

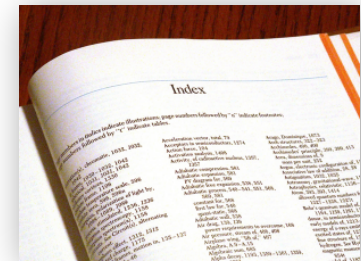
Advertising MPLS LSPs in the IGP

draft-gredler-ospf-label-advertisement
draft-gredler-isis-label-advertisement

Hannes Gredler
hannes@juniper.net
IETF87, Berlin

Two Types of Advertisement

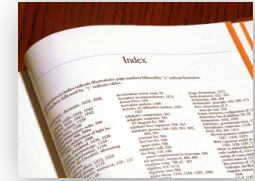
Label Range,
Index to Label Range
(=sink-tree paths)



Multi-Hop Segments
(= explicit paths)



Automatic Meshing



Desire for *automatic meshing* of transport paths
(= LDP alike sink trees)

Transport path tree is computed according to an *algorithm* – e.g.

- SPT(Metric)
- SPT(Delay)
- MRT(Metric)

Problem *may* be solved using domain-wide labels

... Really ?

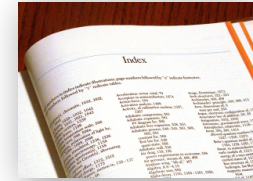
History tends to repeat itself ... On Domain-wide-labels
Quote from IETF60 (San Diego, August 2004) minutes ...

Source Routed MPLS LSP using Domain Wide Label
[draft-tian-mpls-lsp-source-route-01](#), Albert Tian

This draft introduces global labels as a means of source routing or loose source routing a packet in an MPLS network. If each destination of interest (say all of the loopback addresses used as router-IDs) had a label which was both globally known and globally used by all routers, then one could source route a packet by stacking up labels for each of the routers in the source route. This technique could be applied to fast reroute.

*In the ensuing discussion it was pointed out that the idea of global labels had been discussed in the early days of MPLS. At that time it was decided that labels would only have **local significance** (within the forwarding plane). Many workgroup members **expressed opposition to such a fundamental change** to the MPLS architecture. Alex Zinin stated, "**The workgroup is done with architecture. Unless it can be proved that architecture is not sufficient then this doesn't fit in charter.**"*

Index to Label Range



No requirement for domain-wide label

Problem has been solved before:

RFC4761, Kompella & Rekhter, VPLS BGP Signaling

3.2.1. Label Blocks

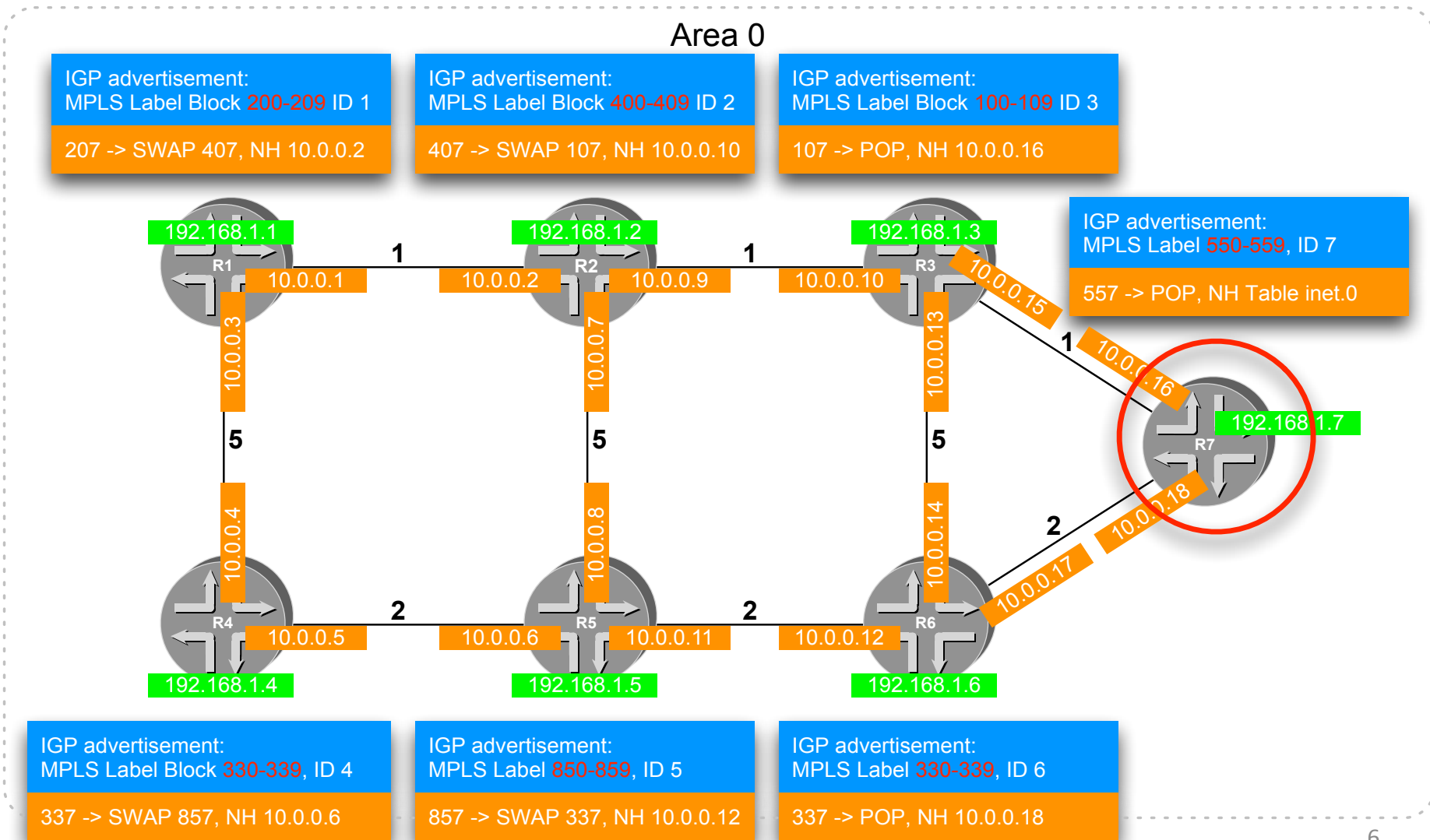
To accomplish this, we introduce the notion of "label blocks". A label block, defined by a label base LB and a VE block size VBS, is a contiguous set of labels {LB, LB+1, ..., LB+VBS-1}. Here's how label blocks work. All PEs within a given VPLS are assigned unique VE IDs as part of their configuration. A PE X wishing to send a VPLS update sends the same label block information to all other PEs. Each receiving PE infers the label intended for PE X by adding its (unique) VE ID to the label base. In this manner, each receiving PE gets a unique demultiplexor for PE X for that VPLS.

Mirror Label Block *source semantics* from VPLS into *destination semantics*

Assign each router a domain-wide unique ID

- ID is an index to locate the actual label value, inside label block
- Each LSR allocates and advertises a block of *locally significant* labels
- The block should be large enough to accommodate the range of assigned IDs

Example: LFIB construction for R7, Algorithm: SPT(Metric)



Index to Label RANGE



Index advertises { egress router context, Algorithm } tuples

Currently support for two contexts

IPv4 “Internet” forwarding table

IPv6 “Internet” forwarding table

Extensible for *additional* algorithms

(SPT-delay, SPT-TE, MRT, ARC ...)

What if I want to have *identical* labels in my domain ?

Most devices have *configurable* label-ranges per protocol

Routers who do not have support for this still can *interoperate*

Protocol operations *do not assume* identical label-range for downstream routers

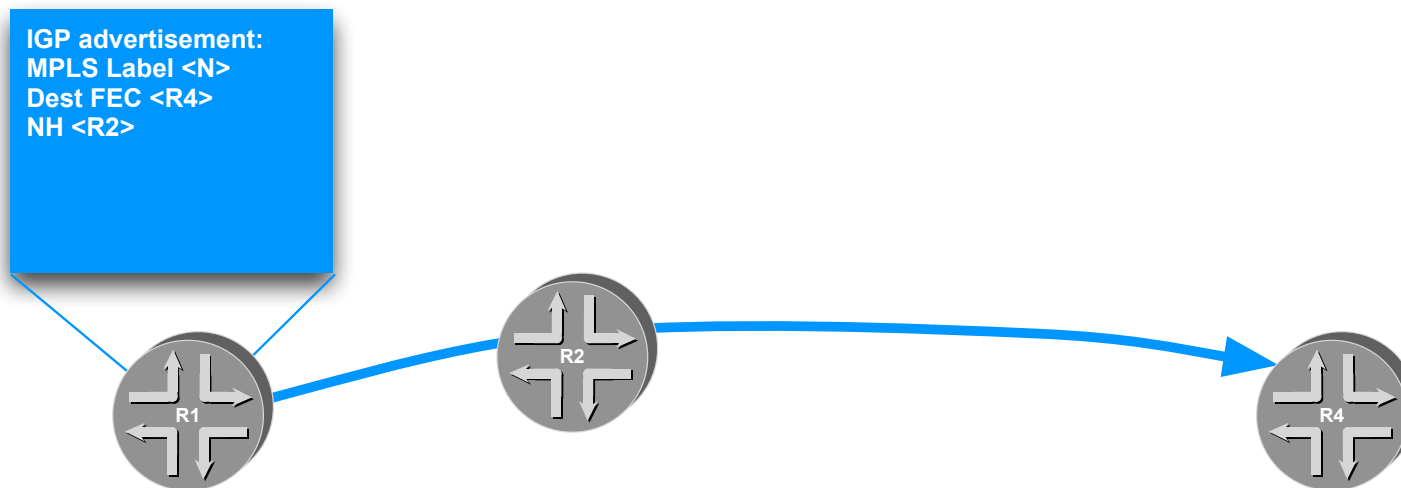
Protocol semantics of MPLS LSPs (1)



RFC 3031

LSP in its most generic form:

{ Label, Destination FEC, NH }

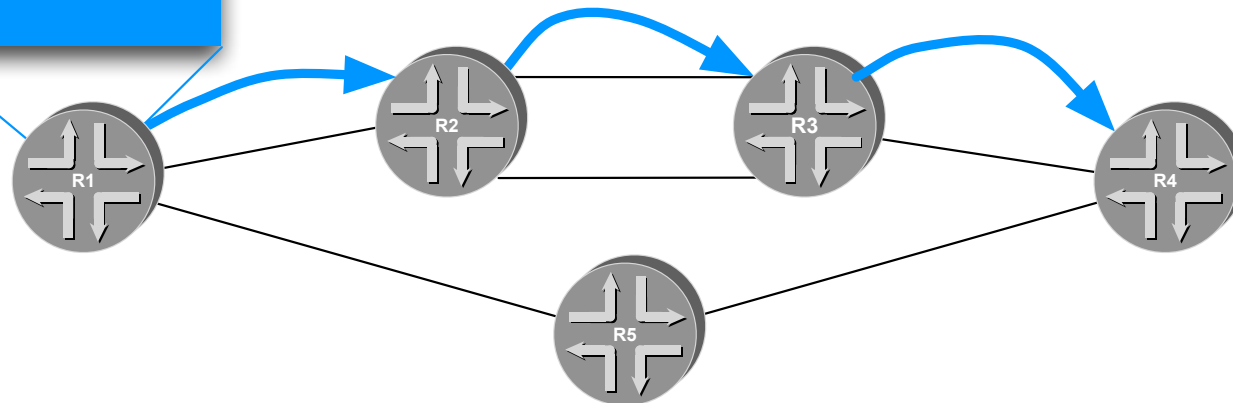


Protocol semantics of MPLS LSPs (2)



LSP supporting list of NHs = ERO
{ Label, Destination FEC, NH[] }

IGP advertisement:
MPLS Label <N>
IPv4 ERO <R2>
IPv4 ERO <R3>
IPv4 ERO <R4>



Protocol semantics of MPLS LSPs (3)



Segments and Labels are **Node** properties
Nexthop notion gives the Segment/Label a direction
Support for **more than one** Nexthop = Path ERO
FEC/Prefix describes what is at the tail-end of the path
(= Support for stitching to LDP/RSVP/LBGP)
Support for **more than one** path (Primary, Bypass) for a given destination

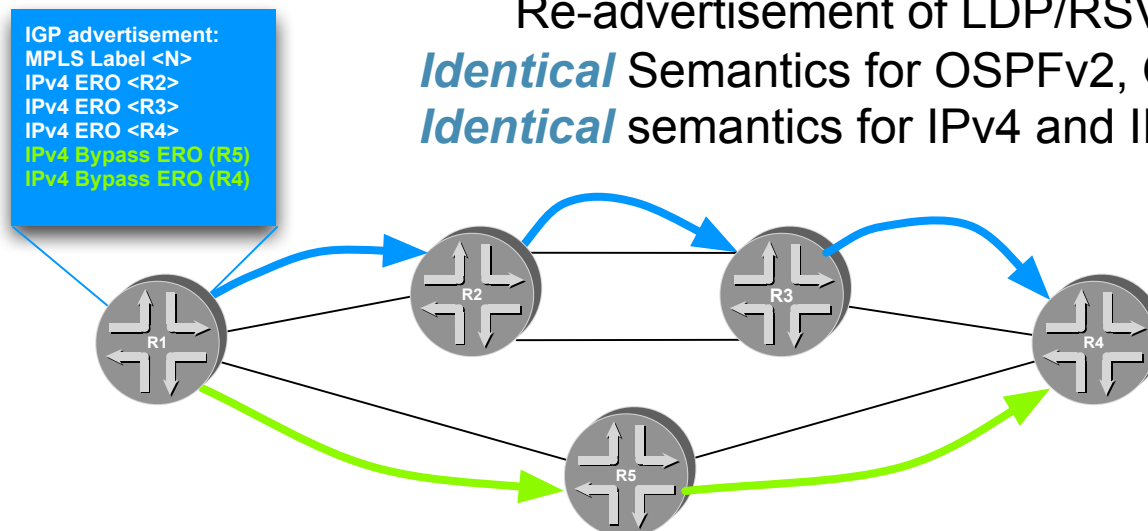
Identical semantics for

Re-advertisement of existing IGP label stack

Re-advertisement of LDP/RSVP/LBGP label

Identical Semantics for OSPFv2, OSPFv3 and IS-IS

Identical semantics for IPv4 and IPv6 FECs



Merge draft-gredler-isis-label-advertisement-03 into draft-previdi-isis-segment-routing-extensions-01

[\[Docs\]](#) [\[txt|pdf\]](#) [\[Tracker\]](#) [\[Email\]](#) [\[Nits\]](#)

Versions: [00](#) [01](#)

IS-IS for IP Internets
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: December 30, 2013

S. Previdi, Ed.
C. Filsfils
A. Bashandy
Cisco Systems, Inc.
B. Decraene
S. Litkowski
Orange
R. Geib
Deutsche Telekom
I. Milojevic
Telekom Srbija
R. Shakir
British Telecom
S. Yti
TDC
W. Henderickx
Alcatel-Lucent
J. Tantsura
Ericsson
June 28, 2013

IS-IS Extensions for Segment Routing
draft-previdi-isis-segment-routing-extensions-00

[\[Docs\]](#) [\[txt|pdf|xml|html\]](#) [\[Tracker\]](#) [\[Email\]](#) [\[Diff1\]](#) [\[Diff2\]](#) [\[Nits\]](#)

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IS-IS for IP Internets
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S. Previdi, Ed.
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Cisco Systems, Inc.
H. Gredler
Juniper Networks, Inc.
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British Telecom
S. Yti
TDC Oy
W. Henderickx
Alcatel-Lucent
J. Tantsura
Ericsson
July 1, 2013

IS-IS Extensions for Segment Routing
draft-previdi-isis-segment-routing-extensions-01

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IS-IS for IP Internets
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Expires: November 22, 2013

H. Gredler, Ed.
Juniper Networks, Inc.
S. Amante
Level 3 Communications, Inc.
T. Scholl
Amazon
L. Jalil
Verizon
May 21, 2013

Advertising MPLS labels in IS-IS
draft-gredler-isis-label-advertisement-03

Merge draft-gredler-ospf-label-advertisement-03 into draft-psenak-ospf-segment-routing-extensions-01

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Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: December 30, 2013

P. Psenak, Ed.
S. Previdi, Ed.
C. Filsfils
Cisco Systems, Inc.
June 28, 2013

OSPF Extensions for Segment Routing
draft-psenak-ospf-segment-routing-extensions-00

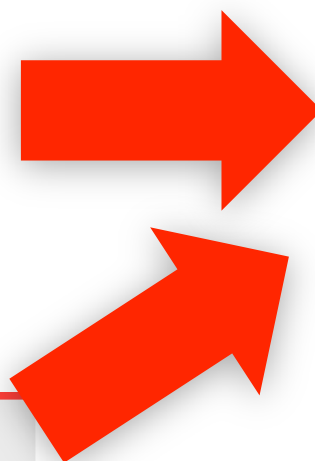
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Open Shortest Path First IGP
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: January 2, 2014

P. Psenak, Ed.
S. Previdi, Ed.
C. Filsfils
Cisco Systems, Inc.
H. Gredler
Juniper Networks, Inc.
R. Shakir
British Telecom
July 1, 2013

OSPF Extensions for Segment Routing
draft-psenak-ospf-segment-routing-extensions-01



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Advertising MPLS labels in OSPF
draft-gredler-ospf-label-advertisement-03

Draft-Merge Summary

- Common
 - Protocol Semantics
- Differences
 - draft-gredler-* builds on top of **RFC3031** and **does not require** a new architecture.
 - Draft-gredler-* proposes to re-use only **existing data plane** for source-routing (=MPLS)

ISSUE: SR-V6 dataplane is a *significant* change of IPv6 dataplane

Proposal to create a *source routing extension header*

Issue: requires *new Hardware* to overcome first N-bytes lookup buffer limits, of deployed hardware

Data planes in routers (IPv4, IPv6, MPLS)

Why need for data plane #4 ?

Use cases ?

MPLS *is* the '*routing header*' of IPv4 and IPv6 today

SR-v6 dataplane is *more complex* than MPLS Label operation

Requires IPv6 address rewrite capabilities to adjust SID segment pointer

