IOAD BALANCE TRAFFIC

Aggregate Load Balance with BGP and MPLS

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Yogyakarta, Indonesia



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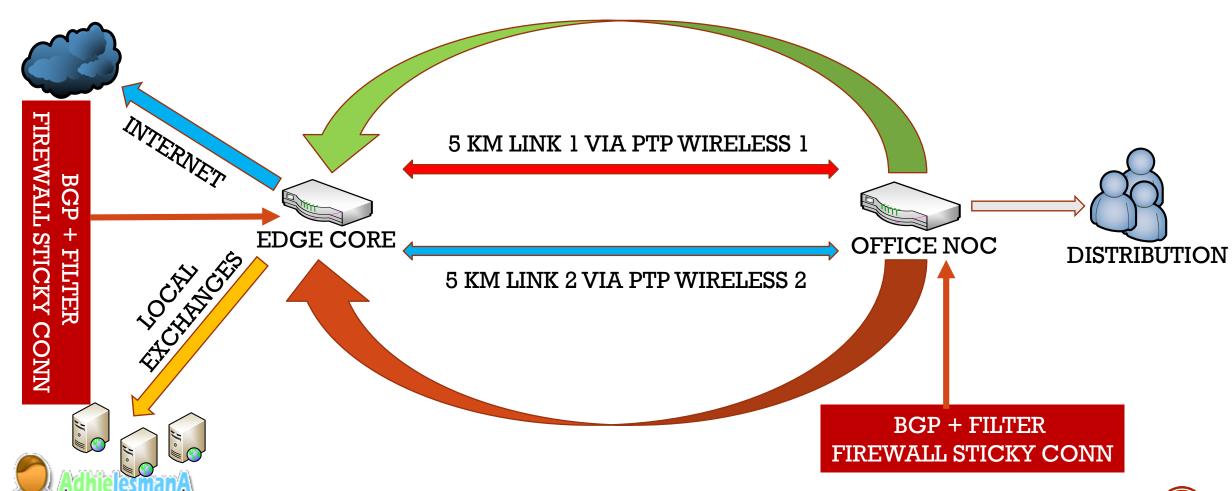


DESKRIPSI

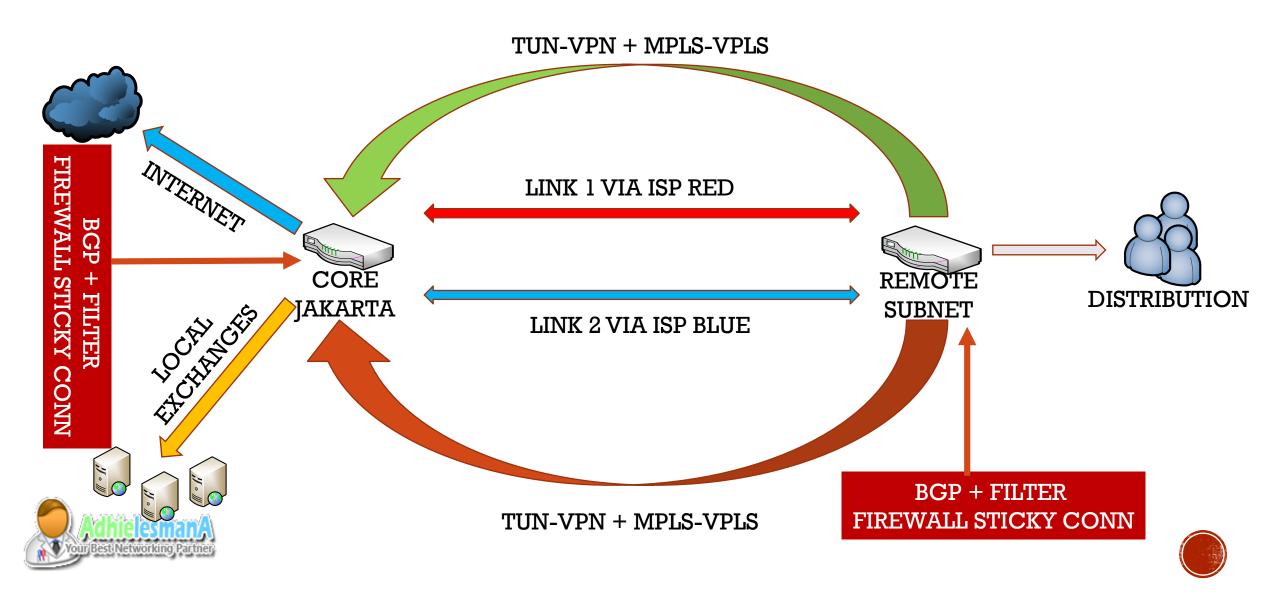
- Aggregating traffic for two or more backbone link.
 - Increase Total Backbone capacity.
 - Traffic Aggregate Solution
 - Not "Internet" Load Balance



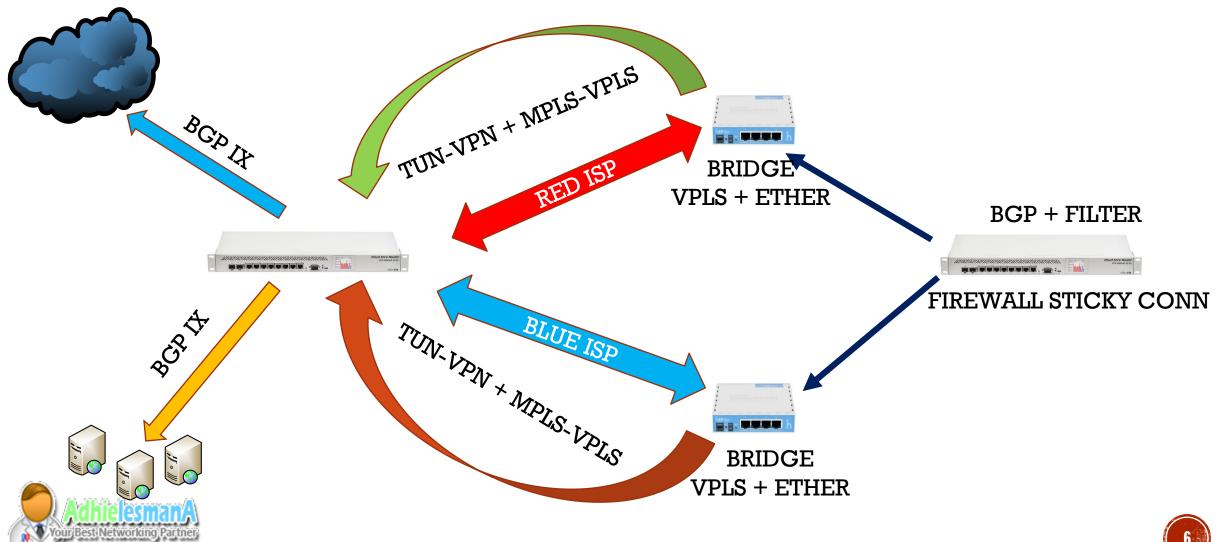
CONTOH TOPOLOGI 1



CONTOH TOPOLOGI 2



CONTOH TOPOLOGI 3



BENEIT

- Cost Efficient
- Support Redundancy / Failover
- Load Sharing / Aggregate Traffic
- Easy Maintenance & Troubleshoot
- MPLS is faster than EoIP, Less CPU and Less protocol overhead



REQUIREMENT

- MikroTik Router (Both Locations)
 - Support MPLS, VPN, BGP, OSPF etc.
- Backbone Link
 - Wireless Backbone
 - Fiber Broadband (Tunnel)



STEP BY STEP

1. Prepare Link

- Make sure link established and traffic can passed.
- We can use Wireless
 Backbone or Tunnel via

 Fiber Broadband

2. Create VPLS

- MPLS VPLS on each router
- Bridge with Ethernet *

3. Setup BGP

- Setup IP for VPLS interface
- Create BGP peering in VPLS
- Additional Route Filter Rules.

4. Firewall & Mark Routing

Rule for Sticky Connections.



OPTION #1 WIRELESS BACKBONE

- Mode AP
 - -AP Bridge or Bridge
 - ap + wds if station using wds
 - Bridged with Ethernet

- Mode Station
 - Station Bridge or Station WDS
 - Bridged with Ethernet



OPTION #2 TUNNEL BACKBONE

- Server PPTP / L2TP
 - Setup PPP Profile and Secret for Client PPP User Password
 - Use PTP Addressing /32 instead of IP Pool.

- Client PPTP / L2TP
 - Dial VPN Tunnel
 - Check IP
 - Test Connection, Ping to neighbor PTP IP address



MPLS - VPLS

- Create VPLS links between point to point router.
- Follow this information about VPLS
 - https://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/Manual:MPLSVPLS
 - Require OSPF
 - Require Loopback IP and Interfaces
- Join to MTCINE Training to learn BGP and MPLS Topic



BRIDGE VPLS AND ETHERNET

- Create Interface Bridge (For Topology 3)
 - add VPLS and Ethernet on Bridge.
 - For topology 1 and 2 we don't need bridge



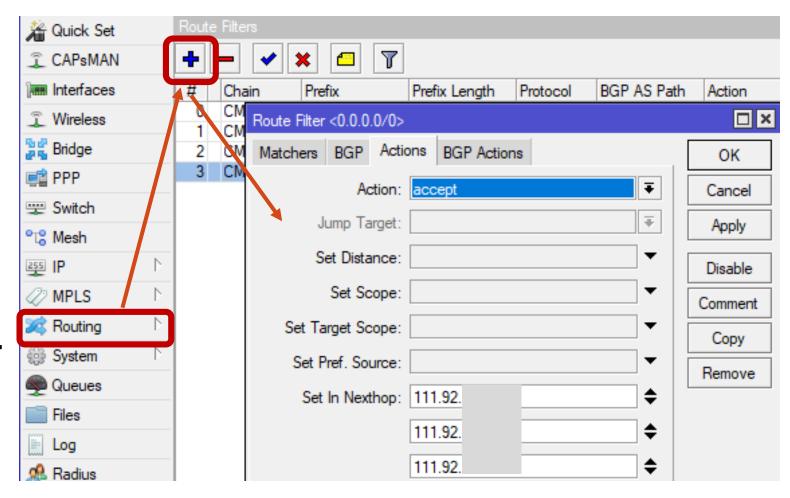
SETUP BGP PEERING

- Once the link is established and both router is reacheable.
- Create BGP peering between both locations and each link.
- Create new Routing Filter with custom action parameter.
- Assign the routing filter on BGP Instance



ROUTING FILTER EXAMPLE

- Make Incoming BGPRoute Filter.
- Make ICMP to EachOpposite routers IP
- Apply Route filter onCore and Remote Router





ESTABLISHING THE BGP PEERS

- Assign the Route filter to BGP Peers configuration
- Establishing the BGP Peers

VRFs Peers Netwo	orks Aggregates	s VPN4 Routes A	dvertisements							
Λ	Instance	Remote Address	Remote AS	М	R	TTL	Remote ID	Uptime	Prefix Co	State
	Instance default	Remote Address 111.92.	Remote AS 65253		R	TTL d	Remote ID 172.16.253.1	Uptime 00:00:55		State established
-Cyber -Cyber-2				no				•	2	



ROUTING BY BGP - FILTER

- Routing Result from BGP + Routing Filter
- Result on Remote Router

	Dst. Address /	Gateway			Distance	Routing Mark	Pref. Source	
DAb	► 111.92.	111.92.	reachable eth7-gate2, 111.92.	reachabl	200			
Db	► 111.92.	111.92.	reachable eth7-gate2, 111.92.	reachabl	200			
Db Db	► 111.92. ► 111.92.	Route						□×
	out of 121 (1 selecte	Dst. Add Gate	tributes ress: 111.920/24 way: 111.92	reachable	eth7-gate2 eth6-gate3 eth8-gate1			Copy



ROUTING BY BGP - FILTER

Result on Core Router

	Dst. Address	/	Gateway			Distance
DAb	▶ 111.92.	.0/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	·rea	200
DAb	► 111.92.	1/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	rea	200
DAb	► 111.92.	1/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	rea	200
DAb	► 111.92.	1/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	rea	200
				•		



FIREWALL AND ROUTING WARK

- Add new firewall mangle and mark route all incoming traffic from each WAN interfaces.
- Create new routing mark for each Gateway following the routing mark from ip firewall mangle.
- Do this on both end.



FIREWALL AND ROUTING MARK

Filter Ru	ules NAT Mangle Raw	Service Ports	Connections	Address Lists Layer	7 Protocols			
+ -		00 Reset Cou	oo Res	set All Counters				
#	Action	Chain	In. Interface	Connection Mark	New Connection Mark	New Routing Mark	Bytes	Packets
0		prerouting	eth8-gate1		JKT-LINK-1		1409.1 GiB	1268 880 8
1	✓ mark routing	prerouting	!eth8-gate1	JKT-LINK-1		JKT-LINK-1	126.1 GiB	881 676 448
2		output		JKT-LINK-1		JKT-LINK-1	12.4 MiB	186 477
3		prerouting	eth7-gate2		JKT-LINK-2		1393.5 GiB	1255 863 6
4		prerouting	!eth7-gate2	JKT-LINK-2		JKT-LINK-2	120.8 GiB	892 627 005
5		output		JKT-LINK-2		JKT-LINK-2	203.9 MiB	413 995
6		prerouting	eth6-gate3		JKT-LINK-3		1420.2 GiB	1274 032 6
7		prerouting	!eth6-gate3	JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	118.7 GiB	882 488 493
8		output		JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	465.4 MiB	604 859

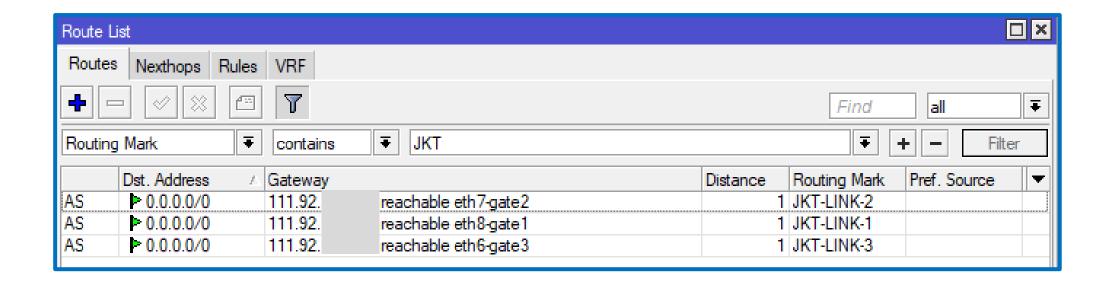


FIREWALL AND ROUTING MARK

Filter Rules NAT Mangle Raw Service Ports Connections Address Lists Layer 7 Protocols									
_		00 Reset Cou	inters 00 Res	set All Counters					
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2		output		JKT-LINK-1		JKT-LINK-1	12.4 MiB	186 477	
3		prerouting	eth7-gate2		JKT-LINK-2		1393.5 GiB	1255 863 6	
ļ		prerouting	!eth7-gate2	JKT-LINK-2		JKT-LINK-2	120.8 GiB	892 627 005	
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6		prerouting	eth6-gate3		JKT-LINK-3		1420.2 GiB	1274 032 6	
7		prerouting	!eth6-gate3	JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	118.7 GiB	882 488 493	
3		output		JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	465.4 MiB	604 859	



STATIC ROUTE - ROUTING MARK





RESULT

- Result on Remote Router
- Load Balance Aggregated Traffic.
- No NAT
 - Packet go and comes with origin IP addresses
 - No src-address changes even when the routing path changes
 - Normally in load-balance our src-address always changes

∜¦> eth6-gate3	Ethemet	1500	1580	4.5 Mbps	43.7 Mbps
♦ eth7-gate2	Ethemet	1500	1580	2.7 Mbps	36.9 Mbps
4 ;≯eth8-gate1	Ethemet	1500	1580	5.8 Mbps	44.4 Mbps



RESULT

Result on MAIN CORE Router

«-»MD-NODE-1	L2TP Server Binding	1480		49.2 Mbps	9.6 Mbps
«-»MD-NODE-2	L2TP Server Binding	1480		55.8 Mbps	2.9 Mbps
«-»MD-NODE-3	L2TP Server Binding	1480		45.9 Mbps	5.5 Mbps
♦♦ VPLS-MD-1	VPLS	1500	1600	48.9 Mbps	9.4 Mbps
♦ VPLS-MD-2	VPLS	1500	1600	55.5 Mbps	2.7 Mbps
♦ VPLS-MD-3	VPLS	1500	1600	45.6 Mbps	5.2 Mbps



THANKS

- Q & A
- Thanks To MikroTik
- ClickMediaNet Blora

