

OSPF Extensions for MRT-FRR

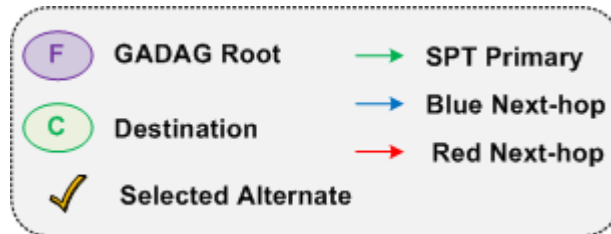
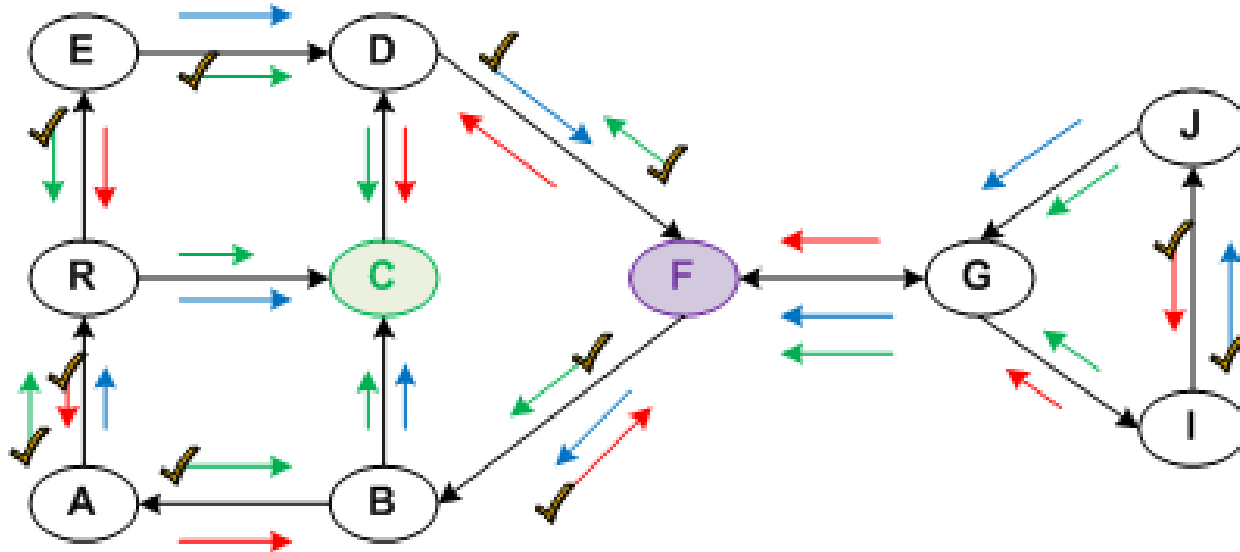
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What is MRT-FRR?

- A **100% coverage** fast-reroute solution for IP/LDP traffic using Maximally Redundant Trees (MRT).
 - Can support unicast and multicast traffic
- Related Drafts:
 - draft-ietf-rtgwg-mrt-frr-architecture-03
 - draft-enyedi-rtgwg-mrt-frr-algorithm-03
 - draft-atlas-ospf-mrt-00 (this one)
 - draft-atlas-mpls-ldp-mrt-00
 - draft-ietf-mpls-mldp-node-protection-00 (aka draft-wijnands-mpls-mldp-node-protection-04)
- Uses multi-topology forwarding – via LDP labels
- Architecture also supports IP-in-IP instead of IP-in-LDP
 - Extensions proposed don't support that option (need unclear)

Quick MRT Example



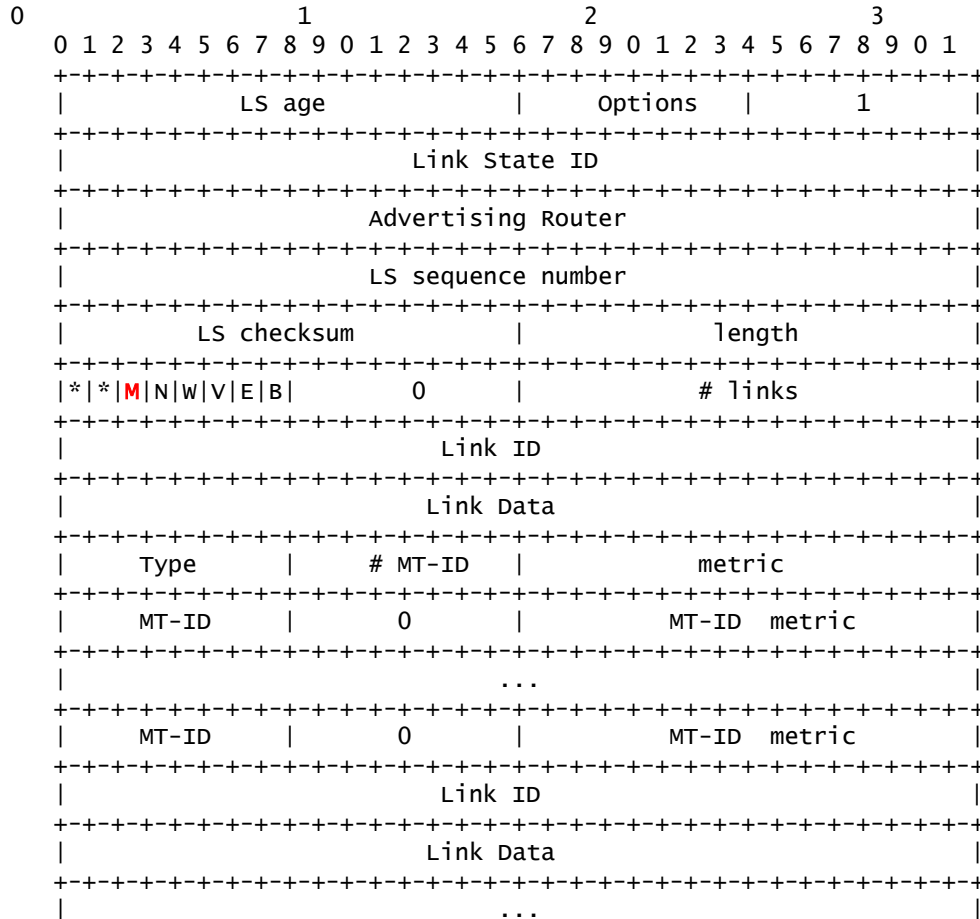
Labels to Destination C

LSR	SPT	Blue MRT	Red MRT
A	100	200	300
B	101	201	301
C	102	102	102
D	103	203	303
E	104	204	304
F	105	205	305
G	106	206	306
I	107	207	307
J	108	208	308
R	109	209	309

Overview of OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 Extensions

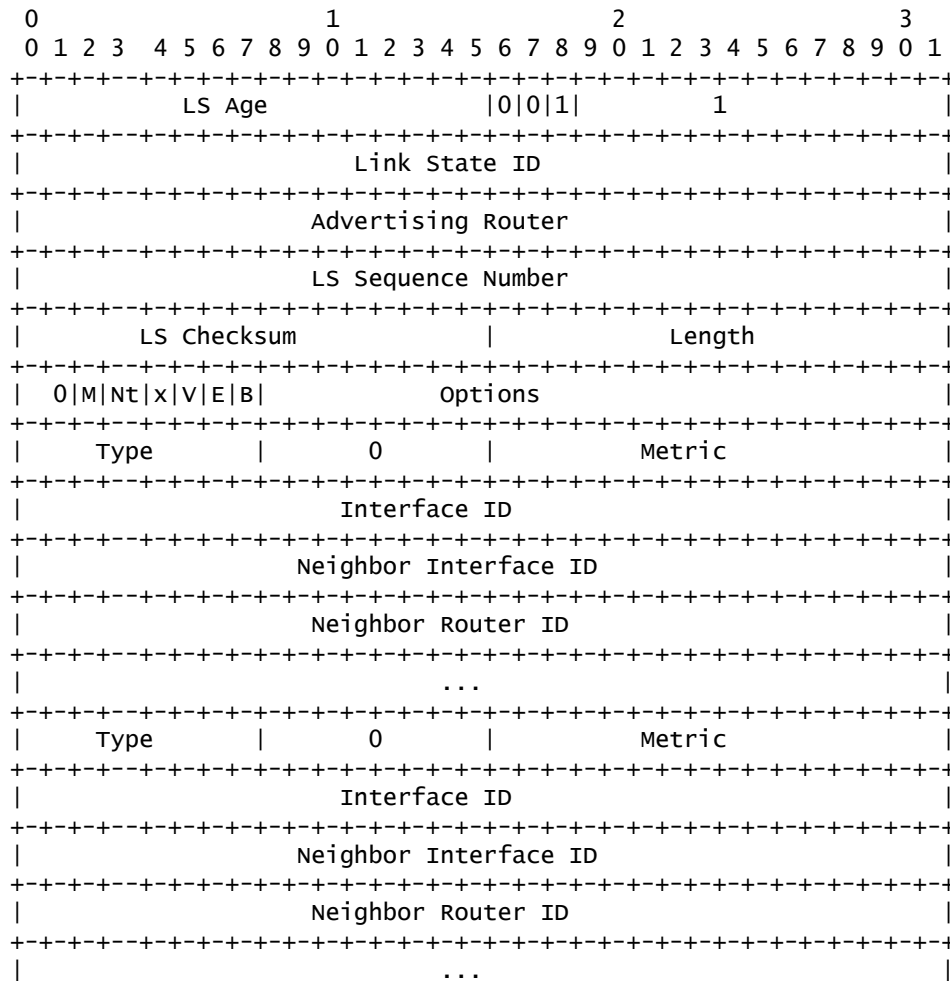
- MRT Capability:
 - Uses a bit from the Router-LSA
- MRT Profile supported and associated GADAG Root Selection Priority
 - In TLV for Router Information LSA
- Flood local MRT-ineligible links for consistent topology
- Flood local worst-case convergence time to derive network worst-case convergence time
 - Old idea from draft-atlas-bryant-shand-lf-timers

OSPFv2 MRT Capability bit in Router LSA



M-bit in OSPFv2 Router LSA

OSPFv3 MRT Capability bit

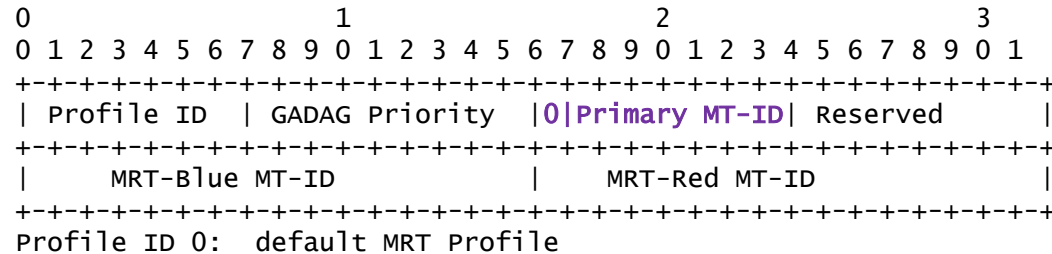


M-bit in OSPFv3 Router LSA

Planned Changes: for MT Routing

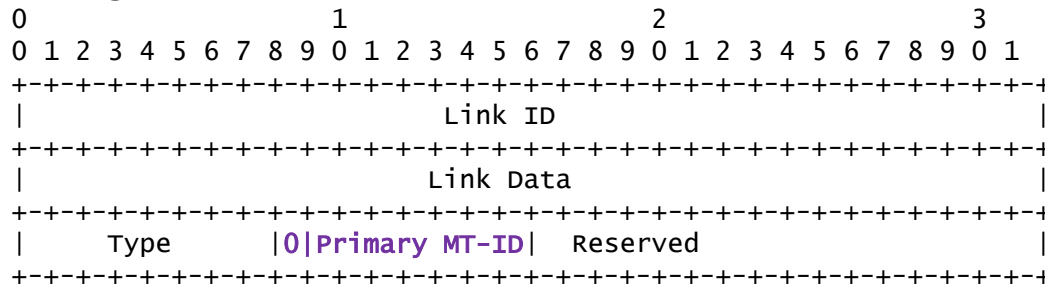
Adding support for multi-topology routing so primary can have an MT-ID.

- MRT Profile TLV in Router Information LSA



If the MRT-Blue MT-ID is 0, then the value specified in the associated MRT Profile is assumed.
 If the MRT-Red MT-ID is 0, then the value specified in the associated MRT profile is assumed.

- MRT-Ineligible Links (shown for OSPFv2 – similar for OSPFv3)



GADAG Root Selection Priority

- Picking a good GADAG Root improves the length of the alternates significantly.
- Off-line analysis can identify good candidates (e.g. closeness centrality)
- Default value, if unspecified, is 100 – which allows specifying priorities above or below.
- Only routers that are good (or bad) GADAG Root candidates need to advertise the MRT Profile TLV in the Router Information LSA.

Goals of Extensions

- Confirm MRT capability and support
- Provide for supporting multiple MRT Profiles
 - For migration
 - Different algorithm or additional uses or ...
 - Describe and group behavior required of other routers to support the functionality (e.g. MRT-FRR, mldp live-live, etc)
 - For multiple different uses of MRT with different behavior. Router can support and be in multiple MRT Islands at the same time.
 - Flexibility
 - Matches into the MRT island for Primary MT-ID, if MRT Profile and MRT-Blue MT-ID and MRT-Red MT-ID match

Goals of Extensions, Cntd.

- Ability to remove links from the topology used by MRT algorithm
 - Sec 3.2.1 of draft-ietf-rtgwg-lfa-manageability-00 requires the ability to mark a link as a non-candidate.
- Worst-Case Convergence Time
 - Used to decide when to start computing (or installing) MRTs and alternates.
 - Will also be useful for micro-loop prevention techniques.

Next Steps

- Add MT considerations from draft-li-rtgwg-igp-ext-mrt-frr as described
- Request WG adoption
- Interested in comments and questions