

**GEO BASED ROUTING FOR  
BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL  
IN ISP MULTI-HOMING ENVIRONMENT**

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## Declaration

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# Abstract

## GEO BASED ROUTING FOR BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL IN ISP MULTI-HOMING ENVIRONMENT

Key words: BGP, SDN, AS-PATH, optimum route selection, Internet Architecture, Internet routing, Latency

BGP is the one and only protocol used by ISPs to exchange routing information between Autonomous Systems. An Autonomous System is an IP network or group of IP networks under a common administration with common routing policies. Internet Service Providers (ISP) connects to each other to facilitate reachability among Autonomous Systems using BGP protocol.

Many ISPs setup multiple upstream connections to achieve global connectivity, redundancy, and a better quality of service. Multiple upstream connectivity results multiple paths to destinations. ISPs need to apply complex route policies to select the best outgoing interface to destination among multiple paths since BGP protocol does not consider link congestion, and distance to destination during the route selection process. Incorrect path selection leads to unnecessary traffic route between autonomous systems, high latency and low quality of service. Most prevailing issue for the South Asian internet users is that Internet content is not hosted within the region but in Singapore, Europe, and USA data centers. BGP protocol does not select shortest distance always when multiple upstream connections are available to ISP. This results in high latency to the end users.

We can simulate different ISP path delays by introducing delay element between end server and client terminal. This proposal provides experimental results on how end user experience varies when delay to end server varies. Delay is proportional to distance between user terminal and end server. Therefore, this proposal considers distance to end server when solution is proposed to optimize end user delay. Traditional BGP does not consider geographical distance to end server when selecting outgoing interface. BGP has thirteen criteria to select best outgoing interface but most dominant criteria is the AS-PATH length. This research focuses on equal AS path length occurrences of current full BGP routing table in multi-homing environment. Equal AS-PATH length results BGP protocol to select outgoing interface randomly based on lowest router ID or lowest interface ID. The proposal suggests using geo graphic distance to destination as tiebreak condition for equal AS-PATH. This enables BGP itself to calculate best path without using complex routing policies.

BGP is a heavily adopted protocol in the internet domain. It is hard to change such a stable implementation to achieve proposed geo based routing. SDN based implementation proposes in this proposal since SDN implementation is becoming popular in IP networking domain. New route selection criteria for BGP can easily implement using SDN controller. Simulation results reveal approximately 50 percent of the routing decisions are based on equal AS-PATH length if special routing policies are not applied. Further, simulation result justifies a relationship between latency and web page browsing user experience.

## **Dedication**

This is dedicated to my loving Father and Mother.

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Table of Contents	
Declaration .....	i
Abstract .....	ii
Dedication .....	iii
Acknowledgements .....	iv
List of Figures .....	viii
List of Tables .....	x
List of Abbreviations .....	xi
List of Appendices .....	xii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Internet .....	1
1.2 Internet Architecture to Reduce Latency .....	2
1.3 Boarder Gateway Protocol (BGP).....	4
1.4 ISPs Upstream Connectivity .....	5
1.5 BGP Route Selection Possibilities .....	8
1.6 Motivation and Objective.....	10
1.7 Organization of the Thesis .....	11
LITERATURE REVIEW .....	12
2.1 Internet Connectivity Topology .....	12
2.2 Internet Routing.....	16
2.2.1 <i>BGP Protocol</i> .....	16
2.2.2 <i>Message Types and Format</i> .....	17
2.2.3 <i>BGP Best Path Selection</i> .....	21
2.2.4 <i>Path Selection Attributes</i> .....	22
2.2.5 <i>Standard BGP Path Selection Algorithm</i> .....	23
2.2.6 <i>Route Policy and BGP Community Strings</i> .....	24

2.3	BGP Route Selection Possibilities .....	26
2.3.1	<i>Unequal Path</i> .....	26
2.3.2	<i>Equal Path</i> .....	28
2.3.3	<i>General scenario</i> .....	30
2.4	Current Practices .....	30
2.4.1	<i>Existing BGP Route Selection</i> .....	30
METHODOLOGY .....		33
3.1	Proposed New Addition to BGP Route Selection Algorithm .....	34
3.2	Geo Region Classification.....	35
3.2.1	<i>Assumptions</i> .....	35
3.2.2	<i>IP to Country Mapping.</i> .....	36
3.3	Calculations .....	37
3.4	Calculating flow table .....	38
RESULTS .....		40
4.1	Relationship between Latency and Web Page Loading Time.....	40
4.1.1	<i>Test Result for www.google.lk</i> .....	41
4.1.2	<i>Test Statistics for www.facebook.com</i> .....	42
4.1.3	<i>Test Statistics for www.cnn.com</i> .....	43
4.1.4	<i>Test Statistics for www.bbc.com</i> .....	43
4.1.5	<i>Test Statistics for ikman.lk</i> .....	44
4.1.6	<i>Test Statistics for www.hirunews.lk</i> .....	45
4.1.7	<i>Test Statistics for www.bing.com</i> .....	45
4.1.8	<i>Test Statistics for www.divaina.com</i> .....	46
4.2	BGP Routing Table Analysis for Equal AS_PATH.....	47
SDN BASED IMPLEMENTATION.....		48
5.1	SDN Architecture .....	48



5.1.1 <i>Proposed SDN Implementation</i> .....	50
CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK .....	51
REFERENCES .....	53
APPENDIX -1 .....	54
APPENDIX-2 .....	62

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Internet Users in the world by geographic regions.....	1
Figure 2: Internet penetration in the world by geographic regions.....	2
Figure 3: Typical ASN interconnect Scenario .....	5
Figure 4: How Sri Lanka Telecom connects to upstream ISPs.....	6
Figure 5: How Dialog Axiata connects to upstream ISPs.....	7
Figure 6: How SLT Mobitel connects to upstream ISPs .....	7
Figure 7: BGP best path selection scenario - 1 .....	8
Figure 8: BGP best path selection scenario – II.....	9
Figure 9: BGP best path selection scenario – III .....	9
Figure 10: ISP Connectivity.....	12
Figure 11: Illustration of IXP peering.....	14
Figure 12: Illustration of direct peering without IXP .....	14
Figure 13: Type of ISP.....	15
Figure 14: BGP Open Message Format .....	17
Figure 15: BGP Update Message Format .....	19
Figure 16: Path attribute header format .....	21
Figure 17: BGP Keepalive and Notification message format.....	21
Figure 18: AS 2914 BGP community marking based on route originate location ....	25
Figure 19: BGP route Selection Unequal Path .....	26
Figure 20: BGP route Selection Equal Path.....	28
Figure 21: BGP route Selection General Case.....	30
Figure 22: Definition of route Object .....	37
Figure 23: Timing Components of Web Page Loading .....	40
Figure 24: Simulation Setup for Web Page Loading Time.....	41
Figure 25: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.google.lk .....	42
Figure 26: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.facebook.com.....	42
Figure 27: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.faacebook.com.....	43
Figure 28: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.bbc.com.....	44
Figure 29: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.ikman.lk .....	44
Figure 30: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.hirunews.lk .....	45

Figure 31: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.bing.com .....	46
Figure 32: Latency vs. Page load Time for www.divaina.com.....	46
Figure 33: SDN Architecture .....	49
Figure 34: Proposed SDN based implementation .....	50

## List of Tables

Table 1: Latency to different servers through different ISP .....	3
Table 2 : Proposed Modification to BGP route Selection Algorithm .....	34
Table 3: Notations .....	37
Table 4: Country Code vs Best Outgoing Interface .....	38
Table 5: Memory Requirement to Keep GEO routing Table.....	39
Table 6: Sample GEO Routing Table .....	39
Table 7: Page Load time vs. latency for www.google.lk.....	41
Table 8: Page Load time vs. latency www.facebook.com .....	42
Table 9: Page Load time vs. latency for www.cnn.com .....	43
Table 10: Page Load time vs. latency for www.bbc.com .....	43
Table 11: Page Load time vs. latency for www.ikman.lk.....	44
Table 12: Page Load time vs. latency for www.hirunews.lk .....	45
Table 13: Page Load time vs. latency for www.bing.com.....	45
Table 14: Page Load time vs. latency for www.divaina.com .....	46
Table 15: Simulation Result.....	47
Table 16: List of Country Codes.....	54
Table 17: Reserved IP blocks.....	62

## List of Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
AS	Autonomous System
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
EBGP	Exterior Border Gateway Protocol
IBGP	Interior Border Gateway Protocol
ISP	Internet Service Provider
SDN	Software Define Networking

## List of Appendices

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
Appendix 1	List of Country Codes	54
Appendix 2	Reserved IP address Range	62