

MikroTik RouterOS

Introduction to MPLS

Dallas/Fort Worth
MUM USA 2009

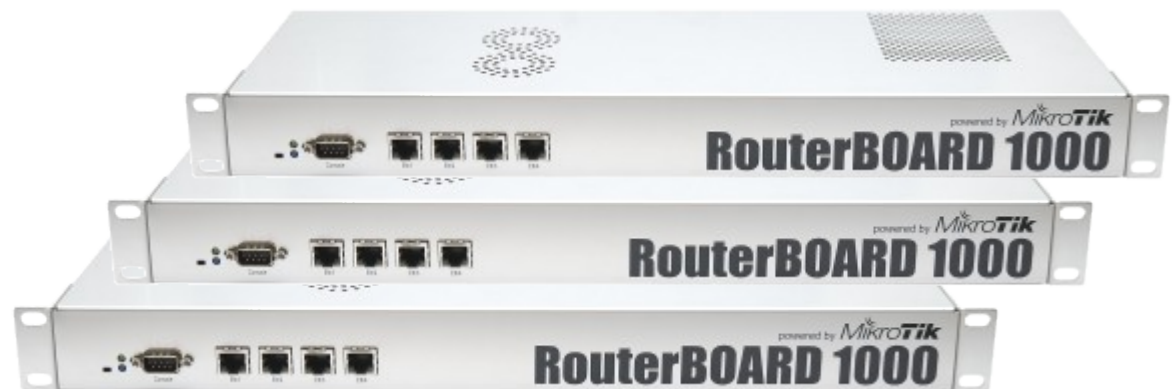
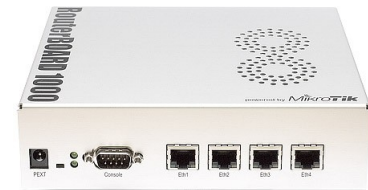
Q: Why haven't you
heard about MPLS
before?

A: Probably because of the
availability and/or price range



Q: Why should you care about MPLS now?

A: Probably because of the availability and/or price range...



A: ...and the reasons mentioned further in this presentation!

Networking

There are 3 networking methods available to manage computer networks:

- Routing

- ◆ Protocols: RIP, OSPF, BGP

- Bridging

- ◆ Protocols: STP, RSTP, MESH

- **Switching**

- ◆ Protocols: **MPLS**, ATM, Frame Relay

Concept of Switching



Switching

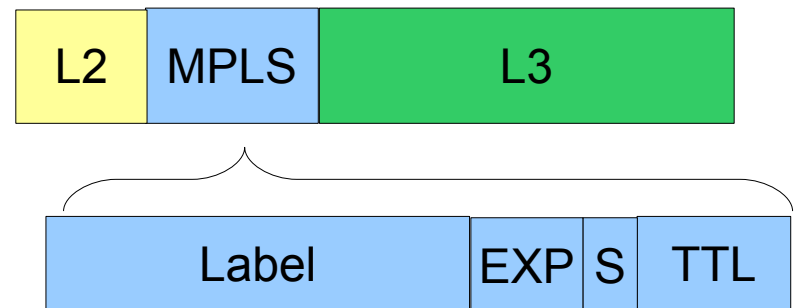
- Switching is a network communications method that groups all transmitted data (no matter of content, type, or structure) into suitably-sized blocks
- Each block is then transmitted over the network independently of each other
- Network is capable of allocating transmission resources as needed, in this way optimizing utilization of link capacity and robustness of communication

MPLS

- MPLS stands for Multi Protocol Label Switching
- MPLS is a packet forwarding method based on labels attached to the packet and a label forwarding table with minimal lookup overhead
- With MPLS the packet forwarding decision is no longer based on IP header and routing table
- Efficiency of forwarding process is the main benefit of MPLS

MPLS Header

- Also called Layer2.5 (because it is placed between OSI Layer2 and Layer3)
- Header can consist of one or several 32bit shims:
 - ◆ Label (20 bits)
 - ◆ EXP (3 bits) – Class of Service
 - ◆ End of stack flag(1 bit) – is it last label?
 - ◆ TTL (8 bits)



MPLS LDP

- MPLS labels are assigned and distributed by the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)
- LDP requirements:
 - ◆ IP connectivity – properly configured IP routing (static, OSPF, RIP) between all hosts
 - ◆ “loopback” IP address that **isn't** attached to any real network interface (recommended)
 - ◆ Homogeneous MPLS cloud – all devices inside the MPLS cloud must have MPLS support

MPLS Basics

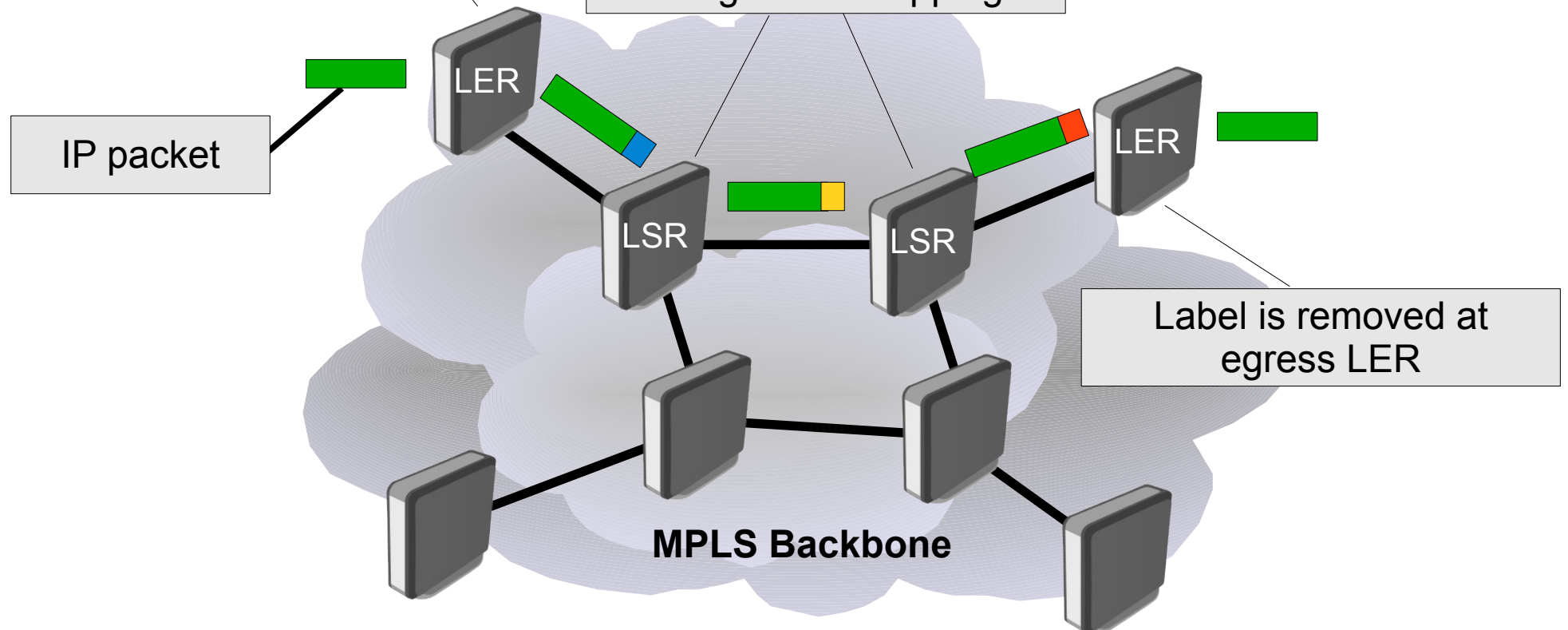
● LER – Label Edge Router

● LSR – Label Switch Router

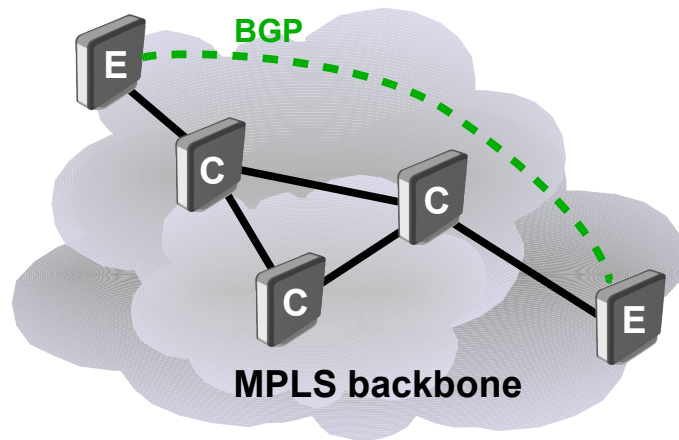
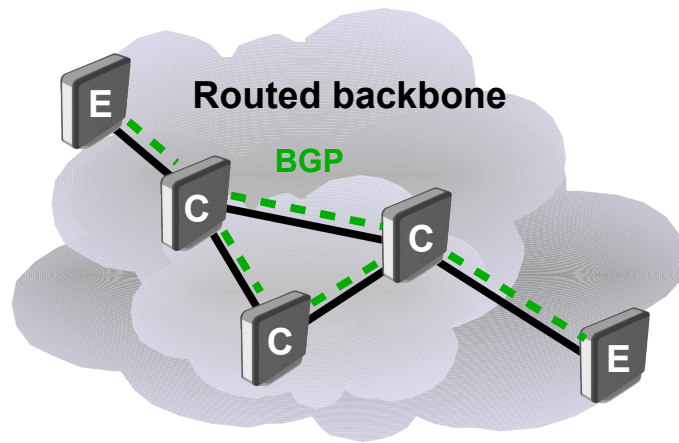
Packets are classified and labelled at ingress LER

LSRs forward packets using label swapping

Label is removed at egress LER

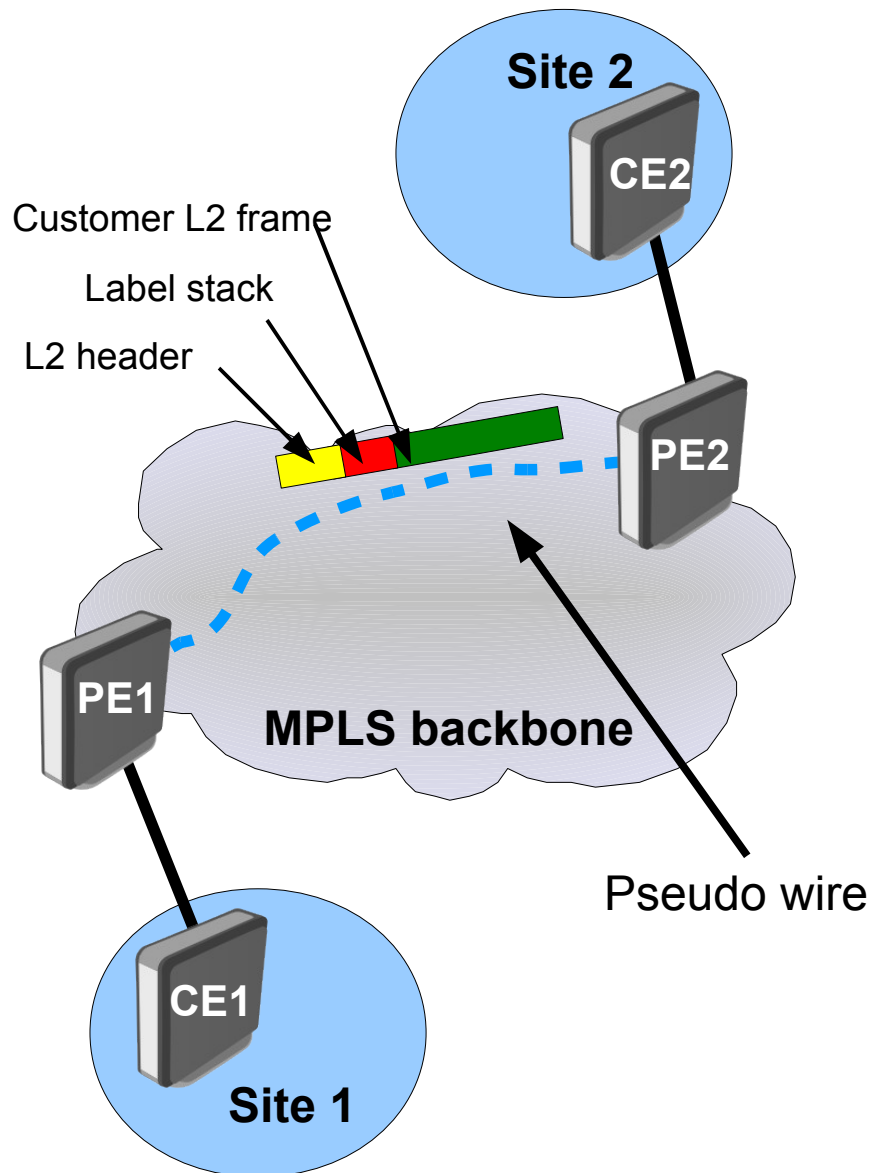


BGP Scalability with MPLS



- Traditionally you have to run BGP on all core routers
- With MPLS, you only need to run BGP on network edges
- Note: it is easy to migrate from routed backbone to MPLS enabled backbone

MPLS enabled L2 VPNs

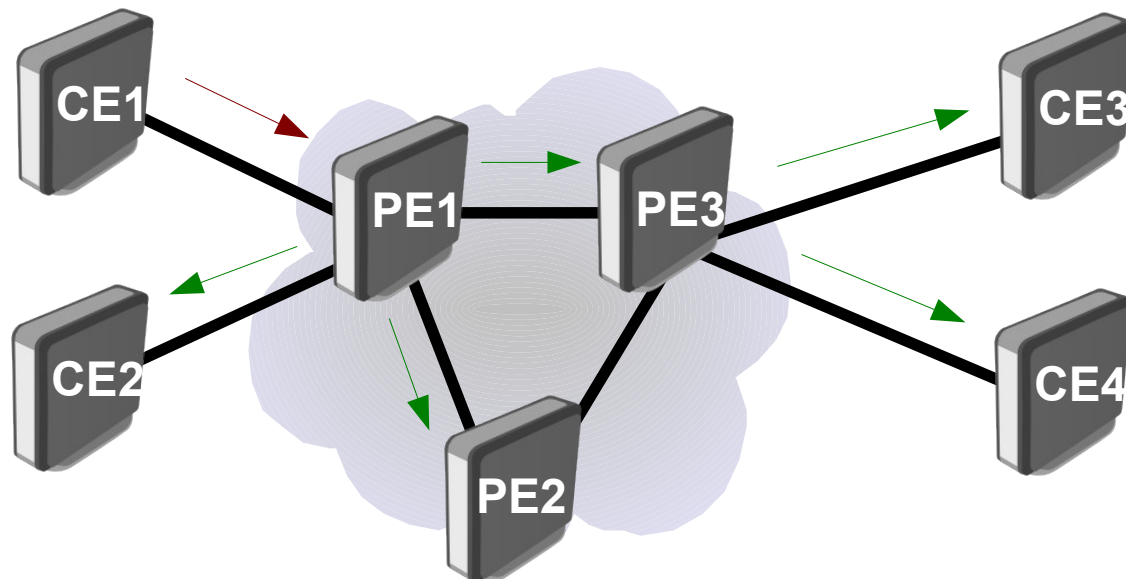


- Layer2 service without the drawbacks of Layer2 network
- Uses split-horizon method to prevent loops (RSTP is not required)
- New service is configured at the edge routers (no need to make changes to the network core)
- Simpler to configure, easier to manage
- Complete separation between providers network and customers network

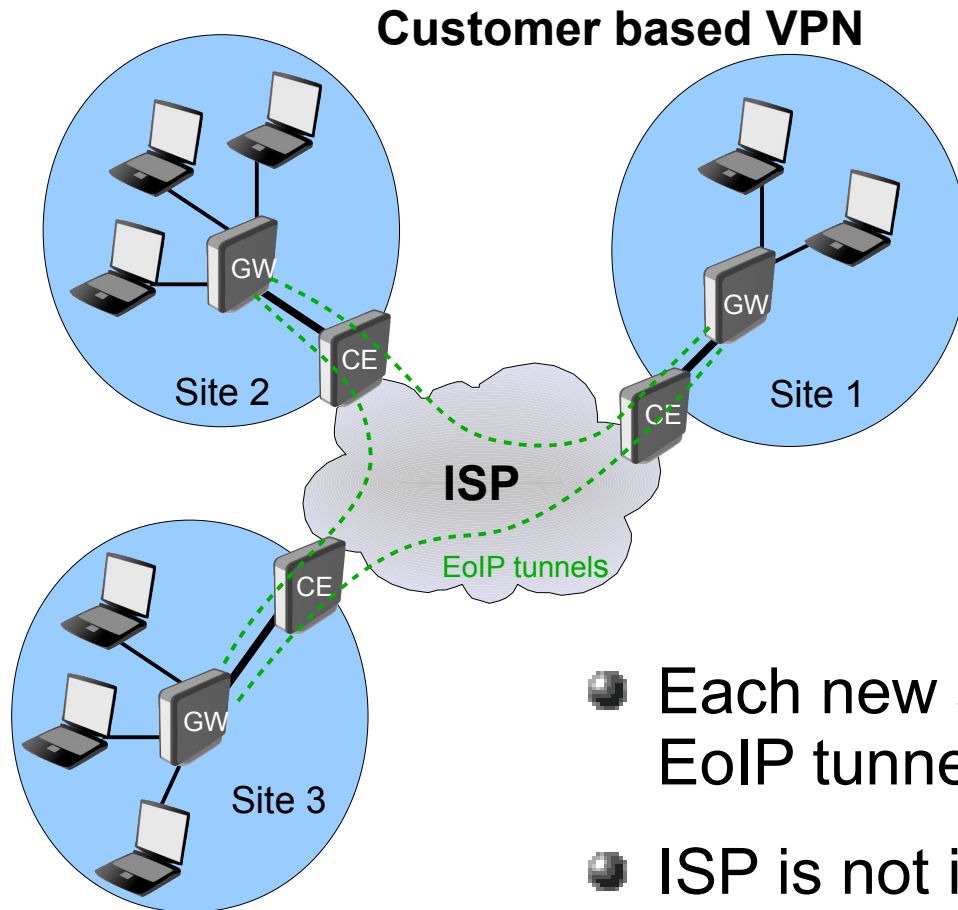
Split Horizon

- Forward Ethernet frame coming from PE to connected CEs
- Packets are not forwarded to interfaces with the same horizon value
- Horizon value is set in bridge port configuration

```
/interface bridge port  
  add bridge=vpn interface=vpls1 horizon=1
```



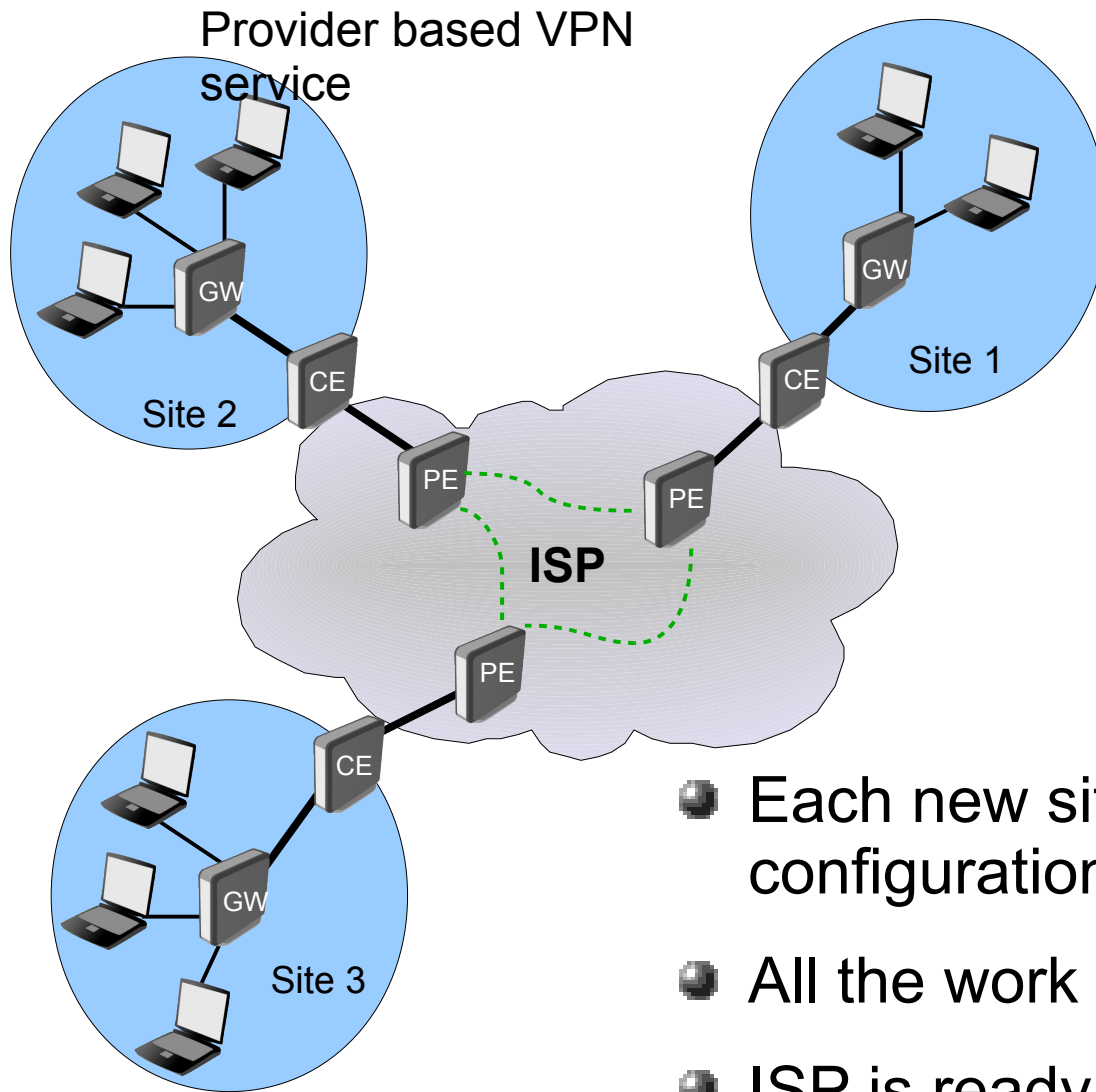
Current Layer2 VPNs



- Additional administration expenses
- Big Overhead (Ethernet+GRE+IP)
- Not very scalable

- Each new site requires configuration of EoIP tunnels to every existing site
- ISP is not involved

MPLS VPLS

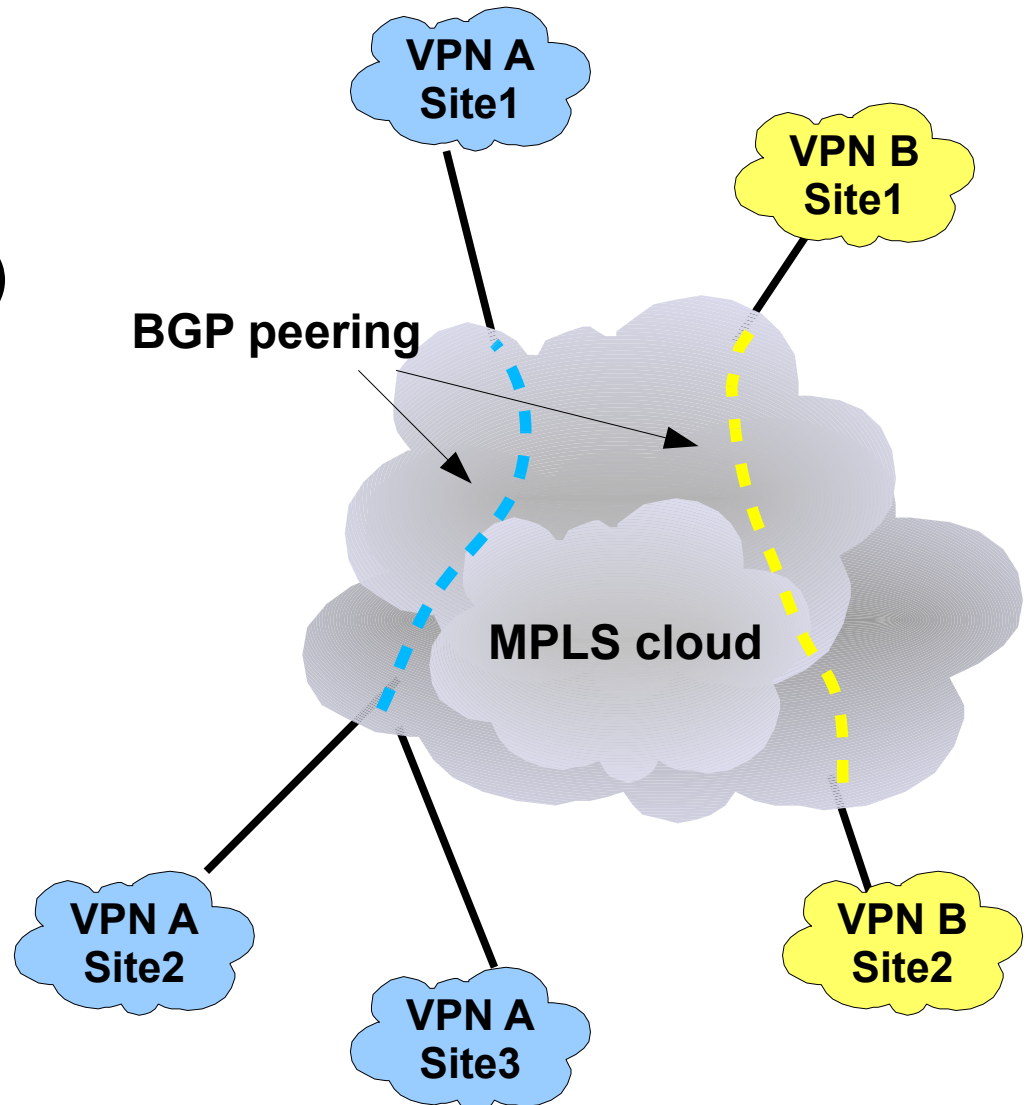


- Bandwidth improvements
- Smaller Overhead (Ethernet+2 labels)
- Can ask provider for guaranteed VPLS bandwidth

- Each new site only requires correct PE configuration
- All the work is done by the ISP
- ISP is ready to sell new type of service

Layer3 VPNs

- VPN scalability
- Each VPN has unique routing table (VRF table)
- Customer IP address freedom (overlapping private IPs)
- Can be set over existing BGP network

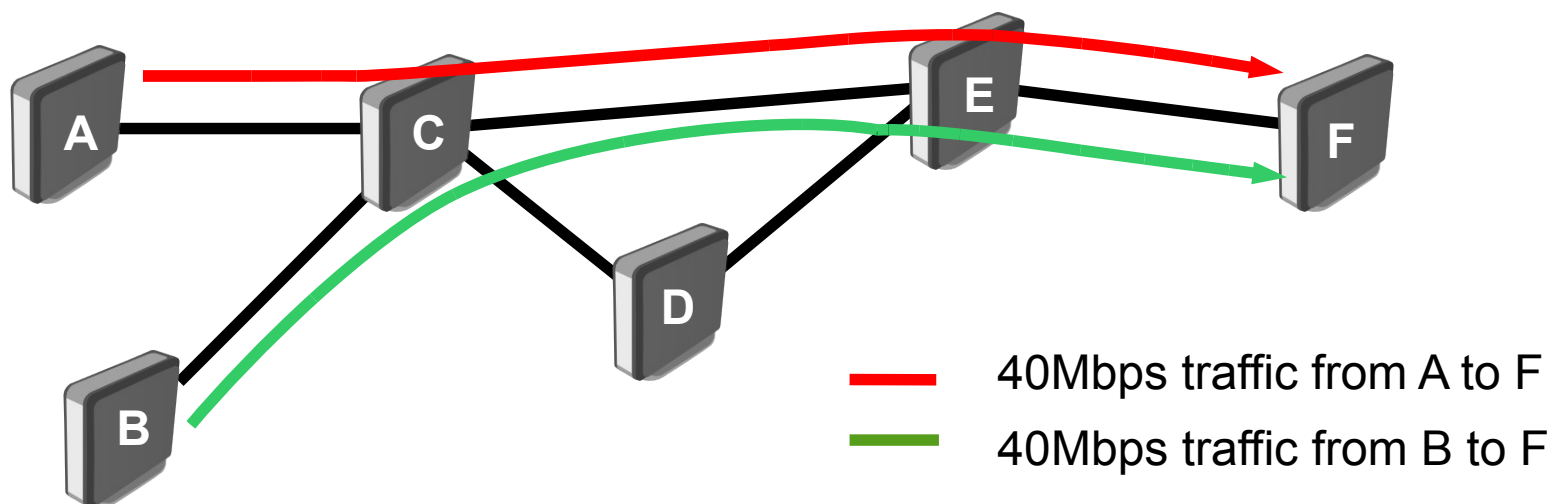


VRF Table

- Means 'Virtual Routing and Forwarding Table'
- VRF tables are similar to policy routing, except:
 - Each VRF table is independent - main routing table will not be used if VRF table fails to resolve route
 - BGP can be used to distribute routes between different VRF tables in the router

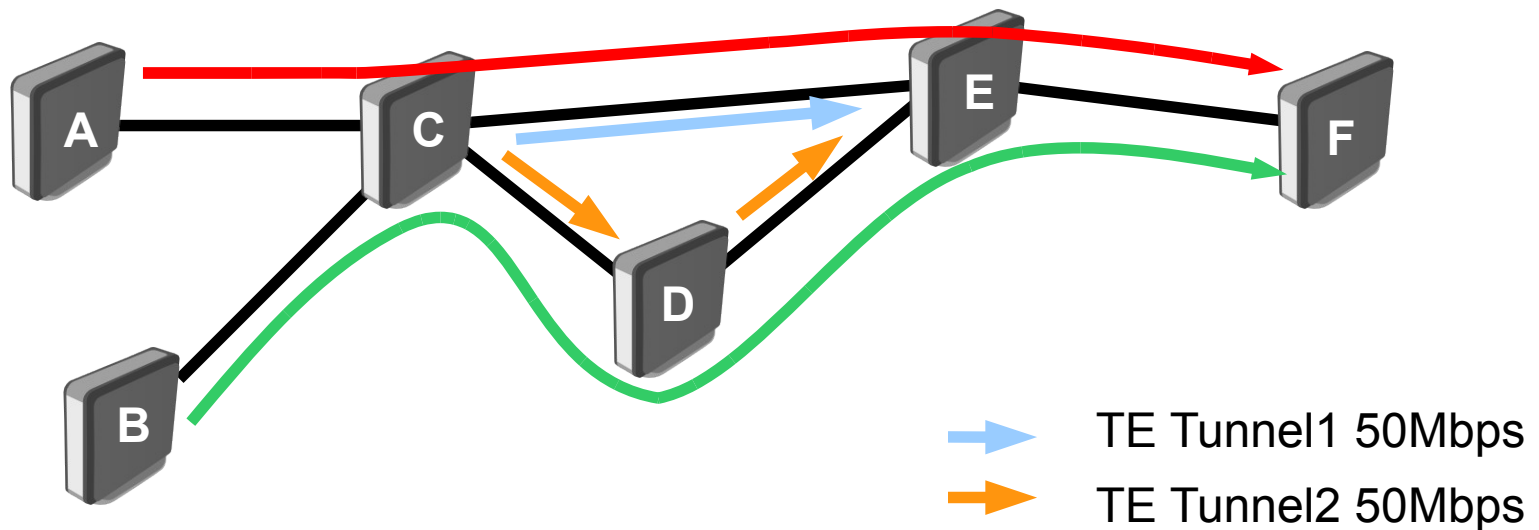
IP Routing Limitation

- After two IP traffic flows for the same destination are merged, it is hard to split them and reroute over different paths
- Overloaded link from Router C to Router E



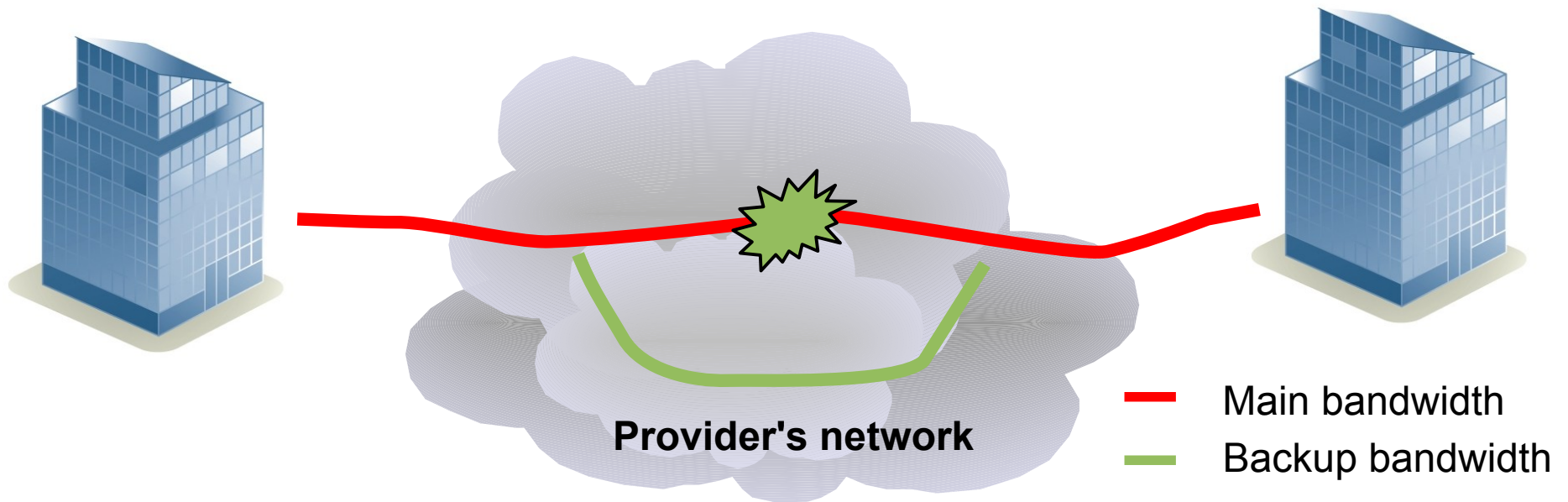
Traffic Engineering

- TE tunnels can be used to shift the traffic load onto less utilized links



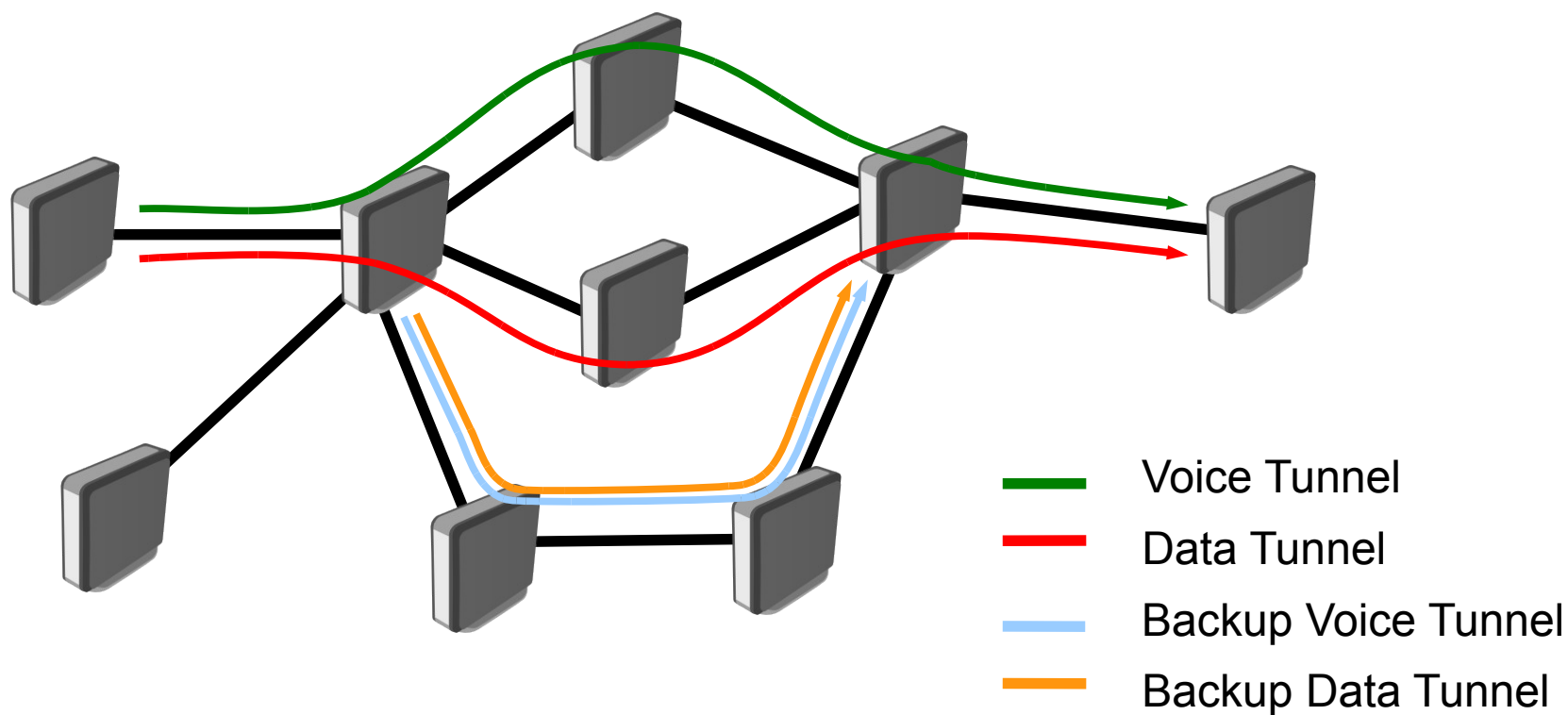
Customers Bandwidth Protection

- Customers do not care how it is offered by the provider
- With TE it is easy to deliver guaranteed bandwidth from point A to point B



Bandwidth Optimization

- Separate tunnels for voice, video, or data
- Backup tunnels over the third link



MPLS on RouterOS

● Supported features

- ➡ Static label binding for Ipv4
- ➡ LDP for Ipv4
- ➡ Virtual Private Lan Service
 - ★ LDP based VPLS
 - ★ MP-BGP based autodiscovery and signaling
- ➡ RSVP TE Tunnels
 - ★ OSPF extension for TE tunnels
 - ★ Explicit path and CSPF path selection
 - ★ Forwarding VPN traffic on TE tunnels
- ➡ OSPF as CE-PE

MPLS on RouterOS

- Not yet supported

- ➔Ipv6

- ➔LDP features

- ★ Downstream on demand

- ★ Ordered label distribution protocol

- ➔RIP and iBGP as CE-PE protocols

- ➔TE features

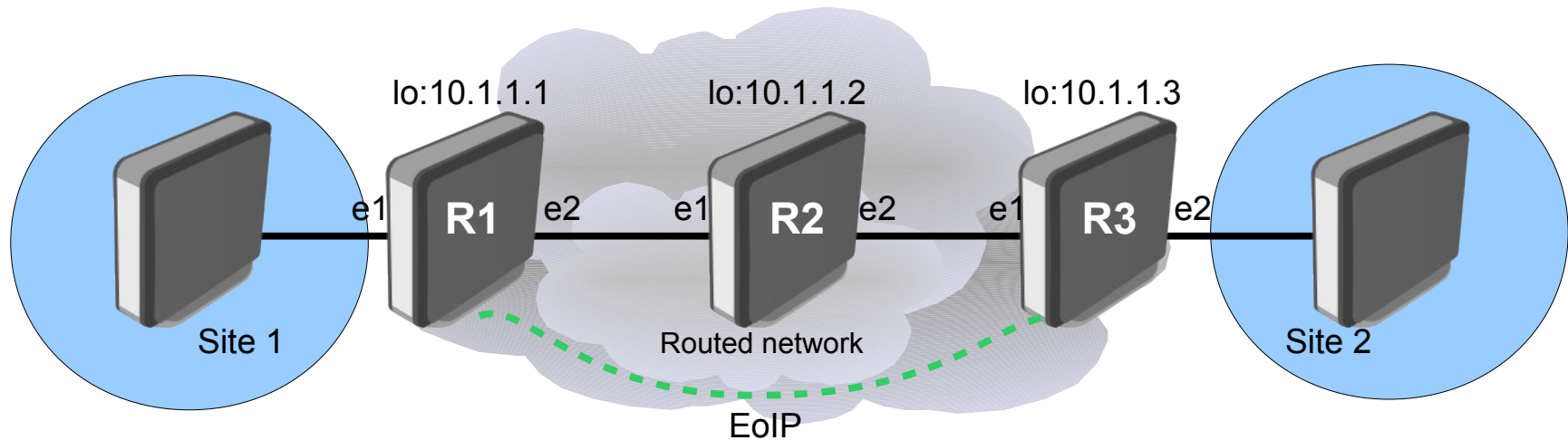
- ★ Fast reroute

- ★ link/node protection

- Full feature list at

- <http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/MPLS>

From EoIP to VPLS



- Example: We have a routed network between R1, R2 and R3
- EoIP tunnel is established between R1 and R3 to guarantee Layer2 connectivity between Site 1 and Site 2

From EoIP to VPLS

● Enable LDP

```
/mpls ldp
    set enabled=yes lsr-id=10.1.1.x \
    transport-address=10.1.1.x
```

on R1

```
/mpls ldp interface
    add interface=ether2
```

on R2

```
/mpls ldp interface
    add interface=ether1
    add interface=ether2
```

on R3

```
/mpls ldp interface
    add interface=ether1
```

From EoIP to VPLS

• Configure VPLS

```
# on R1
/interface vpls add name=R1toR3 remote-peer=10.1.1.3 \
    vpls-id=10:10
/interface bridge port add bridge=vpn interface=R1toR3

# on R3
/interface vpls add name=R3toR1 remote-peer=10.1.1.1 \
    vpls-id=10:10
/interface bridge port add bridge=vpn interface=R3toR1
```

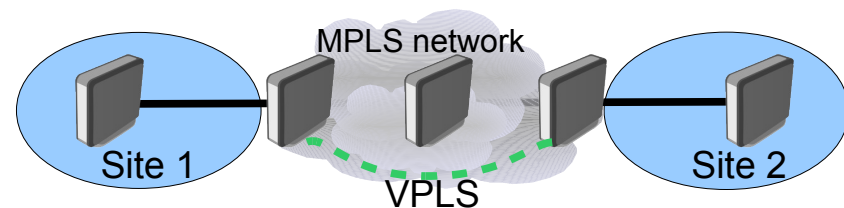
Speed tests

Label switching on RB1000

	64 byte pps	512 byte pps
Bridging	414 000	359 000
MPLS	410 000	358 000
Routing	236 000	229 700

- Almost 2x faster than IP forwarding
- The same speed as bridging

- 60% faster than EoIP tunnel over routed network



	64 byte pps	512 byte pps
EoIP	190 000	183 900
VPLS	332 500	301 000

Useful links

- <http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/MPLS>

- General

- ◆ http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/MPLS_Overview
- ◆ http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/EXP_bit_behaviour
- ◆ http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/MPLS_TE_Tunnels

- L2VPNs

- ◆ <http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/MPLSVPLS>
- ◆ http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/BGP_based_VPLS
- ◆ http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/Cisco_VPLS

- L3VPNs

- ◆ http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/Virtual_Routing_and_Forwarding
- ◆ http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/A_complete_Layer-3_MPLS_VPN_example