

Using Randomness to Reduce Inter-domain Forwarding State

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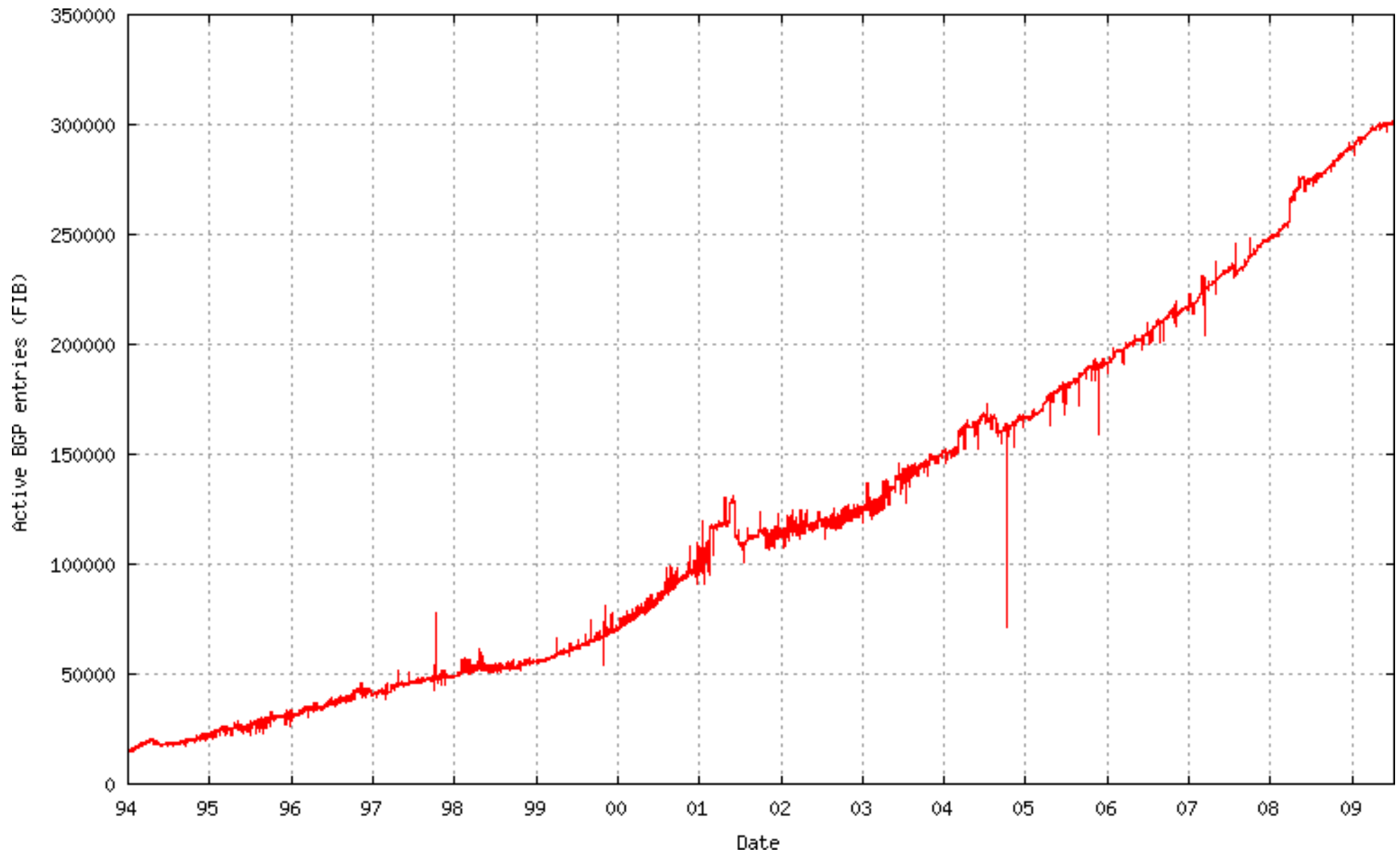


Image source: <http://bgp.potaroo.net/as6447/>

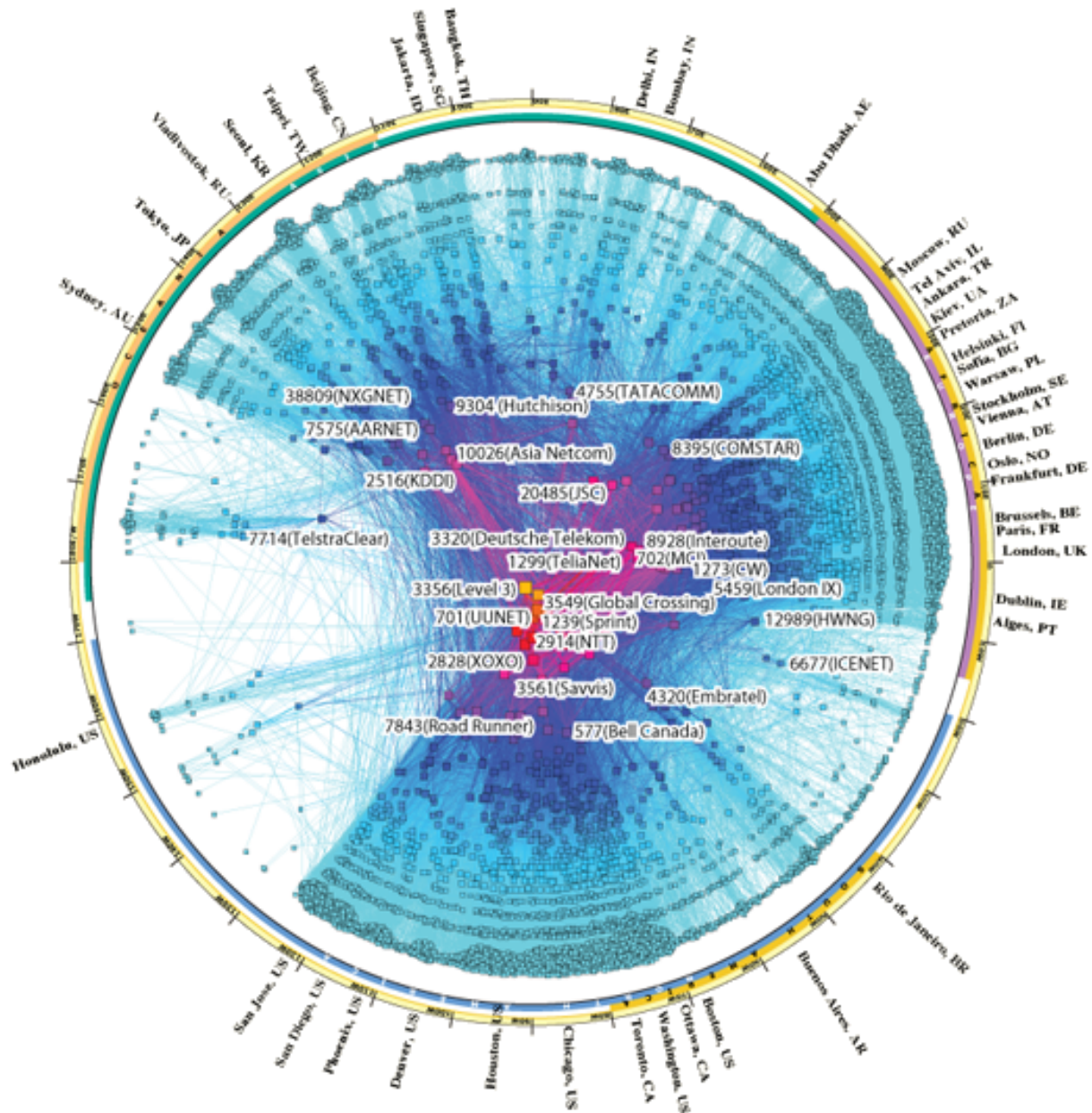
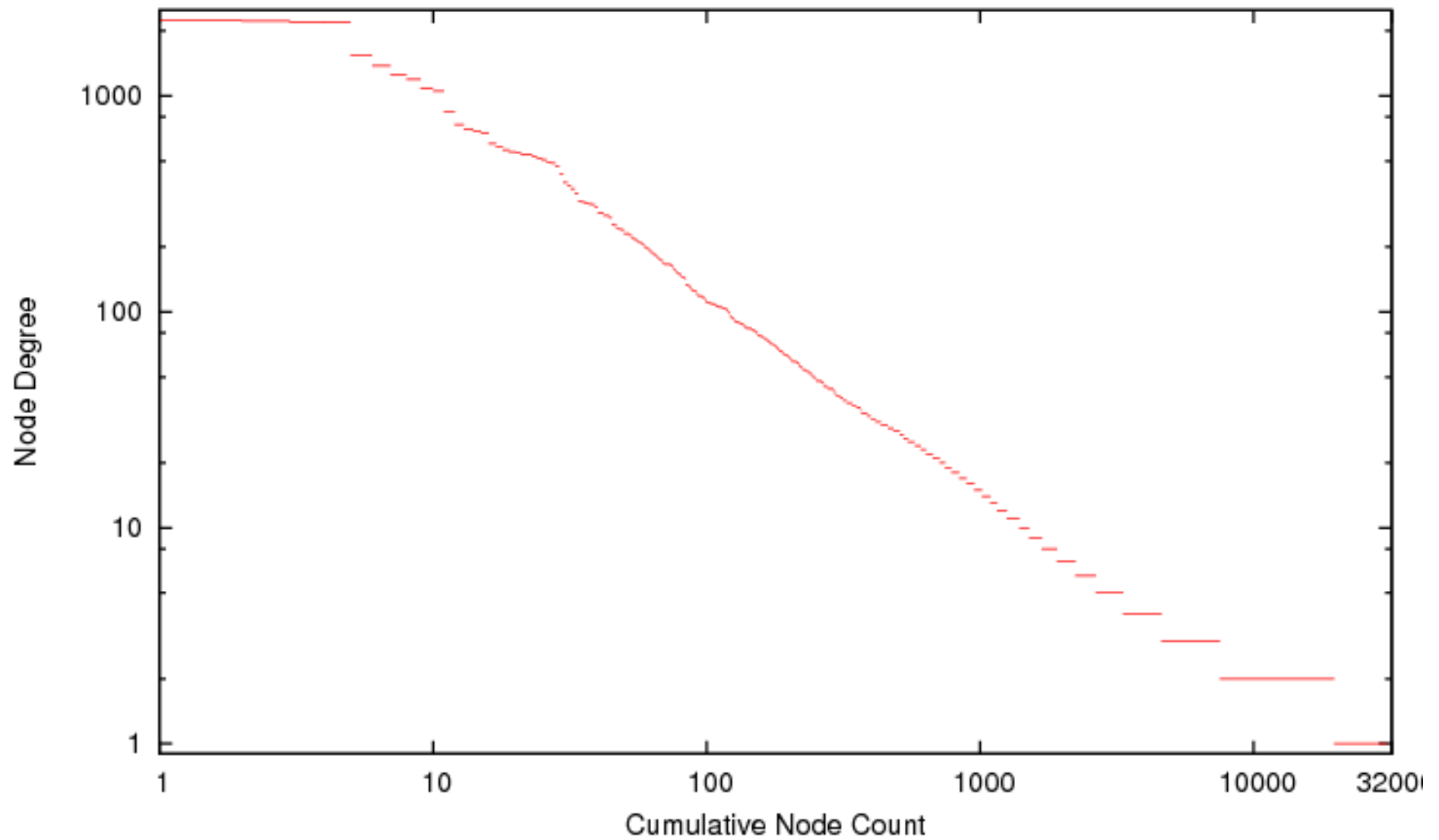
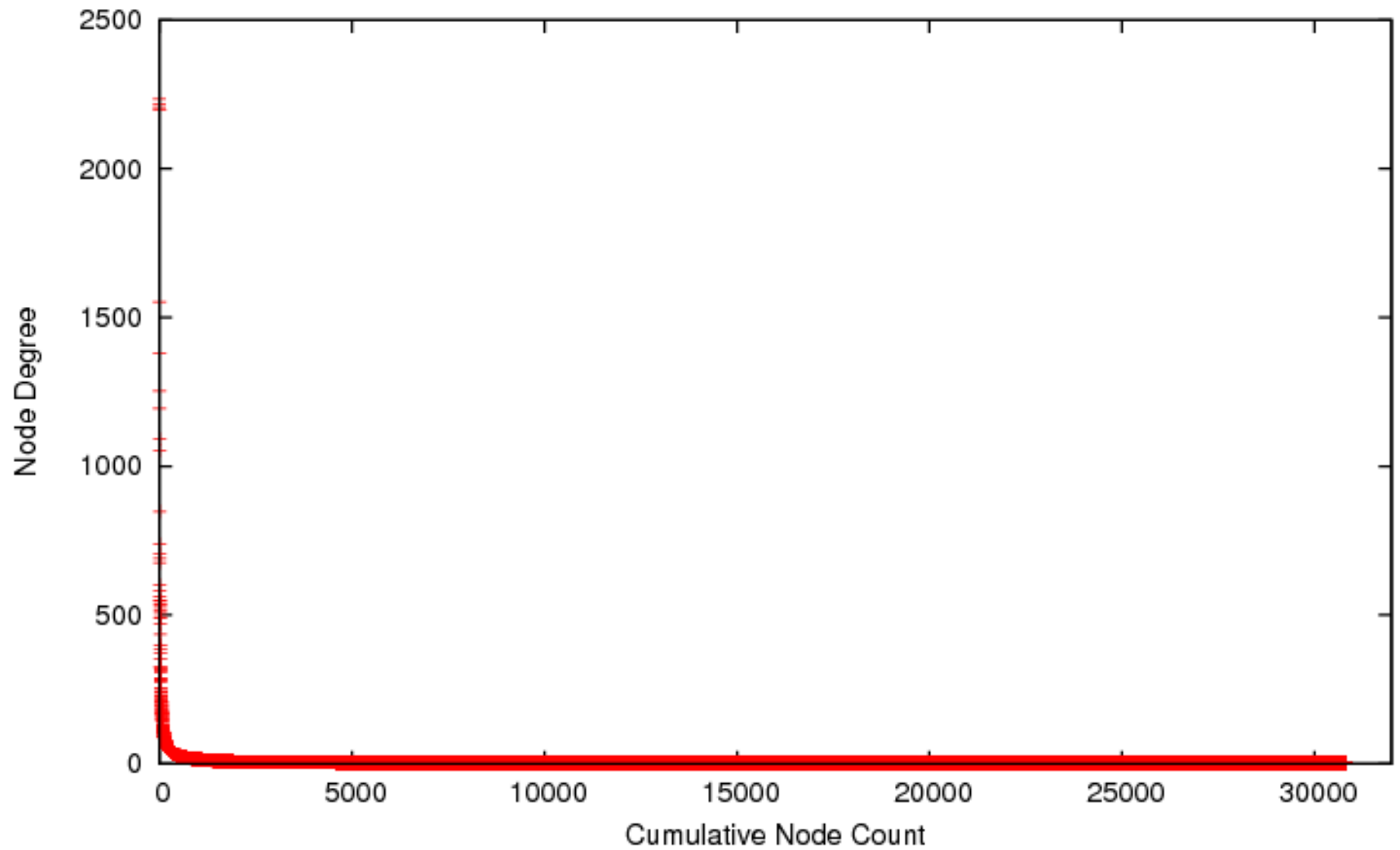


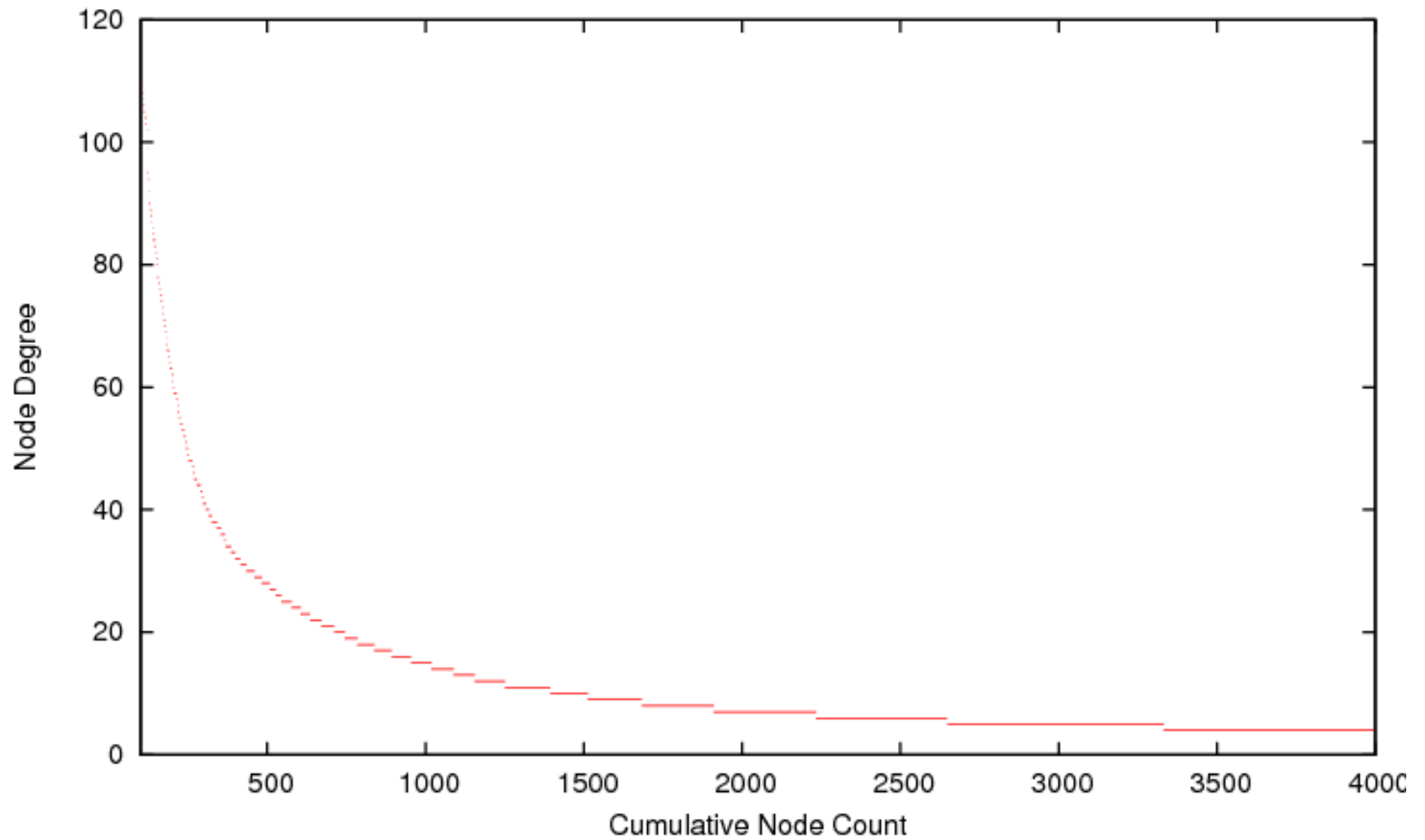
Image source: <http://www.caida.org/>

Suggests

- To maintain this, the level of connectivity must be increasing
 - i.e., the number of interconnections between ASes must be rising







Intuition

- Lots of connections between transit networks...
- Network might function surprisingly well with a deliberately-reduced volume of forwarding state in these ASes?

Proposition

- Randomise (some) forwarding decisions to reduce forwarding table size...

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- On receiving a BGP update
 - if path length > 1 , make a decision re: whether to include route in FIB

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- On receiving packet, perform longest prefix matching
 - If match found, forward as normal
 - Else, choose random output port (!incoming)

Theory

- Forwarding table size and network path length are two opposing constraints
 - If you remove some state, you affect mean path length between pairs of points.

Ongoing

- Investigation of the effects on network path stretch w.r.t. the volume of state deliberately removed from the routing system using real data
 - AS relationships graph
 - Prefix-to-AS mappings
- Currently: Building a highly distributed simulator to experiment and analyse these algorithms using real models

Problem?

- This isn't immediately compatible with policy-based routing...

Questions?

- Contact: sds@dcsgla.ac.uk
- Plenty of background if you google Geoff Huston or Dimitri Krioukov
- Lots of other related stuff: ID/Loc; LISP; Compact Routing; esoteric ideas like routing on flat labels, etc...