

# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations



Laurent Vanbever, UCLouvain

[laurent.vanbever@uclouvain.be](mailto:laurent.vanbever@uclouvain.be)

Princeton University

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Based on joint work with

Stefano Vissicchio, Luca Cittadini, Cristel Pelsser, Pierre François and Olivier Bonaventure



“When you are changing  
the tires of a moving car,

--*Vijay Gill*



“When you are changing  
the tires of a moving car,  
make sure one wheel is  
on the ground at all time”

--*Vijay Gill*

# Why does seamless reconfigurations matter ?

BGP configuration is critical for ISPs

enforce business relationship

BGP configuration is often changed

On average, > 400 changes accounted per month in a Tier1

Changing a BGP configuration can impact availability

even if the initial and final configurations are safe

Seamless BGP  
reconfiguration

Progressively modify the BGP  
configuration of a running network  
with no impact on the services

Following which order ?

|

Seamless BGP  
reconfiguration

**Progressively** modify the BGP  
configuration of a running network  
with no impact on the services

Seamless BGP  
reconfiguration

Progressively modify the BGP  
configuration of a running network  
with no impact on the services

Approach

Provable reconfiguration strategies



# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations



BGP background

Finding an ordering

Reconfiguration framework



# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations

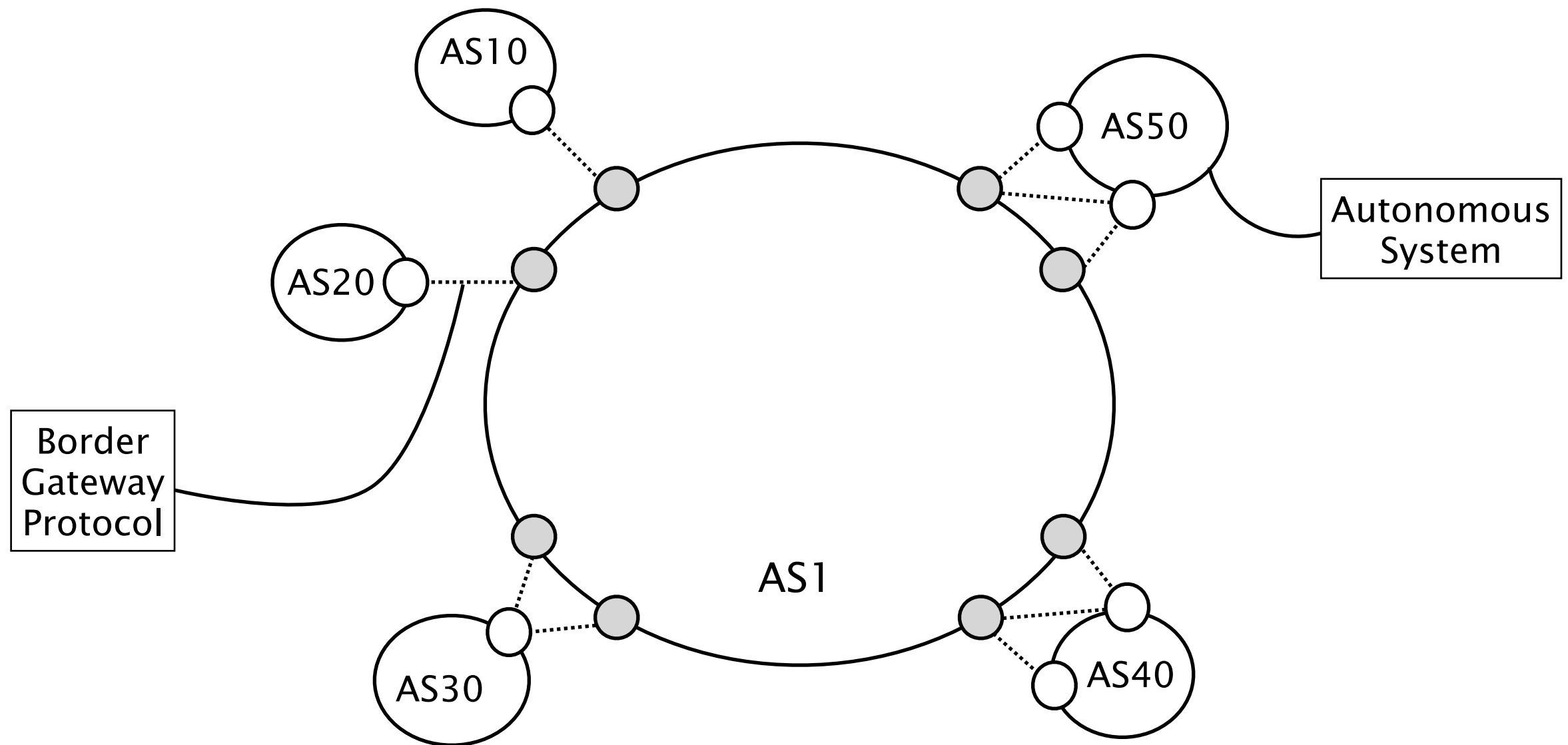


BGP background

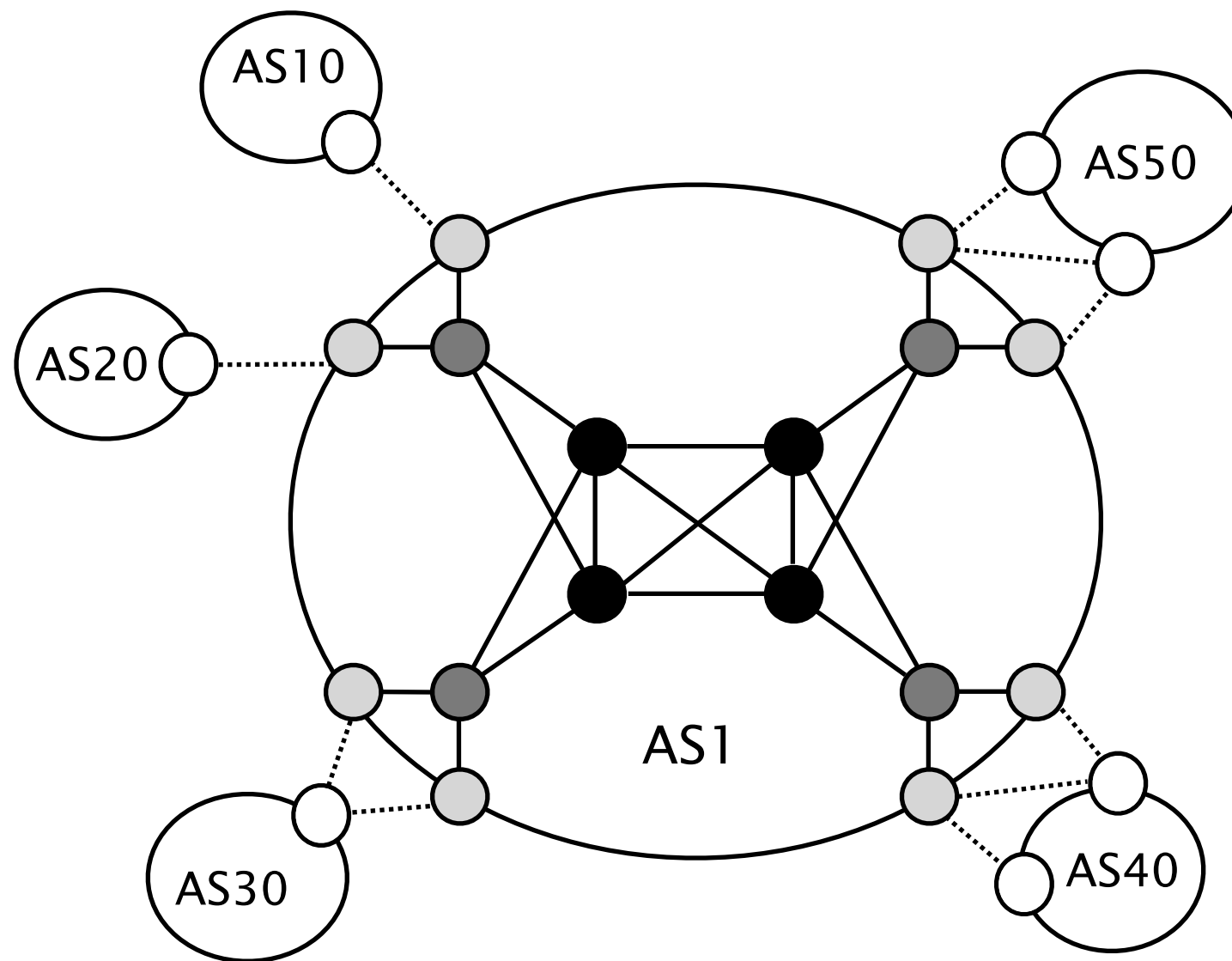
Finding an ordering

Reconfiguration framework

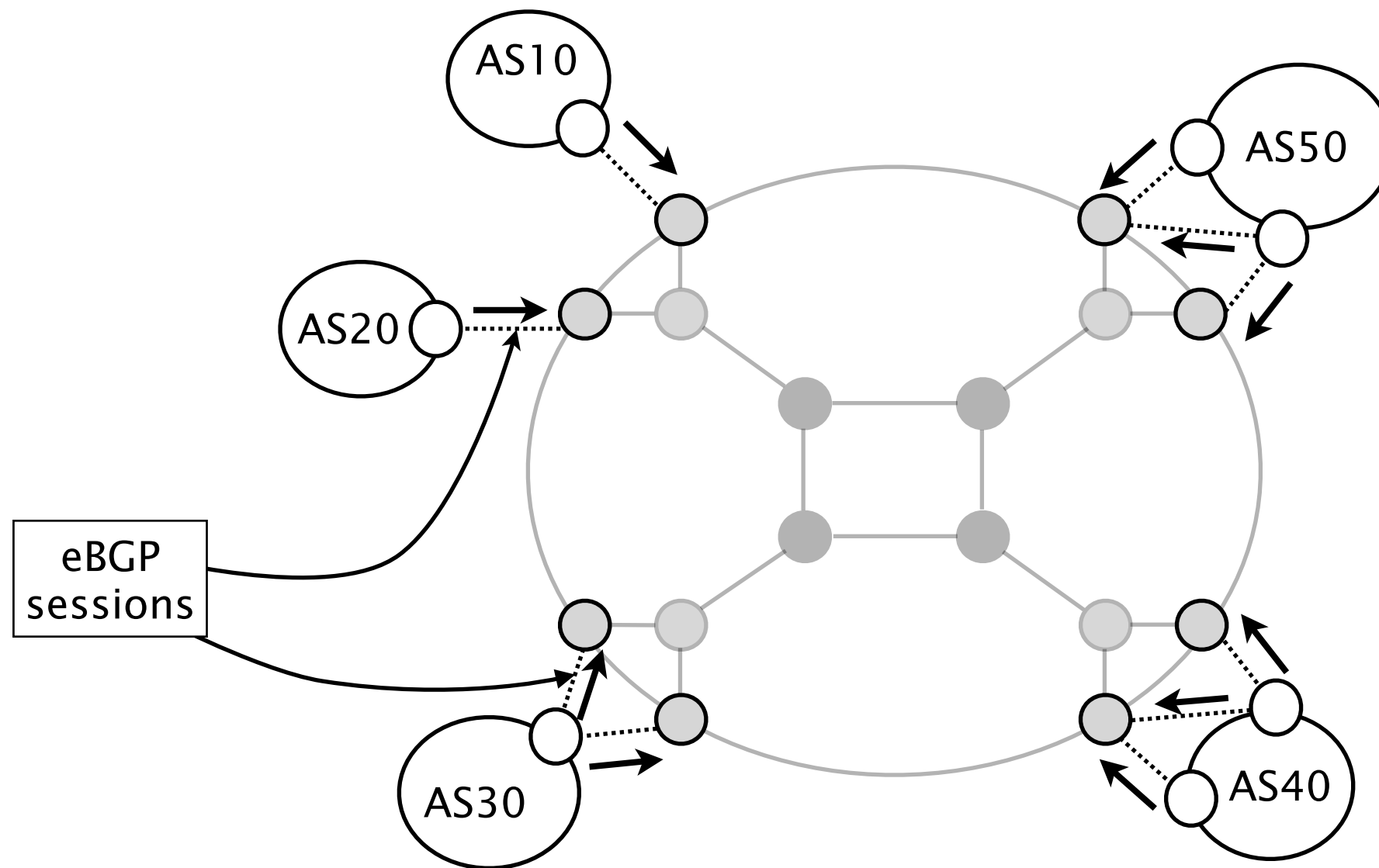
# BGP is the only inter-domain routing protocol used today



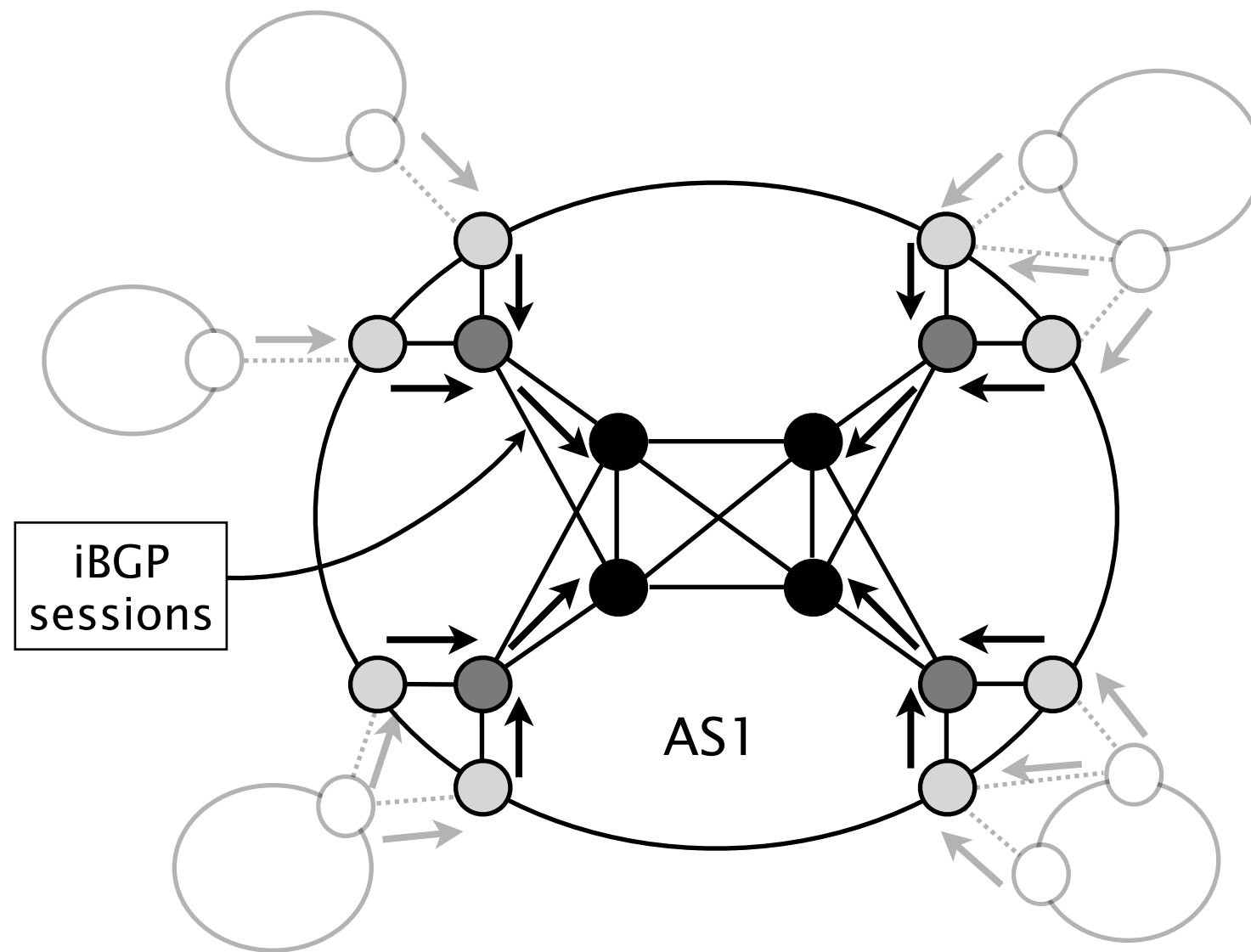
# BGP comes in two flavors



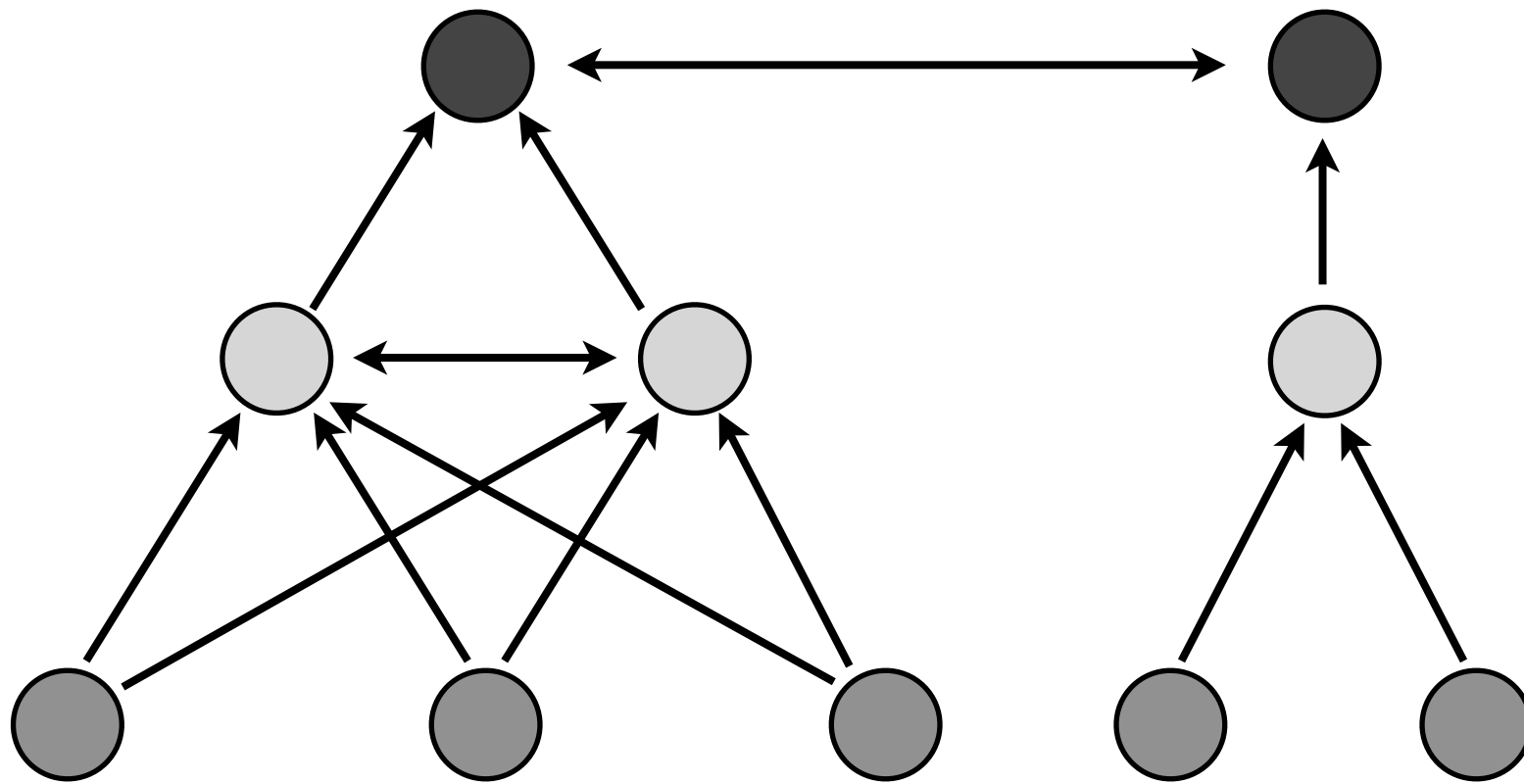
# external BGP (eBGP) exchanges reachability information between ASes



internal BGP (iBGP) distributes externally learned routes within the AS



To scale, iBGP routers are often organized in a hierarchy



Lower layers rely on upper layers to learn and propagate routing informations

# Reconfiguring BGP can be disruptive

BGP reconfigurations can create

- signaling anomalies [Griffin, SIGCOMM02]
- dissemination anomalies [Vissicchio, INFOCOM12]
- forwarding anomalies [Griffin, SIGCOMM02]

or any combination of those



# Reconfiguring BGP can be disruptive

BGP reconfigurations can create

- signaling anomalies
  - dissemination anomalies
  - forwarding anomalies
- routing oscillations  
black holes  
forwarding loops  
traffic shifts

or any combination of those

# Reconfiguring BGP can be disruptive

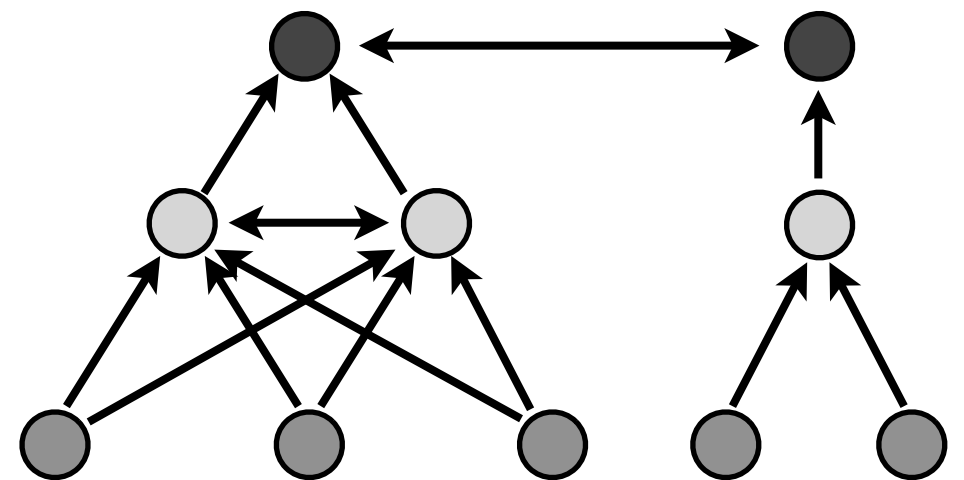
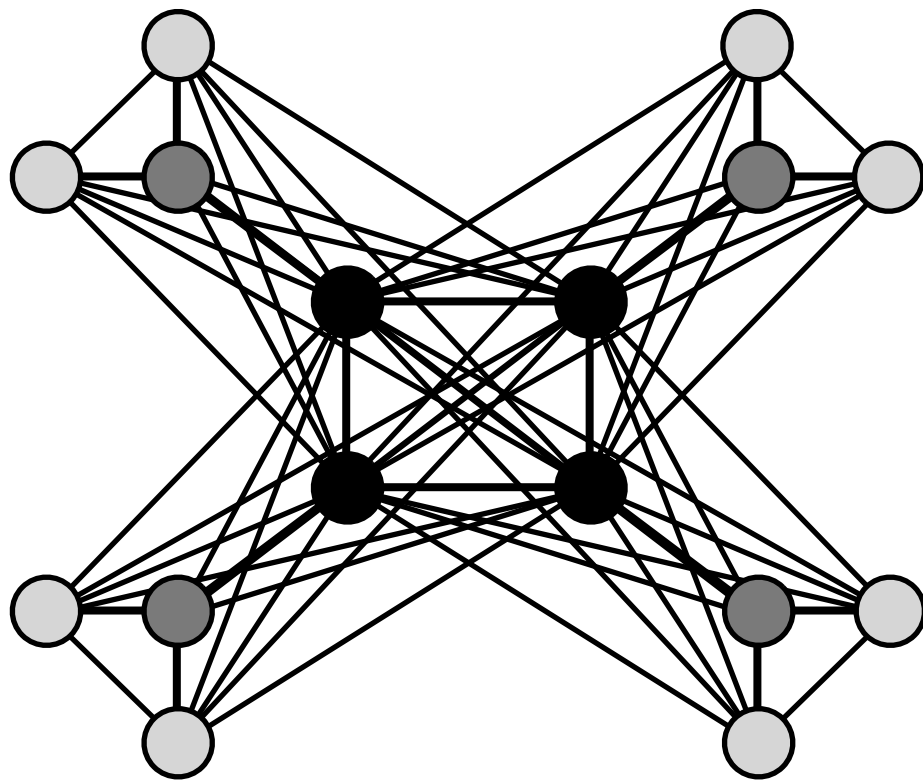
BGP reconfigurations can create

- signaling anomalies
- dissemination anomalies
- forwarding anomalies

How much ?

or any combination of those

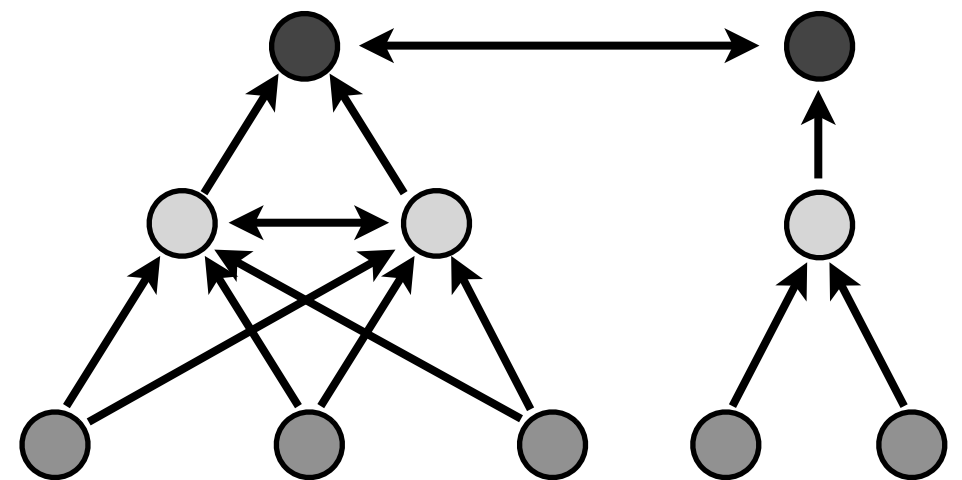
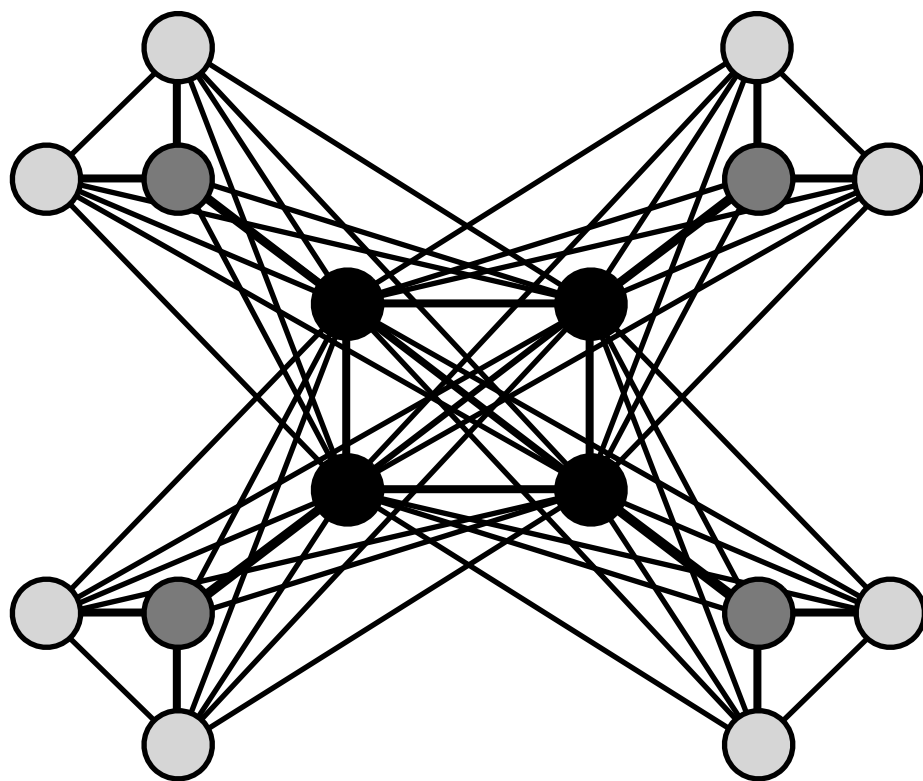
# Let's migrate from a iBGP full-mesh to an iBGP hierarchy



# Let's migrate from a iBGP full-mesh to an iBGP hierarchy, following best practices

Establish the RR sessions in a bottom-up manner, then remove the full-mesh sessions

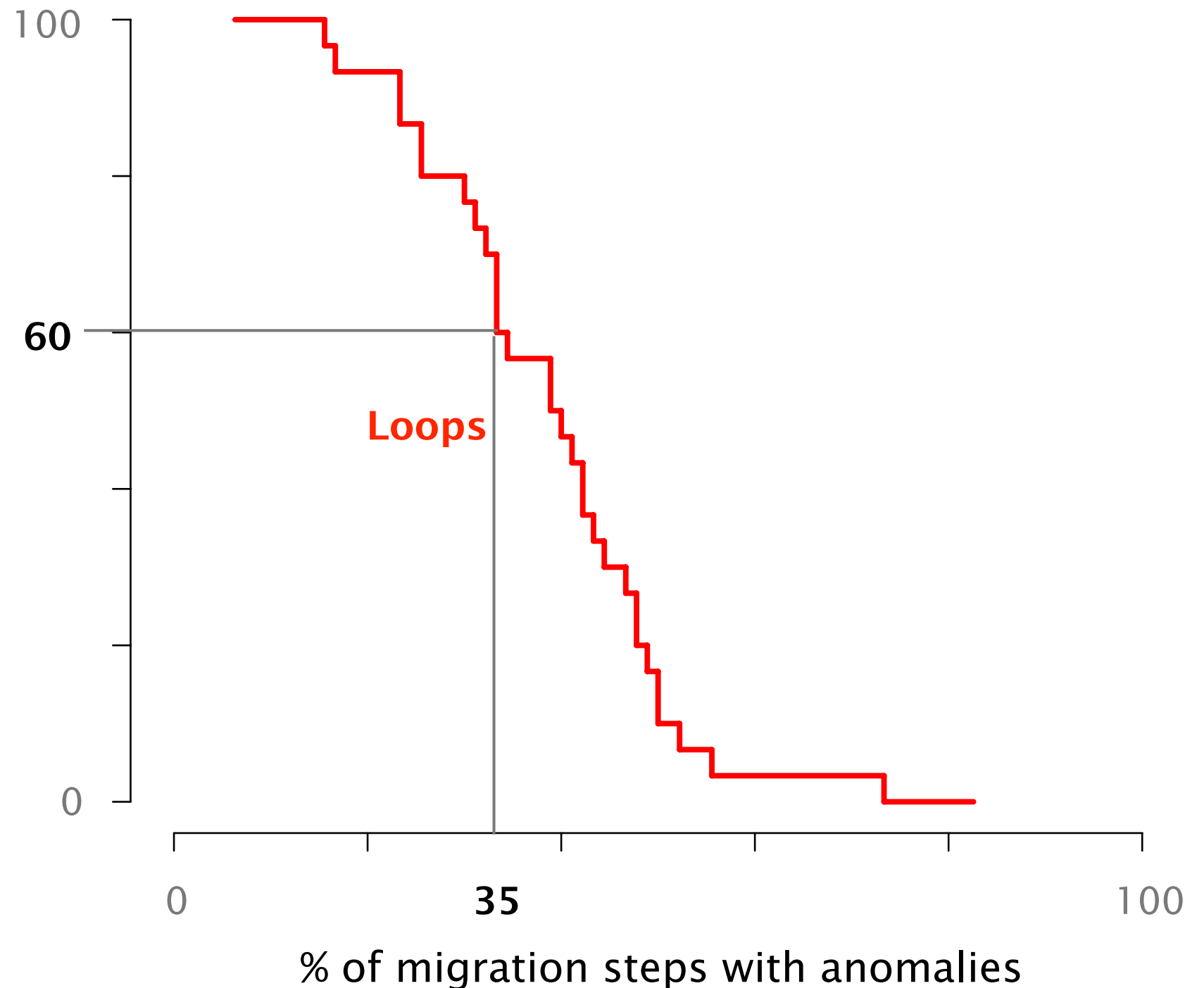
[Herrero10]



# Best practices **do not work**

Tier1 (50) experiments  
(cumul. frequency)

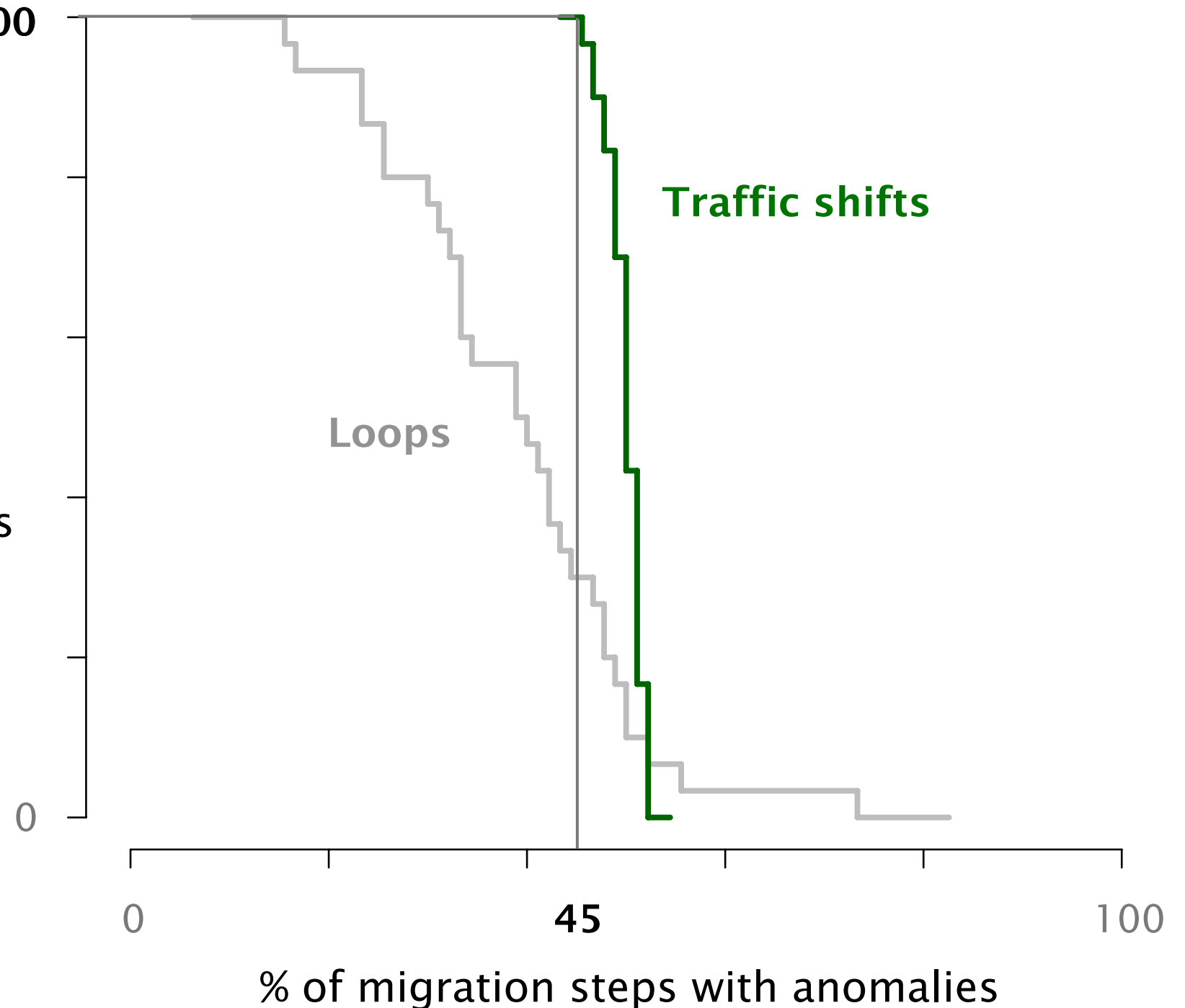
**60%** of the experiments  
were subject to loops  
for **> 35%** of the steps



# Best practices **do not work**

Tier1 (50) experiments  
(cumul. frequency)

100% of the experiments  
were subject to traffic shifts  
for > 40% of the steps



# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations



BGP background

Finding an ordering

Reconfiguration framework



# To avoid reconfiguration problems, a proper operational ordering must be enforced

Given an initial & final, anomaly-free, BGP configuration.

Find a sequence of configuration changes such that

- signaling anomalies
- dissemination anomalies
- forwarding anomalies

never occur, during any migration step

Find a sequence of configuration changes

Find a sequence of configuration changes

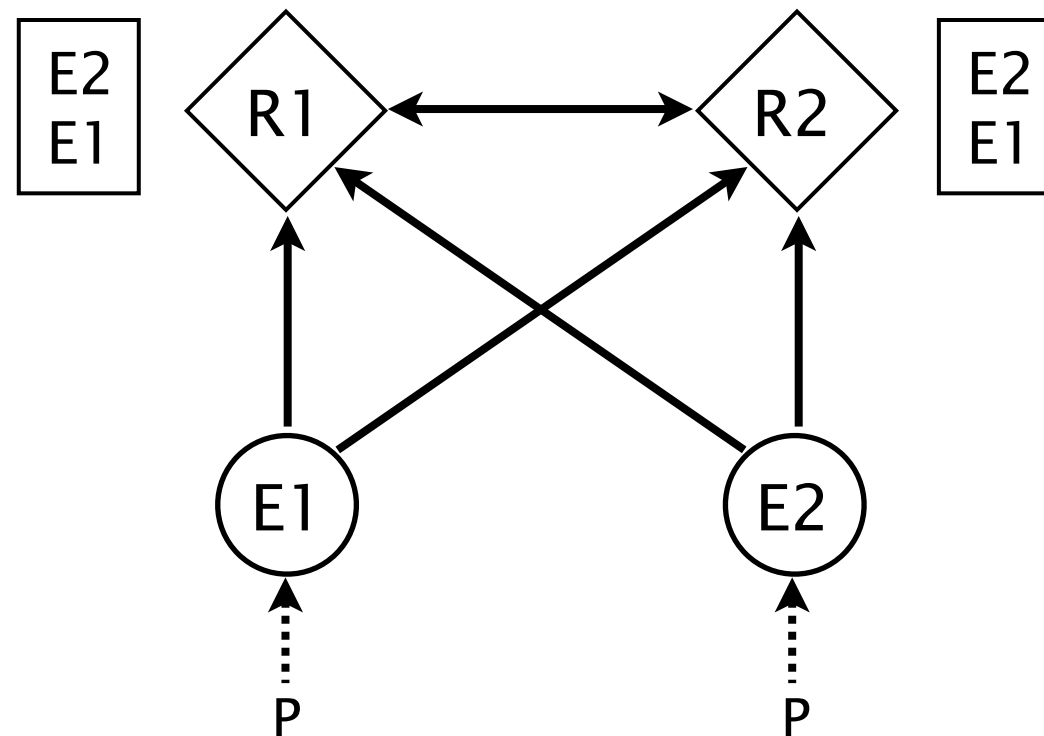
Does it always exist ?

Find a sequence of configuration changes

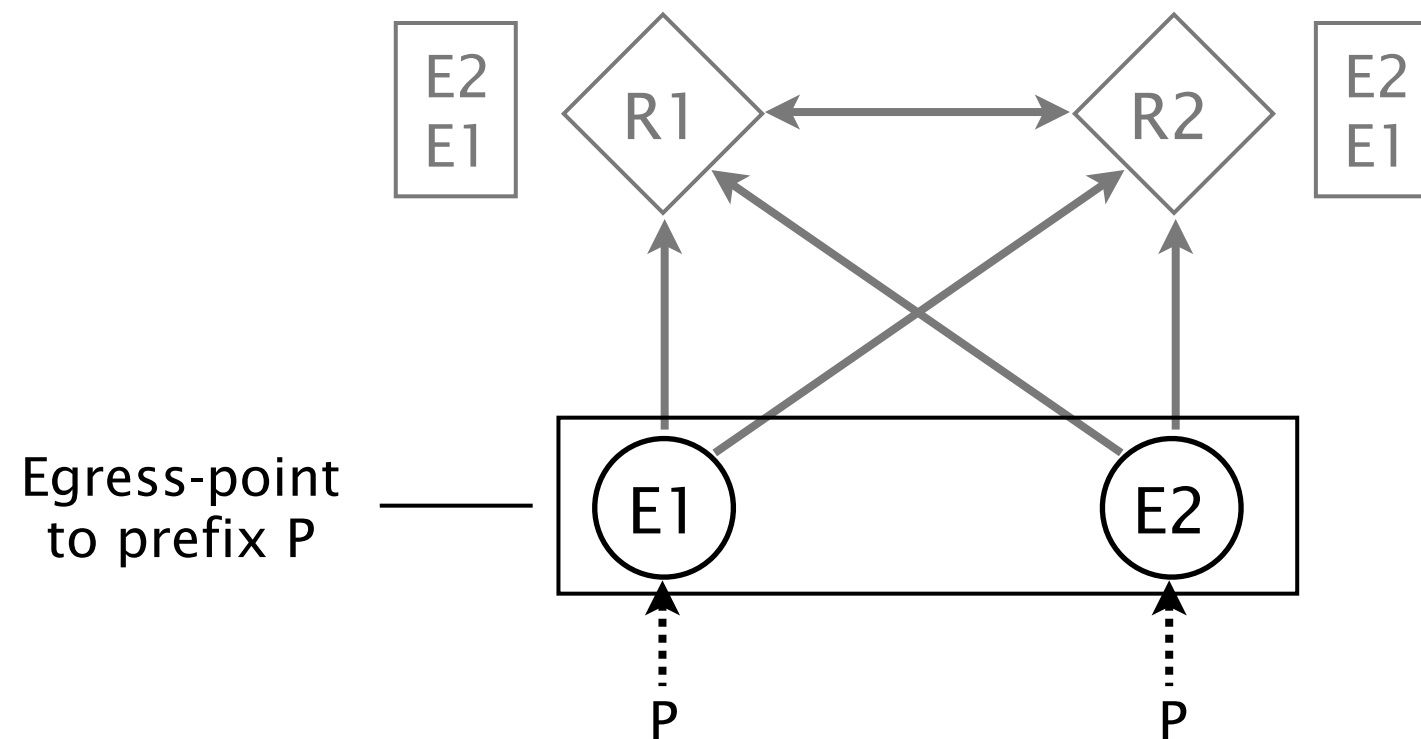
Does it always exist ?

Is it easy to compute ?

We model iBGP configurations by  
using extended Stable Path Problem instances



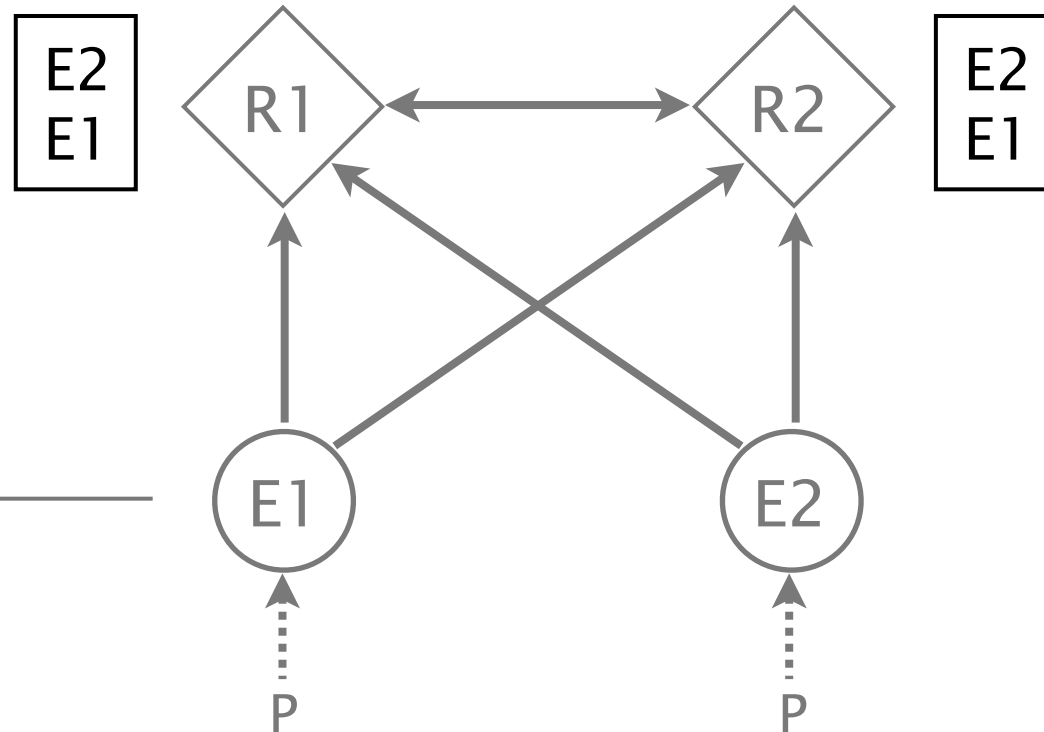
We model iBGP configurations by using extended Stable Path Problem instances



# We model iBGP configurations by using extended Stable Path Problem instances

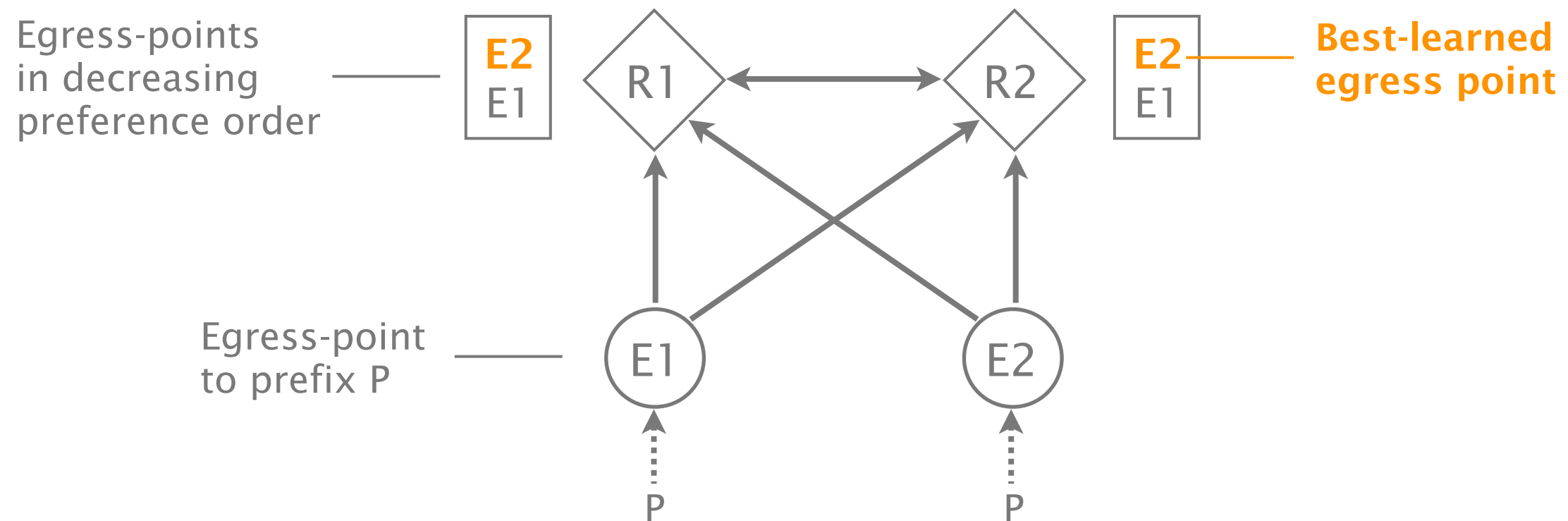
Egress-points  
in decreasing  
preference order

Egress-point  
to prefix P

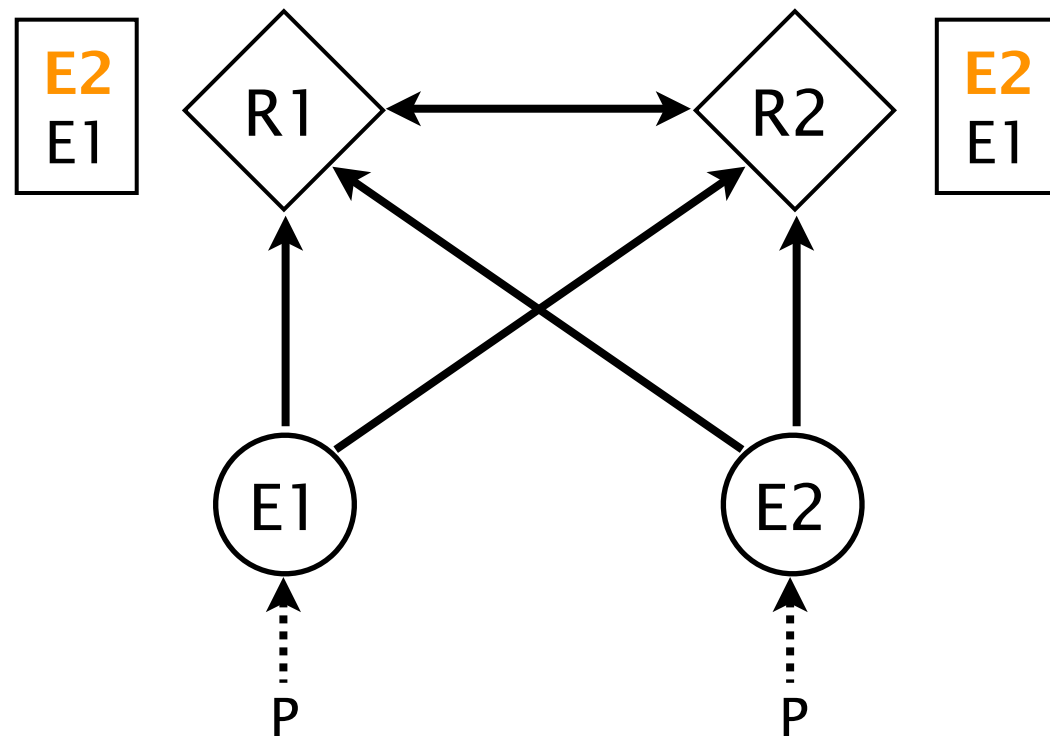




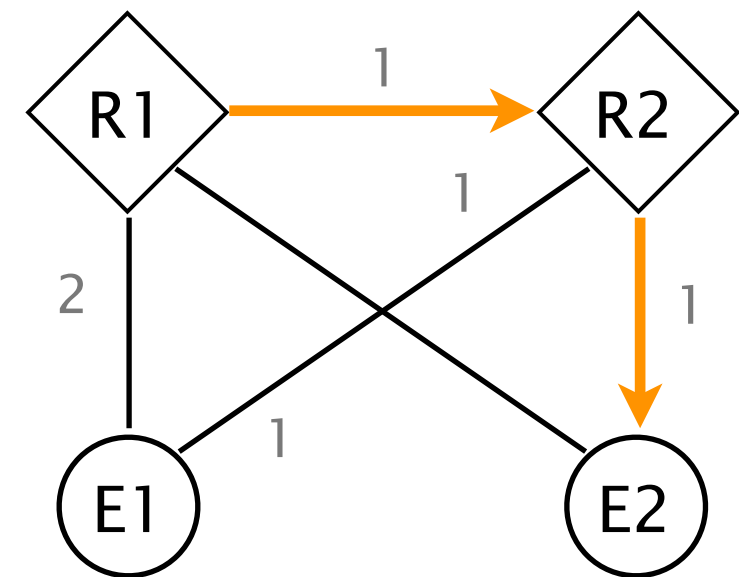
# We model iBGP configurations by using extended Stable Path Problem instances



A stable BGP configuration determines the forwarding paths being used

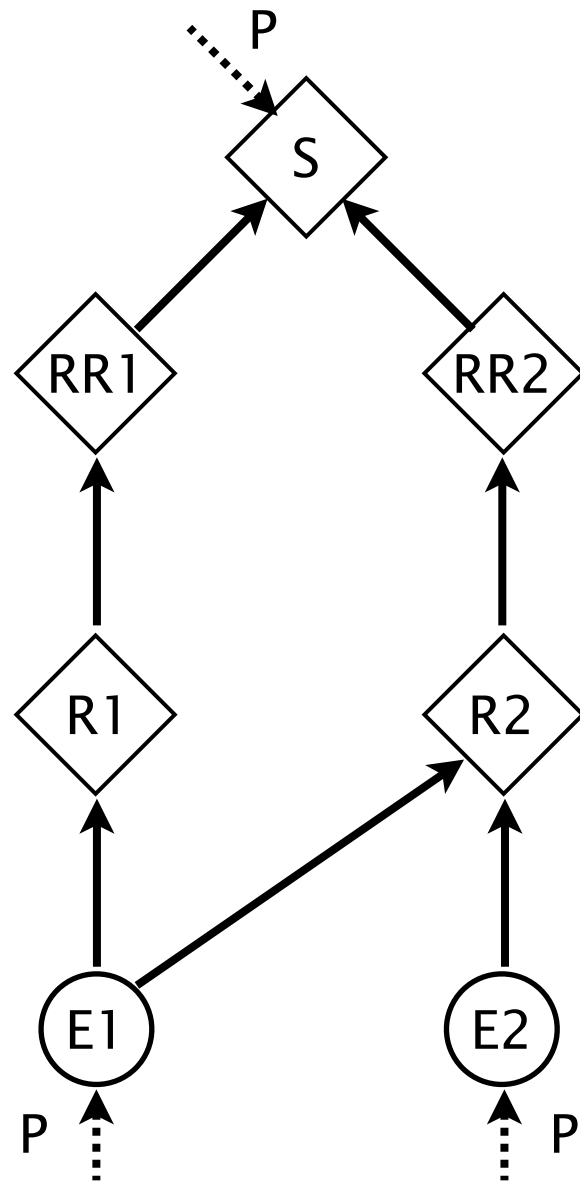


BGP configuration

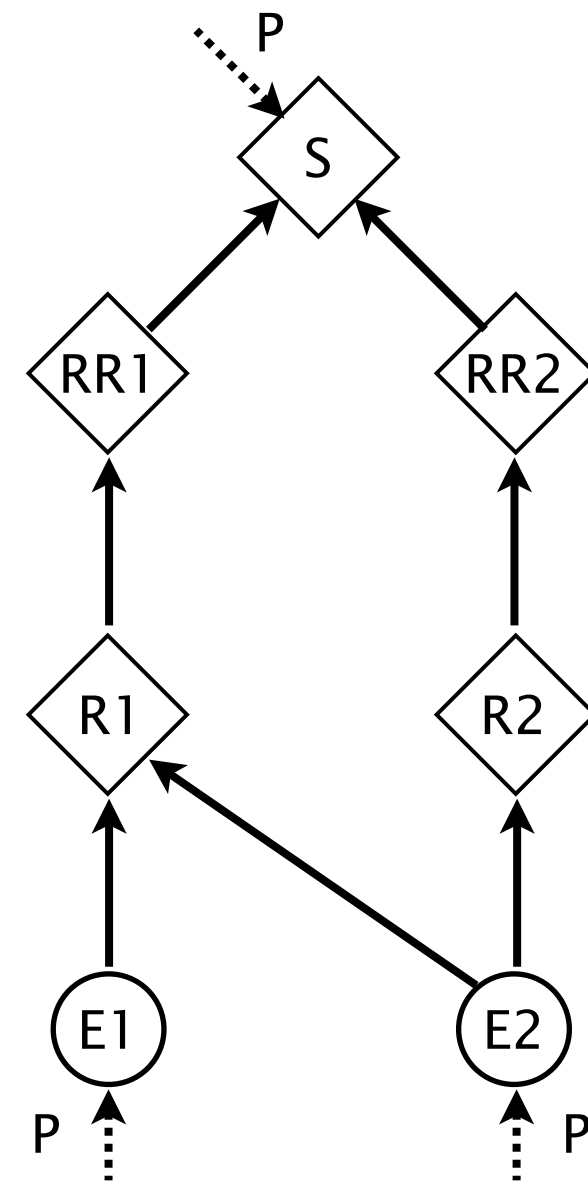


IGP configuration

# A seamless migration ordering might not always exist

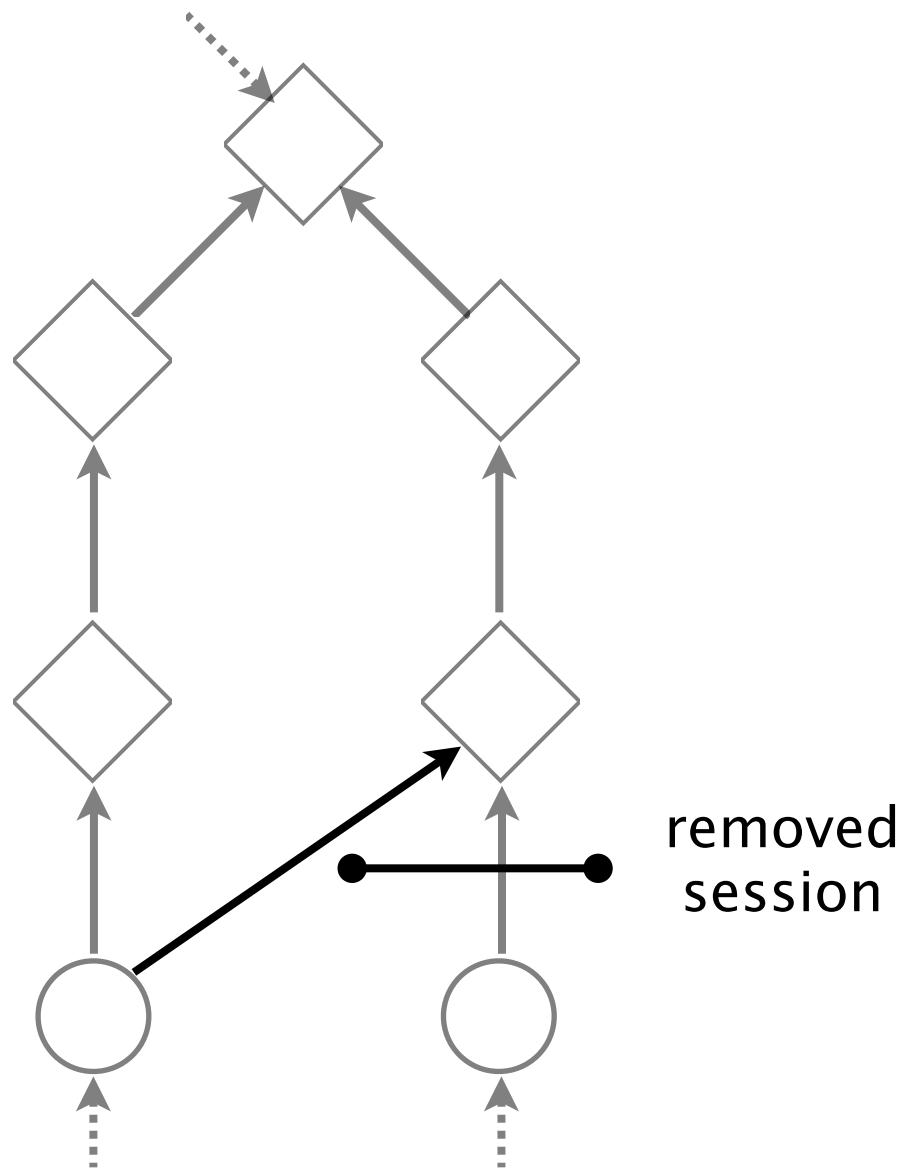


Initial BGP configuration

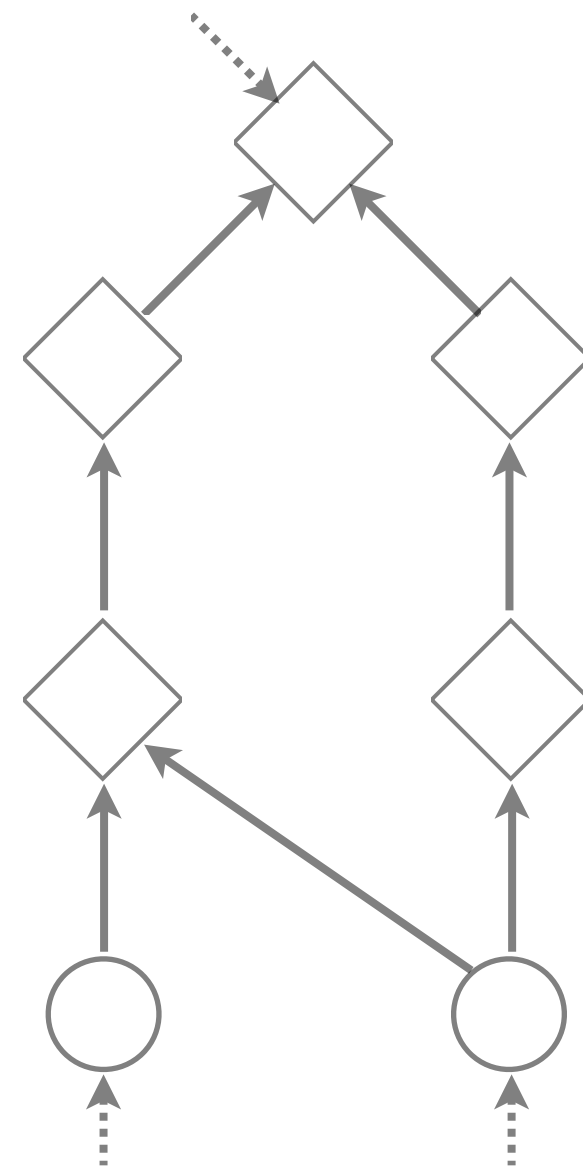


Final BGP configuration

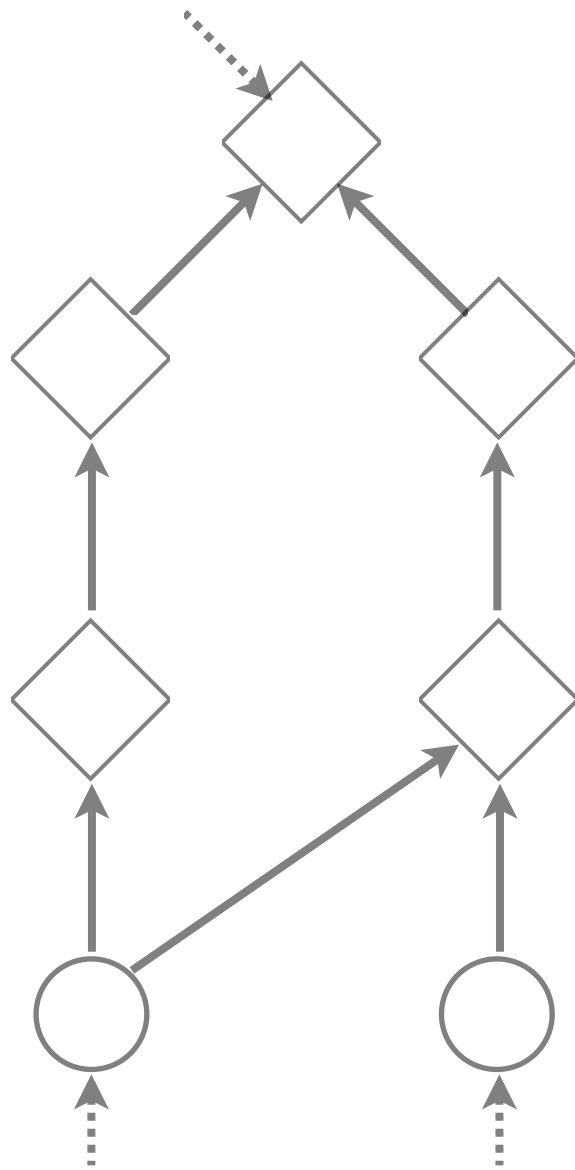
# A seamless migration ordering might not always exist



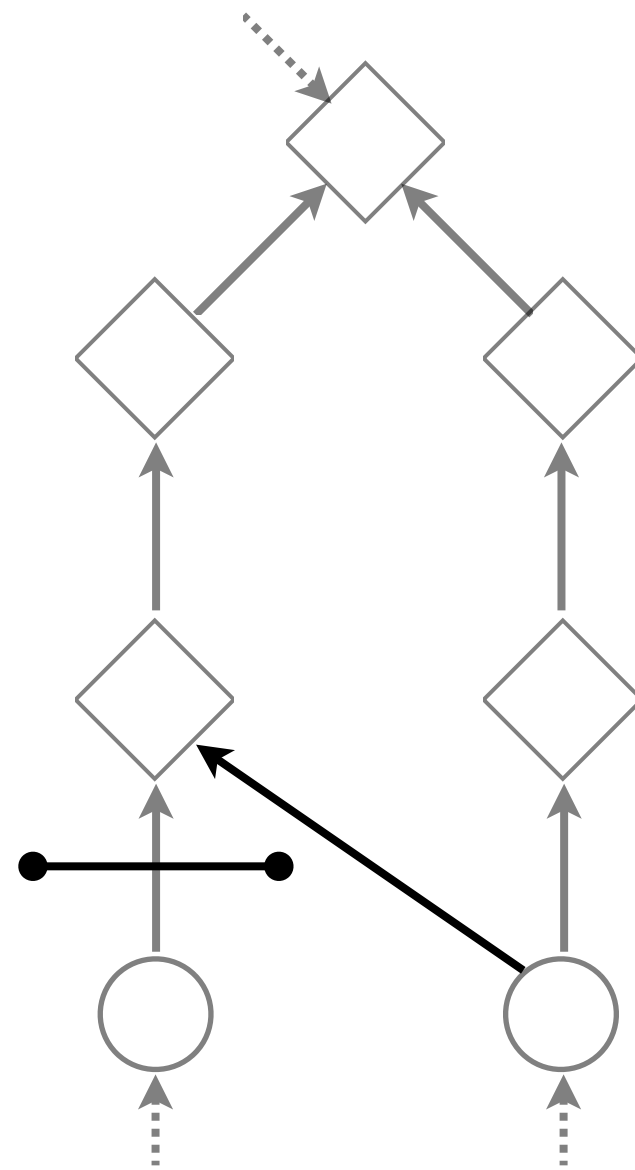
Initial BGP configuration



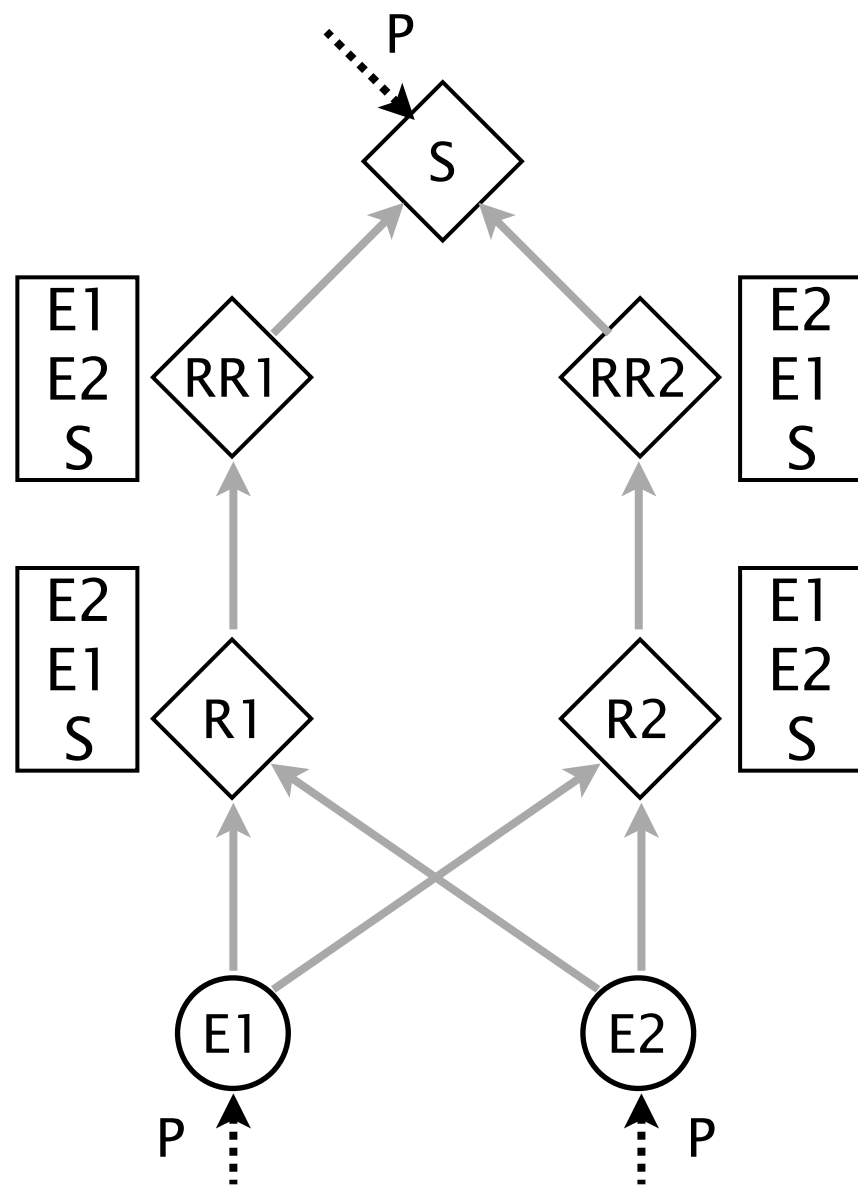
A seamless migration ordering  
might not always exist



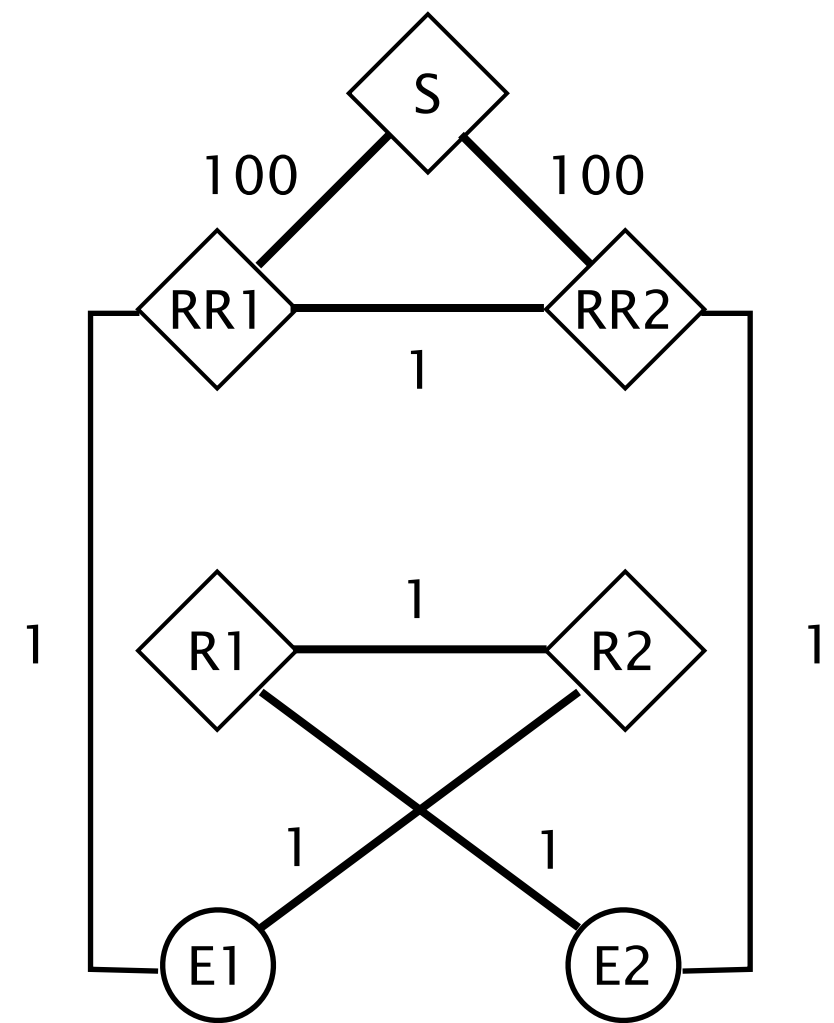
added  
session



Final BGP configuration

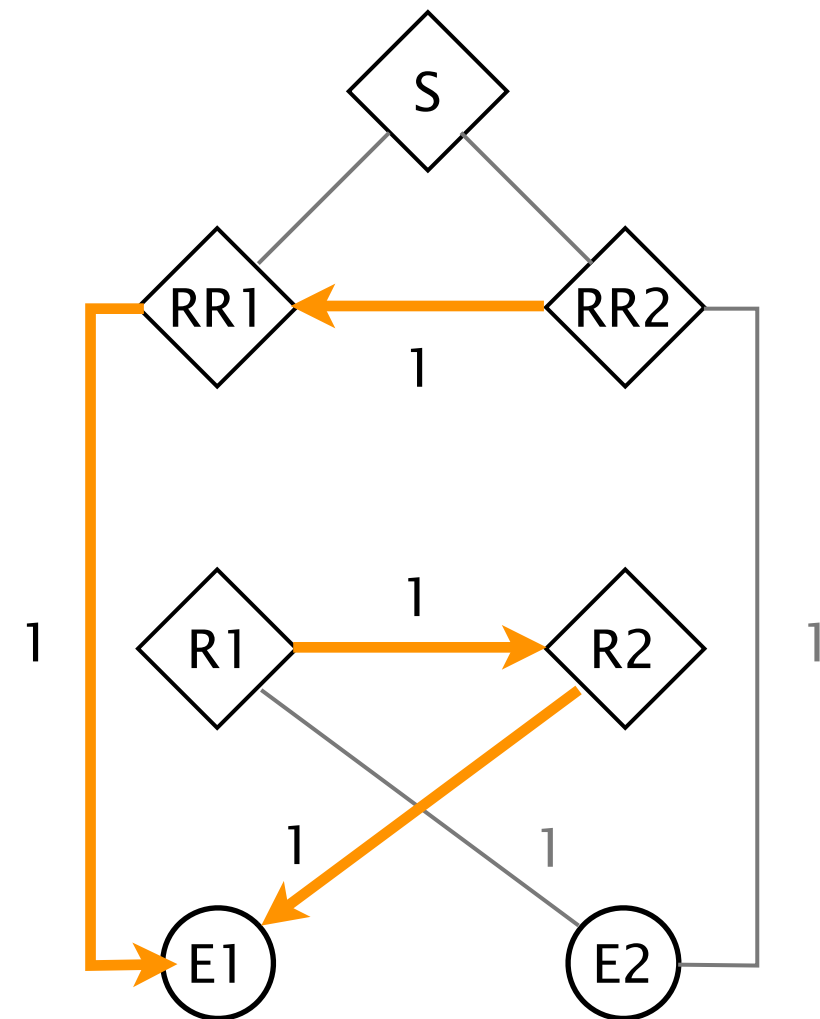
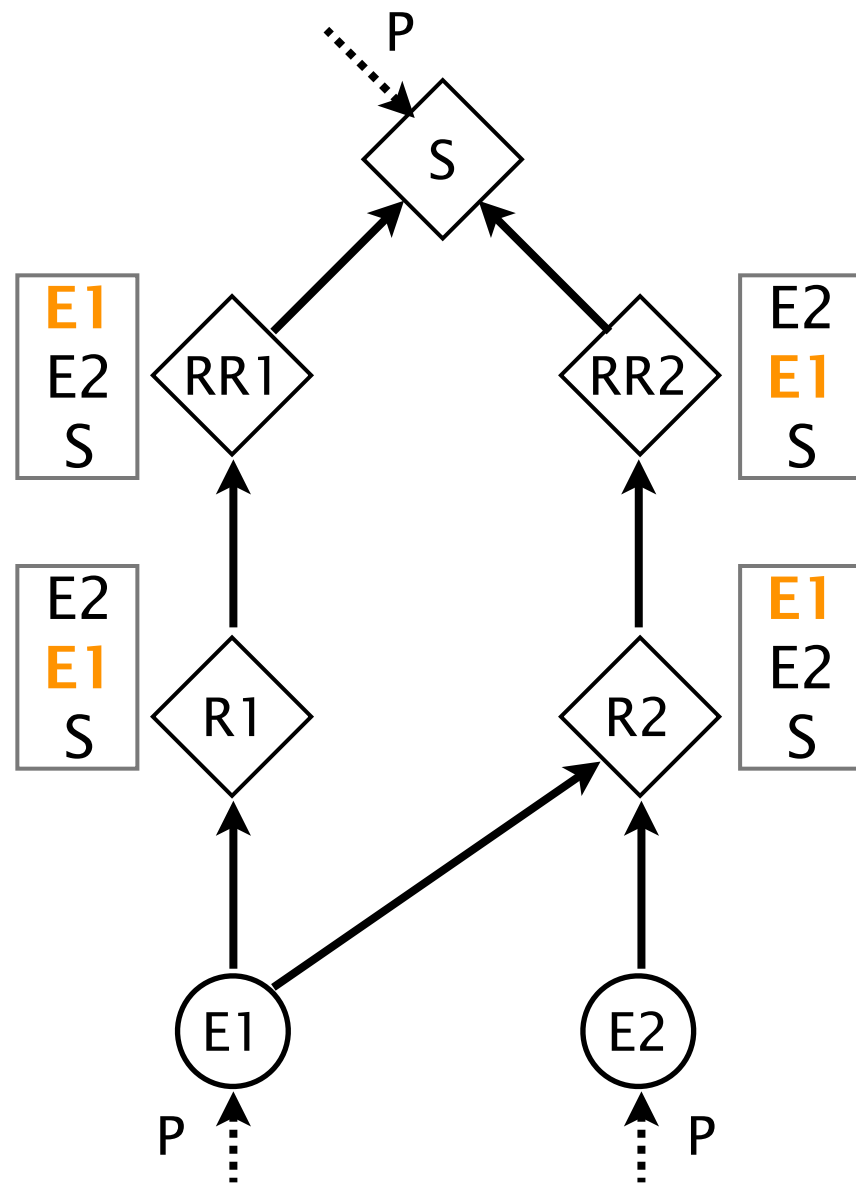


Path preferences



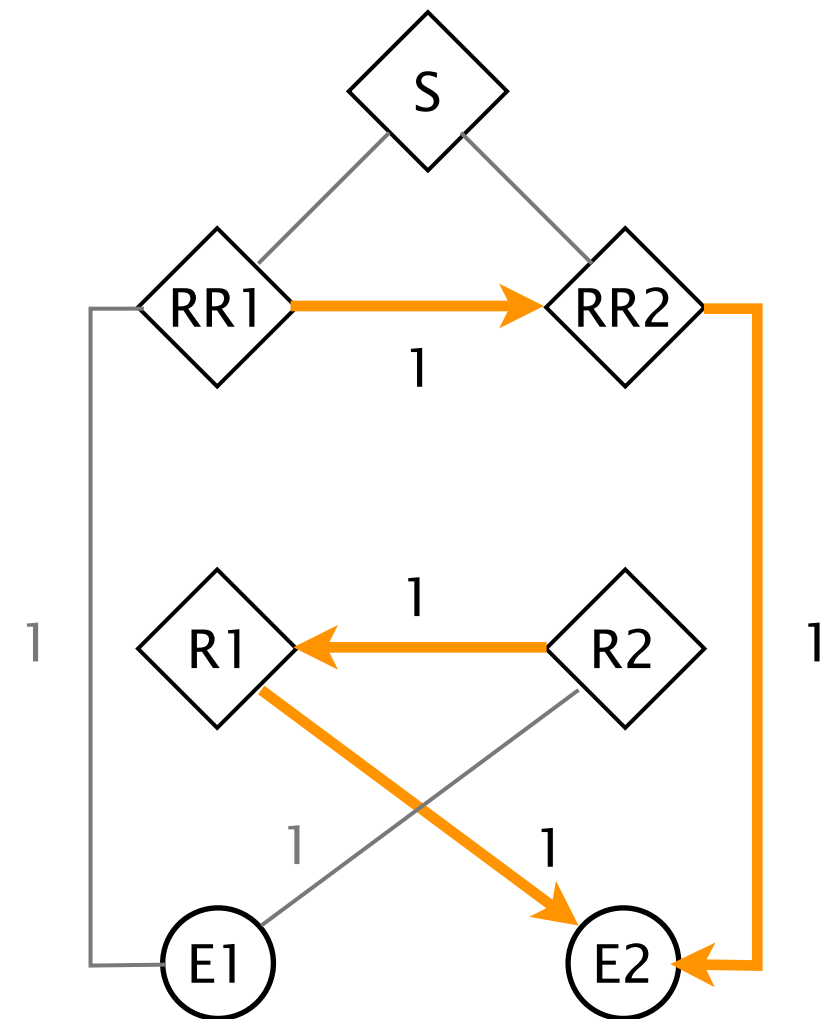
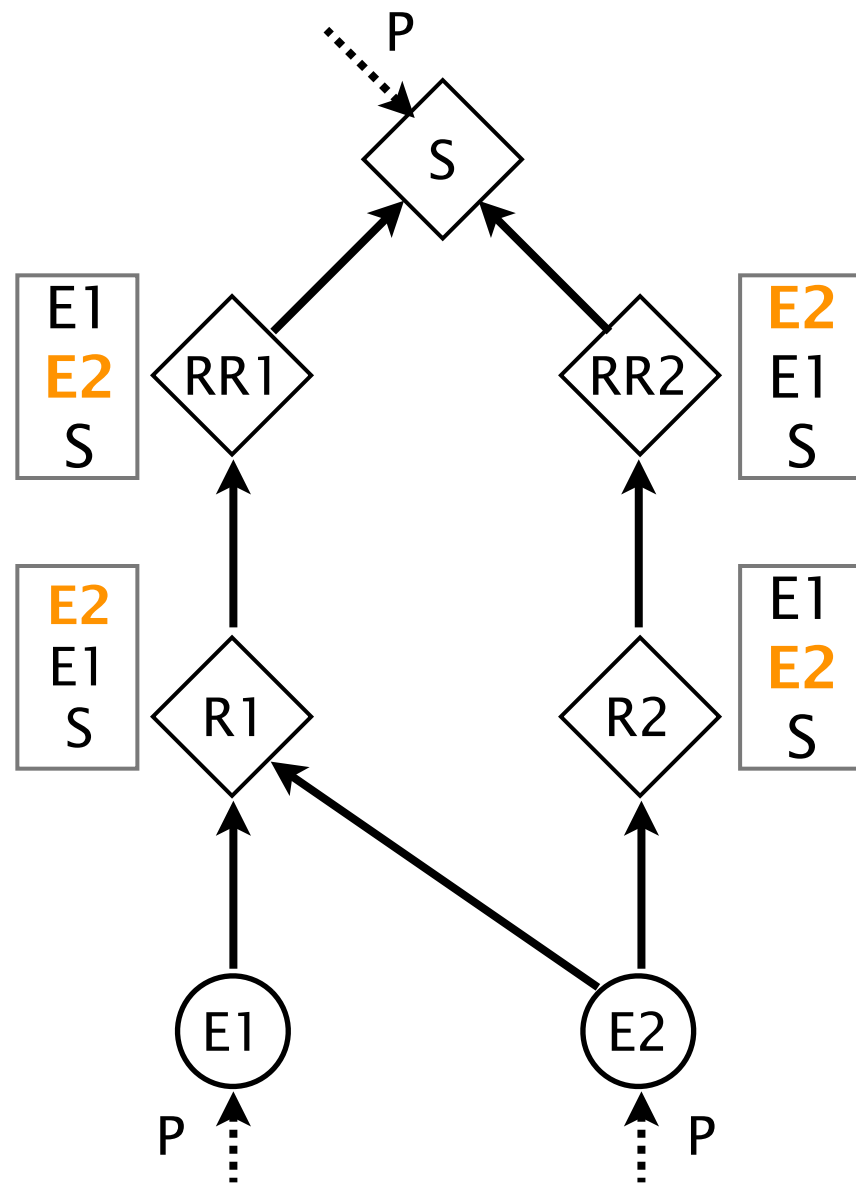
IGP configuration

The initial configuration is anomaly-free

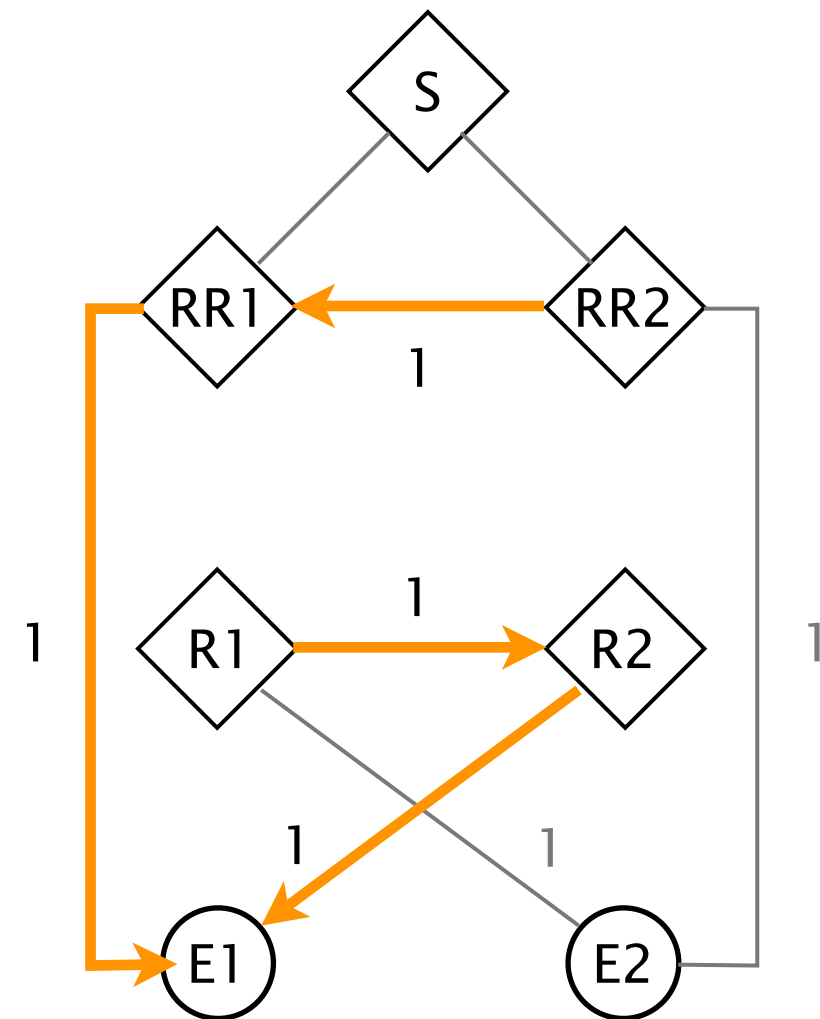
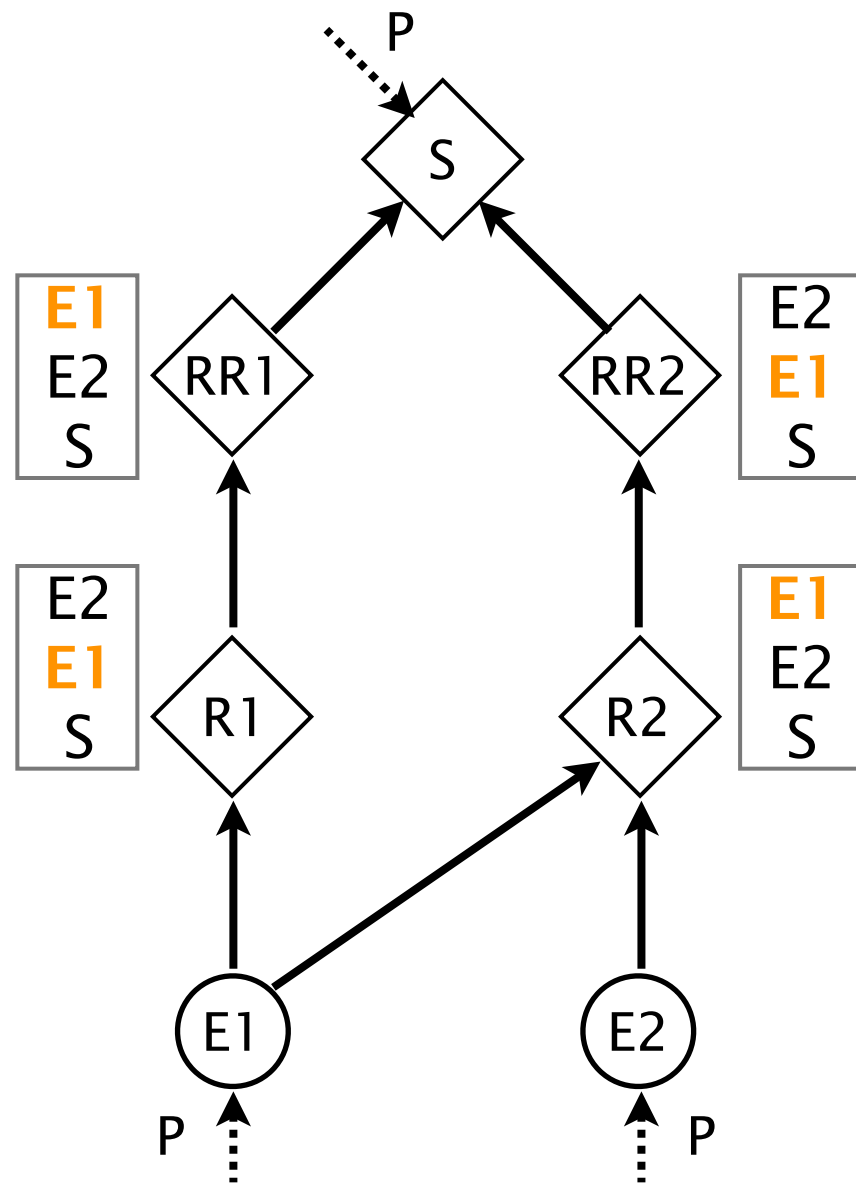




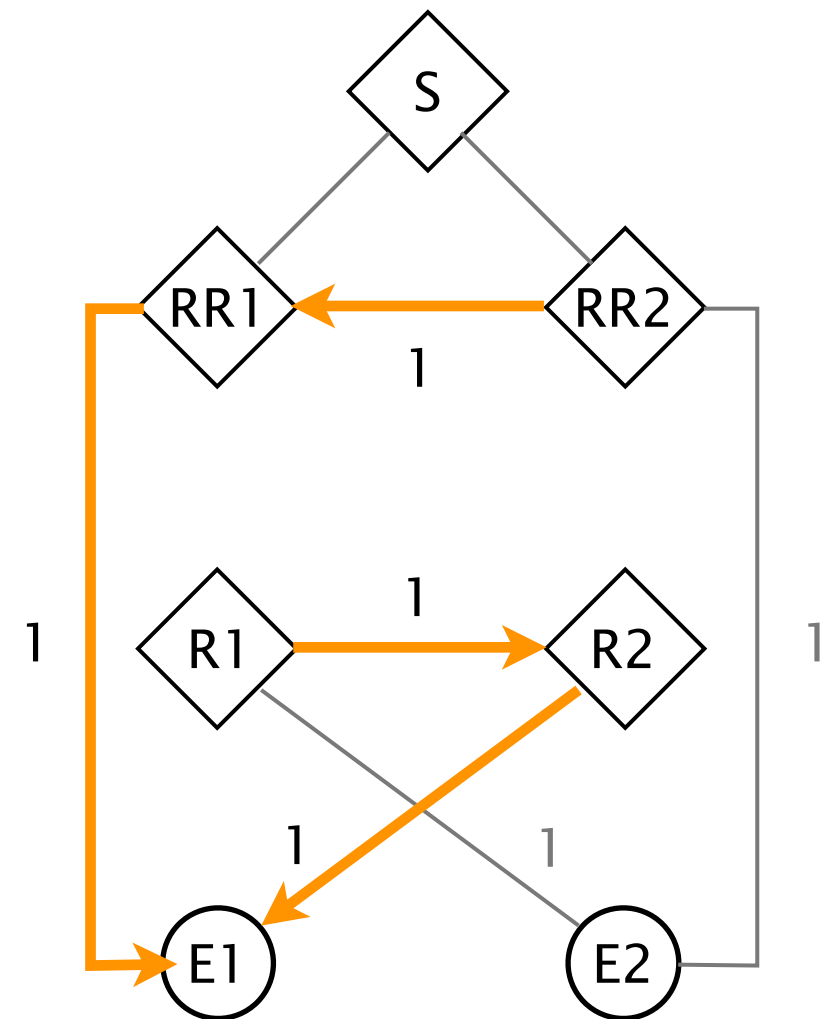
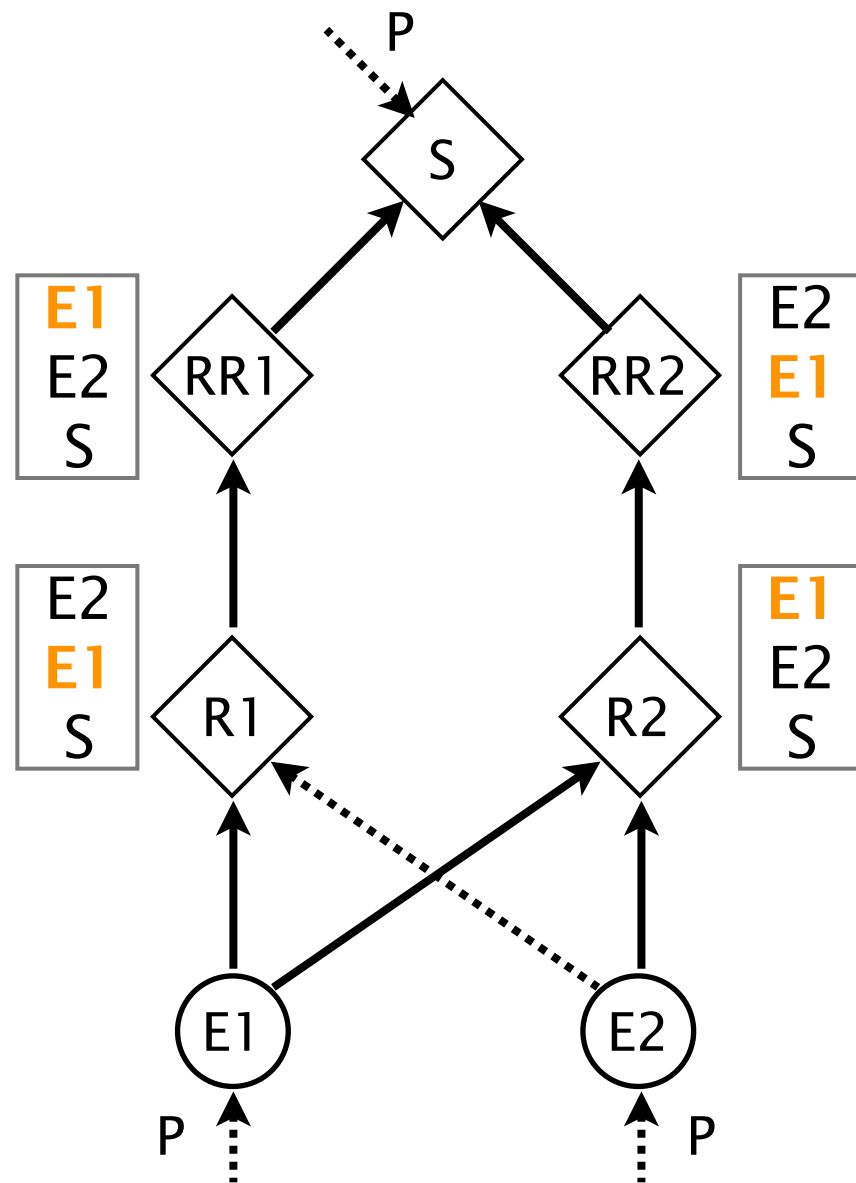
The final configuration  
is anomaly-free



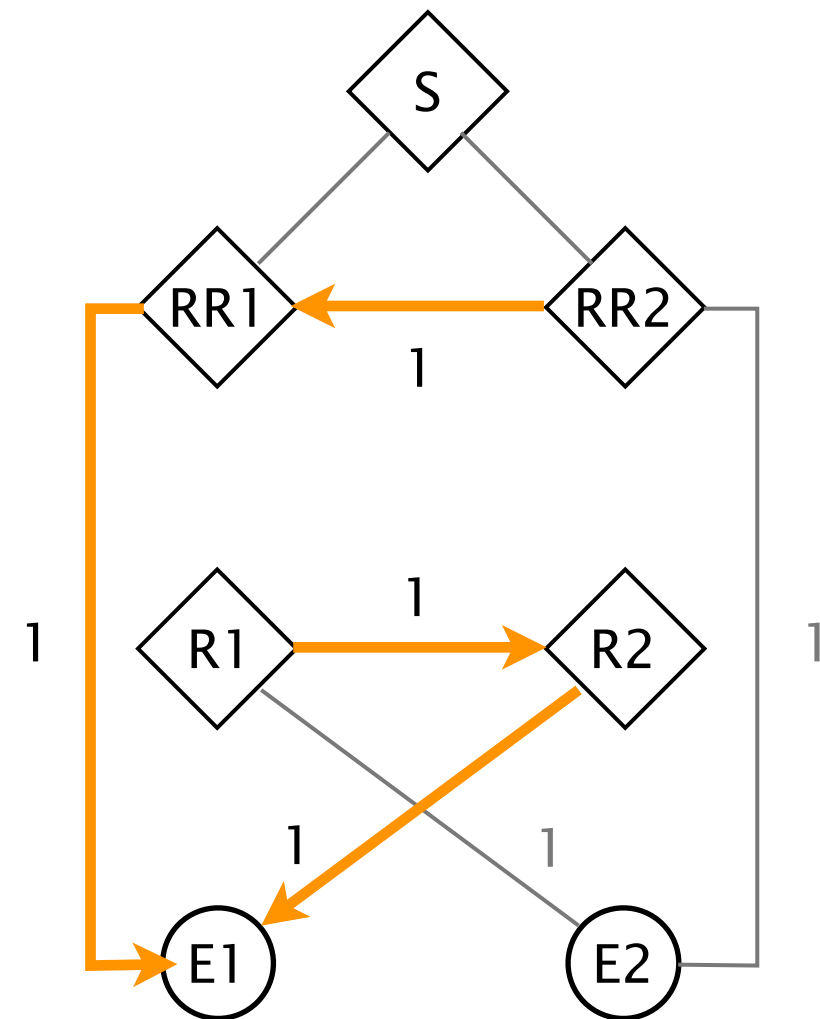
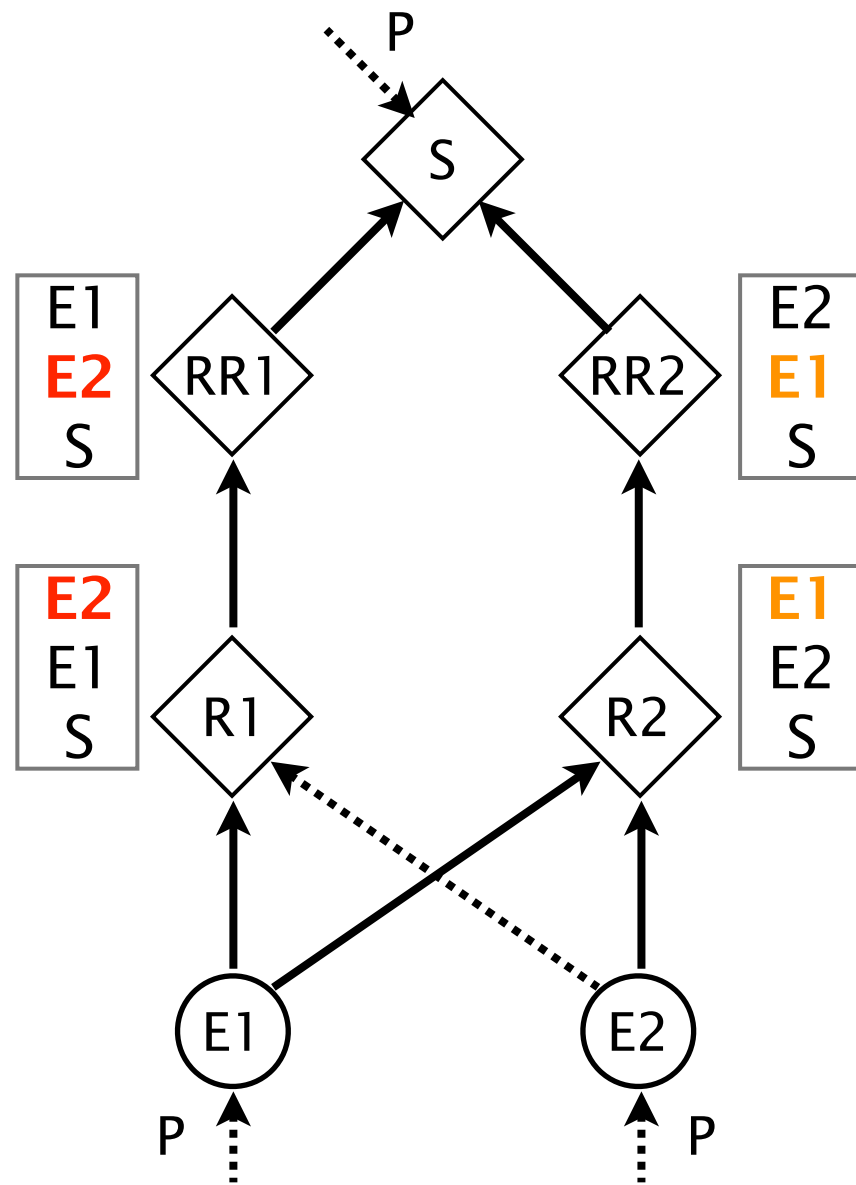
Let's add the final session  
before removing the initial one



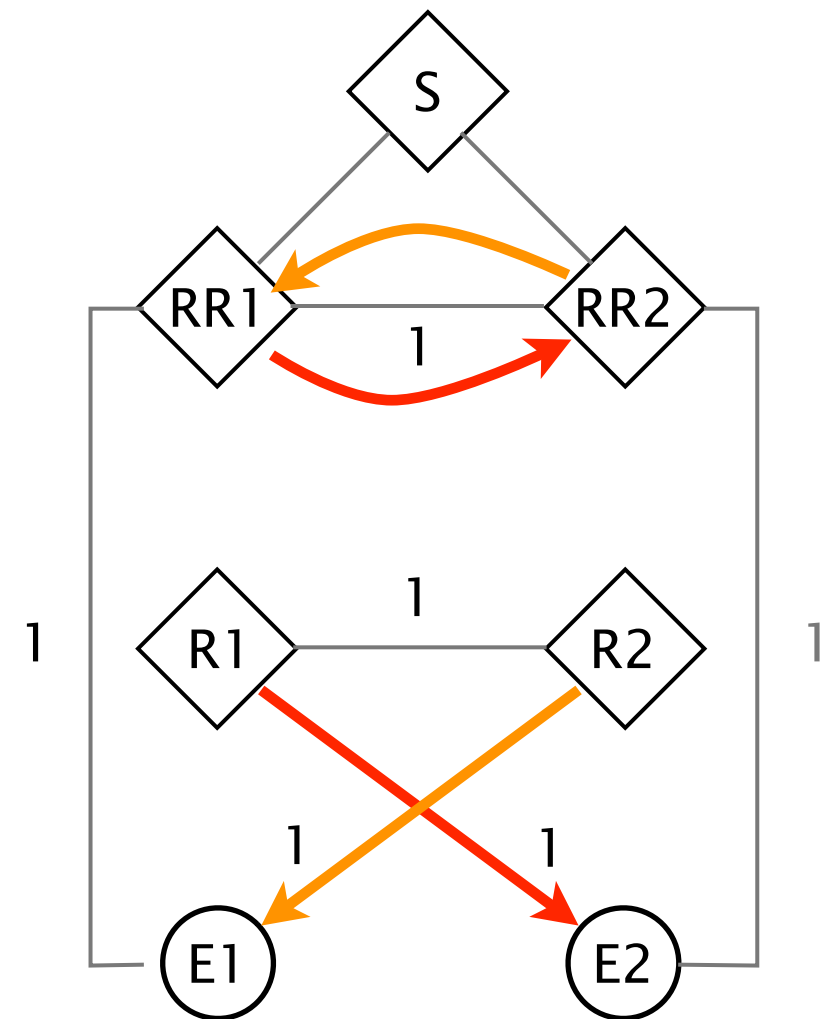
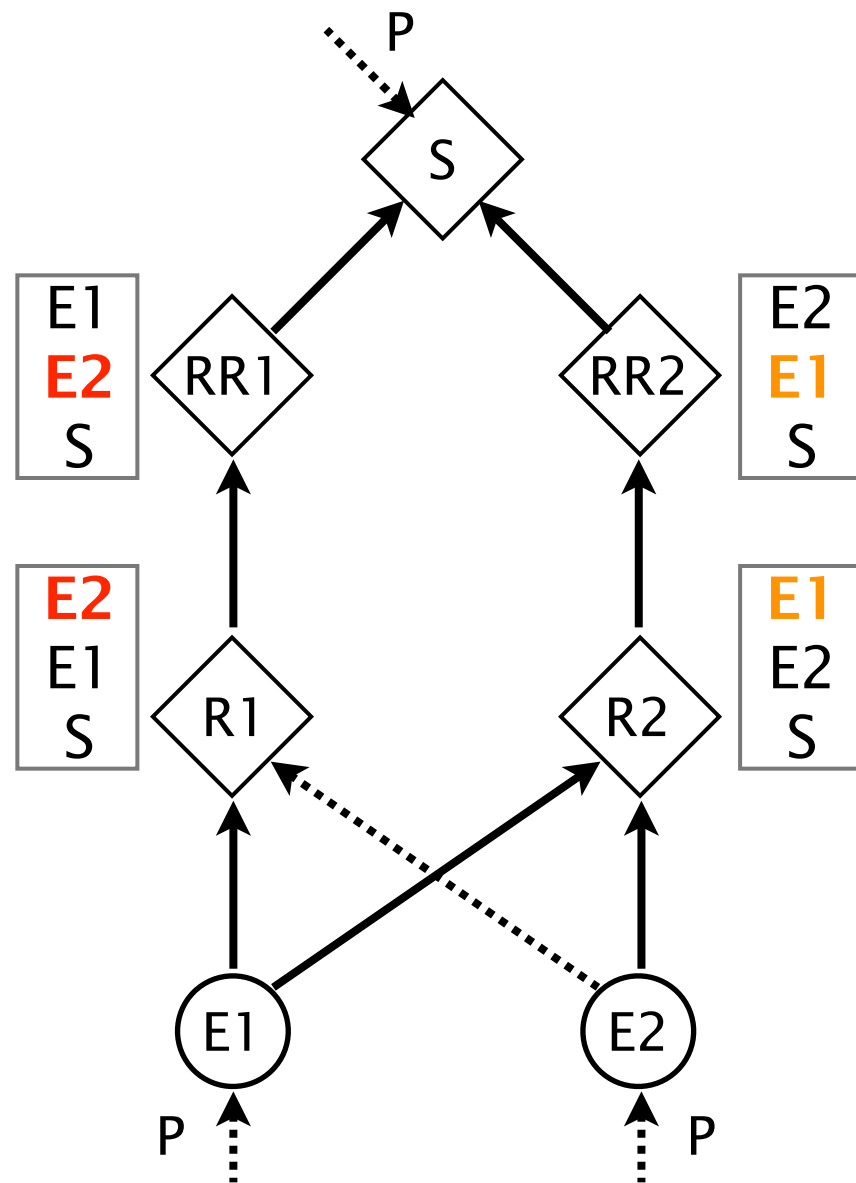
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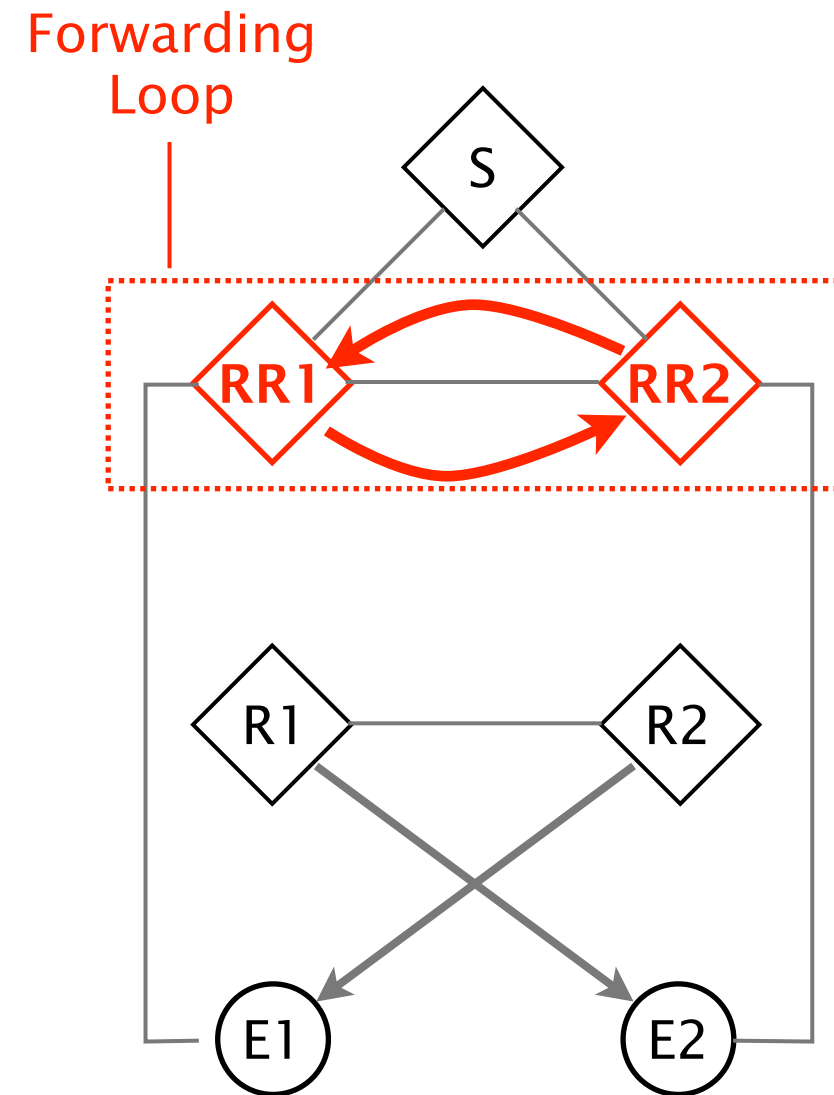
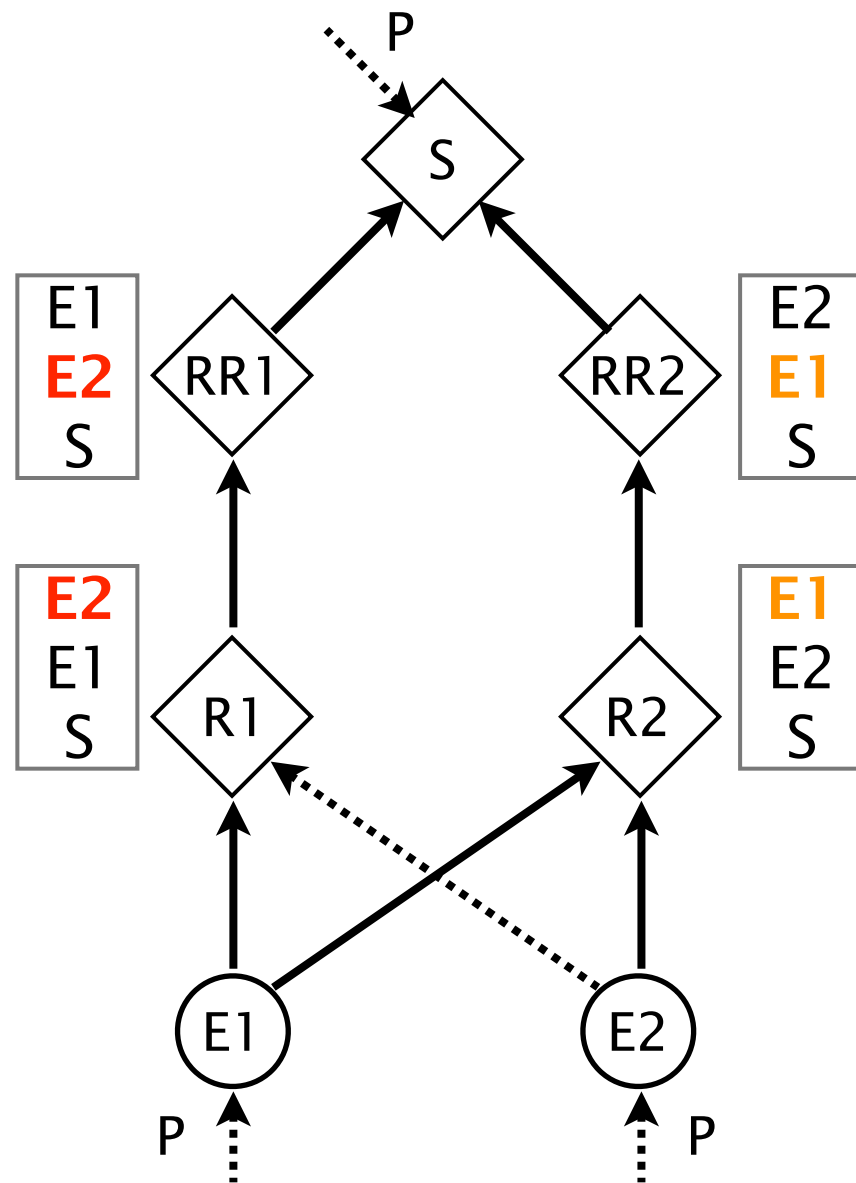
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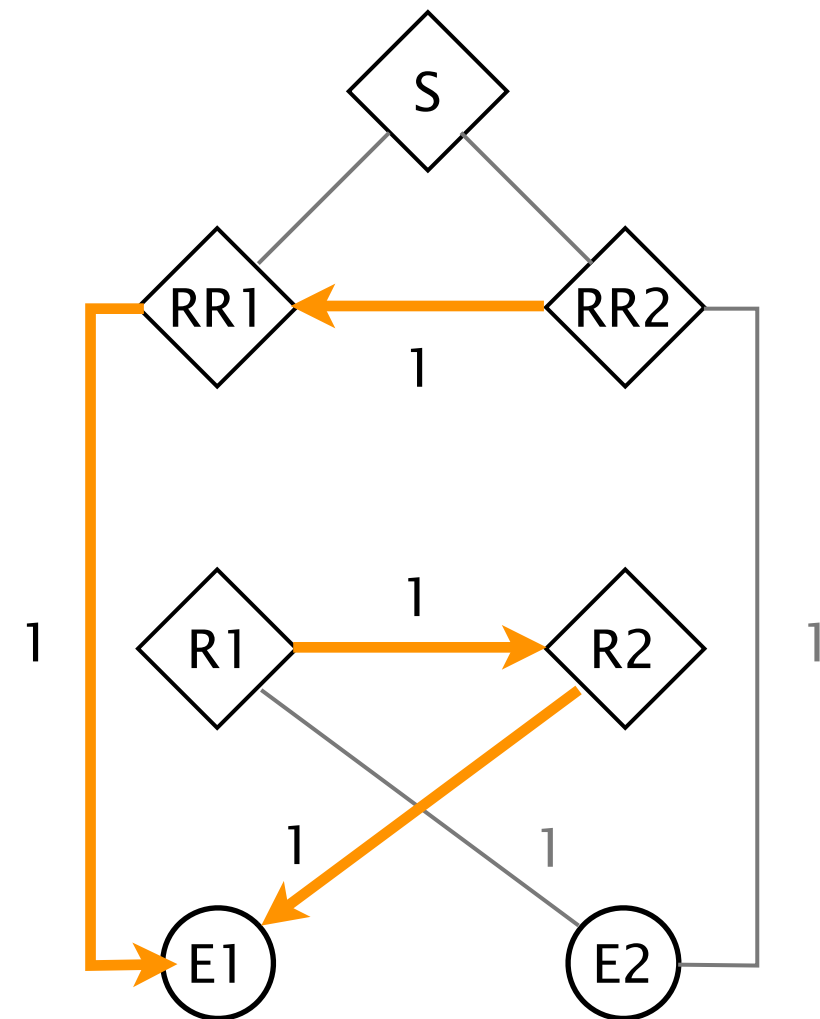
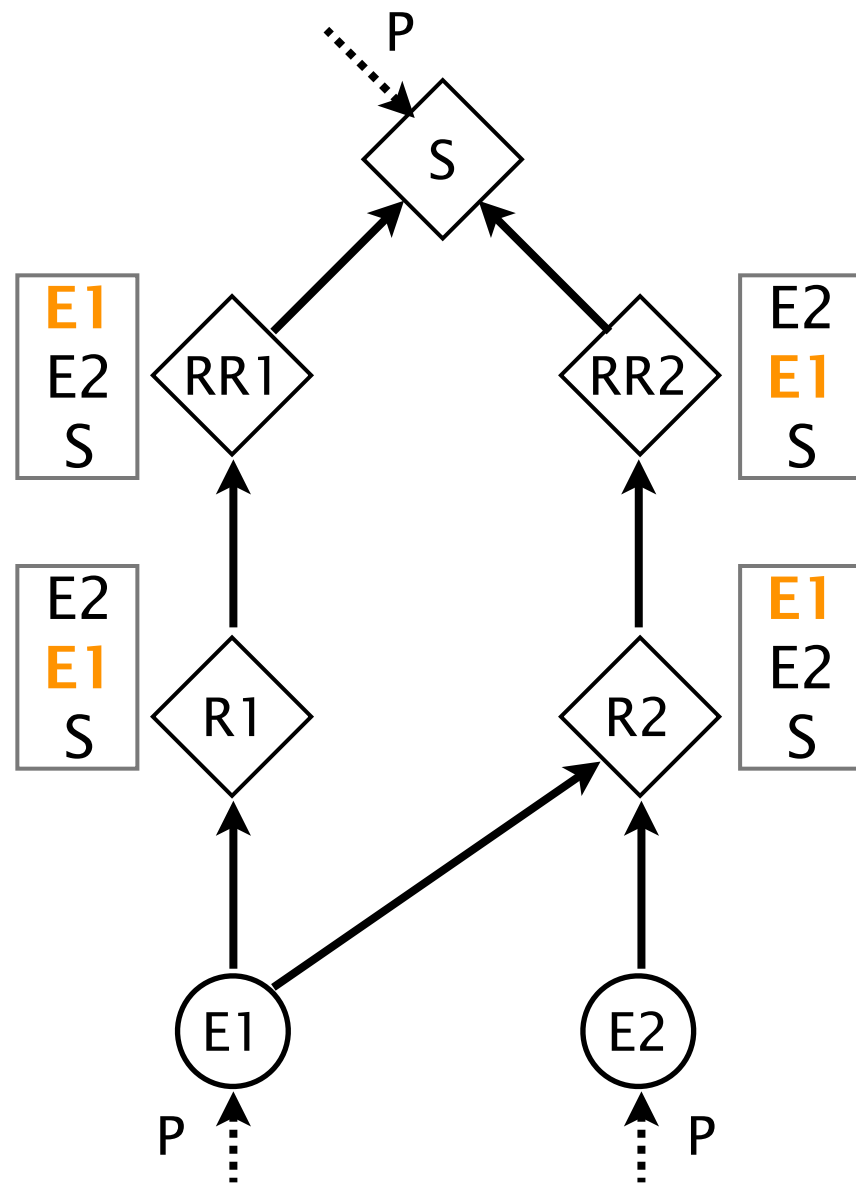
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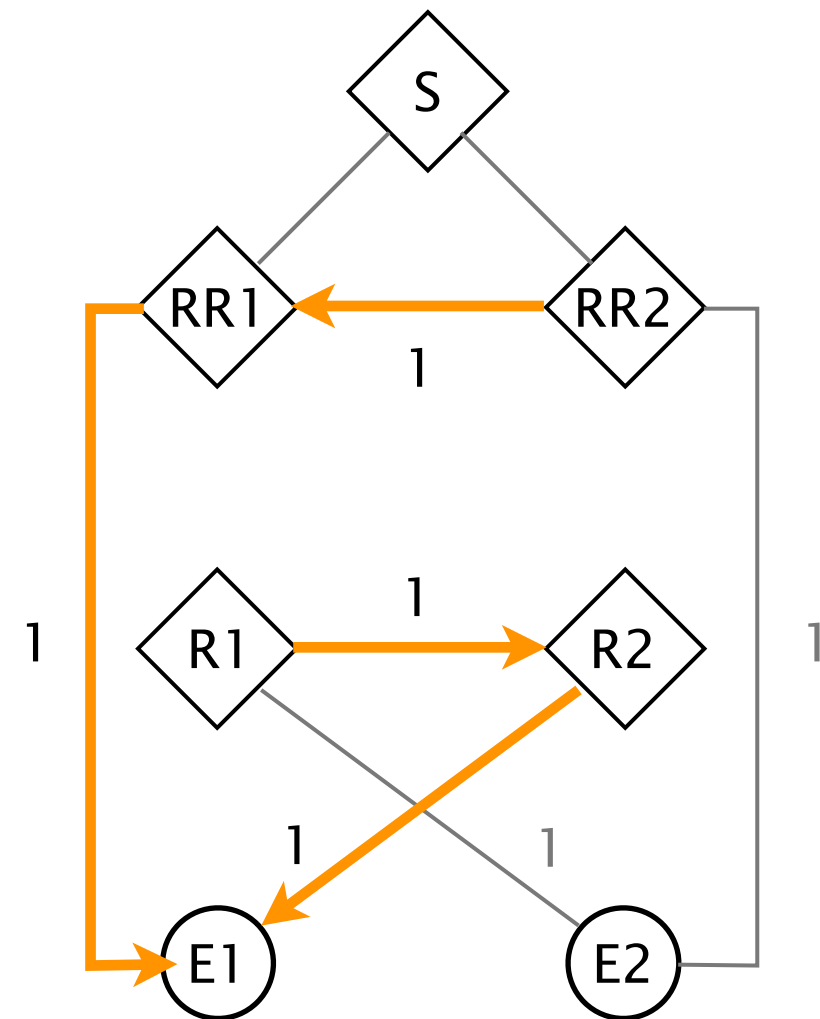
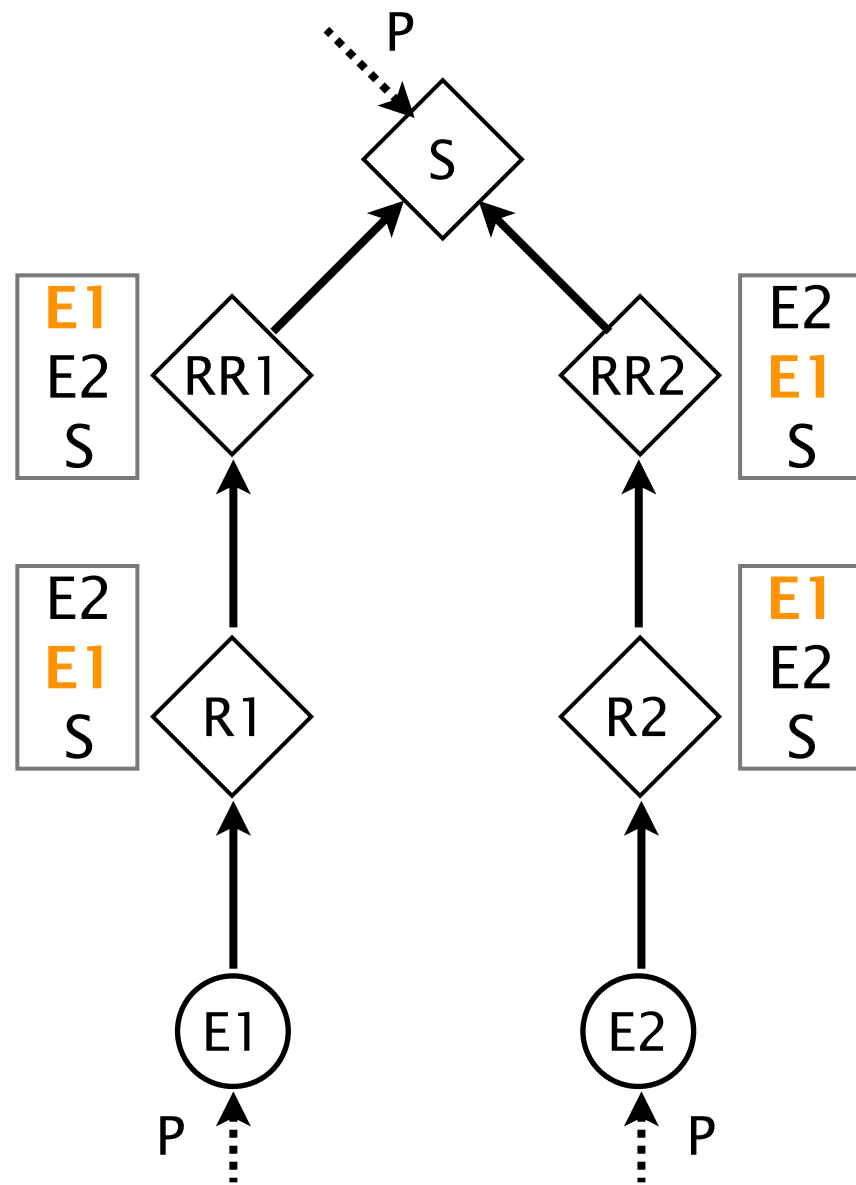
# A forwarding loop is created



Let's remove the initial session before adding the final one

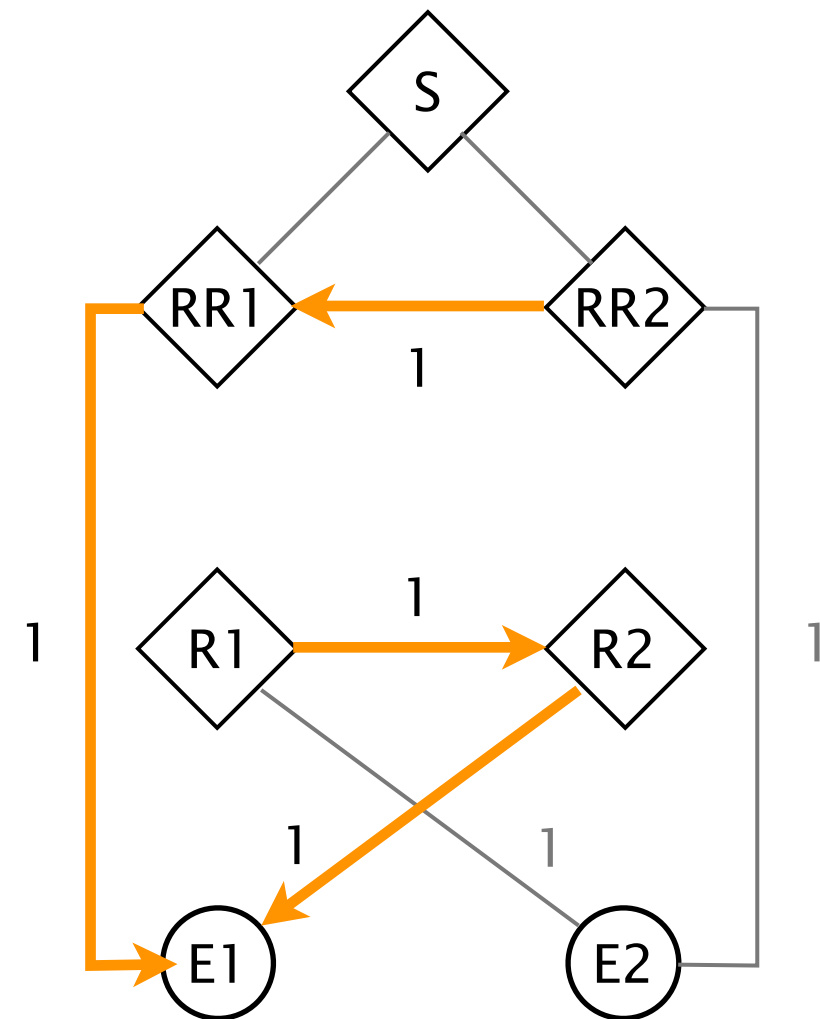
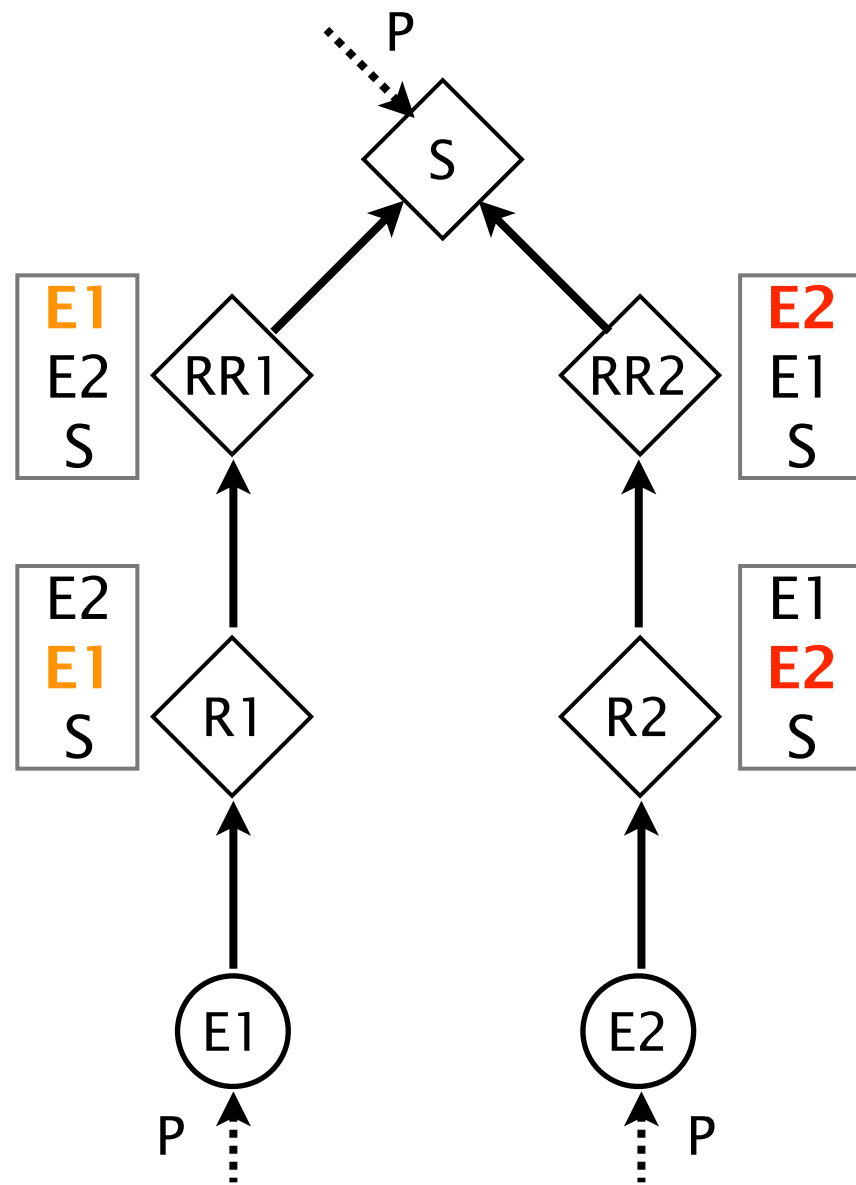


Let's remove the initial session before adding the final one

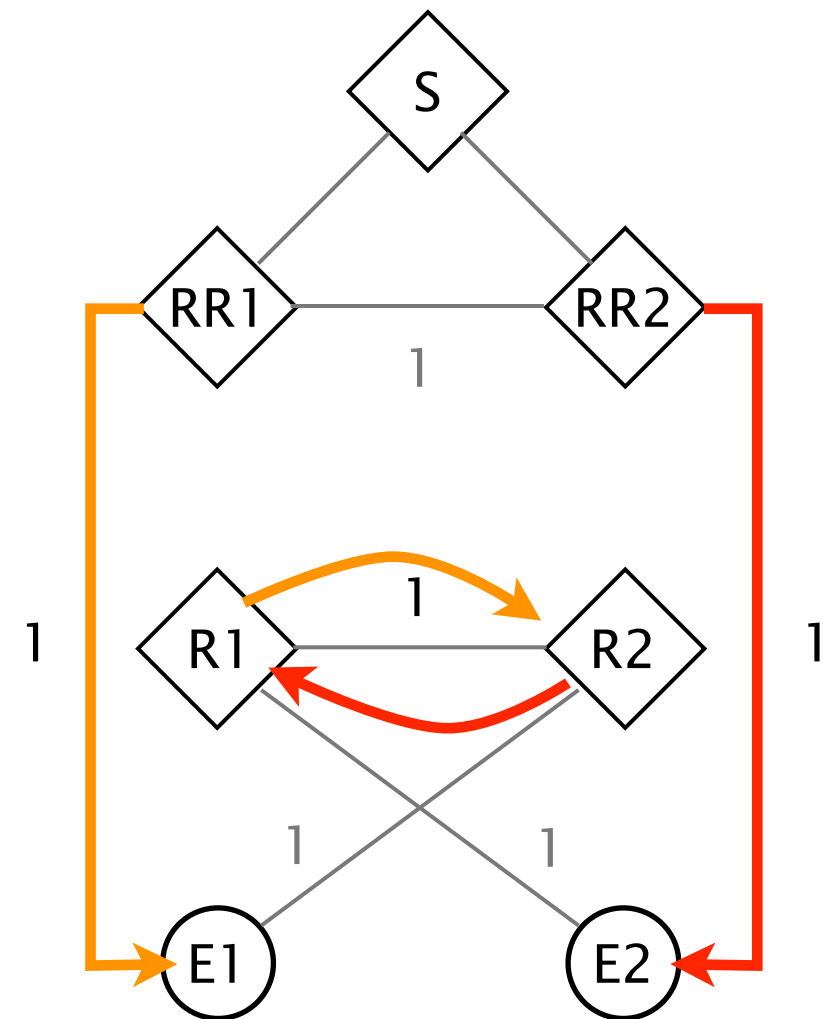
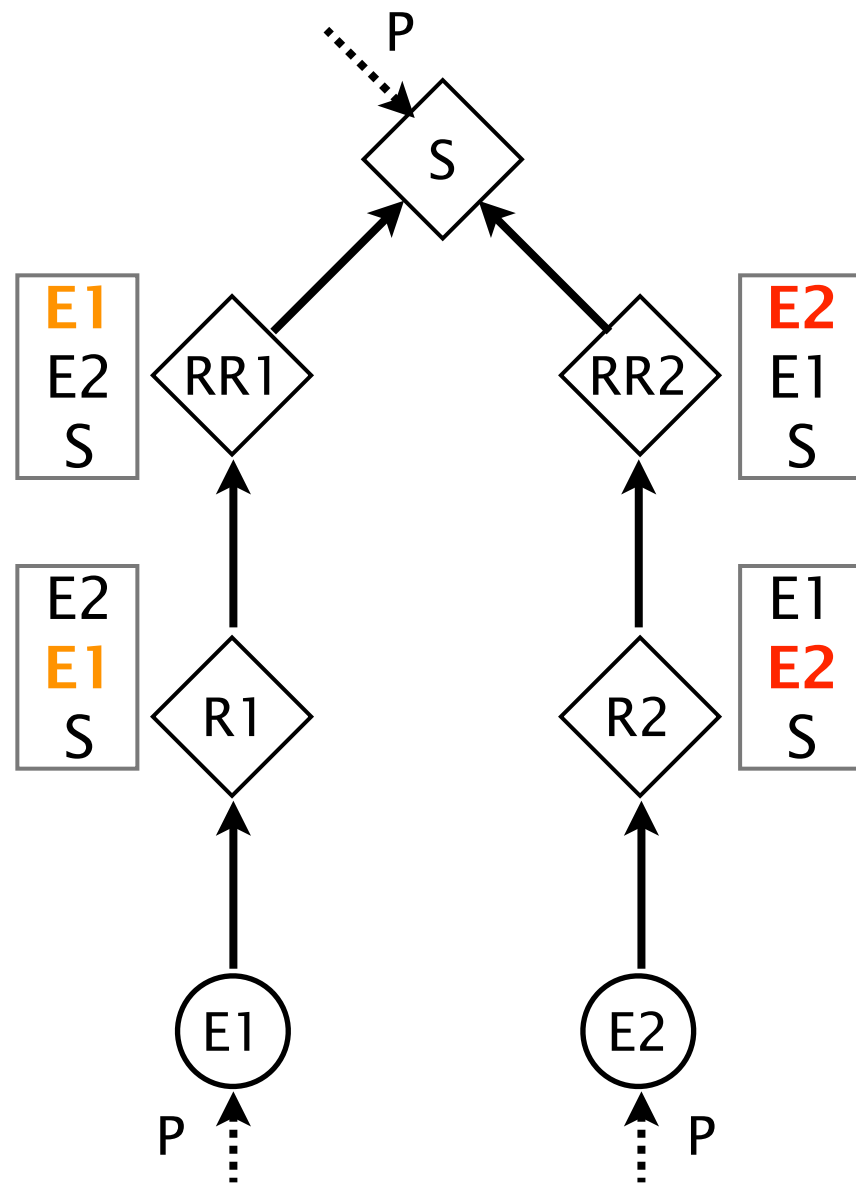




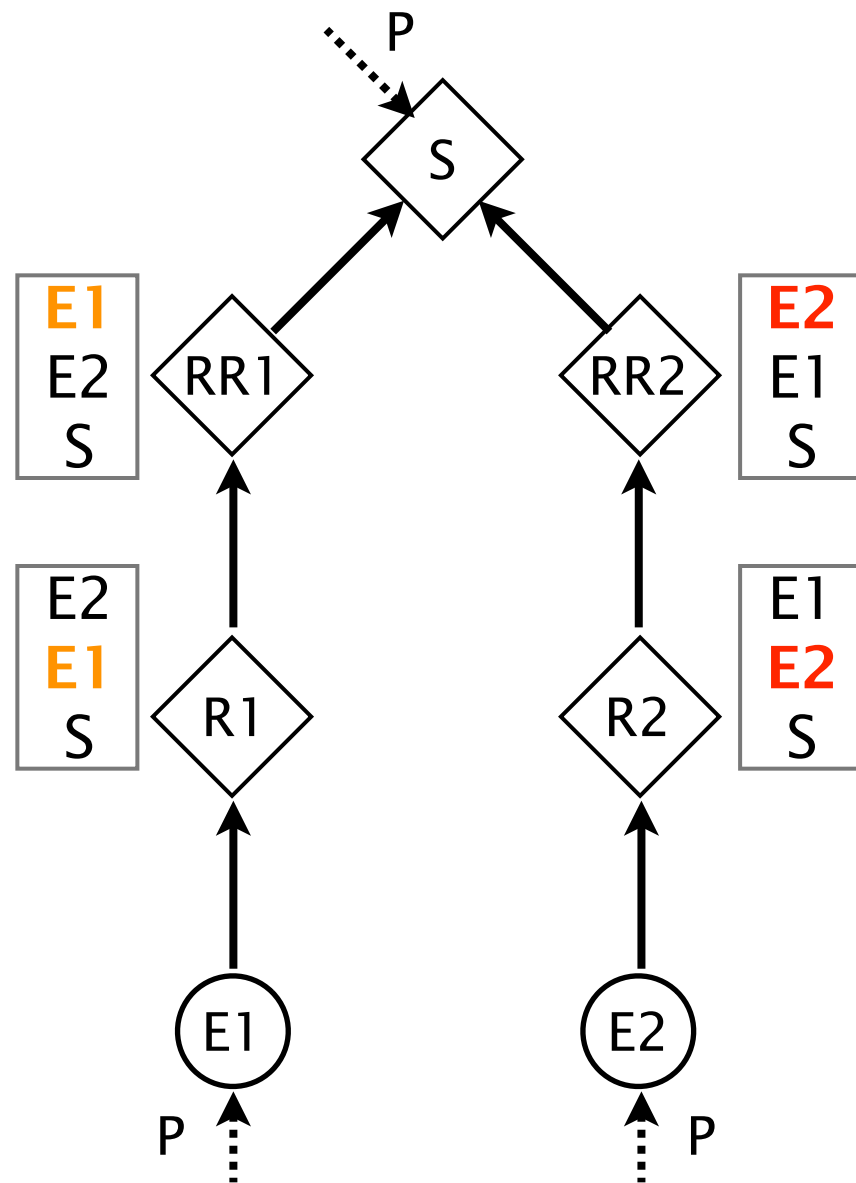
Let's remove the initial session before adding the final one



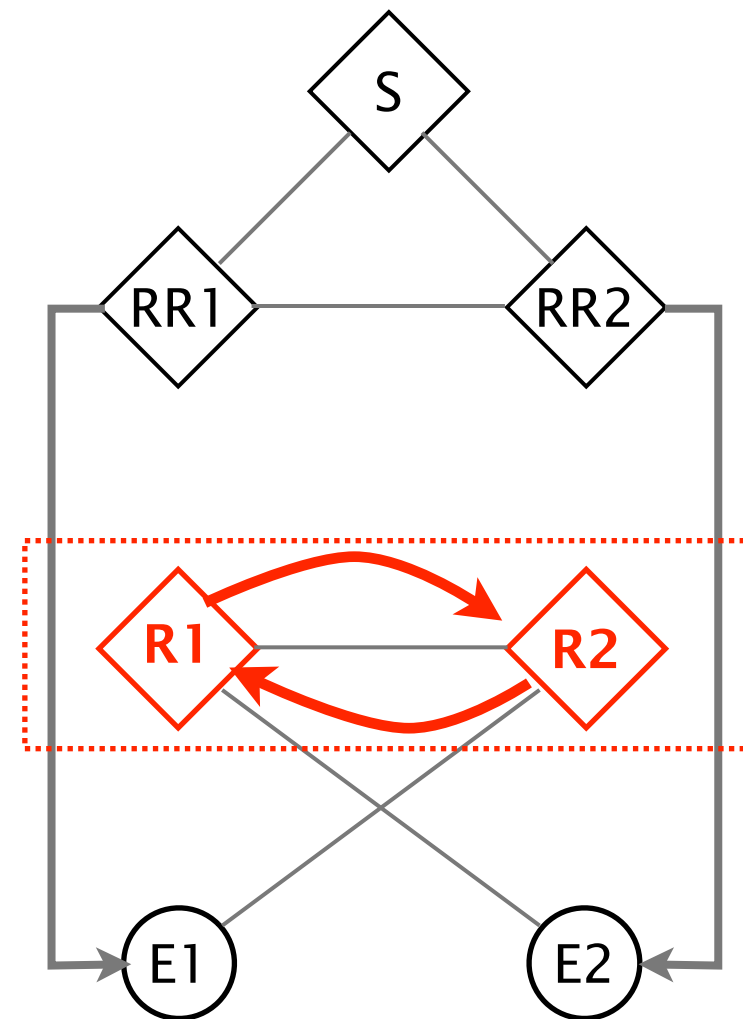
Let's remove the initial session before adding the final one



# A forwarding loop is created as well



Forwarding  
Loop



Find a sequence of configuration changes

Does it always exist ? **No.**

Find a sequence of configuration changes

Is it easy to compute ?

# Finding a seamless migration ordering is computationally hard

Deciding if an ordering free from  
signaling anomalies exists is **NP-hard**

reduction in polynomial time from 3-SAT

# Finding a seamless migration ordering is computationally hard

Deciding if an ordering free from signaling anomalies exists is **NP-hard**

reduction in polynomial time from 3-SAT

The same reduction applies for

- dissemination anomalies
- forwarding anomalies
- iBGP or eBGP reconfigurations

Find a sequence of configuration changes

Is it easy to compute ? **No.**





**An algorithmic approach is not viable**

# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations



BGP background

Finding an ordering

Reconfiguration framework

# Why is BGP reconfiguration so complex ?

Local reconfiguration can have global impact  
in an unpredictable manner

# Why is BGP reconfiguration so complex ?

Local reconfiguration can have global impact  
in an unpredictable manner

To avoid that, we could run each configuration  
in an independent routing plane

Similar to

- IGP reconfiguration
- Shadow configuration

[Vanbever, SIGCOMM11]

[Alimi, SIGCOMM08]

# The reconfiguration framework leverages Ships-In-The-Night (SITN) migration for BGP

SITNs migrations consists in

Abstract model of a router

Control-plane

init BGP



init  
forwarding paths

Data-plane

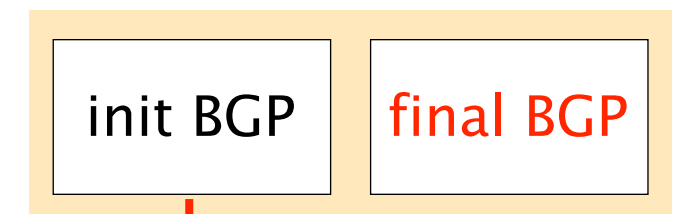
# The reconfiguration framework leverages Ships-In-The-Night (SITN) migration for BGP

SITNs migrations consists in

- 1 running multiple BGP routing planes

Abstract model of a router

Control-plane



init  
forwarding paths

Data-plane

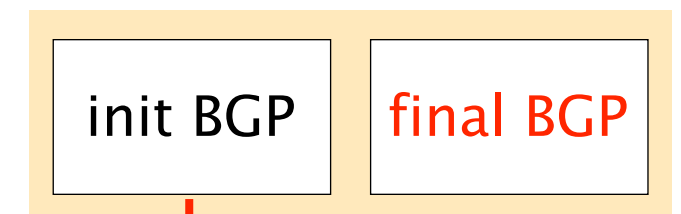
# The reconfiguration framework leverages Ships-In-The-Night (SITN) migration for BGP

SITNs migrations consists in

- 2 waiting for each plane to converge

Abstract model of a router

Control-plane



init  
forwarding paths

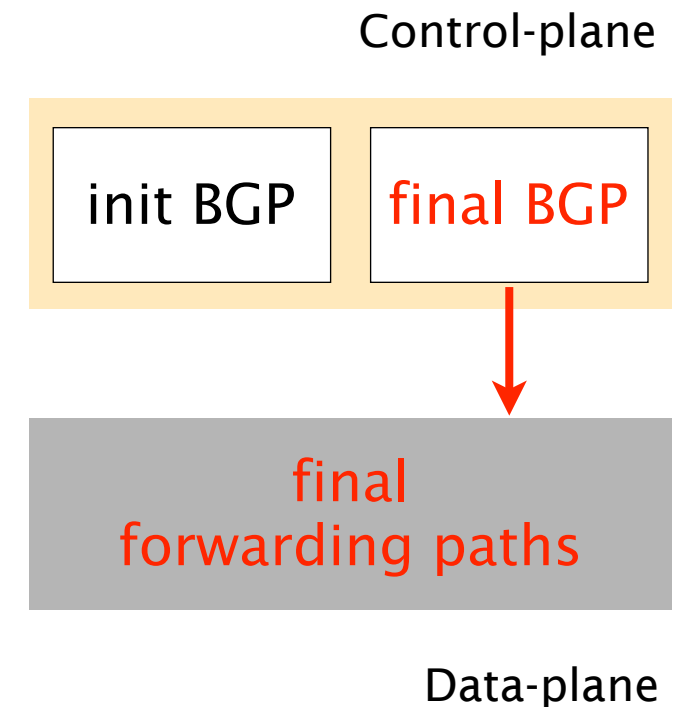
Data-plane

# The reconfiguration framework leverages Ships-In-The-Night (SITN) migration for BGP

SITNs migrations consists in

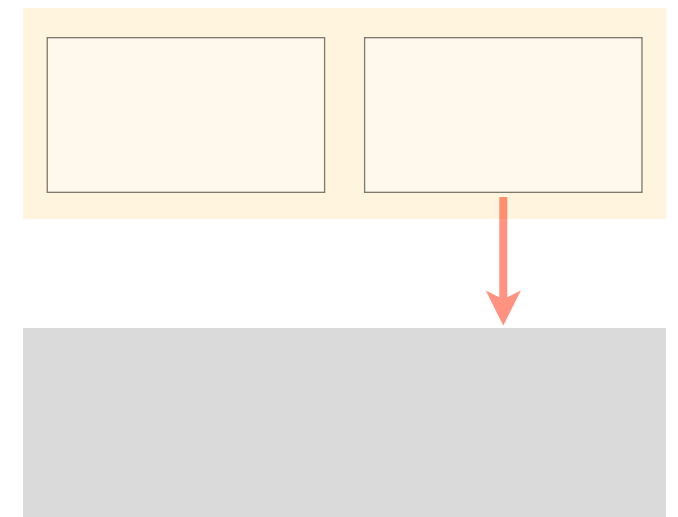
- 3 modifying the process responsible for forwarding

Abstract model of a router



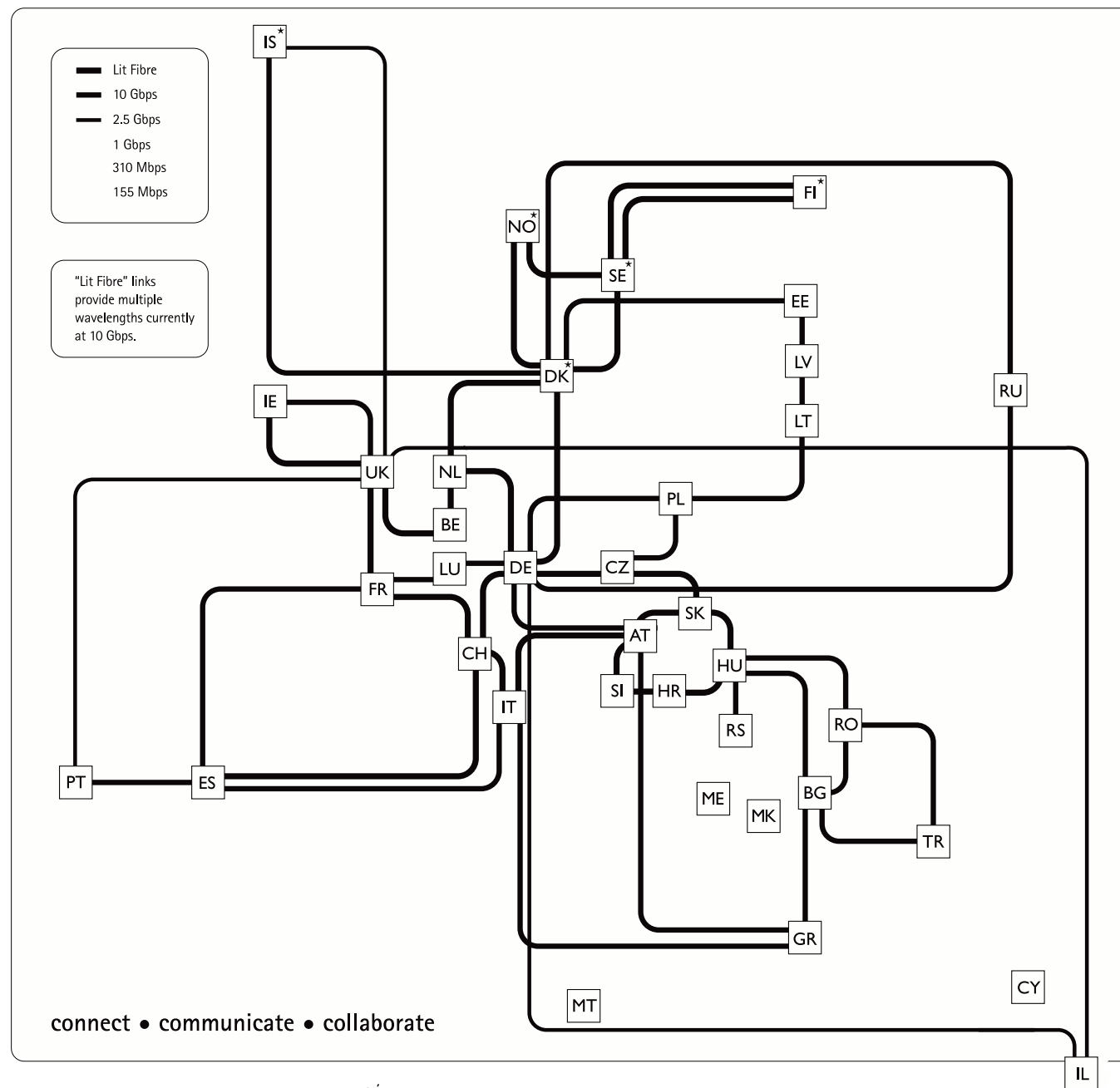


# The reconfiguration framework leverages Ships-In-The-Night (SITN) migration for BGP



**BGP SITN can be deployed on today's routers**

# Let's reconfigure a network from an iBGP full-mesh ...



Planned Backbone Topology by the end of 2010. GÉANT is operated by DANTE on behalf of Europe's NRENs.

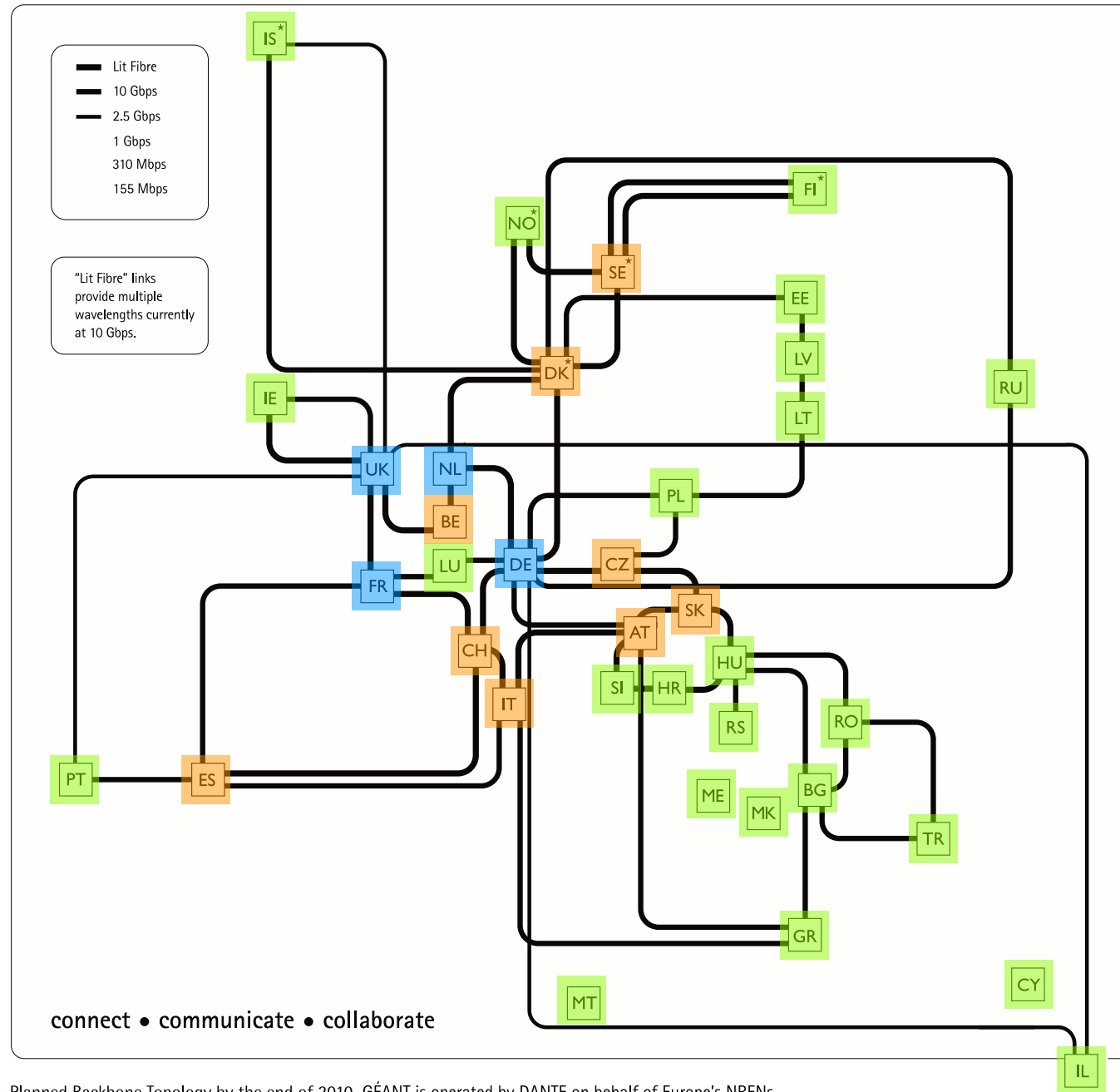
GEANT

European research network

36 routers (virtualized)

53 links

# Let's reconfigure a network from an iBGP full-mesh to an iBGP hierarchy



GEANT

European research network

36 routers (virtualized)

53 links

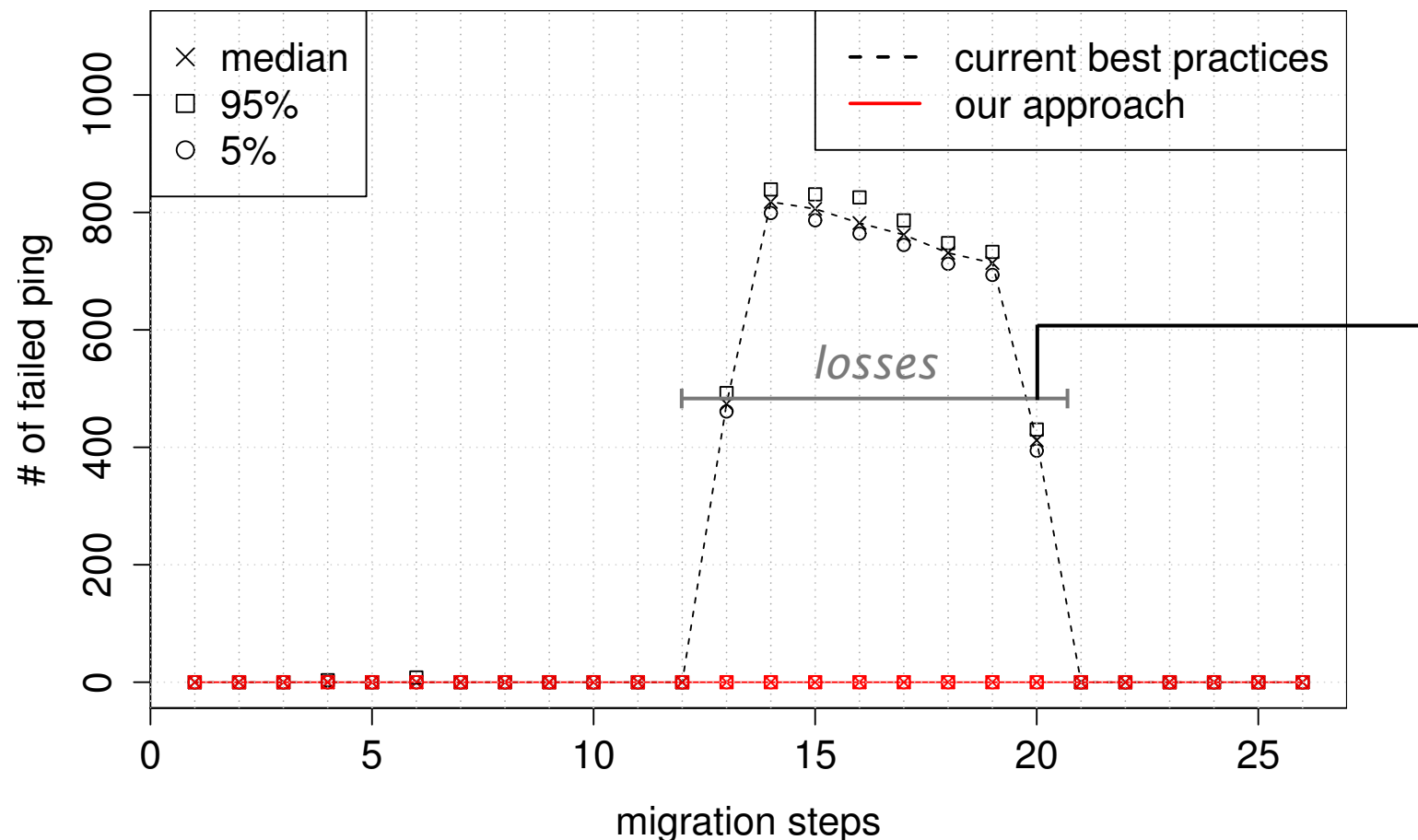
iBGP hierarchy

Top

Middle

Bottom

# Following best practices, traffic was lost for *30% of the process*

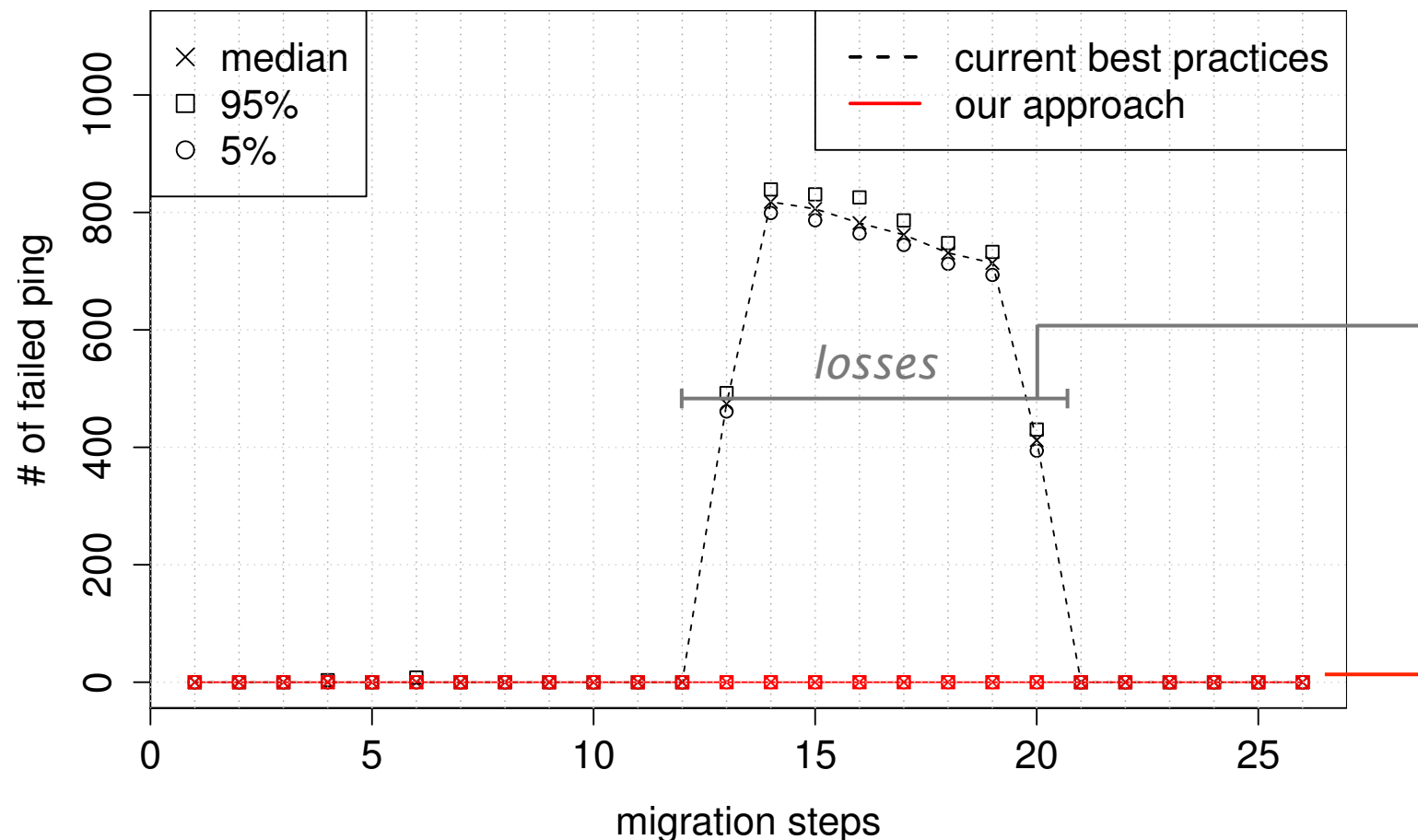


losses from 7 routers

60% of GEANT  
routing table is impacted !

Average results (30 repetitions) computed on 120+ pings  
per step from every router to 16 summary prefixes

# Following our approach, lossless reconfiguration was achieved



losses from 7 routers

60% of GEANT  
routing table is impacted !

No loss occurred  
with our approach

Average results (30 repetitions) computed on 120+ pings  
per step from every router to 16 summary prefixes

# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations



BGP background

Finding an ordering

Reconfiguration framework

# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations



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# Contributions

- 1 Study BGP reconfiguration, both practically and theoretically
- 2 Show that a (seamless) operational ordering
  - might be needed
  - might not exist
  - is computationally hard to find
- 3 Implement and validate a BGP reconfiguration framework



# Future works

- 1 Ensure seamless migrations when the initial and final configurations meet given properties (which ones ?)
- 2 Improve the scalability of the framework
- 3 Deployment of the framework

# Improving network agility with seamless BGP reconfigurations



Laurent Vanbever

[laurent.vanbever@uclouvain.be](mailto:laurent.vanbever@uclouvain.be)

Towards flexible networks  
with seamless reconfiguration