

# A Distributed Method for Dynamic Resolution of BGP Oscillations

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- 1 BGP presentation
- 2 Oscillation problem
  - SPP (Stable Paths Problem)
  - Dispute digraph
- 3 Our solution
  - Maintaining path local stateful information (PLSI)
  - Token principles
  - Coherence between routing policies
- 4 Conclusion

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# BGP presentation

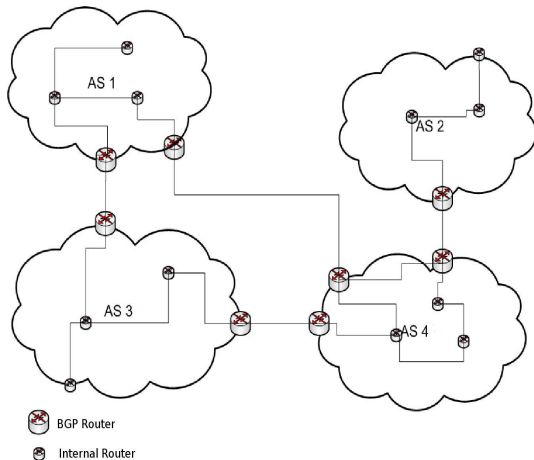
**Autonomous System (AS)** is a set of machines managed by unique administration.

Each AS chooses its own internal routing (RIP, OSPF, ...).

BGP used for **external routing** allows each AS to define its own routing policy.

Oscillations are due to **incoherences between policies**.

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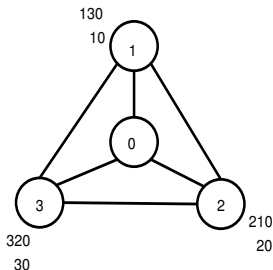
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# SPP (Stable Paths Problem)

## SPP (Stable Paths Problem) (Griffin & Wilfong [1, 2])

- Each node represents an AS and each edge represents a BGP link.
- AS defines a list of paths ordered by preference related to its own policy.

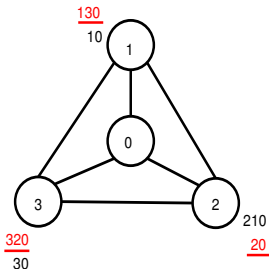




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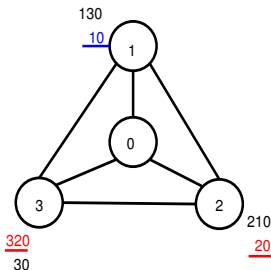
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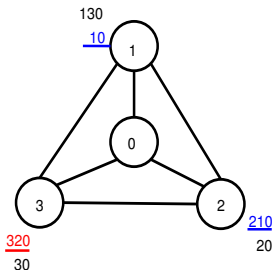
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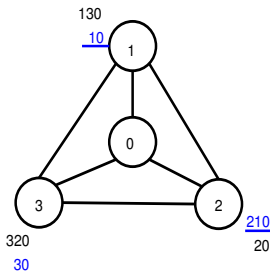
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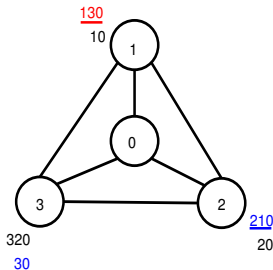
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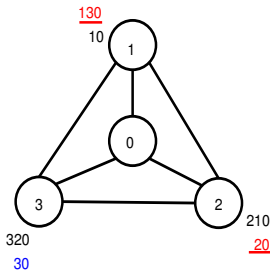
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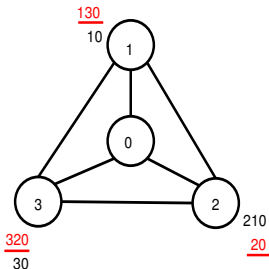
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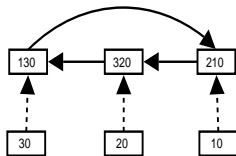
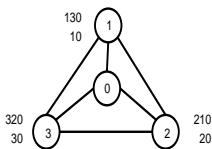
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# Dispute digraph

- Each node represents a path.
- Dotted lines represent transmission arcs.
- Full lines represent dispute arcs.





# Dispute digraph

## Theorem

*If the dispute digraph related to an instance  $S$  of SPP is acyclic, then  $S$  contains a stable solution.*

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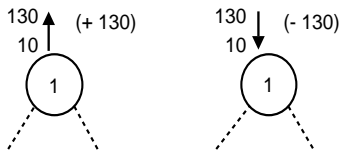
## Our solution :

- allows to detect oscillation due to cycles in the dispute digraph.
- marks barred one path in the cycle, in order to break it.

## Maintaining path local stateful information (PLSI)

We need only local information to detect an oscillation and thus we respect private policy choices as imposed by BGP.

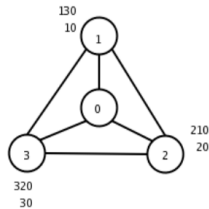
- Each AS manages **locally** states (+ or -) of its paths.



- If an AS detects a state change from **state +** to **state -** on one of its paths then it concludes that this path oscillates.

# Maintaining path local stateful information (PLSI)

step	AS1			AS2			AS3		
	130	10	rib-in	210	20	rib-in	320	30	rib-in
1	*	*	10	*	*	20	*	*	320
2	*	*	10	+	*	210	*	*	320
3	*	*	10	+	*	210	-	*	30
4	+	*	130	+	*	210	-	*	30
5	+	*	130	-	*	20	-	*	30
6	+	*	130	-	*	20	+	*	320
7	-	*	10	-	*	20	+	*	320



**rib-in** : current path

## Maintaining path local stateful information (PLSI)

### Two important questions :

- When a path oscillates, how can we know that it belongs to a cycle in the dispute digraph ?
- When an oscillation occurs, all paths belonging to the cycle will oscillate. Which path should we mark barred ?

# Token principles

## Detection of cycle :

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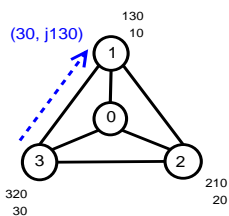
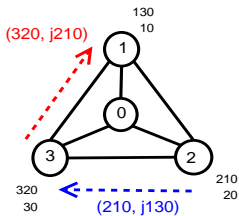
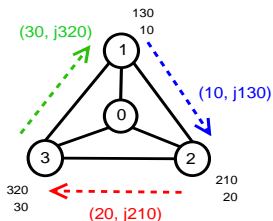
Please note that the value  $jX$  can be assigned with a hashtable, in order to respect confidentiality.

# Token principles

## Only one path should be marked barred :

- All ASes having a path belonging to a cycle will retrieve their tokens.
- It is required to define a total order relation on tokens in order to mark barred only one path.
- When an AS receives a token, it checks if this token has a higher priority than its own token. If yes, it forwards this token, otherwise it ignores it.

# Token principles



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# Coherence between routing policies

## Coherence between routing policies

### Definition of relation $<_{\alpha}$

**locally** : Let  $A$  be an AS;  $\forall P, Q$  paths of  $A$ , if  $P$  is preferred to  $Q$  then  $P <_{\alpha} Q$ .

**globally** :  $\forall P, Q$  paths belonging to two different ASes, if  $P$  is a sub-path of  $Q$  then  $P <_{\alpha} Q$ .

# Coherence between routing policies

## Coherence between routing policies

**The local relation** respects private policy of each AS,

**the global relation** maintains the coherence between policies of different ASes.

In fact, whatever the policy, a sub-path of any path is obviously better than the whole path.

## Coherence between routing policies

### Theorem

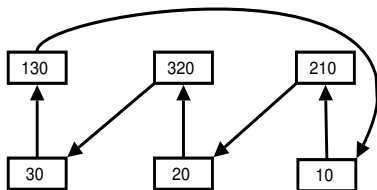
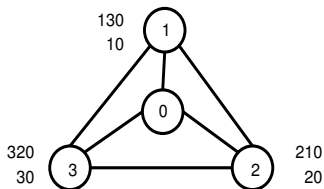
*If  $<_{\alpha}$  is a strict order relation then the policies are coherent between themselves.*



# Coherence between routing policies

## New dispute digraph

$130 \xrightarrow[\text{local}]{<\alpha} 10 \xrightarrow[\text{global}]{<\alpha} 210 \xrightarrow[\text{local}]{<\alpha} 20 \xrightarrow[\text{global}]{<\alpha} 320 \xrightarrow[\text{local}]{<\alpha} 30 \xrightarrow[\text{global}]{<\alpha} 130$



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# Conclusion

## Summary :

- 1 Detection and resolution of oscillations
  - Dynamic and distributed method
  - Maintaining path local stateful information (PLSI)
  - Tokens are added to BGP messages
- 2 Coherence between routing policies

# Conclusion

## Perspectives :

- We adapted our solution in order to take into account failures or appearances of links
- We must check our solution on a simulator
- Manage Byzantin behaviors
- Manage the connectivity problem in BGP

-  Timothy G. Griffin and Gordon Wilfong, *A Safe Path Vector Protocol*, Proc. IEEE INFOCOM, 2000.
-  Timothy G. Griffin and F. Bruce Shepherd and Gordon Wilfong, *Policy Disputes in Path-Vector Protocols*, Proc. 7th Int. Conf. Network Protocols (ICNP'99).
-  Lixin Gao and Jennifer Rexford, *Stable Internet Routing Without Global Coordination*, in Proc. ACM SIGMETRICS, 2000.
-  Selma Yilmaz and Ibrahim Matta, *A Randomized Solution to BGP Divergence*, in Proc. of the 2nd IASTED Int. Conf. on Communication and Computer Networks (CCN'04).