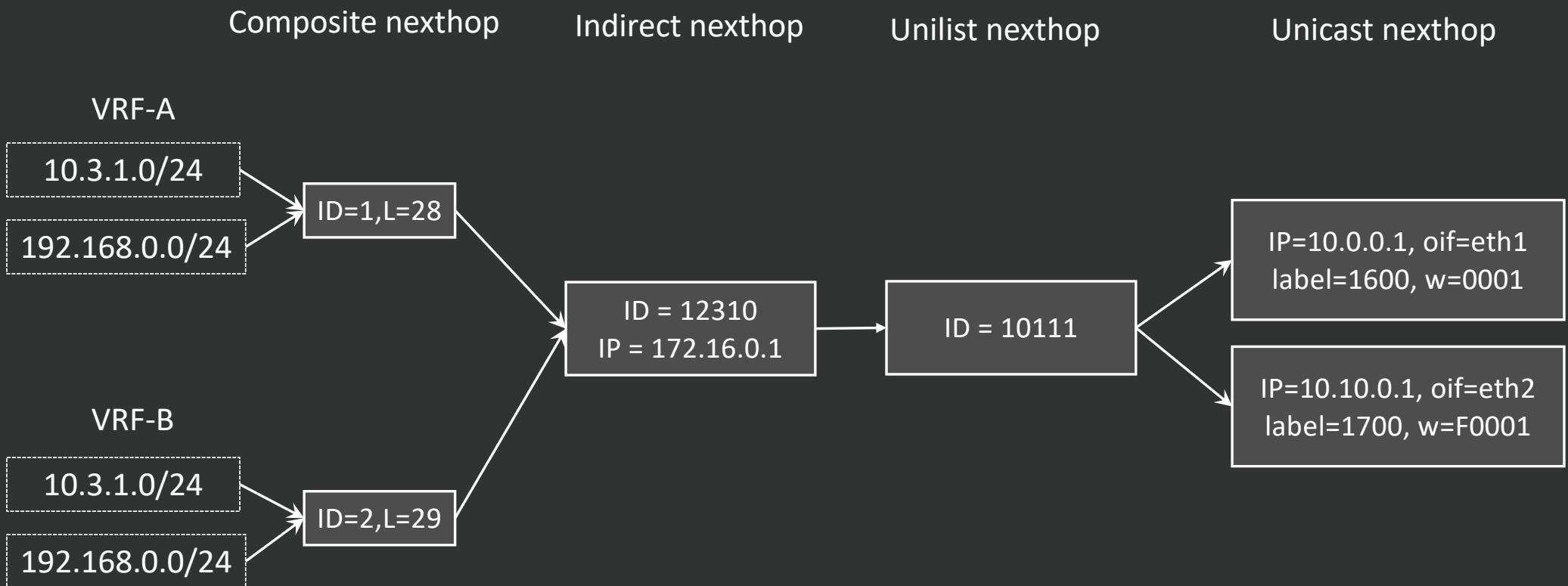


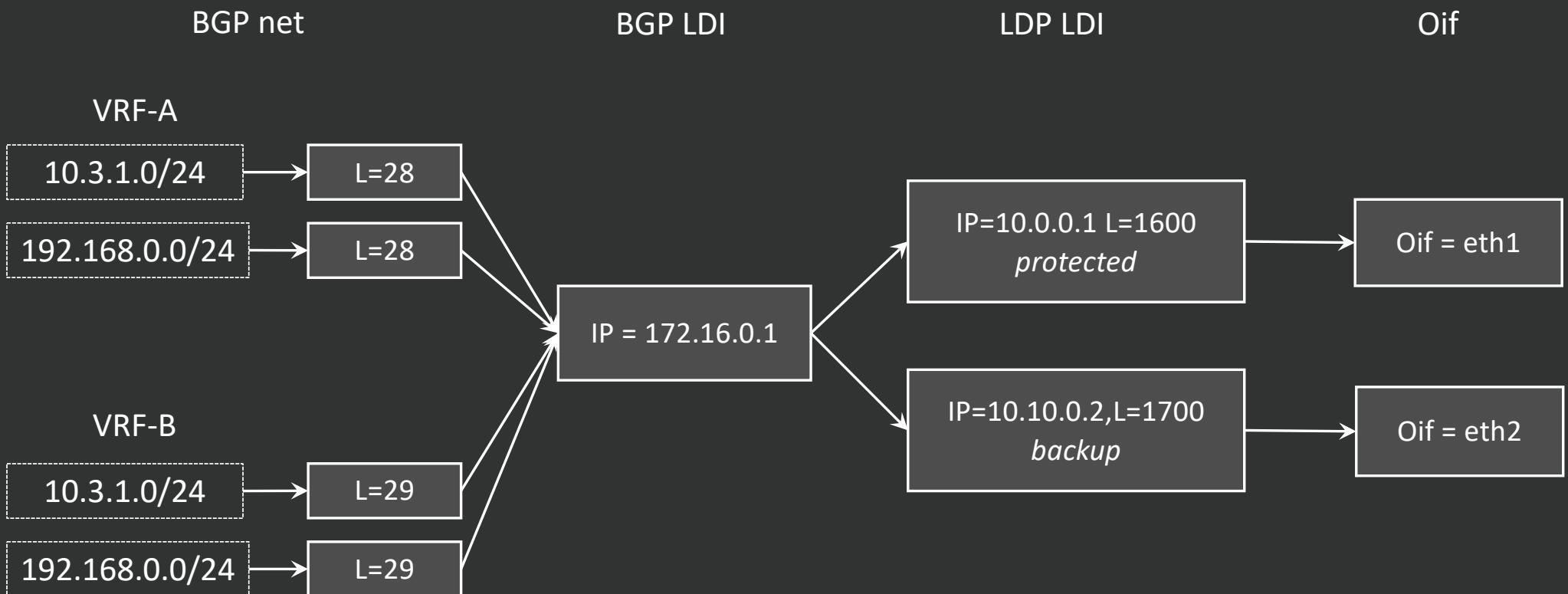
Design & Implementation of zebra-rs

Single Process	Rust & tokio provides efficient resource management on multi core CPUs tokio-console provide real-time performance monitoring
Unicast/LSP/SRv6	Native support of onlink nexthop, LSP and SRv6
BGP/OSPF/IS-IS LDP	OSPFv2, OSPFv3 and IS-IS share common code using generics
SD-WAN & Cloud Native	SD-WAN use case and reachability and forwarding decision separation Cloud Native code with easy deployment

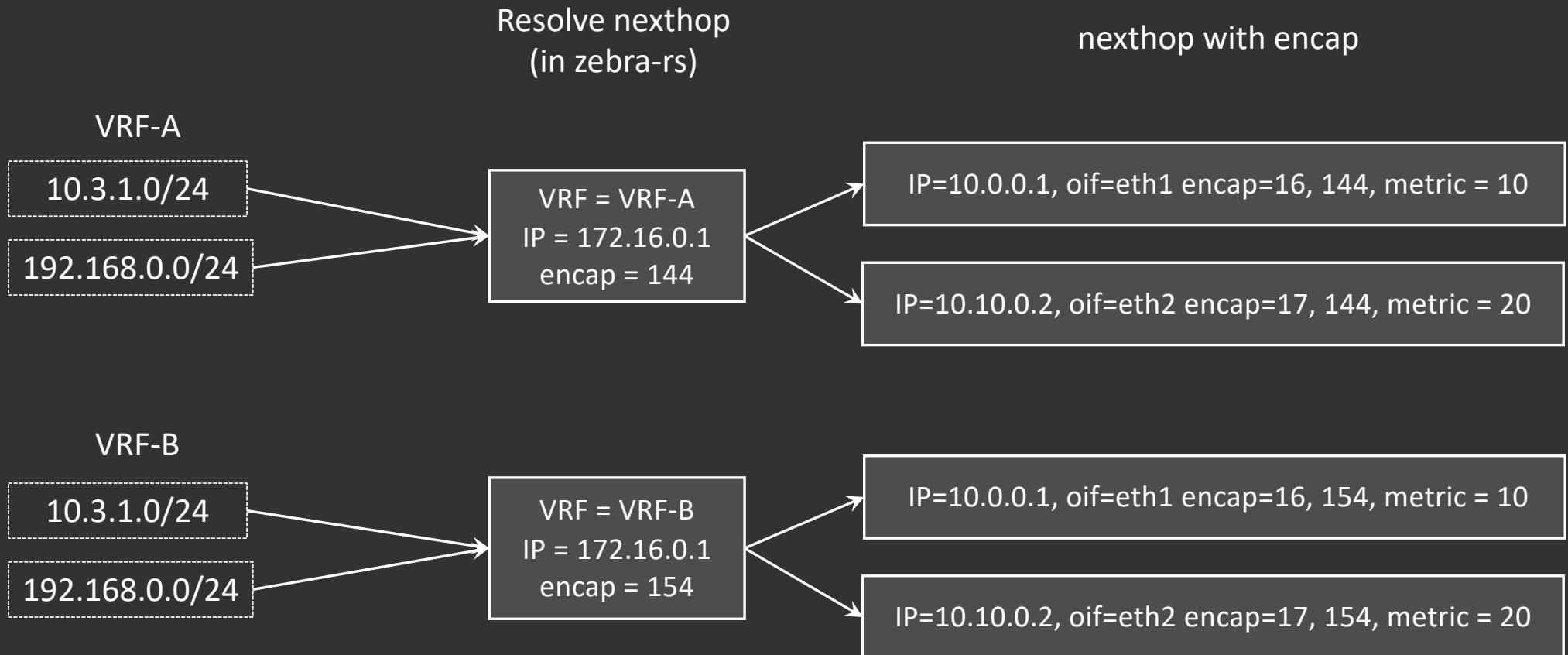
RIB Architecture – MPLS/VPN (Junos)



RIB Architecture – MPLS/VPN (IOS-XR)



RIB Architecture – MPLS/VPN (Linux nexthop group)



RIB Architecture – MPLS/VPN (Linux nexthop group)

```
$ ip nexthop
```

```
id 1020 via 10.2.0.2 dev enp0s7 scope link proto zebra
id 1023 via 10.10.0.1 dev enp0s6 scope link proto zebra
id 1024 encap mpls 16 via 10.10.0.1 dev enp0s6 scope link proto zebra
id 1027 encap mpls 16/144 via 10.10.0.1 dev enp0s6 scope link proto zebra
id 1028 encap mpls 16/154 via 10.10.0.1 dev enp0s6 scope link proto zebra
```

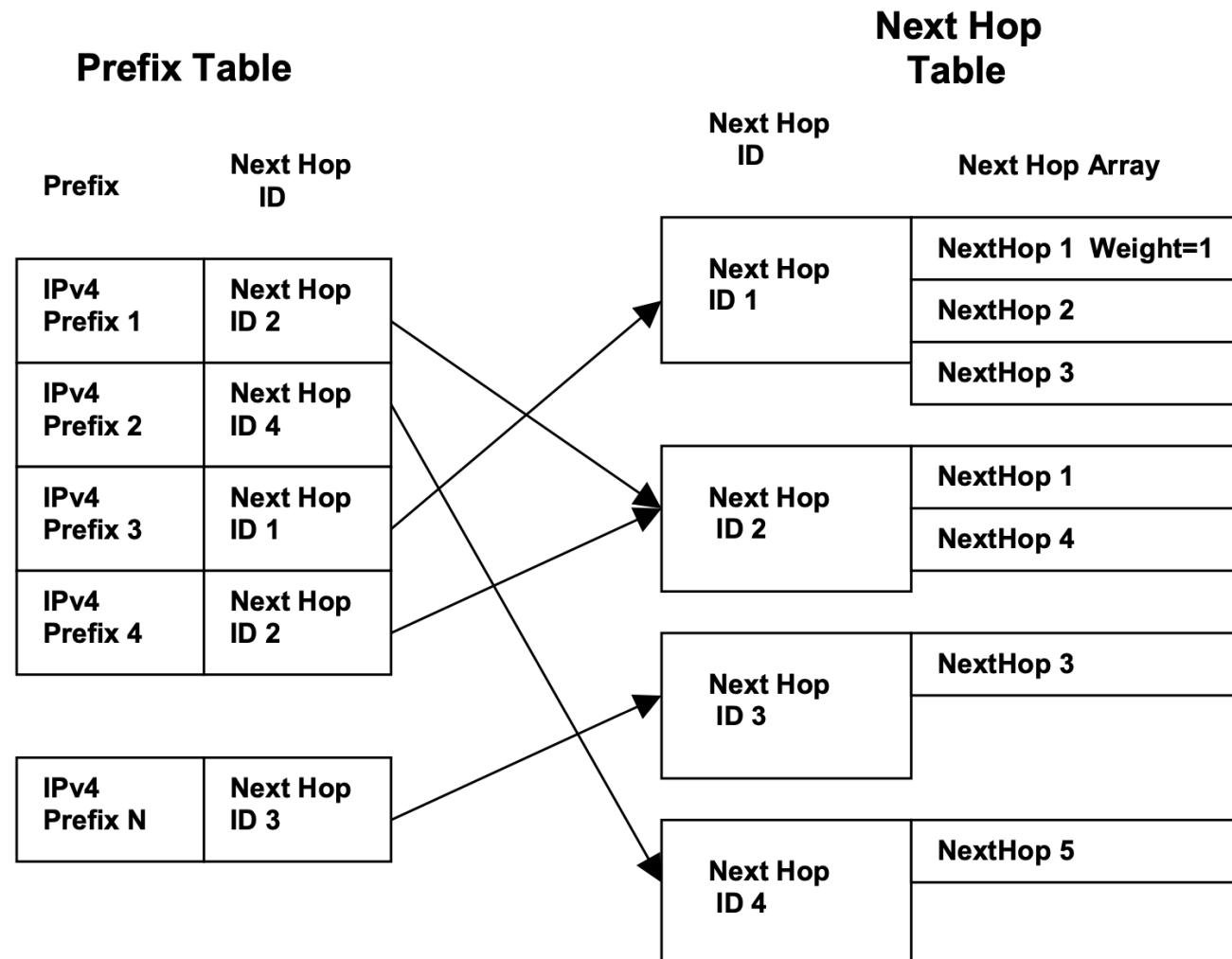
```
$ ip route show table 10
```

```
4.4.4.4 nhid 1027 encap mpls 16/144 via 10.10.0.1 dev enp0s6 proto bgp metric 20
5.5.5.5 nhid 1020 via 10.2.0.2 dev enp0s7 proto ospf metric 20
10.2.0.0/24 dev enp0s7 proto kernel scope link src 10.2.0.1
local 10.2.0.1 dev enp0s7 proto kernel scope host src 10.2.0.1
broadcast 10.2.0.255 dev enp0s7 proto kernel scope link src 10.2.0.1
```

RIB Architecture – Requirements

ECMP	Usually employs hash-based algorithms to ensure traffic is distributed evenly without packet reordering. Protocol: Static, OSPF, IS-IS, BGP
UCMP	Traffic is split proportionally, with higher traffic volume sent over lower-cost paths and less traffic over higher-cost paths. Protocol: Static, EIGRP
LSP Protection FRR & TI-LFA	Making Primary and Backup path is the typical way to protect LSP. We have several ways to achieve this. FRR is local repair protection. TI-LFA is loop free protection.
SD-WAN BGP AddPath	SD-WAN requires multiple nexthop for same prefix for hybrid WAN services. Based on various criteria, forwarder picks up which nexthop to be used
SD-WAN Local Breakout	Local breakout is the most common application in SD-WAN services. Based on service category, local system forwards the packet through Default VRF's upstream default route

RIB Architecture – Network Processing Forum API (2004)

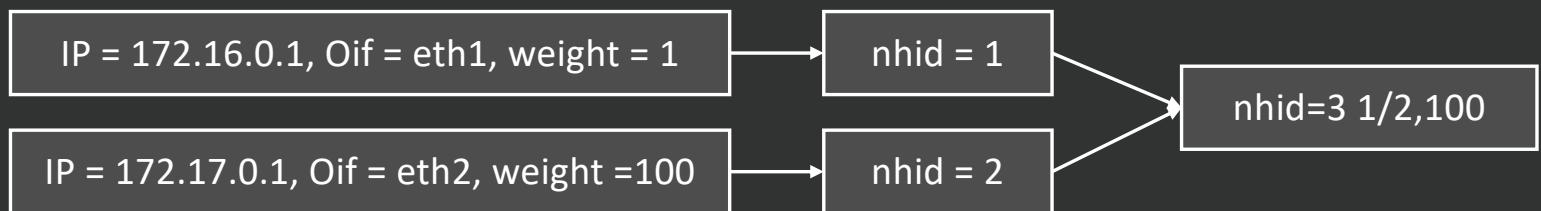


RIB Architecture – zebra-rs with Linux nexthop group

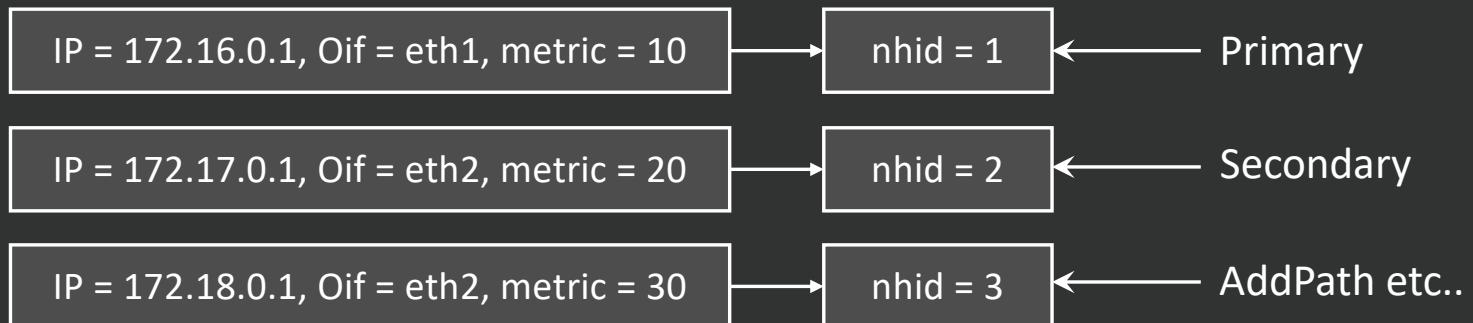
NexthopUni



NexthopMulti



NexthopProtect



NexthopCompose

encap 16, lookup IP = 172.18.0.1

Management Architecture – CLI

- set/delete/show

```
macbookpro#show
routing-options {
    router-id 10.0.0.1;
}
macbookpro#delete routing-options
    router-id
macbookpro#delete routing-options router-id
    10.0.0.1
macbookpro#delete routing-options router-id 10.0.0.1
macbookpro#
```

- remote access

```
$ ~ export VTYSH_SERVER_URL="http://10.211.55.91"
$ ~ vtysh
MacBook-Pro.local>sh ip route
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
      O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, N1/N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 1/2
      E1/E2 - OSPF external type 1/2 D - DHCP route
      i - IS-IS, L1/L2 - IS-IS level-1/2, ia - IS-IS inter area
      > - selected route, * - FIB route, S - Stale route
D  *> 0.0.0.0/0 [0/100] via 10.211.55.1, enp0s5
S  *> 1.1.1.1/32 [1/0] via 10.211.55.1, enp0s5, metric 0
                                         via 10.211.55.2, enp0s5, metric 10
C  *> 10.211.55.0/24 directly connected enp0s5
C  *> 169.254.0.0/16 directly connected br-78dbd5b4a42f
```

- dynamic completion

```
MacBook-Pro.local>sh interfaces
+> <interface:string>
  br-78dbd5b4a42f
  br-f5be5e13a83c
  docker0
  enp0s5
  enp0s6
  lo

MacBook-Pro.local>sh interfaces enp
enp0s5  enp0s6
MacBook-Pro.local>sh interfaces enp0s5
Interface: enp0s5
  Hardware is Ethernet<macaddress>
```

- real shell

```
MacBook-Pro.local#json
{
  "routing": {
    "static": {
      "ipv4": {
        "route": [
          {
            "prefix": "1.1.1.1/32",
            "nexthop": [
              {
                "address": "10.211.55.1"
              },
              {
                "address": "10.211.55.2",
                "metric": "10"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

MacBook-Pro.local#json | jq .
{
  "routing": {
    "static": {
      "ipv4": {
        "route": [
          {
            "prefix": "1.1.1.1/32",
            "nexthop": [
              {
                "address": "10.211.55.1"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Management Architecture – Config

Junos

```
routing {
    bgp {
        global {
            as 1;
            identifier 10.0.0.1;
        }
        neighbors {
            neighbor 10.0.0.2 {
                peer-as 1;
            }
            neighbor 10.0.0.3 {
                peer-as 1;
            }
        }
    static {
        ipv4 {
            route 1.1.1.1/32 {
                nexthop 10.211.55.1;
                nexthop 10.211.55.2 {
                    metric 10;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
ubuntu#
```

JSON

```
{
    "routing": {
        "bgp": {
            "global": {
                "as": "1",
                "identifier": "10.0.0.1"
            },
            "neighbors": {
                "neighbor": [
                    {
                        "remote-address": "10.0.0.2",
                        "peer-as": "1"
                    },
                    {
                        "remote-address": "10.0.0.3",
                        "peer-as": "1"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "static": {
                "ipv4": {
                    "route": [
                        {
                            "prefix": "1.1.1.1/32",
                            "nexthop": [
                                {

```

YAML

```
routing:
  bgp:
    global:
      as: '1'
      identifier: 10.0.0.1
    neighbors:
      neighbor:
        - remote-address: 10.0.0.2
          peer-as: '1'
        - remote-address: 10.0.0.3
          peer-as: '1'
    static:
      ipv4:
        route:
          - prefix: 1.1.1.1/32
            nexthop:
              - address: 10.211.55.1
              - address: 10.211.55.2
                metric: '10'
```

Management Architecture – K8S Culture



kubernetes kubectl apply

```
routing:  
bgp:  
  global:  
    as: '1'  
    identifier: 10.0.0.1  
  neighbors:  
    neighbor:  
      - remote-address: 10.0.0.2  
        peer-as: '1'  
      - remote-address: 10.0.0.3  
        peer-as: '1'  
  static:  
    ipv4:  
      route:  
        - prefix: 1.1.1.1/32  
          nexthop:  
            - address: 10.211.55.1  
            - address: 10.211.55.2  
              metric: '10'
```

```
$ ~ vtyctl apply -f bgp.yaml -h 10.211.55.91  
$ ~ vtysh  
ubuntu>configure  
ubuntu#show  
routing {  
  bgp {  
    global {  
      as 1;  
      identifier 10.0.0.1;  
    }  
    neighbors {  
      neighbor 10.0.0.2 {  
        peer-as 1;  
      }  
      neighbor 10.0.0.3 {  
        peer-as 1;  
      }  
    }  
  static {  
    ipv4 {  
      route 1.1.1.1/32 {  
        nexthop 10.211.55.1;  
        nexthop 10.211.55.2 {  
          metric 10;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```