draft-ali-ccamp-te-metric-recording-01.txt draft-ali-ccamp-rc-objective-function-metric-bound-01.txt draft-ali-ccamp-rsvp-te-include-route-01.txt draft-ali-ccamp-xro-lsp-subobject-01.txt

CCAMP Groupe de Travail IETF 83 – Paris 26 Mars 2012

draft-ali-ccamp-te-metric-recording-01.txt^α draft-ali-ccamp-rc-objective-function-metric-bound-01.txt^β draft-ali-ccamp-rsvp-te-include-route-01.txt^γ draft-ali-ccamp-xro-lsp-subobject-01.txt^δ

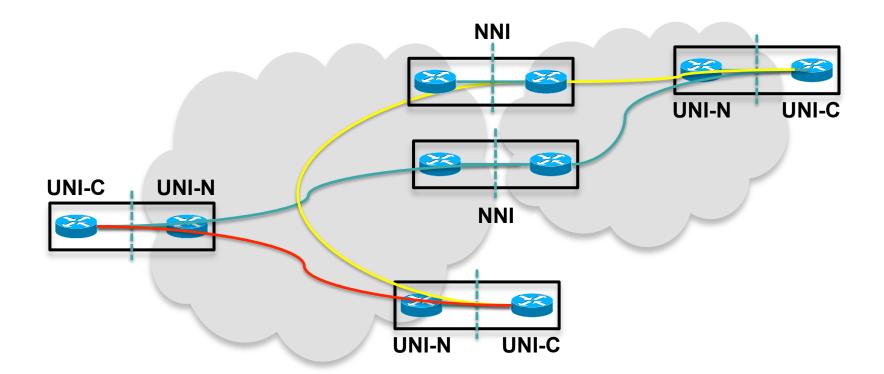
Authors list – as per the superscript: Zafar Ali Luyuan Fang αβγδ **Clarence Filsfils** Gabriele Maria Galimberti^Ÿ Ori Gerstel ^{γδ} Matt Hartley $^{\delta}$ Kenji Kumaki ^{αβγδ} αβγδ Rüdiger Kunze Julien Meuric $^{\circ}$ αβγδ **George Swallow**

Cisco Systems Cisco Systems Cisco Systems Cisco Systems Cisco Systems Cisco Systems KDDI Corporation **Deutsche Telekom AG** France Telecom Orange **Cisco Systems**

Overall Problem Space

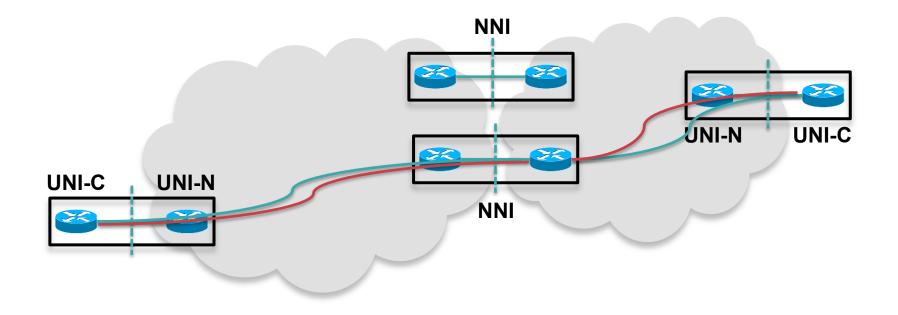
- The GMPLS UNI-C or NNI is blind to valuable information that a network may be willing to supply
- The aim is to allow increased information flow across such boundaries, while respecting that not everything can or will be shared
- Though of a theme, each draft stands on its own
- Two drafts are focused on better understanding and use of metrics
- Two are focused on diversity and better use of SLRG information
- All are work in progress

Overall Problem Space (2)



- The "NNI" could as well be an inter-area or interdomain TE link
- A TE headend has loss of visibility across these links

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Metric Recording

draft-ali-ccamp-te-metric-recording

Latency and latency variation have been identified as critical metrics

e.g. in financial networks [draft-ietf-ospf-te-metric-extensions], [draft-previdi-isis-te-metric-extensions].

- In inter-domain or GMPLS overlay networks,
 - Ingress node may not know route of a uni-directional (FA) LSP.
 - Ingress and egress nodes may not know route of a bi-directional (RA) LSP.
- Endpoints of an FA or RA need to advertise these in client layer IGP

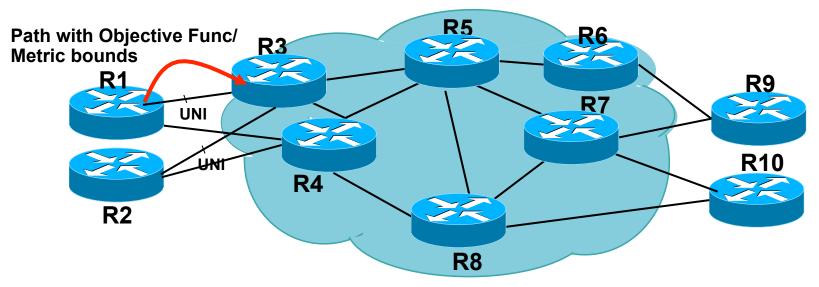
draft-ali-ccamp-te-metric-recording: Next Steps

- Problem and Solution space very similar to draft-zhang-ccamp-srlg-faconfiguration.
- Authors of these drafts have already been in contact about possibly merging

draft-ali-ccamp-rc-objective-function-metric-bound

- Network performance criteria (e.g. latency) are becoming critical to path selection (e.g., in financial networks).
- Providers are interested in paths that meet multiple constraints
- For example,
 - ≻a financial customer wants a path that meets a certain delay
 - The service provider is interested in the minimum cost path that meets that requirement
- Extensions to the PCE have already been made to express objective functions

Objective Function at a UNI



At a UNI

≻The UNI-C may not have access to a PCE

Or the UNI-N is fully capable of performing the calculations and thus no PCE has been deployed

 When ERO contains loose hops, e.g., in inter-domain and GMPLS overlay cases, there is a need to carry objective function and/ or metric bounds.

Expressing the Objective Function

- Objective Function is tied to a loose hop
- Two new ERO subobject types, Objective Function (OF) and Metric, are defined.
 - ➢ OF subobject conveys a set of one or more specific optimization criteria that MUST be followed in expanding route of a TE-LSP.
 - Metric subobject indicates the bound on the path metric that MUST NOT be exceeded for the loose segment
- Note: Draft needs to be updated for the case where a loose hop expansion results in the insertion of a new loose hop

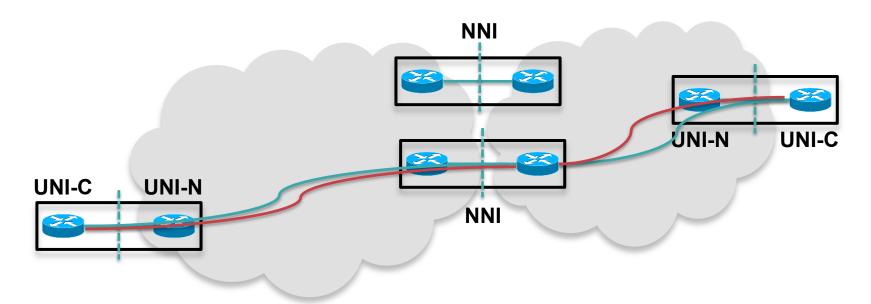
Homogeneity and Fate-sharing

draft-ali-ccamp-rsvp-te-include-route

- Requirement is to have two LPSs to follow same route:
 - Fate Sharing.
 - Homogeneous Attributes: E.g., when FA/RA-LSPs are bundled together, it is often required that the LSPs to have same delay and DV characteristics.
- The ingress node requires certain SLRGs to be explicitly "included" when the loose hop is expanded.

> This derives, for instance, from an overall link diversity plan

Homogeneity and Fate-sharing(2)



- Ingress node may lack sufficient topological knowledge
- It there must form an ERO with loose hop(s)
- It cannot divide those loose hop(s) into a proper sequence of strict or a sequence of finer-grained loose hops (e.g., in inter-domain and GMPLS overlay networks).

Homogeneity and Fate-sharing: Solution

- Explicit Inclusion Route Subobject (EIRS)
 - A new ERO subobject type
 - Indicates an inclusion between a pair of explicit or abstract nodes
- Encoding and processing rules are similar to Explicit Exclusion Route Subobject (EXRS) subobject of ERO defined in [RFC4874],

(the exception being include vs. exclude semantics)

• Subobjects supported by XRO/ EXRS are supported

i.e., inclusion of links, nodes, SRLGs, tunnel/ LSP, unnumbered interfaces, etc.

Route Diversity using Exclude Routes

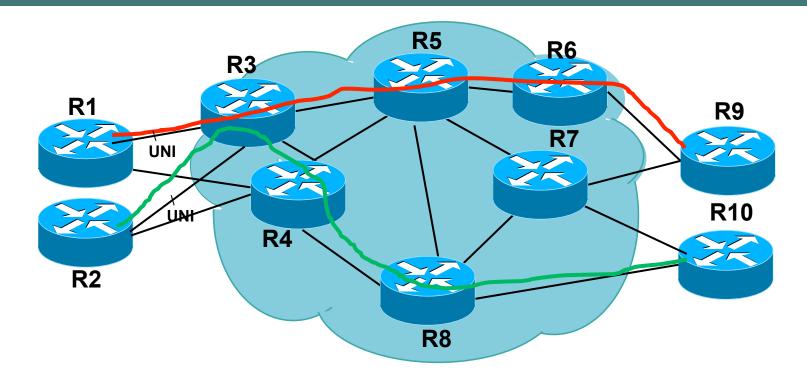
draft-ali-ccamp-xro-lsp-subobject

- Not all use-cases are covered with the existing XRO subobjects
 - Exclusion of the route of an LSP

Where the ingress node is denied RRO by policy

- Which does not involve the node signaling the diverse LSP
- > LSP diversity is a responsibility of the server layer
 - Permits client layer to broadly express diversity requirements

Processing node exception



- Optical UNI interface
- Optical node has extremely high dataplane availability
- Processing node is an acceptable exception

LSP Subobject

- New LSP subobject of Exclude Route (XRO) Object and Explicit Exclusion Route Subobject (EXRS) defined in [RFC4874].
- Carries FEC of the LSP or Tunnel from which diversity is desired
- Defines flags:
 - Exclusion-Flags: SRLG, Node, & Link exclusion.
 - > Attribute Flags:

LSP ID ignored (Tunnel Exclusion)

Destination node exception

Processing node exception

Penultimate node exception

Last 3 are oriented toward UNI interface

- Solicit consideration and input from the WG
- Intention is that drafts become WG Documents