

# BIRD Programmer's Documentation

---

Ondrej Filip <*feela@network.cz*>, Martin Mares <*mj@ucw.cz*>, Ondrej Zajicek <*santiago@crfreenet.org*>  
Maria Matejka <*mq@jmq.cz*>,

This document contains programmer's documentation for the BIRD Internet Routing Daemon project.

# Contents

|          |                                    |           |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>BIRD Design</b>                 | <b>3</b>  |
| 1.1      | Introduction                       | 3         |
| 1.2      | Design goals                       | 3         |
| 1.3      | Architecture                       | 4         |
| 1.4      | Implementation                     | 4         |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Core</b>                        | <b>6</b>  |
| 2.1      | Forwarding Information Base        | 6         |
| 2.2      | Routing tables                     | 8         |
| 2.3      | Route attribute cache              | 17        |
| 2.4      | Route attribute storage            | 21        |
| 2.5      | Routing protocols                  | 24        |
| 2.6      | Graceful restart recovery          | 28        |
| 2.7      | Protocol hooks                     | 30        |
| 2.8      | Interfaces                         | 37        |
| 2.9      | MPLS                               | 39        |
| 2.10     | Neighbor cache                     | 40        |
| 2.11     | Command line interface             | 43        |
| 2.12     | Object locks                       | 44        |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Configuration</b>               | <b>46</b> |
| 3.1      | Configuration manager              | 46        |
| 3.2      | Lexical analyzer                   | 49        |
| 3.3      | Parser                             | 52        |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Filters</b>                     | <b>53</b> |
| 4.1      | Filters                            | 53        |
| 4.2      | Trie for prefix sets               | 55        |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Protocols</b>                   | <b>60</b> |
| 5.1      | The Babel protocol                 | 60        |
| 5.2      | Bidirectional Forwarding Detection | 65        |
| 5.3      | Border Gateway Protocol            | 66        |
| 5.4      | BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP)      | 74        |
| 5.5      | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)    | 75        |
| 5.6      | Pipe                               | 82        |
| 5.7      | Router Advertisements              | 83        |
| 5.8      | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | 83        |
| 5.9      | RPKI To Router (RPKI-RTR)          | 86        |
| 5.10     | Static                             | 92        |
| 5.11     | Direct                             | 92        |
| <b>6</b> | <b>System dependent parts</b>      | <b>93</b> |
| 6.1      | Introduction                       | 93        |
| 6.2      | Logging                            | 93        |
| 6.3      | Kernel synchronization             | 95        |

---

|          |                                         |            |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>7</b> | <b>Library functions</b>                | <b>96</b>  |
| 7.1      | IP addresses . . . . .                  | 96         |
| 7.2      | Linked lists . . . . .                  | 100        |
| 7.3      | Miscellaneous functions. . . . .        | 102        |
| 7.4      | Message authentication codes . . . . .  | 106        |
| 7.5      | Flow specification (flowspec) . . . . . | 108        |
| <br>     |                                         |            |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Resources</b>                        | <b>117</b> |
| 8.1      | Introduction . . . . .                  | 117        |
| 8.2      | Resource pools . . . . .                | 117        |
| 8.3      | Memory blocks . . . . .                 | 119        |
| 8.4      | Linear memory pools . . . . .           | 120        |
| 8.5      | Slabs . . . . .                         | 122        |
| 8.6      | Events . . . . .                        | 124        |
| 8.7      | Publish/Subscribe Queues . . . . .      | 125        |
| 8.8      | Sockets . . . . .                       | 125        |

# Chapter 1: BIRD Design

## 1.1 Introduction

This document describes the internal workings of BIRD, its architecture, design decisions and rationale behind them. It also contains documentation on all the essential components of the system and their interfaces.

Routing daemons are complicated things which need to act in real time to complex sequences of external events, respond correctly even to the most erroneous behavior of their environment and still handle enormous amount of data with reasonable speed. Due to all of this, their design is very tricky as one needs to carefully balance between efficiency, stability and (last, but not least) simplicity of the program and it would be possible to write literally hundreds of pages about all of these issues. In accordance to the famous quote of Anton Chekhov "Shortness is a sister of talent", we've tried to write a much shorter document highlighting the most important stuff and leaving the boring technical details better explained by the program source itself together with comments contained therein.

## 1.2 Design goals

When planning the architecture of BIRD, we've taken a close look at the other existing routing daemons and also at some of the operating systems used on dedicated routers, gathered all important features and added lots of new ones to overcome their shortcomings and to better match the requirements of routing in today's Internet: IPv6, policy routing, route filtering and so on. From this planning, the following set of design goals has arisen:

- *Support all the standard routing protocols and make it easy to add new ones.* This leads to modularity and clean separation between the core and the protocols.
- *Support both IPv4 and IPv6 in the same source tree, re-using most of the code.* This leads to abstraction of IP addresses and operations on them.
- *Minimize OS dependent code to make porting as easy as possible.* Unfortunately, such code cannot be avoided at all as the details of communication with the IP stack differ from OS to OS and they often vary even between different versions of the same OS. But we can isolate such code in special modules and do the porting by changing or replacing just these modules. Also, don't rely on specific features of various operating systems, but be able to make use of them if they are available.
- *Allow multiple routing tables.* Easily solvable by abstracting out routing tables and the corresponding operations.
- *Offer powerful route filtering.* There already were several attempts to incorporate route filters to a dynamic router, but most of them have used simple sequences of filtering rules which were very inflexible and hard to use for non-trivial filters. We've decided to employ a simple loop-free programming language having access to all the route attributes and being able to modify the most of them.
- *Support easy configuration and re-configuration.* Most routers use a simple configuration language designed ad hoc with no structure at all and allow online changes of configuration by using their command-line interface, thus any complex re-configurations are hard to achieve without replacing the configuration file and restarting the whole router. We've decided to use a more general approach: to have a configuration defined in a context-free language with blocks and nesting, to perform all configuration changes by editing the configuration file, but to be able to read the new configuration and smoothly adapt to it without disturbing parts of the routing process which are not affected by the change.
- *Be able to be controlled online.* In addition to the online reconfiguration, a routing daemon should be able to communicate with the user and with many other programs (primarily scripts used for network maintenance) in order to make it possible to inspect contents of routing tables, status of all routing protocols and also to control their behavior (disable, enable or reset a protocol without restarting all

the others). To achieve this, we implement a simple command-line protocol based on those used by FTP and SMTP (that is textual commands and textual replies accompanied by a numeric code which makes them both readable to a human and easy to recognize in software).

- *Respond to all events in real time.* A typical solution to this problem is to use lots of threads to separate the workings of all the routing protocols and also of the user interface parts and to hope that the scheduler will assign time to them in a fair enough manner. This is surely a good solution, but we have resisted the temptation and preferred to avoid the overhead of threading and the large number of locks involved and preferred a event driven architecture with our own scheduling of events. An unpleasant consequence of such an approach is that long lasting tasks must be split to more parts linked by special events or timers to make the CPU available for other tasks as well.

## 1.3 Architecture

The requirements set above have lead to a simple modular architecture containing the following types of modules:

### Core modules

implement the core functions of BIRD: taking care of routing tables, keeping protocol status, interacting with the user using the Command-Line Interface (to be called CLI in the rest of this document) etc.

### Library modules

form a large set of various library functions implementing several data abstractions, utility functions and also functions which are a part of the standard libraries on some systems, but missing on other ones.

### Resource management modules

take care of resources, their allocation and automatic freeing when the module having requested shuts itself down.

### Configuration modules

are fragments of lexical analyzer, grammar rules and the corresponding snippets of C code. For each group of code modules (core, each protocol, filters) there exist a configuration module taking care of all the related configuration stuff.

### The filter

implements the route filtering language.

### Protocol modules

implement the individual routing protocols.

### System-dependent modules

implement the interface between BIRD and specific operating systems.

### The client

is a simple program providing an easy, though friendly interface to the CLI.

## 1.4 Implementation

BIRD has been written in GNU C. We've considered using C++, but we've preferred the simplicity and straightforward nature of C which gives us fine control over all implementation details and on the other hand enough instruments to build the abstractions we need.

The modules are statically linked to produce a single executable file (except for the client which stands on its own).

The building process is controlled by a set of Makefiles for GNU Make, intermixed with several Perl and shell scripts.

The initial configuration of the daemon, detection of system features and selection of the right modules to include for the particular OS and the set of protocols the user has chosen is performed by a configure script generated by GNU Autoconf.

The parser of the configuration is generated by the GNU Bison.

The documentation is generated using `SGMLtools` with our own DTD and mapping rules which produce both an online version in HTML and a neatly formatted one for printing (first converted from SGML to  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and then processed by  $\text{\TeX}$  and `dvips` to get a PostScript file).

The comments from C sources which form a part of the programmer's documentation are extracted using a modified version of the `kernel-doc` tool.

If you want to work on BIRD, it's highly recommended to configure it with a `--enable-debug` switch which enables some internal consistency checks and it also links BIRD with a memory allocation checking library if you have one (either `efence` or `dmalloc`).

# Chapter 2: Core

## 2.1 Forwarding Information Base

FIB is a data structure designed for storage of routes indexed by their network prefixes. It supports insertion, deletion, searching by prefix, ‘routing’ (in CIDR sense, that is searching for a longest prefix matching a given IP address) and (which makes the structure very tricky to implement) asynchronous reading, that is enumerating the contents of a FIB while other modules add, modify or remove entries.

Internally, each FIB is represented as a collection of nodes of type `fib_node` indexed using a sophisticated hashing mechanism. We use two-stage hashing where we calculate a 16-bit primary hash key independent on hash table size and then we just divide the primary keys modulo table size to get a real hash key used for determining the bucket containing the node. The lists of nodes in each bucket are sorted according to the primary hash key, hence if we keep the total number of buckets to be a power of two, re-hashing of the structure keeps the relative order of the nodes.

To get the asynchronous reading consistent over node deletions, we need to keep a list of readers for each node. When a node gets deleted, its readers are automatically moved to the next node in the table.

Basic FIB operations are performed by functions defined by this module, enumerating of FIB contents is accomplished by using the `FIB_WALK()` macro or `FIB_ITERATE_START()` if you want to do it asynchronously.

For simple iteration just place the body of the loop between `FIB_WALK()` and `FIB_WALK_END()`. You can’t modify the FIB during the iteration (you can modify data in the node, but not add or remove nodes).

If you need more freedom, you can use the `FIB_ITERATE_*`() group of macros. First, you initialize an iterator with `FIB_ITERATE_INIT()`. Then you can put the loop body in between `FIB_ITERATE_START()` and `FIB_ITERATE_END()`. In addition, the iteration can be suspended by calling `FIB_ITERATE_PUT()`. This’ll link the iterator inside the FIB. While suspended, you may modify the FIB, exit the current function, etc. To resume the iteration, enter the loop again. You can use `FIB_ITERATE_UNLINK()` to unlink the iterator (while iteration is suspended) in cases like premature end of FIB iteration.

Note that the iterator must not be destroyed when the iteration is suspended, the FIB would then contain a pointer to invalid memory. Therefore, after each `FIB_ITERATE_INIT()` or `FIB_ITERATE_PUT()` there must be either `FIB_ITERATE_START()` or `FIB_ITERATE_UNLINK()` before the iterator is destroyed.

---

### Function

void *fib\_init* (struct fib \* *f*, pool \* *p*, uint *addr\_type*, uint *node\_size*, uint *node\_offset*, uint *hash\_order*, fib\_init\_fn *init*) – initialize a new FIB

### Arguments

struct fib \* *f*  
the FIB to be initialized (the structure itself being allocated by the caller)

pool \* *p*  
pool to allocate the nodes in

uint *addr\_type*  
– undescribed –

uint *node\_size*  
node size to be used (each node consists of a standard header `fib_node` followed by user data)

uint *node\_offset*  
– undescribed –

uint *hash\_order*  
initial hash order (a binary logarithm of hash table size), 0 to use default order (recommended)

fib\_init\_fn *init*  
pointer a function to be called to initialize a newly created node

**Description**

This function initializes a newly allocated FIB and prepares it for use.

---

**Function**

`void * fib_find (struct fib * f, const net_addr * a)` – search for FIB node by prefix

**Arguments**

`struct fib * f`  
FIB to search in

`const net_addr * a`  
– undescribed –

**Description**

Search for a FIB node corresponding to the given prefix, return a pointer to it or NULL if no such node exists.

---

**Function**

`void * fib_get (struct fib * f, const net_addr * a)` – find or create a FIB node

**Arguments**

`struct fib * f`  
FIB to work with

`const net_addr * a`  
– undescribed –

**Description**

Search for a FIB node corresponding to the given prefix and return a pointer to it. If no such node exists, create it.

---

**Function**

`void * fib_route (struct fib * f, const net_addr * n)` – CIDR routing lookup

**Arguments**

`struct fib * f`  
FIB to search in

`const net_addr * n`  
network address

**Description**

Search for a FIB node with longest prefix matching the given network, that is a node which a CIDR router would use for routing that network.

---

**Function**

`void fib_delete (struct fib * f, void * E)` – delete a FIB node

**Arguments**

`struct fib * f`  
FIB to delete from

`void * E`  
entry to delete

**Description**

This function removes the given entry from the FIB, taking care of all the asynchronous readers by shifting them to the next node in the canonical reading order.

**Function**

void *fib\_free* (struct fib \* *f*) – delete a FIB

**Arguments**

struct fib \* *f*  
FIB to be deleted

**Description**

This function deletes a FIB – it frees all memory associated with it and all its entries.

**Function**

void *fib\_check* (struct fib \* *f*) – audit a FIB

**Arguments**

struct fib \* *f*  
FIB to be checked

**Description**

This debugging function audits a FIB by checking its internal consistency. Use when you suspect somebody of corrupting innocent data structures.

## 2.2 Routing tables

Routing tables are probably the most important structures BIRD uses. They hold all the information about known networks, the associated routes and their attributes.

There are multiple routing tables (a primary one together with any number of secondary ones if requested by the configuration). Each table is basically a FIB containing entries describing the individual destination networks. For each network (represented by structure **net**), there is a one-way linked list of route entries (**rte**), the first entry on the list being the best one (i.e., the one we currently use for routing), the order of the other ones is undetermined.

The **rte** contains information about the route. There are **net** and **src**, which together forms a key identifying the route in a routing table. There is a pointer to a **rta** structure (see the route attribute module for a precise explanation) holding the route attributes, which are primary data about the route. There are several technical fields used by routing table code (route id, REF\_\* flags). There is also the **pflags** field, holding protocol-specific flags. They are not used by routing table code, but by protocol-specific hooks. In contrast to route attributes, they are not primary data and their validity is also limited to the routing table.

There are several mechanisms that allow automatic update of routes in one routing table (**dst**) as a result of changes in another routing table (**src**). They handle issues of recursive next hop resolving, flowspec validation and RPKI validation.

The first such mechanism is handling of recursive next hops. A route in the **dst** table has an indirect next hop address, which is resolved through a route in the **src** table (which may also be the same table) to get an immediate next hop. This is implemented using structure **hostcache** attached to the **src** table, which contains **hostentry** structures for each tracked next hop address. These structures are linked from recursive routes in **dst** tables, possibly multiple routes sharing one **hostentry** (as many routes may have the same indirect next hop). There is also a trie in the **hostcache**, which matches all prefixes that may influence resolving of tracked next hops.

When a best route changes in the **src** table, the **hostcache** is notified using an auxiliary export request, which checks using the trie whether the change is relevant and if it is, then it schedules asynchronous **hostcache** recomputation. The recomputation is done by *rt\_update\_hostcache()* (called as an event of **src** table), it walks through all **hostentries** and resolves them (by *rt\_update\_hostentry()*). It also updates the trie. If a change in **hostentry** resolution was found, then it schedules asynchronous **nexthop** recomputation of associated **dst** table. That is done by *rt\_next\_hop\_update()* (called from *rt\_event()* of **dst** table), it iterates over all routes in the **dst** table and re-examines their **hostentries** for changes. Note that in contrast to **hostcache** update, next

hop update can be interrupted by main loop. These two full-table walks (over hostcache and dst table) are necessary due to absence of direct lookups (route -> affected nexthop, nexthop -> its route).

The second mechanism is for flowspec validation, where validity of flowspec routes depends of resolving their network prefixes in IP routing tables. This is similar to the recursive next hop mechanism, but simpler as there are no intermediate hostcache and hostentries (because flows are less likely to share common net prefix than routes sharing a common next hop). Every dst table has its own export request in every src table. Each dst table has its own trie of prefixes that may influence validation of flowspec routes in it (flowspec.trie).

When a best route changes in the src table, the notification mechanism is invoked by the export request which checks its dst table's trie to see whether the change is relevant, and if so, an asynchronous re-validation of flowspec routes in the dst table is scheduled. That is also done by function *rt\_next\_hop\_update()*, like nexthop recomputation above. It iterates over all flowspec routes and re-validates them. It also recalculates the trie.

Note that in contrast to the hostcache update, here the trie is recalculated during the *rt\_next\_hop\_update()*, which may be interleaved with IP route updates. The trie is flushed at the beginning of recalculation, which means that such updates may use partial trie to see if they are relevant. But it works anyway! Either affected flowspec was already re-validated and added to the trie, then IP route change would match the trie and trigger a next round of re-validation, or it was not yet re-validated and added to the trie, but will be re-validated later in this round anyway.

The third mechanism is used for RPKI re-validation of IP routes and it is the simplest. It is also an auxiliary export request belonging to the appropriate channel, triggering its reload/refeed timer after a settle time.

### Function

int *net\_roa\_check* (rtable \* *tp*, const net\_addr \* *n*, u32 *asn*) – check validity of route origination in a ROA table

### Arguments

rtable \* *tp*  
– undescribed –

const net\_addr \* *n*  
network prefix to check

u32 *asn*  
AS number of network prefix

### Description

Implements RFC 6483 route validation for the given network prefix. The procedure is to find all candidate ROAs - ROAs whose prefixes cover the given network prefix. If there is no candidate ROA, return ROA\_UNKNOWN. If there is a candidate ROA with matching ASN and maxlen field greater than or equal to the given prefix length, return ROA\_VALID. Otherwise, return ROA\_INVALID. If caller cannot determine origin AS, 0 could be used (in that case ROA\_VALID cannot happen). Table *tab* must have type NET\_ROA4 or NET\_ROA6, network *n* must have type NET\_IP4 or NET\_IP6, respectively.

### Function

enum aspa\_result *aspa\_check* (rtable \* *tab*, const adata \* *path*, bool *force\_upstream*) – check validity of AS Path in an ASPA table

### Arguments

rtable \* *tab*  
ASPA table

const adata \* *path*  
AS Path to check

bool *force\_upstream*  
– undescribed –

### Description

Implements draft-ietf-sidrops-aspa-verification-16.

Straightforward implementation of the draft algorithm would be messy, and would involve repeatedly checking the table for the same ASN. Therefore, we check the path in a streamed way.

First, necessary preparations are done, to unstuff the path (COMPRESSED\_AS\_PATH, as of -24), and also refusing confeds and sets right away.

For the algorithm, it's worth noting that the draft indexes the path from its end and from one, which has repeatedly brought off-by-one errors in our implementation, together with measuring the lengths of the up/down ramps. We index the path from its beginning and from zero.

We walk the AS Path from its beginning (which is the local-most ASN) to its end (which is the alleged origin ASN), and keep four pointers (indices) to it:

- *max\_up*, the leftmost ASN which can still be part of the up-ramp for UNKNOWN - *min\_up*, the leftmost ASN which is a definite part of the up-ramp for VALID - *max\_down*, the rightmost ASN which can still be part of the down-ramp for UNKNOWN - *min\_down*, the rightmost ASN which is a definite part of the down-ramp for VALID

The draft calls these points the ramp apexes (or apices?).

All these pointers are initially zero. Technically, they should be undefined, but for length-one path, both the up-ramp and down-ramp apex is actually at index zero.

The down-ramp then goes from zero index to *min\_down* for VALID, and to *max\_down* for UNKNOWN. The up-ramp goes backwards from the other end (*nsz-1*) to *min\_up* for VALID, and to *max\_up* for UNKNOWN.

### Example

*min\_down* = 2 *max\_down* = 4 *min\_up* = 4 *max\_up* = 3

```
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 down-ramp ????? ----- ? up-ramp
+-----+
```

Here, again, AS(2) has no ASPA published, ending the certain down-ramp, and AS(4) has no ASPA published, ending the certain up-ramp. But, behold! The uncertain down-ramp must be ended here by AS(4) actually publishing ASPA not including AS(5).

Therefore, this scenario is impossible.

We process the AS Path by gradually appending more AS's to an empty path.

In all steps, it is invariant that, for the downstream algorithm, the certain (min) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get ASPA\_VALID, and otherwise the possible (max) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get ASPA\_UNKNOWN. Failure to cover the path yields ASPA\_INVALID. The draft, as of -24, specifies the same but in double-negative.

Path coverage means that if *min\_up* == *min\_down* + 1, the path is still ASPA\_VALID because the apexes are touching, as shown in sec. 5.1 of the draft -24.

We evaluate this condition at the end of the function. The upstream algorithm differs from the downstream algorithm only in such a way that the down-ramp is missing.

In every step, we look at the current ASN (indicated by *ap*) and its left and right neighbor, and ask:

- is there an ASPA by this ASN including the left neighbor? If yes, adding this ASN does not change *max\_up* and *min\_up* because the up-ramp is extended by this - is there an ASPA by this ASN including the right neighbor? If yes, adding the ASN of the right neighbor may move *max\_down* and *min\_down* to that one, unless the down-ramp is already cut off - is there any ASPA at all but not for the left neighbor? If yes, the up-ramp is broken by this relationship, and we have to move both *min\_up* and *max\_up* to this ASN - is there any ASPA at all but not for the right neighbor? If yes, the down-ramp ends here, unless it has been cut off by a previous occurrence of this situation. We don't move anything. - is there no ASPA? If yes, we move *min\_up* because the certain up-ramp is not extended by this. Contrary, *max\_up* stays. The same way but opposite, we may move *max\_down* (if still pointing here) because the maybe down-ramp may be extended by this.

The implementation may look slightly inefficient but we actually want to extend it later so that it always returns the complete information, i.e. all relevant AS Path chunks, for the users to investigate in the filters. After ASPA gets enough traction so that this function performance is actually measurable, we expect to update the ASPA checking mechanisms to cache all the results, and combine the final result from various path chunks, without having to do an ASPA table lookup for every single unique ASN in the path.

### Example

*min\_down* = 2 *max\_down* = 4 *min\_up* = 4 *max\_up* = 3

```
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 down-ramp ????? ----- ? up-ramp
+-----+
```

Here, again, AS(2) has no ASPA published, ending the certain down-ramp, and AS(4) has no ASPA published, ending the certain up-ramp. But, behold! The uncertain down-ramp must be ended here by AS(4) actually publishing ASPA not including AS(5).

Therefore, this scenario is impossible.

We process the AS Path by gradually appending more AS's to an empty path.

In all steps, it is invariant that, for the downstream algorithm, the certain (min) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get `ASPA_VALID`, and otherwise the possible (max) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get `ASPA_UNKNOWN`. Failure to cover the path yields `ASPA_INVALID`. The draft, as of -24, specifies the same but in double-negative.

Path coverage means that if `min_up == min_down + 1`, the path is still `ASPA_VALID` because the apexes are touching, as shown in sec. 5.1 of the draft -24.

We evaluate this condition at the end of the function. The upstream algorithm differs from the downstream algorithm only in such a way that the down-ramp is missing.

In every step, we look at the current ASN (indicated by *ap*) and its left and right neighbor, and ask:

- is there an ASPA by this ASN including the left neighbor? If yes, adding this ASN does not change `max_up` and `min_up` because the up-ramp is extended by this - is there an ASPA by this ASN including the right neighbor? If yes, adding the ASN of the right neighbor may move `max_down` and `min_down` to that one, unless the down-ramp is already cut off - is there any ASPA at all but not for the left neighbor? If yes, the up-ramp is broken by this relationship, and we have to move both `min_up` and `max_up` to this ASN - is there any ASPA at all but not for the right neighbor? If yes, the down-ramp ends here, unless it has been cut off by a previous occurrence of this situation. We don't move anything. - is there no ASPA? If yes, we move `min_up` because the certain up-ramp is not extended by this. Contrary, `max_up` stays. The same way but opposite, we may move `max_down` (if still pointing here) because the maybe down-ramp may be extended by this.

The implementation may look slightly inefficient but we actually want to extend it later so that it always returns the complete information, i.e. all relevant AS Path chunks, for the users to investigate in the filters. After ASPA gets enough traction so that this function performance is actually measurable, we expect to update the ASPA checking mechanisms to cache all the results, and combine the final result from various path chunks, without having to do an ASPA table lookup for every single unique ASN in the path.

### Example

`min_down = 2 max_down = 4 min_up = 4 max_up = 3`

+ + + + + + + + + 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 down-ramp ?????? ----- ? up-ramp  
+-----+

Here, again, AS(2) has no ASPA published, ending the certain down-ramp, and AS(4) has no ASPA published, ending the certain up-ramp. But, behold! The uncertain down-ramp must be ended here by AS(4) actually publishing ASPA not including AS(5).

Therefore, this scenario is impossible.

We process the AS Path by gradually appending more AS's to an empty path.

In all steps, it is invariant that, for the downstream algorithm, the certain (min) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get `ASPA_VALID`, and otherwise the possible (max) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get `ASPA_UNKNOWN`. Failure to cover the path yields `ASPA_INVALID`. The draft, as of -24, specifies the same but in double-negative.

Path coverage means that if `min_up == min_down + 1`, the path is still `ASPA_VALID` because the apexes are touching, as shown in sec. 5.1 of the draft -24.

We evaluate this condition at the end of the function. The upstream algorithm differs from the downstream algorithm only in such a way that the down-ramp is missing.

In every step, we look at the current ASN (indicated by *ap*) and its left and right neighbor, and ask:

- is there an ASPA by this ASN including the left neighbor? If yes, adding this ASN does not change `max_up` and `min_up` because the up-ramp is extended by this - is there an ASPA by this ASN including the right neighbor? If yes, adding the ASN of the right neighbor may move `max_down` and `min_down` to that one, unless the down-ramp is already cut off - is there any ASPA at all but not for the left neighbor? If yes, the up-ramp is broken by this relationship, and we have to move both `min_up` and `max_up` to this ASN - is there any ASPA at all but not for the right neighbor? If yes, the down-ramp ends here, unless it has been cut off by a previous occurrence of this situation. We don't move anything. - is there no ASPA? If yes, we move `min_up` because the certain up-ramp is not extended by this. Contrary, `max_up` stays. The same way but opposite, we may move `max_down` (if still pointing here) because the maybe down-ramp may be extended by this.

The implementation may look slightly inefficient but we actually want to extend it later so that it always returns the complete information, i.e. all relevant AS Path chunks, for the users to investigate in the filters. After ASPA gets enough traction so that this function performance is actually measurable, we expect to update the ASPA checking mechanisms to cache all the results, and combine the final result from various path chunks, without having to do an ASPA table lookup for every single unique ASN in the path.

### Example

`min_down = 2 max_down = 4 min_up = 4 max_up = 3`

```
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 down-ramp  ?????  -----  -----  ? up-ramp
+-----+
```

Here, again, AS(2) has no ASPA published, ending the certain down-ramp, and AS(4) has no ASPA published, ending the certain up-ramp. But, behold! The uncertain down-ramp must be ended here by AS(4) actually publishing ASPA not including AS(5).

Therefore, this scenario is impossible.

We process the AS Path by gradually appending more AS's to an empty path.

In all steps, it is invariant that, for the downstream algorithm, the certain (min) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get `ASPA_VALID`, and otherwise the possible (max) down-ramp and up-ramp must cover the whole path to get `ASPA_UNKNOWN`. Failure to cover the path yields `ASPA_INVALID`. The draft, as of -24, specifies the same but in double-negative.

Path coverage means that if `min_up == min_down + 1`, the path is still `ASPA_VALID` because the apexes are touching, as shown in sec. 5.1 of the draft -24.

We evaluate this condition at the end of the function. The upstream algorithm differs from the downstream algorithm only in such a way that the down-ramp is missing.

In every step, we look at the current ASN (indicated by *ap*) and its left and right neighbor, and ask:

- is there an ASPA by this ASN including the left neighbor? If yes, adding this ASN does not change `max_up` and `min_up` because the up-ramp is extended by this - is there an ASPA by this ASN including the right neighbor? If yes, adding the ASN of the right neighbor may move `max_down` and `min_down` to that one, unless the down-ramp is already cut off - is there any ASPA at all but not for the left neighbor? If yes, the up-ramp is broken by this relationship, and we have to move both `min_up` and `max_up` to this ASN - is there any ASPA at all but not for the right neighbor? If yes, the down-ramp ends here, unless it has been cut off by a previous occurrence of this situation. We don't move anything. - is there no ASPA? If yes, we move `min_up` because the certain up-ramp is not extended by this. Contrary, `max_up` stays. The same way but opposite, we may move `max_down` (if still pointing here) because the maybe down-ramp may be extended by this.

The implementation may look slightly inefficient but we actually want to extend it later so that it always returns the complete information, i.e. all relevant AS Path chunks, for the users to investigate in the filters. After ASPA gets enough traction so that this function performance is actually measurable, we expect to update the ASPA checking mechanisms to cache all the results, and combine the final result from various path chunks, without having to do an ASPA table lookup for every single unique ASN in the path.

### Returns

`ASPA_VALID`, `ASPA_UNKNOWN` or `ASPA_INVALID`.

### Accesses

*tab* for reading.

### Function

`void rte_free (struct rte_storage * e, struct rtable_private * tab)` – delete a `rte` (happens later)

### Arguments

`struct rte_storage * e`  
     **struct** `rte_storage` to be deleted

`struct rtable_private * tab`  
     the table which the `rte` belongs to

### Description

`rte_free()` deletes the given `rte` from the routing table it's linked to.

---

**Function**

bool *export\_filter* (struct channel \* *c*, rte \* *rt*, int *silent*) – evaluate export filters

**Arguments**

struct channel \* *c*  
related channel

rte \* *rt*  
route to evaluate; mutable, may be modified by the filters (!)

int *silent*  
no logging, reuse old results

**Description**

Evaluate the filters on the export, including the preexport hook of the exporting protocol. Returns the result of the filter, i.e. true if accept, false if reject.

---

**Function**

void *do\_rt\_notify* (struct channel \* *c*, const net\_addr \* *net*, rte \* *new*, const rte \* *old*) – actually export the route to the protocol

**Arguments**

struct channel \* *c*  
channel to use

const net\_addr \* *net*  
related network

rte \* *new*  
announced route

const rte \* *old*  
withdrawn route

**Description**

This function does all the common things which must happen before the protocol's *rt\_notify()* hook is called, most notably channel limit checks, stats update and logging.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_notify\_basic* (struct channel \* *c*, const rte \* *new*, const rte \* *old*, const rte \* *trte*) – common route exporter for RA\_OPTIMAL and RA\_ANY

**Arguments**

struct channel \* *c*  
channel to use

const rte \* *new*  
announced route

const rte \* *old*  
withdrawn route

const rte \* *trte*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function expects to get refined pairs of announced and withdrawn route which have already been selected so that the old route has been seen before.

---

**Function**

void *channel\_notify\_optimal* (void \* *\_channel*) – process the export queue for RA\_OPTIMAL

**Arguments**

void \* *\_channel*  
channel to use

**Description**

Actually an event hook. Walks the export journal and distills pairs of announced and withdrawn routes for *rt\_notify\_basic()*. Scheduled when the journal gets some new items.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_refresh\_begin* (struct rt\_import\_request \* *req*) – start a refresh cycle

**Arguments**

struct rt\_import\_request \* *req*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function starts a refresh cycle for given routing table and announce hook. The refresh cycle is a sequence where the protocol sends all its valid routes to the routing table (by *rte\_update()*). After that, all protocol routes (more precisely routes with *c* as *sender*) not sent during the refresh cycle but still in the table from the past are pruned. This is implemented by marking all related routes as stale by REF\_STALE flag in *rt\_refresh\_begin()*, then marking all related stale routes with REF\_DISCARD flag in *rt\_refresh\_end()* and then removing such routes in the prune loop.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_refresh\_end* (struct rt\_import\_request \* *req*) – end a refresh cycle

**Arguments**

struct rt\_import\_request \* *req*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function ends a refresh cycle for given routing table and announce hook. See *rt\_refresh\_begin()* for description of refresh cycles.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_refresh\_trace* (struct rtable\_private \* *tab*, struct rt\_import\_hook \* *ih*, const char \* *msg*) – log information about route refresh

**Arguments**

struct rtable\_private \* *tab*  
table  
  
struct rt\_import\_hook \* *ih*  
import hook doing the route refresh  
  
const char \* *msg*  
what is happening

**Description**

This function consistently logs route refresh messages.

**Function**

void *rte\_dump* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*, struct rte\_storage \* *e*) – dump a route

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

struct rte\_storage \* *e*  
**rte** to be dumped

**Description**

This functions dumps contents of a **rte** to debug output.

**Function**

void *rt\_dump* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*, rtable \* *tab*) – dump a routing table

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

rtable \* *tab*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function dumps contents of a given routing table to debug output.

**Function**

void *rt\_dump\_all* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*) – dump all routing tables

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function dumps contents of all routing tables to debug output.

**Function**

void *rt\_init* (*void*) – initialize routing tables

**Description**

This function is called during BIRD startup. It initializes the routing table module.

**Function**

void *rt\_prune\_table* (void \* *\_tab*) – prune a routing table

**Arguments**

void \* *\_tab*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

The prune loop scans routing tables and removes routes belonging to flushing protocols, discarded routes and also stale network entries. It is called from *rt\_event()*. The event is rescheduled if the current iteration do not finish the table. The pruning is directed by the prune state (*prune\_state*), specifying whether the prune cycle is scheduled or running, and there is also a persistent pruning iterator (*prune\_fit*).

The prune loop is used also for channel flushing. For this purpose, the channels to flush are marked before the iteration and notified after the iteration.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_unlock\_trie* (struct rtable\_private \* *tab*, const struct f\_trie \* *trie*) – unlock a prefix trie of a routing table

**Arguments**

struct rtable\_private \* *tab*  
     routing table with prefix trie to be locked

const struct f\_trie \* *trie*  
     value returned by matching *rt\_lock\_trie()*

**Description**

Done for trie locked by *rt\_lock\_trie()* after walk over the trie is done. It may free the trie and schedule next trie pruning.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_lock\_table\_priv* (struct rtable\_private \* *r*, const char \* *file*, uint *line*) – lock a routing table

**Arguments**

struct rtable\_private \* *r*  
     routing table to be locked

const char \* *file*  
     – undescribed –

uint *line*  
     – undescribed –

**Description**

Lock a routing table, because it's in use by a protocol, preventing it from being freed when it gets undefined in a new configuration.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_unlock\_table\_priv* (struct rtable\_private \* *r*, const char \* *file*, uint *line*) – unlock a routing table

**Arguments**

struct rtable\_private \* *r*  
     routing table to be unlocked

const char \* *file*  
     – undescribed –

uint *line*  
     – undescribed –

**Description**

Unlock a routing table formerly locked by *rt\_lock\_table()*, that is decrease its use count and delete it if it's scheduled for deletion by configuration changes.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_commit* (struct config \* *new*, struct config \* *old*) – commit new routing table configuration

**Arguments**

```
struct config * new
    new configuration

struct config * old
    original configuration or NULL if it's boot time config
```

**Description**

Scan differences between *old* and *new* configuration and modify the routing tables according to these changes. If *new* defines a previously unknown table, create it, if it omits a table existing in *old*, schedule it for deletion (it gets deleted when all protocols disconnect from it by calling *rt\_unlock\_table()*), if it exists in both configurations, leave it unchanged.

## 2.3 Route attribute cache

Each route entry carries a set of route attributes. Several of them vary from route to route, but most attributes are usually common for a large number of routes. To conserve memory, we've decided to store only the varying ones directly in the *rte* and hold the rest in a special structure called *rta* which is shared among all the *rte*'s with these attributes.

Each *rta* contains all the static attributes of the route (i.e., those which are always present) as structure members and a list of dynamic attributes represented by a linked list of *ea\_list* structures, each of them consisting of an array of *eattr*'s containing the individual attributes. An attribute can be specified more than once in the *ea\_list* chain and in such case the first occurrence overrides the others. This semantics is used especially when someone (for example a filter) wishes to alter values of several dynamic attributes, but it wants to preserve the original attribute lists maintained by another module.

Each *eattr* contains an attribute identifier (split to protocol ID and per-protocol attribute ID), protocol dependent flags, a type code (consisting of several bit fields describing attribute characteristics) and either an embedded 32-bit value or a pointer to a *adata* structure holding attribute contents.

There exist two variants of *rta*'s – cached and un-cached ones. Un-cached *rta*'s can have arbitrarily complex structure of *ea\_list*'s and they can be modified by any module in the route processing chain. Cached *rta*'s have their attribute lists normalized (that means at most one *ea\_list* is present and its values are sorted in order to speed up searching), they are stored in a hash table to make fast lookup possible and they are provided with a use count to allow sharing.

Routing tables always contain only cached *rta*'s.

---

**Function**

```
struct rte_src * rt_find_source_global (u32 id)
```

**Arguments**

```
u32 id
    requested global ID
```

**Route attribute cache**

sources stored by their ID. Checking for non-existent or foreign source is unsafe.

**Description**

Returns the found source or dies. Result of this function is guaranteed to be a valid source as long as the caller owns it.

---

**Function**

```
struct nexthop_adata * nexthop_merge (struct nexthop_adata * xin, struct nexthop_adata * yin, int max,
linpool * lp) – merge nexthop lists
```

**Arguments**

```

struct nexthop_adata * xin
    – undescribed –

struct nexthop_adata * yin
    – undescribed –

int max
    max number of nexthops

linpool * lp
    linpool for allocating nexthops

```

**Description**

The *nexthop\_merge()* function takes two nexthop lists *x* and *y* and merges them, eliminating possible duplicates. The input lists must be sorted and the result is sorted too. The number of nexthops in result is limited by *max*. New nodes are allocated from linpool *lp*.

The arguments *rx* and *ry* specify whether corresponding input lists may be consumed by the function (i.e. their nodes reused in the resulting list), in that case the caller should not access these lists after that. To eliminate issues with deallocation of these lists, the caller should use some form of bulk deallocation (e.g. stack or linpool) to free these nodes when the resulting list is no longer needed. When reusability is not set, the corresponding lists are not modified nor linked from the resulting list.

**Function**

`eaattr * ea_find_by_id (ea_list * e, unsigned id)` – find an extended attribute

**Arguments**

```

ea_list * e
    attribute list to search in

unsigned id
    attribute ID to search for

```

**Description**

Given an extended attribute list, *ea\_find()* searches for a first occurrence of an attribute with specified ID, returning either a pointer to its **eaattr** structure or NULL if no such attribute exists.

**Function**

`eaattr * ea_walk (struct ea_walk_state * s, uint id, uint max)` – walk through extended attributes

**Arguments**

```

struct ea_walk_state * s
    walk state structure

uint id
    start of attribute ID interval

uint max
    length of attribute ID interval

```

**Description**

Given an extended attribute list, *ea\_walk()* walks through the list looking for first occurrences of attributes with ID in specified interval from *id* to (*id* + *max* - 1), returning pointers to found **eaattr** structures, storing its walk state in *s* for subsequent calls.

The function *ea\_walk()* is supposed to be called in a loop, with initially zeroed walk state structure *s* with filled the initial extended attribute list, returning one found attribute in each call or NULL when no other attribute exists. The extended attribute list or the arguments should not be modified between calls. The maximum value of *max* is 128.

---

**Function**

```
void ea_do_prune (ea_list * e)
```

**Arguments**

```
ea_list * e
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

for this reason.

---

**Function**

```
void ea_sort (ea_list * e) – sort an attribute list
```

**Arguments**

```
ea_list * e
    list to be sorted
```

**Description**

This function takes a **ea\_list** chain and sorts the attributes within each of its entries.

If an attribute occurs multiple times in a single **ea\_list**, *ea\_sort()* leaves only the first (the only significant) occurrence.

---

**Function**

```
unsigned ea_scan (const ea_list * e, u32 upto) – estimate attribute list size
```

**Arguments**

```
const ea_list * e
    attribute list

u32 upto
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

This function calculates an upper bound of the size of a given **ea\_list** after merging with *ea\_merge()*.

---

**Function**

```
void ea_merge (ea_list * e, ea_list * t, u32 upto) – merge segments of an attribute list
```

**Arguments**

```
ea_list * e
    attribute list

ea_list * t
    buffer to store the result to

u32 upto
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

This function takes a possibly multi-segment attribute list and merges all of its segments to one.

The primary use of this function is for **ea\_list** normalization: first call *ea\_scan()* to determine how much memory will the result take, then allocate a buffer (usually using *alloca()*), merge the segments with *ea\_merge()* and finally sort and prune the result by calling *ea\_sort()*.

---

**Function**

int *ea\_same* (ea\_list \* *x*, ea\_list \* *y*) – compare two **ea\_list**'s

**Arguments**

ea\_list \* *x*  
attribute list

ea\_list \* *y*  
attribute list

**Description**

*ea\_same()* compares two normalized attribute lists *x* and *y* and returns 1 if they contain the same attributes, 0 otherwise.

---

**Function**

void *ea\_show* (struct cli \* *c*, const eattr \* *e*) – print an **eattr** to CLI

**Arguments**

struct cli \* *c*  
destination CLI

const eattr \* *e*  
attribute to be printed

**Description**

This function takes an extended attribute represented by its **eattr** structure and prints it to the CLI according to the type information.

If the protocol defining the attribute provides its own *get\_attr()* hook, it's consulted first.

---

**Function**

void *ea\_dump* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*, ea\_list \* *e*) – dump an extended attribute

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

ea\_list \* *e*  
attribute to be dumped

**Description**

*ea\_dump()* dumps contents of the extended attribute given to the debug output.

---

**Function**

uint *ea\_hash* (ea\_list \* *e*) – calculate an **ea\_list** hash key

**Arguments**

ea\_list \* *e*  
attribute list

**Description**

*ea\_hash()* takes an extended attribute list and calculated a hopefully uniformly distributed hash value from its contents.

**Function**

`ea_list * ea_append (ea_list * to, ea_list * what)` – concatenate `ea_list`'s

**Arguments**

`ea_list * to`  
destination list (can be NULL)

`ea_list * what`  
list to be appended (can be NULL)

**Description**

This function appends the `ea_list what` at the end of `ea_list to` and returns a pointer to the resulting list.

## 2.4 Route attribute storage

While local processing of routes is done on local structures, the attributes have to be stored to a global data structure to have sufficient lifetime. The global storage also serves deduplication purposes, i.e. when an identical attribute set is about to be stored, an existing structure is returned instead.

All the globally-stored attribute sets have the attributes sorted by ID.

The public interface consists of:

- `ea_lookup()` to get the global instance of the given attribute list, or to bump its usecount - `ea_free()` to decrease the instance's usecount, with possibly delayed free - `ea_lookup_tmp()` to do `ea_lookup()` with `ea_free()` auto-called after the end of the task

There are also several low-level interface functions and helpers.

There may be attributes which need to recursively refer to another attribute set. These attributes must have **stored** and **freed** hooks of their `struct ea_class` defined.

Description of the data structure follows; more detailed information is directly in the code.

```
***** Internal structure of route storage *****
```

Attribute lists, publicly available as `ea_list`, are stored as `ea_storage` which contains the `ea_list` and adds storage-private data. One should not access the `ea_storage` from `ea_list`, and definitely not change it.

These `struct ea_storage` objects are arranged in a hash array (array of linked lists) stored in the `rta_hash` table. This table gets automatically rehashed by `ea_rehash()` whenever needed.

The usecounts of `ea_storage` must be kept at 1 at all times. Whenever the usecount reaches zero, it must not be increased again and the `ea_storage` is waiting for free.

There are two `ea_hash_arrays` which are used to allow rehashing without hard locking. These are switched atomically when the rehash is done. Rehash awareness is required for reasonable lockless lookup and free.

```
***** Lookup *****
```

The lookup function always checks whether it can return an already existing structure containing the same data. Therefore, after normalizing the attribute set contents, it calculates a hash value from its whole content, and looks into the hash array.

If an entry is already there, the existing structure is returned, otherwise a new structure is allocated and put there.

That would work in one thread though. We need thread-safe operation and lockless collision resolution. With that, the hash chain pass is done as RCU critical section, and we can't do time-consuming operations during that. Even though in most cases, mslab allocation is waitless (threads have pre-allocated objects), we may still end up doing a syscall during allocation (mmap), and that's not acceptable. Also very large objects (over 1.3k) use mutexes when allocating.

Therefore, we do multiple passes. In the zeroth pass, we check for an existing entry. If it is already there, the situation is the easiest, we can just use that, and spare the allocation.

Otherwise, we allocate the entry and run another pass. It may have happened that another thread has just done exactly the same, and we may end up re-using that entry. In such case, we simply recount that, and de-allocate our version. Otherwise, we put the item into the chain.

But we may have run into a collision again with somebody putting their item into the chain. That is unfortunate, and therefore we try pass 2, with the same objective as with pass 1: check for collisions, insert. We are not infinitely patient though, and on the pass 3, if we encounter a collision again, we stop checking the chain and just insert the entry. That may lead to deduplication, and therefore we issue a warning in such case. While developing and stress testing, we have never managed to actually trigger it.

Note: There may be situations where we encounter an entry which is about to be removed. We ignore these entries.

```
***** Use count * *****
```

The entries are use-counted. That is an easy way to track their lifetimes but it brings another catch. What if one thread tries to insert an entry at the same time as another thread is deleting it?

First, we would like to refuse to increase usecounts which are already zero. That is not so easy though. The easy approach would be that both lookup and free first fetch the count, locally increment/decrement, and then they try to atomically exchange it for the previous value.

Yet, when these collide, the cache gets invalidated over and over again, and in our measurements, the allocation times were severely hampered by waiting for the usecount update.

While the allocations are scattered quite randomly all around the time in locked contexts of various degrees, free is by default deferred to the end of the task, almost always happens in batches, and does not hold any additional lock. Therefore, we want to speed up allocations.

```
***** Free: Marking for removal * *****
```

The whole entry removal ordeal begins with lowering the usecount, and if we are lucky, it is still more than one.

If the usecount becomes zero, the hard time starts. It may have been so that the allocator has just found this entry, and raised the usecount again. While we could, in the allocator, first read the usecount and then decide, it's slow (see above). Instead, the allocator just comes, increments, and is done (almost).

The allocator also can't simply check for zero usecount after the increment. While that may be seen by the allocator, another allocating thread may have come just after that, seen `uc == 1`, and considered the entry proper again. Or even worse, there may be multiple threads serializing in the most peculiar ways.

Therefore, we need a flag. Whenever the usecount becomes zero, the thread subsequently tries to atomically replace that zero by `EA_FREE_FLAG`, which is a very high value reserved for an entry which is about to be removed from the chain. Suddenly, either at least one of the allocating threads has serialized before this, and therefore the zero replacement fails (because the entry has been revived), or they serialize after the exchange, and they now see the flag, and can back off.

As soon as the entry is successfully flagged, it can be safely removed from the chain.

```
***** Free: Actually removing from the chain *
*****
```

Chain removal is not safe when multiple threads are removing at once, and there is a well-known race condition between two linked-list deleters, mistakenly reviving an item. Therefore we need to avoid multiple deleters running in parallel. Also, to delete an item, one has to walk the chain from the beginning, to find the ancestor.

There is a parallel atomic integer array `delist`, which has an entry for every chain in the table. That entry is a hybrid semaphore-spinlock.

Every deleter increments the appropriate `delist` entry when it's about to remove an item from a chain. The first one wins the cleanup job, starts walking the chain and removing items. All other deleters find out that the cleaner is running right now, and they just let go.

The removal is just pointer manipulation, and it does not collide with allocation, with the exception of the very first entry in the list, where it may cause an additional lookup pass.

When the cleaner is done with removing one item, it decrements the `delist` entry but it continues with removing more entries until the entry is zero again. This loop could, theoretically, be infinite, but considering the workload characteristics, it's very improbable.

There could be also a race condition where another cleaner marks an entry for deletion, and the cleaner removes that from the chain before the `delist` counter could get incremented. However, that means that there was another deletion pending, and the cleaner just picked the new one.

If the cleaner ends before all finished entries are removed from the chain, it must have been caused by some other threads not yet incrementing the `delist` counter, and one of them will inevitably become the new

cleaner, keeping the balance.

\*\*\*\*\* Free: Deallocating the memory \* \*\*\*\*\*

We must not immediately return the memory block to the mslab, that would be a gross negligence punishable by segfault. Even though the entry has been removed from the list, there may still be an allocator thread holding a pointer to that, sleeping just before checking the usecount (where it would find out that it is indeed bad and ultimately retry).

We could simply call *synchronize\_rcu()* to actively wait until all these sleeping threads get flushed but that adds a lot of overhead when freeing hundreds of thousands of routes at once. Instead, we collect these items into a defer call structure, storing the current RCU phase with them, and only after all the chain removals are done, the deferred call waits for RCU synchronization once for all removed entries.

Then, and only then, are the entries returned to the mslab.

\*\*\*\*\* Rehashing \* \*\*\*\*\*

Hold on a minute. The hash array is not constantly sized, and it must grow with the amount of actually stored entries. Therefore, all the operations keep track of the number of items inside the whole structure, and whenever the total amount gets over or under certain threshold, the hash array grows or shrinks.

The rehash does not lock. Instead, it double-uses the already existing mechanisms to avoid collisions. The only locking mechanism it uses, is the fixation of this task into the main thread, making it impossible to collide two rehashes at once.

First, it allocates all the new structures aside, and initializes them. Most notably, it initializes all the new **delist** entries to 1. The fully initialized **ea\_hash\_array** is then atomically released, with RCU synchronization to flush all previous readers before actually starting the rehash procedure.

Lookups always check both arrays whenever rehash is running, and they always add entries to the new one. And free is even easier – if freeing from a not-yet-rehashed chain, it sees **delist** initialized to 1, and backs off. The rehash routine then simply drops all obsolete entries when rehashing.

## Function

*ea\_list \* ea\_lookup\_slow* (*ea\_list \* o*, *u32 squash\_upto*, *enum ea\_stored oid*) – find and reference the given *ea\_list*

## Arguments

*ea\_list \* o*  
list to insert

*u32 squash\_upto*  
storage levels to stop where squashing (bitmask)

*enum ea\_stored oid*  
the storage level of this *ea\_list*

## Description

Expects a locally-allocated *ea\_list*, possibly with multiple layers, possibly atop another already cached *ea\_list*. Performs normalization, squashing and cache lookup.

Returns a globally-available *ea\_list* object with a use count already incremented. The caller must subsequently explicitly call *ea\_free()* to unreference the object.

## Function

*void ea\_free\_deferred* (*struct deferred\_call \* dc*) – defer callback to process unreferencing of *ea\_storage*

## Arguments

*struct deferred\_call \* dc*  
the deferred call

## Description

This callback is scheduled by *ea\_free()* and *ea\_free\_later()*, to use-uncount one *ea\_storage*. The callback runs as a deferred call to ensure that the user may actually get an easy reference with task-local lifetime.

---

**Function**

void *ea\_dump\_all* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*) – dump attribute cache

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function dumps the whole contents of route attribute cache to the debug output.

---

**Function**

void *rta\_init* (*void*) – initialize route attribute cache

**Description**

This function is called during initialization of the routing table module to set up the internals of the attribute cache.

---

**Function**

rta \* *rta\_clone* (rta \* *r*) – clone route attributes

**Arguments**

rta \* *r*  
a **rta** to be cloned

**Description**

*rta\_clone()* takes a cached **rta** and returns its identical cached copy. Currently it works by just returning the original **rta** with its use count incremented.

---

**Function**

void *rta\_free* (rta \* *r*) – free route attributes

**Arguments**

rta \* *r*  
a **rta** to be freed

**Description**

If you stop using a **rta** (for example when deleting a route which uses it), you need to call *rta\_free()* to notify the attribute cache the attribute is no longer in use and can be freed if you were the last user (which *rta\_free()* tests by inspecting the use count).

---

## 2.5 Routing protocols

### 2.5.1 Introduction

The routing protocols are the bird's heart and a fine amount of code is dedicated to their management and for providing support functions to them. (-: Actually, this is the reason why the directory with sources of the core code is called **nest** :-).

When talking about protocols, one need to distinguish between *protocols* and protocol *instances*. A protocol exists exactly once, not depending on whether it's configured or not and it can have an arbitrary number of instances corresponding to its "incarnations" requested by the configuration file. Each instance is completely autonomous, has its own configuration, its own status, its own set of routes and its own set of interfaces it works on.

A protocol is represented by a `protocol` structure containing all the basic information (protocol name, default settings and pointers to most of the protocol hooks). All these structures are linked in the *protocol\_list* list. Each instance has its own `proto` structure describing all its properties: protocol type, configuration, a resource pool where all resources belonging to the instance live, various protocol attributes (take a look at the declaration of `proto` in `protocol.h`), protocol states (see below for what do they mean), connections to routing tables, filters attached to the protocol and finally a set of pointers to the rest of protocol hooks (they are the same for all instances of the protocol, but in order to avoid extra indirections when calling the hooks from the fast path, they are stored directly in `proto`). The instance is always linked in both the global instance list (*proto\_list*) and a per-status list (either *active\_proto\_list* for running protocols, *initial\_proto\_list* for protocols being initialized or *flush\_proto\_list* when the protocol is being shut down).

The protocol hooks are described in the next chapter, for more information about configuration of protocols, please refer to the configuration chapter and also to the description of the *proto\_commit* function.

### 2.5.2 Protocol states

As startup and shutdown of each protocol are complex processes which can be affected by lots of external events (user's actions, reconfigurations, behavior of neighboring routers etc.), we have decided to supervise them by a pair of simple state machines – the protocol state machine and a core state machine.

The *protocol state machine* corresponds to internal state of the protocol and the protocol can alter its state whenever it wants to. There are the following states:

#### PS\_DOWN

The protocol is down and waits for being woken up by calling its `start()` hook.

#### PS\_START

The protocol is waiting for connection with the rest of the network. It's active, it has resources allocated, but it still doesn't want any routes since it doesn't know what to do with them.

#### PS\_UP

The protocol is up and running. It communicates with the core, delivers routes to tables and wants to hear announcement about route changes.

#### PS\_STOP

The protocol has been shut down (either by being asked by the core code to do so or due to having encountered a protocol error).

Unless the protocol is in the PS\_DOWN state, it can decide to change its state by calling the *proto\_notify\_state* function.

At any time, the core code can ask the protocol to shut itself down by calling its `stop()` hook.

### 2.5.3 Functions of the protocol module

The protocol module provides the following functions:

---

#### Function

`struct channel * proto_find_channel_by_table (struct proto * p, rtable * t)` – find channel connected to a routing table

#### Arguments

```
struct proto * p
    protocol instance

rtable * t
    routing table
```

#### Description

Returns pointer to channel or NULL

---

**Function**

struct channel \* *proto\_find\_channel\_by\_name* (struct proto \* *p*, const char \* *n*) – find channel by its name

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
     protocol instance

const char \* *n*  
     channel name

**Description**

Returns pointer to channel or NULL

---

**Function**

struct channel \* *proto\_add\_channel* (struct proto \* *p*, struct channel\_config \* *cf*) – connect protocol to a routing table

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
     protocol instance

struct channel\_config \* *cf*  
     channel configuration

**Description**

This function creates a channel between the protocol instance *p* and the routing table specified in the configuration *cf*, making the protocol hear all changes in the table and allowing the protocol to update routes in the table.

The channel is linked in the protocol channel list and when active also in the table channel list. Channels are allocated from the global resource pool (*proto\_pool*) and they are automatically freed when the protocol is removed.

---

**Function**

void \* *proto\_new* (struct proto\_config \* *cf*) – create a new protocol instance

**Arguments**

struct proto\_config \* *cf*  
     – undescribed –

**Description**

When a new configuration has been read in, the core code starts initializing all the protocol instances configured by calling their *init()* hooks with the corresponding instance configuration. The initialization code of the protocol is expected to create a new instance according to the configuration by calling this function and then modifying the default settings to values wanted by the protocol.

---

**Function**

void \* *proto\_config\_new* (struct protocol \* *pr*, int *class*) – create a new protocol configuration

**Arguments**

struct protocol \* *pr*  
     protocol the configuration will belong to

int *class*  
     SYM\_PROTO or SYM\_TEMPLATE

**Description**

Whenever the configuration file says that a new instance of a routing protocol should be created, the parser calls *proto\_config\_new()* to create a configuration entry for this instance (a structure starting with the **proto\_config** header containing all the generic items followed by protocol-specific ones). Also, the configuration entry gets added to the list of protocol instances kept in the configuration.

The function is also used to create protocol templates (when class **SYM\_TEMPLATE** is specified), the only difference is that templates are not added to the list of protocol instances and therefore not initialized during *protos\_commit()*.

**Function**

void *proto\_copy\_config* (struct proto\_config \* *dest*, struct proto\_config \* *src*) – copy a protocol configuration

**Arguments**

struct proto\_config \* *dest*  
     destination protocol configuration

struct proto\_config \* *src*  
     source protocol configuration

**Description**

Whenever a new instance of a routing protocol is created from the template, *proto\_copy\_config()* is called to copy a content of the source protocol configuration to the new protocol configuration. Name, class and a node in *protos* list of *dest* are kept intact. *copy\_config()* protocol hook is used to copy protocol-specific data.

**Function**

void *protos\_preconfig* (struct config \* *c*) – pre-configuration processing

**Arguments**

struct config \* *c*  
     new configuration

**Description**

This function calls the *preconfig()* hooks of all routing protocols available to prepare them for reading of the new configuration.

**Function**

void *protos\_commit* (struct config \* *new*, struct config \* *old*, int *type*) – commit new protocol configuration

**Arguments**

struct config \* *new*  
     new configuration

struct config \* *old*  
     old configuration or NULL if it's boot time config

int *type*  
     type of reconfiguration (RECONFIG\_SOFT or RECONFIG\_HARD)

**Description**

Scan differences between *old* and *new* configuration and adjust all protocol instances to conform to the new configuration.

When a protocol exists in the new configuration, but it doesn't in the original one, it's immediately started. When a collision with the other running protocol would arise, the new protocol will be temporarily stopped by the locking mechanism.

When a protocol exists in the old configuration, but it doesn't in the new one, it's shut down and deleted after the shutdown completes.

When a protocol exists in both configurations, the core decides whether it's possible to reconfigure it dynamically - it checks all the core properties of the protocol (changes in filters are ignored if type is RECONFIG\_SOFT) and if they match, it asks the *reconfigure()* hook of the protocol to see if the protocol is able to switch to the new configuration. If it isn't possible, the protocol is shut down and a new instance is started with the new configuration after the shutdown is completed.

## 2.6 Graceful restart recovery

Graceful restart of a router is a process when the routing plane (e.g. BIRD) restarts but both the forwarding plane (e.g kernel routing table) and routing neighbors keep proper routes, and therefore uninterrupted packet forwarding is maintained.

BIRD implements graceful restart recovery by deferring export of routes to protocols until routing tables are refilled with the expected content. After start, protocols generate routes as usual, but routes are not propagated to them, until protocols report that they generated all routes. After that, graceful restart recovery is finished and the export (and the initial feed) to protocols is enabled.

When graceful restart recovery need is detected during initialization, then enabled protocols are marked with *gr\_recovery* flag before start. Such protocols then decide how to proceed with graceful restart, participation is voluntary. Protocols could lock the recovery for each channel by function *channel\_graceful\_restart\_lock()* (state stored in *gr\_lock* flag), which means that they want to postpone the end of the recovery until they converge and then unlock it. They also could set *gr\_wait* before advancing to PS\_UP, which means that the core should defer route export to that channel until the end of the recovery. This should be done by protocols that expect their neighbors to keep the proper routes (kernel table, BGP sessions with BGP graceful restart capability).

The graceful restart recovery is finished when either all graceful restart locks are unlocked or when graceful restart wait timer fires.

---

### Function

void *graceful\_recovery\_done* (struct callback \*\_ *UNUSED*) – finalize graceful restart

### Arguments

struct callback \*\_ *UNUSED*  
– undescribed –

### Description

When there are no locks on graceful restart, the functions finalizes the graceful restart recovery. Protocols postponing route export until the end of the recovery are awakened and the export to them is enabled.

---

### Function

void *graceful\_restart\_recovery* (*void*) – request initial graceful restart recovery

### Description

Called by the platform initialization code if the need for recovery after graceful restart is detected during boot. Have to be called before *protos\_commit()*.

---

### Function

void *graceful\_restart\_init* (*void*) – initialize graceful restart

### Description

When graceful restart recovery was requested, the function starts an active phase of the recovery and initializes graceful restart wait timer. The function have to be called after *protos\_commit()*.

---

### Function

void *channel\_graceful\_restart\_lock* (struct channel \* *c*) – lock graceful restart by channel

**Arguments**

```
struct channel * c
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

This function allows a protocol to postpone the end of graceful restart recovery until it converges. The lock is removed when the protocol calls *channel\_graceful\_restart\_unlock()* or when the channel is closed.

The function have to be called during the initial phase of graceful restart recovery and only for protocols that are part of graceful restart (i.e. their *gr\_recovery* is set), which means it should be called from protocol start hooks.

---

**Function**

```
void channel_graceful_restart_unlock (struct channel * c) – unlock graceful restart by channel
```

**Arguments**

```
struct channel * c
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

This function unlocks a lock from *channel\_graceful\_restart\_lock()*. It is also automatically called when the lock holding protocol went down.

---

**Function**

```
void protos_dump_all (struct dump_request * dreq) – dump status of all protocols
```

**Arguments**

```
struct dump_request * dreq
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

This function dumps status of all existing protocol instances to the debug output. It involves printing of general status information such as protocol states, its position on the protocol lists and also calling of a *dump()* hook of the protocol to print the internals.

---

**Function**

```
void proto_build (struct protocol * p) – make a single protocol available
```

**Arguments**

```
struct protocol * p
    the protocol
```

**Description**

After the platform specific initialization code uses *protos\_build()* to add all the standard protocols, it should call *proto\_build()* for all platform specific protocols to inform the core that they exist.

---

**Function**

```
void protos_build (void) – build a protocol list
```

**Description**

This function is called during BIRD startup to insert all standard protocols to the global protocol list. Insertion of platform specific protocols (such as the kernel syncer) is in the domain of competence of the platform dependent startup code.

**Function**

void *proto\_set\_message* (struct proto \* *p*, char \* *msg*, int *len*) – set administrative message to protocol

**Arguments**

```
struct proto * p
    protocol

char * msg
    message

int len
    message length (-1 for NULL-terminated string)
```

**Description**

The function sets administrative message (string) related to protocol state change. It is called by the nest code for manual enable/disable/restart commands all routes to the protocol, and by protocol-specific code when the protocol state change is initiated by the protocol. Using NULL message clears the last message. The message string may be either NULL-terminated or with an explicit length.

**Function**

void *proto\_notify\_state* (struct proto \* *p*, uint *state*) – notify core about protocol state change

**Arguments**

```
struct proto * p
    protocol the state of which has changed

uint state
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

Whenever a state of a protocol changes due to some event internal to the protocol (i.e., not inside a *start()* or *shutdown()* hook), it should immediately notify the core about the change by calling *proto\_notify\_state()* which will write the new state to the **proto** structure and take all the actions necessary to adapt to the new state. State change to PS.DOWN immediately frees resources of protocol and might execute start callback of protocol; therefore, it should be used at tail positions of protocol callbacks.

## 2.7 Protocol hooks

Each protocol can provide a rich set of hook functions referred to by pointers in either the **proto** or **protocol** structure. They are called by the core whenever it wants the protocol to perform some action or to notify the protocol about any change of its environment. All of the hooks can be set to NULL which means to ignore the change or to take a default action.

**Function**

void *preconfig* (struct protocol \* *p*, struct config \* *c*) – protocol preconfiguration

**Arguments**

```
struct protocol * p
    a routing protocol

struct config * c
    new configuration
```

**Description**

The *preconfig()* hook is called before parsing of a new configuration.

---

**Function**

void *postconfig* (struct proto\_config \* *c*) – instance post-configuration

**Arguments**

struct proto\_config \* *c*  
instance configuration

**Description**

The *postconfig()* hook is called for each configured instance after parsing of the new configuration is finished.

---

**Function**

struct proto \* *init* (struct proto\_config \* *c*) – initialize an instance

**Arguments**

struct proto\_config \* *c*  
instance configuration

**Description**

The *init()* hook is called by the core to create a protocol instance according to supplied protocol configuration.

**Result**

a pointer to the instance created

---

**Function**

int *reconfigure* (struct proto \* *p*, struct proto\_config \* *c*) – request instance reconfiguration

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
an instance  
  
struct proto\_config \* *c*  
new configuration

**Description**

The core calls the *reconfigure()* hook whenever it wants to ask the protocol for switching to a new configuration. If the reconfiguration is possible, the hook returns 1. Otherwise, it returns 0 and the core will shut down the instance and start a new one with the new configuration.

After the protocol confirms reconfiguration, it must no longer keep any references to the old configuration since the memory it's stored in can be re-used at any time.

---

**Function**

void *dump* (struct proto \* *p*) – dump protocol state

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
an instance

**Description**

This hook dumps the complete state of the instance to the debug output.

---

**Function**

int *start* (struct proto \* *p*) – request instance startup

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
protocol instance

**Description**

The *start()* hook is called by the core when it wishes to start the instance. Multitable protocols should lock their tables here.

**Result**

new protocol state

---

**Function**

int *shutdown* (struct proto \* *p*) – request instance shutdown

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
protocol instance

**Description**

The *stop()* hook is called by the core when it wishes to shut the instance down for some reason.

**Returns**

new protocol state

---

**Function**

void *cleanup* (struct proto \* *p*) – request instance cleanup

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
protocol instance

**Description**

The *cleanup()* hook is called by the core when the protocol became hungry/down, i.e. all protocol ahooks and routes are flushed. Multitable protocols should unlock their tables here.

---

**Function**

void *get\_status* (struct proto \* *p*, byte \* *buf*) – get instance status

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
protocol instance  
  
byte \* *buf*  
buffer to be filled with the status string

**Description**

This hook is called by the core if it wishes to obtain an brief one-line user friendly representation of the status of the instance to be printed by the <cf/show protocols/ command.

**Function**

void *get\_route\_info* (rte \* *e*, byte \* *buf*, ea\_list \* *attrs*) – get route information

**Arguments**

rte \* *e*  
a route entry

byte \* *buf*  
buffer to be filled with the resulting string

ea\_list \* *attrs*  
extended attributes of the route

**Description**

This hook is called to fill the buffer *buf* with a brief user friendly representation of metrics of a route belonging to this protocol.

**Function**

int *get\_attr* (eattr \* *a*, byte \* *buf*, int *buflen*) – get attribute information

**Arguments**

eattr \* *a*  
an extended attribute

byte \* *buf*  
buffer to be filled with attribute information

int *buflen*  
a length of the *buf* parameter

**Description**

The *get\_attr()* hook is called by the core to obtain a user friendly representation of an extended route attribute. It can either leave the whole conversion to the core (by returning `GA_UNKNOWN`), fill in only attribute name (and let the core format the attribute value automatically according to the type field; by returning `GA_NAME`) or doing the whole conversion (used in case the value requires extra care; return `GA_FULL`).

**Function**

void *if\_notify* (struct proto \* *p*, unsigned *flags*, struct iface \* *i*) – notify instance about interface changes

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
protocol instance

unsigned *flags*  
interface change flags

struct iface \* *i*  
the interface in question

**Description**

This hook is called whenever any network interface changes its status. The change is described by a combination of status bits (`IF_CHANGE_XXX`) in the *flags* parameter.

---

**Function**

void *ifa\_notify* (struct proto \* *p*, unsigned *flags*, struct ifa \* *a*) – notify instance about interface address changes

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
    protocol instance

unsigned *flags*  
    address change flags

struct ifa \* *a*  
    the interface address

**Description**

This hook is called to notify the protocol instance about an interface acquiring or losing one of its addresses. The change is described by a combination of status bits (**IF\_CHANGE\_xxx**) in the *flags* parameter.

---

**Function**

void *rt\_notify* (struct proto \* *p*, net \* *net*, rte \* *new*, rte \* *old*, ea\_list \* *attrs*) – notify instance about routing table change

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
    protocol instance

net \* *net*  
    a network entry

rte \* *new*  
    new route for the network

rte \* *old*  
    old route for the network

ea\_list \* *attrs*  
    extended attributes associated with the *new* entry

**Description**

The *rt\_notify()* hook is called to inform the protocol instance about changes in the connected routing table *table*, that is a route *old* belonging to network *net* being replaced by a new route *new* with extended attributes *attrs*. Either *new* or *old* or both can be NULL if the corresponding route doesn't exist.

If the type of route announcement is **RA\_OPTIMAL**, it is an announcement of optimal route change, *new* stores the new optimal route and *old* stores the old optimal route.

If the type of route announcement is **RA\_ANY**, it is an announcement of any route change, *new* stores the new route and *old* stores the old route from the same protocol.

*p->accept\_ra\_types* specifies which kind of route announcements protocol wants to receive.

---

**Function**

void *neigh\_notify* (neighbor \* *neigh*) – notify instance about neighbor status change

**Arguments**

neighbor \* *neigh*  
    a neighbor cache entry

**Description**

The *neigh\_notify()* hook is called by the neighbor cache whenever a neighbor changes its state, that is it gets disconnected or a sticky neighbor gets connected.

**Function**

int *preexport* (struct proto \* *p*, rte \*\* *e*, ea\_list \*\* *attrs*, struct linpool \* *pool*) – pre-filtering decisions before route export

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *p*  
     protocol instance the route is going to be exported to

rte \*\* *e*  
     the route in question

ea\_list \*\* *attrs*  
     extended attributes of the route

struct linpool \* *pool*  
     linear pool for allocation of all temporary data

**Description**

The *preexport()* hook is called as the first step of a exporting a route from a routing table to the protocol instance. It can modify route attributes and force acceptance or rejection of the route before the user-specified filters are run. See *rte\_announce()* for a complete description of the route distribution process. The standard use of this hook is to reject routes having originated from the same instance and to set default values of the protocol's metrics.

**Result**

1 if the route has to be accepted, -1 if rejected and 0 if it should be passed to the filters.

**Function**

int *rte\_recalculate* (struct rtable \* *table*, struct network \* *net*, struct rte \* *new*, struct rte \* *old*, struct rte \* *old\_best*) – prepare routes for comparison

**Arguments**

struct rtable \* *table*  
     a routing table

struct network \* *net*  
     a network entry

struct rte \* *new*  
     new route for the network

struct rte \* *old*  
     old route for the network

struct rte \* *old\_best*  
     old best route for the network (may be NULL)

**Description**

This hook is called when a route change (from *old* to *new* for a *net* entry) is propagated to a *table*. It may be used to prepare routes for comparison by *rte\_better()* in the best route selection. *new* may or may not be in *net->routes* list, *old* is not there.

**Result**

1 if the ordering implied by *rte\_better()* changes enough that full best route calculation have to be done, 0 otherwise.

**Function**

int *rte\_better* (rte \* *new*, rte \* *old*) – compare metrics of two routes

**Arguments**

rte \* *new*  
the new route

rte \* *old*  
the original route

**Description**

This hook gets called when the routing table contains two routes for the same network which have originated from different instances of a single protocol and it wants to select which one is preferred over the other one. Protocols usually decide according to route metrics.

**Result**

1 if *new* is better (more preferred) than *old*, 0 otherwise.

**Function**

int *rte\_same* (rte \* *e1*, rte \* *e2*) – compare two routes

**Arguments**

rte \* *e1*  
route

rte \* *e2*  
route

**Description**

The *rte\_same()* hook tests whether the routes *e1* and *e2* belonging to the same protocol instance have identical contents. Contents of **rta**, all the extended attributes and **rte** preference are checked by the core code, no need to take care of them here.

**Result**

1 if *e1* is identical to *e2*, 0 otherwise.

**Function**

void *rte\_insert* (net \* *n*, rte \* *e*) – notify instance about route insertion

**Arguments**

net \* *n*  
network

rte \* *e*  
route

**Description**

This hook is called whenever a **rte** belonging to the instance is accepted for insertion to a routing table. Please avoid using this function in new protocols.

**Function**

void *rte\_remove* (net \* *n*, rte \* *e*) – notify instance about route removal

**Arguments**

net \* *n*  
network

rte \* *e*  
route

**Description**

This hook is called whenever a **rte** belonging to the instance is removed from a routing table. Please avoid using this function in new protocols.

## 2.8 Interfaces

The interface module keeps track of all network interfaces in the system and their addresses.

Each interface is represented by an **iface** structure which carries interface capability flags (**IF\_MULTIACCESS**, **IF\_BROADCAST** etc.), MTU, interface name and index and finally a linked list of network prefixes assigned to the interface, each one represented by struct **ifa**.

The interface module keeps a ‘soft-up’ state for each **iface** which is a conjunction of link being up, the interface being of a ‘sane’ type and at least one IP address assigned to it.

---

**Function**

void *ifa\_dump* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*, struct ifa \* *a*) – dump interface address

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

struct ifa \* *a*  
interface address descriptor

**Description**

This function dumps contents of an **ifa** to the debug output.

---

**Function**

void *if\_dump* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*, struct iface \* *i*) – dump interface

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

struct iface \* *i*  
interface to dump

**Description**

This function dumps all information associated with a given network interface to the debug output.

---

**Function**

void *if\_dump\_all* (struct dump\_request \* *dreq*) – dump all interfaces

**Arguments**

struct dump\_request \* *dreq*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function dumps information about all known network interfaces to the debug output.

---

**Function**

void *if\_delete* (struct iface \* *old*) – remove interface

**Arguments**

struct iface \* *old*  
interface

**Description**

This function is called by the low-level platform dependent code whenever it notices an interface disappears. It is just a shorthand for *if\_update()*.

---

**Function**

struct iface \* *if\_update* (struct iface \* *new*) – update interface status

**Arguments**

struct iface \* *new*  
new interface status

**Description**

*if\_update()* is called by the low-level platform dependent code whenever it notices an interface change. There exist two types of interface updates – synchronous and asynchronous ones. In the synchronous case, the low-level code calls *if\_start\_update()*, scans all interfaces reported by the OS, uses *if\_update()* and *ifa\_update()* to pass them to the core and then it finishes the update sequence by calling *if\_end\_update()*. When working asynchronously, the sysdep code calls *if\_update()* and *ifa\_update()* whenever it notices a change. *if\_update()* will automatically notify all other modules about the change.

---

**Function**

void *iface\_subscribe* (struct iface\_subscription \* *s*) – request interface updates

**Arguments**

struct iface\_subscription \* *s*  
subscription structure

**Description**

When a new protocol starts, this function sends it a series of notifications about all existing interfaces.

---

**Function**

void *iface\_unsubscribe* (struct iface\_subscription \* *s*) – unsubscribe from interface updates

**Arguments**

struct iface\_subscription \* *s*  
subscription structure

---

**Function**

struct iface \* *if\_find\_by\_index\_locked* (unsigned *idx*) – find interface by ifindex

**Arguments**

unsigned *idx*  
ifindex

**Description**

This function finds an **iface** structure corresponding to an interface of the given index *idx*. Returns a pointer to the structure or NULL if no such structure exists.

---

**Function**

struct iface \* *if\_find\_by\_name* (const char \* *name*) – find interface by name

**Arguments**

const char \* *name*  
interface name

**Description**

This function finds an **iface** structure corresponding to an interface of the given name *name*. Returns a pointer to the structure or **NULL** if no such structure exists.

---

**Function**

struct ifa \* *ifa\_update* (struct ifa \* *a*) – update interface address

**Arguments**

struct ifa \* *a*  
new interface address

**Description**

This function adds address information to a network interface. It's called by the platform dependent code during the interface update process described under *if\_update()*.

---

**Function**

void *ifa\_delete* (struct ifa \* *a*) – remove interface address

**Arguments**

struct ifa \* *a*  
interface address

**Description**

This function removes address information from a network interface. It's called by the platform dependent code during the interface update process described under *if\_update()*.

---

**Function**

void *if\_init* (*void*) – initialize interface module

**Description**

This function is called during BIRD startup to initialize all data structures of the interface module.

## 2.9 MPLS

The MPLS subsystem manages MPLS labels and handles their allocation to MPLS-aware routing protocols. These labels are then attached to IP or VPN routes representing label switched paths – LSPs. MPLS labels are also used in special MPLS routes (which use labels as network address) that are exported to MPLS routing table in kernel. The MPLS subsystem consists of MPLS domains (struct **mpls\_domain**), MPLS channels (struct **mpls\_channel**) and FEC maps (struct **mpls\_fec\_map**).

The MPLS domain represents one MPLS label address space, implements the label allocator, and handles associated configuration and management. The domain is declared in the configuration (struct **mpls\_domain\_config**). There might be multiple MPLS domains representing separate label spaces, but in most cases one domain is enough. MPLS-aware protocols and routing tables are associated with a specific MPLS domain.

The MPLS domain has configurable label ranges (struct `mpls_range`), by default it has two ranges: static (16-1000) and dynamic (1000-10000). When a protocol wants to allocate labels, it first acquires a handle (struct `mpls_handle`) for a specific range using `mpls_new_handle()`, and then it allocates labels from that with `mpls_new_label()`. When not needed, labels are freed by `mpls_free_label()` and the handle is released by `mpls_free_handle()`. Note that all labels and handles must be freed manually.

Both MPLS domain and MPLS range are reference counted, so when deconfigured they could be freed just after all labels and ranges are freed. Users are expected to hold a reference to a MPLS domain for whole time they use something from that domain (e.g. `mpls_handle`), but releasing reference to a range while holding associated handle is OK.

The MPLS channel is subclass of a generic protocol channel. It has two distinct purposes - to handle per-protocol MPLS configuration (e.g. which MPLS domain is associated with the protocol, which label range is used by the protocol), and to announce MPLS routes to a routing table (as a regular protocol channel).

The FEC map is a helper structure that maps forwarding equivalent classes (FECs) to MPLS labels. It is an internal matter of a routing protocol how to assign meaning to allocated labels, announce LSP routes and associated MPLS routes (i.e. ILM entries). But the common behavior is implemented in the FEC map, which can be used by the protocols that work with IP-prefix-based FECs.

The FEC map keeps hash tables of FECs (struct `mpls_fec`) based on network prefix, next hop eattr and assigned label. It has three general labeling policies: static assignment (`MPLS_POLICY_STATIC`), per-prefix policy (`MPLS_POLICY_PREFIX`), and aggregating policy (`MPLS_POLICY_AGGREGATE`). In per-prefix policy, each distinct LSP is a separate FEC and uses a separate label, which is kept even if the next hop of the LSP changes. In aggregating policy, LSPs with a same next hop form one FEC and use one label, but when a next hop (or remote label) of such LSP changes then the LSP must be moved to a different FEC and assigned a different label. There is also a special VRF policy (`MPLS_POLICY_VRF`) applicable for L3VPN protocols, which uses one label for all routes from a VRF, while replacing the original next hop with lookup in the VRF.

The overall process works this way: A protocol wants to announce a LSP route, it does that by announcing e.g. IP route with `EA_MPLS_POLICY` attribute. After the route is accepted by filters (which may also change the policy attribute or set a static label), the `mpls_handle_rte()` is called from `rte_update2()`, which applies selected labeling policy, finds existing FEC or creates a new FEC (which includes allocating new label and announcing related MPLS route by `mpls_announce_fec()`), and attach FEC label to the LSP route. After that, the LSP route is stored in routing table by `rte_recalculate()`. Changes in routing tables trigger `mpls_rte_insert()` and `mpls_rte_remove()` hooks, which refcount FEC structures and possibly trigger removal of FECs and withdrawal of MPLS routes.

TODO: - special handling of reserved labels

## 2.10 Neighbor cache

Most routing protocols need to associate their internal state data with neighboring routers, check whether an address given as the next hop attribute of a route is really an address of a directly connected host and which interface is it connected through. Also, they often need to be notified when a neighbor ceases to exist or when their long awaited neighbor becomes connected. The neighbor cache is there to solve all these problems.

The neighbor cache maintains a collection of neighbor entries. Each entry represents one IP address corresponding to either our directly connected neighbor or our own end of the link (when the scope of the address is set to `SCOPE_HOST`) together with per-neighbor data belonging to a single protocol. A neighbor entry may be bound to a specific interface, which is required for link-local IP addresses and optional for global IP addresses.

Neighbor cache entries are stored in a hash table, which is indexed by triple (protocol, IP, requested-iface), so if both regular and iface-bound neighbors are requested, they are represented by two neighbor cache entries. Active entries are also linked in per-interface list (allowing quick processing of interface change events). Inactive entries exist only when the protocol has explicitly requested it via the `NEF_STICKY` flag because it wishes to be notified when the node will again become a neighbor. Such entries are instead linked in a special list, which is walked whenever an interface changes its state to up. Neighbor entry VRF association is implied by respective protocol.

Besides the already mentioned `NEF_STICKY` flag, there is also `NEF_ONLINK`, which specifies that neighbor

should be considered reachable on given iface regardless of associated address ranges, and `NEF_IFACE`, which represents pseudo-neighbor entry for whole interface (and uses `IPA_NONE` IP address).

When a neighbor event occurs (a neighbor gets disconnected or a sticky inactive neighbor becomes connected), the protocol hook *neigh\_notify()* is called to advertise the change.

### Function

`neighbor * neigh_find (struct proto * p, ip_addr a, struct iface * iface, uint flags)` – find or create a neighbor entry

### Arguments

`struct proto * p`  
 protocol which asks for the entry

`ip_addr a`  
 IP address of the node to be searched for

`struct iface * iface`  
 optionally bound neighbor to this iface (may be NULL)

`uint flags`  
`NEF_STICKY` for sticky entry, `NEF_ONLINK` for onlink entry

### Description

Search the neighbor cache for a node with given IP address. Iface can be specified for link-local addresses or for cases, where neighbor is expected on given interface. If it is found, a pointer to the neighbor entry is returned. If no such entry exists and the node is directly connected on one of our active interfaces, a new entry is created and returned to the caller with protocol-dependent fields initialized to zero. If the node is not connected directly or *a* is not a valid unicast IP address, *neigh\_find()* returns NULL.

### Function

`void neigh_dump (struct dump_request * dreq, neighbor * n)` – dump specified neighbor entry.

### Arguments

`struct dump_request * dreq`  
 – undescribed –

`neighbor * n`  
 the entry to dump

### Description

This functions dumps the contents of a given neighbor entry to debug output.

### Function

`void neigh_dump_all (struct dump_request * dreq)` – dump all neighbor entries.

### Arguments

`struct dump_request * dreq`  
 – undescribed –

### Description

This function dumps the contents of the neighbor cache to debug output.

---

**Function**

void *neigh\_update* (neighbor \* *n*, struct iface \* *iface*)

**Arguments**

neighbor \* *n*  
neighbor to update

struct iface \* *iface*  
changed iface

**Description**

The function recalculates state of the neighbor entry *n* assuming that only the interface *iface* may changed its state or addresses. Then, appropriate actions are executed (the neighbor goes up, down, up-down, or just notified).

---

**Function**

void *neigh\_if\_up* (struct iface \* *i*)

**Arguments**

struct iface \* *i*  
interface in question

**Description**

Tell the neighbor cache that a new interface became up.

The neighbor cache wakes up all inactive sticky neighbors with addresses belonging to prefixes of the interface *i*.

---

**Function**

void *neigh\_if\_down* (struct iface \* *i*) – notify neighbor cache about interface down event

**Arguments**

struct iface \* *i*  
the interface in question

**Description**

Notify the neighbor cache that an interface has ceased to exist.

It causes all neighbors connected to this interface to be updated or removed.

---

**Function**

void *neigh\_if\_link* (struct iface \* *i*) – notify neighbor cache about interface link change

**Arguments**

struct iface \* *i*  
the interface in question

**Description**

Notify the neighbor cache that an interface changed link state. All owners of neighbor entries connected to this interface are notified.

---

**Function**

void *neigh\_ifa\_up* (struct ifa \* *a*)

**Arguments**

struct ifa \* *a*  
interface address in question

**Description**

Tell the neighbor cache that an address was added or removed.

The neighbor cache wakes up all inactive sticky neighbors with addresses belonging to prefixes of the interface belonging to *ifa* and causes all unreachable neighbors to be flushed.

---

**Function**

void *neigh\_init* (pool \* *if\_pool*) – initialize the neighbor cache.

**Arguments**

pool \* *if\_pool*  
resource pool to be used for neighbor entries.

**Description**

This function is called during BIRD startup to initialize the neighbor cache module.

## 2.11 Command line interface

This module takes care of the BIRD's command-line interface (CLI). The CLI exists to provide a way to control BIRD remotely and to inspect its status. It uses a very simple textual protocol over a stream connection provided by the platform dependent code (on UNIX systems, it's a UNIX domain socket).

Each session of the CLI consists of a sequence of request and replies, slightly resembling the FTP and SMTP protocols. Requests are commands encoded as a single line of text, replies are sequences of lines starting with a four-digit code followed by either a space (if it's the last line of the reply) or a minus sign (when the reply is going to continue with the next line), the rest of the line contains a textual message semantics of which depends on the numeric code. If a reply line has the same code as the previous one and it's a continuation line, the whole prefix can be replaced by a single white space character.

Reply codes starting with 0 stand for 'action successfully completed' messages, 1 means 'table entry', 8 'runtime error' and 9 'syntax error'.

Each CLI session is internally represented by a `cli` structure and a resource pool containing all resources associated with the connection, so that it can be easily freed whenever the connection gets closed, not depending on the current state of command processing.

The CLI commands are declared as a part of the configuration grammar by using the `CF_CLI` macro. When a command is received, it is processed by the same lexical analyzer and parser as used for the configuration, but it's switched to a special mode by prepending a fake token to the text, so that it uses only the CLI command rules. Then the parser invokes an execution routine corresponding to the command, which either constructs the whole reply and returns it back or (in case it expects the reply will be long) it prints a partial reply and asks the CLI module (using the *cont* hook) to call it again when the output is transferred to the user.

The *this\_cli* variable points to a `cli` structure of the session being currently parsed, but it's of course available only in command handlers not entered using the *cont* hook.

TX buffer management works as follows: At `cli.tx.buf` there is a list of TX buffers (`struct cli_out`), `cli.tx.write` is the buffer currently used by the producer (*cli\_printf()*, *cli\_alloc\_out()*) and `cli.tx.pos` is the buffer currently used by the consumer (*cli\_write()*, in system dependent code). The producer uses `cli_out.wpos` ptr as the current write position and the consumer uses `cli_out.outpos` ptr as the current read position. When the producer produces something, it calls *cli\_write\_trigger()*. If there is not enough space in the current buffer, the producer allocates the new one. When the consumer processes everything in the buffer queue, it calls *cli\_written()*, tha frees all buffers (except the first one) and schedules `cli.event` .

**Function**

void *cli\_vprintf* (cli \* *c*, int *code*, const char \* *msg*, va\_list *args*) – send reply to a CLI connection

**Arguments**

cli \* *c*  
CLI connection

int *code*  
numeric code of the reply, negative for continuation lines

const char \* *msg*  
a *printf*()-like formatting string.

va\_list *args*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function send a single line of reply to a given CLI connection. It works in all aspects like *bsprintf*() except that it automatically prepends the reply line prefix.

Please note that if the connection can be already busy sending some data in which case *cli\_printf*() stores the output to a temporary buffer, so please avoid sending a large batch of replies without waiting for the buffers to be flushed.

If you want to write to the current CLI output, you can use the *cli\_msg*() macro instead.

**Function**

void *cli\_init* (void) – initialize the CLI module

**Description**

This function is called during BIRD startup to initialize the internal data structures of the CLI module.

## 2.12 Object locks

The lock module provides a simple mechanism for avoiding conflicts between various protocols which would like to use a single physical resource (for example a network port). It would be easy to say that such collisions can occur only when the user specifies an invalid configuration and therefore he deserves to get what he has asked for, but unfortunately they can also arise legitimately when the daemon is reconfigured and there exists (although for a short time period only) an old protocol instance being shut down and a new one willing to start up on the same interface.

The solution is very simple: when any protocol wishes to use a network port or some other non-shareable resource, it asks the core to lock it and it doesn't use the resource until it's notified that it has acquired the lock.

Object locks are represented by **object\_lock** structures which are in turn a kind of resource. Lockable resources are uniquely determined by resource type (**OBJLOCK\_UDP** for a UDP port etc.), IP address (usually a broadcast or multicast address the port is bound to), port number, interface and optional instance ID.

**Function**

struct object\_lock \* *olock\_new* (pool \* *p*) – create an object lock

**Arguments**

pool \* *p*  
resource pool to create the lock in.

**Description**

The *olock\_new*() function creates a new resource of type **object\_lock** and returns a pointer to it. After filling in the structure, the caller should call *olock\_acquire*() to do the real locking.

---

**Function**

void *olock\_acquire* (struct object\_lock \* *l*) – acquire a lock

**Arguments**

struct object\_lock \* *l*  
the lock to acquire

**Description**

This function attempts to acquire exclusive access to the non-shareable resource described by the lock *l*. It returns immediately, but as soon as the resource becomes available, it calls the *hook()* function set up by the caller.

When you want to release the resource, just *rfree()* the lock.

---

**Function**

void *olock\_init* (*void*) – initialize the object lock mechanism

**Description**

This function is called during BIRD startup. It initializes all the internal data structures of the lock module.

# Chapter 3: Configuration

## 3.1 Configuration manager

Configuration of BIRD is complex, yet straightforward. There are three modules taking care of the configuration: config manager (which takes care of storage of the config information and controls switching between configs), lexical analyzer and parser.

The configuration manager stores each config as a `config` structure accompanied by a linear pool from which all information associated with the config and pointed to by the `config` structure is allocated.

There can exist up to four different configurations at one time: an active one (pointed to by `config`), configuration we are just switching from (`old_config`), one queued for the next reconfiguration (`future_config`; if there is one and the user wants to reconfigure once again, we just free the previous queued config and replace it with the new one) and finally a config being parsed (`new_config`). The stored `old_config` is also used for undo reconfiguration, which works in a similar way. Reconfiguration could also have timeout (using `config_timer`) and undo is automatically called if the new configuration is not confirmed later. The new config (`new_config`) and associated linear pool (`cfg_mem`) is non-NULL only during parsing.

Loading of new configuration is very simple: just call `config_alloc()` to get a new `config` structure, then use `config_parse()` to parse a configuration file and fill all fields of the structure and finally ask the config manager to switch to the new config by calling `config_commit()`.

CLI commands are parsed in a very similar way – there is also a stripped-down `config` structure associated with them and they are lex-ed and parsed by the same functions, only a special fake token is prepended before the command text to make the parser recognize only the rules corresponding to CLI commands.

---

### Function

struct config \* *config\_alloc* (const char \* *name*) – allocate a new configuration

### Arguments

const char \* *name*  
name of the config

### Description

This function creates new `config` structure, attaches a resource pool and a linear memory pool to it and makes it available for further use. Returns a pointer to the structure.

---

### Function

int *config\_parse* (struct config \* *c*) – parse a configuration

### Arguments

struct config \* *c*  
configuration

### Description

*config\_parse()* reads input by calling a hook function pointed to by *cf\_read.hook* and parses it according to the configuration grammar. It also calls all the preconfig and postconfig hooks before, resp. after parsing.

### Result

1 if the config has been parsed successfully, 0 if any error has occurred (such as anybody calling *cf\_error()*) and the *err\_msg* field has been set to the error message.

---

### Function

int *cli\_parse* (struct config \* *main\_config*, struct config \* *c*) – parse a CLI command

**Arguments**

```
struct config * main_config
    – undescribed –

struct config * c
    temporary config structure
```

**Description**

*cli\_parse()* is similar to *config\_parse()*, but instead of a configuration, it parses a CLI command. See the CLI module for more information.

**Function**

void *config\_free* (struct config \* *c*) – free a configuration

**Arguments**

```
struct config * c
    configuration to be freed
```

**Description**

This function takes a **config** structure and frees all resources associated with it.

**Function**

void *config\_free\_old* (*void*) – free stored old configuration

**Description**

This function frees the old configuration (**old\_config**) that is saved for the purpose of undo. It is useful before parsing a new config when reconfig is requested, to avoid keeping three (perhaps memory-heavy) configs together. Configuration is not freed when it is still active during reconfiguration.

**Function**

int *config\_commit* (config\_ref \* *cr*, int *type*, uint *timeout*) – commit a configuration

**Arguments**

```
config_ref * cr
    – undescribed –

int type
    type of reconfiguration (RECONFIG_SOFT or RECONFIG_HARD)

uint timeout
    timeout for undo (in seconds; or 0 for no timeout)
```

**Description**

When a configuration is parsed and prepared for use, the *config\_commit()* function starts the process of reconfiguration. It checks whether there is already a reconfiguration in progress in which case it just queues the new config for later processing. Else it notifies all modules about the new configuration by calling their *commit()* functions which can either accept it immediately or call *config\_add\_obstacle()* to report that they need some time to complete the reconfiguration. After all such obstacles are removed using *config\_del\_obstacle()*, the old configuration is freed and everything runs according to the new one.

When *timeout* is nonzero, the undo timer is activated with given timeout. The timer is deactivated when *config\_commit()*, *config\_confirm()* or *config\_undo()* is called.

**Result**

CONF\_DONE if the configuration has been accepted immediately, CONF\_PROGRESS if it will take some time to switch to it, CONF\_QUEUED if it's been queued due to another reconfiguration being in progress now or CONF\_SHUTDOWN if BIRD is in shutdown mode and no new configurations are accepted.

---

**Function**

`int config_confirm (void)` – confirm a committed configuration

**Description**

When the undo timer is activated by `config_commit()` with nonzero timeout, this function can be used to deactivate it and therefore confirm the current configuration.

**Result**

`CONF_CONFIRM` when the current configuration is confirmed, `CONF_NONE` when there is nothing to confirm (i.e. undo timer is not active).

---

**Function**

`int config_undo (void)` – undo a configuration

**Description**

Function `config_undo()` can be used to change the current configuration back to stored `old_config`. If no reconfiguration is running, this stored configuration is committed in the same way as a new configuration in `config_commit()`. If there is already a reconfiguration in progress and no next reconfiguration is scheduled, then the undo is scheduled for later processing as usual, but if another reconfiguration is already scheduled, then such reconfiguration is removed instead (i.e. undo is applied on the last commit that scheduled it).

**Result**

`CONF_DONE` if the configuration has been accepted immediately, `CONF_PROGRESS` if it will take some time to switch to it, `CONF_QUEUED` if it's been queued due to another reconfiguration being in progress now, `CONF_UNQUEUED` if a scheduled reconfiguration is removed, `CONF_NOTHING` if there is no relevant configuration to undo (the previous config request was `config_undo()` too) or `CONF_SHUTDOWN` if BIRD is in shutdown mode and no new configuration changes are accepted.

---

**Function**

`void order_shutdown (int gr)` – order BIRD shutdown

**Arguments**

`int gr`  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function initiates shutdown of BIRD. It's accomplished by asking for switching to an empty configuration.

---

**Function**

`void cf_error (const char * msg, ... ...)` – report a configuration error

**Arguments**

`const char * msg`  
printf-like format string  
  
... ...  
variable arguments

**Description**

`cf_error()` can be called during execution of `config_parse()`, that is from the parser, a preconfig hook or a postconfig hook, to report an error in the configuration.

**Function**

`char * cfg_strdup (const char * c)` – copy a string to config memory

**Arguments**

const char \* *c*  
string to copy

**Description**

*cfg\_strdup()* creates a new copy of the string in the memory pool associated with the configuration being currently parsed. It's often used when a string literal occurs in the configuration and we want to preserve it for further use.

## 3.2 Lexical analyzer

The lexical analyzer used for configuration files and CLI commands is generated using the **flex** tool accompanied by a couple of functions maintaining the hash tables containing information about symbols and keywords.

Each symbol is represented by a **symbol** structure containing name of the symbol, its lexical scope, symbol class (**SYM\_PROTO** for a name of a protocol, **SYM\_CONSTANT** for a constant etc.) and class dependent data. When an unknown symbol is encountered, it's automatically added to the symbol table with class **SYM\_VOID**. The keyword tables are generated from the grammar templates using the **gen\_keywords.m4** script.

**Function**

`void cf_lex_unwind (void)` – unwind lexer state during error

**Lexical analyzer**

*cf\_lex\_unwind()* frees the internal state on IFS stack when the lexical analyzer is terminated by *cf\_error()*.

**Function**

`struct symbol * cf_find_symbol_scope (const struct sym_scope * scope, const byte * c)` – find a symbol by name

**Arguments**

const struct sym\_scope \* *scope*  
config scope  
  
const byte \* *c*  
symbol name

**Description**

This functions searches the symbol table in the scope *scope* for a symbol of given name. First it examines the current scope, then the underlying one and so on until it either finds the symbol and returns a pointer to its **symbol** structure or reaches the end of the scope chain and returns **NULL** to signify no match.

**Function**

`struct symbol * cf_get_symbol (struct config * conf, const byte * c)` – get a symbol by name

**Arguments**

struct config \* *conf*  
– undescribed –  
  
const byte \* *c*  
symbol name

**Description**

This functions searches the symbol table of the currently parsed config (*new\_config*) for a symbol of given name. It returns either the already existing symbol or a newly allocated undefined (**SYM\_VOID**) symbol if no existing symbol is found.

---

**Function**

struct symbol \* *cf\_localize\_symbol* (struct config \* *conf*, struct symbol \* *sym*) – get the local instance of given symbol

**Arguments**

struct config \* *conf*  
– undescribed –

struct symbol \* *sym*  
the symbol to localize

**Description**

This functions finds the symbol that is local to current scope for purposes of *cf\_define\_symbol()*.

---

**Function**

void *cf\_lex\_init* (struct config \* *cli\_main\_config*, struct config \* *c*) – initialize the lexer

**Arguments**

struct config \* *cli\_main\_config*  
main configuration structure if we're going to parse CLI command, NULL for new configuration

struct config \* *c*  
configuration structure

**Description**

*cf\_lex\_init()* initializes the lexical analyzer and prepares it for parsing of a new input.

---

**Function**

void *cf\_push\_scope* (struct config \* *conf*, struct symbol \* *sym*) – enter new scope

**Arguments**

struct config \* *conf*  
– undescribed –

struct symbol \* *sym*  
symbol representing scope name

**Description**

If we want to enter a new scope to process declarations inside a nested block, we can just call *cf\_push\_scope()* to push a new scope onto the scope stack which will cause all new symbols to be defined in this scope and all existing symbols to be sought for in all scopes stored on the stack.

---

**Function**

void *cf\_pop\_scope* (struct config \* *conf*) – leave a scope

**Arguments**

struct config \* *conf*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

*cf\_pop\_scope()* pops the topmost scope from the scope stack, leaving all its symbols in the symbol table, but making them invisible to the rest of the config.

---

**Function**

void *cf\_push\_soft\_scope* (struct config \* *conf*) – enter new soft scope

**Arguments**

struct config \* *conf*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

If we want to enter a new anonymous scope that most likely will not contain any symbols, we can use *cf\_push\_soft\_scope()* instead of *cf\_push\_scope()*. Such scope will be converted to a regular scope on first use.

---

**Function**

void *cf\_pop\_soft\_scope* (struct config \* *conf*) – leave a soft scope

**Arguments**

struct config \* *conf*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

Leave a soft scope entered by *cf\_push\_soft\_scope()*.

---

**Function**

void *cf\_swap\_soft\_scope* (struct config \* *conf*) – convert soft scope to regular scope

**Arguments**

struct config \* *conf*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

Soft scopes cannot hold symbols, so they must be converted to regular scopes on first use. It is done automatically by *cf\_new\_symbol()*.

---

**Function**

void *cf\_enter\_filters* (void) – enable filter / route attributes namespace

---

**Function**

void *cf\_exit\_filters* (void) – disable filter / route attributes namespace

---

**Function**

char \* *cf\_symbol\_class\_name* (struct symbol \* *sym*) – get name of a symbol class

**Arguments**

struct symbol \* *sym*  
symbol

**Description**

This function returns a string representing the class of the given symbol.

## 3.3 Parser

Both the configuration and CLI commands are analyzed using a syntax driven parser generated by the `bison` tool from a grammar which is constructed from information gathered from grammar snippets by the `gen_parser.m4` script.

Grammar snippets are files (usually with extension `.Y`) contributed by various BIRD modules in order to provide information about syntax of their configuration and their CLI commands. Each snippet consists of several sections, each of them starting with a special keyword: `CF_HDR` for a list of `#include` directives needed by the C code, `CF_DEFINES` for a list of C declarations, `CF_DECLS` for `bison` declarations including keyword definitions specified as `CF_KEYWORDS`, `CF_GRAMMAR` for the grammar rules, `CF_CODE` for auxiliary C code and finally `CF_END` at the end of the snippet.

To create references between the snippets, it's possible to define multi-part rules by utilizing the `CF_ADDTO` macro which adds a new alternative to a multi-part rule.

CLI commands are defined using a `CF_CLI` macro. Its parameters are: the list of keywords determining the command, the list of parameters, help text for the parameters and help text for the command.

Values of `enum` filter types can be defined using `CF_ENUM` with the following parameters: name of filter type, prefix common for all literals of this type and names of all the possible values.

# Chapter 4: Filters

## 4.1 Filters

You can find sources of the filter language in `filter/` directory. File `filter/config.Y` contains filter grammar and basically translates the source from user into a tree of `f_inst` structures. These trees are later interpreted using code in `filter/filter.c`.

A filter is represented by a tree of `f_inst` structures, later translated into lists called `f_line`. All the instructions are defined and documented in `filter/f-inst.c` definition file.

Filters use a `f_val` structure for their data. Each `f_val` contains type and value (types are constants prefixed with `T_`). Look into `filter/data.h` for more information and appropriate calls.

---

### Function

enum filter\_return *interpret* (struct filter\_state \* *fs*, const struct f\_line \* *line*, uint *argc*, const struct f\_val \* *argv*, uint *resc*, struct f\_val \* *resv*)

### Arguments

struct filter\_state \* *fs*  
filter state

const struct f\_line \* *line*  
– undescribed –

uint *argc*  
– undescribed –

const struct f\_val \* *argv*  
– undescribed –

uint *resc*  
– undescribed –

struct f\_val \* *resv*  
– undescribed –

### Description

Interpret given tree of filter instructions. This is core function of filter system and does all the hard work.

### Each instruction has 4 fields

code (which is instruction code), aux (which is extension to instruction code, typically type), arg1 and arg2 - arguments. Depending on instruction, arguments are either integers, or pointers to instruction trees. Common instructions like +, that have two expressions as arguments use TWOARGS macro to get both of them evaluated.

---

### Function

enum filter\_return *f\_run* (const struct filter \* *filter*, struct rte \* *rte*, int *flags*) – run a filter for a route

### Arguments

const struct filter \* *filter*  
filter to run

struct rte \* *rte*  
route being filtered, must be write-able

int *flags*  
flags

### Description

If *rte*->attrs is cached, the returned rte allocates a new rta on tmp\_pool, otherwise the filters may modify it.

**Function**

enum filter\_return *f\_eval\_rte* (const struct f\_line \* *expr*, struct rte \* *rte*, uint *argc*, const struct f\_val \* *argv*, uint *resc*, struct f\_val \* *resv*) – run a filter line for an uncached route

**Arguments**

const struct f\_line \* *expr*  
 filter line to run

struct rte \* *rte*  
 route being filtered, may be modified

uint *argc*  
 – undescribed –

const struct f\_val \* *argv*  
 – undescribed –

uint *resc*  
 – undescribed –

struct f\_val \* *resv*  
 – undescribed –

**Description**

This specific filter entry point runs the given filter line (which must not have any arguments) on the given route.

The route MUST NOT have REF\_COW set and its attributes MUST NOT be cached by *rta\_lookup()*.

**Function**

int *filter\_same* (const struct filter \* *new*, const struct filter \* *old*) – compare two filters

**Arguments**

const struct filter \* *new*  
 first filter to be compared

const struct filter \* *old*  
 second filter to be compared

**Description**

Returns 1 in case filters are same, otherwise 0. If there are underlying bugs, it will rather say 0 on same filters than say 1 on different.

**Function**

void *filter\_commit* (struct config \* *new*, struct config \* *old*) – do filter comparisons on all the named functions and filters

**Arguments**

struct config \* *new*  
 – undescribed –

struct config \* *old*  
 – undescribed –

**Function**

```
struct f_tree * build_tree (struct f_tree * from, bool merge)
```

**Arguments**

```
struct f_tree * from
    degenerated tree (linked by tree->left) to be transformed into form suitable for find_tree()

bool merge
    – undescribed –
```

**Description**

Transforms degenerated tree into balanced tree.

**Function**

```
int same_tree (const struct f_tree * t1, const struct f_tree * t2)
```

**Arguments**

```
const struct f_tree * t1
    first tree to be compared

const struct f_tree * t2
    second one
```

**Description**

Compares two trees and returns 1 if they are same

## 4.2 Trie for prefix sets

We use a (compressed) trie to represent prefix sets. Every node in the trie represents one prefix (**addr/plen**) and **plen** also indicates the index of bits in the address that are used to branch at the node. Note that such prefix is not necessary a member of the prefix set, it is just a canonical prefix associated with a node. Prefix lengths of nodes are aligned to multiples of **TRIE.STEP** (4) and there is 16-way branching in each node. Therefore, we say that a node is associated with a range of prefix lengths (**plen .. plen + TRIE.STEP - 1**). The prefix set is not just a set of prefixes, it is defined by a set of prefix patterns. Each prefix pattern consists of **ppaddr/pplen** and two integers: **low** and **high**. The tested prefix **paddr/plen** matches that pattern if the first **MIN(plen, pplen)** bits of **paddr** and **ppaddr** are the same and **low <= plen <= high**.

There are two ways to represent accepted prefixes for a node. First, there is a bitmask **local**, which represents independently all 15 prefixes that extend the canonical prefix of the node and are within a range of prefix lengths associated with the node. E.g., for node 10.0.0.0/8 they are 10.0.0.0/8, 10.0.0.0/9, 10.128.0.0/9, .. 10.224.0.0/11. This order (first by length, then lexicographically) is used for indexing the bitmask **local**, starting at position 1. I.e., index is  $2^{(\text{plen} - \text{base})} + \text{offset}$  within the same length, see function *trie\_local\_mask6()* for details.

Second, we use a bitmask **accept** to represent accepted prefix lengths at a node. The bit is set means that all prefixes of given length that are either subprefixes or superprefixes of the canonical prefix are accepted. As there are 33 prefix lengths (0..32 for IPv4), but there is just one prefix of zero length in the whole trie so we have **zero** flag in **f\_trie** (indicating whether the trie accepts prefix 0.0.0.0/0) as a special case, and **accept** bitmask represents accepted prefix lengths from 1 to 32.

One complication is handling of prefix patterns with unaligned prefix length. When such pattern is to be added, we add a primary node above (with rounded down prefix length **nlen**) and a set of secondary nodes below (with rounded up prefix lengths **slen**). Accepted prefix lengths of the original prefix pattern are then represented in different places based on their lengths. For prefixes shorter than **nlen**, it is **accept** bitmask of the primary node, for prefixes between **nlen** and **slen - 1** it is **local** bitmask of the primary node, and for prefixes longer of equal **slen** it is **accept** bitmasks of secondary nodes.

There are two cases in prefix matching - a match when the length of the prefix is smaller than the length of the prefix pattern, (`plen < pplen`) and otherwise. The second case is simple - we just walk through the trie and look at every visited node whether that prefix accepts our prefix length (`plen`). The first case is tricky - we do not want to examine every descendant of a final node, so (when we create the trie) we have to propagate that information from nodes to their ascendants.

There are two kinds of propagations - propagation from child's `accept` bitmask to parent's `accept` bitmask, and propagation from child's `accept` bitmask to parent's `local` bitmask. The first kind is simple - as all superprefixes of a parent are also all superprefixes of appropriate length of a child, then we can just add (by bitwise or) a child `accept` mask masked by parent prefix length mask to the parent `accept` mask. This handles prefixes shorter than node `plen`.

The second kind of propagation is necessary to handle superprefixes of a child that are represented by parent `local` mask - that are in the range of prefix lengths associated with the parent. For each accepted (by child `accept` mask) prefix length from that range, we need to set appropriate bit in `local` mask. See function `trie_amask_to_local()` for details.

There are four cases when we walk through a trie:

- we are in NULL - we are out of path (prefixes are inconsistent)
- we are in the wanted (final) node (node length == `plen`)
- we are beyond the end of path (node length > `plen`)
- we are still on path and keep walking (node length < `plen`)

The walking code in `trie_match_net()` is structured according to these cases.

Iteration over prefixes in a trie can be done using `TRIE_WALK()` macro, or directly using `trie_walk_init()` and `trie_walk_next()` functions. The second approach allows suspending the iteration and continuing in it later. Prefixes are enumerated in the usual lexicographic order and may be restricted to a subset of the trie (all subnets of a specified prefix).

Note that the trie walk does not reliably enumerate 'implicit' prefixes defined by `low` and `high` fields in prefix patterns, it is supposed to be used on tries constructed from 'explicit' prefixes (`low == plen == high` in call to `trie_add_prefix()`).

The trie walk has three basic state variables stored in the struct `f.trie_walk_state` - the current node in `stack[stack_pos]`, `accept_length` for iteration over inter-node prefixes (non-branching prefixes on compressed path between the current node and its parent node, stored in the bitmap `accept` of the current node) and `local_pos` for iteration over intra-node prefixes (stored in the bitmap `local`).

The trie also supports longest-prefix-match query by `trie_match_longest_ip4()` and it can be extended to iteration over all covering prefixes for a given prefix (from longest to shortest) using `TRIE_WALK_TO_ROOT_IP4()` macro. There are also IPv6 versions (for practical reasons, these functions and macros are separate for IPv4 and IPv6). There is the same limitation to enumeration of 'implicit' prefixes like with the previous `TRIE_WALK()` macro.

## Function

`struct f_trie * f_new_trie (linpool * lp, uint data_size)` - allocates and returns a new empty trie

## Arguments

`linpool * lp`  
linear pool to allocate items from

`uint data_size`  
user data attached to node

## Function

`void * trie_add_prefix (struct f_trie * t, const net_addr * net, uint l, uint h)`

## Arguments

`struct f_trie * t`  
trie to add to

`const net_addr * net`  
IP network prefix

```
uint l
    prefix lower bound

uint h
    prefix upper bound
```

**Description**

Adds prefix (prefix pattern) *n* to trie *t*. *l* and *h* are lower and upper bounds on accepted prefix lengths, both inclusive.  $0 \leq l, h \leq 32$  (128 for IPv6).

Returns a pointer to the allocated node. The function can return a pointer to an existing node if *px* and *plen* are the same. If *px/plen* == 0/0 (or ::/0), a pointer to the root node is returned. Returns NULL when called with mismatched IPv4/IPv6 net type.

**Function**

```
int trie_match_net (const struct f_trie * t, const net_addr * n)
```

**Arguments**

```
const struct f_trie * t
    trie

const net_addr * n
    net address
```

**Description**

Tries to find a matching net in the trie such that prefix *n* matches that prefix pattern. Returns 1 if there is such prefix pattern in the trie.

**Function**

```
int trie_match_longest_ip4 (const struct f_trie * t, const net_addr_ip4 * net, net_addr_ip4 * dst, ip4_addr * found0)
```

**Arguments**

```
const struct f_trie * t
    trie

const net_addr_ip4 * net
    net address

net_addr_ip4 * dst
    return value

ip4_addr * found0
    optional returned bitmask of found nodes
```

**Description**

Perform longest prefix match for the address *net* and return the resulting prefix in the buffer *dst*. The bitmask *found0* is used to report lengths of prefixes on the path from the root to the resulting prefix. E.g., if there is also a /20 shorter matching prefix, then 20-th bit is set in *found0*. This can be used to enumerate all matching prefixes for the network *net* using function *trie\_match\_next\_longest\_ip4()* or macro *TRIE\_WALK\_TO\_ROOT\_IP4()*.

This function assumes IPv4 trie, there is also an IPv6 variant. The *net* argument is typed as *net\_addr\_ip4*, but would accept any IPv4-based *net\_addr*, like *net4\_prefix()*. Anyway, returned *dst* is always *net\_addr\_ip4*.

**Result**

1 if a matching prefix was found, 0 if not.

**Function**

int *trie\_match\_longest\_ip6* (const struct f\_trie \* *t*, const net\_addr\_ip6 \* *net*, net\_addr\_ip6 \* *dst*, ip6\_addr \* *found0*)

**Arguments**

const struct f\_trie \* *t*  
     trie

const net\_addr\_ip6 \* *net*  
     net address

net\_addr\_ip6 \* *dst*  
     return value

ip6\_addr \* *found0*  
     optional returned bitmask of found nodes

**Description**

Perform longest prefix match for the address *net* and return the resulting prefix in the buffer *dst*. The bitmask *found0* is used to report lengths of prefixes on the path from the root to the resulting prefix. E.g., if there is also a /20 shorter matching prefix, then 20-th bit is set in *found0*. This can be used to enumerate all matching prefixes for the network *net* using function *trie\_match\_next\_longest\_ip6()* or macro *TRIE\_WALK\_TO\_ROOT\_IP6()*.

This function assumes IPv6 trie, there is also an IPv4 variant. The *net* argument is typed as net\_addr\_ip6, but would accept any IPv6-based net\_addr, like *net6\_prefix()*. Anyway, returned *dst* is always net\_addr\_ip6.

**Result**

1 if a matching prefix was found, 0 if not.

**Function**

void *trie\_walk\_init* (struct f\_trie\_walk\_state \* *s*, const struct f\_trie \* *t*, const net\_addr \* *net*)

**Arguments**

struct f\_trie\_walk\_state \* *s*  
     walk state

const struct f\_trie \* *t*  
     trie

const net\_addr \* *net*  
     optional subnet for walk

**Description**

Initialize walk state for subsequent walk through nodes of the trie *t* by *trie\_walk\_next()*. The argument *net* allows to restrict walk to given subnet, otherwise full walk over all nodes is used. This is done by finding node at or below *net* and starting position in it.

**Function**

int *trie\_walk\_next* (struct f\_trie\_walk\_state \* *s*, net\_addr \* *net*)

**Arguments**

struct f\_trie\_walk\_state \* *s*  
     walk state

net\_addr \* *net*  
     return value

**Description**

Find the next prefix in the trie walk and return it in the buffer *net*. Prefixes are walked in the usual lexicographic order and may be restricted to a subset of the trie during walk setup by *trie\_walk\_init()*. Note that the trie walk does not iterate reliably over 'implicit' prefixes defined by **low** and **high** fields in prefix patterns, it is supposed to be used on tries constructed from 'explicit' prefixes (**low** == **plen** == **high** in call to *trie\_add\_prefix()*).

**Result**

1 if the next prefix was found, 0 for the end of walk.

---

**Function**

int *trie\_same* (const struct f\_trie \* *t1*, const struct f\_trie \* *t2*)

**Arguments**

const struct f\_trie \* *t1*  
first trie to be compared

const struct f\_trie \* *t2*  
second one

**Description**

Compares two tries and returns 1 if they are same

---

**Function**

void *trie\_format* (const struct f\_trie \* *t*, buffer \* *buf*)

**Arguments**

const struct f\_trie \* *t*  
trie to be formatted

buffer \* *buf*  
destination buffer

**Description**

Prints the trie to the supplied buffer.

# Chapter 5: Protocols

## 5.1 The Babel protocol

The Babel is a loop-avoiding distance-vector routing protocol that is robust and efficient both in ordinary wired networks and in wireless mesh networks.

The Babel protocol keeps state for each neighbour in a `babel_neighbor` struct, tracking received Hello and I Heard You (IHU) messages. A `babel_interface` struct keeps hello and update times for each interface, and a separate hello seqno is maintained for each interface.

For each prefix, Babel keeps track of both the possible routes (with next hop and router IDs), as well as the feasibility distance for each prefix and router id. The prefix itself is tracked in a `babel_entry` struct, while the possible routes for the prefix are tracked as `babel_route` entries and the feasibility distance is maintained through `babel_source` structures.

The main route selection is done in `babel_select_route()`. This is called when an entry is updated by receiving updates from the network or when modified by internal timers. The function selects from feasible and reachable routes the one with the lowest metric to be announced to the core.

Supported standards: RFC 8966 - The Babel Routing Protocol RFC 8967 - MAC Authentication for Babel RFC 9079 - Source Specific Routing for Babel RFC 9229 - IPv4 Routes with IPv6 Next Hop for Babel

---

### Function

void *babel\_announce\_rte* (struct babel\_proto \* *p*, struct babel\_entry \* *e*) – announce selected route to the core

### Arguments

struct babel\_proto \* *p*  
    Babel protocol instance

struct babel\_entry \* *e*  
    Babel route entry to announce

### Description

This function announces a Babel entry to the core if it has a selected incoming path, and retracts it otherwise. If there is no selected route but the entry is valid and ours, the unreachable route is announced instead.

---

### Function

void *babel\_select\_route* (struct babel\_proto \* *p*, struct babel\_entry \* *e*, struct babel\_route \* *mod*) – select best route for given route entry

### Arguments

struct babel\_proto \* *p*  
    Babel protocol instance

struct babel\_entry \* *e*  
    Babel entry to select the best route for

struct babel\_route \* *mod*  
    Babel route that was modified or NULL if unspecified

### Description

Select the best reachable and feasible route for a given prefix among the routes received from peers, and propagate it to the nest. This just selects the reachable and feasible route with the lowest metric, but keeps selected the old one in case of tie.

If no feasible route is available for a prefix that previously had a route selected, a seqno request is sent to try to get a valid route. If the entry is valid and not owned by us, the unreachable route is announced to

the nest (to blackhole packets going to it, as per section 2.8). It is later removed by *babel\_expire\_routes()*. Otherwise, the route is just removed from the nest.

Argument *mod* is used to optimize best route calculation. When specified, the function can assume that only the *mod* route was modified to avoid full best route selection and announcement when non-best route was modified in minor way. The caller is advised to not call *babel\_select\_route()* when no change is done (e.g. periodic route updates) to avoid unnecessary announcements of the same best route. The caller is not required to call the function in case of a retraction of a non-best route.

Note that the function does not active triggered updates. That is done by *babel\_rt\_notify()* when the change is propagated back to Babel.

### Function

void *babel\_send\_update\_* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*, btime *changed*, struct fib \* *rtable*) – send route table updates

### Arguments

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*

Interface to transmit on

btime *changed*

Only send entries changed since this time

struct fib \* *rtable*

– undescribed –

### Description

This function produces update TLVs for all entries changed since the time indicated by the **changed** parameter and queues them for transmission on the selected interface. During the process, the feasibility distance for each transmitted entry is updated.

### Function

void *babel\_handle\_update* (union babel\_msg \* *m*, struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*) – handle incoming route updates

### Arguments

union babel\_msg \* *m*

Incoming update TLV

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*

Interface the update was received on

### Description

This function is called as a handler for update TLVs and handles the updating and maintenance of route entries in Babel's internal routing cache. The handling follows the actions described in the Babel RFC, and at the end of each update handling, *babel\_select\_route()* is called on the affected entry to optionally update the selected routes and propagate them to the core.

### Function

void *babel\_auth\_reset\_index* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*) – Reset authentication index on interface

### Arguments

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*

Interface to reset

### Description

This function resets the authentication index and packet counter for an interface, and should be called on interface configuration, or when the packet counter overflows.

---

**Function**

void *babel\_iface\_timer* (timer \* *t*) – Babel interface timer handler

**Arguments**

timer \* *t*  
Timer

**Description**

This function is called by the per-interface timer and triggers sending of periodic Hello's and both triggered and periodic updates. Periodic Hello's and updates are simply handled by setting the next\_{hello,regular} variables on the interface, and triggering an update (and resetting the variable) whenever 'now' exceeds that value.

For triggered updates, *babel\_trigger\_iface\_update()* will set the want\_triggered field on the interface to a timestamp value. If this is set (and the next\_triggered time has passed; this is a rate limiting mechanism), *babel\_send\_update()* will be called with this timestamp as the second parameter. This causes updates to be send consisting of only the routes that have changed since the time saved in want\_triggered.

Mostly when an update is triggered, the route being modified will be set to the value of 'now' at the time of the trigger; the >= comparison for selecting which routes to send in the update will make sure this is included.

---

**Function**

void *babel\_timer* (timer \* *t*) – global timer hook

**Arguments**

timer \* *t*  
Timer

**Description**

This function is called by the global protocol instance timer and handles expiration of routes and neighbours as well as pruning of the seqno request cache.

---

**Function**

uint *babel\_write\_queue* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*, list \* *queue*) – Write a TLV queue to a transmission buffer

**Arguments**

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
Interface holding the transmission buffer

list \* *queue*  
TLV queue to write (containing internal-format TLVs)

**Description**

This function writes a packet to the interface transmission buffer with as many TLVs from the *queue* as will fit in the buffer. It returns the number of bytes written (NOT counting the packet header). The function is called by *babel\_send\_queue()* and *babel\_send\_unicast()* to construct packets for transmission, and uses per-TLV helper functions to convert the internal-format TLVs to their wire representations.

The TLVs in the queue are freed after they are written to the buffer.

---

**Function**

void *babel\_send\_unicast* (union babel\_msg \* *msg*, struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*, ip\_addr *dest*) – send a single TLV via unicast to a destination

**Arguments**

union babel\_msg \* *msg*  
     TLV to send

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
     Interface to send via

ip\_addr *dest*  
     Destination of the TLV

**Description**

This function is used to send a single TLV via unicast to a designated receiver. This is used for replying to certain incoming requests, and for sending unicast requests to refresh routes before they expire.

**Function**

void *babel\_enqueue* (union babel\_msg \* *msg*, struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*) – enqueue a TLV for transmission on an interface

**Arguments**

union babel\_msg \* *msg*  
     TLV to enqueue (in internal TLV format)

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
     Interface to enqueue to

**Description**

This function is called to enqueue a TLV for subsequent transmission on an interface. The transmission event is triggered whenever a TLV is enqueued; this ensures that TLVs will be transmitted in a timely manner, but that TLVs which are enqueued in rapid succession can be transmitted together in one packet.

**Function**

void *babel\_process\_packet* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*, struct babel\_pkt\_header \* *pkt*, int *len*, ip\_addr *saddr*, u16 *sport*, ip\_addr *daddr*, u16 *dport*) – process incoming data packet

**Arguments**

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
     Interface packet was received on

struct babel\_pkt\_header \* *pkt*  
     Pointer to the packet data

int *len*  
     Length of received packet

ip\_addr *saddr*  
     Address of packet sender

u16 *sport*  
     Packet source port

ip\_addr *daddr*  
     Destination address of packet

u16 *dport*  
     Packet destination port

**Description**

This function is the main processing hook of incoming Babel packets. It checks that the packet header is well-formed, then processes the TLVs contained in the packet. This is done in two passes: First all TLVs are parsed into the internal TLV format. If a TLV parser fails, processing of the rest of the packet is aborted. After the parsing step, the TLV handlers are called for each parsed TLV in order.

---

**Function**

int *babel\_auth\_check* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*, ip\_addr *saddr*, u16 *sport*, ip\_addr *daddr*, u16 *dport*, struct babel\_pkt\_header \* *pkt*, byte \* *trailer*, uint *trailer\_len*) – Check authentication for a packet

**Arguments**

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
Interface holding the transmission buffer

ip\_addr *saddr*  
Source address the packet was received from

u16 *sport*  
Source port the packet was received from

ip\_addr *daddr*  
Destination address the packet was sent to

u16 *dport*  
Destination port the packet was sent to

struct babel\_pkt\_header \* *pkt*  
Pointer to start of the packet data

byte \* *trailer*  
Pointer to the packet trailer

uint *trailer\_len*  
Length of the packet trailer

**Description**

This function performs any necessary authentication checks on a packet and returns 0 if the packet should be accepted (either because it has been successfully authenticated or because authentication is disabled or configured in permissive mode), or 1 if the packet should be dropped without further processing.

---

**Function**

int *babel\_auth\_add\_tlvs* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*, struct babel\_tlv \* *hdr*, uint *max\_len*) – Add authentication-related TLVs to a packet

**Arguments**

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
Interface holding the transmission buffer

struct babel\_tlv \* *hdr*  
– undescribed –

uint *max\_len*  
Maximum length available for adding new TLVs

**Description**

This function adds any new TLVs required by the authentication mode to a packet before it is shipped out. For MAC authentication, this is the packet counter TLV that must be included in every packet.

---

**Function**

int *babel\_auth\_sign* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*, ip\_addr *dest*) – Sign an outgoing packet before transmission

**Arguments**

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
 Interface holding the transmission buffer

ip\_addr *dest*  
 Destination address of the packet

**Description**

This function adds authentication signature(s) to the packet trailer for each of the configured authentication keys on the interface.

**Function**

void *babel\_auth\_set\_tx\_overhead* (struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*) – Set interface TX overhead for authentication

**Arguments**

struct babel\_iface \* *ifa*  
 Interface to configure

**Description**

This function sets the TX overhead for an interface based on its authentication configuration.

## 5.2 Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

The BFD protocol is implemented in two files: `bfd.c` containing the protocol logic and the protocol glue with BIRD core, and `packets.c` handling BFD packet processing, RX, TX and protocol sockets.

The BFD implementation uses two birdloops, one standard for request pickup and session state notification broadcast, and another one, low-latency, to handle just the packets and timing.

BFD sessions are represented by structure `bfd_session` that contains a state related to the session and two timers (TX timer for periodic packets and hold timer for session timeout). These sessions are allocated from *session\_slab* and are accessible by two hash tables, *session\_hash\_id* (by session ID) and *session\_hash\_ip* (by IP addresses of neighbors and associated interfaces). Slab and both hashes are in the main protocol structure `bfd_proto`. The protocol logic related to BFD sessions is implemented in internal functions `bfd_session_*`(), which are expected to be called in the low-latency loop, and external functions *bfd\_add\_session()*, *bfd\_remove\_session()* and *bfd\_reconfigure\_session()*, which form an interface to the BFD core for the rest and are called from the regular loop.

Each BFD session has an associated BFD interface, represented by structure `bfd_iface`. A BFD interface contains a socket used for TX (the one for RX is shared in `bfd_proto`), an interface configuration and reference counter. Compared to interface structures of other protocols, these structures are not created and removed based on interface notification events, but according to the needs of BFD sessions. When a new session is created, it requests a proper BFD interface by function *bfd\_get\_iface()*, which either finds an existing one in *iface\_list* (from `bfd_proto`) or allocates a new one. When a session is removed, an associated *iface* is discharged by *bfd\_free\_iface()*.

BFD requests are the external API for the other protocols. When a protocol wants a BFD session, it calls *bfd\_request\_session()*, which creates a structure `bfd_request` containing appropriate information and a notify callback. Also a reference structure is allocated, which is a resource associated with the caller's resource pool. Cancellation of the requests is done by freeing the reference resource, the request itself is freed later to assure that the low-latency routine is not activating its callback right now.

The BFD protocols then pick up the requests, find or create appropriate BFD sessions and the request is then attached to the session. When a session changes state, all attached requests (and related protocols) are notified.

Note that BFD requests do not depend on BFD protocol running. When the BFD protocol is stopped or removed (or not available from beginning), related BFD requests are stored in *bfd\_global.pickup\_list* where they wait for a suitable protocol to emerge.

BFD neighbors are just a way to statically configure BFD sessions without requests from another protocol. Structures `bfd_neighbor` are part of BFD configuration (like static routes in the static protocol). BFD

neighbors are handled by BFD protocol like it is a BFD client – when a BFD neighbor is ready, the protocol just creates a BFD request like any other protocol.

Messages are passed around BFD as follows:

- Reconfiguration of BFD itself, as well as "show bfd" commands, are synchronous, and they directly enter the BFD context.
- Requests from other protocols to BFD are asynchronous; they lock the BFD global data structure and send events to the protocols to pickup possibly new requests.
- Notifications from BFD to other protocols are also asynchronous; they send the given callback when ready.
- Reconfiguration of BFD sessions based on the requests are synchronous.
- Notifications of session state from the session loop to the protocol loop are asynchronous, by sending an event.
- The session state itself is stored in an atomic structure (tiny enough to fit easily in u64) and accessed locklessly.
- There is a known data race in accessing the session state and last state change timestamp, which may happen to be inconsistent, yet we don't care much actually. The timestamp is there just for user information.

There are a few other data races (e.g. accessing `p->p.debug` from `TRACE()` from the low-latency BFD loop and accessing some private fields of `bfd_session` from `*bfd_show_sessions()` from the main thread, but these should be harmless.

TODO: document functions and access restrictions for fields in BFD structures.

Supported standards: - RFC 5880 - main BFD standard - RFC 5881 - BFD for IP links - RFC 5882 - generic application of BFD - RFC 5883 - BFD for multihop paths

## 5.3 Border Gateway Protocol

The BGP protocol is implemented in three parts: `bgp.c` which takes care of the connection and most of the interface with BIRD core, `packets.c` handling both incoming and outgoing BGP packets and `attrs.c` containing functions for manipulation with BGP attribute lists.

As opposed to the other existing routing daemons, BIRD has a sophisticated core architecture which is able to keep all the information needed by BGP in the primary routing table, therefore no complex data structures like a central BGP table are needed. This increases memory footprint of a BGP router with many connections, but not too much and, which is more important, it makes BGP much easier to implement.

Each instance of BGP (corresponding to a single BGP peer) is described by a `bgp_proto` structure to which are attached individual connections represented by `bgp_connection` (usually, there exists only one connection, but during BGP session setup, there can be more of them). The connections are handled according to the BGP state machine defined in the RFC with all the timers and all the parameters configurable.

In incoming direction, we listen on the connection's socket and each time we receive some input, we pass it to `bgp_rx()`. It decodes packet headers and the markers and passes complete packets to `bgp_rx_packet()` which distributes the packet according to its type.

In outgoing direction, we gather all the routing updates and sort them to buckets (`bgp_bucket`) according to their attributes (we keep a hash table for fast comparison of `rta`'s and a `fib` which helps us to find if we already have another route for the same destination queued for sending, so that we can replace it with the new one immediately instead of sending both updates). There also exists a special bucket holding all the route withdrawals which cannot be queued anywhere else as they don't have any attributes. If we have any packet to send (due to either new routes or the connection tracking code wanting to send a Open, Keepalive or Notification message), we call `bgp_schedule_packet()` which sets the corresponding bit in a `packet_to_send` bit field in `bgp_conn` and as soon as the transmit socket buffer becomes empty, we call `bgp_fire_tx()`. It inspects state of all the packet type bits and calls the corresponding `bgp_create_xx()` functions, eventually rescheduling the same packet type if we have more data of the same type to send.

The processing of attributes consists of two functions: `bgp_decode_attrs()` for checking of the attribute blocks and translating them to the language of BIRD's extended attributes and `bgp_encode_attrs()` which does the converse. Both functions are built around a `bgp_attr_table` array describing all important characteristics of all known attributes. Unknown transitive attributes are attached to the route as `EAF_TYPE_OPAQUE` byte streams.

BGP protocol implements graceful restart in both restarting (local restart) and receiving (neighbor restart) roles. The first is handled mostly by the graceful restart code in the nest, BGP protocol just handles capabilities, sets `gr_wait` and locks graceful restart until end-of-RIB mark is received. The second is implemented by internal restart of the BGP state to `BS_IDLE` and protocol state to `PS_START`, but keeping the proto-

col up from the core point of view and therefore maintaining received routes. Routing table refresh cycle (*rt\_refresh\_begin()*, *rt\_refresh\_end()*) is used for removing stale routes after reestablishment of BGP session during graceful restart.

Supported standards: RFC 4271 - Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP) RFC 1997 - BGP Communities Attribute RFC 2385 - Protection of BGP Sessions via TCP MD5 Signature RFC 2545 - Use of BGP Multi-protocol Extensions for IPv6 RFC 2918 - Route Refresh Capability RFC 3107 - Carrying Label Information in BGP RFC 4360 - BGP Extended Communities Attribute RFC 4364 - BGP/MPLS IPv4 Virtual Private Networks RFC 4456 - BGP Route Reflection RFC 4486 - Subcodes for BGP Cease Notification Message RFC 4659 - BGP/MPLS IPv6 Virtual Private Networks RFC 4724 - Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP RFC 4760 - Multiprotocol extensions for BGP RFC 4798 - Connecting IPv6 Islands over IPv4 MPLS RFC 5065 - AS confederations for BGP RFC 5082 - Generalized TTL Security Mechanism RFC 5492 - Capabilities Advertisement with BGP RFC 5668 - 4-Octet AS Specific BGP Extended Community RFC 5925 - TCP Authentication Option RFC 6286 - AS-Wide Unique BGP Identifier RFC 6514 - BGP PMSI Tunnel Attribute RFC 6608 - Subcodes for BGP Finite State Machine Error RFC 6793 - BGP Support for 4-Octet AS Numbers RFC 7311 - Accumulated IGP Metric Attribute for BGP RFC 7313 - Enhanced Route Refresh Capability for BGP RFC 7432 - BGP MPLS-Based Ethernet VPN RFC 7606 - Revised Error Handling for BGP UPDATE Messages RFC 7911 - Advertisement of Multiple Paths in BGP RFC 7947 - Internet Exchange BGP Route Server RFC 8092 - BGP Large Communities Attribute RFC 8212 - Default EBGp Route Propagation Behavior without Policies RFC 8654 - Extended Message Support for BGP RFC 8950 - Advertising IPv4 NLRI with an IPv6 Next Hop RFC 8955 - Dissemination of Flow Specification Rules RFC 8956 - Dissemination of Flow Specification Rules for IPv6 RFC 9003 - Extended BGP Administrative Shutdown Communication RFC 9072 - Extended Optional Parameters Length for BGP OPEN Message RFC 9117 - Revised Validation Procedure for BGP Flow Specifications RFC 9234 - Route Leak Prevention and Detection Using Roles RFC 9494 - Long-Lived Graceful Restart for BGP RFC 9687 - Send Hold Timer draft-walton-bgp-hostname-capability-02

---

### Function

`struct bgp_listen_request * bgp_default_listen_request (struct bgp_proto * p)` – prepare BGP’s default listen request based on configuration

### Arguments

`struct bgp_proto * p`  
BGP instance

### Description

This function prepares and returns the default listen request so that the protocol can register it and later start listening on it.

---

### Function

`int bgp_listen_start (const struct bgp_proto * p, const struct bgp_listen_request * req)` – nudge the possibly dormant listen request to actually start listening

### Arguments

`const struct bgp_proto * p`  
BGP instance

`const struct bgp_listen_request * req`  
the request to start

### Description

Returns zero on success, -1 on failure.

---

### Function

`int bgp_enable_ao_keys (struct bgp_proto * p)` – Enable TCP-AO keys

**Arguments**

```
struct bgp_proto * p
    BGP instance
```

**Description**

Enable all TCP-AO keys for the listening socket. We accept if some fail in non-fatal way (e.g. kernel does not support specific algorithm), but there must be at least one usable (non-deprecated) active key. In case of failure, we remove all keys, so there is no lasting effect on the listening socket.

**Returns**

0 for okay, -1 for failure.

**Function**

int *bgp\_disable\_ao\_keys* (struct bgp\_proto \* *p*) – Disable TCP-AO keys

**Arguments**

```
struct bgp_proto * p
    BGP instance
```

**Description**

Disable all TCP-AO keys for the listening socket. We assume there are no active connection, so no issue with removal of the current key. Errors are ignored.

**Function**

int *bgp\_list\_ao\_keys* (struct bgp\_proto \* *p*, const struct ao\_key \*\*\* *ao\_keys*, int \* *ao\_keys\_num*) – List active TCP-AO keys

**Arguments**

```
struct bgp_proto * p
    BGP instance

const struct ao_key *** ao_keys
    Returns array of keys

int * ao_keys_num
    Returns number of keys
```

**Description**

Returns an array of pointers to active TCP-AO keys, for usage with socket functions. The best key is at the first position. The array is allocated from the temporary linpool. If there are no keys (or just no best key), the error is logged and the function fails. Returns: 0 for success, -1 for failure.

**Function**

void *bgp\_start\_timer* (struct bgp\_proto \* *p*, timer \* *t*, uint *value*) – start a BGP timer

**Arguments**

```
struct bgp_proto * p
    – undescribed –

timer * t
    timer

uint value
    time (in seconds) to fire (0 to disable the timer)
```

**Description**

This functions calls *tm\_start()* on *t* with time *value* and the amount of randomization suggested by the BGP standard. Please use it for all BGP timers.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_close\_conn* (struct *bgp\_conn* \* *conn*) – close a BGP connection

**Arguments**

struct *bgp\_conn* \* *conn*  
connection to close

**Description**

This function takes a connection described by the *bgp\_conn* structure, closes its socket and frees all resources associated with it.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_update\_startup\_delay* (struct *bgp\_proto* \* *p*) – update a startup delay

**Arguments**

struct *bgp\_proto* \* *p*  
BGP instance

**Description**

This function updates a startup delay that is used to postpone next BGP connect. It also handles *disable\_after\_error* and might stop BGP instance when error happened and *disable\_after\_error* is on. It should be called when BGP protocol error happened.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_handle\_graceful\_restart* (struct *bgp\_proto* \* *p*) – handle detected BGP graceful restart

**Arguments**

struct *bgp\_proto* \* *p*  
BGP instance

**Description**

This function is called when a BGP graceful restart of the neighbor is detected (when the TCP connection fails or when a new TCP connection appears). The function activates processing of the restart - starts routing table refresh cycle and activates BGP restart timer. The protocol state goes back to *PS\_START*, but changing BGP state back to *BS\_IDLE* is left for the caller.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_graceful\_restart\_done* (struct *bgp\_channel* \* *c*) – finish active BGP graceful restart

**Arguments**

struct *bgp\_channel* \* *c*  
BGP channel

**Description**

This function is called when the active BGP graceful restart of the neighbor should be finished for channel *c* - either successfully (the neighbor sends all paths and reports end-of-RIB for given AFI/SAFI on the new session) or unsuccessfully (the neighbor does not support BGP graceful restart on the new session). The function ends the routing table refresh cycle.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_graceful\_restart\_timeout* (timer \* *t*) – timeout of graceful restart 'restart timer'

**Arguments**

timer \* *t*  
timer

**Description**

This function is a timeout hook for *gr\_timer*, implementing BGP restart time limit for reestablishment of the BGP session after the graceful restart. When fired, we just proceed with the usual protocol restart.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_refresh\_begin* (struct bgp\_channel \* *c*) – start incoming enhanced route refresh sequence

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_channel \* *c*  
BGP channel

**Description**

This function is called when an incoming enhanced route refresh sequence is started by the neighbor, demarcated by the BoRR packet. The function updates the load state and starts the routing table refresh cycle. Note that graceful restart also uses routing table refresh cycle, but RFC 7313 and load states ensure that these two sequences do not overlap.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_refresh\_end* (struct bgp\_channel \* *c*) – finish incoming enhanced route refresh sequence

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_channel \* *c*  
BGP channel

**Description**

This function is called when an incoming enhanced route refresh sequence is finished by the neighbor, demarcated by the EoRR packet. The function updates the load state and ends the routing table refresh cycle. Routes not received during the sequence are removed by the nest.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_connect* (struct bgp\_proto \* *p*) – initiate an outgoing connection

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_proto \* *p*  
BGP instance

**Description**

The *bgp\_connect()* function creates a new **bgp\_conn** and initiates a TCP connection to the peer. The rest of connection setup is governed by the BGP state machine as described in the standard.

---

**Function**

struct bgp\_listen\_request \* *bgp\_find\_listen* (struct bgp\_socket\_private \* *bs*, sock \* *sk*) – find existing listening request for incoming connection

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_socket\_private \* *bs*  
– undescribed –  
sock \* *sk*  
TCP socket

---

**Function**

int *bgp\_incoming\_connection* (sock \* *sk*, uint dummy *UNUSED*) – handle an incoming connection

**Arguments**

sock \* *sk*  
TCP socket

uint dummy *UNUSED*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function serves as a socket hook for accepting of new BGP connections. It searches a BGP instance corresponding to the peer which has connected and if such an instance exists, it creates a **bgp\_conn** structure, attaches it to the instance and either sends an Open message or (if there already is an active connection) it closes the new connection by sending a Notification message.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_error* (struct bgp\_conn \* *c*, uint *code*, uint *subcode*, byte \* *data*, int *len*) – report a protocol error

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_conn \* *c*  
connection

uint *code*  
error code (according to the RFC)

uint *subcode*  
error sub-code

byte \* *data*  
data to be passed in the Notification message

int *len*  
length of the data

**Description**

*bgp\_error()* sends a notification packet to tell the other side that a protocol error has occurred (including the data considered erroneous if possible) and closes the connection.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_store\_error* (struct bgp\_proto \* *p*, struct bgp\_conn \* *c*, u8 *class*, u32 *code*) – store last error for status report

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_proto \* *p*  
BGP instance

struct bgp\_conn \* *c*  
connection

u8 *class*  
error class (BE\_xxx constants)

u32 *code*  
error code (class specific)

**Description**

*bgp\_store\_error()* decides whether given error is interesting enough and store that error to last\_error variables of *p*

---

**Function**

int *bgp\_fire\_tx* (struct bgp\_conn \* *conn*) – transmit packets

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_conn \* *conn*  
connection

**Description**

Whenever the transmit buffers of the underlying TCP connection are free and we have any packets queued for sending, the socket functions call *bgp\_fire\_tx()* which takes care of selecting the highest priority packet queued (Notification > Keepalive > Open > Update), assembling its header and body and sending it to the connection.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_schedule\_packet* (struct bgp\_conn \* *conn*, struct bgp\_channel \* *c*, int *type*) – schedule a packet for transmission

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_conn \* *conn*  
connection

struct bgp\_channel \* *c*  
channel

int *type*  
packet type

**Description**

Schedule a packet of type *type* to be sent as soon as possible.

---

**Function**

const char \* *bgp\_error\_desc* (uint *code*, uint *subcode*) – return BGP error description

**Arguments**

uint *code*  
BGP error code

uint *subcode*  
BGP error subcode

**Description**

*bgp\_error\_desc()* returns error description for BGP errors which might be static string or given temporary buffer.

---

**Function**

void *bgp\_rx\_packet* (struct bgp\_conn \* *conn*, byte \* *pkt*, uint *len*) – handle a received packet

**Arguments**

struct bgp\_conn \* *conn*  
BGP connection

byte \* *pkt*  
start of the packet

uint *len*  
packet size

**Description**

*bgp\_rx\_packet()* takes a newly received packet and calls the corresponding packet handler according to the packet type.

**Function**

int *bgp\_rx* (sock \* *sk*, uint *size*) – handle received data

**Arguments**

sock \* *sk*  
     socket

uint *size*  
     amount of data received

**Description**

*bgp\_rx()* is called by the socket layer whenever new data arrive from the underlying TCP connection. It assembles the data fragments to packets, checks their headers and framing and passes complete packets to *bgp\_rx\_packet()*.

**Function**

ea\_list \* *bgp\_export\_attrs* (struct *bgp\_export\_state* \* *s*, ea\_list \* *a*) – export BGP attributes

**Arguments**

struct *bgp\_export\_state* \* *s*  
     BGP export state

ea\_list \* *a*  
     – undescribed –

**Description**

The *bgp\_export\_attrs()* function takes a list of attributes and merges it to one newly allocated and sorted segment. Attributes are validated and normalized by type-specific export hooks and attribute flags are updated. Some attributes may be eliminated (e.g. unknown non-transitive attributes, or empty community sets).

**Result**

one sorted attribute list segment, or NULL if attributes are unsuitable.

**Function**

int *bgp\_encode\_attrs* (struct *bgp\_write\_state* \* *s*, ea\_list \* *attrs*, byte \* *buf*, byte \* *end*) – encode BGP attributes

**Arguments**

struct *bgp\_write\_state* \* *s*  
     BGP write state

ea\_list \* *attrs*  
     a list of extended attributes

byte \* *buf*  
     buffer

byte \* *end*  
     buffer end

**Description**

The *bgp\_encode\_attrs()* function takes a list of extended attributes and converts it to its BGP representation (a part of an Update message). BGP write state may be fake when called from MRT protocol.

**Result**

Length of the attribute block generated or -1 if not enough space.

**Function**

`ea_list * bgp_decode_attrs (struct bgp_parse_state * s, byte * data, uint len)` – check and decode BGP attributes

**Arguments**

`struct bgp_parse_state * s`  
BGP parse state

`byte * data`  
start of attribute block

`uint len`  
length of attribute block

**Description**

This function takes a BGP attribute block (a part of an Update message), checks its consistency and converts it to a list of BIRD route attributes represented by an (uncached) `rta`.

## 5.4 BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP)

Supported standards: o RFC 7854 - BMP standard

TODO: - Support Peer Distinguisher ID in Per-Peer Header - Support peer type as RD Instance in Peer Type field of Per-Peer Header. Currently, there are supported Global and Local Instance Peer types - Support corresponding FSM event code during send PEER DOWN NOTIFICATION - Support DE\_CONFIGURED PEER DOWN REASON code in PEER DOWN NOTIFICATION message - If connection with BMP collector will lost then we don't establish connection again - Set Peer Type by its a global and local-scope IP address

The BMP session is managed by a simple state machine with three states: Idle (!started, !sk), Connect (!started, sk active), and Established (started). It has three events: connect successful (Connect -> Established), socket error (any -> Idle), and connect timeout (Idle/Connect -> Connect, resetting the TCP socket).

**Function**

`void bmp_put_per_peer_hdr (buffer * stream, const struct bmp_peer_hdr_info * peer)` – serializes Per-Peer Header

**Arguments**

`buffer * stream`  
– undscribed –

`const struct bmp_peer_hdr_info * peer`  
– undscribed –

### BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP)

**Function**

`void bmp_startup (struct bmp_proto * p)` – enter established state

**Arguments**

`struct bmp_proto * p`  
BMP instance

**Description**

The `bgp_startup()` function is called when the BMP session is established. It sends initiation and peer up messages.

---

**Function**

void *bmp\_down* (struct bmp\_proto \* *p*) – leave established state

**Arguments**

struct bmp\_proto \* *p*  
BMP instance

**Description**

The *bmp\_down()* function is called when the BMP session fails. The caller is responsible for changing protocol state.

---

**Function**

void *bmp\_connect* (struct bmp\_proto \* *p*) – initiate an outgoing connection

**Arguments**

struct bmp\_proto \* *p*  
BMP instance

**Description**

The *bmp\_connect()* function creates the socket and initiates an outgoing TCP connection to the monitoring station. It is called to enter Connect state.

---

**Function**

int *bmp\_start* (struct proto \* *P*) – initialize internal resources of BMP implementation.

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *P*  
– undescribed –

**NOTE**

It does not connect to BMP collector yet.

## 5.5 Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

The OSPF protocol is quite complicated and its complex implementation is split to many files. In *ospf.c*, you will find mainly the interface for communication with the core (e.g., reconfiguration hooks, shutdown and initialisation and so on). File *iface.c* contains the interface state machine and functions for allocation and deallocation of OSPF's interface data structures. Source *neighbor.c* includes the neighbor state machine and functions for election of Designated Router and Backup Designated router. In *packet.c*, you will find various functions for sending and receiving generic OSPF packets. There are also routines for authentication and checksumming. In *hello.c*, there are routines for sending and receiving of hello packets as well as functions for maintaining wait times and the inactivity timer. Files *lsreq.c*, *lsack.c*, *dbdes.c* contain functions for sending and receiving of link-state requests, link-state acknowledgements and database descriptions respectively. In *lsupd.c*, there are functions for sending and receiving of link-state updates and also the flooding algorithm. Source *topology.c* is a place where routines for searching LSAs in the link-state database, adding and deleting them reside, there also are functions for originating of various types of LSAs (router LSA, net LSA, external LSA). File *rt.c* contains routines for calculating the routing table. *lsalib.c* is a set of various functions for working with the LSAs (endianity conversions, calculation of checksum etc.). One instance of the protocol is able to hold LSA databases for multiple OSPF areas, to exchange routing information between multiple neighbors and to calculate the routing tables. The core structure is *ospf\_proto* to which multiple *ospf\_area* and *ospf\_iface* structures are connected. *ospf\_proto* is also connected to *top\_hash\_graph* which is a dynamic hashing structure that describes the link-state database. It allows fast

search, addition and deletion. Each LSA is kept in two pieces: header and body. Both of them are kept in the endianness of the CPU.

In OSPFv2 specification, it is implied that there is one IP prefix for each physical network/interface (unless it is an ptp link). But in modern systems, there might be more independent IP prefixes associated with an interface. To handle this situation, we have one `ospf_iface` for each active IP prefix (instead for each active iface); This behaves like virtual interface for the purpose of OSPF. If we receive packet, we associate it with a proper virtual interface mainly according to its source address.

OSPF keeps one socket per `ospf_iface`. This allows us (compared to one socket approach) to evade problems with a limit of multicast groups per socket and with sending multicast packets to appropriate interface in a portable way. The socket is associated with underlying physical iface and should not receive packets received on other ifaces (unfortunately, this is not true on BSD). Generally, one packet can be received by more sockets (for example, if there are more `ospf_iface` on one physical iface), therefore we explicitly filter received packets according to src/dst IP address and received iface.

Vlinks are implemented using particularly degenerate form of `ospf_iface`, which has several exceptions: it does not have its iface or socket (it copies these from 'parent' `ospf_iface`) and it is present in iface list even when down (it is not freed in `ospf_iface_down()`).

The heart beat of ospf is `ospf_disp()`. It is called at regular intervals (`ospf_proto->tick`). It is responsible for aging and flushing of LSAs in the database, updating topology information in LSAs and for routing table calculation.

To every `ospf_iface`, we connect one or more `ospf_neighbor`'s – a structure containing many timers and queues for building adjacency and for exchange of routing messages.

BIRD's OSPF implementation respects RFC2328 in every detail, but some of internal algorithms do differ. The RFC recommends making a snapshot of the link-state database when a new adjacency is forming and sending the database description packets based on the information in this snapshot. The database can be quite large in some networks, so rather we walk through a `slist` structure which allows us to continue even if the actual LSA we were working with is deleted. New LSAs are added at the tail of this `slist`.

We also do not keep a separate OSPF routing table, because the core helps us by being able to recognize when a route is updated to an identical one and it suppresses the update automatically. Due to this, we can flush all the routes we have recalculated and also those we have deleted to the core's routing table and the core will take care of the rest. This simplifies the process and conserves memory.

Supported standards: - RFC 2328 - main OSPFv2 standard - RFC 5340 - main OSPFv3 standard - RFC 3101 - OSPFv2 NSSA areas - RFC 3623 - OSPFv2 Graceful Restart - RFC 4576 - OSPFv2 VPN loop prevention - RFC 5187 - OSPFv3 Graceful Restart - RFC 5250 - OSPFv2 Opaque LSAs - RFC 5709 - OSPFv2 HMAC-SHA Cryptographic Authentication - RFC 5838 - OSPFv3 Support of Address Families - RFC 6549 - OSPFv2 Multi-Instance Extensions - RFC 6987 - OSPF Stub Router Advertisement - RFC 7166 - OSPFv3 Authentication Trailer - RFC 7770 - OSPF Router Information LSA

### Function

void *ospf\_disp* (timer \* *timer*) – invokes routing table calculation, aging and also *area\_disp()*

### Arguments

timer \* *timer*

timer usually called every *ospf\_proto->tick* second, *timer->data* point to *ospf\_proto*

### Function

int *ospf\_preexport* (struct channel \* *C*, rte \* *e*) – accept or reject new route from nest's routing table

### Arguments

struct channel \* *C*

– undescribed –

rte \* *e*

– undescribed –

### Description

Its quite simple. It does not accept our own routes and leaves the decision on import to the filters.

---

**Function**

int *ospf\_shutdown* (struct proto \* *P*) – Finish of OSPF instance

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *P*  
OSPF protocol instance

**Description**

RFC does not define any action that should be taken before router shutdown. To make my neighbors react as fast as possible, I send them hello packet with empty neighbor list. They should start their neighbor state machine with event NEIGHBOR\_1WAY.

---

**Function**

int *ospf\_reconfigure* (struct proto \* *P*, struct proto\_config \* *CF*) – reconfiguration hook

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *P*  
current instance of protocol (with old configuration)

struct proto\_config \* *CF*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This hook tries to be a little bit intelligent. Instance of OSPF will survive change of many constants like hello interval, password change, addition or deletion of some neighbor on nonbroadcast network, cost of interface, etc.

---

**Function**

struct top\_hash\_entry \* *ospf\_install\_lsa* (struct ospf\_proto \* *p*, struct ospf\_lsa\_header \* *lsa*, u32 *type*, u32 *domain*, void \* *body*) – install new LSA into database

**Arguments**

struct ospf\_proto \* *p*  
OSPF protocol instance

struct ospf\_lsa\_header \* *lsa*  
LSA header

u32 *type*  
type of LSA

u32 *domain*  
domain of LSA

void \* *body*  
pointer to LSA body

**Description**

This function ensures installing new LSA received in LS update into LSA database. Old instance is replaced. Several actions are taken to detect if new routing table calculation is necessary. This is described in 13.2 of RFC 2328. This function is for received LSA only, locally originated LSAs are installed by *ospf\_originate\_lsa()*.

The LSA body in *body* is expected to be mb.allocated by the caller and its ownership is transferred to the LSA entry structure.

**Function**

`void ospf_advance_lsa (struct ospf_proto * p, struct top_hash_entry * en, struct ospf_lsa_header * lsa, u32 type, u32 domain, void * body)` – handle received unexpected self-originated LSA

**Arguments**

`struct ospf_proto * p`  
OSPF protocol instance

`struct top_hash_entry * en`  
current LSA entry or NULL

`struct ospf_lsa_header * lsa`  
new LSA header

`u32 type`  
type of LSA

`u32 domain`  
domain of LSA

`void * body`  
pointer to LSA body

**Description**

This function handles received unexpected self-originated LSA (*lsa*, *body*) by either advancing sequence number of the local LSA instance (*en*) and propagating it, or installing the received LSA and immediately flushing it (if there is no local LSA; i.e., *en* is NULL or MaxAge).

The LSA body in *body* is expected to be mb\_allocated by the caller and its ownership is transferred to the LSA entry structure or it is freed.

**Function**

`struct top_hash_entry * ospf_originate_lsa (struct ospf_proto * p, struct ospf_new_lsa * lsa)` – originate new LSA

**Arguments**

`struct ospf_proto * p`  
OSPF protocol instance

`struct ospf_new_lsa * lsa`  
New LSA specification

**Description**

This function prepares a new LSA, installs it into the LSA database and floods it. If the new LSA cannot be originated now (because the old instance was originated within MinLSInterval, or because the LSA seqnum is currently wrapping), the origination is instead scheduled for later. If the new LSA is equivalent to the current LSA, the origination is skipped. In all cases, the corresponding LSA entry is returned. The new LSA is based on the LSA specification (*lsa*) and the LSA body from lsab buffer of *p*, which is emptied after the call. The opposite of this function is `ospf_flush_lsa()`.

**Function**

`void ospf_flush_lsa (struct ospf_proto * p, struct top_hash_entry * en)` – flush LSA from OSPF domain

**Arguments**

`struct ospf_proto * p`  
OSPF protocol instance

```
struct top_hash_entry * en
    LSA entry to flush
```

### Description

This function flushes *en* from the OSPF domain by setting its age to `LSA_MAXAGE` and flooding it. That also triggers subsequent events in LSA lifecycle leading to removal of the LSA from the LSA database (e.g. the LSA content is freed when flushing is acknowledged by neighbors). The function does nothing if the LSA is already being flushed. LSA entries are not immediately removed when being flushed, the caller may assume that *en* still exists after the call. The function is the opposite of *ospf\_originate\_lsa()* and is supposed to do the right thing even in cases of postponed origination.

### Function

void *ospf\_update\_lsadb* (struct ospf\_proto \* *p*) – update LSA database

### Arguments

```
struct ospf_proto * p
    OSPF protocol instance
```

### Description

This function is periodically invoked from *ospf\_disp()*. It does some periodic or postponed processing related to LSA entries. It originates postponed LSAs scheduled by *ospf\_originate\_lsa()*. It continues in flushing processes started by *ospf\_flush\_lsa()*. It also periodically refreshes locally originated LSAs – when the current instance is older `LSREFRESHTIME`, a new instance is originated. Finally, it also ages stored LSAs and flushes ones that reached `LSA_MAXAGE`.

The RFC 2328 says that a router should periodically check checksums of all stored LSAs to detect hardware problems. This is not implemented.

### Function

void *ospf\_originate\_ext\_lsa* (struct ospf\_proto \* *p*, struct ospf\_area \* *oa*, ort \* *nf*, u8 *mode*, u32 *metric*, u32 *ebit*, ip\_addr *fwaddr*, u32 *tag*, int *pbit*, int *dn*) – new route received from nest and filters

### Arguments

```
struct ospf_proto * p
    OSPF protocol instance

struct ospf_area * oa
    ospf_area for which LSA is originated

ort * nf
    network prefix and mask

u8 mode
    the mode of the LSA (LSA_M_EXPORT or LSA_M_RTCALC)

u32 metric
    the metric of a route

u32 ebit
    E-bit for route metric (bool)

ip_addr fwaddr
    the forwarding address

u32 tag
    the route tag

int pbit
    P-bit for NSSA LSAs (bool), ignored for external LSAs
```

int *dn*  
 – undescribed –

### Description

If I receive a message that new route is installed, I try to originate an external LSA. If *oa* is an NSSA area, NSSA-LSA is originated instead. *oa* should not be a stub area. *src* does not specify whether the LSA is external or NSSA, but it specifies the source of origination - the export from *ospf\_rt\_notify()*, or the NSSA-EXT translation.

### Function

struct top\_graph \* *ospf\_top\_new* (struct ospf\_proto \* *p*, pool \* *pool*) – allocated new topology database

### Arguments

struct ospf\_proto \* *p*  
 OSPF protocol instance

pool \* *pool*  
 pool for allocation

### Description

This dynamically hashed structure is used for keeping LSAs. Mainly it is used for the LSA database of the OSPF protocol, but also for LSA retransmission and request lists of OSPF neighbors.

### Function

void *ospf\_neigh\_chstate* (struct ospf\_neighbor \* *n*, u8 *state*) – handles changes related to new or lod state of neighbor

### Arguments

struct ospf\_neighbor \* *n*  
 OSPF neighbor

u8 *state*  
 new state

### Description

Many actions have to be taken according to a change of state of a neighbor. It starts rxmt timers, call interface state machine etc.

### Function

void *ospf\_neigh\_sm* (struct ospf\_neighbor \* *n*, int *event*) – ospf neighbor state machine

### Arguments

struct ospf\_neighbor \* *n*  
 neighbor

int *event*  
 actual event

### Description

This part implements the neighbor state machine as described in 10.3 of RFC 2328. The only difference is that state `NEIGHBOR_ATTEMPT` is not used. We discover neighbors on nonbroadcast networks in the same way as on broadcast networks. The only difference is in sending hello packets. These are sent to IPs listed in *ospf\_iface->nbma\_list*.

---

**Function**

void *ospf\_dr\_election* (struct ospf\_iface \* *ifa*) – (Backup) Designated Router election

**Arguments**

struct ospf\_iface \* *ifa*  
actual interface

**Description**

When the wait timer fires, it is time to elect (Backup) Designated Router. Structure describing me is added to this list so every electing router has the same list. Backup Designated Router is elected before Designated Router. This process is described in 9.4 of RFC 2328. The function is supposed to be called only from *ospf\_iface\_sm()* as a part of the interface state machine.

---

**Function**

void *ospf\_iface\_chstate* (struct ospf\_iface \* *ifa*, u8 *state*) – handle changes of interface state

**Arguments**

struct ospf\_iface \* *ifa*  
OSPF interface  
  
u8 *state*  
new state

**Description**

Many actions must be taken according to interface state changes. New network LSAs must be originated, flushed, new multicast sockets to listen for messages for ALLDROUTERS have to be opened, etc.

---

**Function**

void *ospf\_iface\_sm* (struct ospf\_iface \* *ifa*, int *event*) – OSPF interface state machine

**Arguments**

struct ospf\_iface \* *ifa*  
OSPF interface  
  
int *event*  
event coming to state machine

**Description**

This fully respects 9.3 of RFC 2328 except we have slightly different handling of DOWN and LOOP state. We remove interfaces that are DOWN. DOWN state is used when an interface is waiting for a link. LOOP state is used when an interface does not have a link.

---

**Function**

int *ospf\_rx\_hook* (sock \* *sk*, uint *len*)

**Arguments**

sock \* *sk*  
socket we received the packet.  
  
uint *len*  
length of the packet

**Description**

This is the entry point for messages from neighbors. Many checks (like authentication, checksums, size) are done before the packet is passed to non generic functions.

**Function**

int *lsa\_validate* (struct ospf\_lsa\_header \* *lsa*, u32 *lsa\_type*, int *ospf2*, void \* *body*) – check whether given LSA is valid

**Arguments**

struct ospf\_lsa\_header \* *lsa*  
     LSA header

u32 *lsa\_type*  
     internal LSA type (LSA-T-xxx)

int *ospf2*  
     true for OSPFv2, false for OSPFv3

void \* *body*  
     pointer to LSA body

**Description**

Checks internal structure of given LSA body (minimal length, consistency). Returns true if valid.

**Function**

void *ospf\_send\_dbdes* (struct ospf\_proto \* *p*, struct ospf\_neighbor \* *n*) – transmit database description packet

**Arguments**

struct ospf\_proto \* *p*  
     OSPF protocol instance

struct ospf\_neighbor \* *n*  
     neighbor

**Description**

Sending of a database description packet is described in 10.8 of RFC 2328. Reception of each packet is acknowledged in the sequence number of another. When I send a packet to a neighbor I keep a copy in a buffer. If the neighbor does not reply, I don't create a new packet but just send the content of the buffer.

**Function**

void *ospf\_rt\_spf* (struct ospf\_proto \* *p*) – calculate internal routes

**Arguments**

struct ospf\_proto \* *p*  
     OSPF protocol instance

**Description**

Calculation of internal paths in an area is described in 16.1 of RFC 2328. It's based on Dijkstra's shortest path tree algorithms. This function is invoked from *ospf\_disp()*.

## 5.6 Pipe

The Pipe protocol is very simple. It just connects to two routing tables using *proto\_add\_announce\_hook()* and whenever it receives a *rt\_notify()* about a change in one of the tables, it converts it to a *rte\_update()* in the other one.

To avoid pipe loops, Pipe keeps a 'being updated' flag in each routing table.

A pipe has two announce hooks, the first connected to the main table, the second connected to the peer table. When a new route is announced on the main table, it gets checked by an export filter in ahook 1, and, after that, it is announced to the peer table via *rte\_update()*, an import filter in ahook 2 is called. When a new route is announced in the peer table, an export filter in ahook2 and an import filter in ahook 1 are used. Obviously, there is no need in filtering the same route twice, so both import filters are set to accept, while user configured 'import' and 'export' filters are used as export filters in ahooks 2 and 1. Route limits are handled similarly, but on the import side of ahooks.

## 5.7 Router Advertisements

The RAdv protocol is implemented in two files: `radv.c` containing the interface with BIRD core and the protocol logic and `packets.c` handling low level protocol stuff (RX, TX and packet formats). The protocol does not export any routes.

The RAdv is structured in the usual way - for each handled interface there is a structure `radv_iface` that contains a state related to that interface together with its resources (a socket, a timer). There is also a prepared RA stored in a TX buffer of the socket associated with an iface. These iface structures are created and removed according to iface events from BIRD core handled by `radv_if_notify()` callback.

The main logic of RAdv consists of two functions: `radv_iface_notify()`, which processes asynchronous events (specified by `RA_EV_*` codes), and `radv_timer()`, which triggers sending RAs and computes the next timeout.

The RAdv protocol could receive routes (through `radv_preexport()` and `radv_rt_notify()`), but only the configured trigger route is tracked (in `active` var). When a radv protocol is reconfigured, the connected routing table is examined (in `radv_check_active()`) to have proper `active` value in case of the specified trigger prefix was changed.

Supported standards: RFC 4861 - main RA standard RFC 4191 - Default Router Preferences and More-Specific Routes RFC 6106 - DNS extensions (RDDNS, DNSSL)

## 5.8 Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

The RIP protocol is implemented in two files: `rip.c` containing the protocol logic, route management and the protocol glue with BIRD core, and `packets.c` handling RIP packet processing, RX, TX and protocol sockets.

Each instance of RIP is described by a structure `rip_proto`, which contains an internal RIP routing table, a list of protocol interfaces and the main timer responsible for RIP routing table cleanup.

RIP internal routing table contains incoming and outgoing routes. For each network (represented by structure `rip_entry`) there is one outgoing route stored directly in `rip_entry` and an one-way linked list of incoming routes (structures `rip_rte`). The list contains incoming routes from different RIP neighbors, but only routes with the lowest metric are stored (i.e., all stored incoming routes have the same metric).

Note that RIP itself does not select outgoing route, that is done by the core routing table. When a new incoming route is received, it is propagated to the RIP table by `rip_update_rte()` and possibly stored in the list of incoming routes. Then the change may be propagated to the core by `rip_announce_rte()`. The core selects the best route and propagate it to RIP by `rip_rt_notify()`, which updates outgoing route part of `rip_entry` and possibly triggers route propagation by `rip_trigger_update()`.

RIP interfaces are represented by structures `rip_iface`. A RIP interface contains a per-interface socket, a list of associated neighbors, interface configuration, and state information related to scheduled interface events and running update sessions. RIP interfaces are added and removed based on core interface notifications.

There are two RIP interface events - regular updates and triggered updates. Both are managed from the RIP interface timer (`rip_iface_timer()`). Regular updates are called at fixed interval and propagate the whole routing table, while triggered updates are scheduled by `rip_trigger_update()` due to some routing table change and propagate only the routes modified since the time they were scheduled. There are also unicast-destined requested updates, but these are sent directly as a reaction to received RIP request message. The update session is started by `rip_send_table()`. There may be at most one active update session per interface, as the associated state (including the fib iterator) is stored directly in `rip_iface` structure.

RIP neighbors are represented by structures `rip_neighbor`. Compared to neighbor handling in other routing protocols, RIP does not have explicit neighbor discovery and adjacency maintenance, which makes the `rip_neighbor` related code a bit peculiar. RIP neighbors are interlinked with core neighbor structures (`neighbor`) and use core neighbor notifications to ensure that RIP neighbors are timely removed. RIP neighbors are added based on received route notifications and removed based on core neighbor and RIP interface events.

RIP neighbors are linked by RIP routes and use counter to track the number of associated routes, but when these RIP routes timeout, associated RIP neighbor is still alive (with zero counter). When RIP neighbor is removed but still has some associated routes, it is not freed, just changed to detached state (core neighbors and RIP ifaces are unlinked), then during the main timer cleanup phase the associated routes are removed

and the `rip_neighbor` structure is finally freed.

Supported standards: RFC 1058 - RIPv1 RFC 2453 - RIPv2 RFC 2080 - RIPv6 RFC 2091 - Triggered RIP for demand circuits RFC 4822 - RIP cryptographic authentication

### Function

void *rip\_announce\_rte* (struct `rip_proto` \* *p*, struct `rip_entry` \* *en*) – announce route from RIP routing table to the core

### Arguments

struct `rip_proto` \* *p*  
RIP instance

struct `rip_entry` \* *en*  
related network

### Description

The function takes a list of incoming routes from *en*, prepare appropriate `rte` for the core and propagate it by *rte\_update()*.

### Function

void *rip\_update\_rte* (struct `rip_proto` \* *p*, net\_addr \* *n*, struct `rip_rte` \* *new*) – enter a route update to RIP routing table

### Arguments

struct `rip_proto` \* *p*  
RIP instance

net\_addr \* *n*  
– undescrbed –

struct `rip_rte` \* *new*  
a `rip_rte` representing the new route

### Description

The function is called by the RIP packet processing code whenever it receives a reachable route. The appropriate routing table entry is found and the list of incoming routes is updated. Eventually, the change is also propagated to the core by *rip\_announce\_rte()*. Note that for unreachable routes, *rip\_withdraw\_rte()* should be called instead of *rip\_update\_rte()*.

### Function

void *rip\_withdraw\_rte* (struct `rip_proto` \* *p*, net\_addr \* *n*, struct `rip_neighbor` \* *from*) – enter a route withdraw to RIP routing table

### Arguments

struct `rip_proto` \* *p*  
RIP instance

net\_addr \* *n*  
– undescrbed –

struct `rip_neighbor` \* *from*  
a `rip_neighbor` propagating the withdraw

### Description

The function is called by the RIP packet processing code whenever it receives an unreachable route. The incoming route for given network from nbr *from* is removed. Eventually, the change is also propagated by *rip\_announce\_rte()*.

---

**Function**

void *rip\_timer* (timer \* *t*) – RIP main timer hook

**Arguments**

timer \* *t*  
timer

**Description**

The RIP main timer is responsible for routing table maintenance. Invalid or expired routes (**rip\_rte**) are removed and garbage collection of stale routing table entries (**rip\_entry**) is done. Changes are propagated to core tables, route reload is also done here. Note that garbage collection uses a maximal GC time, while interfaces maintain an illusion of per-interface GC times in *rip\_send\_response()*.

Keeping incoming routes and the selected outgoing route are two independent functions, therefore after garbage collection some entries now considered invalid (RIP\_ENTRY\_DUMMY) still may have non-empty list of incoming routes, while some valid entries (representing an outgoing route) may have that list empty. The main timer is not scheduled periodically but it uses the time of the current next event and the minimal interval of any possible event to compute the time of the next run.

---

**Function**

void *rip\_iface\_timer* (timer \* *t*) – RIP interface timer hook

**Arguments**

timer \* *t*  
timer

**Description**

RIP interface timers are responsible for scheduling both regular and triggered updates. Fixed, delay-independent period is used for regular updates, while minimal separating interval is enforced for triggered updates. The function also ensures that a new update is not started when the old one is still running.

---

**Function**

void *rip\_send\_table* (struct rip\_proto \* *p*, struct rip\_iface \* *ifa*, ip\_addr *addr*, btime *changed*) – RIP interface timer hook

**Arguments**

struct rip\_proto \* *p*  
RIP instance

struct rip\_iface \* *ifa*  
RIP interface

ip\_addr *addr*  
destination IP address

btime *changed*  
time limit for triggered updates

**Description**

The function activates an update session and starts sending routing update packets (using *rip\_send\_response()*). The session may be finished during the call or may continue in *rip\_tx\_hook()* until all appropriate routes are transmitted. Note that there may be at most one active update session per interface, the function will terminate the old active session before activating the new one.

**Function**

void *rip\_rrmt\_timeout* (timer \* *t*) – RIP retransmission timer hook

**Arguments**

timer \* *t*  
timer

**Description**

In Demand Circuit mode, update packets must be acknowledged to ensure reliability. If they are not acknowledged, we need to retransmit them.

## 5.9 RPKI To Router (RPKI-RTR)

The RPKI-RTR protocol is implemented in several files: `rpki.c` containing the routes handling, protocol logic, timer events, cache connection, reconfiguration, configuration and protocol glue with BIRD core, `packets.c` containing the RPKI packets handling and finally all transports files: `transport.c`, `tcp_transport.c` and `ssh_transport.c`.

The `transport.c` is a middle layer and interface for each specific transport. Transport is a way how to wrap a communication with a cache server. There is supported an unprotected TCP transport and an encrypted SSHv2 transport. The SSH transport requires LibSSH library. LibSSH is loading dynamically using `dlopen()` function. SSH support is integrated in `sysdep/unix/io.c`. Each transport must implement an initialization function, an open function and a socket identification function. That's all.

This implementation is based on the RTRlib (<http://rpki.realmv6.org/>). The BIRD takes over files `packets.c`, `rtr.c` (inside `rpki.c`), `transport.c`, `tcp_transport.c` and `ssh_transport.c` from RTRlib.

A RPKI-RTR connection is described by a structure `rpki_cache`. The main logic is located in `rpki_cache_change_state()` function. There is a state machine. The standard starting state flow looks like **Down** > **Connecting** > **Sync-Start** > **Sync-Running** > **Established** and then the last three states are periodically repeated.

**Connecting** state establishes the transport connection. The state from a call `rpki_cache_change_state(CONNECTING)` to a call `rpki_connected.hook()`

**Sync-Start** state starts with sending **Reset Query** or **Serial Query** and then waits for **Cache Response**. The state from `rpki_connected.hook()` to `rpki_handle_cache_response_pdu()`

During **Sync-Running** BIRD receives data with IPv4/IPv6 Prefixes from cache server. The state starts from `rpki_handle_cache_response_pdu()` and ends in `rpki_handle_end_of_data_pdu()`.

**Established** state means that BIRD has synced all data with cache server. Schedules a refresh timer event that invokes **Sync-Start**. Schedules Expire timer event and stops a Retry timer event.

**Transport Error** state means that we have some troubles with a network connection. We cannot connect to a cache server or we wait too long for some expected PDU for received - **Cache Response** or **End of Data**. It closes current connection and schedules a Retry timer event.

**Fatal Protocol Error** is occurred e.g. by received a bad Session ID. We restart a protocol, so all ROAs are flushed immediately.

The RPKI-RTR protocol (RFC 6810 bis) defines configurable refresh, retry and expire intervals. For maintaining a connection are used timer events that are scheduled by `rpki_schedule_next_refresh()`, `rpki_schedule_next_retry()` and `rpki_schedule_next_expire()` functions.

A Refresh timer event performs a sync of **Established** connection. So it shifts state to **Sync-Start**. If at the beginning of second call of a refresh event is connection in **Sync-Start** state then we didn't receive a **Cache Response** from a cache server and we invoke **Transport Error** state.

A Retry timer event attempts to connect cache server. It is activated after **Transport Error** state and terminated by reaching **Established** state. If cache connection is still connecting to the cache server at the beginning of an event call then the Retry timer event invokes **Transport Error** state.

An Expire timer event checks expiration of ROAs. If a last successful sync was more ago than the expire interval then the Expire timer event invokes a protocol restart thereby removes all ROAs learned from that

cache server and continue trying to connect to cache server. The Expire event is activated by initial successful loading of ROAs, receiving End of Data PDU.

A reconfiguration of cache connection works well without restarting when we change only intervals values.

Supported standards: - RFC 6810 - main RPKI-RTR standard - RFC 6810 bis - an explicit timing parameters and protocol version number negotiation

### Function

const char \* *rpki\_cache\_state\_to\_str* (enum rpki\_cache\_state *state*) – give a text representation of cache state

### Arguments

enum rpki\_cache\_state *state*  
A cache state

### Description

The function converts logic cache state into string.

### Function

void *rpki\_start\_cache* (struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*) – connect to a cache server

### Arguments

struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*  
RPKI connection instance

### Description

This function is a high level method to kick up a connection to a cache server.

### Function

void *rpki\_force\_restart\_proto* (struct rpki\_proto \* *p*) – force shutdown and start protocol again

### Arguments

struct rpki\_proto \* *p*  
RPKI protocol instance

### Description

This function calls shutdown and frees all protocol resources as well. After calling this function should be no operations with protocol data, they could be freed already.

### Function

void *rpki\_cache\_change\_state* (struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*, const enum rpki\_cache\_state *new\_state*) – check and change cache state

### Arguments

struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*  
RPKI cache instance  
  
const enum rpki\_cache\_state *new\_state*  
suggested new state

### Description

This function makes transitions between internal states. It represents the core of logic management of RPKI protocol. Cannot transit into the same state as cache is in already.

---

**Function**

void *rpki\_refresh\_hook* (timer \* *tm*) – control a scheduling of downloading data from cache server

**Arguments**

timer \* *tm*  
refresh timer with cache connection instance in data

**Description**

This function is periodically called during **ESTABLISHED** or **SYNC\*** state cache connection. The first refresh schedule is invoked after receiving a **End of Data** PDU and has run by some **ERROR** is occurred.

---

**Function**

void *rpki\_retry\_hook* (timer \* *tm*) – control a scheduling of retrying connection to cache server

**Arguments**

timer \* *tm*  
retry timer with cache connection instance in data

**Description**

This function is periodically called during **ERROR\*** state cache connection. The first retry schedule is invoked after any **ERROR\*** state occurred and ends by reaching of **ESTABLISHED** state again.

---

**Function**

void *rpki\_expire\_hook* (timer \* *tm*) – control a expiration of ROA entries

**Arguments**

timer \* *tm*  
expire timer with cache connection instance in data

**Description**

This function is scheduled after received a **End of Data** PDU. A waiting interval is calculated dynamically by last update. If we reach an expiration time then we invoke a restarting of the protocol.

---

**Function**

const char \* *rpki\_check\_refresh\_interval* (uint *seconds*) – check validity of refresh interval value

**Arguments**

uint *seconds*  
suggested value

**Description**

This function validates value and should return **NULL**. If the check doesn't pass then returns error message.

---

**Function**

const char \* *rpki\_check\_retry\_interval* (uint *seconds*) – check validity of retry interval value

**Arguments**

uint *seconds*  
suggested value

**Description**

This function validates value and should return **NULL**. If the check doesn't pass then returns error message.

---

**Function**

const char \* *rpki\_check\_expire\_interval* (uint *seconds*) – check validity of expire interval value

**Arguments**

uint *seconds*  
suggested value

**Description**

This function validates value and should return NULL. If the check doesn't pass then returns error message.

---

**Function**

const char \* *rpki\_get\_cache\_ident* (struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*) – give a text representation of cache server name

**Arguments**

struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*  
RPKI connection instance

**Description**

The function converts cache connection into string.

---

**Function**

int *rpki\_reconfigure\_cache* (struct rpki\_proto \*p *UNUSED*, struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*, struct rpki\_config \* *new*, struct rpki\_config \* *old*) – a cache reconfiguration

**Arguments**

struct rpki\_proto \*p *UNUSED*  
– undescribed –  
  
struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*  
a cache connection  
  
struct rpki\_config \* *new*  
new RPKI configuration  
  
struct rpki\_config \* *old*  
old RPKI configuration

**Description**

This function reconfigures existing single cache server connection with new existing configuration. Generally, a change of time intervals could be reconfigured without restarting and all others changes requires a restart of protocol. Returns `NEED_TO_RESTART` or `SUCCESSFUL_RECONF`.

---

**Function**

int *rpki\_reconfigure* (struct proto \* *P*, struct proto\_config \* *CF*) – a protocol reconfiguration hook

**Arguments**

struct proto \* *P*  
a protocol instance  
  
struct proto\_config \* *CF*  
a new protocol configuration

**Description**

This function reconfigures whole protocol. It sets new protocol configuration into a protocol structure. Returns `NEED_TO_RESTART` or `SUCCESSFUL_RECONF`.

---

**Function**

void *rpki\_check\_config* (struct rpki\_config \* *cf*) – check and complete configuration of RPKI protocol

**Arguments**

struct rpki\_config \* *cf*  
RPKI configuration

**Description**

This function is called at the end of parsing RPKI protocol configuration.

---

**Function**

struct pdu\_header \* *rpki\_pdu\_back\_to\_network\_byte\_order* (struct pdu\_header \* *out*, const struct pdu\_header \* *in*) – convert host-byte order PDU back to network-byte order

**Arguments**

struct pdu\_header \* *out*  
allocated memory for writing a converted PDU of size *in->len*

const struct pdu\_header \* *in*  
host-byte order PDU

**Assumed**

A == ntohs(ntoh(A))

---

**Function**

int *rpki\_check\_receive\_packet* (struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*, const struct pdu\_header \* *pdu*) – make a basic validation of received RPKI PDU header

**Arguments**

struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*  
cache connection instance

const struct pdu\_header \* *pdu*  
RPKI PDU in network byte order

**Description**

This function checks protocol version, PDU type, version and size. If all is all right then function returns RPKI\_SUCCESS otherwise sends Error PDU and returns RPKI\_ERROR.

---

**Function**

net\_addr\_union \* *rpki\_prefix\_pdu\_2\_net\_addr* (const struct pdu\_header \* *pdu*, net\_addr\_union \* *n*) – convert IPv4/IPv6 Prefix PDU into net\_addr\_union

**Arguments**

const struct pdu\_header \* *pdu*  
host byte order IPv4/IPv6 Prefix PDU

net\_addr\_union \* *n*  
allocated net\_addr\_union for save ROA

**Description**

This function reads ROA data from IPv4/IPv6 Prefix PDU and write them into net\_addr\_roa4 or net\_addr\_roa6 data structure.

---

**Function**

void *rpki\_rx\_packet* (struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*, struct pdu\_header \* *pdu*) – process a received RPKI PDU

**Arguments**

struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*  
     RPKI connection instance

struct pdu\_header \* *pdu*  
     a RPKI PDU in network byte order

---

**Function**

int *rpki\_send\_error\_pdu* (struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*, const enum pdu\_error\_type *error\_code*, u32 *err\_pdu\_len*, const struct pdu\_header \* *erroneous\_pdu*, const char \* *fmt*, ... ...) – send RPKI Error PDU

**Arguments**

struct rpki\_cache \* *cache*  
     RPKI connection instance

const enum pdu\_error\_type *error\_code*  
     PDU Error type

u32 *err\_pdu\_len*  
     length of *erroneous\_pdu*

const struct pdu\_header \* *erroneous\_pdu*  
     optional network byte-order PDU that invokes Error by us or NULL

const char \* *fmt*  
     optional description text of error or NULL

... ...  
     variable arguments

---

**Description**

This function prepares Error PDU and sends it to a cache server.

---

**Function**

ip\_addr *rpki\_hostname\_autoresolv* (const char \* *host*, const char \*\* *err\_msg*) – auto-resolve an IP address from a hostname

**Arguments**

const char \* *host*  
     domain name of host, e.g. "rpki-validator.realmv6.org"

const char \*\* *err\_msg*  
     error message returned in case of errors

**Description**

This function resolves an IP address from a hostname. Returns *ip\_addr* structure with IP address or *IPA\_NONE*.

---

**Function**

int *rpki\_tr\_open* (struct rpki\_tr\_sock \* *tr*) – prepare and open a socket connection

**Arguments**

struct rpki\_tr\_sock \* *tr*  
     initialized transport socket

**Description**

Prepare and open a socket connection specified by *tr* that must be initialized before. This function ends with a calling the *sk\_open()* function. Returns *RPKI\_TR\_SUCCESS* or *RPKI\_TR\_ERROR*.

**Function**

void *rpki\_tr\_close* (struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*) – close socket and prepare it for possible next open

**Arguments**

struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*  
successfully opened transport socket

**Description**

Close socket and free resources.

**Function**

const char \* *rpki\_tr\_ident* (struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*) – Returns a string identifier for the rpki transport socket

**Arguments**

struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*  
successfully opened transport socket

**Description**

Returns a \0 terminated string identifier for the socket endpoint, e.g. "<host>:<port>". Memory is allocated inside *tr* structure.

**Function**

void *rpki\_tr\_tcp\_init* (struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*) – initializes the RPKI transport structure for a TCP connection

**Arguments**

struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*  
allocated RPKI transport structure

**Function**

void *rpki\_tr\_ssh\_init* (struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*) – initializes the RPKI transport structure for a SSH connection

**Arguments**

struct *rpki\_tr\_sock* \* *tr*  
allocated RPKI transport structure

## 5.10 Static

The Static protocol is implemented in a straightforward way. It keeps a list of static routes. Routes of dest *RTD\_UNICAST* have associated sticky node in the neighbor cache to be notified about gaining or losing the neighbor and about interface-related events (e.g. link down). They may also have a BFD request if associated with a BFD session. When a route is notified, *static\_decide()* is used to see whether the route activeness is changed. In such case, the route is marked as dirty and scheduled to be announced or withdrawn, which is done asynchronously from event hook. Routes of other types (e.g. black holes) are announced all the time.

Multipath routes are a bit tricky. To represent additional next hops, dummy *static\_route* nodes are used, which are chained using *mp\_next* field and link to the master node by *mp\_head* field. Each next hop has a separate neighbor entry and an activeness state, but the master node is used for most purposes. Note that most functions DO NOT accept dummy nodes as arguments.

The only other thing worth mentioning is that when asked for reconfiguration, Static not only compares the two configurations, but it also calculates difference between the lists of static routes and it just inserts the newly added routes, removes the obsolete ones and reannounces changed ones.

## 5.11 Direct

The Direct protocol works by converting all *ifa\_notify()* events it receives to *rte\_update()* calls for the corresponding network.

# Chapter 6: System dependent parts

## 6.1 Introduction

We've tried to make BIRD as portable as possible, but unfortunately communication with the network stack differs from one OS to another, so we need at least some OS specific code. The good news is that this code is isolated in a small set of modules:

**config.h**

is a header file with configuration information, definition of the standard set of types and so on.

**Startup module**

controls BIRD startup. Common for a family of OS's (e.g., for all Unices).

**Logging module**

manages the system logs. [per OS family]

**IO module**

gives an implementation of sockets, timers and the global event queue. [per OS family]

**KRT module**

implements the Kernel and Device protocols. This is the most arcane part of the system dependent stuff and some functions differ even between various releases of a single OS.

## 6.2 Logging

The Logging module offers a simple set of functions for writing messages to system logs and to the debug output. Message classes used by this module are described in `birdlib.h` and also in the user's manual.

---

### Function

void *log\_commit* (log\_buffer \* *buf*) – commit a log message

### Arguments

log\_buffer \* *buf*  
message to write

### Description

This function writes a message prepared in the log buffer to the log file (as specified in the configuration). The log buffer is reset after that. The log message is a full line, *log\_commit()* terminates it. The message class is an integer, not a first char of a string like in *log()*, so it should be written like \*L\_INFO.

---

### Function

void *log\_msg* (const char \* *msg*, ... ...) – log a message

### Arguments

const char \* *msg*  
printf-like formatting string with message class information prepended (L\_DEBUG to L\_BUG, see `lib/birdlib.h`)  
... ...  
variable arguments

### Description

This function formats a message according to the format string *msg* and writes it to the corresponding log file (as specified in the configuration). Please note that the message is automatically formatted as a full line, no need to include `\n` inside. It is essentially a sequence of *log\_reset()*, *logn()* and *log\_commit()*.

---

**Function**

void *bug* (const char \* *msg*, ... ...) – report an internal error

**Arguments**

const char \* *msg*  
a printf-like error message

... ...  
variable arguments

**Description**

This function logs an internal error and aborts execution of the program.

---

**Function**

void *die* (const char \* *msg*, ... ...) – report a fatal error

**Arguments**

const char \* *msg*  
a printf-like error message

... ...  
variable arguments

**Description**

This function logs a fatal error and aborts execution of the program.

---

**Function**

void *debug* (const char \* *msg*, ... ...) – write to debug output

**Arguments**

const char \* *msg*  
a printf-like message

... ...  
variable arguments

**Description**

This function formats the message *msg* and prints it out to the debugging output. No newline character is appended.

---

**Function**

void *debug\_safe* (const char \* *msg*) – async-safe write to debug output

**Arguments**

const char \* *msg*  
a string message

**Description**

This function prints the message *msg* to the debugging output in a way that is async safe and can be used in signal handlers. No newline character is appended.

## 6.3 Kernel synchronization

This system dependent module implements the Kernel and Device protocol, that is synchronization of interface lists and routing tables with the OS kernel.

The whole kernel synchronization is a bit messy and touches some internals of the routing table engine, because routing table maintenance is a typical example of the proverbial compatibility between different Unices and we want to keep the overhead of our KRT business as low as possible and avoid maintaining a local routing table copy.

The kernel syncer can work in three different modes (according to system config header): Either with a single routing table and single KRT protocol [traditional UNIX] or with many routing tables and separate KRT protocols for all of them or with many routing tables, but every scan including all tables, so we start separate KRT protocols which cooperate with each other [Linux]. In this case, we keep only a single scan timer.

We use FIB node flags in the routing table to keep track of route synchronization status. We also attach temporary `rte`'s to the routing table, but it cannot do any harm to the rest of BIRD since table synchronization is an atomic process.

When starting up, we cheat by looking if there is another KRT instance to be initialized later and performing table scan only once for all the instances.

The code uses OS-dependent parts for kernel updates and scans. These parts are in more specific sysdep directories (e.g. `sysdep/linux`) in functions `krt_sys_*` and `kif_sys_*` (and some others like `krt_replace_rte()`) and `krt-sys.h` header file. This is also used for platform specific protocol options and route attributes.

There was also an old code that used traditional UNIX ioctls for these tasks. It was unmaintained and later removed. For reference, see `sysdep/krt-*` files in commit 396dfa9042305f62da1f56589c4b98fac57fc2f6

### Function

`int krt_assume_onlink (struct iface * iface, int ipv6)` – check if routes on interface are considered onlink

### Arguments

`struct iface * iface`

The interface of the next hop

`int ipv6`

Switch to only consider IPv6 or IPv4 addresses.

### Description

The BSD kernel does not support an onlink flag. If the interface has only host addresses configured, all routes should be considered as onlink and the function returns 1. This is used when `CONFIG_ASSUME_ONLINK` is set.

# Chapter 7: Library functions

## 7.1 IP addresses

BIRD uses its own abstraction of IP address in order to share the same code for both IPv4 and IPv6. IP addresses are represented as entities of type `ip_addr` which are never to be treated as numbers and instead they must be manipulated using the following functions and macros.

---

### Function

`char * ip_scope_text (uint scope)` – get textual representation of address scope

### Arguments

uint *scope*  
scope (SCOPE\_xxx)

### Description

Returns a pointer to a textual name of the scope given.

---

### Function

`int ipa_equal (ip_addr x, ip_addr y)` – compare two IP addresses for equality

### Arguments

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

ip\_addr *y*  
IP address

### Description

`ipa_equal()` returns 1 if *x* and *y* represent the same IP address, else 0.

---

### Function

`int ipa_nonzero (ip_addr x)` – test if an IP address is defined

### Arguments

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

### Description

`ipa_nonzero` returns 1 if *x* is a defined IP address (not all bits are zero), else 0. The undefined all-zero address is reachable as a `IPA_NONE` macro.

---

### Function

`ip_addr ipa_and (ip_addr x, ip_addr y)` – compute bitwise and of two IP addresses

### Arguments

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

ip\_addr *y*  
IP address

### Description

This function returns a bitwise and of *x* and *y*. It's primarily used for network masking.

---

**Function**

`ip_addr ipa_or (ip_addr x, ip_addr y)` – compute bitwise or of two IP addresses

**Arguments**

`ip_addr x`  
IP address

`ip_addr y`  
IP address

**Description**

This function returns a bitwise or of  $x$  and  $y$ .

---

**Function**

`ip_addr ipa_xor (ip_addr x, ip_addr y)` – compute bitwise xor of two IP addresses

**Arguments**

`ip_addr x`  
IP address

`ip_addr y`  
IP address

**Description**

This function returns a bitwise xor of  $x$  and  $y$ .

---

**Function**

`ip_addr ipa_not (ip_addr x)` – compute bitwise negation of two IP addresses

**Arguments**

`ip_addr x`  
IP address

**Description**

This function returns a bitwise negation of  $x$ .

---

**Function**

`ip_addr ipa_mkmask (int x)` – create a netmask

**Arguments**

`int x`  
prefix length

**Description**

This function returns an `ip_addr` corresponding of a netmask of an address prefix of size  $x$ .

---

**Function**

`int ipa_masklen (ip_addr x)` – calculate netmask length

**Arguments**

`ip_addr x`  
IP address

**Description**

This function checks whether  $x$  represents a valid netmask and returns the size of the associate network prefix or -1 for invalid mask.

---

**Function**

int *ipa\_hash* (ip\_addr *x*) – hash IP addresses

**Arguments**

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

**Description**

*ipa\_hash()* returns a 16-bit hash value of the IP address *x*.

---

**Function**

void *ipa\_hton* (ip\_addr *x*) – convert IP address to network order

**Arguments**

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

**Description**

Converts the IP address *x* to the network byte order.  
Beware, this is a macro and it alters the argument!

---

**Function**

void *ipa\_ntoh* (ip\_addr *x*) – convert IP address to host order

**Arguments**

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

**Description**

Converts the IP address *x* from the network byte order.  
Beware, this is a macro and it alters the argument!

---

**Function**

int *ipa\_classify* (ip\_addr *x*) – classify an IP address

**Arguments**

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

**Description**

*ipa\_classify()* returns an address class of *x*, that is a bitwise or of address type (IADDR\_INVALID, IADDR\_HOST, IADDR\_BROADCAST, IADDR\_MULTICAST) with address scope (SCOPE\_HOST to SCOPE\_UNIVERSE) or -1 (IADDR\_INVALID) for an invalid address.

---

**Function**

ip4\_addr *ip4\_class\_mask* (ip4\_addr *x*) – guess netmask according to address class

**Arguments**

ip4\_addr *x*  
IPv4 address

**Description**

This function (available in IPv4 version only) returns a network mask according to the address class of *x*. Although classful addressing is nowadays obsolete, there still live routing protocols transferring no prefix lengths nor netmasks and this function could be useful to them.

---

**Function**

u32 *ipa\_from\_u32* (ip\_addr *x*) – convert IPv4 address to an integer

**Arguments**

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address

**Description**

This function takes an IPv4 address and returns its numeric representation.

---

**Function**

ip\_addr *ipa\_to\_u32* (u32 *x*) – convert integer to IPv4 address

**Arguments**

u32 *x*  
a 32-bit integer

**Description**

*ipa\_to\_u32()* takes a numeric representation of an IPv4 address and converts it to the corresponding **ip\_addr**.

---

**Function**

int *ipa\_compare* (ip\_addr *x*, ip\_addr *y*) – compare two IP addresses for order

**Arguments**

ip\_addr *x*  
IP address  
  
ip\_addr *y*  
IP address

**Description**

The *ipa\_compare()* function takes two IP addresses and returns -1 if *x* is less than *y* in canonical ordering (lexicographical order of the bit strings), 1 if *x* is greater than *y* and 0 if they are the same.

---

**Function**

ip\_addr *ipa\_build6* (u32 *a1*, u32 *a2*, u32 *a3*, u32 *a4*) – build an IPv6 address from parts

**Arguments**

u32 *a1*  
part #1  
  
u32 *a2*  
part #2  
  
u32 *a3*  
part #3  
  
u32 *a4*  
part #4

**Description**

*ipa\_build()* takes *a1* to *a4* and assembles them to a single IPv6 address. It's used for example when a protocol wants to bind its socket to a hard-wired multicast address.

**Function**

`char * ip_ntop (ip_addr a, char * buf)` – convert IP address to textual representation

**Arguments**

`ip_addr a`  
IP address

`char * buf`  
buffer of size at least `STD_ADDRESS_P_LENGTH`

**Description**

This function takes an IP address and creates its textual representation for presenting to the user.

**Function**

`char * ip_ntox (ip_addr a, char * buf)` – convert IP address to hexadecimal representation

**Arguments**

`ip_addr a`  
IP address

`char * buf`  
buffer of size at least `STD_ADDRESS_P_LENGTH`

**Description**

This function takes an IP address and creates its hexadecimal textual representation. Primary use: debugging dumps.

**Function**

`int ip_pton (char * a, ip_addr * o)` – parse textual representation of IP address

**Arguments**

`char * a`  
textual representation

`ip_addr * o`  
where to put the resulting address

**Description**

This function parses a textual IP address representation and stores the decoded address to a variable pointed to by `o`. Returns 0 if a parse error has occurred, else 0.

## 7.2 Linked lists

The BIRD library provides a set of functions for operating on linked lists. The lists are internally represented as standard doubly linked lists with synthetic head and tail which makes all the basic operations run in constant time and contain no extra end-of-list checks. Each list is described by a `list` structure, nodes can have any format as long as they start with a `node` structure. If you want your nodes to belong to multiple lists at once, you can embed multiple `node` structures in them and use the `SKIP_BACK()` macro to calculate a pointer to the start of the structure from a `node` pointer, but beware of obscurity.

There also exist safe linked lists (`slist`, `snode` and all functions being prefixed with `s_`) which support asynchronous walking very similar to that used in the `fib` structure.

---

**Function**

LIST\_INLINE void *add\_tail* (list \* *l*, node \* *n*) – append a node to a list

**Arguments**

list \* *l*  
linked list

node \* *n*  
list node

**Description**

*add\_tail()* takes a node *n* and appends it at the end of the list *l*.

---

**Function**

LIST\_INLINE void *add\_head* (list \* *l*, node \* *n*) – prepend a node to a list

**Arguments**

list \* *l*  
linked list

node \* *n*  
list node

**Description**

*add\_head()* takes a node *n* and prepends it at the start of the list *l*.

---

**Function**

LIST\_INLINE void *insert\_node* (node \* *n*, node \* *after*) – insert a node to a list

**Arguments**

node \* *n*  
a new list node

node \* *after*  
a node of a list

**Description**

Inserts a node *n* to a linked list after an already inserted node *after*.

---

**Function**

LIST\_INLINE void *rem\_node* (node \* *n*) – remove a node from a list

**Arguments**

node \* *n*  
node to be removed

**Description**

Removes a node *n* from the list it's linked in. Afterwards, node *n* is cleared.

---

**Function**

LIST\_INLINE void *update\_node* (node \* *n*) – update node after calling realloc on it

**Arguments**

node \* *n*  
node to be updated

**Description**

Fixes neighbor pointers.

**Function**

LIST\_INLINE void *init\_list* (list \* *l*) – create an empty list

**Arguments**

list \* *l*  
list

**Description**

*init\_list()* takes a `list` structure and initializes its fields, so that it represents an empty list.

**Function**

LIST\_INLINE void *add\_tail\_list* (list \* *to*, list \* *l*) – concatenate two lists

**Arguments**

list \* *to*  
destination list

list \* *l*  
source list

**Description**

This function appends all elements of the list *l* to the list *to* in constant time.

## 7.3 Miscellaneous functions.

**Function**

int *ipsum\_verify* (void \* *frag*, uint *len*, ... ..) – verify an IP checksum

**Arguments**

void \* *frag*  
first packet fragment

uint *len*  
length in bytes

... ..  
variable arguments

**Description**

This function verifies whether a given fragmented packet has correct one's complement checksum as used by the IP protocol.

It uses all the clever tricks described in RFC 1071 to speed up checksum calculation as much as possible.

**Result**

1 if the checksum is correct, 0 else.

**Function**

u16 *ipsum\_calculate* (void \* *frag*, uint *len*, ... ..) – compute an IP checksum

**Arguments**

void \* *frag*  
first packet fragment

```
uint len
    length in bytes

... ...
    variable arguments
```

**Description**

This function calculates a one's complement checksum of a given fragmented packet. It uses all the clever tricks described in RFC 1071 to speed up checksum calculation as much as possible.

---

**Function**

u32 *u32\_mkmask* (uint *n*) – create a bit mask

**Arguments**

```
uint n
    number of bits
```

**Description**

*u32\_mkmask()* returns an unsigned 32-bit integer which binary representation consists of *n* ones followed by zeroes.

---

**Function**

uint *u32\_masklen* (u32 *x*) – calculate length of a bit mask

**Arguments**

```
u32 x
    bit mask
```

**Description**

This function checks whether the given integer *x* represents a valid bit mask (binary representation contains first ones, then zeroes) and returns the number of ones or 255 if the mask is invalid.

---

**Function**

u32 *u32\_log2* (u32 *v*) – compute a binary logarithm.

**Arguments**

```
u32 v
    number
```

**Description**

This function computes an integral part of binary logarithm of given integer *v* and returns it. The computed value is also an index of the most significant non-zero bit position.

---

**Function**

u32 *u32\_bitflip* (u32 *n*) – flips bits in number.

**Arguments**

```
u32 n
    number
```

**Description**

This function flips bits in the given number such that MSB becomes LSB and vice versa.

---

**Function**

int *patmatch* (byte \* *p*, byte \* *s*) – match shell-like patterns

**Arguments**

byte \* *p*  
pattern

byte \* *s*  
string

**Description**

*patmatch()* returns whether given string *s* matches the given shell-like pattern *p*. The patterns consist of characters (which are matched literally), question marks which match any single character, asterisks which match any (possibly empty) string of characters and backslashes which are used to escape any special characters and force them to be treated literally.

The matching process is not optimized with respect to time, so please avoid using this function for complex patterns.

---

**Function**

int *bvsnprintf* (char \* *buf*, int *size*, const char \* *fmt*, va\_list *args*) – BIRD's *vsnprintf()*

**Arguments**

char \* *buf*  
destination buffer

int *size*  
size of the buffer

const char \* *fmt*  
format string

va\_list *args*  
a list of arguments to be formatted

**Description**

This functions acts like ordinary *sprintf()* except that it checks available

**space to avoid buffer overflows and it allows some more format specifiers**

%I for formatting of IP addresses (width of 1 is automatically replaced by standard IP address width which depends on whether we use IPv4 or IPv6; %I4 or %I6 can be used for explicit ip4\_addr / ip6\_addr arguments, %N for generic network addresses (net\_addr \*), %R for Router / Network ID (u32 value printed as IPv4 address), %1R for 64bit Router / Network ID (u64

**value printed as eight**

-separated octets), %t for time values (btime) with specified subsecond precision, and %m resp. %M for error messages (uses *strerror()* to translate *errno* code to message text). On the other hand, it doesn't support floating point numbers. The *bvsnprintf()* supports %h and %l qualifiers, but %l is used for s64/u64 instead of long/ulong.

**Result**

number of characters of the output string or -1 if the buffer space was insufficient.

---

**Function**

int *bvsprintf* (char \* *buf*, const char \* *fmt*, va\_list *args*) – BIRD's *vsprintf()*

**Arguments**

char \* *buf*  
buffer

const char \* *fmt*  
format string

va\_list *args*  
a list of arguments to be formatted

**Description**

This function is equivalent to *bvsnprintf()* with an infinite buffer size. Please use carefully only when you are absolutely sure the buffer won't overflow.

---

**Function**

int *bsprintf* (char \* *buf*, const char \* *fmt*, ... ...) – BIRD's *sprintf()*

**Arguments**

char \* *buf*  
buffer

const char \* *fmt*  
format string

... ...  
variable arguments

**Description**

This function is equivalent to *bvsnprintf()* with an infinite buffer size and variable arguments instead of a *va\_list*. Please use carefully only when you are absolutely sure the buffer won't overflow.

---

**Function**

int *bsnprintf* (char \* *buf*, int *size*, const char \* *fmt*, ... ...) – BIRD's *snprintf()*

**Arguments**

char \* *buf*  
buffer

int *size*  
buffer size

const char \* *fmt*  
format string

... ...  
variable arguments

**Description**

This function is equivalent to *bsnprintf()* with variable arguments instead of a *va\_list*.

---

**Function**

void \* *xmalloc* (uint *size*) – malloc with checking

**Arguments**

uint *size*  
block size

**Description**

This function is equivalent to *malloc()* except that in case of failure it calls *die()* to quit the program instead of returning a NULL pointer.

Wherever possible, please use the memory resources instead.

---

**Function**

`void * xrealloc (void * ptr, uint size)` – realloc with checking

**Arguments**

`void * ptr`  
original memory block

`uint size`  
block size

**Description**

This function is equivalent to `realloc()` except that in case of failure it calls `die()` to quit the program instead of returning a NULL pointer.

Wherever possible, please use the memory resources instead.

## 7.4 Message authentication codes

MAC algorithms are simple cryptographic tools for message authentication. They use shared a secret key and message text to generate authentication code, which is then passed with the message to the other side, where the code is verified. There are multiple families of MAC algorithms based on different cryptographic primitives, BIRD implements two MAC families which use hash functions.

The first family is simply a cryptographic hash camouflaged as MAC algorithm. Originally supposed to be (m|k)-hash (message is concatenated with key, and that is hashed), but later it turned out that a raw hash is more practical. This is used for cryptographic authentication in OSPFv2, RIP and BFD.

The second family is the standard HMAC (RFC 2104), using inner and outer hash to process key and message. HMAC (with SHA) is used in advanced OSPF and RIP authentication (RFC 5709, RFC 4822).

---

**Function**

`void mac_init (struct mac_context * ctx, uint id, const byte * key, uint keylen)` – initialize MAC algorithm

**Arguments**

`struct mac_context * ctx`  
context to initialize

`uint id`  
MAC algorithm ID

`const byte * key`  
MAC key

`uint keylen`  
MAC key length

**Description**

Initialize MAC context `ctx` for algorithm `id` (e.g., `ALG_HMAC_SHA1`), with key `key` of length `keylen`. After that, message data could be added using `mac_update()` function.

---

**Function**

`void mac_update (struct mac_context * ctx, const byte * data, uint datalen)` – add more data to MAC algorithm

**Arguments**

struct mac\_context \* *ctx*  
MAC context

const byte \* *data*  
data to add

uint *datalen*  
length of data

**Description**

Push another *datalen* bytes of data pointed to by *data* into the MAC algorithm currently in *ctx*. Can be called multiple times for the same MAC context. It has the same effect as concatenating all the data together and passing them at once.

---

**Function**

byte \* *mac\_final* (struct mac\_context \* *ctx*) – finalize MAC algorithm

**Arguments**

struct mac\_context \* *ctx*  
MAC context

**Description**

Finish MAC computation and return a pointer to the result. No more *mac\_update()* calls could be done, but the context may be reinitialized later.

Note that the returned pointer points into data in the *ctx* context. If it ceases to exist, the pointer becomes invalid.

---

**Function**

void *mac\_cleanup* (struct mac\_context \* *ctx*) – cleanup MAC context

**Arguments**

struct mac\_context \* *ctx*  
MAC context

**Description**

Cleanup MAC context after computation (by filling with zeros). Not strictly necessary, just to erase sensitive data from stack. This also invalidates the pointer returned by *mac\_final()*.

---

**Function**

void *mac\_fill* (uint *id*, const byte \* *key*, uint *keylen*, const byte \* *data*, uint *datalen*, byte \* *mac*) – compute and fill MAC

**Arguments**

uint *id*  
MAC algorithm ID

const byte \* *key*  
secret key

uint *keylen*  
key length

const byte \* *data*  
message data

```
uint datalen
    message length

byte * mac
    place to fill MAC
```

**Description**

Compute MAC for specified key *key* and message *data* using algorithm *id* and copy it to buffer *mac*. *mac\_fill()* is a shortcut function doing all usual steps for transmitted messages.

**Function**

int *mac\_verify* (uint *id*, const byte \* *key*, uint *keylen*, const byte \* *data*, uint *datalen*, const byte \* *mac*) – compute and verify MAC

**Arguments**

```
uint id
    MAC algorithm ID

const byte * key
    secret key

uint keylen
    key length

const byte * data
    message data

uint datalen
    message length

const byte * mac
    received MAC
```

**Description**

Compute MAC for specified key *key* and message *data* using algorithm *id* and compare it with received *mac*, return whether they are the same. *mac\_verify()* is a shortcut function doing all usual steps for received messages.

## 7.5 Flow specification (flowspec)

Flowspec are rules (RFC 8955) for firewalls disseminated using BGP protocol. The `flowspec.c` is a library for handling flowspec binary streams and flowspec data structures. You will find there functions for validation incoming flowspec binary streams, iterators for jumping over components, functions for handling a length and functions for formatting flowspec data structure into user-friendly text representation.

In this library, you will find also flowspec builder. In `confbase.Y`, there are grammar's rules for parsing and building new flowspec data structure from BIRD's configuration files and from BIRD's command line interface. Finalize function will assemble final `net_addr_flow4` or `net_addr_flow6` data structure.

The data structures `net_addr_flow4` and `net_addr_flow6` are defined in `net.h` file. The attribute length is size of whole data structure plus binary stream representation of flowspec including a compressed encoded length of flowspec.

Sometimes in code, it is used expression flowspec type, it should mean flowspec component type.

**Function**

const char \* *flow\_type\_str* (enum flow\_type *type*, int *ipv6*) – get stringified flowspec name of component

**Arguments**

enum flow\_type *type*  
     flowspec component type

int *ipv6*  
     IPv4/IPv6 decide flag, use zero for IPv4 and one for IPv6

**Description**

This function returns flowspec name of component *type* in string.

---

**Function**

uint *flow\_write\_length* (byte \* *data*, u16 *len*) – write compressed length value

**Arguments**

byte \* *data*  
     destination buffer to write

u16 *len*  
     the value of the length (0 to 0xffff) for writing

**Description**

This function writes appropriate as (1- or 2-bytes) the value of *len* into buffer *data*. The function returns number of written bytes, thus 1 or 2 bytes.

---

**Function**

const byte \* *flow4\_first\_part* (const net\_addr\_flow4 \* *f*) – get position of the first flowspec component

**Arguments**

const net\_addr\_flow4 \* *f*  
     flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow4`

**Description**

This function return a position to the beginning of the first flowspec component in IPv4 flowspec *f*.

---

**Function**

const byte \* *flow6\_first\_part* (const net\_addr\_flow6 \* *f*) – get position of the first flowspec component

**Arguments**

const net\_addr\_flow6 \* *f*  
     flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow6`

**Description**

This function return a position to the beginning of the first flowspec component in IPv6 flowspec *f*.

---

**Function**

const byte \* *flow4\_next\_part* (const byte \* *pos*, const byte \* *end*) – an iterator over flowspec components in flowspec binary stream

**Arguments**

const byte \* *pos*  
     the beginning of a previous or the first component in flowspec binary stream

const byte \* *end*  
     the last valid byte in scanned flowspec binary stream

**Description**

This function returns a position to the beginning of the next component (to a component type byte) in flowspec binary stream or NULL for the end.

---

**Function**

const byte \* *flow6\_next\_part* (const byte \* *pos*, const byte \* *end*) – an iterator over flowspec components in flowspec binary stream

**Arguments**

const byte \* *pos*  
the beginning of a previous or the first component in flowspec binary stream

const byte \* *end*  
the last valid byte in scanned flowspec binary stream

**Description**

This function returns a position to the beginning of the next component (to a component type byte) in flowspec binary stream or NULL for the end.

---

**Function**

const char \* *flow\_validated\_state\_str* (enum flow\_validated\_state *code*) – return a textual description of validation process

**Arguments**

enum flow\_validated\_state *code*  
validation result

**Description**

This function return well described validation state in string.

---

**Function**

void *flow\_check\_cf\_bitmask\_arg* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, u8 *neg*, u32 *val*, u32 *mask*) – check value/bitmask part of flowspec component

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flow builder instance

u8 *neg*  
negation operand

u32 *val*  
value from value/mask pair

u32 *mask*  
bitmap mask from value/mask pair

**Description**

This function checks value/bitmask pair. If some problem will appear, the function calls *cf\_error()* function with a textual description of reason to failing of validation.

---

**Function**

void *flow\_check\_cf\_numeric\_arg* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, uint *val*) – check numeric argument of flowspec component

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
     flow builder instance

uint *val*  
     value

**Description**

This function checks the value of numeric argument to see whether it is in the range of component's type. If some problem will appear, the function calls *cf\_error()* function with a textual description of reason to failing of validation.

---

**Function**

enum flow\_validated\_state *flow4\_decode* (byte \* *nlri*, uint *len*) – decode incoming BGP IPv4 flowspec data stream

**Arguments**

byte \* *nlri*  
     flowspec data stream without length header

uint *len*  
     length of *nlri*

**Description**

This function checks syntatic correctness of binary flowspec. It returns *FLOW\_ST\_VALID*, or some other *FLOW\_ST\_XXX* state if the NLRI is malformed. If the NLRI is valid but not normalized (e.g. some zero bits are set), the *flow4\_decode()* modify the datastream to normalize it.

---

**Function**

enum flow\_validated\_state *flow6\_decode* (byte \* *nlri*, uint *len*) – decode incoming BGP IPv6 flowspec data stream

**Arguments**

byte \* *nlri*  
     flowspec data stream without length header

uint *len*  
     length of *nlri*

**Description**

This function checks syntatic correctness of binary flowspec. It returns *FLOW\_ST\_VALID*, or some other *FLOW\_ST\_XXX* state if the NLRI is malformed. If the NLRI is valid but not normalized (e.g. some zero bits are set), the *flow6\_decode()* modify the datastream to normalize it.

---

**Function**

enum flow\_validated\_state *flow4\_validate* (const byte \* *nlri*, uint *len*) – check untrustworthy IPv4 flowspec data stream

**Arguments**

const byte \* *nlri*  
     flowspec data stream without length header

uint *len*  
     length of *nlri*

**Description**

This function checks syntactic correctness of binary flowspec. It returns *FLOW\_ST\_VALID*, or some other *FLOW\_ST\_XXX* state if the NLRI is malformed or non-normalized.

---

**Function**

enum flow\_validated\_state *flow6\_validate* (const byte \* *nlri*, uint *len*) – check untrustworthy IPv6 flowspec data stream

**Arguments**

const byte \* *nlri*  
flowspec binary stream without length header

uint *len*  
length of *nlri*

**Description**

This function checks syntactic correctness of binary flowspec. It returns `FLOW_ST_VALID`, or some other `FLOW_ST_XXX` state if the NLRI is malformed or non-normalized.

---

**Function**

void *flow4\_validate\_cf* (net\_addr\_flow4 \* *f*) – validate flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow4` in parsing time

**Arguments**

net\_addr\_flow4 \* *f*  
flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow4`

**Description**

Check if *f* is valid flowspec data structure. Can call *cf\_error()* function with a textual description of reason to failing of validation.

---

**Function**

void *flow6\_validate\_cf* (net\_addr\_flow6 \* *f*) – validate flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow6` in parsing time

**Arguments**

net\_addr\_flow6 \* *f*  
flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow6`

**Description**

Check if *f* is valid flowspec data structure. Can call *cf\_error()* function with a textual description of reason to failing of validation.

---

**Function**

struct flow\_builder \* *flow\_builder\_init* (pool \* *pool*) – constructor for flowspec builder instance

**Arguments**

pool \* *pool*  
memory pool

**Description**

This function prepares flowspec builder instance using memory pool *pool*.

**Function**

int *flow\_builder4\_add\_pfx* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, const net\_addr\_ip4 \* *n4*) – add IPv4 prefix

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

const net\_addr\_ip4 \* *n4*  
net address of type IPv4

**Description**

This function add IPv4 prefix into flowspec builder instance.

**Function**

int *flow\_builder6\_add\_pfx* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, const net\_addr\_ip6 \* *n6*, u32 *pxoffset*) – add IPv6 prefix

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

const net\_addr\_ip6 \* *n6*  
net address of type IPv4

u32 *pxoffset*  
prefix offset for *n6*

**Description**

This function add IPv4 prefix into flowspec builder instance. This function should return 1 for successful adding, otherwise returns 0.

**Function**

int *flow\_builder\_add\_op\_val* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, byte *op*, u32 *value*) – add operator/value pair

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

byte *op*  
operator

u32 *value*  
value

**Description**

This function add operator/value pair as a part of a flowspec component. It is required to set appropriate flowspec component type using function *flow\_builder\_set\_type()*. This function should return 1 for successful adding, otherwise returns 0.

**Function**

int *flow\_builder\_add\_val\_mask* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, byte *op*, u32 *value*, u32 *mask*) – add value/bitmask pair

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

byte *op*  
operator

u32 *value*  
value

u32 *mask*  
bitmask

**Description**

It is required to set appropriate flowspec component type using function *flow\_builder\_set\_type()*. Note that for negation, value must be zero or equal to bitmask.

**Function**

void *flow\_builder\_set\_type* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, enum flow\_type *type*) – set type of next flowspec component

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

enum flow\_type *type*  
flowspec component type

**Description**

This function sets type of next flowspec component. It is necessary to call this function before each changing of adding flowspec component.

**Function**

net\_addr\_flow4 \* *flow\_builder4\_finalize* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, linpool \* *lpool*) – assemble final flowspec data structure **net\_addr\_flow4**

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

linpool \* *lpool*  
linear memory pool

**Description**

This function returns final flowspec data structure **net\_addr\_flow4** allocated onto *lpool* linear memory pool.

**Function**

net\_addr\_flow6 \* *flow\_builder6\_finalize* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*, linpool \* *lpool*) – assemble final flowspec data structure **net\_addr\_flow6**

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

linpool \* *lpool*  
linear memory pool for allocation of

**Description**

This function returns final flowspec data structure **net\_addr\_flow6** allocated onto *lpool* linear memory pool.

---

**Function**

void *flow\_builder\_clear* (struct flow\_builder \* *fb*) – flush flowspec builder instance for another flowspec creation

**Arguments**

struct flow\_builder \* *fb*  
flowspec builder instance

**Description**

This function flushes all data from builder but it maintains pre-allocated buffer space.

---

**Function**

uint *flow\_explicate\_buffer\_size* (const byte \* *part*) – return buffer size needed for explication

**Arguments**

const byte \* *part*  
flowspec part to explicate

**Description**

This function computes and returns a required buffer size that has to be preallocated and passed to *flow\_explicate\_part()*. Note that it returns number of records, not number of bytes.

---

**Function**

uint *flow\_explicate\_part* (const byte \* *part*, uint (\**buf*) – compute explicit interval list from flowspec part

**Arguments**

const byte \* *part*  
flowspec part to explicate  
  
uint (\**buf*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

This function analyzes a flowspec part with numeric operators (e.g. port) and computes an explicit interval list of allowed values. The result is written to provided buffer *buf*, which must have space for enough interval records as returned by *flow\_explicate\_buffer\_size()*. The intervals are represented as two-sized arrays of lower and upper bound, both including. The return value is the number of intervals in the buffer.

---

**Function**

uint *flow4\_net\_format* (char \* *buf*, uint *blen*, const net\_addr\_flow4 \* *f*) – stringify flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow4`

**Arguments**

char \* *buf*  
pre-allocated buffer for writing a stringify net address flowspec  
  
uint *blen*  
free allocated space in *buf*  
  
const net\_addr\_flow4 \* *f*  
flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow4` for stringify

**Description**

This function writes stringified *f* into *buf*. The function returns number of written chars. If final string is too large, the string will ends the with ' ...}' sequence and zero-terminator.

---

**Function**

uint *flow6\_net\_format* (char \* *buf*, uint *blen*, const net\_addr\_flow6 \* *f*) – stringify flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow6`

**Arguments**

char \* *buf*  
pre-allocated buffer for writing a stringify net address flowspec

uint *blen*  
free allocated space in *buf*

const net\_addr\_flow6 \* *f*  
flowspec data structure `net_addr_flow4` for stringify

**Description**

This function writes stringified *f* into *buf*. The function returns number of written chars. If final string is too large, the string will ends the with ' ...}' sequence and zero-terminator.

# Chapter 8: Resources

## 8.1 Introduction

Most large software projects implemented in classical procedural programming languages usually end up with lots of code taking care of resource allocation and deallocation. Bugs in such code are often very difficult to find, because they cause only ‘resource leakage’, that is keeping a lot of memory and other resources which nobody references to.

We’ve tried to solve this problem by employing a resource tracking system which keeps track of all the resources allocated by all the modules of BIRD, deallocates everything automatically when a module shuts down and it is able to print out the list of resources and the corresponding modules they are allocated by.

Each allocated resource (from now we’ll speak about allocated resources only) is represented by a structure starting with a standard header (struct **resource**) consisting of a list node (resources are often linked to various lists) and a pointer to **resclass** – a resource class structure pointing to functions implementing generic resource operations (such as freeing of the resource) for the particular resource type.

There exist the following types of resources:

- *Resource pools* (**pool**)
- *Memory blocks*
- *Linear memory pools* (**linpool**)
- *Slabs* (**slab**)
- *Events* (**event**)
- *Timers* (**timer**)
- *Sockets* (**socket**)

## 8.2 Resource pools

Resource pools (**pool**) are just containers holding a list of other resources. Freeing a pool causes all the listed resources to be freed as well. Each existing **resource** is linked to some pool except for a root pool which isn’t linked anywhere, so all the resources form a tree structure with internal nodes corresponding to pools and leaves being the other resources.

Example: Almost all modules of BIRD have their private pool which is freed upon shutdown of the module.

---

### Function

`pool * rp_new (pool * p, struct domain_generic * dom, const char * name)` – create a resource pool

### Arguments

`pool * p`  
parent pool

`struct domain_generic * dom`  
– undescribed –

`const char * name`  
pool name (to be included in debugging dumps)

### Description

`rp_new()` creates a new resource pool inside the specified parent pool.

---

**Function**

`void rmove (void * res, pool * p)` – move a resource

**Arguments**

`void * res`  
resource

`pool * p`  
pool to move the resource to

**Description**

`rmove()` moves a resource from one pool to another.

---

**Function**

`void rfree (void * res)` – free a resource

**Arguments**

`void * res`  
resource

**Description**

`rfree()` frees the given resource and all information associated with it. In case it's a resource pool, it also frees all the objects living inside the pool.

It works by calling a class-specific freeing function.

---

**Function**

`void rdump (struct dump_request * dreq, void * res)` – dump a resource

**Arguments**

`struct dump_request * dreq`  
– undescribed –

`void * res`  
resource

**Description**

This function prints out all available information about the given resource to the debugging output.

It works by calling a class-specific dump function.

---

**Function**

`void * ralloc (pool * p, const struct resclass * c)` – create a resource

**Arguments**

`pool * p`  
pool to create the resource in

`const struct resclass * c`  
class of the new resource

**Description**

This function is called by the resource classes to create a new resource of the specified class and link it to the given pool. Allocated memory is zeroed. Size of the resource structure is taken from the *size* field of the `resclass`.

---

**Function**

void *rlookup* (unsigned long *a*) – look up a memory location

**Arguments**

unsigned long *a*  
memory address

**Description**

This function examines all existing resources to see whether the address *a* is inside any resource. It's used for debugging purposes only.

It works by calling a class-specific lookup function for each resource.

---

**Function**

void *resource\_init* (*void*) – initialize the resource manager

**Description**

This function is called during BIRD startup. It initializes all data structures of the resource manager and creates the root pool.

---

## 8.3 Memory blocks

Memory blocks are pieces of contiguous allocated memory. They are a bit non-standard since they are represented not by a pointer to **resource**, but by a void pointer to the start of data of the memory block. All memory block functions know how to locate the header given the data pointer.

Example: All "unique" data structures such as hash tables are allocated as memory blocks.

---

**Function**

void \* *mb\_alloc* (pool \* *p*, unsigned *size*) – allocate a memory block

**Arguments**

pool \* *p*  
pool  
  
unsigned *size*  
size of the block

**Description**

*mb\_alloc()* allocates memory of a given size and creates a memory block resource representing this memory chunk in the pool *p*.

Please note that *mb\_alloc()* returns a pointer to the memory chunk, not to the resource, hence you have to free it using *mb\_free()*, not *rfree()*.

---

**Function**

void \* *mb\_allocz* (pool \* *p*, unsigned *size*) – allocate and clear a memory block

**Arguments**

pool \* *p*  
pool  
  
unsigned *size*  
size of the block

**Description**

*mb\_allocz()* allocates memory of a given size, initializes it to zeroes and creates a memory block resource representing this memory chunk in the pool *p*.

Please note that *mb\_allocz()* returns a pointer to the memory chunk, not to the resource, hence you have to free it using *mb\_free()*, not *rfree()*.

**Function**

`void * mb_realloc (void * m, unsigned size)` – reallocate a memory block

**Arguments**

`void * m`  
memory block

`unsigned size`  
new size of the block

**Description**

`mb_realloc()` changes the size of the memory block *m* to a given size. The contents will be unchanged to the minimum of the old and new sizes; newly allocated memory will be uninitialized. Contrary to `realloc()` behavior, *m* must be non-NULL, because the resource pool is inherited from it. Like `mb_alloc()`, `mb_realloc()` also returns a pointer to the memory chunk, not to the resource, hence you have to free it using `mb_free()`, not `rfree()`.

**Function**

`void mb_free (void * m)` – free a memory block

**Arguments**

`void * m`  
memory block

**Description**

`mb_free()` frees all memory associated with the block *m*.

## 8.4 Linear memory pools

Linear memory pools are collections of memory blocks which support very fast allocation of new blocks, but are able to free only the whole collection at once (or in stack order).

Example: Each configuration is described by a complex system of structures, linked lists and function trees which are all allocated from a single linear pool, thus they can be freed at once when the configuration is no longer used.

**Function**

`linpool * lp_new (pool * p)` – create a new linear memory pool

**Arguments**

`pool * p`  
pool

**Description**

`lp_new()` creates a new linear memory pool resource inside the pool *p*. The linear pool consists of a list of memory chunks of page size.

**Function**

`void * lp_alloc (linpool * m, uint size)` – allocate memory from a `linpool`

**Arguments**

`linpool * m`  
linear memory pool

`uint size`  
amount of memory

**Description**

`lp_alloc()` allocates *size* bytes of memory from a `linpool m` and it returns a pointer to the allocated memory. It works by trying to find free space in the last memory chunk associated with the `linpool` and creating a new chunk of the standard size (as specified during `lp_new()`) if the free space is too small to satisfy the allocation. If *size* is too large to fit in a standard size chunk, an "overflow" chunk is created for it instead.

**Function**

`void * lp_allocu (linpool * m, uint size)` – allocate unaligned memory from a `linpool`

**Arguments**

`linpool * m`  
linear memory pool

`uint size`  
amount of memory

**Description**

`lp_allocu()` allocates *size* bytes of memory from a `linpool m` and it returns a pointer to the allocated memory. It doesn't attempt to align the memory block, giving a very efficient way how to allocate strings without any space overhead.

**Function**

`void * lp_allocz (linpool * m, uint size)` – allocate cleared memory from a `linpool`

**Arguments**

`linpool * m`  
linear memory pool

`uint size`  
amount of memory

**Description**

This function is identical to `lp_alloc()` except that it clears the allocated memory block.

**Function**

`void lp_flush (linpool * m)` – flush a linear memory pool

**Arguments**

`linpool * m`  
linear memory pool

**Description**

This function frees the whole contents of the given `linpool m`, but leaves the pool itself.

**Function**

struct lp\_state \* *lp\_save* (linpool \* *m*) – save the state of a linear memory pool

**Arguments**

linpool \* *m*  
linear memory pool

**Description**

This function saves the state of a linear memory pool. Saved state can be used later to restore the pool (to free memory allocated since).

**Function**

void *lp\_restore* (linpool \* *m*, lp\_state \* *p*) – restore the state of a linear memory pool

**Arguments**

linpool \* *m*  
linear memory pool  
  
lp\_state \* *p*  
saved state

**Description**

This function restores the state of a linear memory pool, freeing all memory allocated since the state was saved. Note that the function cannot un-free the memory, therefore the function also invalidates other states that were saved between (on the same pool).

## 8.5 Slabs

Slabs are collections of memory blocks of a fixed size. They support very fast allocation and freeing of such blocks, prevent memory fragmentation and optimize L2 cache usage. Slabs have been invented by Jeff Bonwick and published in USENIX proceedings as ‘The Slab Allocator: An Object-Caching Kernel Memory Allocator’. Our implementation follows this article except that we don’t use constructors and destructors.

When the **DEBUGGING** switch is turned on, we automatically fill all newly allocated and freed blocks with a special pattern to make detection of use of uninitialized or already freed memory easier.

Example: Nodes of a FIB are allocated from a per-FIB Slab.

**Function**

uint *sl\_obj\_count* (const uint *total\_size*, const uint *fixed\_overhead*, const uint *obj\_size*, const uint *bits*) – calculate how many items fit into a memory block

**Arguments**

const uint *total\_size*  
total size of the available memory block, e.g. page size  
  
const uint *fixed\_overhead*  
fixed size of a header structure  
  
const uint *obj\_size*  
size of blocks to fit  
  
const uint *bits*  
bits to allocate per fitted block

**Description**

Returns the amount of items which fit into the memory block, when packed together with the header structure and bitfields.

---

**Function**

slab \* *sl\_new* (pool \* *p*, uint *size*) – create a new Slab

**Arguments**

pool \* *p*  
resource pool

uint *size*  
block size

**Description**

This function creates a new Slab resource from which objects of size *size* can be allocated.

---

**Function**

void *sl\_delete* (slab \* *s*) – destroy an existing Slab

**Arguments**

slab \* *s*  
slab

**Description**

This function destroys the given Slab.

---

**Function**

void \* *sl\_alloc* (slab \* *s*) – allocate an object from Slab

**Arguments**

slab \* *s*  
slab

**Description**

*sl\_alloc()* allocates space for a single object from the Slab and returns a pointer to the object.

---

**Function**

void \* *sl\_alloz* (slab \* *s*) – allocate an object from Slab and zero it

**Arguments**

slab \* *s*  
slab

**Description**

*sl\_alloz()* allocates space for a single object from the Slab and returns a pointer to the object after zeroing out the object memory.

---

**Function**

void *sl\_free* (void \* *oo*) – return a free object back to a Slab

**Arguments**

void \* *oo*  
object returned by *sl\_alloc()*

**Description**

This function frees memory associated with the object *oo* and returns it back to the Slab *s*.

## 8.6 Events

Events are there to keep track of deferred execution. Since BIRD is single-threaded, it requires long lasting tasks to be split to smaller parts, so that no module can monopolize the CPU. To split such a task, just create an `event` resource, point it to the function you want to have called and call `ev_schedule()` to ask the core to run the event when nothing more important requires attention.

You can also define your own event lists (the `event_list` structure), enqueue your events in them and explicitly ask to run them.

### Function

`event * ev_new (pool * p)` – create a new event

### Arguments

`pool * p`  
resource pool

### Description

This function creates a new event resource. To use it, you need to fill the structure fields and call `ev_schedule()`.

### Function

`void ev_run (event * e)` – run an event

### Arguments

`event * e`  
an event

### Description

This function explicitly runs the event `e` (calls its hook function) and removes it from an event list if it's linked to any.

From the hook function, you can call `ev_enqueue()` or `ev_schedule()` to re-add the event.

### Function

`void ev_send (event_list * l, event * e)` – enqueue an event

### Arguments

`event_list * l`  
an event list

`event * e`  
an event

### Description

`ev_enqueue()` stores the event `e` to the specified event list `l` which can be run by calling `ev_run_list()`.

### Function

`int ev_run_list_limited (event_list * l, uint limit)` – run an event list

### Arguments

`event_list * l`  
an event list

`uint limit`  
– undescribed –

### Description

This function calls `ev_run()` for all events enqueued in the list `l`.

## 8.7 Publish/Subscribe Queues

BIRD implements a publish/subscribe messaging system with dynamic topic management and resource tracking. The system allows multiple publishers to send messages to named topics, which are then distributed to all subscribers of those topics.

The system is built around four main components: queues, topics, publishers, and subscribers. A `ps_queue` serves as the central coordination point, maintaining list of topics. Topics are created dynamically when first referenced and can have multiple publishers and subscribers attached.

Publishers and subscribers are implemented as managed resources. Each publisher or subscriber can be attached to only one topic. When publishers or subscribers are destroyed, they automatically detach from their associated topics.

The `ps_init_queue()` function initializes a new message queue with a given name and memory pool. Topics are created on-demand through `ps_get_topic()`. Publishers attach to topics using `ps_attach()` and can send messages via `ps_publish()`, which sends notification to all subscribers. Subscribers use `ps_subscribe()` to register for topic updates. When a subscriber joins a topic with attached publishers, these publishers are notified of the new subscription through their subscribe hooks.

## 8.8 Sockets

Socket resources represent network connections. Their data structure (`socket`) contains a lot of fields defining the exact type of the socket, the local and remote addresses and ports, pointers to socket buffers and finally pointers to hook functions to be called when new data have arrived to the receive buffer (`rx_hook`), when the contents of the transmit buffer have been transmitted (`tx_hook`) and when an error or connection close occurs (`err_hook`).

Freeing of sockets from inside socket hooks is perfectly safe.

---

### Function

`int sk_setup_multicast (sock * s)` – enable multicast for given socket

### Arguments

`sock * s`  
socket

### Description

Prepare transmission of multicast packets for given datagram socket. The socket must have defined *iface*.

### Result

0 for success, -1 for an error.

---

### Function

`int sk_join_group (sock * s, ip_addr maddr)` – join multicast group for given socket

### Arguments

`sock * s`  
socket

`ip_addr maddr`  
multicast address

### Description

Join multicast group for given datagram socket and associated interface. The socket must have defined *iface*.

### Result

0 for success, -1 for an error.

---

**Function**

int *sk\_leave\_group* (sock \* *s*, ip\_addr *maddr*) – leave multicast group for given socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
    socket

ip\_addr *maddr*  
    multicast address

**Description**

Leave multicast group for given datagram socket and associated interface. The socket must have defined *iface*.

**Result**

0 for success, -1 for an error.

---

**Function**

int *sk\_setup\_broadcast* (sock \* *s*) – enable broadcast for given socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
    socket

**Description**

Allow reception and transmission of broadcast packets for given datagram socket. The socket must have defined *iface*. For transmission, packets should be send to *brd* address of *iface*.

**Result**

0 for success, -1 for an error.

---

**Function**

int *sk\_set\_ttl* (sock \* *s*, int *tll*) – set transmit TTL for given socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
    socket

int *tll*  
    TTL value

**Description**

Set TTL for already opened connections when TTL was not set before. Useful for accepted connections when different ones should have different TTL.

**Result**

0 for success, -1 for an error.

---

**Function**

int *sk\_set\_min\_ttl* (sock \* *s*, int *tll*) – set minimal accepted TTL for given socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
    socket

int *tll*  
    TTL value

**Description**

Set minimal accepted TTL for given socket. Can be used for TTL security. implementations.

**Result**

0 for success, -1 for an error.

**Function**

int *sk\_set\_md5\_auth* (sock \* *s*, ip\_addr *local*, ip\_addr *remote*, struct iface \* *ifa*, char \* *passwd*, int *setkey*) – add / remove MD5 security association for given socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
     socket

ip\_addr *local*  
     IP address of local side

ip\_addr *remote*  
     IP address of remote side

struct iface \* *ifa*  
     Interface for link-local IP address

char \* *passwd*  
     Password used for MD5 authentication

int *setkey*  
     Update also system SA/SP database

**Description**

In TCP MD5 handling code in kernel, there is a set of security associations used for choosing password and other authentication parameters according to the local and remote address. This function is useful for listening socket, for active sockets it may be enough to set *s->password* field.

When called with *passwd* != NULL, the new pair is added, When called with *passwd* == NULL, the existing pair is removed.

Note that while in Linux, the MD5 SAs are specific to socket, in BSD they are stored in global SA/SP database (but the behavior also must be enabled on per-socket basis). In case of multiple sockets to the same neighbor, the socket-specific state must be configured for each socket while global state just once per src-dst pair. The *setkey* argument controls whether the global state (SA/SP database) is also updated.

**Result**

0 for success, -1 for an error.

**Function**

int *sk\_set\_ipv6\_checksum* (sock \* *s*, int *offset*) – specify IPv6 checksum offset for given socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
     socket

int *offset*  
     offset

**Description**

Specify IPv6 checksum field offset for given raw IPv6 socket. After that, the kernel will automatically fill it for outgoing packets and check it for incoming packets. Should not be used on ICMPv6 sockets, where the position is known to the kernel.

**Result**

0 for success, -1 for an error.

---

**Function**

sock \* *sock\_new* (pool \* *p*) – create a socket

**Arguments**

pool \* *p*  
pool

**Description**

This function creates a new socket resource. If you want to use it, you need to fill in all the required fields of the structure and call *sk\_open()* to do the actual opening of the socket.

The real function name is *sock\_new()*, *sk\_new()* is a macro wrapper to avoid collision with OpenSSL.

---

**Function**

int *sk\_open* (sock \* *s*, struct birdloop \* *loop*) – open a socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
socket  
  
struct birdloop \* *loop*  
loop

**Description**

This function takes a socket resource created by *sk\_new()* and initialized by the user and binds a corresponding network connection to it.

**Result**

0 for success, -1 for an error.

---

**Function**

int *sk\_send* (sock \* *s*, unsigned *len*) – send data to a socket

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
socket  
  
unsigned *len*  
number of bytes to send

**Description**

This function sends *len* bytes of data prepared in the transmit buffer of the socket *s* to the network connection. If the packet can be sent immediately, it does so and returns 1, else it queues the packet for later processing, returns 0 and calls the *tx\_hook* of the socket when the transmission takes place.

---

**Function**

int *sk\_send\_to* (sock \* *s*, unsigned *len*, ip\_addr *addr*, unsigned *port*) – send data to a specific destination

**Arguments**

sock \* *s*  
socket  
  
unsigned *len*  
number of bytes to send

ip\_addr *addr*  
IP address to send the packet to

unsigned *port*  
port to send the packet to

**Description**

This is a *sk\_send()* replacement for connection-less packet sockets which allows destination of the packet to be chosen dynamically. Raw IP sockets should use 0 for *port*.

---

**Function**

void *io\_log\_event* (void \* *hook*, void \* *data*, uint *flag*) – mark approaching event into event log

**Arguments**

void \* *hook*  
event hook address

void \* *data*  
event data address

uint *flag*  
– undescribed –

**Description**

Store info (hook, data, timestamp) about the following internal event into a circular event log (*event\_log*). When latency tracking is enabled, the log entry is kept open (in *event\_open*) so the duration can be filled later.