# kathara lab

#### bgp: stub-as with frr

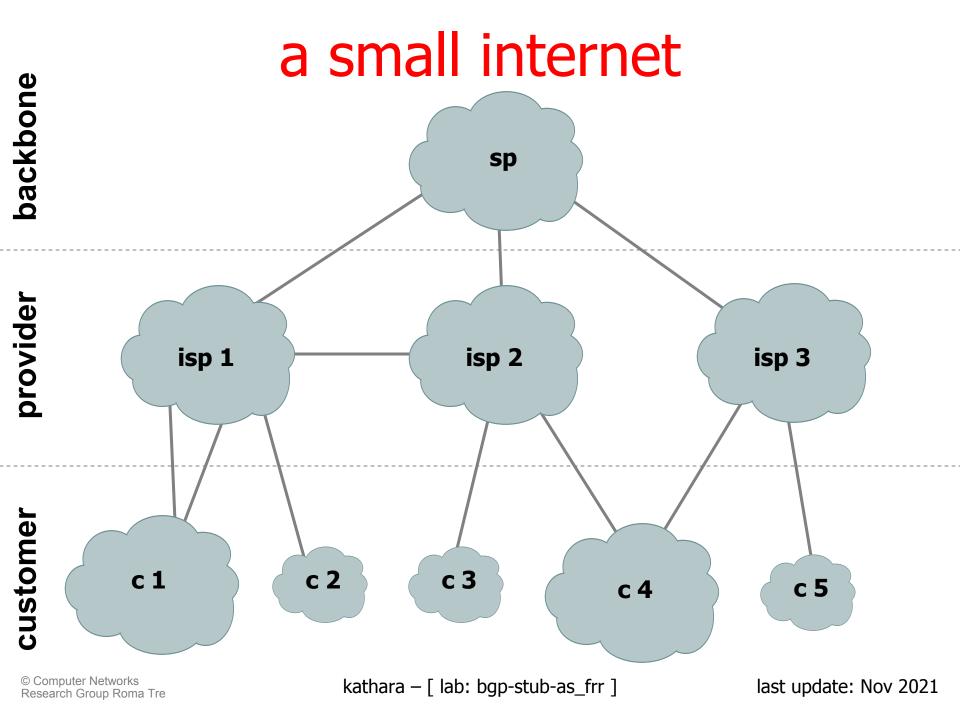
Version	1.0
Author(s)	G. Di Battista, M. Patrignani, M. Pizzonia, F. Ricci, M. Rimondini
E-mail	contact@kathara.org
Web	http://www.kathara.org/
Description	architecture of a stub network; kathara version of a netkit lab

# copyright notice

- All the pages/slides in this presentation, including but not limited to, images, photos, animations, videos, sounds, music, and text (hereby referred to as "material") are protected by copyright.
- This material, with the exception of some multimedia elements licensed by other organizations, is property of the authors and/or organizations appearing in the first slide.
- This material, or its parts, can be reproduced and used for didactical purposes within universities and schools, provided that this happens for non-profit purposes.
- Information contained in this material cannot be used within network design projects or other products of any kind.
- Any other use is prohibited, unless explicitly authorized by the authors on the basis of an explicit agreement.
- The authors assume no responsibility about this material and provide this material "as is", with no implicit or explicit warranty about the correctness and completeness of its contents, which may be subject to changes.
- This copyright notice must always be redistributed together with the material, or its portions.

## preconditions

- for this lab we assume you have chosen "kathara/frr" as the default image of your Kathará installation
  - execute "kathara settings"
    - select "choose default image"
    - select "kathara/frr"
    - exit from the settings procedure



## customer classification



- stub networks
  - one link to a single isp



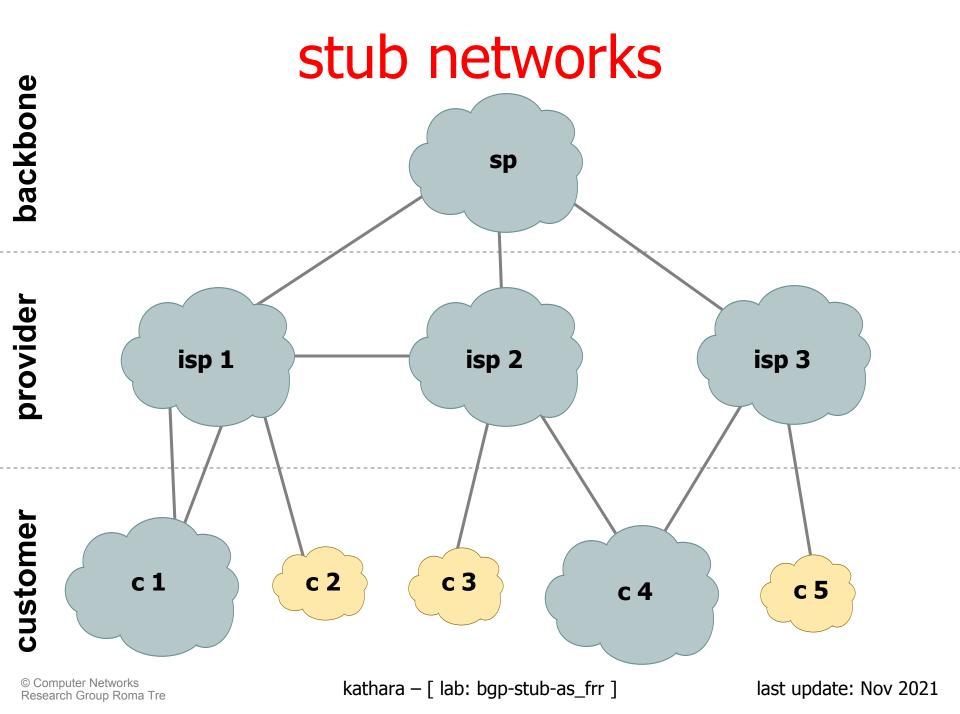
- multi-homed stub network
  - two or more links to the same isp
  - purposes: backup or load sharing



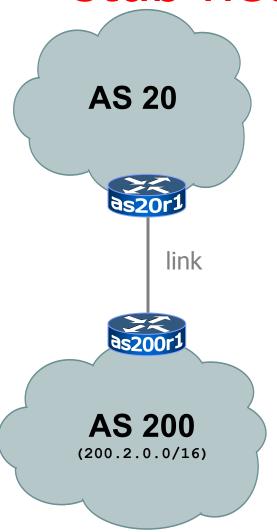
- multi-homed network
  - two or more links to different isps
  - purposes: backup or load sharing

last update: Nov 2021

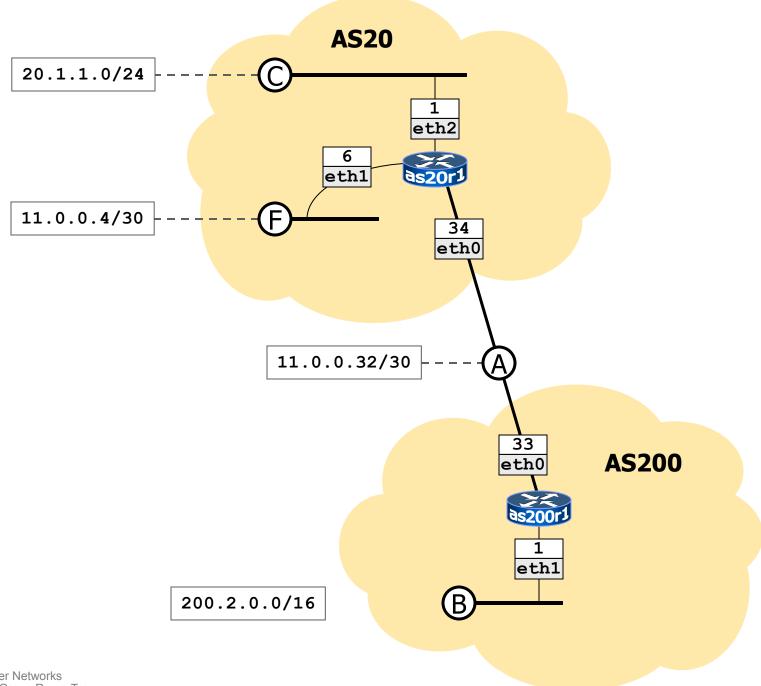
kathara – [ lab: bgp-stub-as\_frr ]



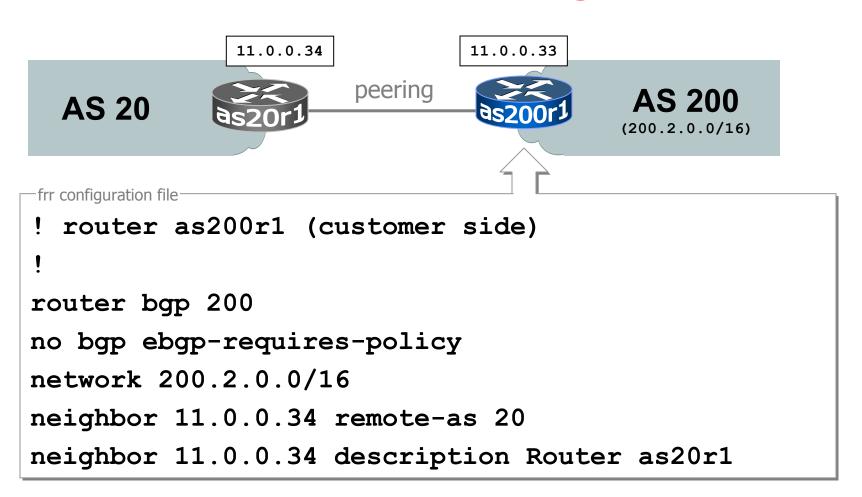
## stub network architecture



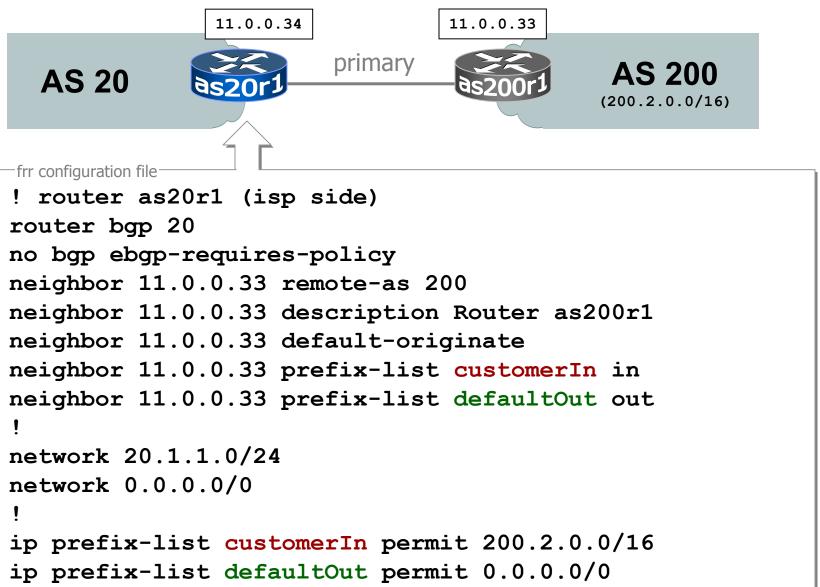
- one of the customer routers is chosen to be the default gateway
- the router is attached to a single router of the isp with a link (possibily more than one)
- a single peering in which as200 announces its route and accepts the default is enough



## router as 200 r1 configuration



## router as 20r1 configuration



Research Group Roma Tre

# about default-originate v



- in zebra, using network 0.0.0.0/0 is enough to
  - place a default route in the local bgp routing table
  - announce it
- using default-originate for a specific neighbor
  - does not place a default route in the local bgp routing table
  - announces the default route to that neighbor, regardless of the presence of network 0.0.0.0/0 in the local router configuration

# about default-originate



- network 0.0.0.0/0 may be used at the top of the isp hierarchy to originate the default route
- network 0.0.0.0/0 should not be used at intermediate levels of the hierarchy
  - otherwise, routers would prefer the locally originated default route and remove the one offered by their upstream from the forwarding table
- using default-originate makes the default route appear as if it were originated by the upstream, even if it is not

command syntax

# default-originate and route-maps



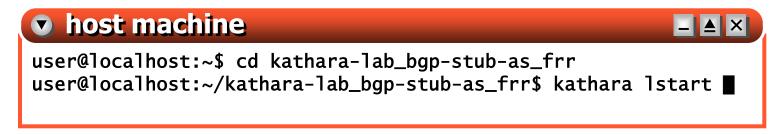
- a default route originated with network
   0.0.0.0/0 is handled like any other route
  - route-maps used with a specific neighbor are applied to the default route as well
- a default route originated with defaultoriginate is processed by a different route-map:

```
neighbor <neighbor-ip> default-originate route-map
  <r-map-name> in
```

```
neighbor <neighbor-ip> default-originate route-map
<r-map-name> out
```

## stub as: lab

start the lab



check the frr configuration file



check the frr log file

```
    as20r1
    as20r1:~# less /var/log/frr/frr.log ■
```

last update: Nov 2021

## stub as: lab

check the routing table of as20r1

```
    as 20r1

                                                                       _ _ ×
root@as20r1:/# vtysh
Hello, this is FRRouting (version 7.5.1).
Copyright 1996-2005 Kunihiro Ishiguro, et al.
as20r1-frr# 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, r - rejected, b - backup
C>* 11.0.0.4/30 is directly connected, eth1, 00:14:46
C>* 11.0.0.32/30 is directly connected, eth0, 00:14:46
C>* 20.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, eth2, 00:14:46
B>* 200.2.0.0/16 [20/0] via 11.0.0.33, eth0, weight 1, 00:14:43
as20r1-frr#
```

## stub as: lab

#### check the bgp status

```
v as20r1
as20r1-frr# show ip bgp neighbors
BGP neighbor is 11.0.0.33, remote AS 200, local AS 20, external link
Description: Router as200r1
Hostname: as200r1
as20r1-frr# show ip bgp
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 20.1.1.1, vrf id 0
Default local pref 100, local AS 20
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
*> 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0
                                                  32768 i
32768 i
0 200 i
Displayed 3 routes and 3 total paths
as20r1-frr#
```

## stub as: lab

- perform several pings on the routers
- terminate the lab

