BGP Maximum Prefix Limits

Job Snijders, NTT Communications, job@ntt.net
Melchior Aelmans, Juniper Networks, maelmans@juniper.net

draft-sa-grow-maxprefix
Maximum Prefix Limits

These limits are a design feature to ensure the network inherently responds in a way that will cause no or minimal harm to the network or the global Internet.

An operator defines a high water mark, where the assumption is that when this threshold is reached, something somewhere is wrong – usually a full table route leak.
What happens when limits are applied in Pre-Policy during a full table leak:

Session Teardown

We're both safe now

Maximum Prefix value

Time

invalid

valid
What happens when limits are applied Post-Policy

- Maximum Prefix value
- Normal announcements
- Full table leak
- Invalid paths that made it through the whitelist
- Filtered announcements

Time
Pre- vs Post-Policy prefix limits in `ebgp-in`

**Pre-policy maximum prefix limits:**
- Protect against memory exhaustion
  - Keep in mind: a pre-policy limit only works if the router remembers the list of rejected routes
- Protect against (full table) route leaks

**Post-policy maximum prefix limits:**
- Protect against RIB+FIB exhaustion
- To enforce contractual agreements (Layer-3 VPN context)
## Maximum prefix limits @ various vendors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Type A Pre-Policy</th>
<th>Type B Post-Policy</th>
<th>Outbound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS XR</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>“maximum-prefix”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS XE</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>“maximum-prefix”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper Junos</td>
<td>“prefix-limit”</td>
<td>“accepted-prefix-limit” or “prefix-limit” + “keep none”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokia SR-OS</td>
<td>“prefix-limit”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIC.CZ’s BIRD</td>
<td>“import keep filtered”  + “receive limit”</td>
<td>“import limit” or “receive limit”</td>
<td>“export limit”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenBSD’s OpenBGPD</td>
<td>“max-prefix”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arista EOS</td>
<td>“maximum routes”</td>
<td>“maximum-accepted-routes”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huawei VRP v5</td>
<td>“peer route-limit”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huawei VRP v8</td>
<td>“peer route-limit”</td>
<td>“peer route-limit accept-prefix”</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outbound maximum limits?

This was raised before on nanog@nanog.org – we should work to get outbound maximum prefix limits. I’d rather self-destruct than leak a full table to a peering partner.

At least a “self-destruct the session” control action, in case you end up announcing far more than plausible. Implementations could choose additional ”soft” control actions (but that is out of scope for this draft).

Only BIRD supports this today. We’d need to standardize this in IETF.

WG Adopt?