
Como funciona a internet que eu uso?

— Teoria e prática sobre BGP, ASN, —
IX, etc...

Bruno Lorensi
Lucas Arbiza

- Ponto de Presença da RNP no Rio Grande do Sul
- RSiX



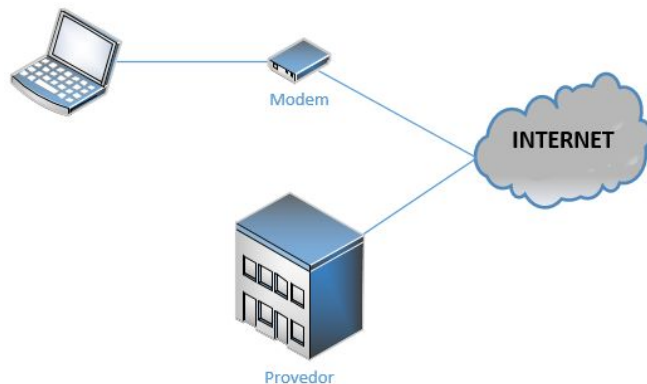
01/06/2016

Agenda

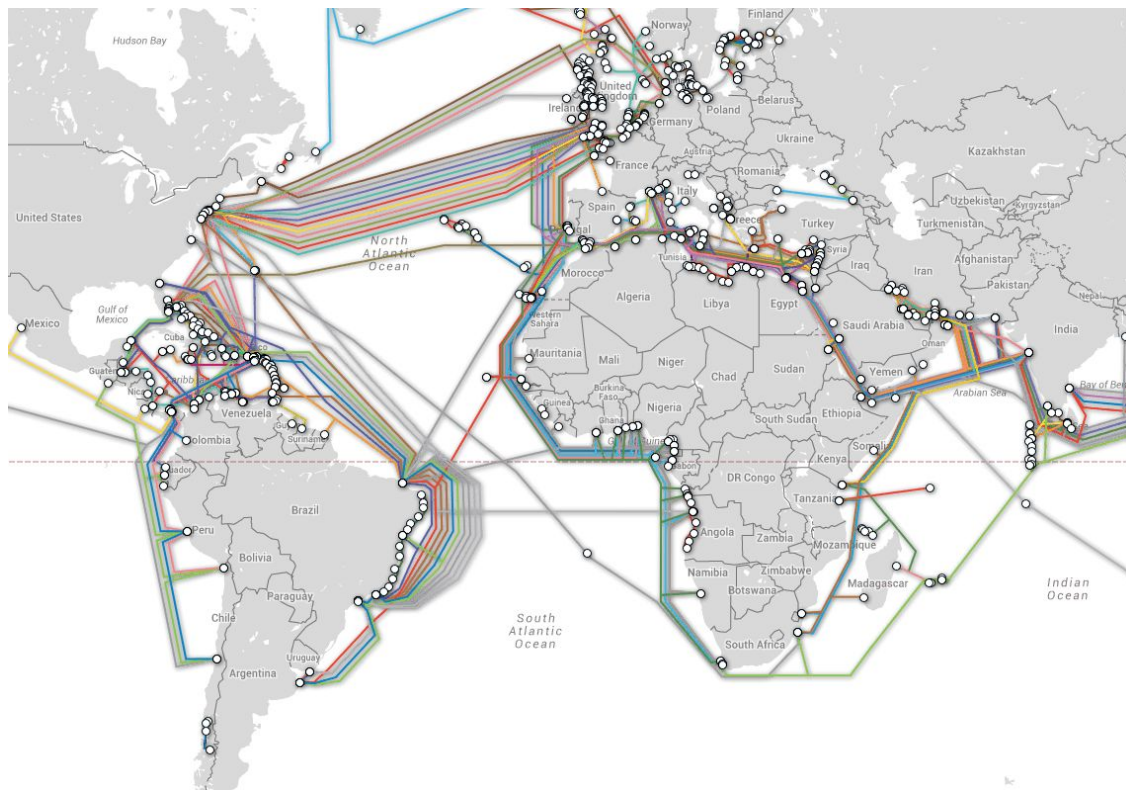
- Introdução: Como eu acho que as coisas funcionam?
- De A a B: Por onde vão os pacotes
- Equipamentos de Rede
- Autonomous Systems (AS)
- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- Internet Exchange (IX, antes PTT)
- Laboratório

Como eu acho que as coisas funcionam?

- Os pacotes sempre vão pelo melhor e menor caminho!
- “Senhor, nossa Internet é com fibra óptica, a chuva não afeta!”
- Os 15Mbps que contratei são só para mim!
- Meu provedor me ama!



De A a B: Por onde vão os pacotes



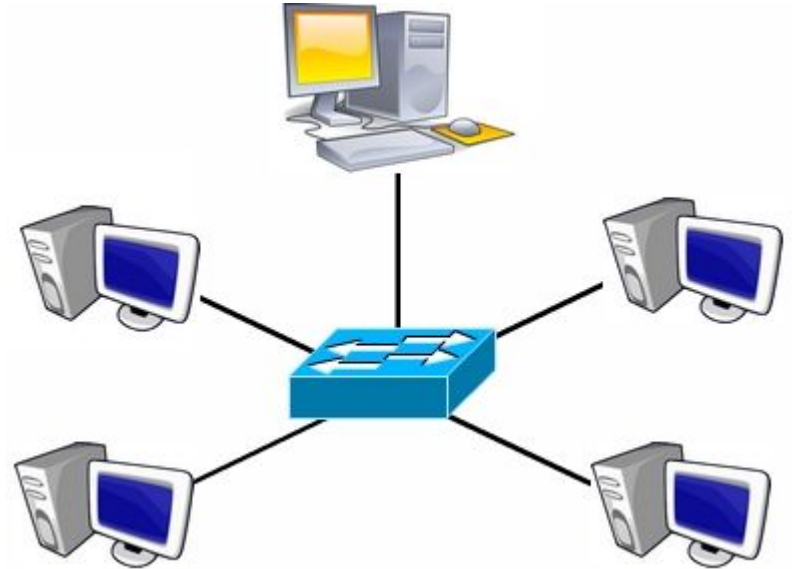
Equipamentos de Rede

- Servidores
 - Centralizar serviços



Equipamentos de Rede

- Switchs

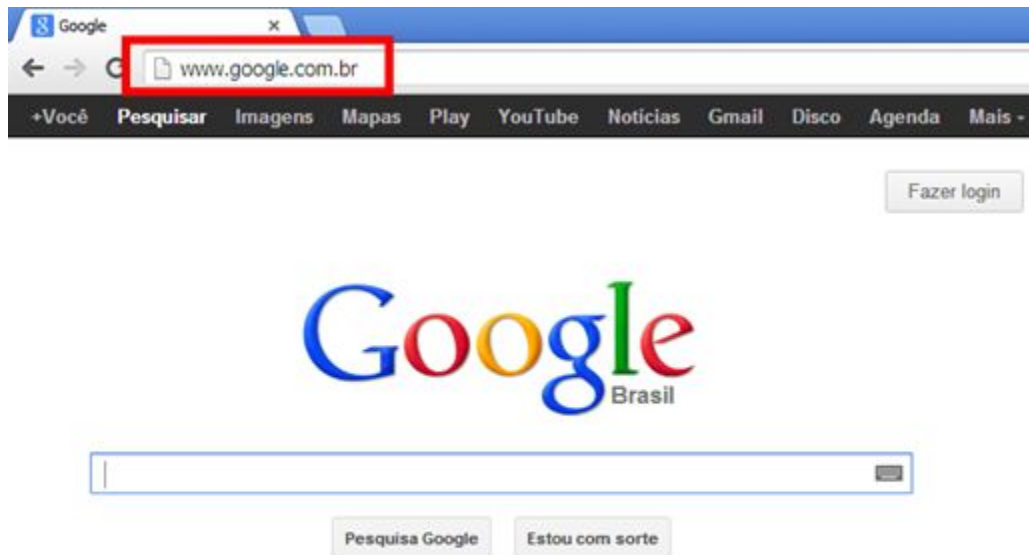


Equipamentos de Rede

- Roteadores
 - Interligar redes diferentes



Endereçamento IP

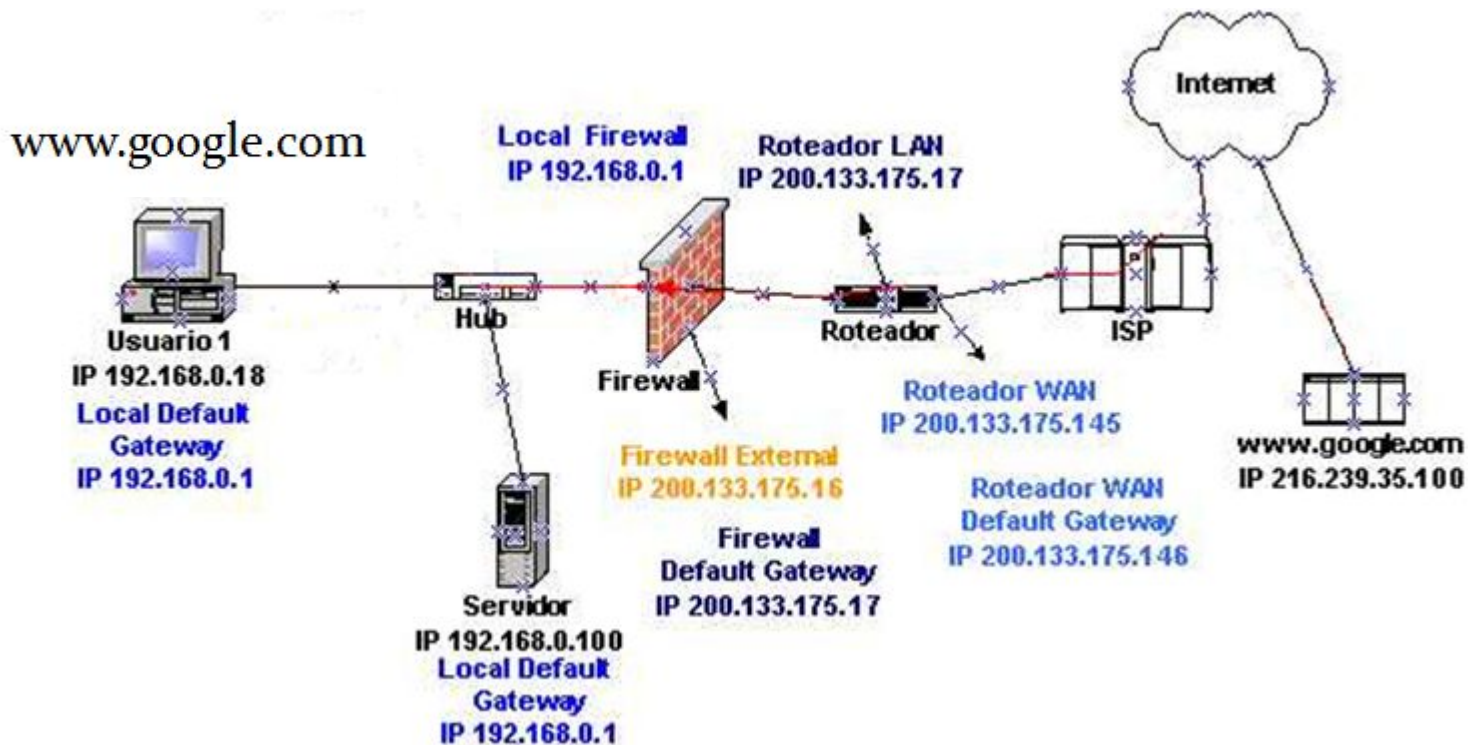


www.google.com

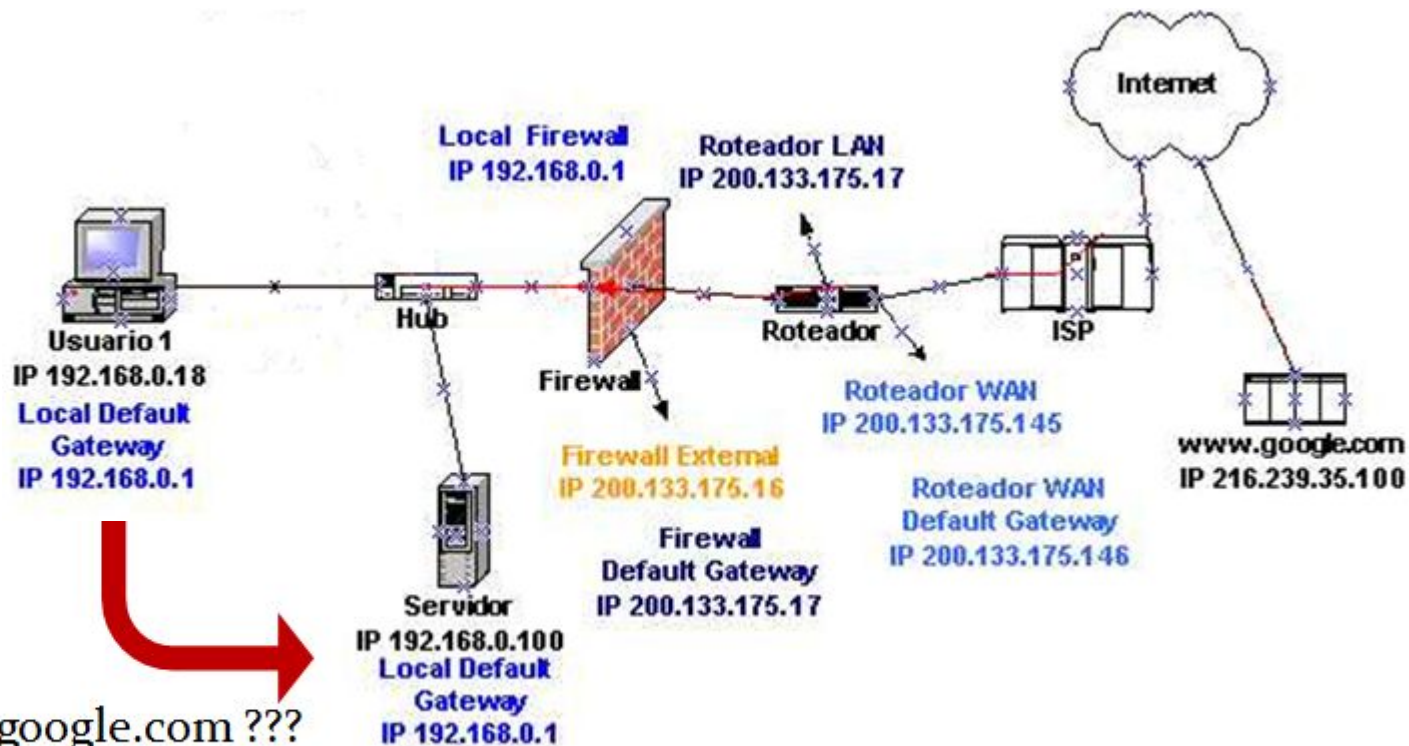


173.194.42.14

Integração

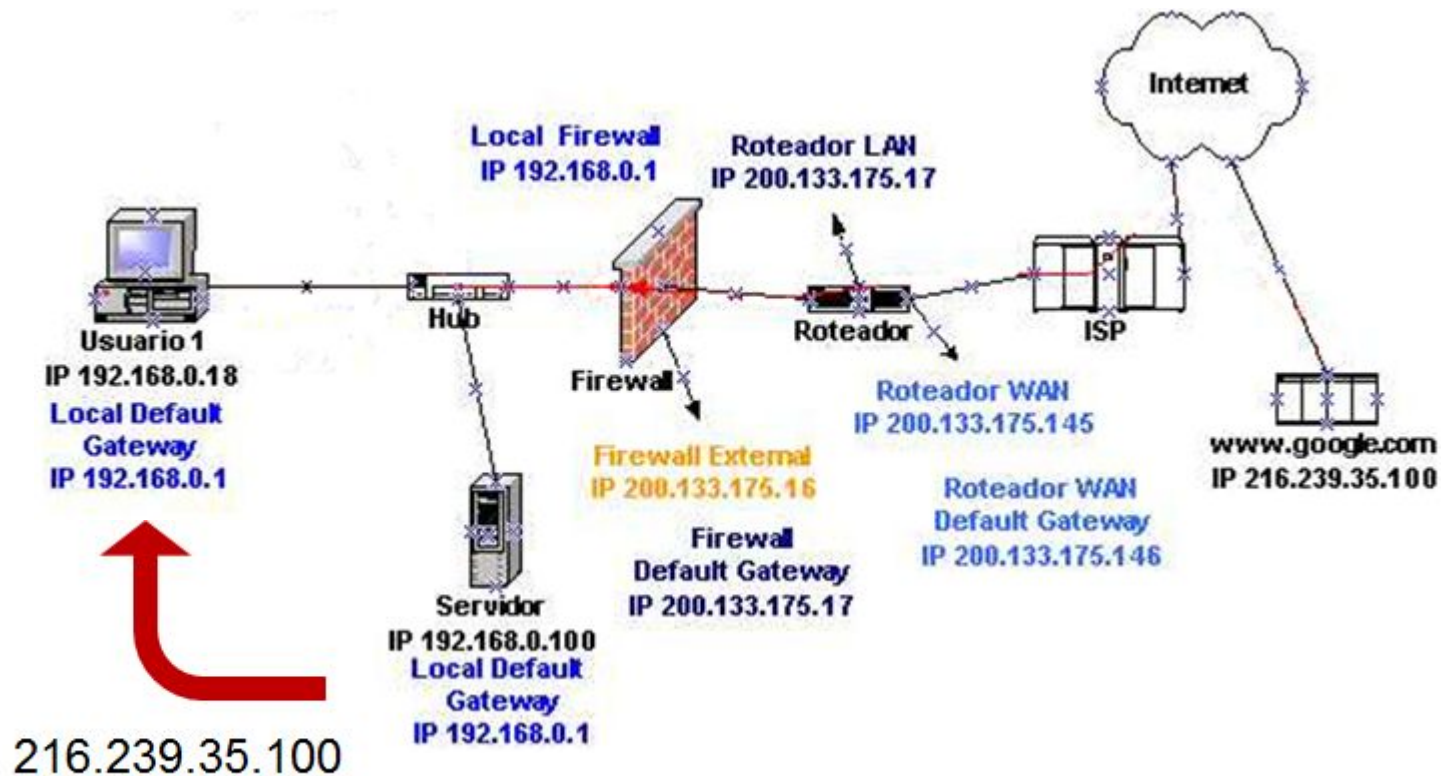


Integração

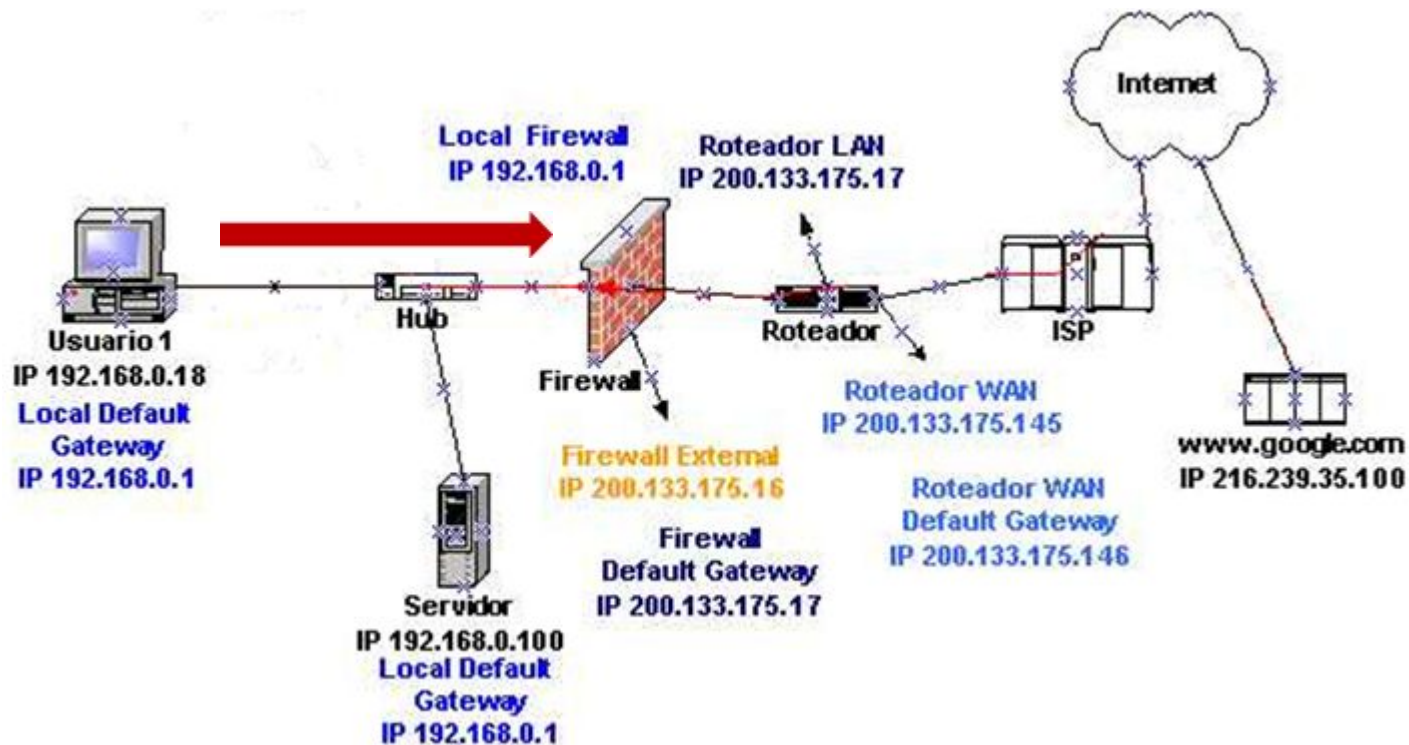


www.google.com ???

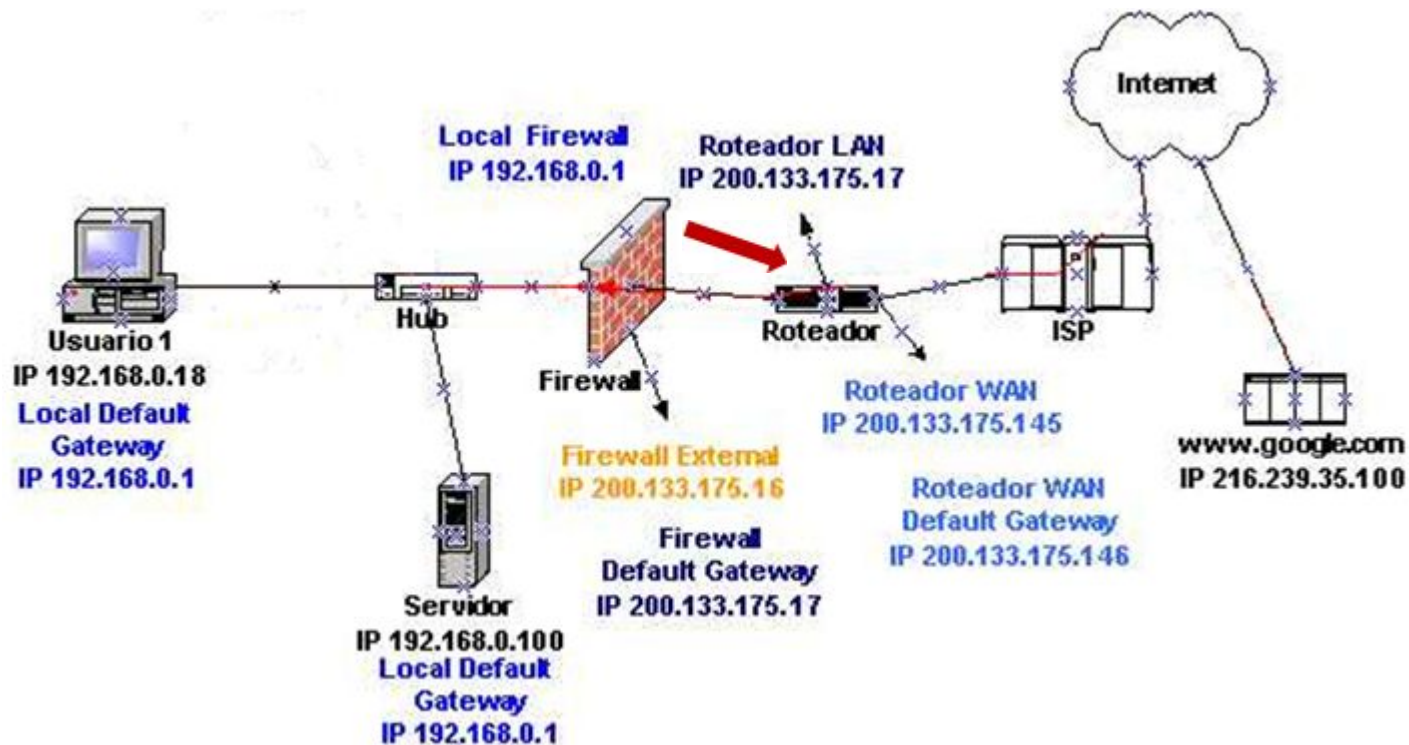
Integração



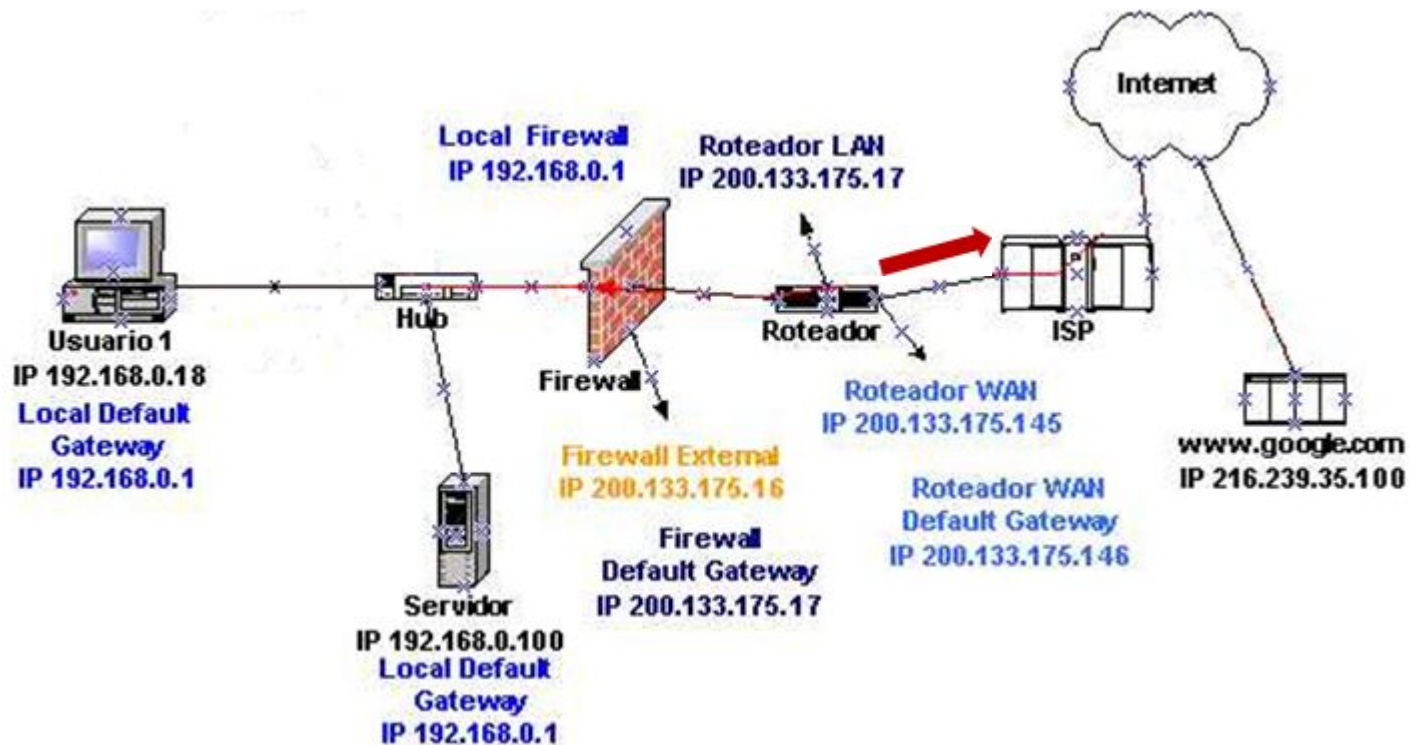
Integração



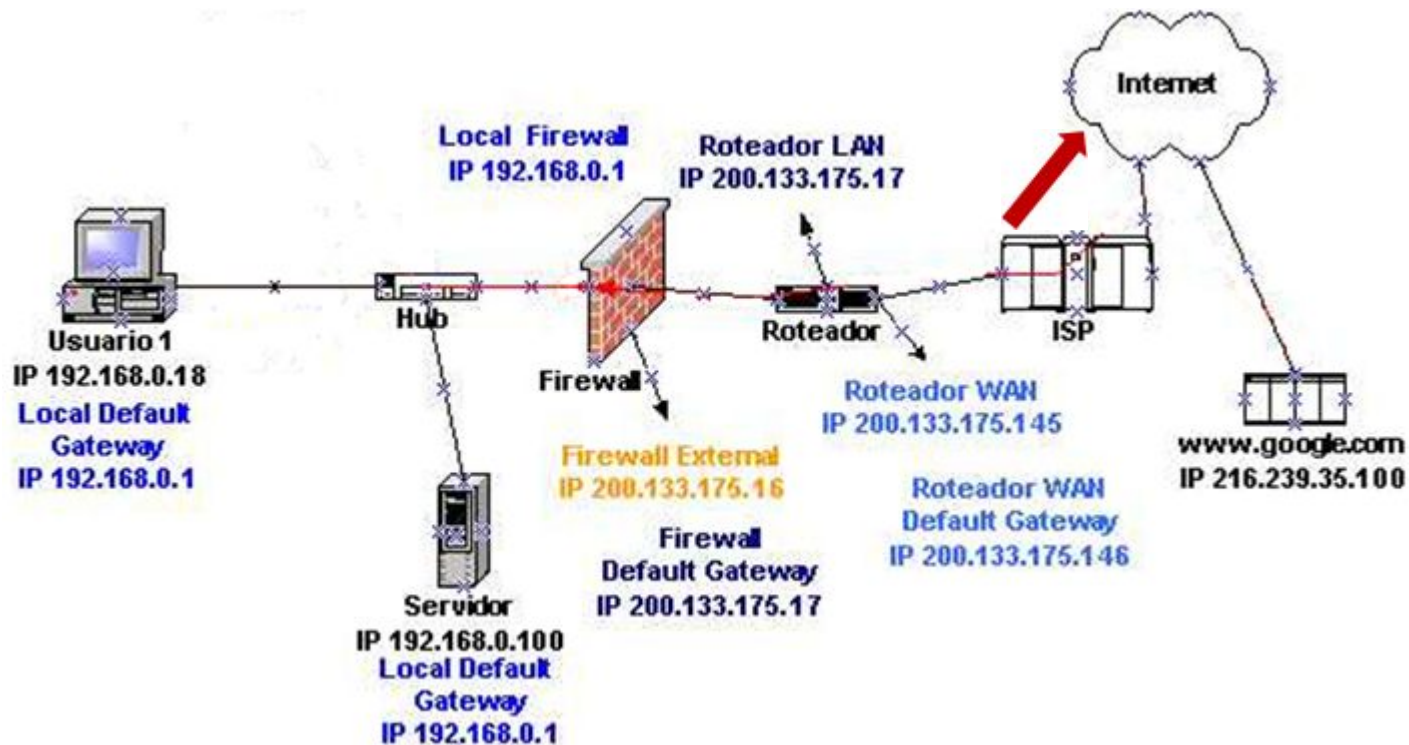
Integração



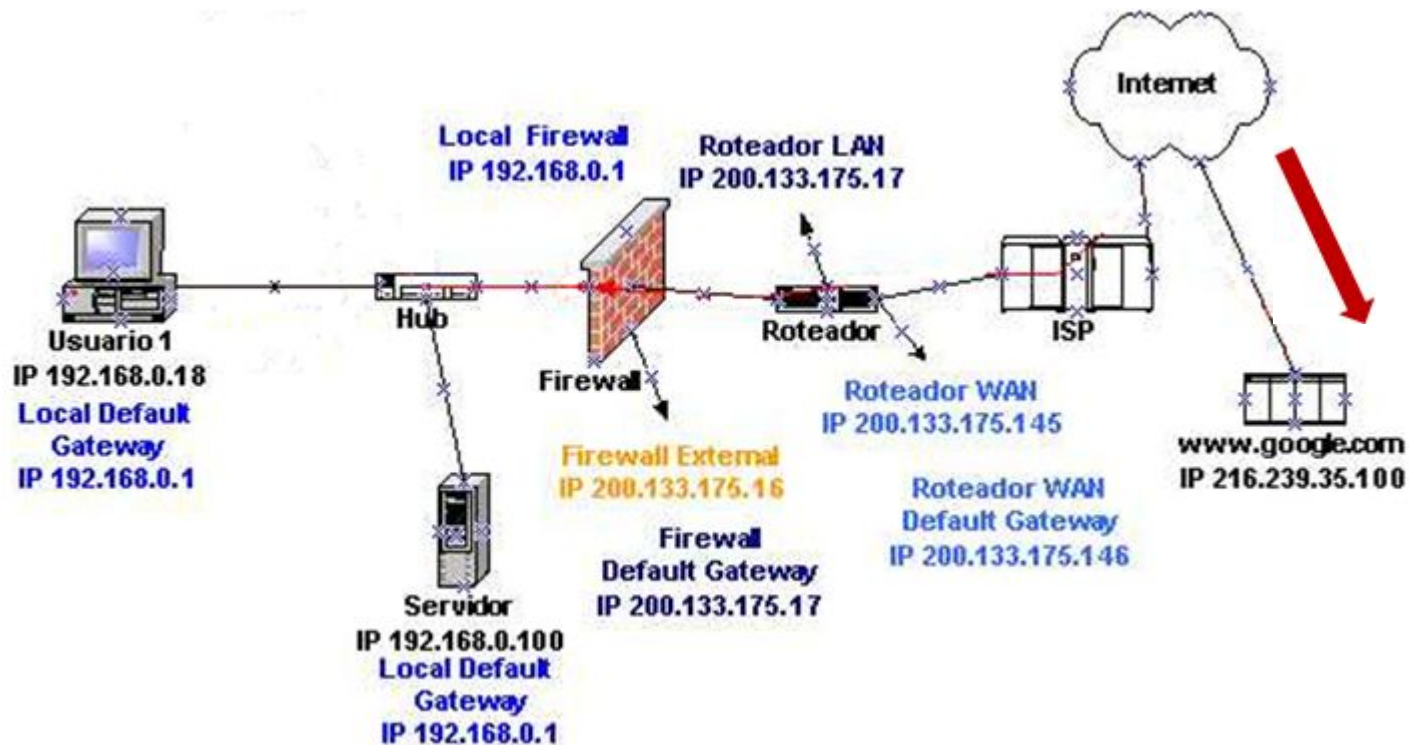
Integração



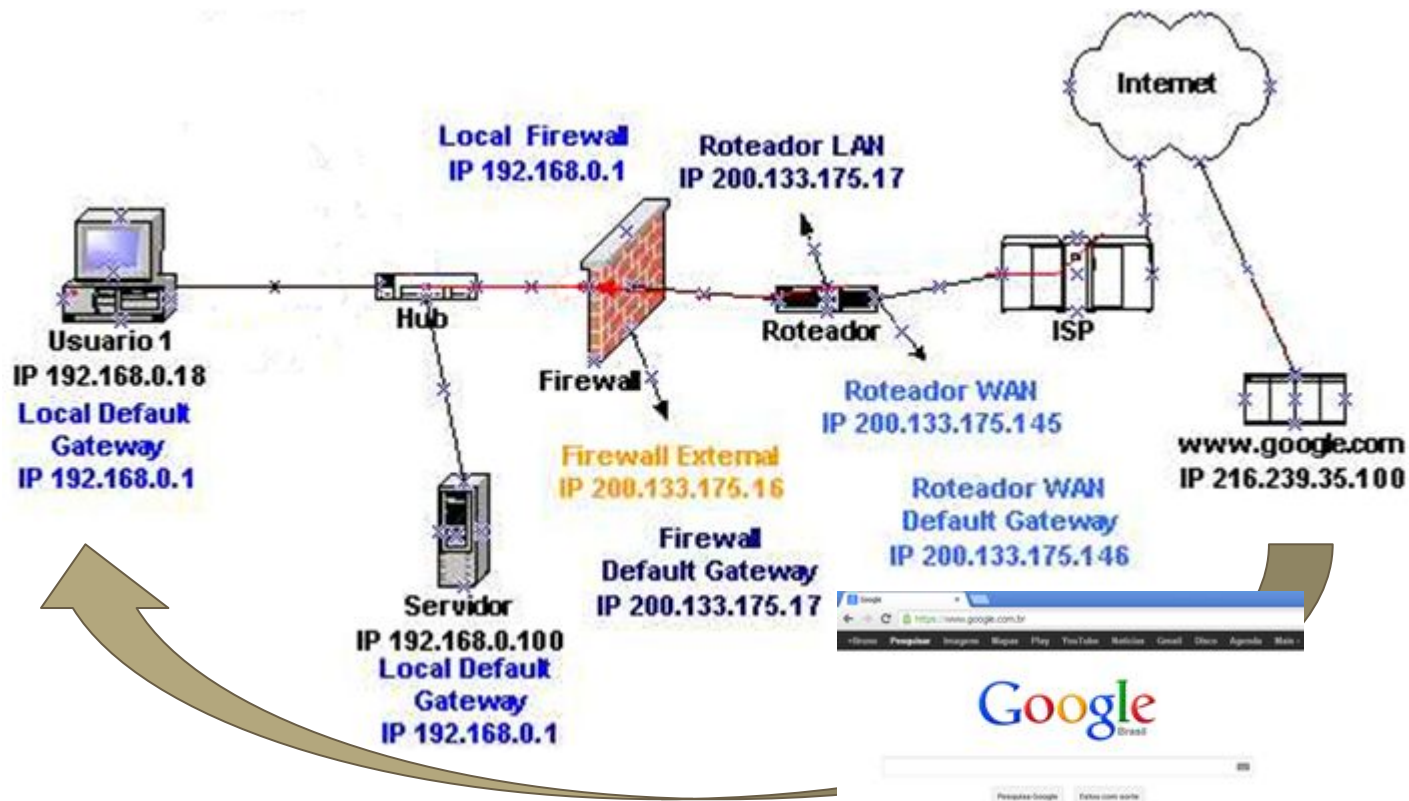
Integração



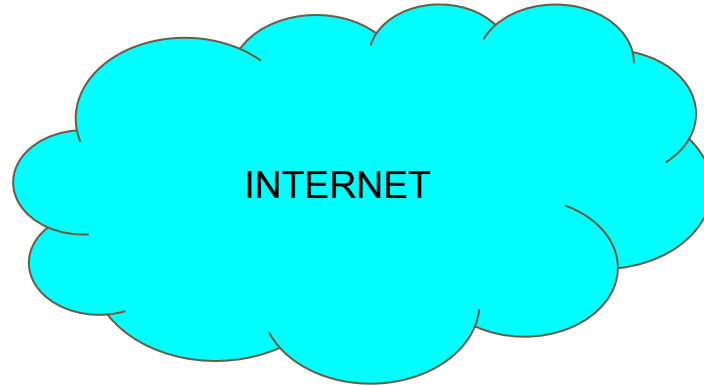
Integração



Integração



Afinal, o que é a internet?



Autonomous Systems (AS)

- “Um Sistema Autônomo (AS) é um grupo de redes de endereços IP que é gerenciado por um ou mais operadores de rede que possuem uma clara e única política de roteamento.” [LACNIC]

Autonomous Systems (AS)

- Requisitos para se tornar AS
 - Multi Provedor: Quando a organização está conectada a dois ou mais provedores de transito Internet distintos e independentes e necessita, portanto, fazer uso de protocolos de roteamento dinâmico.
 - Política única de roteamento: Quando a organização possui uma política de roteamento que é distinta daquela aplicada pelo(s) provedor(es) de transito Internet.
 - Preencher o Formulário (<http://registro.br/tecnologia/pedido-form.txt>)

Autonomous Systems

- Custos
 - Valor inicial: R\$ 3.200,00

TAMANHO	CUSTO INICIAL	MANUTENÇÃO ANUAL
IPv4: /24 até /22 IPv6: /48 até /35	8.000,00	1.920,00
IPv6: maior que /35 até /32 cada /32 IPv6	16.000,00	1.920,00

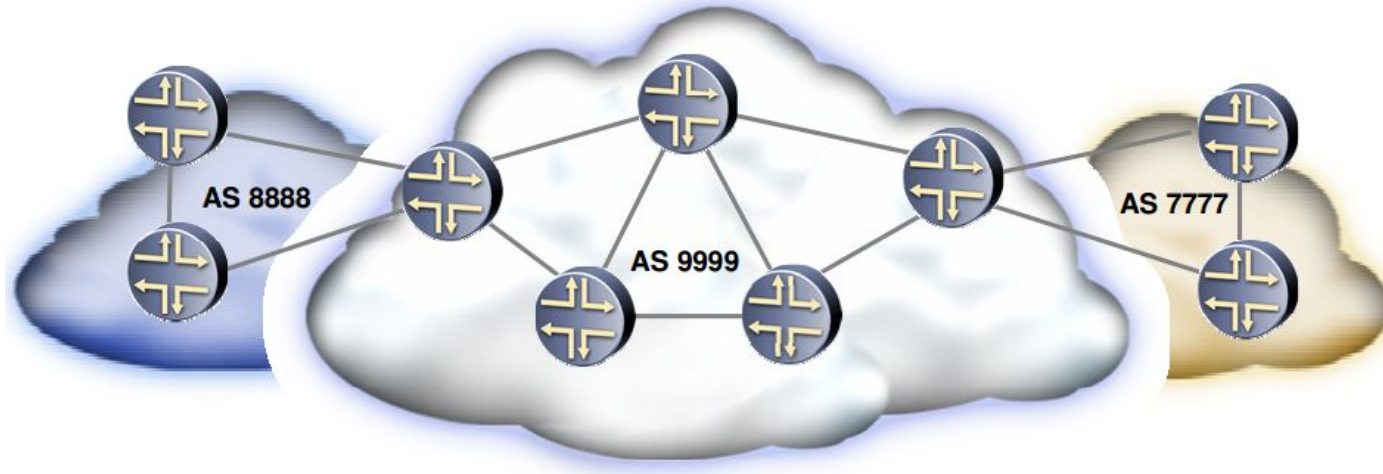
Usuário Final

CATEGORIA	TAMANHO/PREFIXOS	CUSTO INICIAL	RENOVAÇÃO
Small/Micro	IPv4: menor que /20 IPv6: menor igual /32	3.200,00	3.200,00
Small	IPv4: de /20 até /19 IPv6: maior igual /32 até /31	6.720,00	6.720,00
Medium	IPv4: maior que /19 e menor que /16 IPv6: maior que /31 até /29	18.240,00	18.240,00
Large	IPv4: maior igual a /16 e menor que /14 IPv6: maior que /29 até /27	44.800,00	44.800,00
Extra Large	IPv4: maior igual a /14 e menor que /11 IPv6: maior que /27 até /25	89.600,00	89.600,00
Mayor	IPv4: maior igual a /11 IPv6: maior que /25	128.000,00	128.000,00

ISP

[Imagem: Registro.Br]

Internet - Coleção de ASs



[Imagem: Juniper]

World Internet Topology

Brought to you by **AT&T Labs**

Powered by **QUMETA**

This map represents the backbone or core Internet as of August 2007. This data reflects one version captured every three hours, a key component in one of more than 200,000 snapshots taken during the study. To help guide the viewer, the structure is shown with a color key at the top. At a high-level, regions of the network are shown in different colors. The colors represent a geographic region and are not necessarily by country. Some networks are color-coded by their own color. These networks include the major U.S. carriers and the major European carriers. A key to the colors of the Internet is provided in the bottom right corner of the map. The colors are: AT&T (red), Sprint (orange), Verizon (yellow), and other U.S. carriers (green); Europe (blue); Asia (purple); Africa (brown); and other regions (grey).

AT&T's Network by the Numbers.

9.81

Percentage of data transmitted across AT&T's backbone on an average business day in the top 100 countries of the world as measured by the Library of Congress every three minutes.

1

AT&T's rank among broadband providers in the United States.

12.9 Million

AT&T broadband customers in America.

540,000

Miles of infrared backbone fiber AT&T owns and operates.

\$6 Billion

Amount AT&T will invest by 2008 to bring fiber optics closer into neighborhoods.

36

AT&T Internet data centers around the world.

301,760

AT&T employees worldwide.

97%

Percentage of the world's economy tracked by AT&T's networks.

99.998%

AT&T's network reliability.

49,000

Number of 80/111 broadband AT&T providers or resellers.

166

Number of United States offices where AT&T offers 3G wireless high-speed Internet access.

3 Million

AT&T selective business site applications.

160%

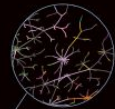
AT&T is in bandwidth demand for AT&T and business lines 2004 and October 2006.

7

Market Prices awarded for bandwidth development at the AT&T Bell Labs.

2

Average number of new patent applications AT&T files - every day.



These clusters represent network nodes, possibly network hubs, that are highly connected to many other nodes in the network. The size of the nodes is proportional to the number of connections they have. The color of the nodes is proportional to the region they belong to. The size of the nodes is proportional to the number of connections they have.

World Internet by the Numbers.

More than **320,000**

Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are listed by the Internet Service Providers Association (ISPA).

48 Million

Users on the Internet in 2006. (Source: Internet World Data)

1.133 Billion

Internet users in 2006. (Source: Internet World Data)

6.4 Million

New Internet users getting online every 2 minutes.

1.6 Billion

Search terms in 2006. (Source: Google)

40 Million

New DNS hosts every year. (Source: Internet Service Providers Association)

35,000

Web pages a billion to help the amount of data transferred when a user connects to a web page. (Source: Yahoo)

100 Million

YouTube videos every day. (Source: YouTube)

161

Patents of new electronic data centers every year. (Source: Google)

12 Million

Miles of new fiber deployed in 2006. (Source: Verizon)

15 Million

Miles of new fiber to be deployed worldwide by 2010. (Source: Verizon)

\$72.5 Billion

Annual spending in support of network infrastructure in the United States by 2010. (Source: Verizon)



These large groups represent network hubs. The size of the nodes is proportional to the number of connections they have. The color of the nodes is proportional to the region they belong to. The size of the nodes is proportional to the number of connections they have.



Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

- Versão 4
- Protocolo do tipo “vetor de caminho”

```
SSH@ >sh ip bgp 173.252.120.68
Number of BGP Routes matching display condition : 3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
  Network          Next Hop           MED      LocPrf     Weight Path
*>i 173.252.96.0/19 200.19.246.253    40         380         0      1916 32934 i
*   173.252.96.0/19 200.143.253.213  41         340         0      1916 32934 i
*   173.252.96.0/19 200.143.253.237  40         340         0      1916 32934 i
      Last update to IP routing table: 11d20h22m21s, 1 path(s) installed:
```

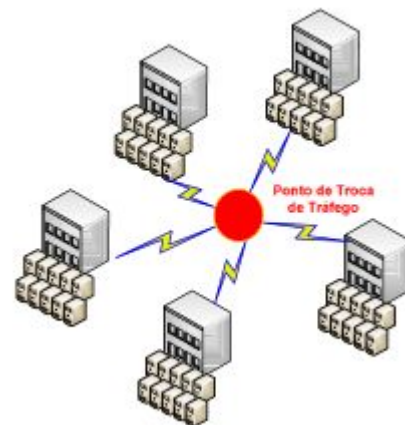
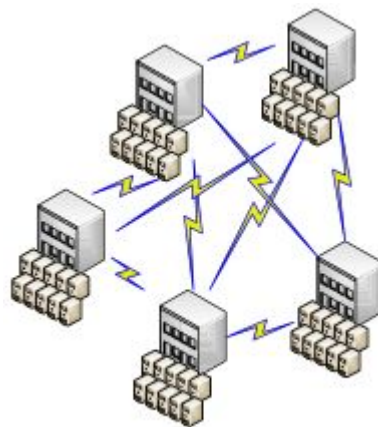
- As tabelas completas são trocadas entre dois routers no início da sessão
- Atualização de rotas são enviadas imediatamente através de mensagens de update

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

- Diferença entre FIB e RIB
 - Forwarding Information Base (FIB)
 - Melhor Rota
 - Router Information Base (RIB)
 - Rotas Alternativas
- Métricas
 - Weight, Local Preference, MED.....

Internet Exchange

- Compra de Trânsito x Troca de Tráfego
- Grande Hub
- Tráfego Local
 - Maior Qualidade
 - Menor Custo
 - Confiabilidade



[Imagem: Nic.Br]

Bibliografia

- <http://registro.br/tecnologia/provedor-acesso.html>
- <http://www.lacnic.net/documents/10834/21254/manual-politicas-pt.pdf>
- RFCs 1771 e 1772 - BGP v4
- RFCs 1965 - Autonomous System Confederations
- http://www.research.att.com/export/sites/att_labs/groups/infovis/news/img/ATT_Labs_InternetMap_0730_10.pdf

Dúvidas ?



Laboratório

WOOHOO!!!



Laboratório

Importando a VM:

- Reinicializar o endereço MAC
- Aceitar a licença
- Configurar as placas de rede

VM: Quagga

- Usuário: root
- Senha: rsix

Removendo endereçamento das interfaces:

```
# ip addr flush ethX
```

```
# ip -6 addr flush ethX
```

Laboratório - Endereçamento conexão ISP

AS100	Rede: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100.100.0.0/16 Loopback: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100.100.0.254/32	AS200	Rede: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 200.202.0.0/16 Loopback: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 200.200.0.254/32
AS1XX	Ponto a ponto: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10.0.0.XX/30 Loopback: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100.1XX.0.254/32 Rede: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100.1XX.0.0/16	AS2XX	Ponto a ponto: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 192.168.0.XX/30 Loopback: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100.2XX.0.254/32 Rede: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100.2XX.0.0/16

Laboratório

Regras de substituição:

- **XXX** -> seu ASN
- **X** -> último dígito do seu ASN
- **ISP** -> ASN do ISP
- **P2P** -> IP do ponto a ponto (**X-1**)

Laboratório - Zebra

Zebra:

- telnet localhost 2601
- Senha: zebra

Laboratório - Zebra

!!! Interface eth0 -- conexão ISP

```
enable
```

```
conf t
```

```
interface eth0
```

```
description ISP AS_ISP
```

```
ip address 200.<100 | 200>.0.X/30
```

```
exit
```

```
!
```

Laboratório - Zebra

```
!!! Interface loopback
```

```
!
```

```
interface lo
```

```
description Loopback
```

```
ip address 100.XXX.0.254/32
```

```
exit
```

```
!
```

Laboratório - Zebra

!!! Rota para a rede interna fictícia

!

```
ip route 100.XXX.0.0/16 lo
```

!

```
end
```

!

Laboratório - Zebra

!!! Conferindo a configuração

```
show running
```

Laboratório - Zebra

!!! Salvando as configurações

```
write memory
```

!

!!! Voltando para o shell

```
exit
```

!

Laboratório - Zebra

Testando conectividade IP

Ping ponto a ponto

ping **P2P**

Laboratório - BGP

BGP:

- telnet localhost 2605
- Senha: zebra

Laboratório - BGP

enable

conf t

!

router bgp **XXX**

!!! Identificação do roteador

bgp router-id 100.**XXX**.0.254

!

Laboratório - BGP

!!! Rede a ser anunciada

```
network 100.XXX.0.0/16
```

!

!!! Redistribuição de rotas estáticas

```
redistribute static
```

!

Laboratório - BGP

!!! Configuração de PEER

```
neighbor P2P remote-as ISP
```

```
neighbor P2P description ISP1 AS_ISP
```

```
neighbor P2P soft-reconfiguration inbound
```

```
!
```

```
end
```

```
!
```

Laboratório - BGP

!!! Verificando a configuração

```
show running
```

```
!
```

```
write memory
```

```
!
```

Laboratório - BGP

```
show ip bgp summary
```

Neighbor	V	AS	Msg	Rcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
200.100.0.1	4	100	80	85	0	0	0	00:56:23		2

Laboratório - BGP

show ip bgp neighbor **PEER**

Laboratório - BGP

!!! verificações

show ip bgp neighbor **PEER** received-routes

show ip bgp neighbor **PEER** routes

show ip bgp neighbor **PEER** advertised-routes

show ip bgp

Laboratório - BGP

show ip bgp

Laboratório - IX

```
!!! Zebra
!  
interface eth1  
  description IX  
  ip address 99.99.99.XXX/24  
!  
end  
!  
write memory  
!  
exit
```

Laboratório - IX

!!! BGP

```
router bgp XXX
```

```
neighbor 99.99.99.1 remote-as 99
```

```
neighbor 99.99.99.1 description IX
```

```
neighbor 99.99.99.1 soft-reconfiguration inbound
```

```
neighbor 99.99.99.1 route-map ix-out out
```

```
!
```

```
exit
```

```
!
```

Laboratório - IX

```
!  
route-map ix-out permit 10  
  match ip address prefix-list ASXXX  
!  
exit  
!  
ip prefix-list ASXXX seq 10 permit 100.XXX.0.0/16  
!  
write memory  
end  
!
```

Laboratório - BGP

!!! verificações

```
show ip bgp neighbor 99.99.99.1 received-routes
```

```
show ip bgp neighbor 99.99.99.1 routes
```

```
show ip bgp neighbor 99.99.99.1 advertised-routes
```

```
show ip bgp
```