

Destination Preference Attribute for BGP
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Abstract

The Border Gateway Protocol [[1](#)] is an inter-autonomous system routing protocol designed for TCP/IP internets.

This document describes a new BGP path attribute termed "Destination Preference Attribute" (DPA) which can be used by a single autonomous system (AS) to specify globally transitive metrics in its routing announcement via BGP. The metric can then be used by upstream BGP speakers to favor certain path for return traffic. The application of this attribute includes facilitating the implementation of symmetric routing and load sharing in the multi-provider Internet.

Introduction

In certain cases there is a need for an autonomous system (AS) to specify a globally transitive preference in its routing announcement

via BGP so that the upstream BGP speakers can use the preference to favor certain path for return traffic. For instance, as discussed in [3], currently it is difficult to implement symmetric routing and load sharing in the multi-provider Internet due to the lack of this preference in BGP.

In this paper, we propose a new BGP attribute termed "Destination Preference Attribute" (DPA) to address such a need. More specifically, the DPA is a globally transitive metric that can be used by an AS to specify preference in its routing announcement so that the return traffic favors certain path. As illustrated in [4] through several examples, this metric, combined with AS-based "LOCAL_PREF" offers much greater flexibility and manageability in implementing symmetric inter-domain routing and load sharing in the multi-provider Internet.

Destination Preference Attribute (DPA)

This document proposes the DPA path attribute, which is an optional transitive attribute of fixed length. The attribute is represented by a pair <AS#, DPA value>. The AS# is a two octet non-negative integer, which denotes the AS that specifies the preference. The DPA value is a four octet non-negative integer.

The DPA attribute has Type Code 11.

Route Selection Process

A router may use DPA to influence the degree of preference [1] assigned to a route.

DPA influence on the computation of degree of preference is a local matter. In general, a route with a higher DPA indicates a higher preference by the originator of the DPA attribute.

Operation

The AS that sets this attribute must include its AS number in the attribute. A BGP speaker may use the "LOCAL_PREF" attribute to select a different path other than the one specified by the DPA attribute value. This does not preclude an AS from re-setting this attribute. However, coordination with the upstream and/or downstream neighbors is strongly recommended.

Aggregation

If aggregation is done, the resultant aggregate shall be treated as a new NLRI. No DPA attribute shall be derived from more specific NLRIs which formed the aggregate. The resultant aggregate is free to have the DPA attribute set if so desired.

Remarks

It is noted that this new BGP attribute is simple and requires little change to the current practice and operation of BGP4. Nevertheless, the new attribute would offer the flexibility of shifting more influence on route selection to where the route originates, which has become increasingly meaningful as the Internet becomes more complex and dynamic. At the same time, the autonomy of an AS is preserved as the "LOCAL_PREF" feature remains unchanged. A typical application of this attribute is illustrated in [4] where the DPA attribute is used to simplify the implementation of symmetric inter-domain routing and load-sharing.

Applicability

The DPA path attribute may be used with BGP version 4 and all subsequent versions of BGP unless specifically noted otherwise.

Security Considerations

Security considerations are not discussed in this memo.

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