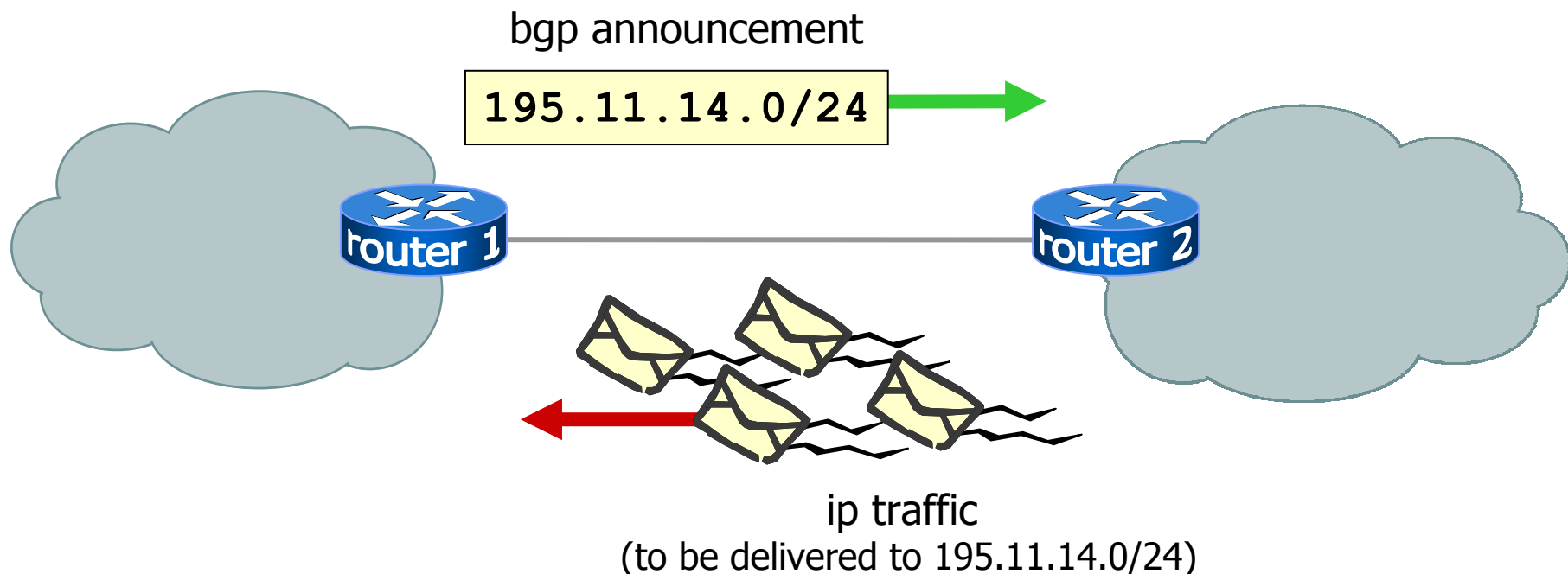


simple announcement

netkit-lab\_bgp-2-bgp-announcement

# announcements and traffic flows

- bgp allows a router to offer connectivity to another router
- “offering connectivity” means “promising the delivery to a specific destination”



# announcement commands

— cisco command syntax —

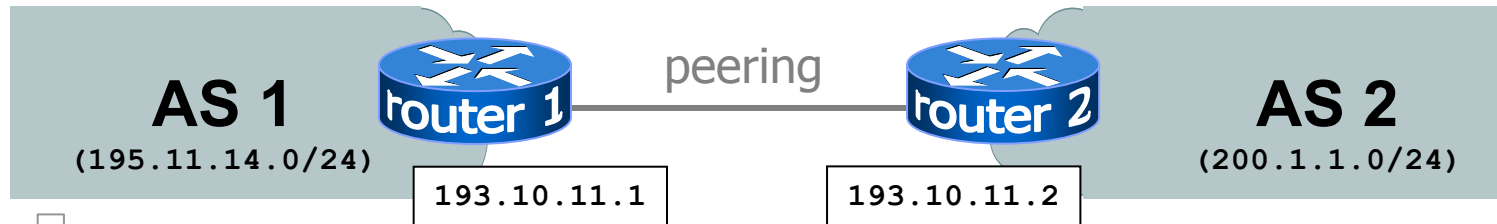
```
network <network-ip> mask <network-mask>
```

— zebra command syntax —

```
network <network-ip/network-mask>
```

this command flags a network as local to the as (without further specifications the network will be announced to all peers)

# announcement example



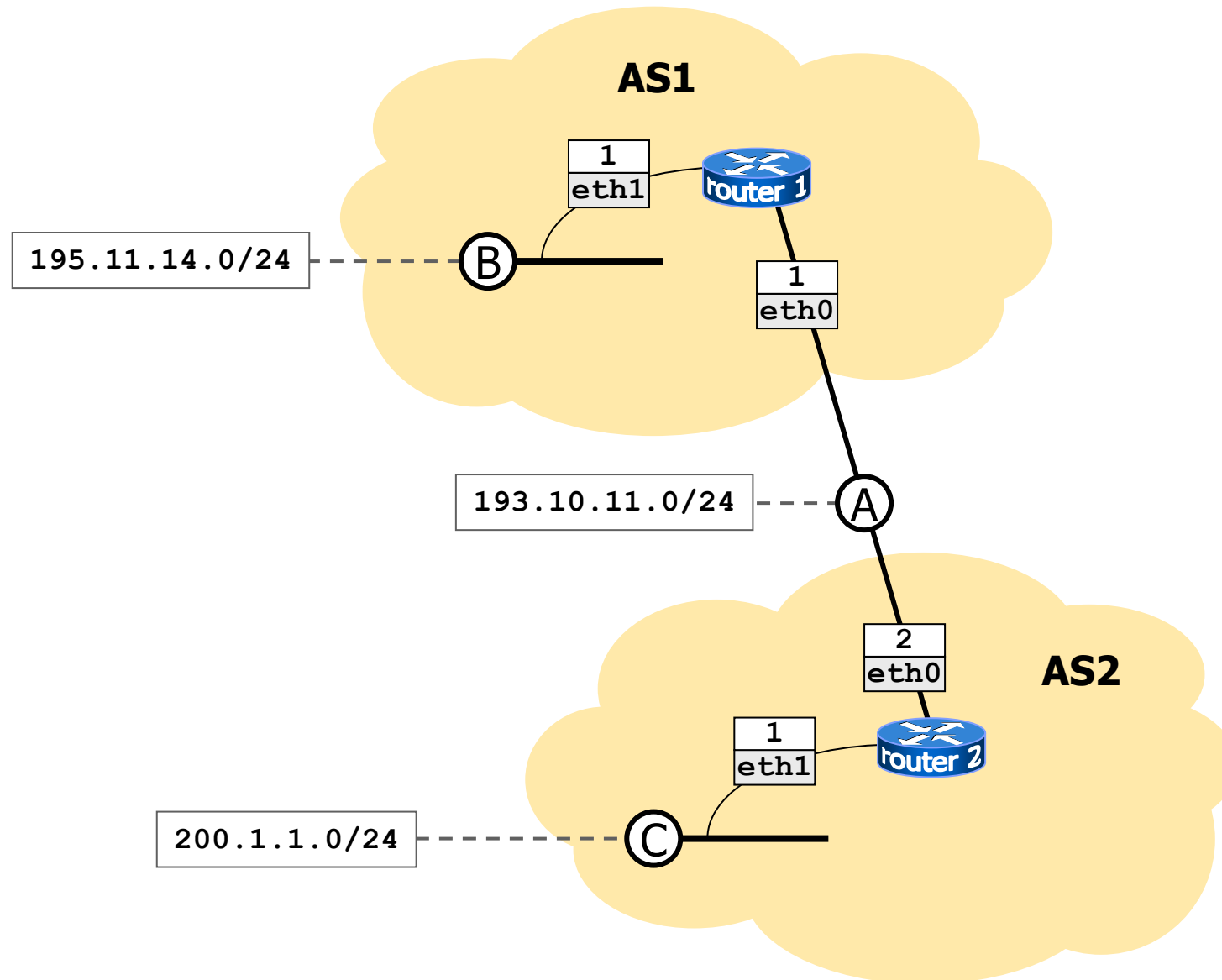
↓

```
! router 1 configuration file
router bgp 1
network 195.11.14.0/24
neighbor 193.10.11.2 remote-as 2
```

↓

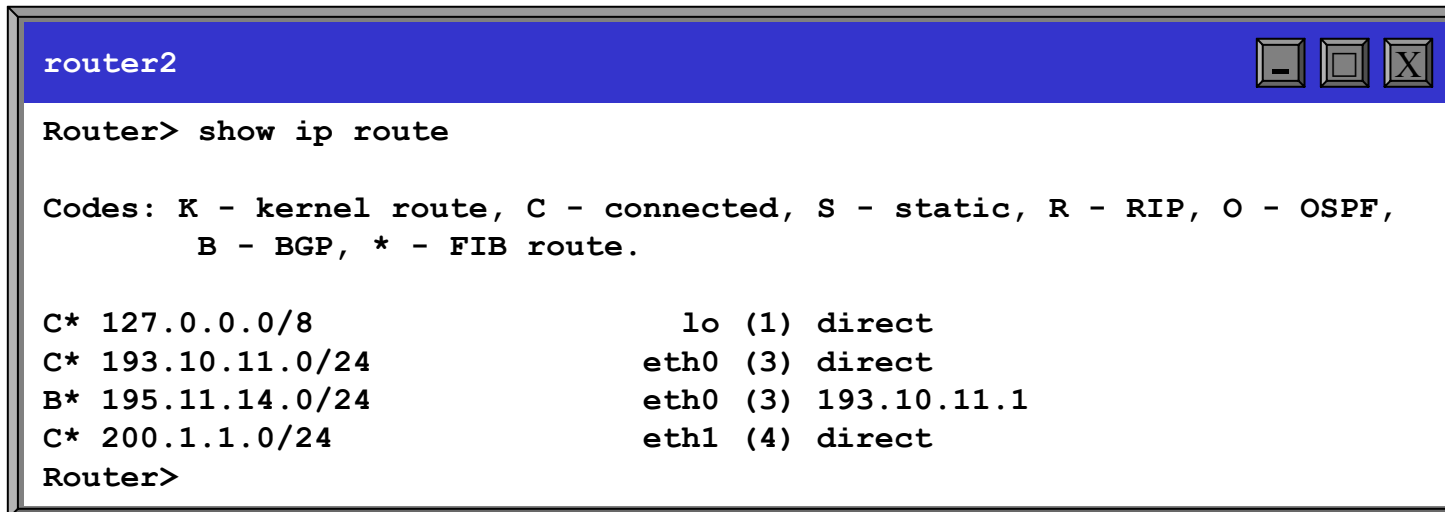
```
! router 2 configuration file
router bgp 2
network 200.1.1.0/24
neighbor 193.10.11.1 remote-as 1
```

# peering configuration



# announcement example

- launch the script
  - type `lstart netkit-lab_bgp-2-bgp-announcement`
- check zebra routing table
  - type `telnet localhost zebra`
  - insert the password `zebra`
  - type `show ip route`



```
router2
Router> show ip route

Codes: K - kernel route, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF,
       B - BGP, * - FIB route.

C* 127.0.0.0/8          lo (1) direct
C* 193.10.11.0/24       eth0 (3) direct
B* 195.11.14.0/24       eth0 (3) 193.10.11.1
C* 200.1.1.0/24         eth1 (4) direct
Router>
```

# announcement example

- check bgp daemon log file
  - type `less /var/log/zebra/bgpd.log`
- check the bgpd cli (command line interface)
  - type `telnet localhost bgpd`
  - insert the password `"zebra"`
  - type `show ip bgp neighbors`
  - type `show ip bgp 200.1.1.0`
- ping `"200.1.1.0"`
- terminate the lab
  - type `lcrash netkit-lab_bgp-2-bgp-announcement`