BGP

Version: 3386

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Overview

Border Gateway Protocol, or BGP, dynamically controls routing traffic between networks, or Autonomous Systems. Routers setup BGP peering sessions with each other and share information about what networks connect to them directly, as well as what routes they learn from other peers. This means that if two BGP peers lose their session, the network knows this and can send traffic on an alternate path to its destination. Much of the internet uses BGP to ensure traffic flows quickly and efficiently to its destination rather than relying on human intervention to manage routes.

Examples

- Example 1:One router with two peers - Simplest practical use of BGP. One router in an AS is connected to two upstream providers.

- Example 2:Two routers with two peers - More advanced configuration using two edge routers and two connections to the internet.

Documentation and Futher reading

Extensive documentation for Quagga is available from several different sources. The links below provide technical information on the concepts, application, and troubleshooting of dynamic routing with Quagga.

- ImageStream BGP FAQ
- BGP Troubleshooting
- Glossary of BGP Terms
- Official Quagga documentation