



Hot Standby Routing Protocol Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

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Default gateway redundancy

■ Scope:

- mission critical network need redundant default gateway
- modern solution for hosts (substitute route demon old solution)

■ Solutions:

- HSRP (Hot Standby Routing Protocol): Cisco proprietary protocol defined on RFC 2281 (informational type)
- VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol): standard protocol defined on RFC 3768 (2338 old)
- IPSTB (IP Standby protocol): Digital Equipment Corporation proprietary protocol



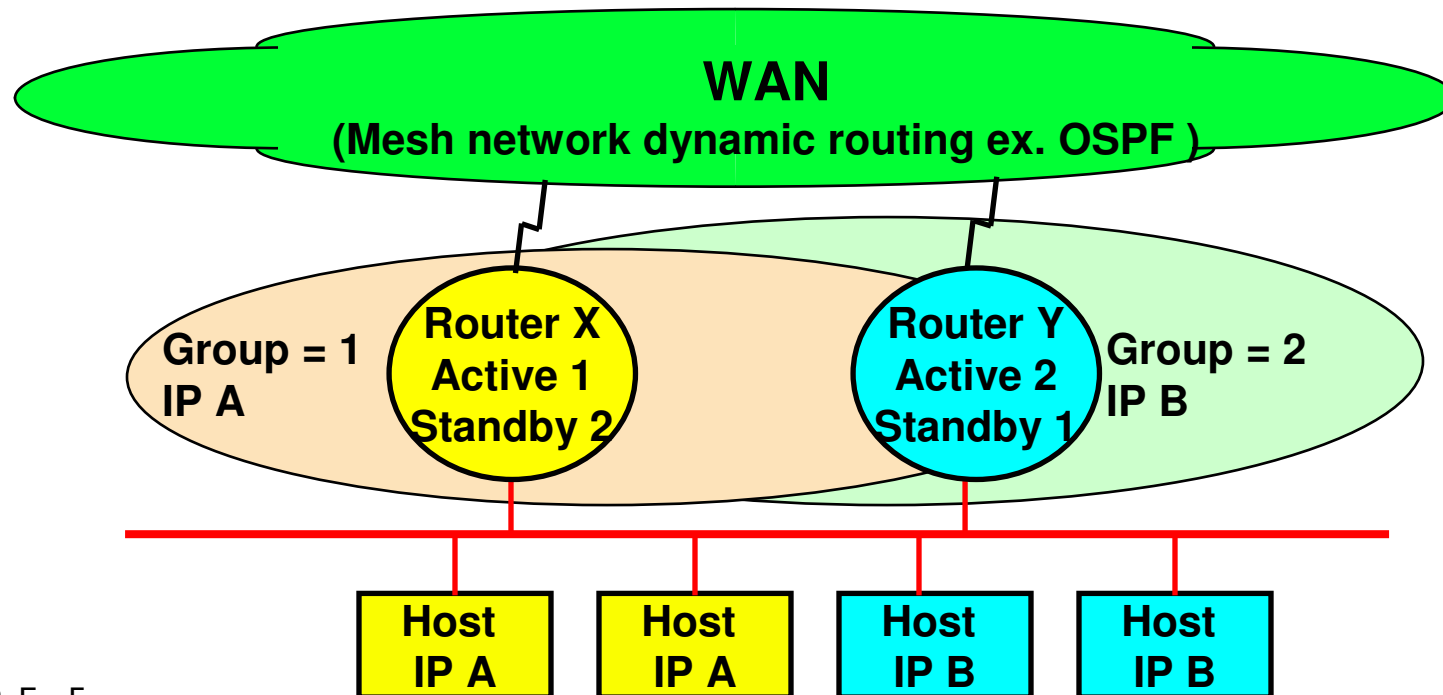
HSRP: general aspects

- HSRP packets:
 - UDP encapsulation using **1985** port
 - Transmitted to multicast address **224.0.0.2**
- TTL = **1** (only one possible hop)
- Possibility to configure more HSRP groups
 - Each standby group emulates a single virtual router
 - For each standby group, a single well-known MAC address is allocated to the group, as well as an IP address
 - Load balancing can be achieved by distributing hosts among different standby groups



HSRP: overlapping groups and load balancing

- Overlapping groups on a router interface
 - For any of overlapped group the router interface can become Active or Standby according to the priority that has been configured
 - Load balancing over different group



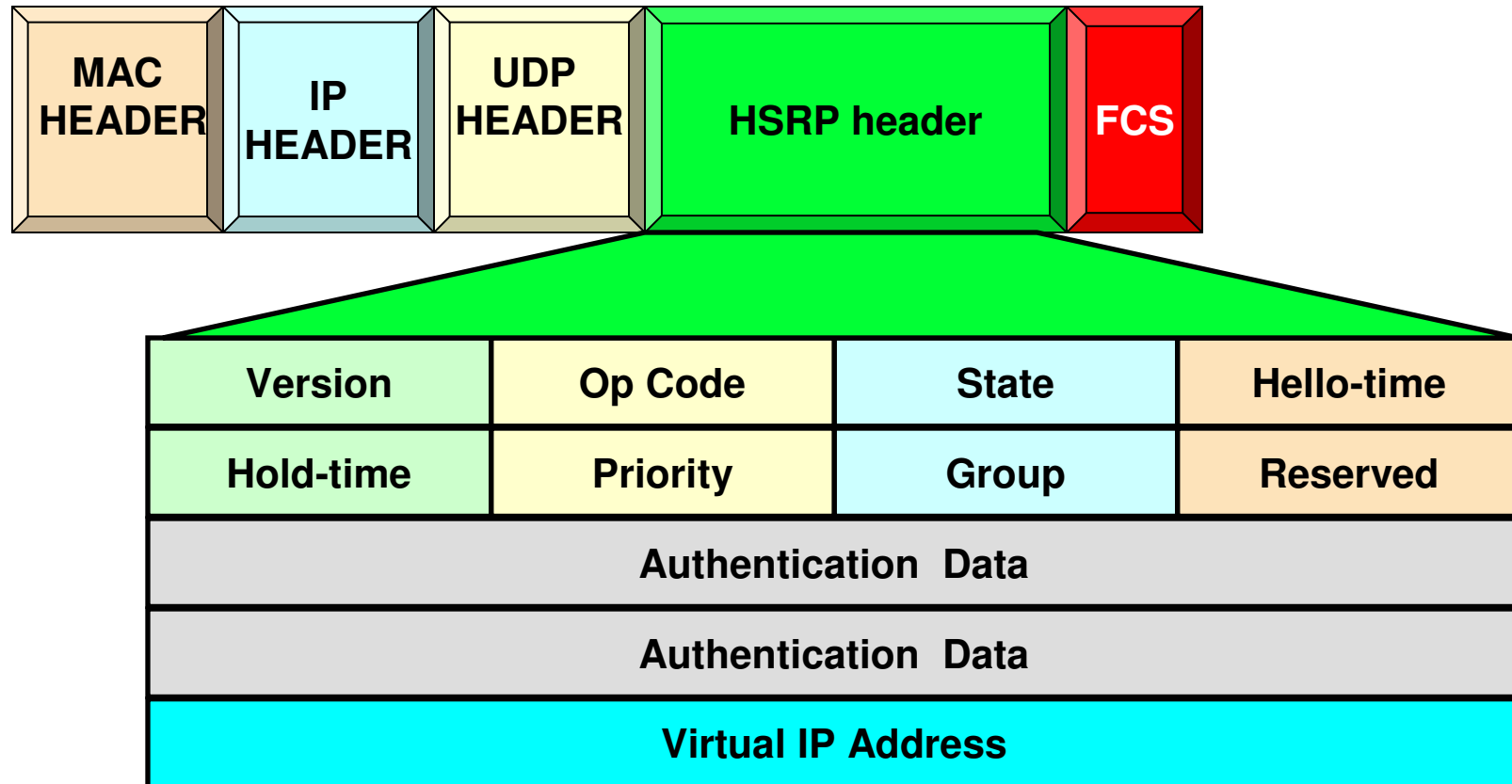


HSRP functions

- A single router elected from the group is responsible for forwarding the packets that hosts send to the virtual router
- The *Active* router interface has the followings assigned addresses:
 - Primary IP address (inserted in the source IP header field)
 - Virtual IP address (used by hosts as default gateway)
 - Well-Known MAC address allocated to the HRSP Group
- The *Standby* router interface has the followings assigned addresses:
 - Primary IP address (inserted in the source IP header field)
 - Physical MAC address assigned by the producer (unique in the world)
- Both interfaces: Active and Standby send hello messages containing different information



HSRP packet format





HSRP header: OP Code field

- Describes the type of message contained in this packet; possible values are:
 - 0 = Hello
 - indicate that a router is running and is capable of becoming the active or standby router
 - 1 = Coup
 - coup messages are sent when a router wishes to become the active router
 - 2 = Resign
 - resign messages are sent when a router no longer wishes to be the active router



HSRP header: State field (1st part)

- Describes the current state of the router sending the message; possible values are:
 - 0 = Initial
 - This is the starting state and indicates that HSRP is not running
 - 1 = Learn
 - The router has not determined the virtual IP address and is still waiting to hear from the active router
 - 2 = Listen
 - The router knows the virtual IP address, but is neither the active router nor the standby router



HSRP header: State field (2nd part)

■ State field:

■ 4 = Speak

- The router sends periodic Hello messages and is actively participating in the election of the active and/or standby router

■ 8 = Standby

- The router is a candidate to become the next active router and sends periodic Hello messages
- Must be at most one router in the group in Standby state

■ 16 = Active

- The router is currently forwarding packets that are sent to the group's virtual MAC address
- Must be at most one router in Active state in the group



HSRP header: Hello and Hold time fields

■ Hello-Time:

- Period between the Hello messages that the router sends
- If the Hello-time is not learned from a Hello message from the active router and it is not manually configured, a default value of 3 seconds is used

■ Hold-Time:

- Amount of time that the current Hello message should be considered valid.
- When this timer expires the Standby router proposes him as Active router
- If the Hold-time is not learned and it is not manually configured, a default value of 10 seconds is used



HSRP header: Priority and Group fields

■ Priority:

- Used to elect the active and standby routers
- The router with the numerically higher priority wins and become Active.
- In the case of routers with equal priority the router with the higher IP address wins
- Default Priority value is 100

■ Group:

- For Token Ring, values between 0 and 2 inclusive are valid
- For other media values between 0 and 255 inclusive are valid



HSRP header: Authentication e Virtual IP Address

■ Authentication Data:

- This field contains a clear-text 8 character reused password
- If no authentication data is configured the default text is "cisco"

■ Virtual IP address:

- Used by hosts as default gateway IP address
- The virtual IP address used by this group
- If the virtual IP address is not configured on a router, then it may be learned from the Hello message from the active router.



Preemption capability

- If a router has higher priority than the active router and preemption is configured, it MAY take over as the active router using a Coup message
 - Without preemption function configured the higher priority can't force the router to become Active



HSRP basic configuration

- How to configure HSRP parameters at interface level:

```
interface Ethernet0
```

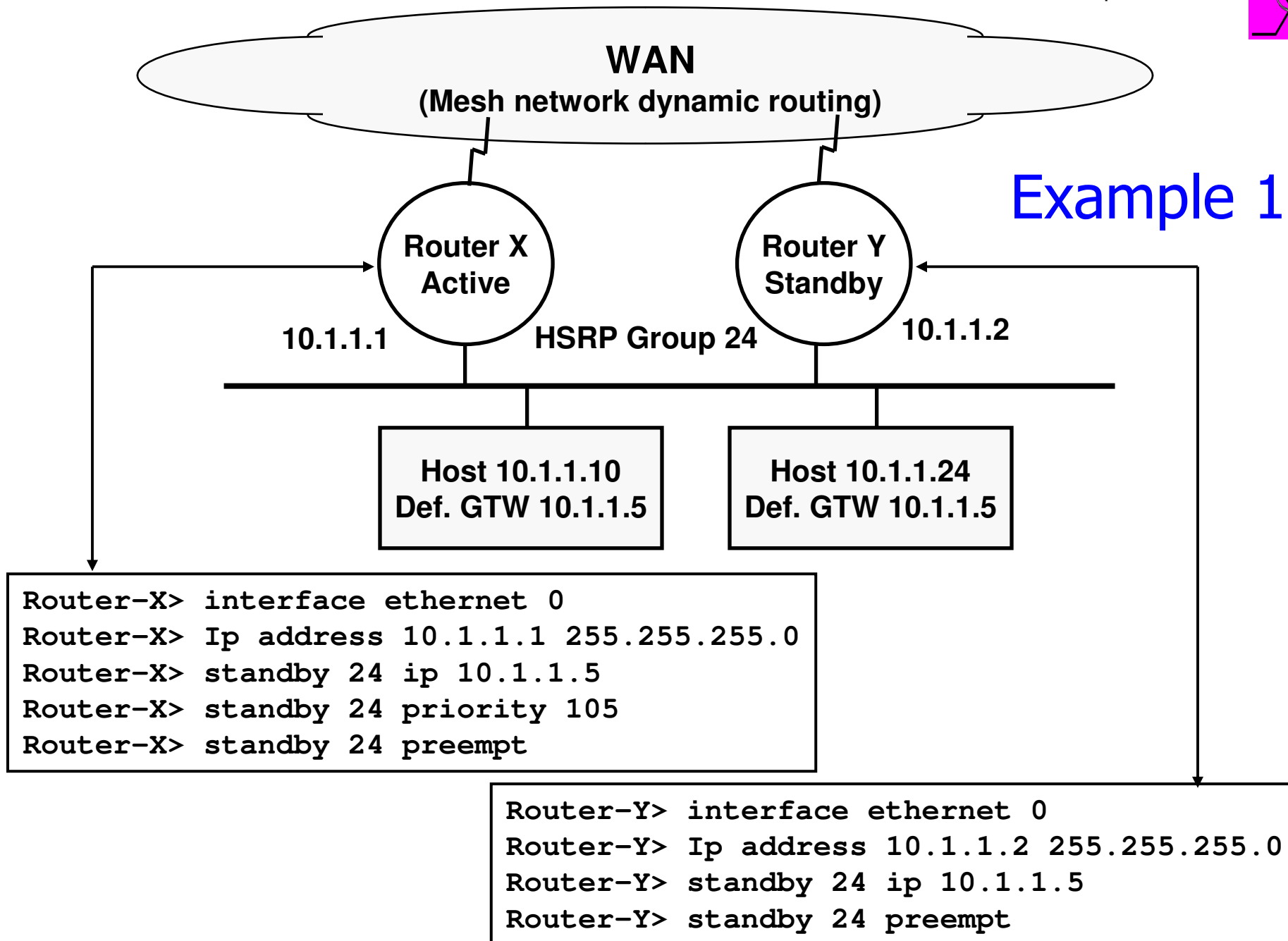
```
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
standby 24 preempt
```

```
standby 24 ip 10.1.1.5
```

```
standby 24 priority 105
```

- 24 is the HSRP Group number in this example





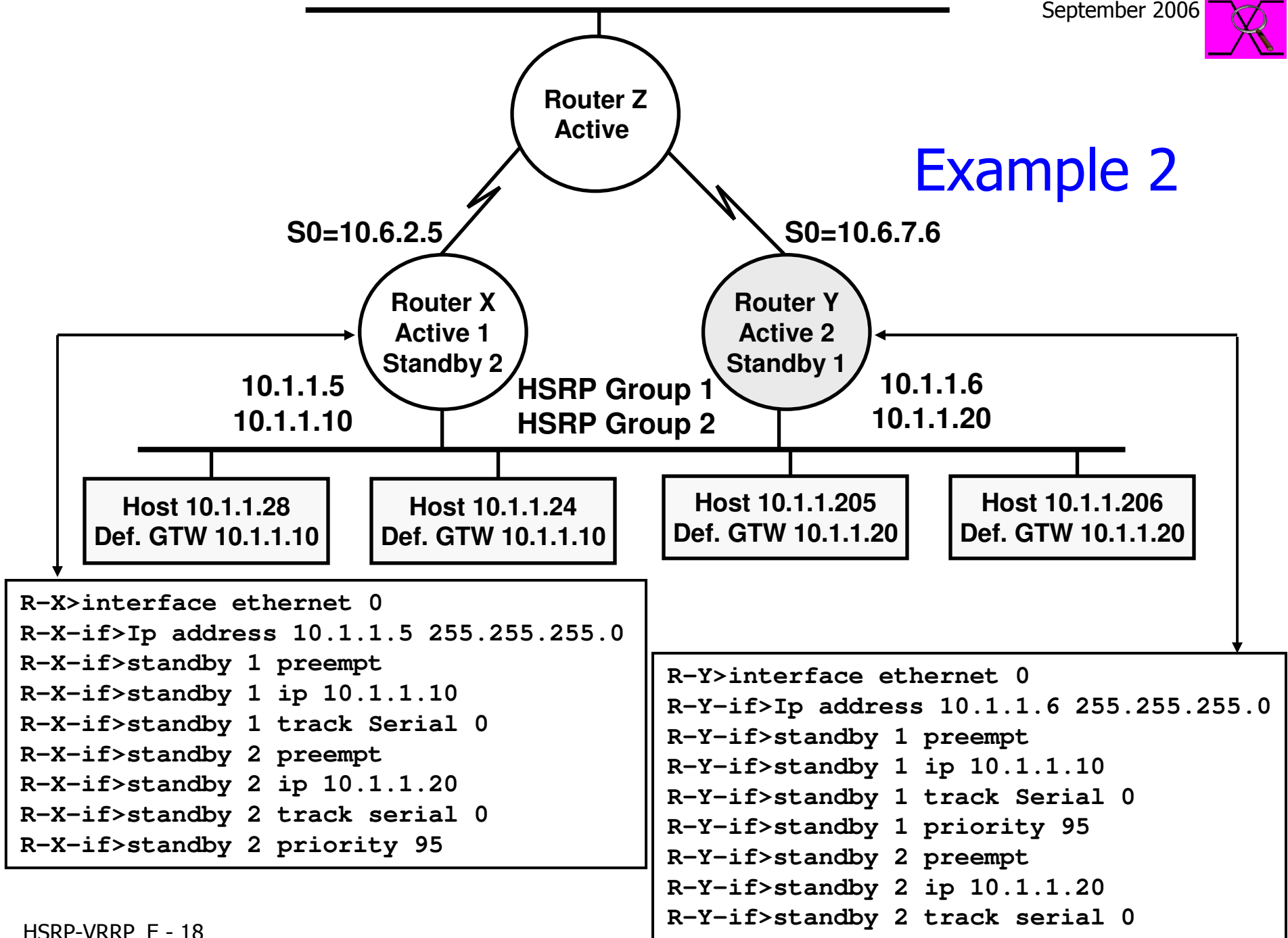
Cisco router Track function

- This function dynamically decrease the HSRP Priority when a tracked interface goes down.
 - By default HSRP algorithm decrease the Priority by 10 when a tracked interface goes down.
 - Be care full! Not any fault in a connection cause the interface down.

```
standby 1 preempt  
standby 1 ip 10.1.1.10  
standby 1 track Serial 0
```



Example 2





HSRP: Well-Known MAC address

- Act as a Virtual MAC Address
- Take in charge by the Active router and used to answer at the received ARP request packets
- Token Ring well known virtual MAC address corresponding to HSRP Group 0, 1, 2
 - C0-00-00-01-00-00
 - C0-00-00-02-00-00
 - C0-00-00-04-00-00
- Well known virtual MAC address for other LAN type (example 802.3, 802.11 etc.)
 - 00-00-0C-07-AC-XX
 - XX It represents the HSRP Group



VRRP: general aspects (1st part)

- VRRP packet:
 - IP encapsulation
 - Transmitted to multicast address **224.0.0.18**
 - TTL = **255**
 - A VRRP router receiving a packet with the TTL not equal to 255 must discard the packet (only one possible hop)
- A VRRP Router may backup one or more virtual routers.
- Any of the virtual router's IP addresses on a LAN can then be used as the Default Gateway by end-hosts.
- Master VRRP router may control one or more IP Addresses.



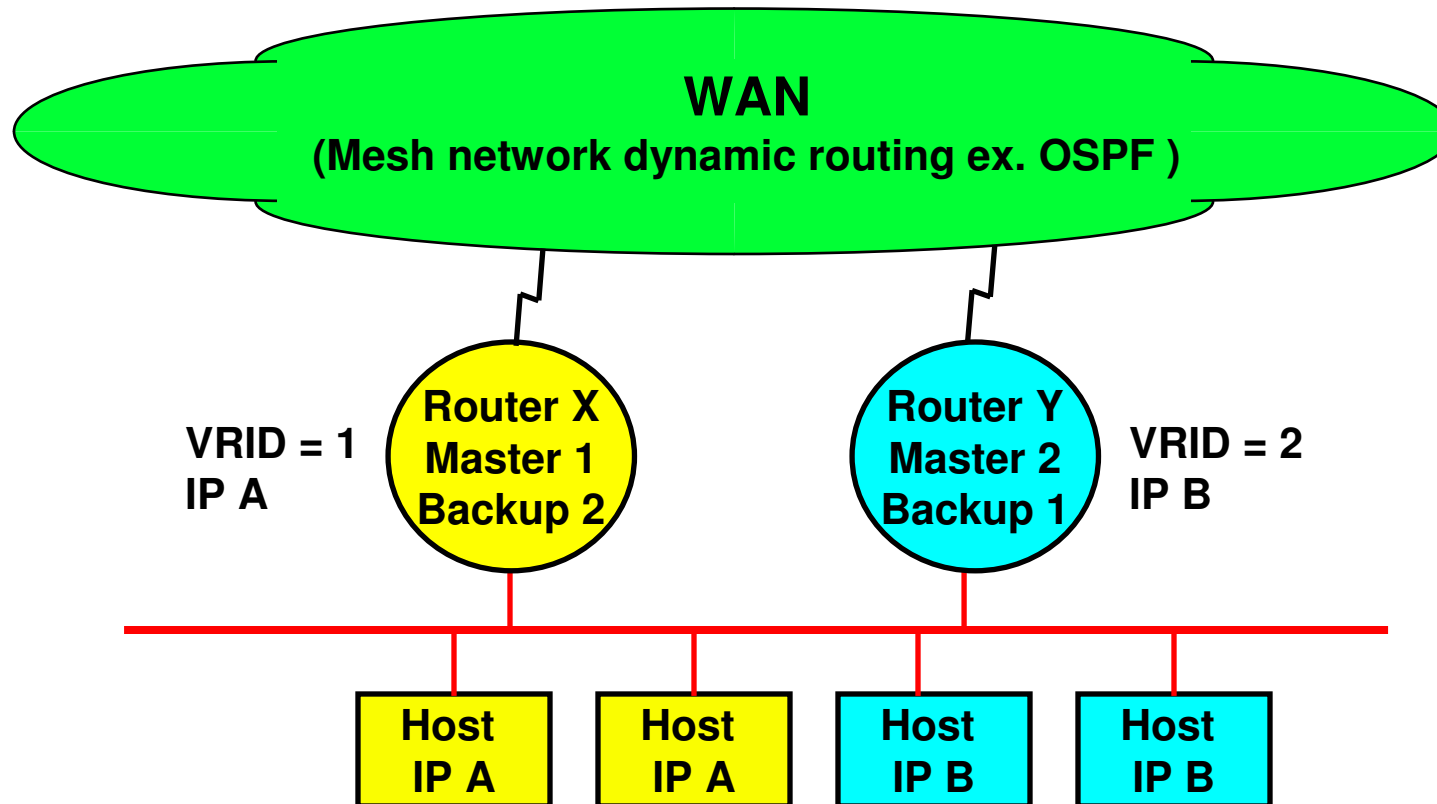
VRRP: general aspects (2nd part)

- Support of multiple logical IP subnets on a single LAN segment
- Virtual Router: concepts similar as in HSRP:
 - VRID (Virtual Router Identifier) identify a Virtual Router
 - as well HSRP group emulate a Virtual router
- For any VRID a single Master Router is elected the remaining routers are selected as Backup Router



Election of multiple virtual routers on a network for load balancing

- Load balancing can be achieved by distributing hosts among different VRIDs



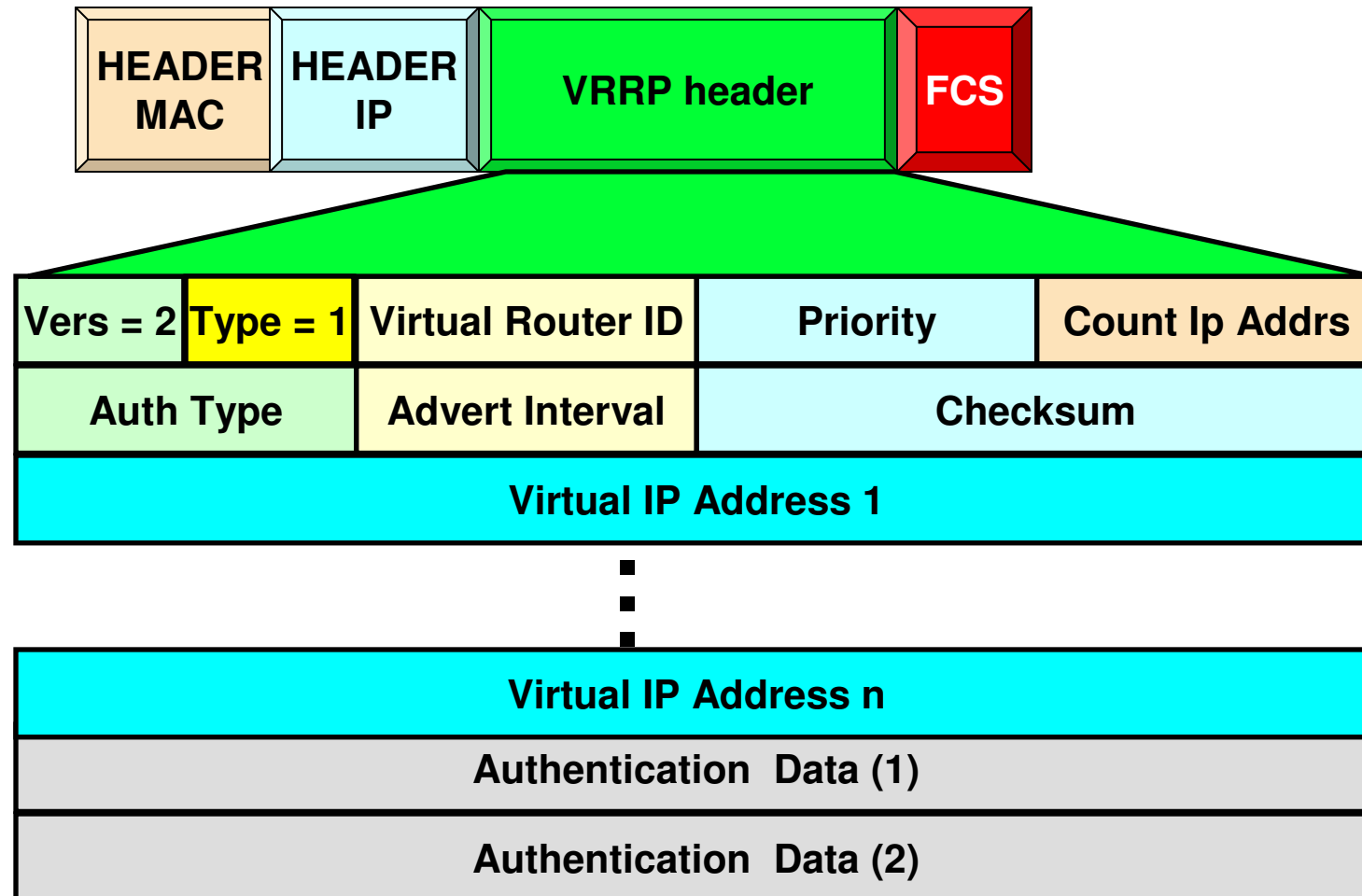


VRRP: functions

- The VRRP router controlling the IP address(es) associated with a virtual router is called the Master, and forwards packets sent to these IP addresses
- The **Master** router has the followings assigned addresses:
 - Primary IP address (inserted in the source IP header field)
 - One or more Virtual IP addresses (used by hosts as default gateway)
 - Well-Known MAC address allocated to VRID
- The **Backup** router has the followings assigned addresses:
 - Primary IP address (inserted in the source IP header field)
 - Physical MAC address assigned by the producer (unique in the world)
- Only the Master router send Advertisement packets



VRRP: packet format





VRRP packet and IP Header

- The TTL MUST be set to 255. A VRRP router receiving a packet with the TTL not equal to 255 MUST discard the packet
- The IP protocol number assigned by the IANA for VRRP is 112 (decimal)



VRRP Field Descriptions 1st part

■ Type

- The type field specifies the type of this VRRP packet. The only packet type is:
 - 1 Advertisement

■ VRID

- The Virtual Router Identifier (VRID) field identifies the virtual router this packet is reporting status for



VRRP Field Descriptions 2nd part

■ Priority

- The priority value for the VRRP router that owns the IP address(es) associated with the virtual router must be 255
- VRRP routers backing up a virtual router MUST use priority values between 1-254
- The default priority value for VRRP routers backing up a virtual router is 100
- The priority value zero (0) has special meaning indicating that the current Master has stopped participating in VRRP

■ Preempt_Mode

- Controls whether a higher priority Backup router preempts a lower priority Master



VRRP Field Descriptions 3rd part

- Count IP Adrs
 - number of IP addresses contained in this VRRP Advertisement
- Authentication Type
 - 0 = No Authentication
 - 1 = Simple Text Password
 - 2 = IP Authentication Header
 - HMAC-MD5-96 within ESP and AH" [HMAC]



VRRP Timer

- Advertisement Interval
 - The Advertisement interval indicates the time interval (in seconds) between Advertisements
 - default value = 1 s
- Skew_Time
 - $(256 - \text{Priority}) / 256$
- Master_Down_Interval
 - $(3 * \text{Advertisement_Interval}) + \text{Skew_time}$
 - Time interval for Backup to declare Master down (seconds)



VRRP: Token Ring well known virtual MAC address

VRID	Token Ring Functional Address
1	03-00-02-00-00-00
2	03-00-04-00-00-00
3	03-00-08-00-00-00
4	03-00-10-00-00-00
5	03-00-20-00-00-00
6	03-00-40-00-00-00
7	03-00-80-00-00-00
8	03-00-00-01-00-00
9	03-00-00-02-00-00
10	03-00-00-04-00-00
11	03-00-00-08-00-00



VRRP: Virtual MAC Address

- Well known virtual MAC address for other LAN type (example 802.3, 802.11 etc.)
 - 00-00-5E-00-01-XX
 - XX It represents the VRID



VRRP configuration example on Alcatel 8800 Layer 3 switch

- IP Address and VRRP configuration for VLAN 1
 - The Advertisement Interval value as been increased to 20 second to work fine with STP convergence

- Configuration:

```
! VLAN :
```

```
vlan 1 enable name "Default"
```

```
vlan 1 router ip 172.14.0.253 255.255.255.0 e2
```

```
!
```

```
.....
```

```
! VRRP :
```

```
VRRP 1 1 PRIORITY 110 PREEMPT INTERVAL 20 AUTHENTICATE test-1
```

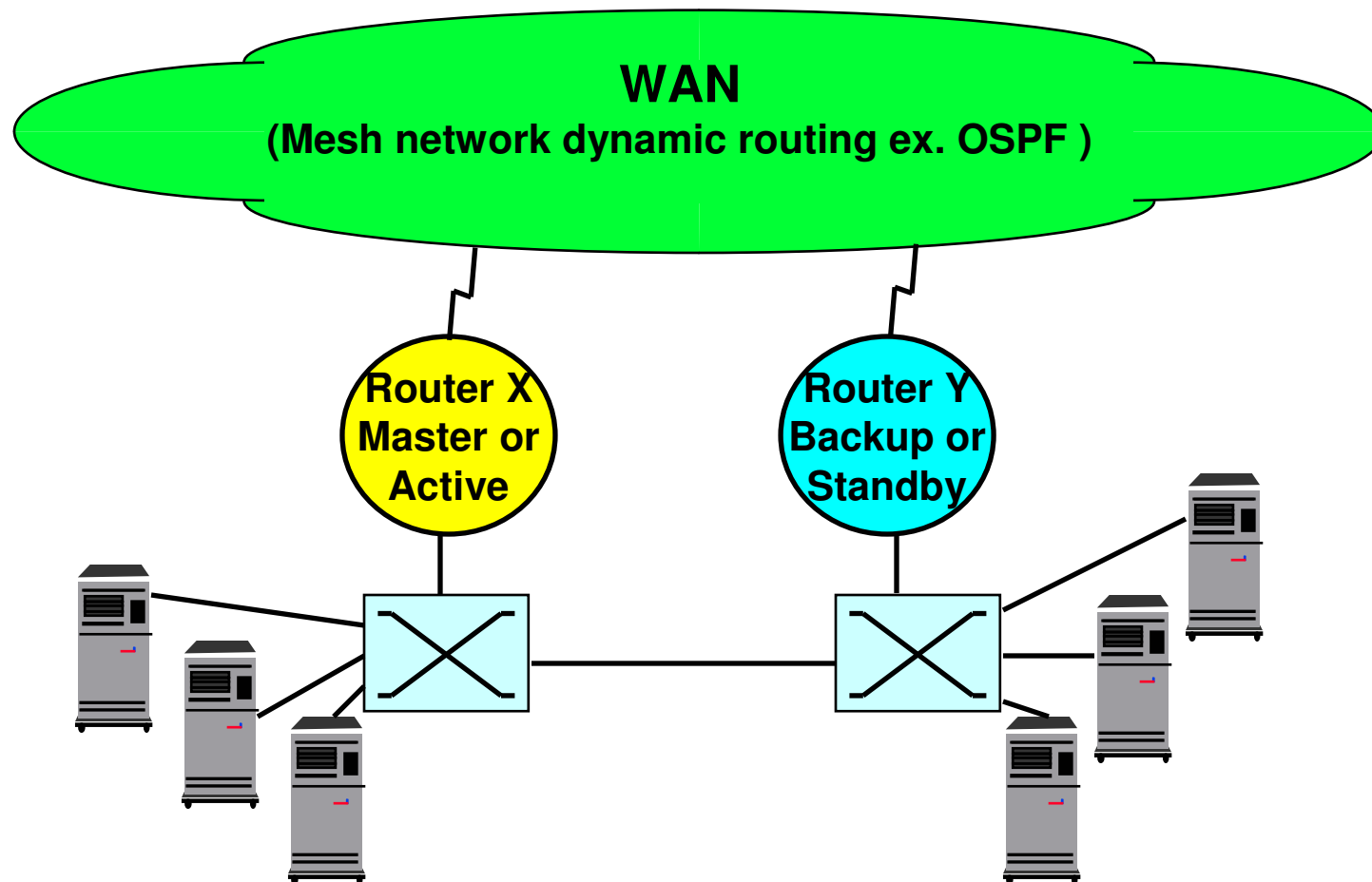
```
VRRP 1 1 IP 172.14.0.254
```

```
VRRP 1 1 ENABLE
```




HSRP/VRRP over Switched LAN 1st part

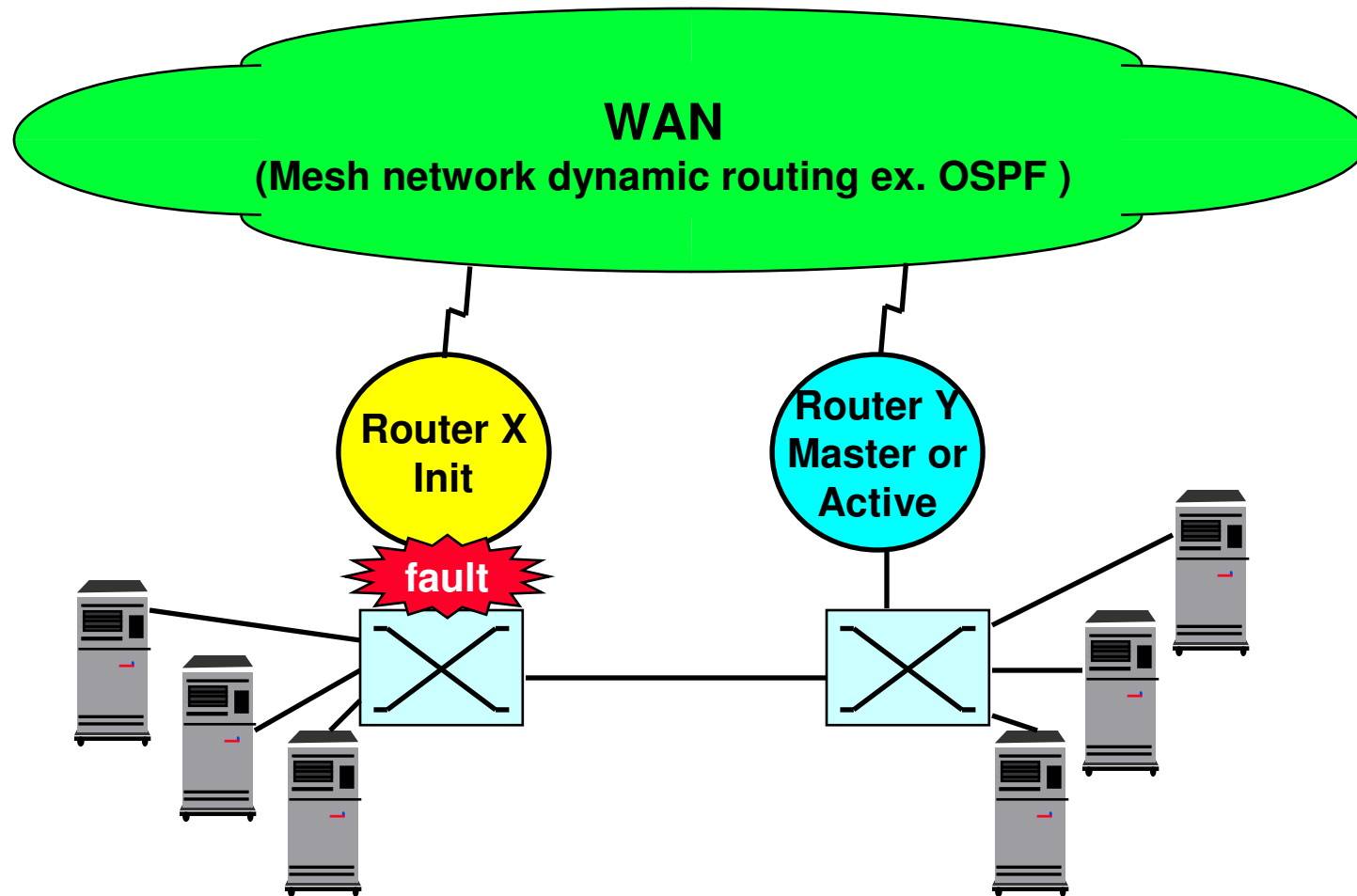
- Wrong architecture





HSRP/VRRP over Switched LAN 2nd part

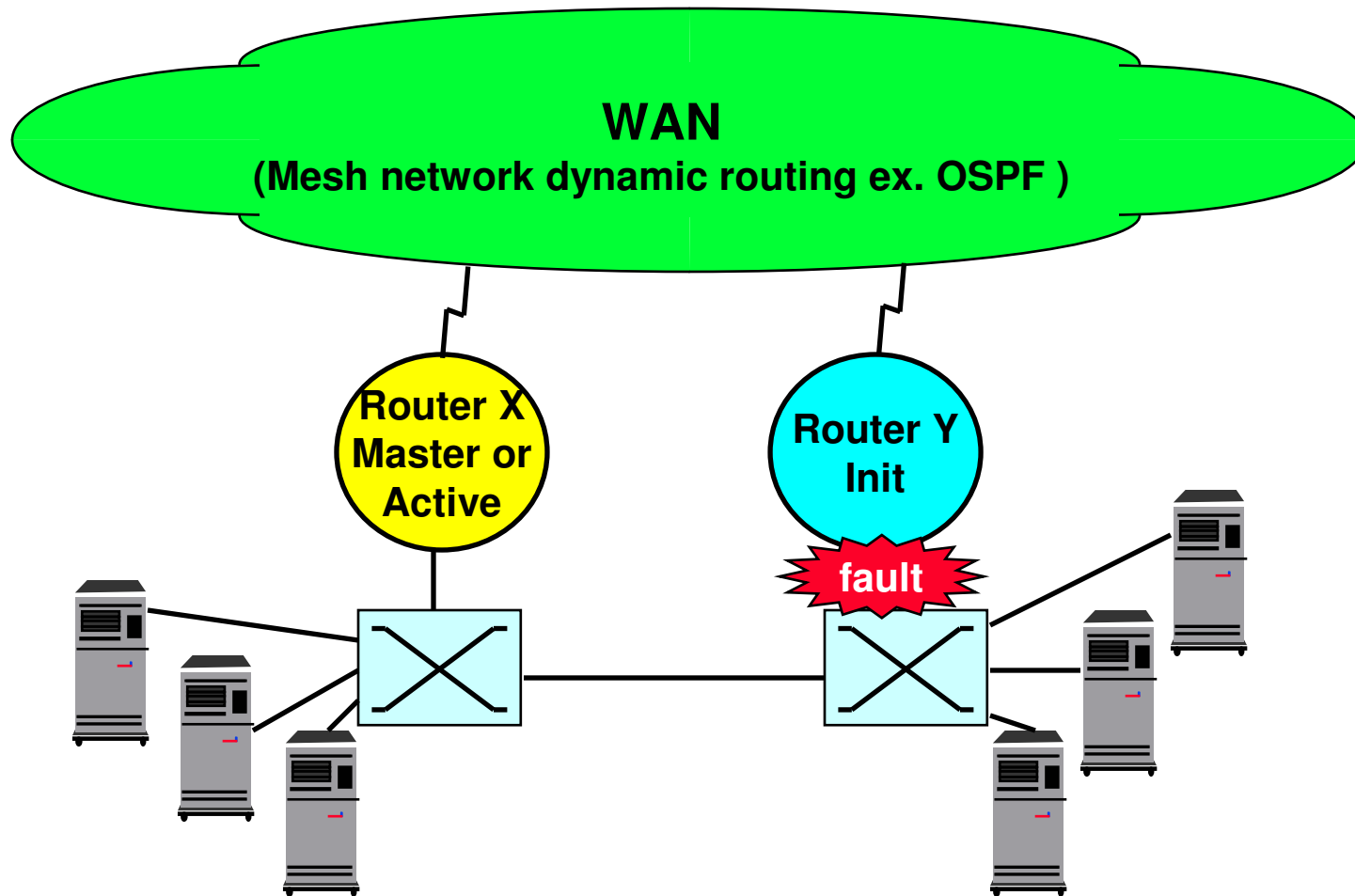
- 1st case of fault: OK





HSRP/VRRP over Switched LAN 3rd part

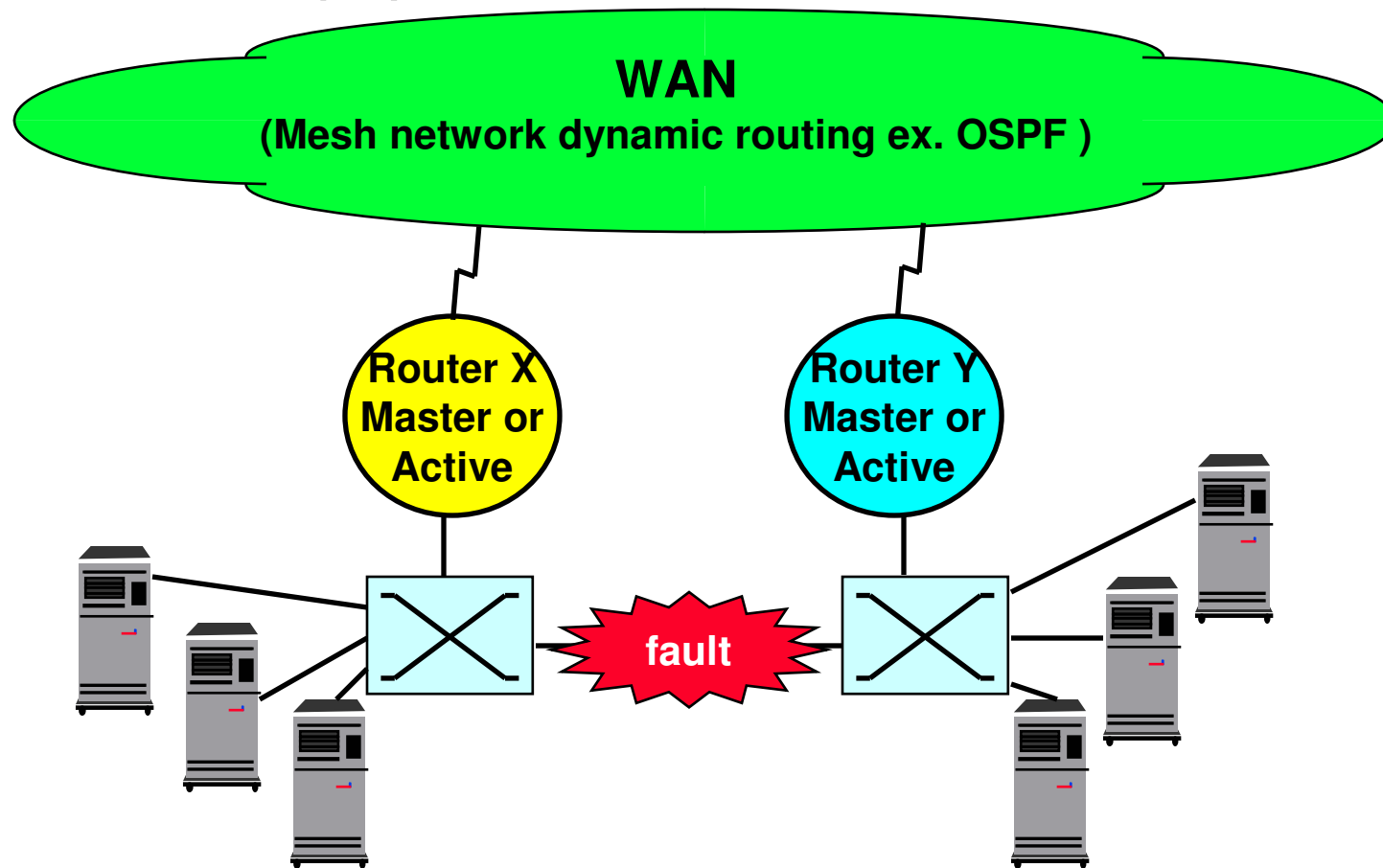
- 2nd case of fault: OK





HSRP/VRRP over Switched LAN 4th part

- 3rd case of fault: same logical IP subnet over different physical networks!!!





HSRP/VRRP over Switched LAN: the solution

- Correct architecture

