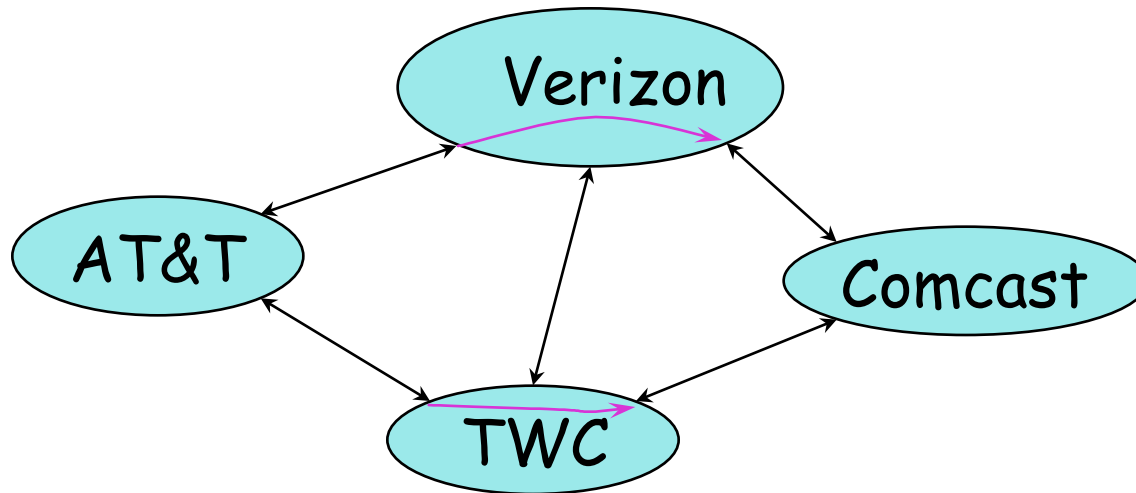


Interdomain Routing

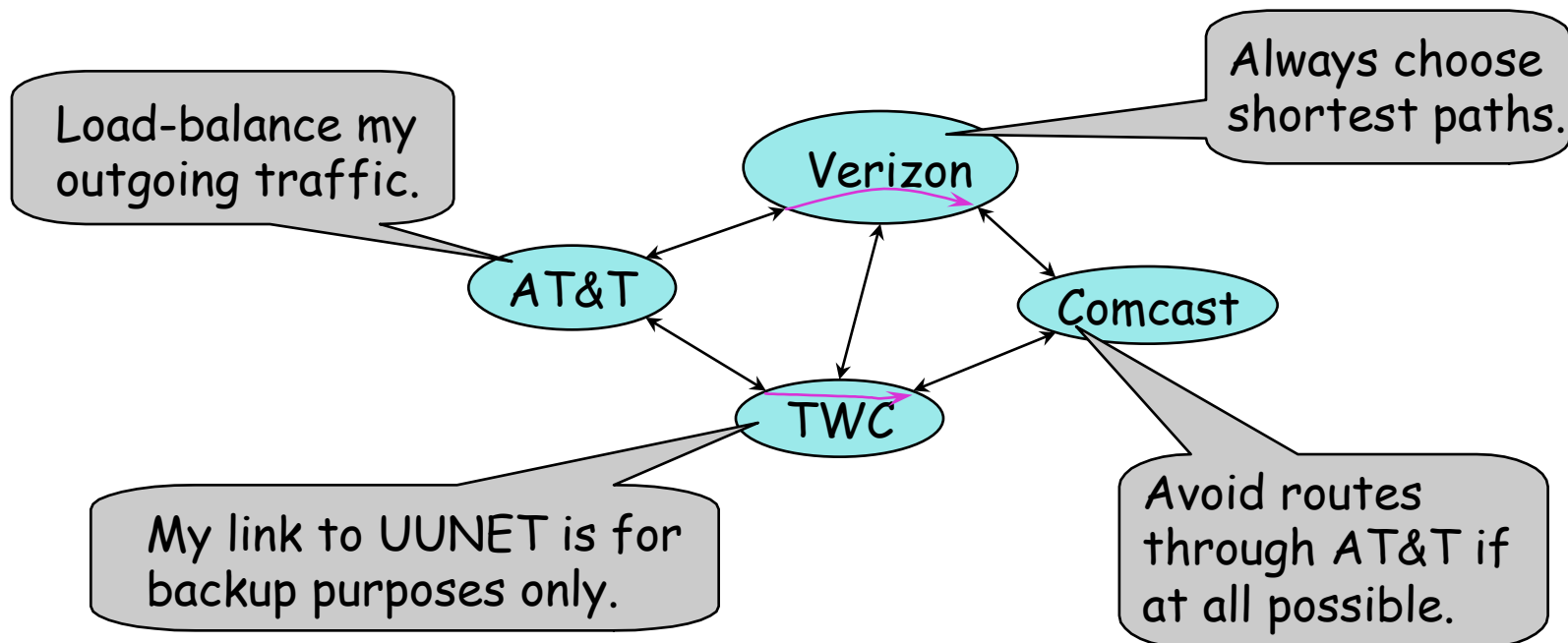
Establish routes between autonomous systems (ASes).



Currently done with the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

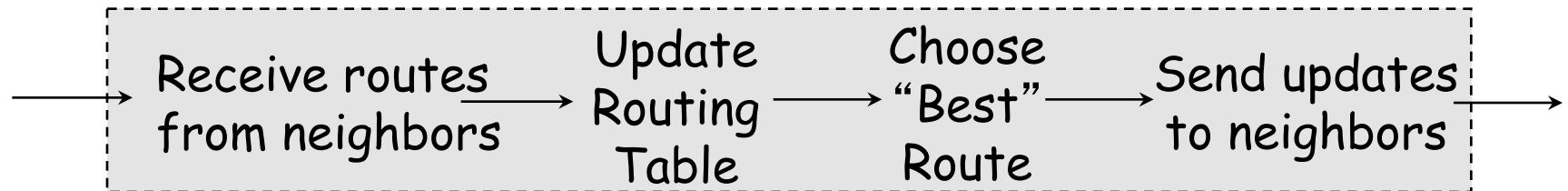
Why is Interdomain Routing Hard?

- Route choices are based on *local policies*.
- *Autonomy*: Policies are uncoordinated.
- *Expressiveness*: Policies are complex.



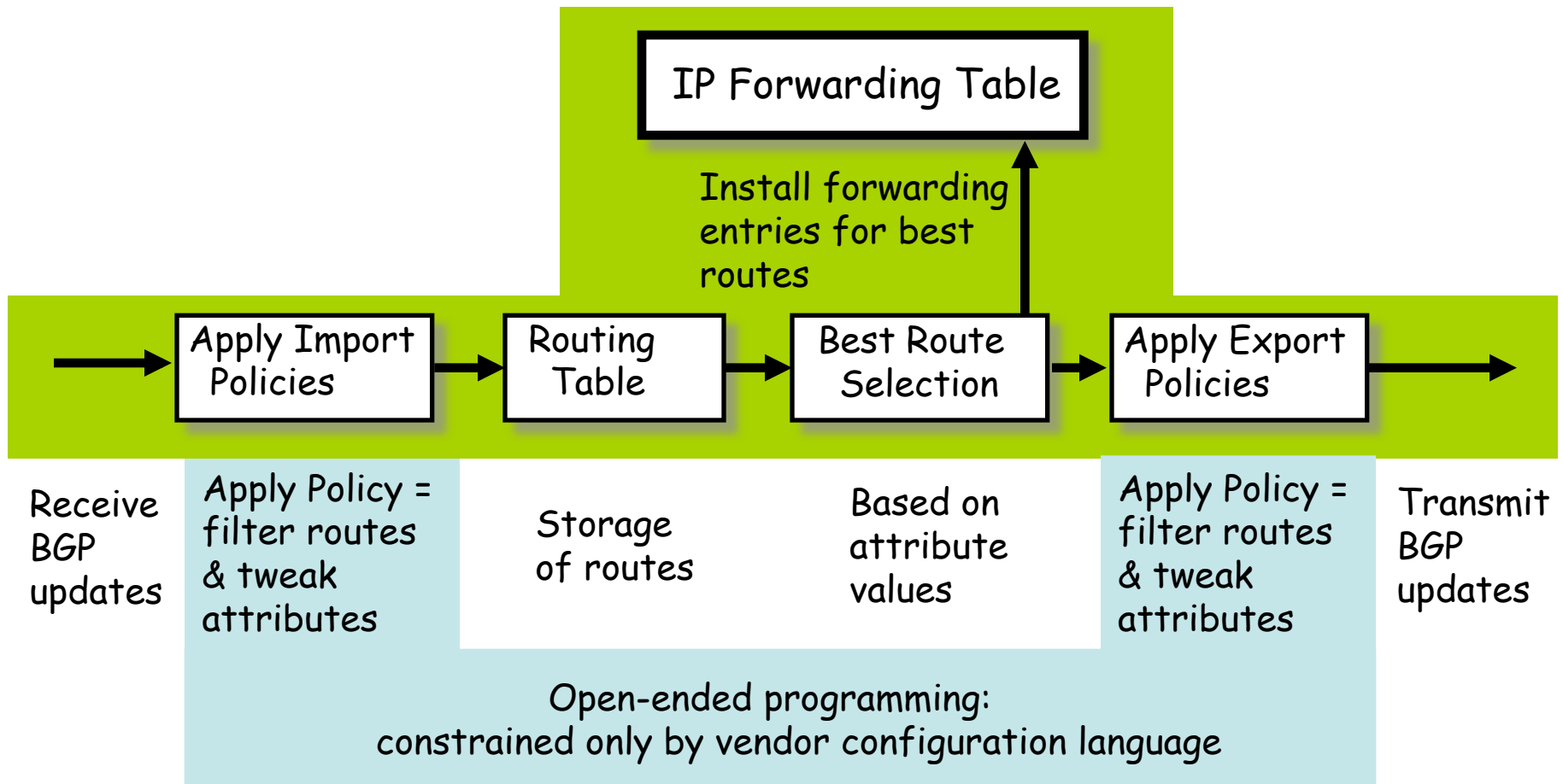
BGP Route Processing (1)

- The computation of a single node repeats the following:

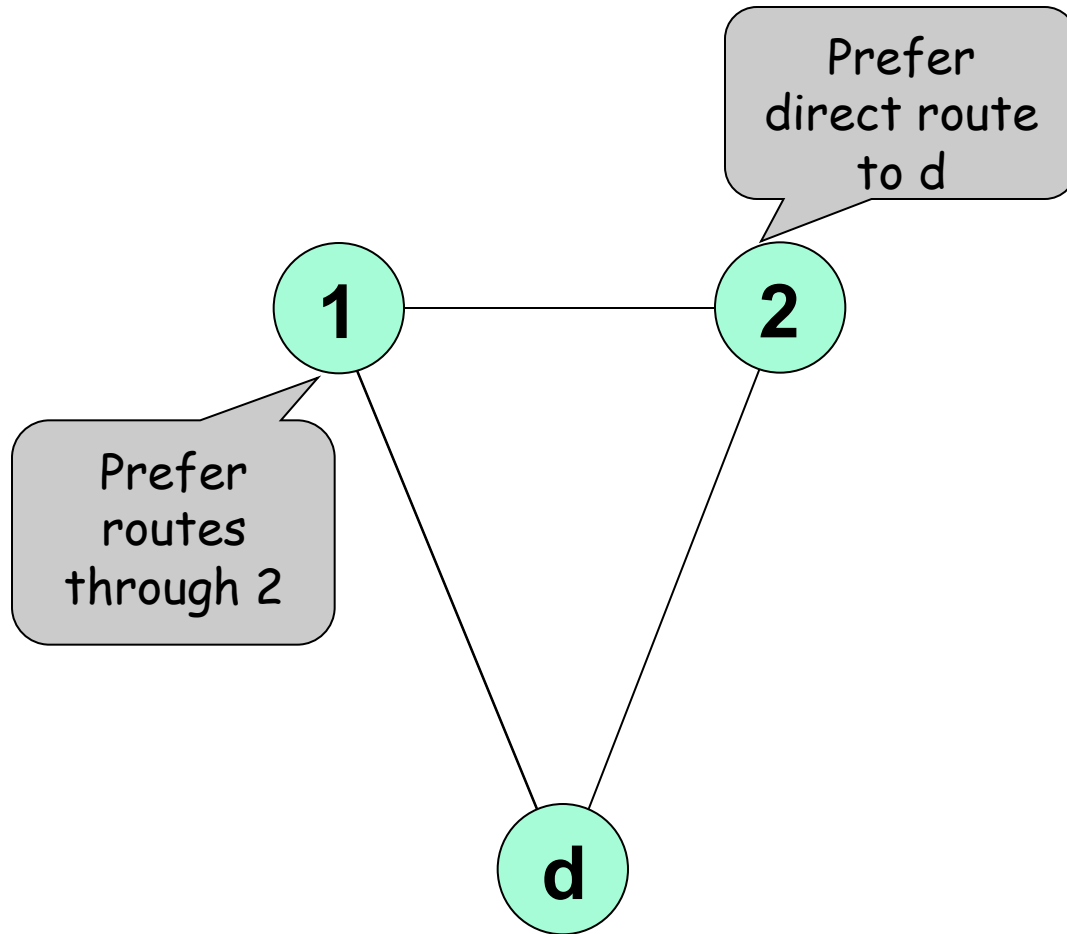


- Paths go through neighbors' choices, which enforces consistency.
- Decisions are made locally, which preserves autonomy.
- Uncoordinated policies can induce protocol oscillations. (Much recent work addresses BGP convergence.)
- Recently, private information, optimization, and incentive-compatibility have also been studied.

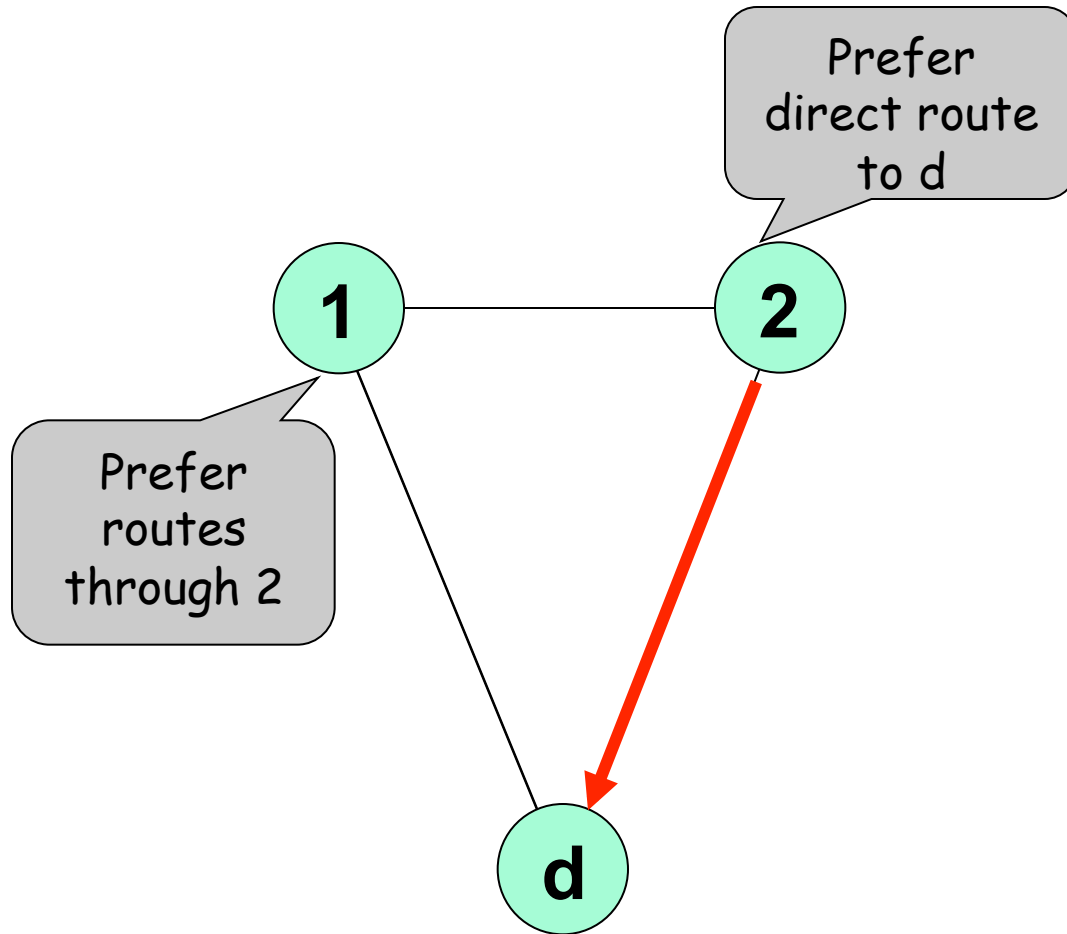
BGP Route Processing (2)



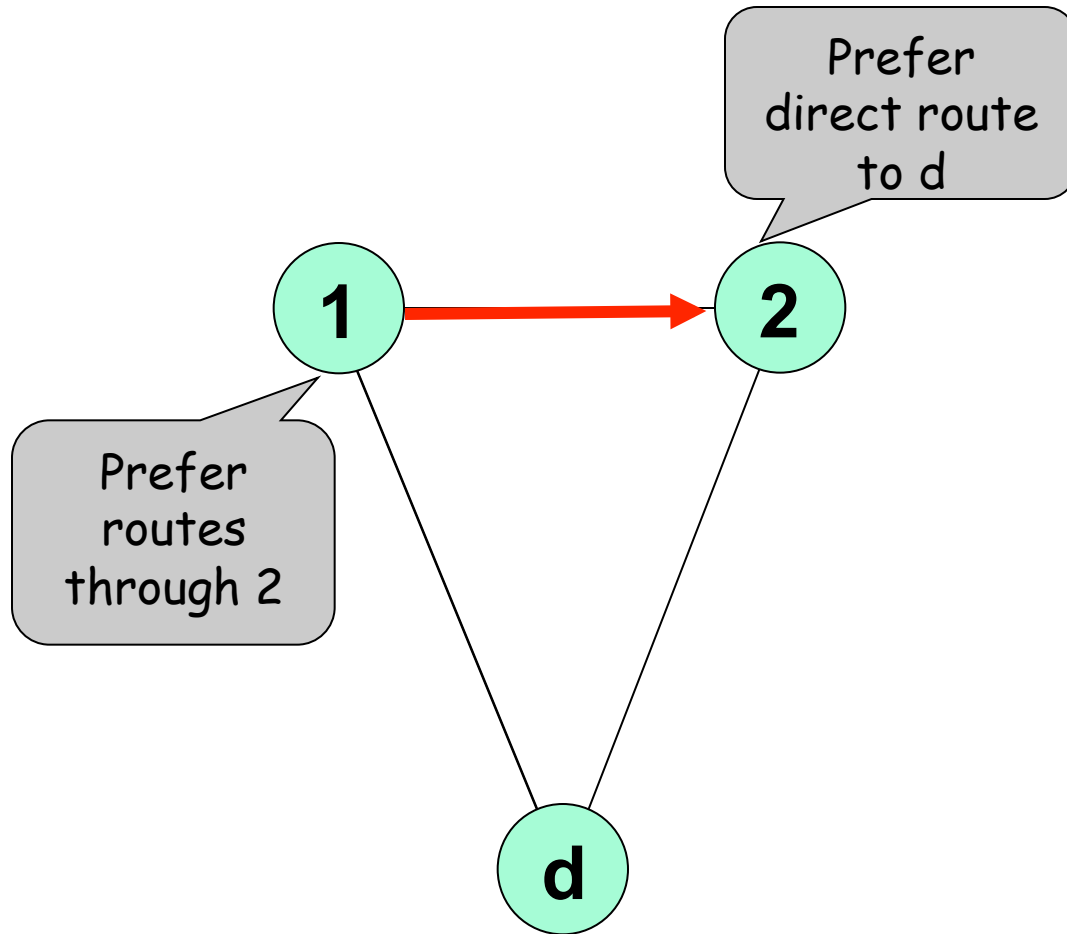
Example: Convergence



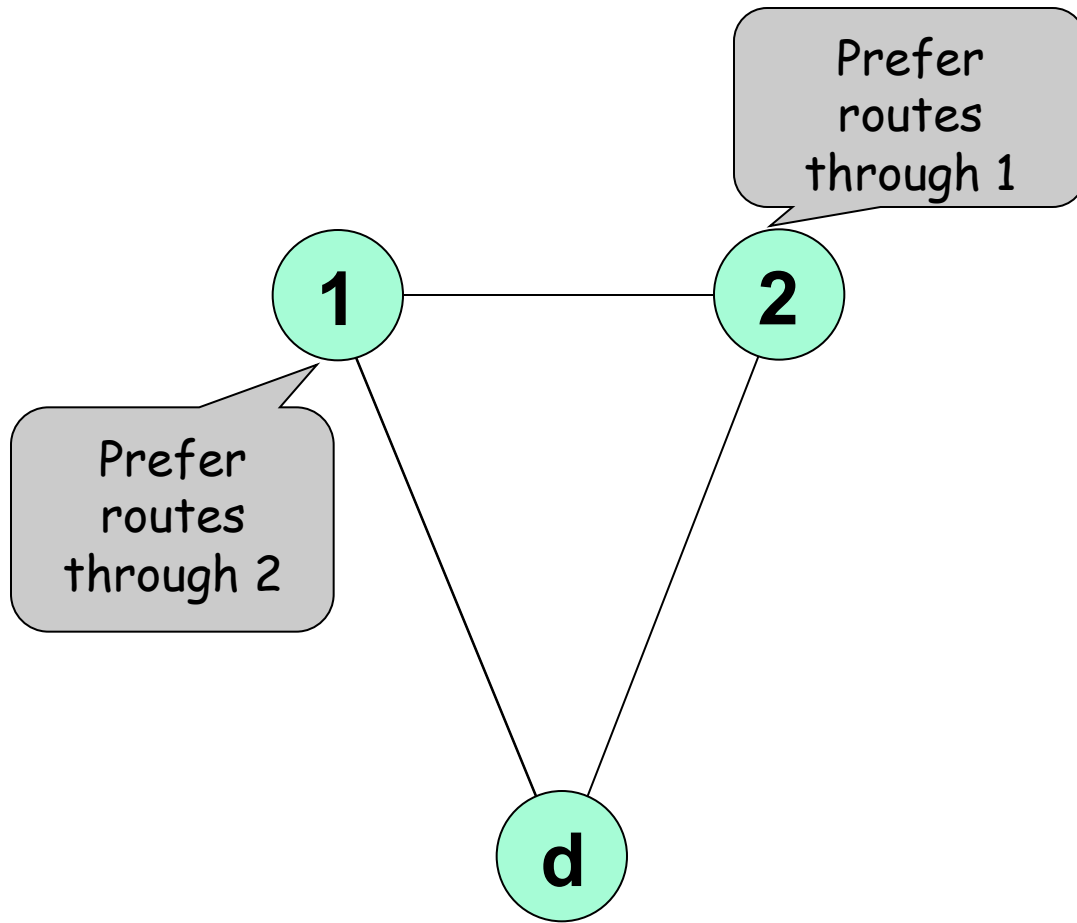
Example: Convergence



Example: Convergence



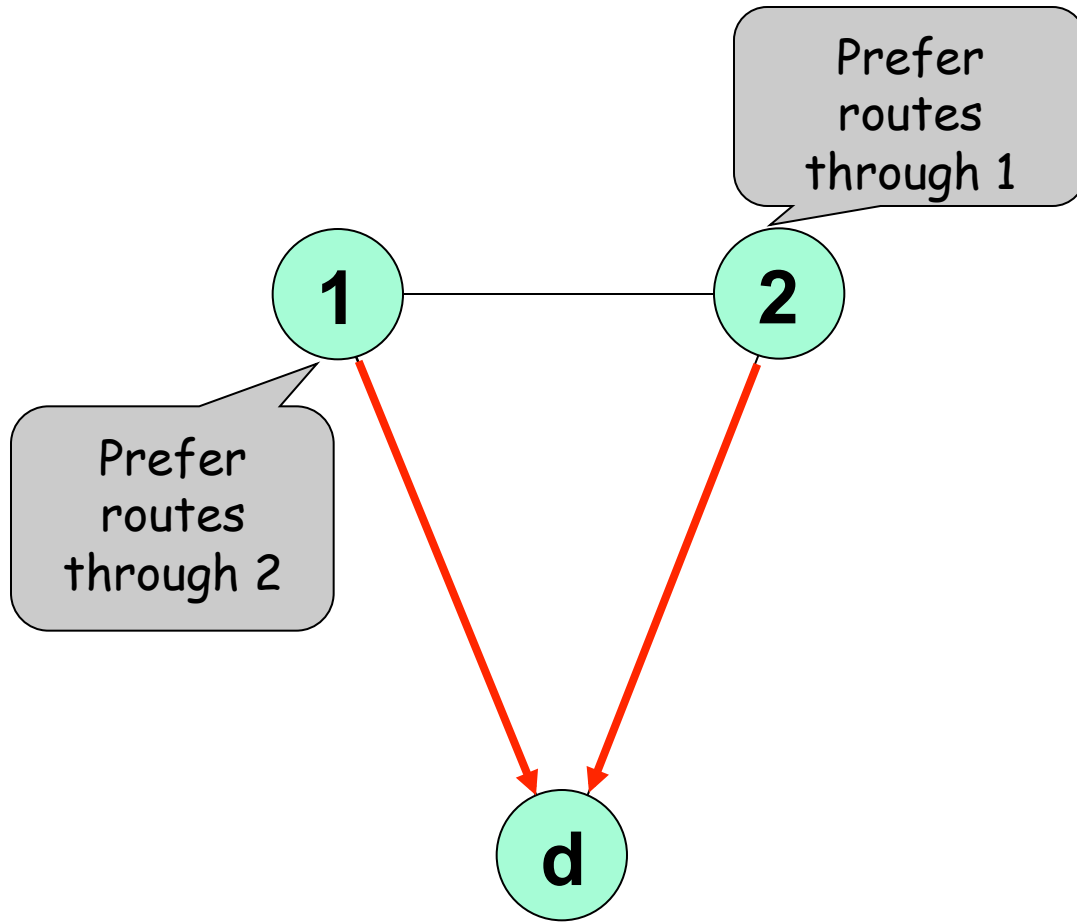
Example: Oscillation



BGP might oscillate forever between

1d, 2d
and
12d, 21d

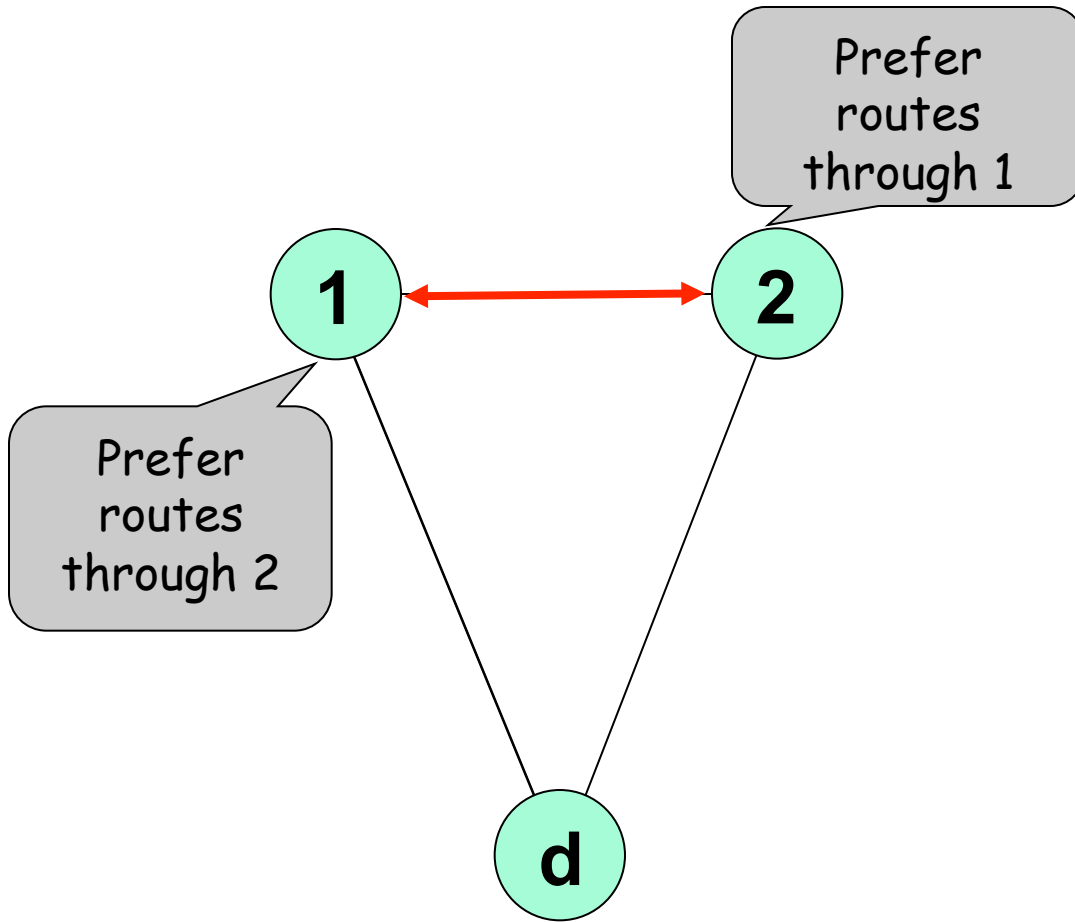
Example: Oscillation



BGP might oscillate forever between

1d, 2d
and
12d, 21d

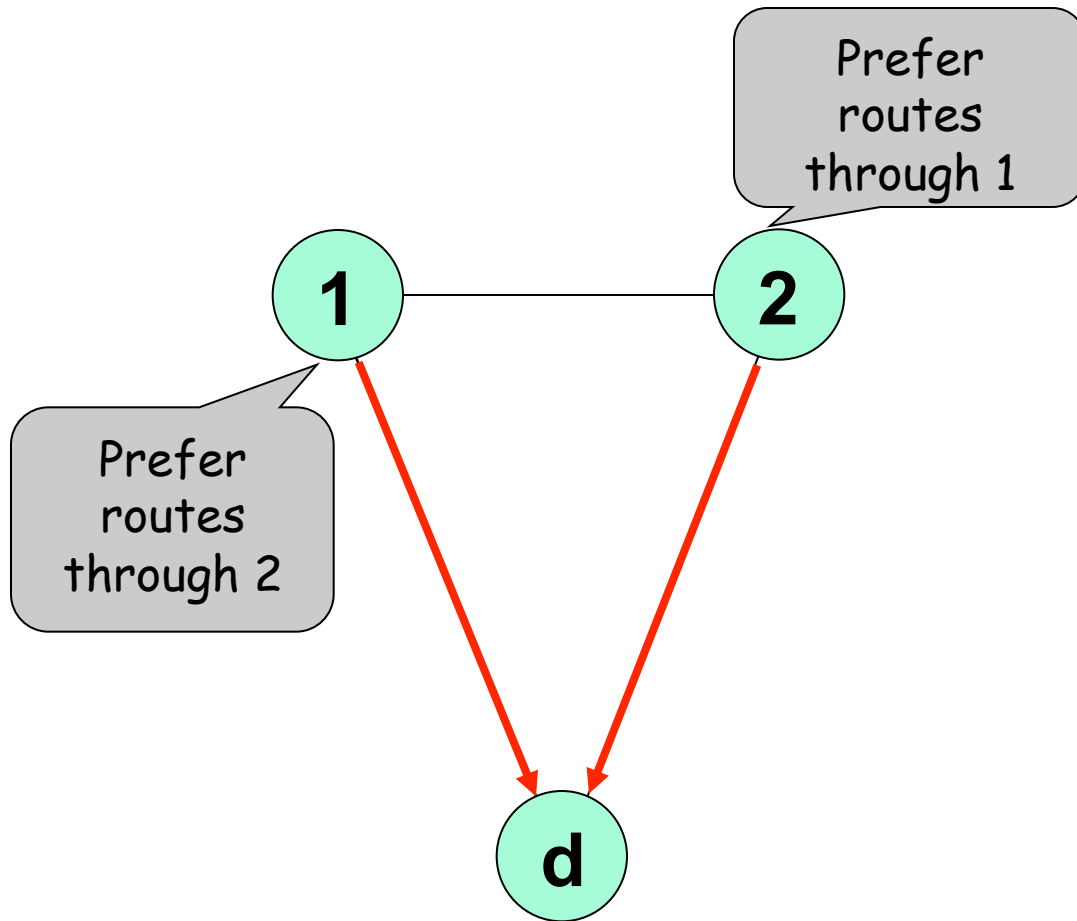
Example: Oscillation



BGP might oscillate forever between

1d, 2d
and
12d, 21d

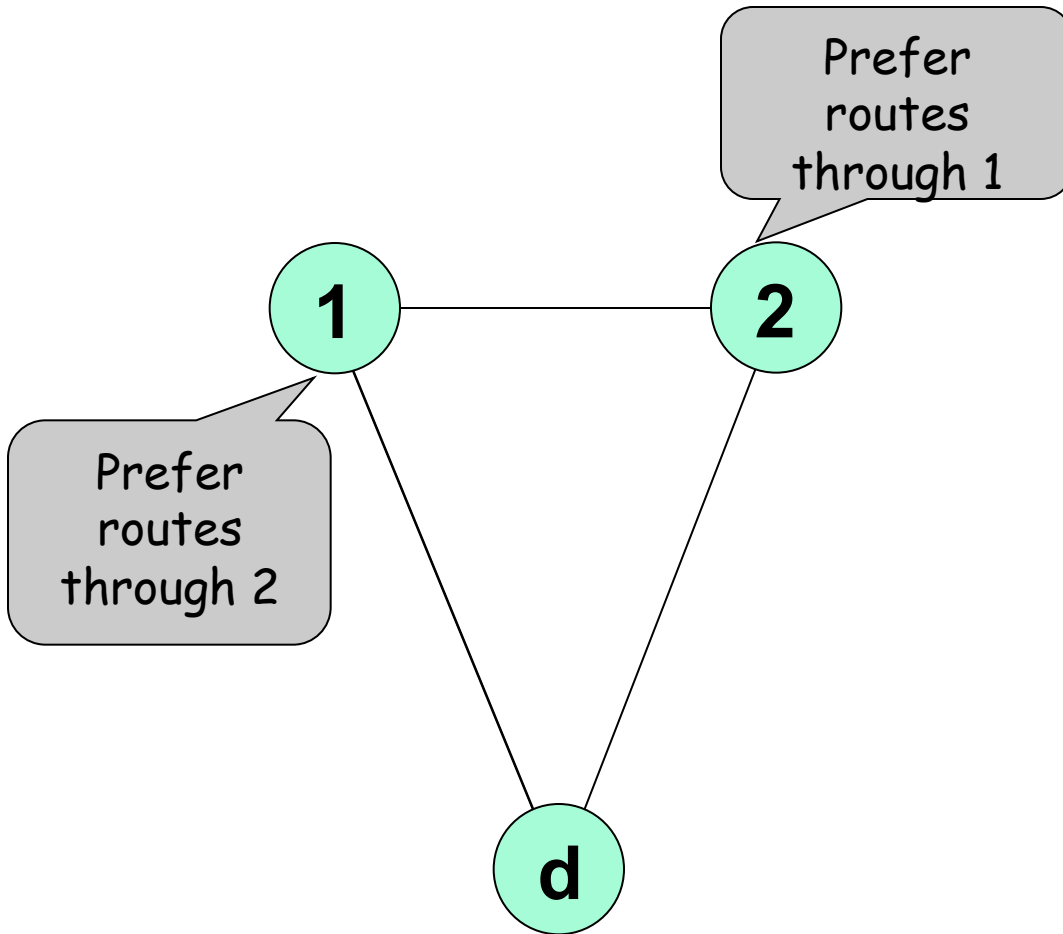
Example: Oscillation



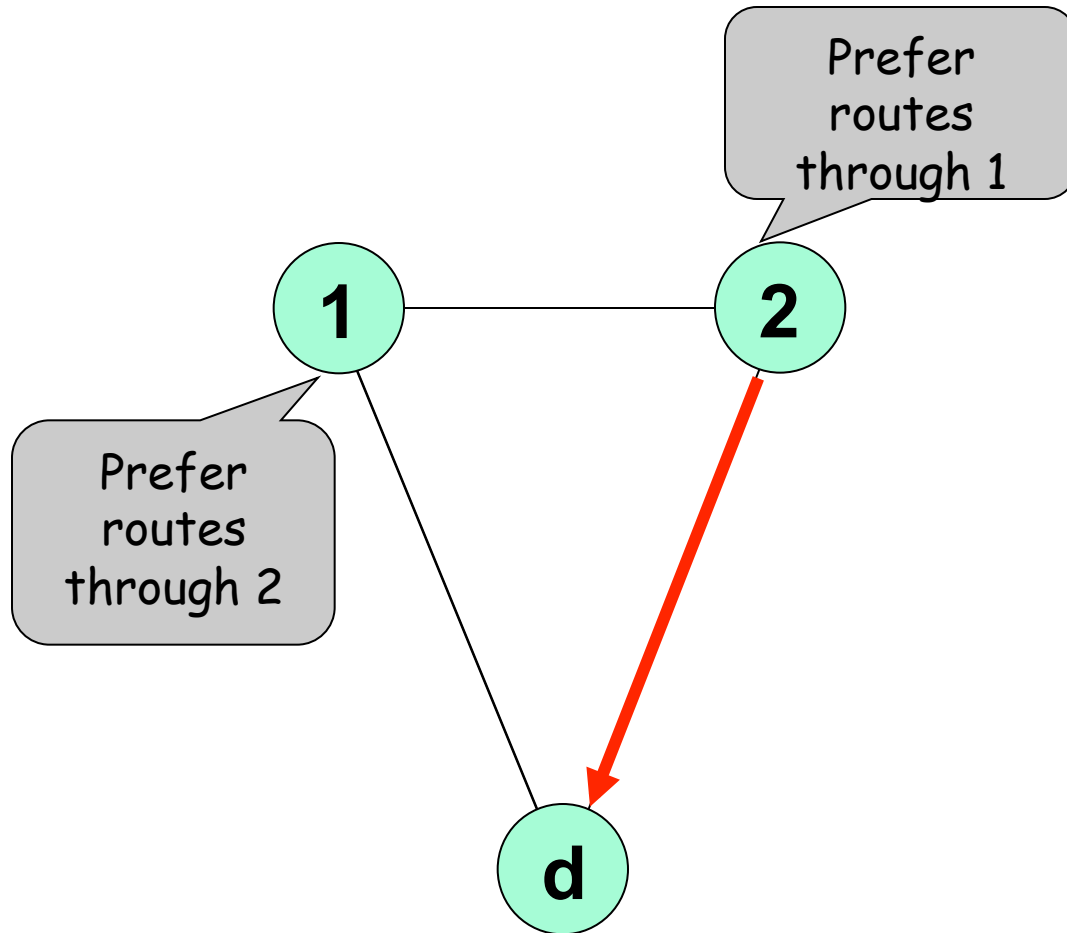
BGP might oscillate forever between

1d, 2d
and
12d, 21d

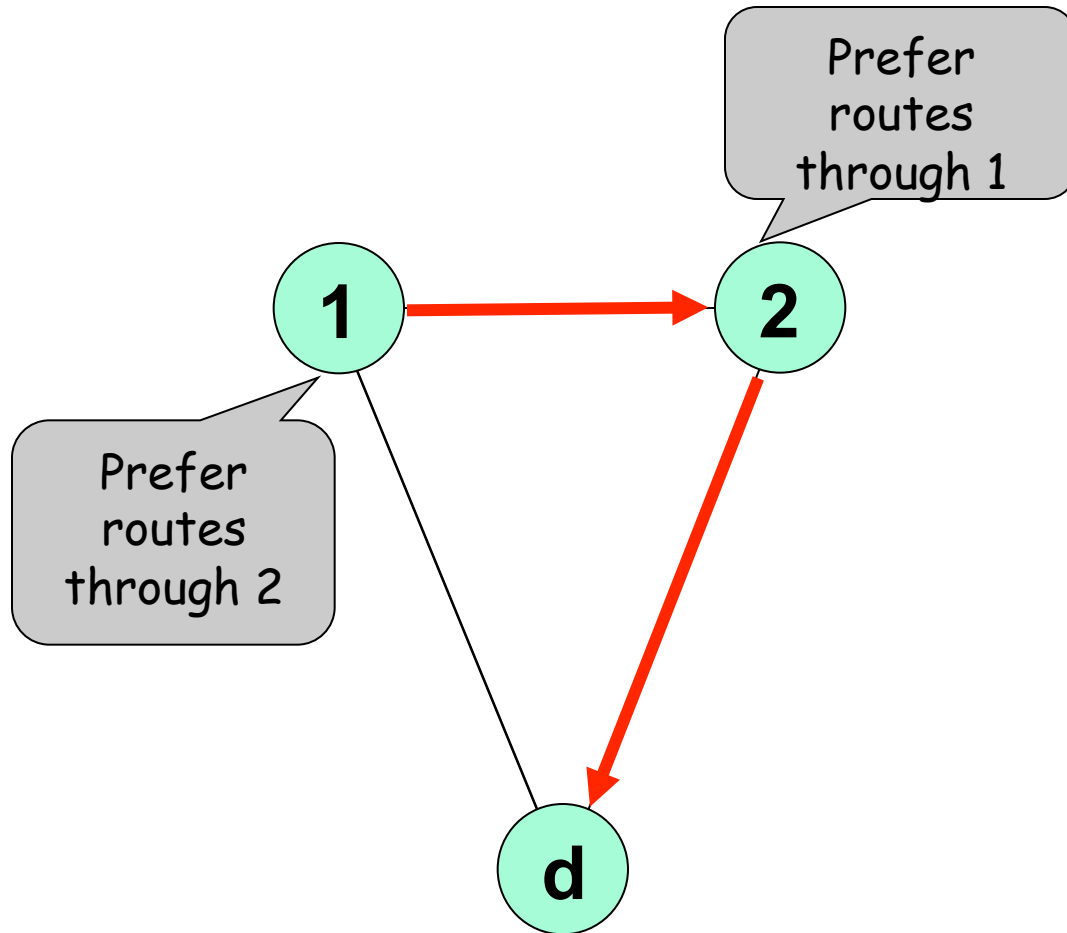
Example: Convergence



Example: Convergence



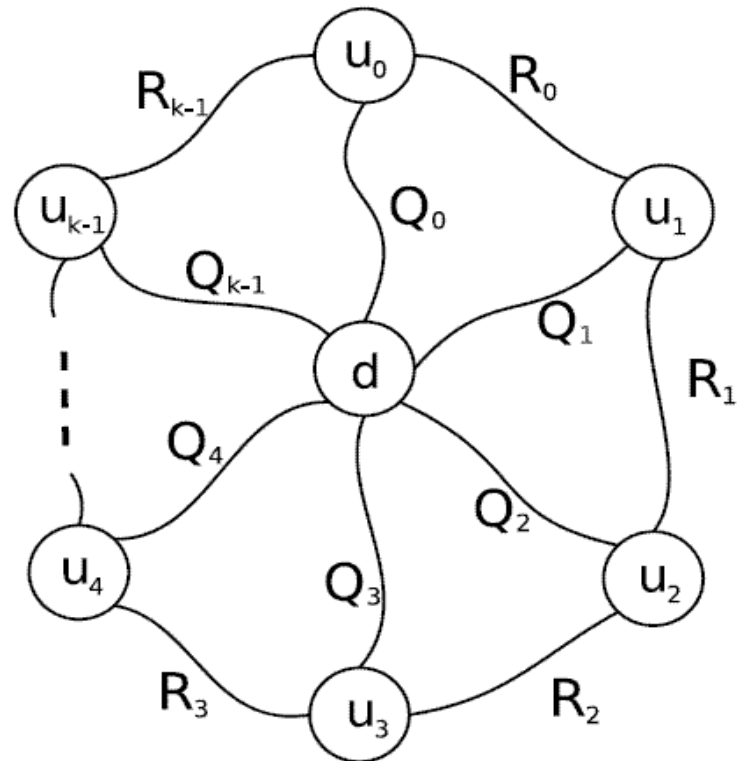
Example: Convergence



Dispute Wheels

Nodes u_i , hub routes R_i , and spoke routes Q_i .
Each u_i prefers $R_i Q_{i+1}$ to Q_i .

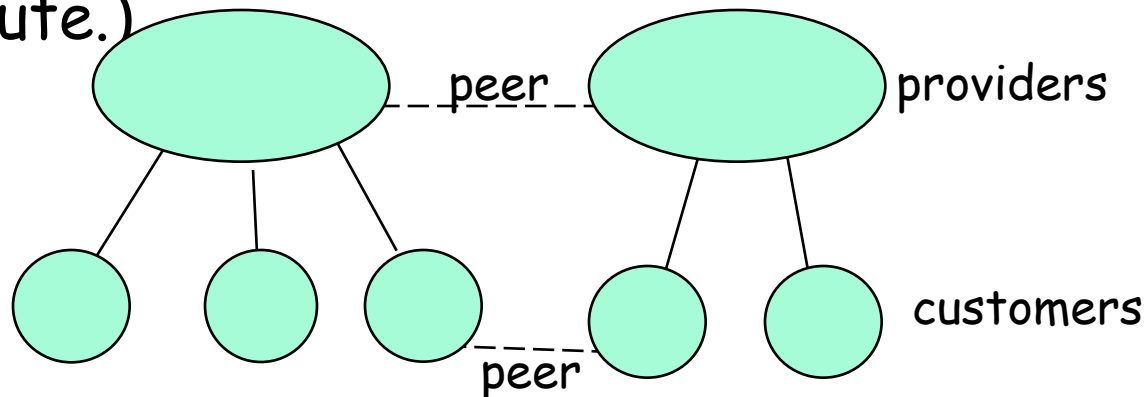
“No dispute wheel”
→
robust convergence



Gao-Rexford Framework (1)

Neighboring pairs of ASes have one of:

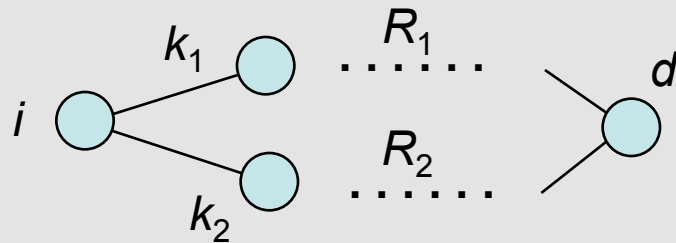
- a *customer-provider* relationship
(One node is purchasing connectivity from the other node.)
- a *peering* relationship
(Nodes have offered to carry each other's transit traffic, often to shortcut a longer route.)



Gao-Rexford Framework (2)

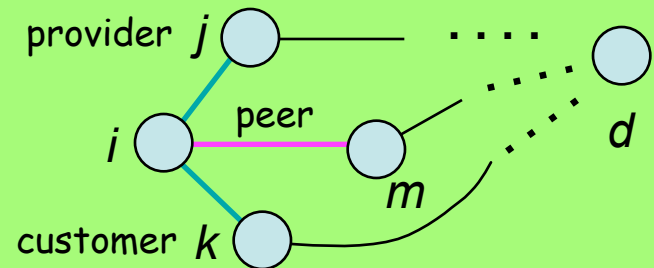
- Global constraint: no customer-provider cycles
- Local *preference* and *scoping* constraints, which are consistent with Internet economics:

Preference Constraints



- If k_1 and k_2 are both customers, peers, or providers of i , then either ik_1R_1 or ik_2R_2 can be more valued at i .
- If one is a customer, prefer the route through it. If not, prefer the peer route.

Scoping Constraints



- Export customer routes to all neighbors and export all routes to customers.
- Export peer and provider routes to all customers only.

- Gao-Rexford conditions \Rightarrow BGP always converges [GR01]