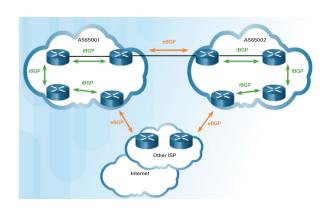




IGP VS EGP

IGPs are used to exchange routing information within a company network or an autonomous system (AS).

An Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) is used for the exchange of routing information between autonomous systems, such as ISPs.



External BGP (eBGP) – External BGP is the routing protocol used between routers in different autonomous systems.

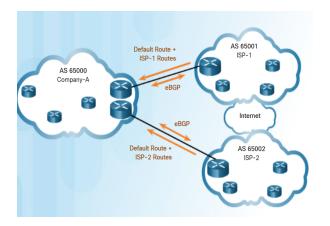
Internal BGP (iBGP) - Internal BGP is the routing protocol used between routers in the same AS.

BGP is used when an AS has connections to multiple autonomous systems. This is known as multi-homed.

BGP should not be used when there is a single connection to the Internet or another AS. Known as single-homed.

Multihomed BGP implementation

BGP 1



Three common ways an organization can implement BGP in a multi-homed environment:

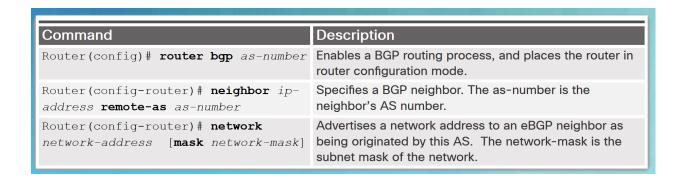
Default Route Only

Default Route and ISP Routes

All Internet Routes (this would include routes to over 550,000 networks)

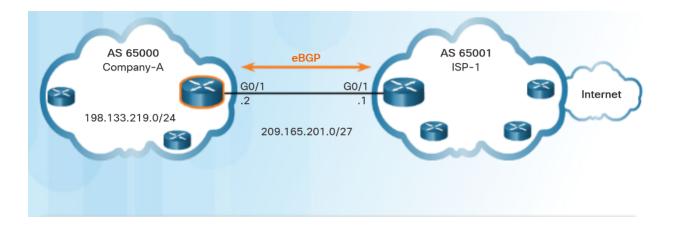
Configuration Example

- 1. Enable BGP routing.
- 2. Configure BGP neighbor(s) (peering)
- Advertise network(s) originating from this AS.
 Note: The network-address used in the network command does not have to be a directly connected network.



BGP Casus

BGP 2



```
Company-A(config)# router bgp 65000
Company-A(config-router)# neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 65001
Company-A(config-router)# network 198.133.219.0 mask 255.255.255.0

ISP-1(config)# router bgp 65001
ISP-1(config-router)# neighbour 209.165.201.2 remote-as 6500
ISP-1(config-router)# network 0.0.0.0
```

Verifying Configuration

Verify the BGP configuration by using the following commands:

```
show ip route
show ip bgp
show ip bgp summary
```

BGP 3