

BGP Border Gateway Protocol:

- o BGP is a network protocol which stands for Border Gateway Protocol.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is also a Dynamic Routing Protocol.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP).
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is the only EGP used nowadays.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is called Protocol of the Internet.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is called an application layer protocol.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is also called Policy-based routing protocol.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is an AS-by-AS dynamic routing protocol.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is a Path-Vector Routing protocol.
- o Path-Vector means list of AS (Autonomous System) on path to destination.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) Protocols uses TCP Port Number **179**.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is an open standard routing protocol.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is mainly used for Scalability and Reliability.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is mainly used for control but not for speed.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) uses the concepts of Autonomous Systems (AS).
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is used between two Autonomous Systems.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) prevents loops using the AS Numbers.
- o Routers running BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) are known as BGP speakers.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) neighbors are known as the BGP peers.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is classless and supports FLSM, VLSM, and CIDR.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) supports auto and manual summarization.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) Updates are incremental and triggered.
- o BGP Updates are sent as unicast to manually defined neighbors.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) Administrative Distance is **20** for External Updates.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) Administrative Distance is **200** for Internal Updates.
- o BGP does not use load balancing, uses only one path per network.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) Protocols has two flavors eBGP and iBGP.
- o If peers are in the same AS (Autonomous System) called internal BGP (iBGP).
- o If peers are in a different AS (Autonomous System) called external BGP (eBGP).
- o The neighbor relationships for eBGP and iBGP protocols are slightly different.
- o For an iBGP the neighbors do not need to be connected directly to peer.
- o For an eBGP the neighbors need to be connected directly to peer.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) guarantees loop-free routing information.
- o BGP has no auto discovery mechanism; peers must be set manually.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) Protocol is used to exchange Internet routes.
- o BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is a Layer 4 protocol that sits on top of TCP.