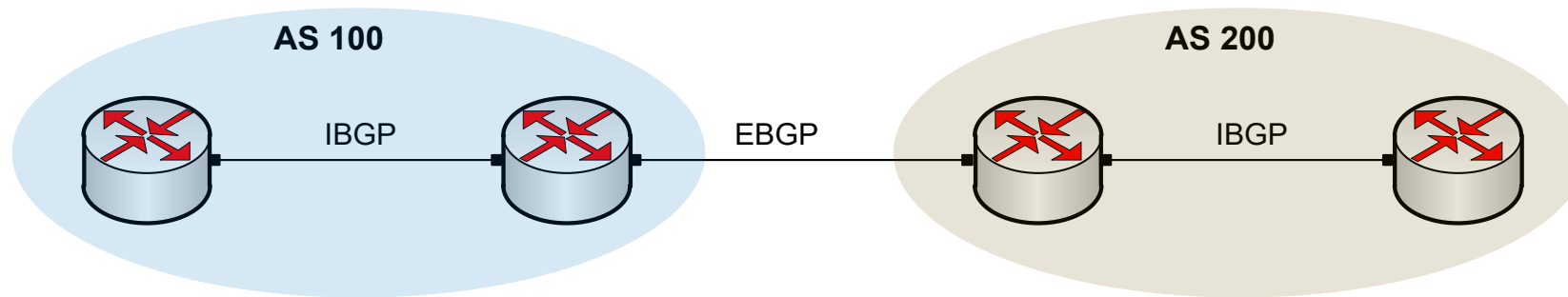
A routing protocol used to exchange routing information between AS



# BGP Route Advertisements within an AS

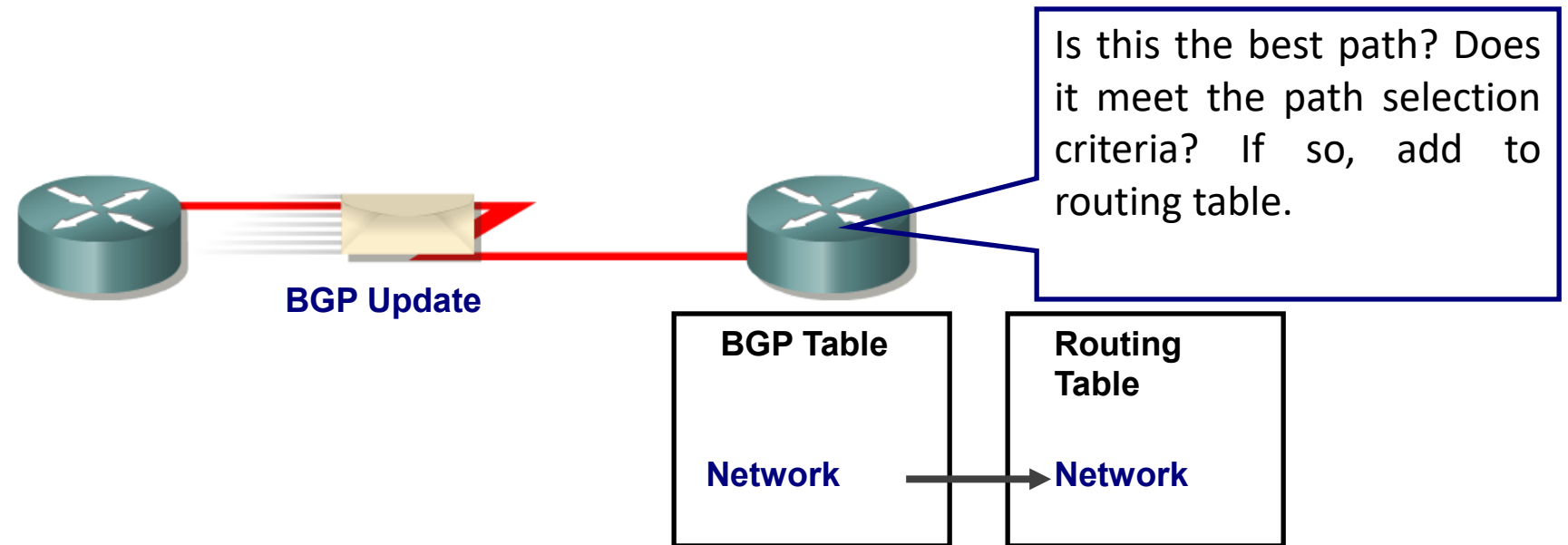
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- BGP advertisements from an AS to another is referred to as External BGP (EBGP)
- BGP advertisements within an AS is referred to as internal BGP (IBGP)



# BGP – Best Path

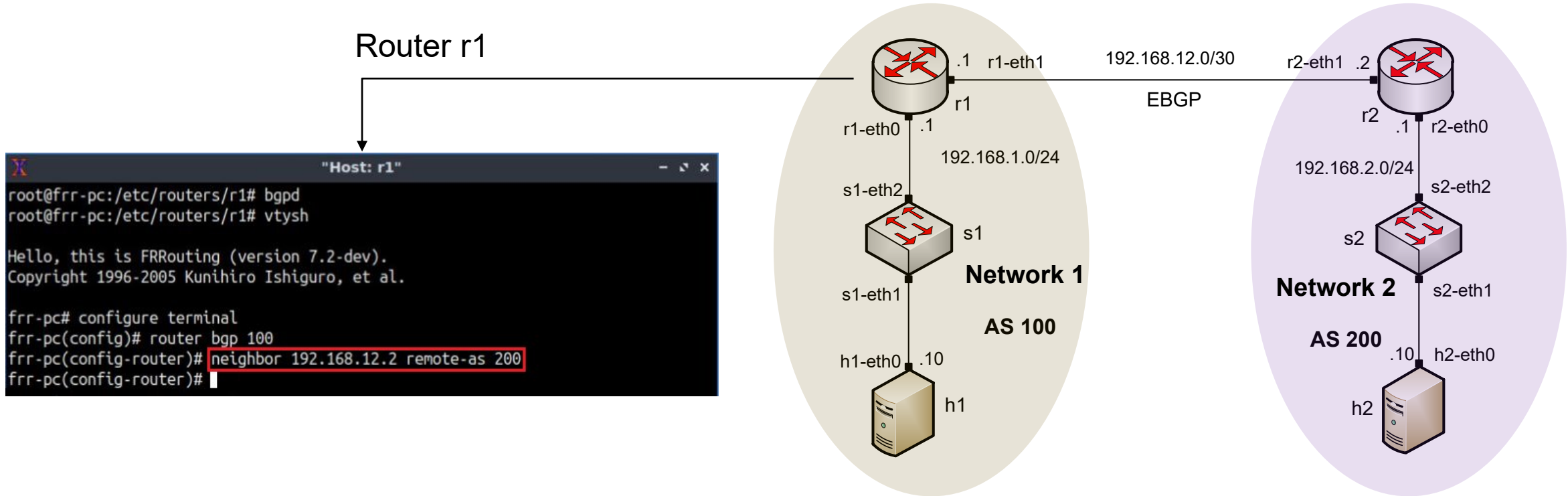
- The main goal is to provide interdomain routing
- BGP selects one path as the best path
- It places the selected path in its routing table and propagates the path to its neighbors



## Lab 3: Introduction to BGP

# Lab Topology

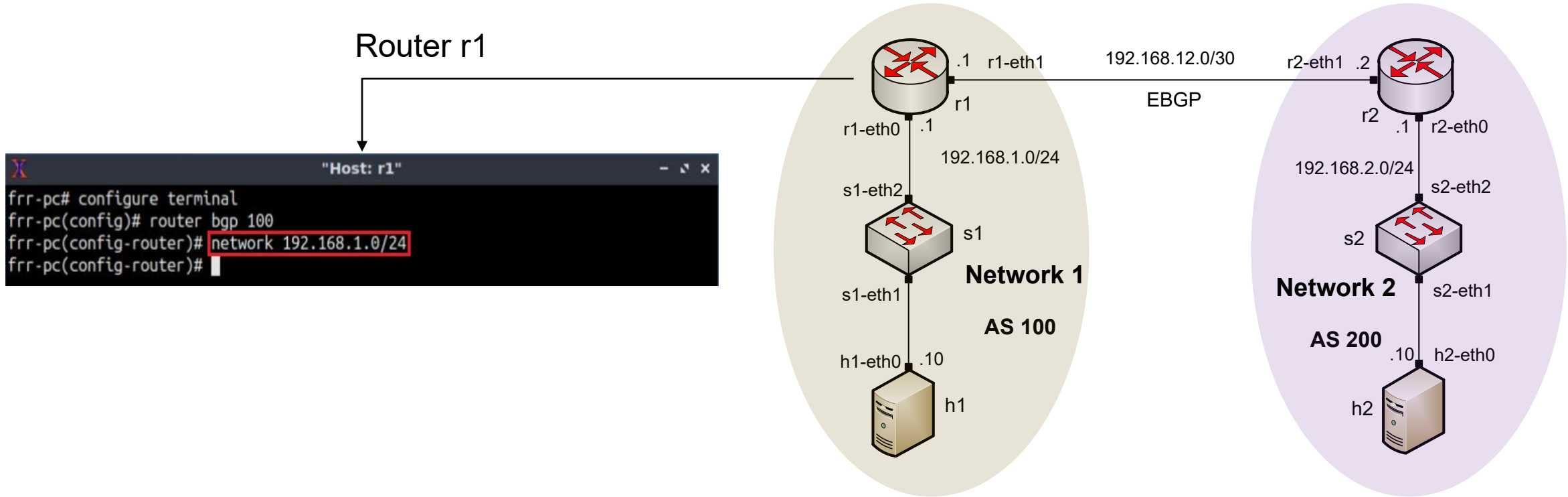
- Establish BGP neighborhood





# Lab Topology

- Advertise a network in BGP



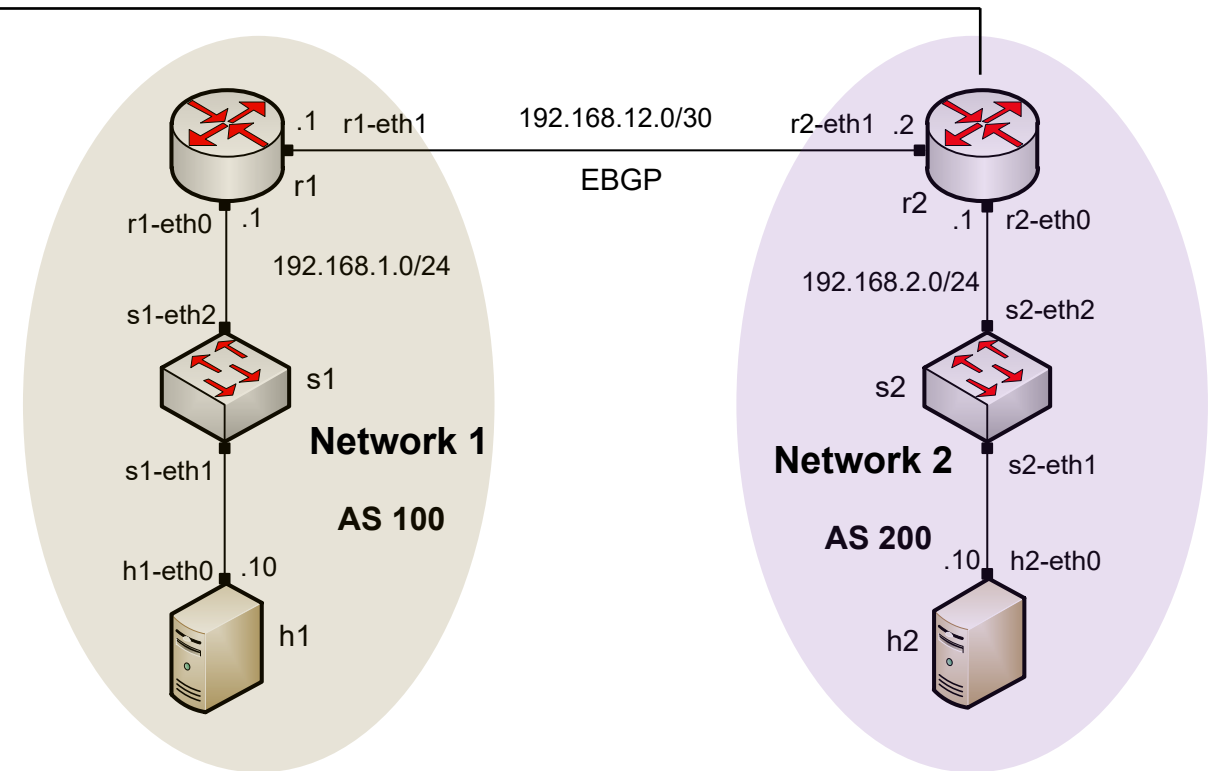
# Lab Topology

- Routing table: lists the routes learned from different routing protocols

Router r2

```
Host: r2
frr-pc# show ip route
Codes: K - kernel route, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP,
       O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP, E - EIGRP, N - NHRP,
       T - Table, v - VNC, V - VNC-Direct, A - Babel, D - SHARP,
       F - PBR, f - OpenFabric,
       > - selected route, * - FIB route, q - queued route, r - rejected route

B>* 192.168.1.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.12.1, r2-eth1, 00:00:52
C>* 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, r2-eth0, 00:18:36
C>* 192.168.12.0/30 is directly connected, r2-eth1, 00:18:02
frr-pc#
```



# Lab Topology

- BGP table: it lists the routes learned from BGP routing protocol

Router r2

```
"Host: r2"
frr-pc# show ip bgp
BGP table version is 2, local router ID is 192.168.12.2, vrf id 0
Default local pref 100, local AS 200
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, = multipath,
               i internal, r RIB-failure, S Stale, R Removed
Nexthop codes: @NNN nexthop's vrf id, < announce-nh-self
Origin codes:  i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.1.0/24  192.168.12.1       0         0   100  i
*> 192.168.2.0/24  0.0.0.0           0         0  32768  i

Displayed 2 routes and 2 total paths
frr-pc#
```

