

# 路由器设计与实现



## 提纲

- 路由器概况
- 路由查找算法
  - 队列管理
  - 路由安全





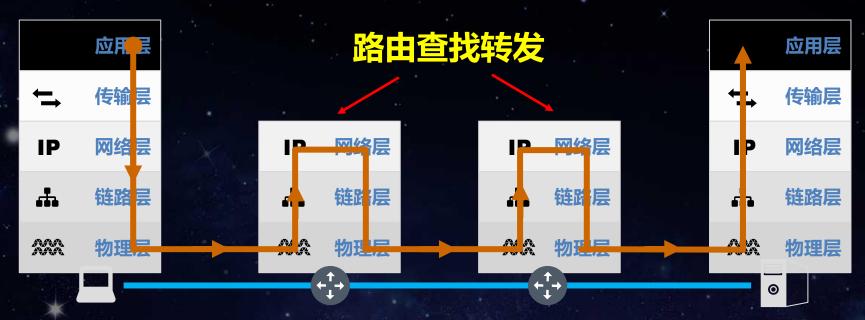








## 路由器: 互联网基础设备

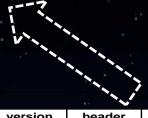


延迟: 传播、传输、查找转发









#### 32 bits

	2.12					
version (4 bits)	header length	DS	ECN	Total Length (in bytes) (16 bits)		
Identification (16 bits)			flags (3 bits)	Fragment Offset (13 bits)		
TTL Time-to-Live Protocol (8 bits) (8 bits)		Header Checksum (16 bits)				

Source IP address (32 bits)

**Destination IP address (32 bits)** 

Ethernet Header

IP Header

TCP Header

Application data

**Ethernet Trailer** 

Ethernet frame



### 路由信息交换: BGP例子

AS a

①建立TCP连接

②OPEN:参数协商AS ID、Hold time,

router ID

③Keepalive: 完成对等建立, 定期发

送保持连接

④update: 通告路由

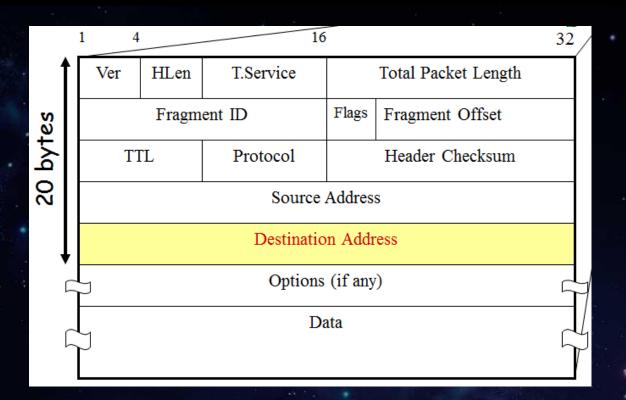
Notification: 报告错误,中止对等关系

Route refresh: 路由策略变化, 触发请求重新通告路由



AS b

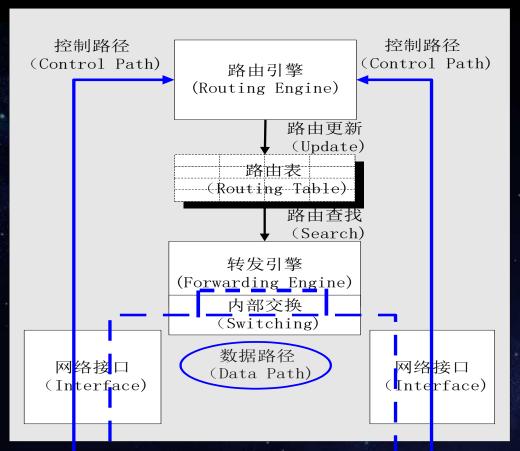
## 路由查找转发



前缀	下一跳	
0*	A1	
1*	A2	
00*	<b>A</b> 3	
11*	A4	
010*	A5	
111*	A6	



### 路由器逻辑结构



- 控制平面: 主控卡
  - 路由协议与路由计算(路由表)
  - 快速收敛、最优路径、流量工程
- 数据平面:线卡
  - 数据包查找转发
  - 转发速度
  - 更新速度
  - QoS保障 (队列)
- 管理平面: 主控卡
  - 监测、配置



#### 实现实例: FRRouting BGP模块

(BGP、OSPF、RIP等路由协议守护进程) bgpka bgpio bgpd dplane (维护FIB表,数据包收发)

bgpka: 处理keepalive消息

bgpio: 收发包, 报文入队唤醒bgpd处理

bgpd: 主线程, 处理BGP业务

apic: 接受bgp进程路径优选后的消息

dplane:将fib更新写入内核

zebra: 主线程, 负责rib维护

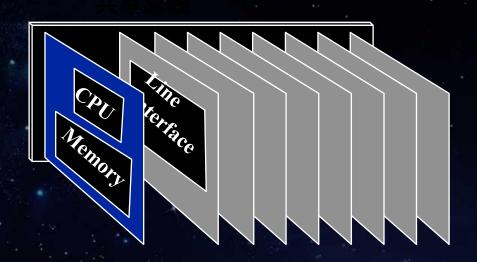
数据包路由查找转发

bgp

zebra ≺



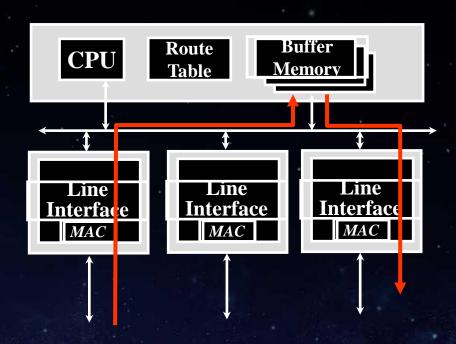
### 第一代路由器:总线与单CPU



处理瓶颈:处理器查找转发数据包

- 算法: Tree

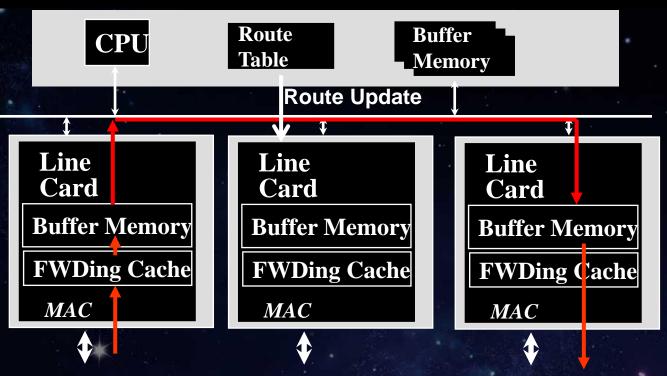
● I/O瓶颈:数据包经过总线2次



From Prof. Nick MeKeown of Stanford



## 第二代路由器: 总线与缓存转发



From Prof. Nick MeKeown of Stanford

- 线卡直接包转发
  - TCAM加速: 路由表规模
  - 总线负载
  - 总CPU负载
- 问题
  - 路由cache命中率
  - 主路由表潜在瓶颈
  - 共享总线仍是瓶颈



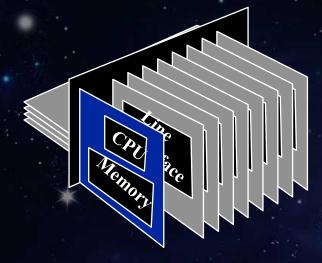
## 第三代路由器:交换背板与多转发引擎

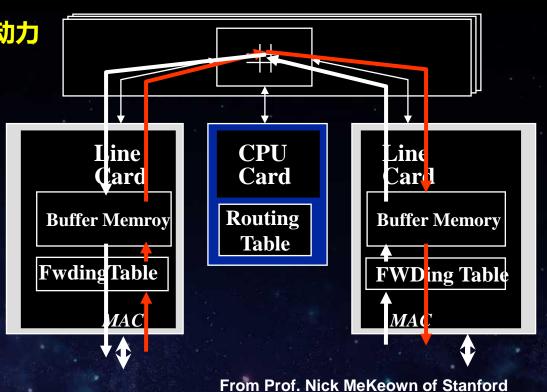
#### 技术(器件)进步与流量需求是变革推动力

无阻塞交换背板(Switch Fabric)

FIB代替Cache

NP, ASIC







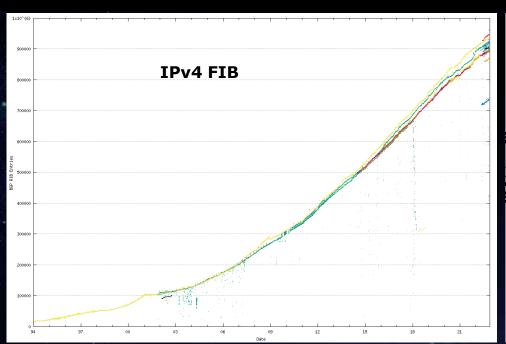
## 路由查找: 最长前缀匹配

DIP: 110	前缀	下一跳
	0*	A1
DIP: 1110	1*	A2
DID 044	00*	А3
DIP: 011	11*	A4
DIP: 000	010*	A5
DIP: 000	111*	A6

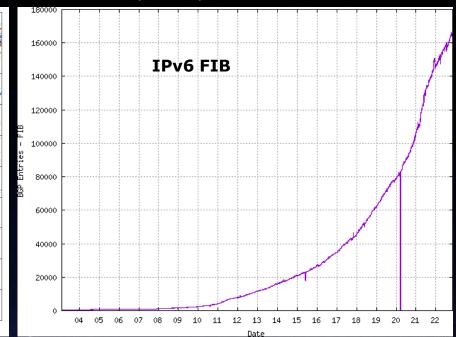
A4 -	DIP:	110
<b>A</b> 4 –		
A6 -	DIP:	1110
A		
A1 -	DIP:	011
AI –		
	DIP:	000
<b>A3</b> –	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	



## 路由表项增长



http://www.potaroo.net, 2022/11/6



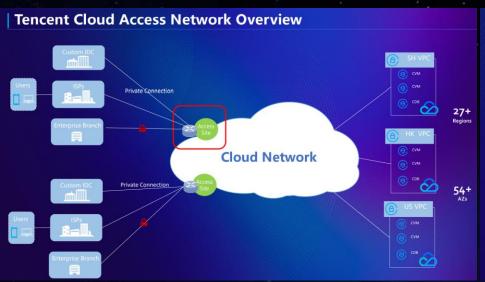
#### FIB表项增加

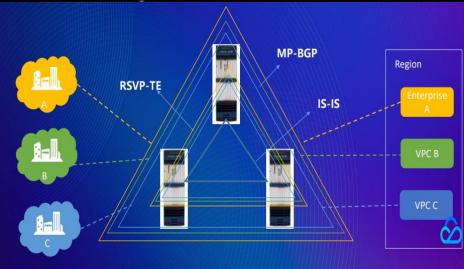
AS路径平均长度基本稳定 Tier1连接优势地位

- IP查找性能需求
  - 100GE (~150 Mpps, ~6.7ns/packet)
  - 线卡处理速度~100Gbps \* n



## 路由表项增长

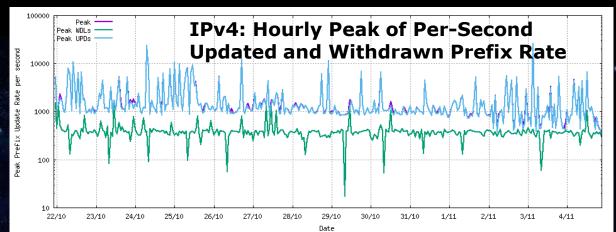


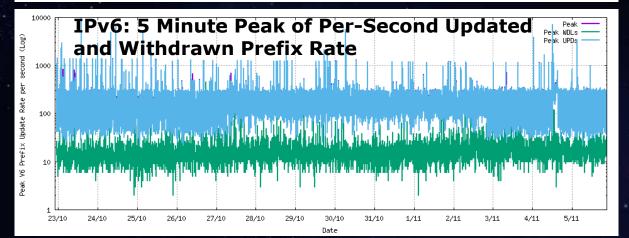


https://www.usenix.org/system/files/nsdi21\_slides\_shao.pdf



#### 路由表更新





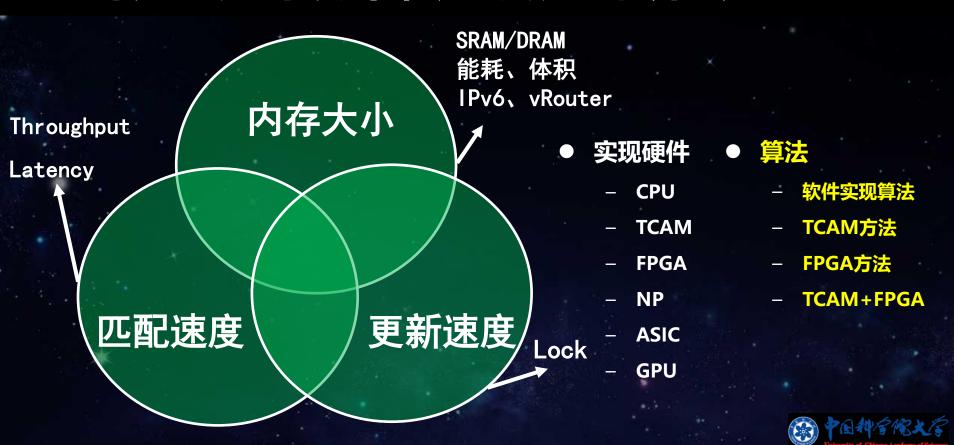
#### ● 更新速率

BGP路由器峰值更新频率> 1,000ups

http://www.potaroo.net, 2022/11/6



### 问题:如何设计最长前缀匹配算法?



### 部分路由查找算法

TrieBitmap (SIGCOMM'04) SAIL (SIGCOMM'14) Poptrie (SIGCOMM'15) XorOffsetTrie (ICC'22) TrieMerg(Infocom'13) 算法 *Dir-24-8 (INFOCOM'98)* Hash Flashtrie (INFOCOM'10) Hi-BST (GLOBECOM'18) Binary search DXR (SIGCOMM CCR'12) 路由查找 DIRPE(SIGCOMM'05) **TCAM** Partial (ToN'18) TCAM-vRouter(CoNEXT'12) **GPU** PacketShader (SIGCOMM'11) RCST (ANCS'05) Elevator (ToN'05) **FPGA** Hybrid (ToN'14)

Lulea (SIGCOMM'97) LC-trie (JSAC'99)



### 顺序查找

前缀	下一跳
0*	A1
1*	A2
00*	<b>A</b> 3
11*	A4
010*	A5
111*	A6

FIB: ~900k表项

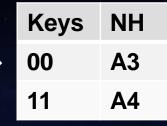
- 时间复杂度O(n)
- 空间复杂度O(n)
- 更新时间
  - Insert: O(1)
  - Del./Update: O(n)
- 优化: 前缀长度倒序
  - 更新开销: 路由表项移动



## Hash查找

前缀	下一跳
0*	A1
1*	A2
00*	<b>A</b> 3
11*	A4
010*	A5
111*	A6

Keys	NH
010	<b>A5</b>
111	<b>A6</b>

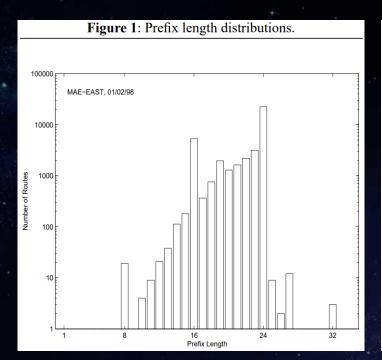


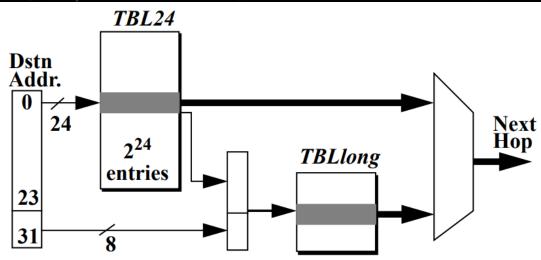
Keys	NH
0	<b>A1</b>
1	<b>A2</b>

- 按前缀长度倒序查找
- 并行化提升查找性能
- 哈希合并与链表



#### **DIR-24-8**





**Figure 2**: Proposed *DIR-24-8-BASIC* architecture. The next hop result comes from either *TBL24* or *TBLlong*.

## DIR-24-8 (续)

Key to table entries:

A = 10.54/16

B = 10.54.34/24

C = 10.54.34.192./26

Figure 3: TBL24 entry format

#### If longest route with this 24-bit prefix is < 25 bits long:

0	Next Hop
1 bit	15 bits

#### If longest route with this 24 bits prefix is > 24 bits long:

1	Index into 2nd table
1 bit	15 bits

TBL24:			
Entry Number: Contents:			
:		:	
10.53.255	-		
10.54.0	0	A	
10.54.1	0	A	
:		:	
10.54.33	0	A	
10.54.34	1	123	\ 
10.54.35	0	A	
:		•••	l
10.54.255	0	A	l
10.55.0	-		ĺ
:		:	

	TBLlong:		
	Entry		
	Number: Co	nte	ents
	•	:	
1	123*256	В	
	123*256+1	В	$  \cdot  $
	123*256+2	В	
	:	:	
	123*256+191	В	
	123*256+192	C	
	123*256+193	C	
	:	:	
	123*256+255	C	
	124*256	C	

Figure 4: Example of two tables containing three routes.

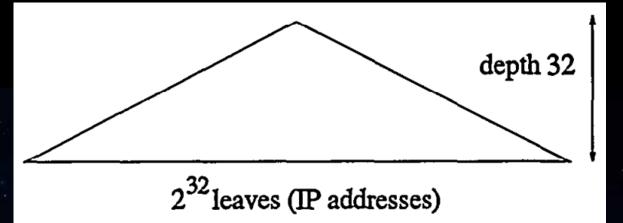


Figure 3: Binary tree spanning the entire IP address space.

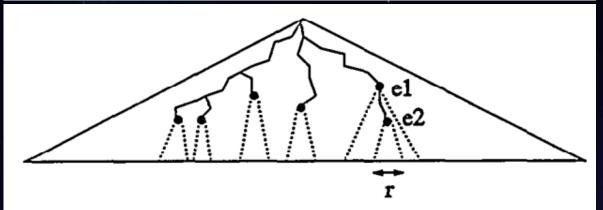


Figure 4: Routing entries defining ranges of IP addresses.



Small forwarding tables for fast routing lookups, SIGCOMM'97

#### **DXR**

DXR: Towards a Billion Routing Lookups per Second in Software, SIGCOMM CCR, Oct.2012

	IPv4 prefix	next	hop		IPv4 address range	next hop	(prefix)
	-		P	1:	0.0.0.0 0.255.255.255	Α	(1)
1:	0.0.0.0/0	Α		2:	1.0.0.0 1.1.255.255	В	(2)
٥.	1 0 0 0/0	В		3:	1.2.0.0 1.2.2.255	C	(3)
2:	1.0.0.0/8	D		4:	1.2.3.0 1.2.3.255	D	(4)
3:	1.2.0.0/16	C		5:	1.2.4.0 1.2.4.4	C	(3)
	·			6:	1.2.4.5 1.2.4.5	C	(5)
4:	1.2.3.0/24	D		7:	1.2.4.6 1.2.255.255	C	(3)
Е.	1 0 4 5/20	C		8:	1.3.0.0 1.255.255.255	В	(2)
5:	1.2.4.5/32	C		9:	2.0.0.0 255.255.255.25	55 A	(1)

#### ① 路由转发表

	IPv4 add	ires	ss range	next	hop	(prefix)
1:	0.0.0.0		0.255.255.255	Α		(1)
2:	1.0.0.0		1.1.255.255	В		(2)
3:	1.2.0.0		1.2.2.255	C		(3)
4:	1.2.3.0		1.2.3.255	D		(4)
5:	1.2.4.0		1.2.255.255	C		(3,5)
6:	1.3.0.0		1.255.255.255	В		(2)
7:	2.0.0.0		255.255.255.25	5 A		(1)

#### ③ 连续相同下一跳规则区间合并

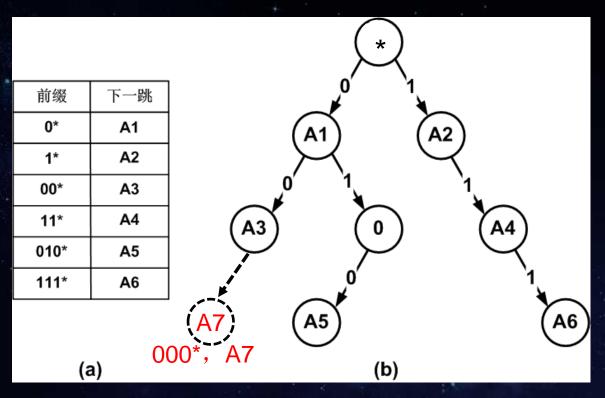
#### ② 空间映射,构建非重叠区间

	interval	base	next	hop
1:	0.0.0.0		A	
2:	1.0.0.0		В	
3:	1.2.0.0		C	
4:	1.2.3.0		D	
5:	1.2.4.0		C	
6:	1.3.0.0		В	
7:	2.0.0.0		Α	

#### ④ 以起始点代替上一条规则终点 😭 🏲 🖽 🤻



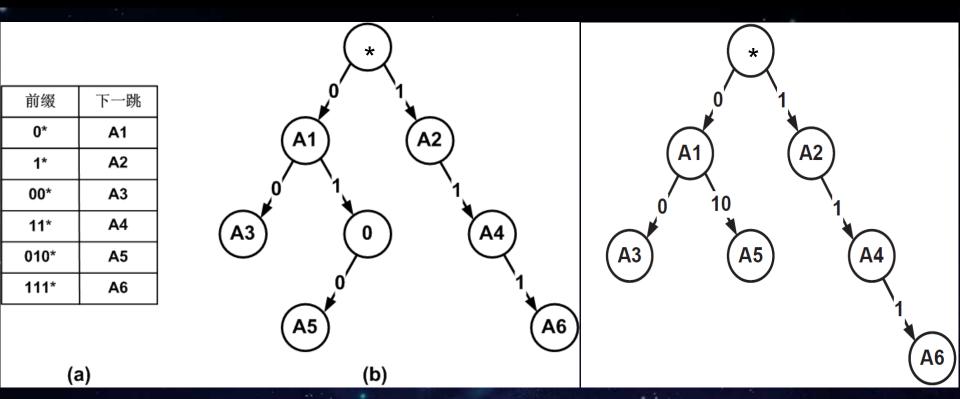
## Trie查找



- Trie构建过程
- LPM/Insert/Del.
- 性能
  - Tire存储空间
  - **一 查找过程内存访问次数**
  - 更新开销



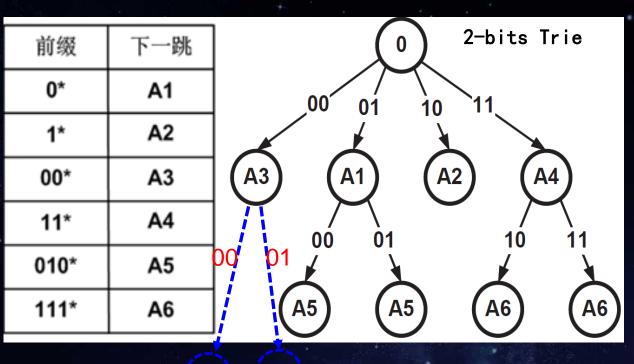
## Trie查找改进: 路径压缩



稀疏Trie:减少存储节点、缩短访问路径;数据结构,更新



### Trie查找改进:多比特Trie

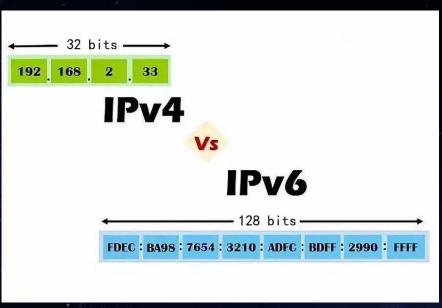


- 多比特Trie
  - 查找性能:O(W/S)
  - 存储空间 🕆
    - 每个节点: 2<sup>s</sup>
    - 规则冗余复制
  - 更新 介
    - Insert
    - Del.



S=32?

#### IPv6路由查找问题



- 海量地址空间
  - $-2^{32} \rightarrow 2^{128}$
  - 搜索空间增大
- 更长前缀长度

cg 搜索路径变长



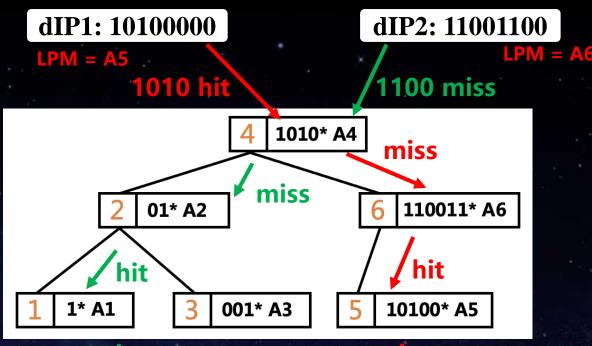
存储开销

查找性能



#### IPv6查找:基于前缀长度二分搜索的Hash查找

前缀	下一跳
1*	A1
01*	A2
001*	A3
1010*	A4
10100*	A5
110011*	A6



- 按前缀长度构建二分搜索树~log₂(128)
- 命中,右
- 不名中?右孩子节点上移?。

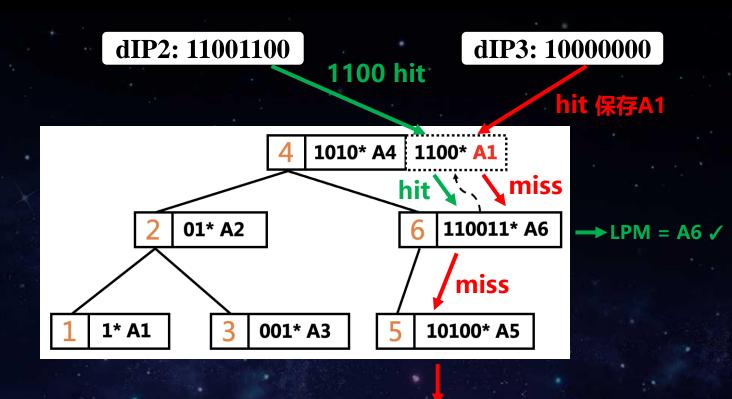
$$LPM = A1 \times$$



## IPv6查找:基于前缀长度二分搜索的Hash查找

前缀	下一跳
1*	A1
01*	A2
001*	A3
1010*	A4
10100*	A5
110011*	A6

- 左孩子节点上移
- 更新问题





## 查找算法性能决定因素: 时间与空间复杂度?





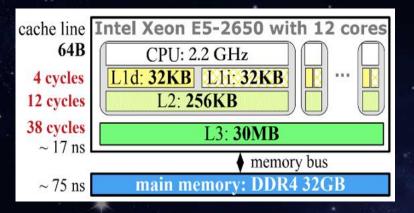
#### 提升查找性能新思路?

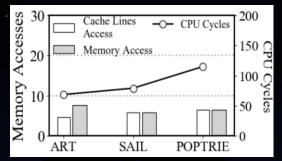
- 当前最快的几个算法及优化思路
  - 减少时间复杂性到极致: Sail (SIGCOMM14)
    - 一次查找只需要1-2次访存和大约20 条CPU 指令
  - 存储开销的极致压缩: DxR (SIGCOMM CCR 12)
    - 压缩整个数据结构, 使得其可以塞进 L3
  - 在时空复杂性上进行折衷考虑和优化: poptrie (SIGCOMM 15)
    - 一次查找最坏也只需5-6次访存
    - 大部分结构可以存放在L3

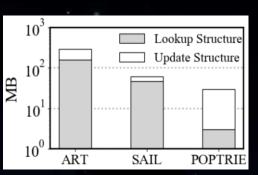


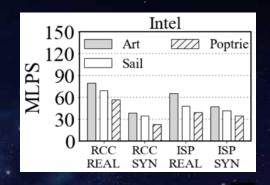
## 算法设计: 硬件特性

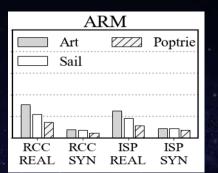
● 时空复杂度:性能决定性因素?













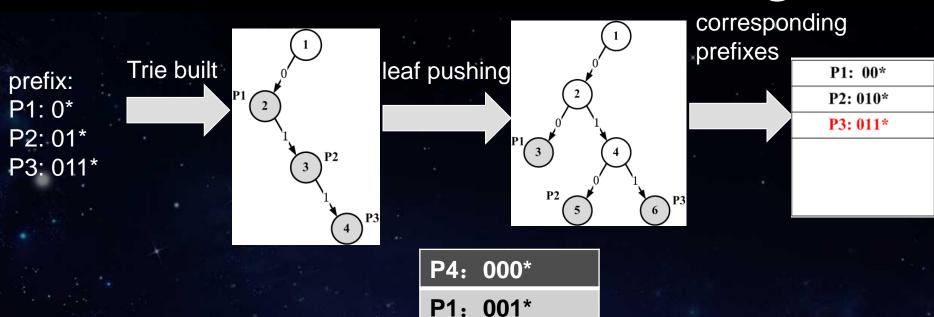
### 基于硬件的查找方法



地址空间重叠的前缀需要有顺序关系



## 构建不相交的前缀集合: Leaf Pushing

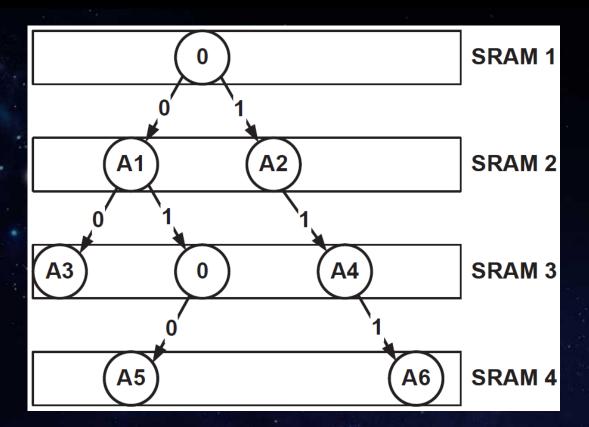


Insert 000\*, P4

P2: 010\* P3: 011\*



## Trie查找: FPGA流水线



- 查找速度 🕆
- 更新速度介
- 问题
  - 每一级SRAM如何分配
  - FPGA中SRAM容量

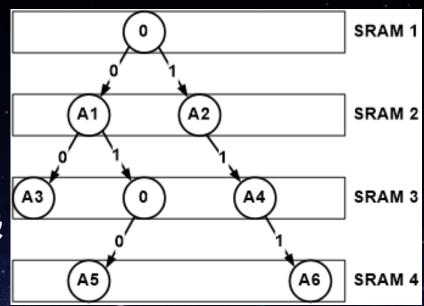


# 硬件查找的优缺点

- TCAM
  - **确定性高速查找,一时钟周期**
  - 更新开销大

#### FPGA

- 将trie树每级节点映射到一个流水级
- 片内SRAM流水线存储空间不足

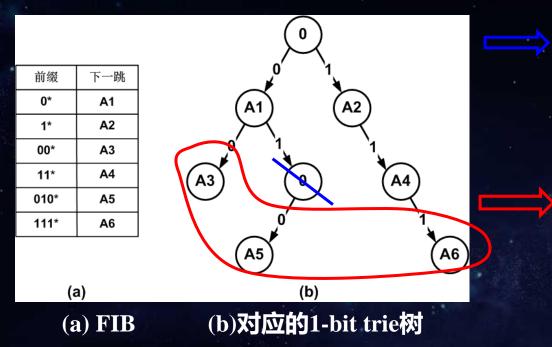




# Trie分割

● 叶子前缀 (90%) 自然不相交[1]

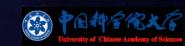
● 裁剪后的小trie树(12%)



重叠trie树 (重叠前缀集

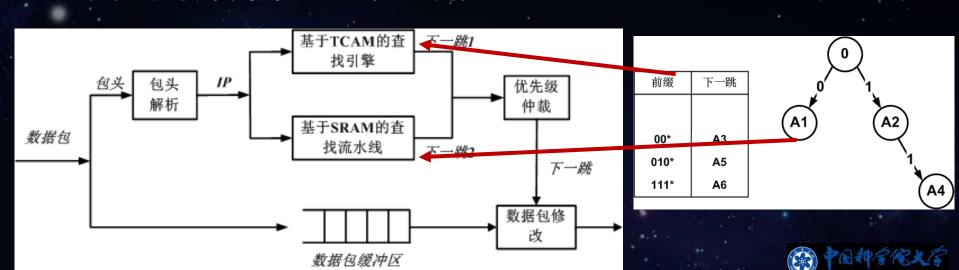
前缀	下一跳
00*	A3
00	A3
010*	A5
111*	A6

不相交前缀集

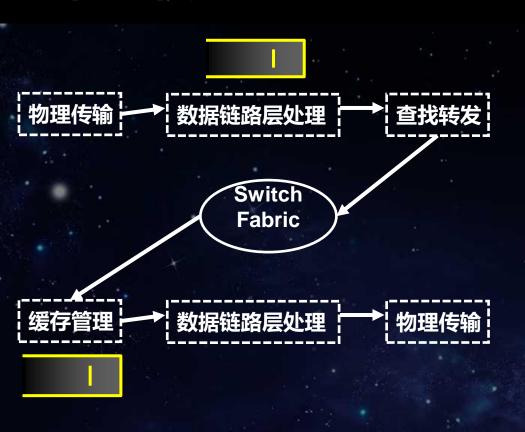


#### 混合的IP查找架构

- 不相交前缀集 -> TCAM (没有前缀顺序限制, 更新开销小)
- 重叠小trie树-> FPGA片内SRAM流水线 (存储空间需求小)
- 优先级仲裁缓存实现查找引擎同步



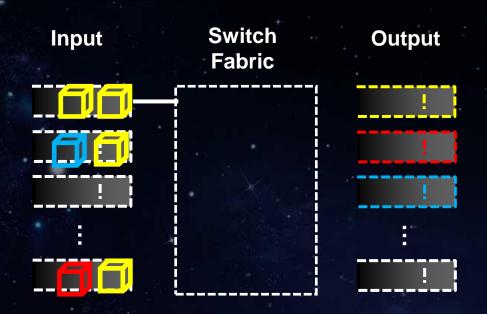
## 性能模型



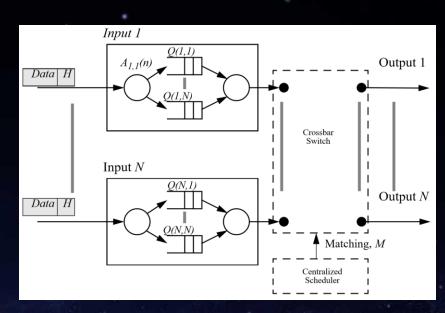
- 排队模型: X/Y/Z
  - FCFS
  - X: 数据包达到间隔时间分布
  - Y: 数据包查找转发时间
  - Z: 并行查找引擎数量
- 性能模型
  - 数据包Poisson流:  $p_n(t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}$
  - 数据包查找转发时间µ负指数分布
  - 队列长度  $L_s = \frac{\lambda}{\mu \lambda}$
  - 排队时间  $W_s = \frac{1}{\mu \lambda}$



# 输入队列



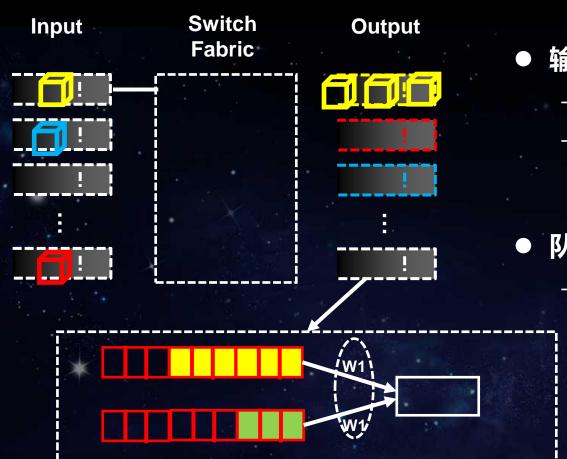
**Head-of-the-line Blocking** 



HOL Blocking: VOQ
Virtual Output Queuing



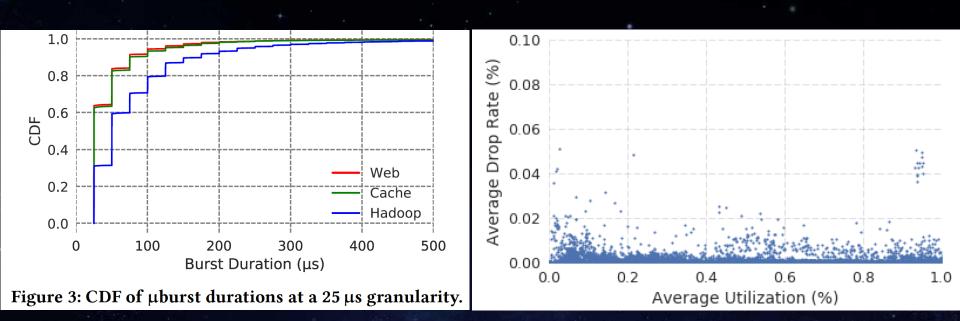
# 输出队列



- 输出队列缓存溢出,丢包策略
  - Drop-tail
  - Active Queue Management AQM
    - Random Early Detection RED
- 队列管理
  - Round Robin and Weighted Fair Queuing



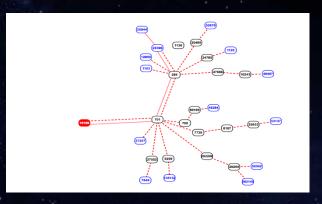
# 队列管理策略影响因素:流量模型与QoS



High Resolution Measurement of Data Center Microbursts IMC 2017, from U. Washington and Facebook



# 路由安全问题

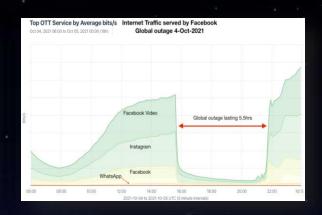


2017年,Google路由配置错误,造成日本大规模断网1小时

https://www.bgpmon.net/



2018 亚马逊路由被劫持导致 DNS被污染,加密货币窃取

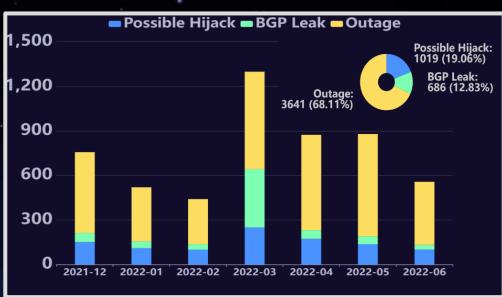


2021年, FB DNS服务器的BGP路由被撤销,导致"史上最严重宕机"



# 路由安全问题

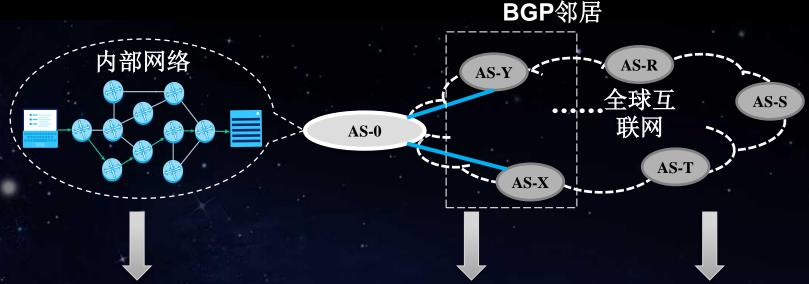




数据来源: BGPStream, https://www.bgpstream.com/



## BGP路由潜在风险



#### 风险一: 配置错误

内部网路配置错误或操作失误引发外部BGP路由异常。如 2021年Facebook宕机和韩国 KT断网等

#### 风险二: 邻居泄露

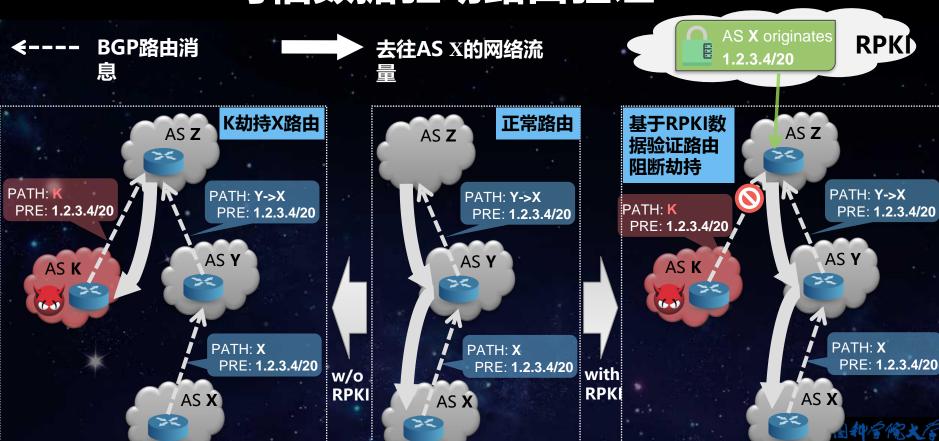
邻居发生或传递BGP路由泄露, 本网受污染后"劫持"外部流 量,挤占带宽资。

#### 风险三: 恶意攻击

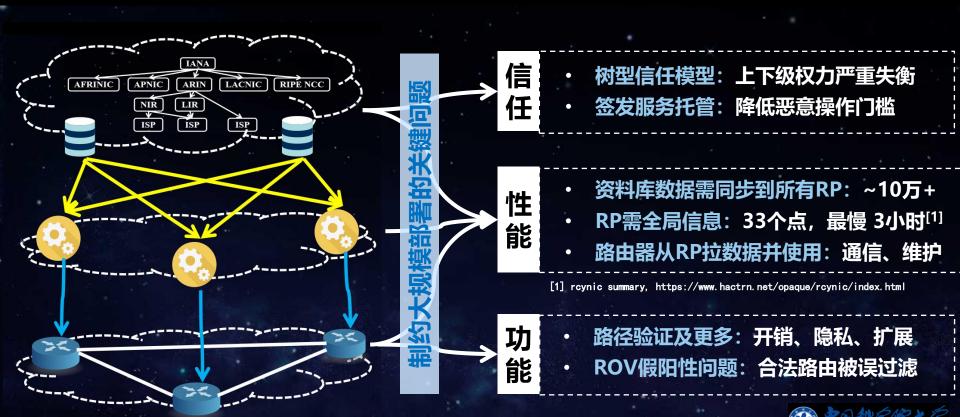
外部攻击者通过前缀劫持和路径篡改等方式劫持BGP路由,导致断网或业务被监听破坏。 如2018年亚马逊路由被劫持



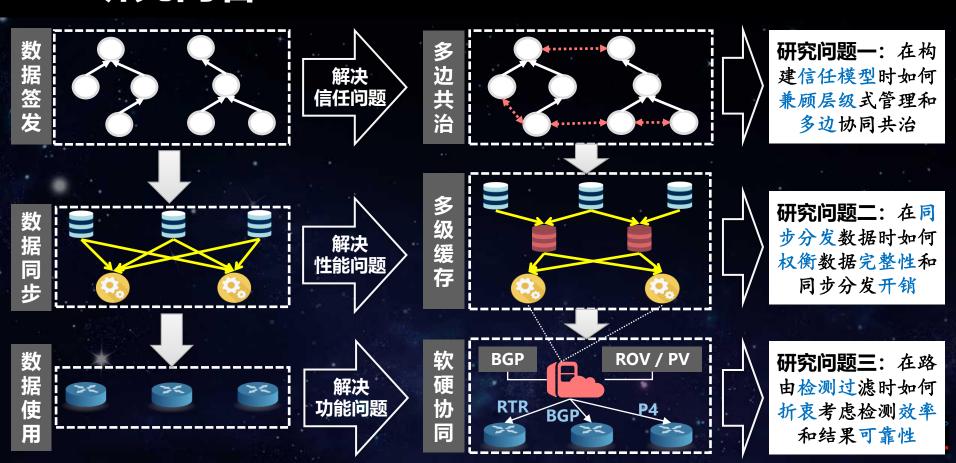
## RPKI: 可信数据驱动路由验证



### RPKI大规模部署问题



## 研究内容



# 思考:高效路由查找转发算法设计(Bonus)

(TO: 李彦彪, lybmath@cnic.cn)

Tong Yang, Gaogang Xie, Yanbiao Li, Qiaobin Fu, Alex Liu, Qi Li, Laurent Mathy, Guarantee IP Lookup Performance with FIB Explosion, ACM Sigcomm, 2014



### 课后选读

- Nick MeKeown, Internet Routers: Past Present and Future, June 2006, London. http://tinytera.stanford.edu/~nickm/talks/BCSv6.0.ppt (必读)
- Routing Lookups in Hardware at Memory Access Speeds, Infocom'98 (选读)
- DXR: Towards a Billion Routing Lookups per Second in Software, SIGCOMM CCR, Oct.
   2012 (选读)
- A Hybrid Hardware Architecture for High-speed IP Lookups and Fast Route Updates, IEEE/ACM ToN'14 (选读)
- Guarantee IP Lookup Performance with FIB Explosion, ACM Sigcomm'14 (选读)
- Partial Order Theory for Fast TCAM Updates, IEEE/ACM ToN'18 (选读)



# 谢谢!

