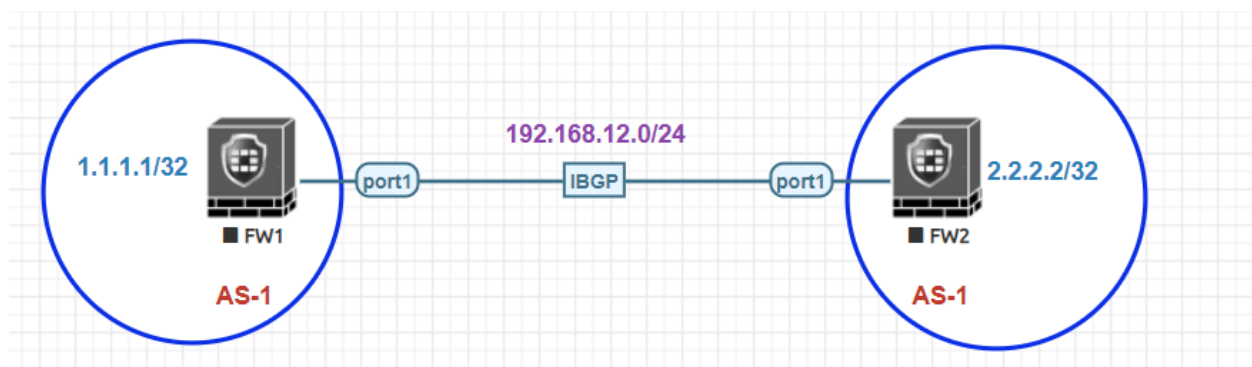


## BGP Flavors:

There are two flavors of BGP Internal BGP and External BGP.

### IBGP (Interior Border Gateway Protocol):

- o If the peers are in the same AS called Internal BGP (iBGP).
- o The IBGP stands for Internal Border Gateway Protocol.
- o Internal BGP (IBGP) is between same Autonomous System Number.
- o It runs between two BGP routers in the same autonomous system.
- o Routes learned from IBGP peer will not be advertised to other IBGP peers.
- o By default, the Internal BGP (IBGP) peers are set with TTL value = 255
- o Internal BGP (IBGP) routes have Administrative Distance of 200.
- o Next hop remains unchanged when route is advertised to IBGP peer.
- o Internal BGP (IBGP) peers do not need to be directly connected.
- o IBGP routes received from IBGP peer cannot be advertised to another IBGP.
- o IBGP routes received from IBGP peer but can be advertised to an EBGP peer.
- o In IBGP peers, attributes like local preference are sent in the messages.
- o When route is advertised to IBGP peer, next hop remains unchanged.



## EBGP (Exterior Border Gateway Protocol):

- o EBGP stands for External Border Gateway Protocol.
- o If peers are in a different AS called external BGP (eBGP).
- o EBGP is peering between two different Autonomous System (AS).
- o It runs between two BGP routers in different autonomous system.
- o Routes learned from eBGP peer will be advertised to other peers.
- o EBGP peers are set with TTL = 1, means neighbors directly connected.
- o External BGP (EBGP) routes have Administrative Distance of 20.
- o Next hop changed when it is advertised to EBGP peer by default.
- o External BGP (EBGP) the neighbors need to be connected directly.
- o EBGP routes received from EBGP peer can be advertised to EBGP & IBGP.
- o It is used between the organization or between the organization and ISP.
- o When route is advertised to EBGP peer, next hop is changed to local router.
- o In EBGP peers, attributes like local preference are not sent into the message.

