IOAD BALANCE TRAFFIC

Aggregate Load Balance with BGP and MPLS

MUM ID 2018 | 19 – 20 Oktober 2018

Yogyakarta, Indonesia



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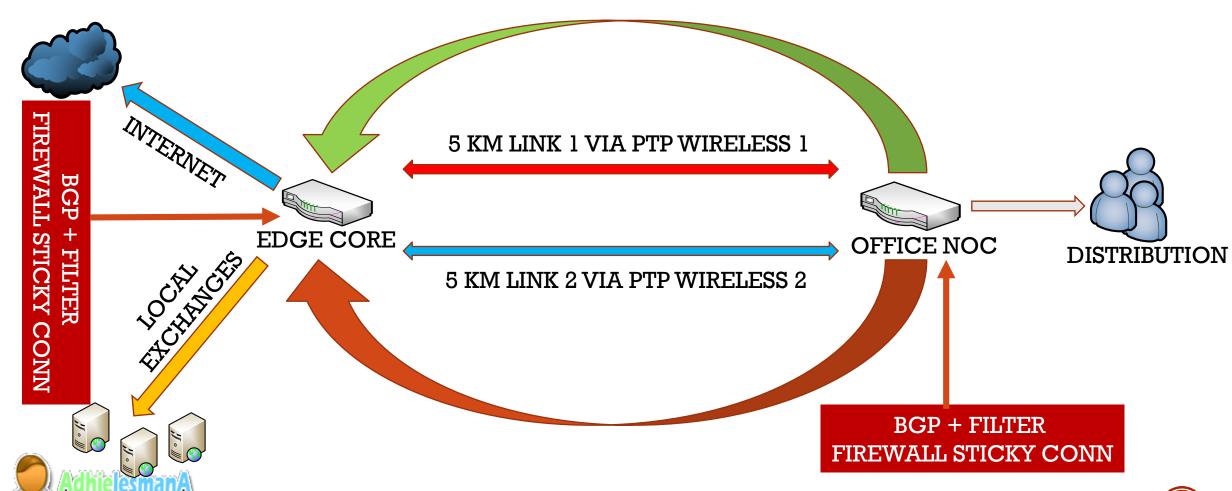


DESKRIPSI

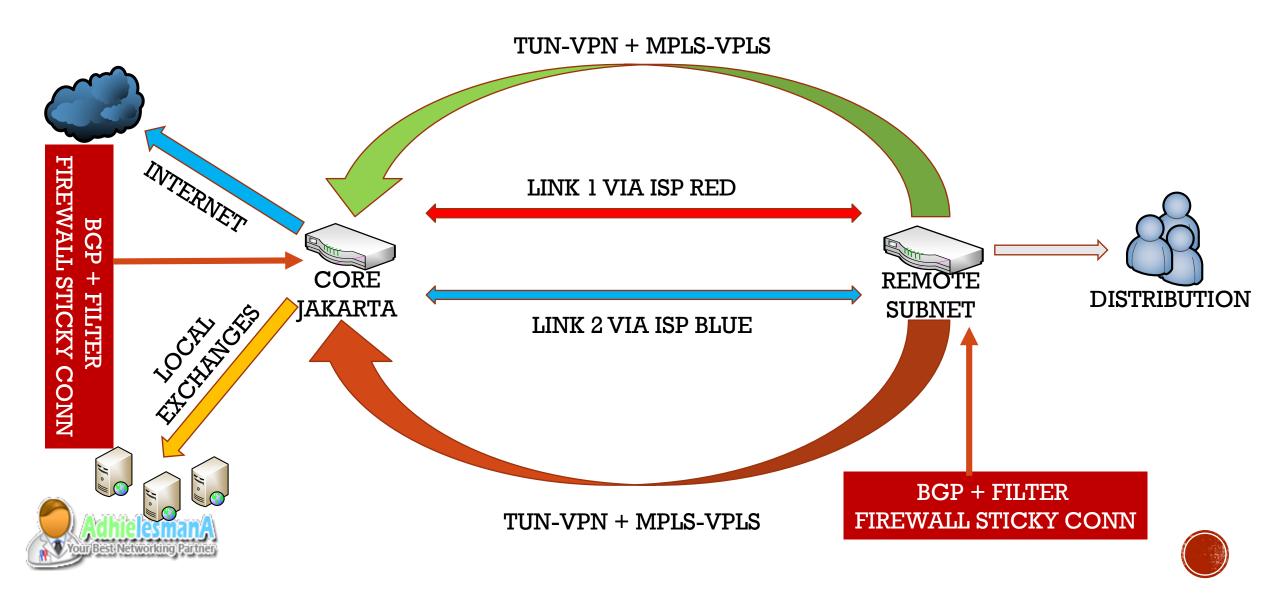
- Aggregating traffic for two or more backbone link.
 - Increase Total Backbone capacity.
 - Traffic Aggregate Solution
 - Not "Internet" Load Balance



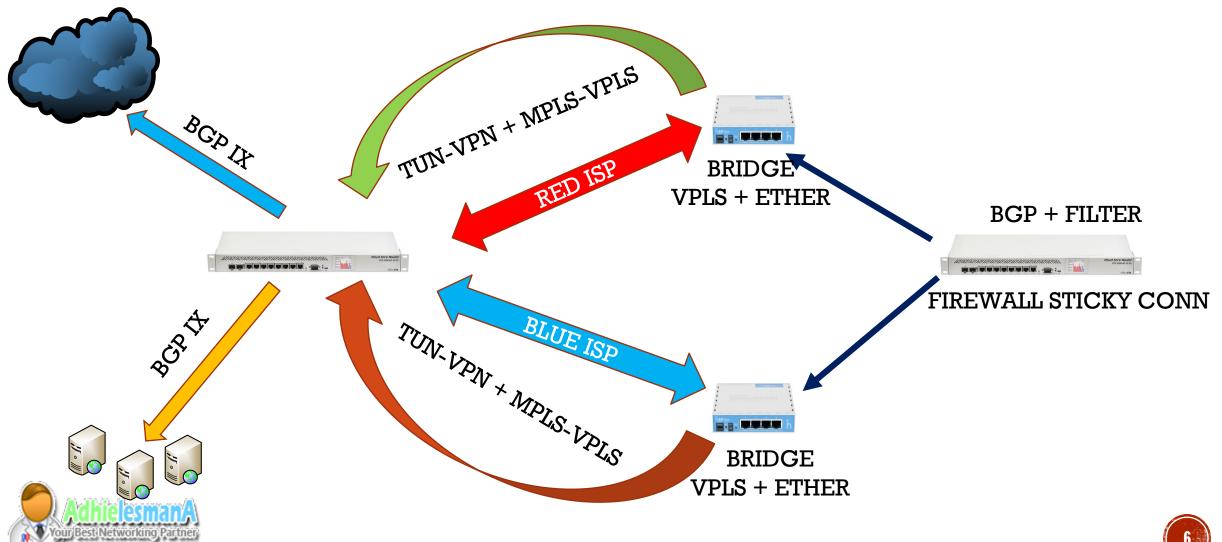
CONTOH TOPOLOGI 1



CONTOH TOPOLOGI 2



CONTOH TOPOLOGI 3



BENEIT

- Cost Efficient
- Support Redundancy / Failover
- Load Sharing / Aggregate Traffic
- Easy Maintenance & Troubleshoot
- MPLS is faster than EoIP, Less CPU and Less protocol overhead



REQUIREMENT

- MikroTik Router (Both Locations)
 - Support MPLS, VPN, BGP, OSPF etc.
- Backbone Link
 - Wireless Backbone
 - Fiber Broadband (Tunnel)



STEP BY STEP

1. Prepare Link

- Make sure link established and traffic can passed.
- We can use Wireless
 Backbone or Tunnel via

 Fiber Broadband

2. Create VPLS

- MPLS VPLS on each router
- Bridge with Ethernet *

3. Setup BGP

- Setup IP for VPLS interface
- Create BGP peering in VPLS
- Additional Route Filter Rules.

4. Firewall & Mark Routing

Rule for Sticky Connections.



OPTION #1 WIRELESS BACKBONE

- Mode AP
 - -AP Bridge or Bridge
 - ap + wds if station using wds
 - Bridged with Ethernet

- Mode Station
 - Station Bridge or Station WDS
 - Bridged with Ethernet



OPTION #2 TUNNEL BACKBONE

- Server PPTP / L2TP
 - Setup PPP Profile and Secret for Client PPP User Password
 - Use PTP Addressing /32 instead of IP Pool.

- Client PPTP / L2TP
 - Dial VPN Tunnel
 - Check IP
 - Test Connection, Ping to neighbor PTP IP address



MPLS - VPLS

- Create VPLS links between point to point router.
- Follow this information about VPLS
 - https://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/Manual:MPLSVPLS
 - Require OSPF
 - Require Loopback IP and Interfaces
- Join to MTCINE Training to learn BGP and MPLS Topic



BRIDGE VPLS AND ETHERNET

- Create Interface Bridge (For Topology 3)
 - add VPLS and Ethernet on Bridge.
 - For topology 1 and 2 we don't need bridge



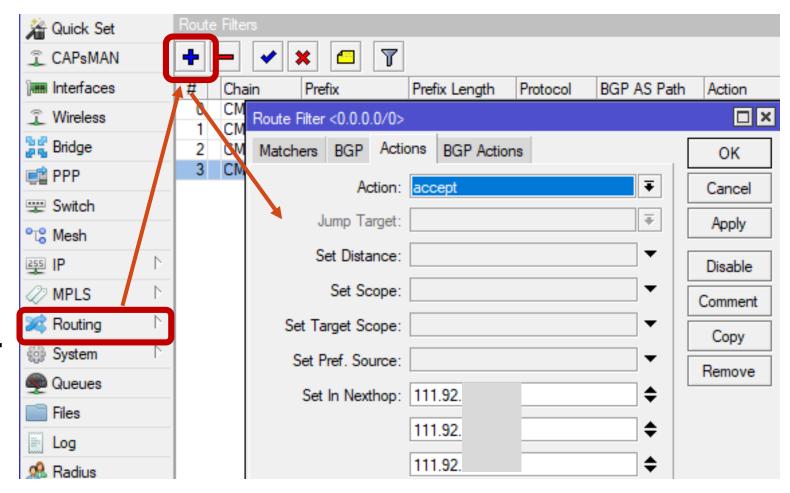
SETUP BGP PEERING

- Once the link is established and both router is reacheable.
- Create BGP peering between both locations and each link.
- Create new Routing Filter with custom action parameter.
- Assign the routing filter on BGP Instance



ROUTING FILTER EXAMPLE

- Make Incoming BGP Route Filter.
- Make ICMP to EachOpposite routers IP
- Apply Route filter onCore and Remote Router





ESTABLISHING THE BGP PEERS

- Assign the Route filter to BGP Peers configuration
- Establishing the BGP Peers

VRFs Peers Netwo	orks Aggregates	s VPN4 Routes A	dvertisements							
Λ	Instance	Remote Address	Remote AS	M	R	TTL	Remote ID	Uptime	Prefix Co	State
-Cyber	default	111.92.	65253	no	no	d	172.16.253.1	00:00:55	2	established
-Cyber-2	default	111.92.	65253	no	no	d	172.16.253.1	00:02:00	2	established



ROUTING BY BGP - FILTER

- Routing Result from BGP + Routing Filter
- Result on Remote Router

	Dst. Address	ΔG	ateway					Distance	Routing Mark	Pref. Source		
DAb	► 111.92.	1	11.92.	reachable eth	7-gate2	, 111.92.	reachabl	200				
DЬ	► 111.92.	1	11.92.	reachable eth	7-gate2	, 111.92.	reachabl	200				
Db Db	► 111.92. ► 111.92.		Route									□×
												OK
			Dst. Address: 111.92. 0/24									Сору
			Gatew	vay: 111.92.			reachable	eth7-gate2				Remove
				111.92.			reachable	eth6-gate3				
4				111.92.	,		reachable	eth8-gate1				
4 items	out of 121 (1 select	ted										



ROUTING BY BGP - FILTER

Result on Core Router

	Dst. Address		Gateway			Distance F
DAb	▶ 111.92.	.0/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	·rea	200
DAb	► 111.92.	2/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	rea	200
DAb	111.92 .	1/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	rea	200
DAb	► 111.92.	1/30	111.92.	reachable VPLS-MD-1, 111.92.	rea	200



FIREWALL AND ROUTING WARK

- Add new firewall mangle and mark route all incoming traffic from each WAN interfaces.
- Create new routing mark for each Gateway following the routing mark from ip firewall mangle.
- Do this on both end.



FIREWALL AND ROUTING MARK

Filter Rules NAT Mangle Raw Service Ports Connections Address Lists Layer 7 Protocols									
+		00 Reset Cou	unters 00 Res	set All Counters					
#	Action	Chain	In. Interface	Connection Mark	New Connection Mark	New Routing Mark	Bytes	Packets	
0		prerouting	eth8-gate1		JKT-LINK-1		1409.1 GiB	1268 880 8	
1		prerouting	!eth8-gate1	JKT-LINK-1		JKT-LINK-1	126.1 GiB	881 676 448	
2		output		JKT-LINK-1		JKT-LINK-1	12.4 MiB	186 477	
3		prerouting	eth7-gate2		JKT-LINK-2		1393.5 GiB	1255 863 6	
4		prerouting	!eth7-gate2	JKT-LINK-2		JKT-LINK-2	120.8 GiB	892 627 005	
5		output		JKT-LINK-2		JKT-LINK-2	203.9 MiB	413 995	
6		prerouting	eth6-gate3		JKT-LINK-3		1420.2 GiB	1274 032 6	
7		prerouting	!eth6-gate3	JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	118.7 GiB	882 488 493	
8		output		JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	465.4 MiB	604 859	

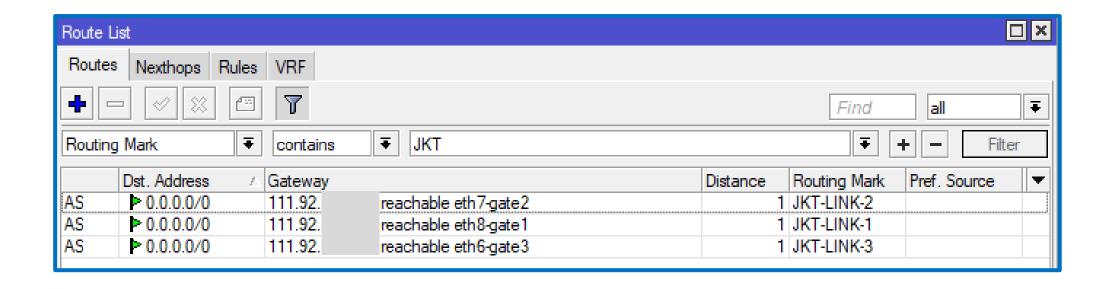


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1		prerouting	!eth7-gate2	JKT-LINK-2		JKT-LINK-2	120.8 GiB	892 627 005	
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7		prerouting	!eth6-gate3	JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	118.7 GiB	882 488 493	
3		output		JKT-LINK-3		JKT-LINK-3	465.4 MiB	604 859	



STATIC ROUTE - ROUTING MARK





RESULT

- Result on Remote Router
- Load Balance Aggregated Traffic.
- No NAT
 - Packet go and comes with origin IP addresses
 - No src-address changes even when the routing path changes
 - Normally in load-balance our src-address always changes

♦ eth6-gate3	Ethernet	1500	1580	4.5 Mbps	43.7 Mbps
♦ eth 7-gate 2	Ethemet	1500	1580	2.7 Mbps	36.9 Mbps
<¦≯eth8-gate1	Ethernet	1500	1580	5.8 Mbps	44.4 Mbps



RESULT

Result on MAIN CORE Router

«-»MD-NODE-1	L2TP Server Binding	1480		49.2 Mbps	9.6 Mbps
«-»MD-NODE-2	L2TP Server Binding	1480		55.8 Mbps	2.9 Mbps
«-»MD-NODE-3	L2TP Server Binding	1480		45.9 Mbps	5.5 Mbps
♦♦ VPLS-MD-1	VPLS	1500	1600	48.9 Mbps	9.4 Mbps
♦ VPLS-MD-2	VPLS	1500	1600	55.5 Mbps	2.7 Mbps
♦ VPLS-MD-3	VPLS	1500	1600	45.6 Mbps	5.2 Mbps



THANKS

- Q & A
- Thanks To MikroTik
- ClickMediaNet Blora

