



The diagram illustrates an OSPF Routing setup. It features four hosts connected to three routers (Quagga with Linux forwarding and two Cisco routers) which are interconnected in a mesh topology. The routers are configured with OSPF and announce their connected networks. The setup includes a detailed view of the Quagga architecture, showing the interaction between the User Space (RouteFlow Client, ARP/Route Table) and Kernel Space (Virtual Router, OVS, RF Server, ZeroMQ, RF Proxy, RYU OpenFlow Controller, ARP/Route Table) via the OpenFlow protocol (v1.0 and v1.3). The Quagga architecture also shows the interaction with the OpenFlow Switch (User Space: OpenFlow Agent, Proprietary APIs; Kernel Space: Legacy OF vSwitch, Hardware Flow Table) via the OpenFlow protocol (v1.3). The Hosts and their connections are as follows:

- Host 1** (10.1.1.10) is connected to the first Cisco router (10.1.1.0/24).
- Host 2** (10.2.2.10) is connected to the Quagga router (10.2.2.0/24).
- Host 3** (10.3.3.10) is connected to the second Cisco router (10.3.3.0/24).
- Host 4** (10.4.4.10) is connected to the third Cisco router (10.4.4.0/24).

The routers are interconnected as follows:

- Quagga router (10.2.2.0/24) is connected to the first Cisco router (172.16.1.0/24) via .1 eth1.
- Quagga router (10.2.2.0/24) is connected to the second Cisco router (172.16.2.0/24) via .1 eth2.
- First Cisco router (172.16.1.0/24) is connected to the second Cisco router (172.16.3.0/24) via .2 f0/0 and .1 f0/1.
- Second Cisco router (172.16.3.0/24) is connected to the third Cisco router (172.16.4.0/24) via .2 f0/1 and .1 f0/0.

The routers are configured with OSPF and announce their connected networks. The Quagga router announces 10.2.2.0/24. The first Cisco router announces 172.16.1.0/24, 172.16.2.0/24, and 172.16.4.0/24. The second Cisco router announces 172.16.3.0/24. The third Cisco router announces 10.4.4.0/24. The Quagga router also has a loopback address 172.16.0.2. The first Cisco router has a loopback address 172.16.0.3. The second Cisco router has a loopback address 172.16.0.4.

```

graph TD
    IPv4[IPv4] --- zebra
    IPv6[IPv6] --- zebra
    zebra["zebra  
(Kernel Interface, static routes)"] --- RIP[RIP]
    zebra --- RIPng[RIPng]
    RIP --- OSPFv2[OSPFv2]
    RIPng --- OSPFv3[OSPFv3]
    OSPFv2 --- ISIS[ISIS]
    OSPFv3 --- ISIS
    ISIS --- BGP[BGP]
    BGP --- Babel[Babel]
  
```

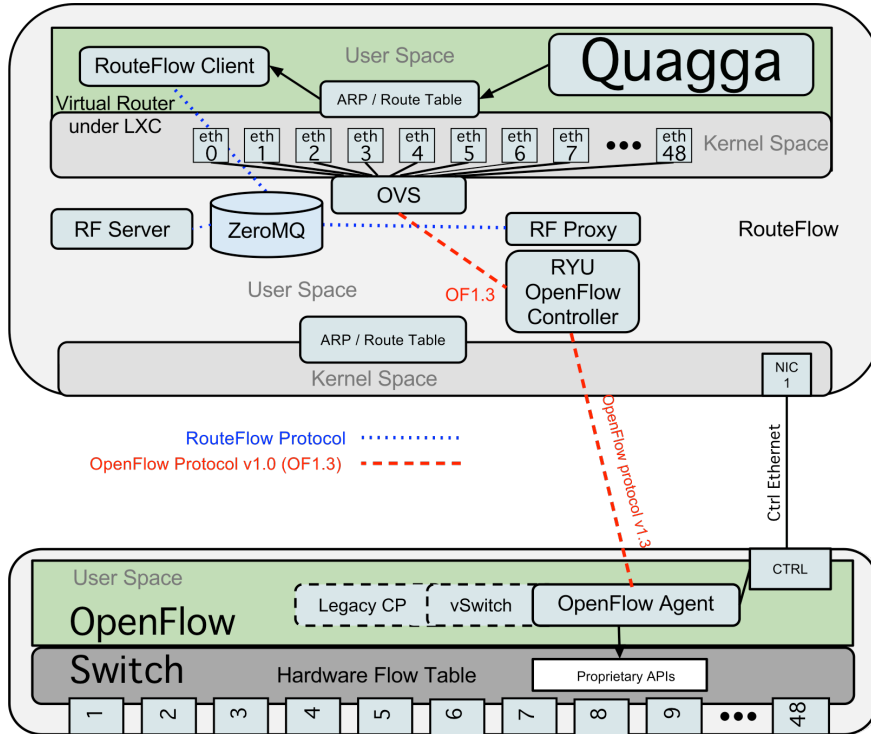
Diagram illustrating the hierarchy of routing protocols:

- IPv4 and IPv6 are at the top level.
- Below IPv4 and IPv6 is **zebra** (Kernel Interface, static routes).
- Under **zebra** are **RIP** and **RIPng**.
- Under **RIP** is **OSPFv2**.
- Under **RIPng** is **OSPFv3**.
- Below **OSPFv2** and **OSPFv3** is **ISIS**.
- Below **ISIS** is **BGP**.
- Below **BGP** is **Babel**.



OpenSourceRouting

www.opensourcerouting.org



Quagga in distributed platform

Demonstration of a high-end distributed router with **Quagga** handling the routing protocols on the Route Processor (here a Virtual Machine inside the OpenFlow System) and controlling the forwarding table of line cards or switches (here demonstrated with an OpenFlow switch)

Equipment and Software used

Pica8 P-3290 OpenFlow (v1.3) switch, running PicOS 2.1 Generic SuperMicro Server, running Ubuntu 12.04 LTS, with the RYU OpenFlow controller, RouteFlow Client and Quagga 0.99.22.4 in a virtual machine. Setup based on the Vandervecken Live CD Distribution.

Pica8 P-3290

PicOS 2.1 (supporting OpenFlow 1.3) in OVS Mode.

Vandervecken

Vandervecken is distributed as a Live CD to demonstrate OpenFlow with Quagga. Current versions require OpenFlow 1.3 capable switch and it is based on the RYU OpenFlow Controller software. The setup used an installed version of Vandervecken with the virtual demo hosts replaced by physical hosts and routers connected to the switch

<http://www.vandervecken.com/vandervecken.iso>

Quagga as software router

Demonstration of Quagga in a setup of a software router using linux for forwarding. Similar software configuration could be used to utilize Quagga as a virtual router in a virtual environment.

Equipment and Software used

Soekris net5501 running Debian 7.1 and using Quagga 0.99.22.4

Soekris net5501

Soekris are generic low-end PCs configured for network appliances. The Soekris was chosen for its low power consumption, multiple ethernet interfaces and small form factor.

Any other PC could be equally used based on the required performance. <http://soekris.com/products/net5501.html>



Commercial router

Cisco 1841

Cisco 1841 router with an extra switch module HWIC-ESW4 and running IOS 12.4(11)T4 to demonstrate the interoperability



Host Simulator/Tester

pihost

RaspberryPi with touchscreen to monitor the connectivity to the other simulated hosts on the network. Developed by NetDEF for simple network testing and demonstration. Open Source

Contact us for more details

Everything here (except the off-the-shelf router and the OpenFlow Switch) is based on open source. We are happy to share any information regarding this setup and the exact configurations used.

More Info:

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