BGP-Based SPF
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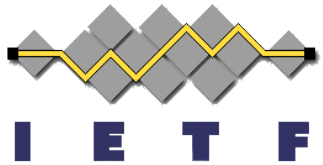


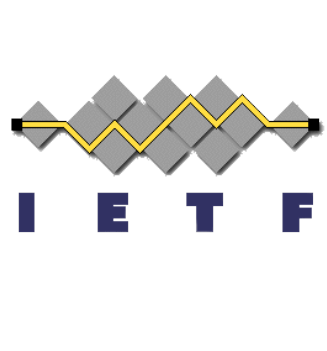
Motivation

- Massively Scalable Data Centers (MSDCs) have implemented simplified layer3 routing
- Centralized route control using some controller-based solution for simplified management
- Operational simplicity has lead MSDCs to converge on BGP as their routing protocol

Motivation (Cont'd)

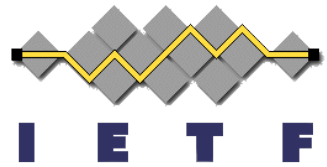
- Route Controller has a similar functionality as a Route Reflector
  - May Reflect Routes
  - Central Database for policy enforcements, management, etc.
- However Route Reflector (not in the forwarding path) assumes a presence of IGP that help resolve nexthop and its adjacencies for its clients
- BGP based MSDCs solve this problem by establishing hop-by-hop peering sessions
- Proposed solution helps towards deployment of Route Controllers and yet preserve operational simplicity by using BGP

Advantages of BGP SPF over Traditional BGP Distance Vector



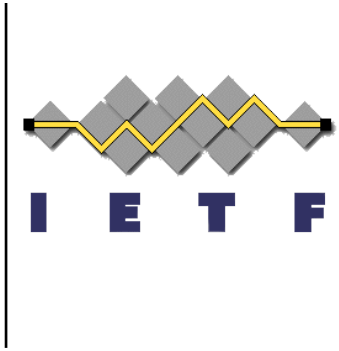
- Nodes have complete view of topology
  - Ideal when BGP is used as an underlay for other BGP address families
- Only network failures (e.g., link) need be advertised vis-à-vis all routes impacted by failure.
  - Faster convergence
  - Better scaling
- SPF lends itself better to optimal path selection in Route-Reflector (RR) and controller topologies.

Advantages of BGP-Based Solution



- **Already movement toward BGP as sole MSDC protocol as evidenced by "Use BGP for Routing in Large-Scale Data Centers" work in RTGWG**
- Robust and scalable implementations exist
- Wide Acceptance – minimal learning curve
- Reliable Transport
- Guaranteed In-order Delivery
- Incremental Updates
- Incremental Updates upon session restart
- No Flooding and selective filtering
- Lends itself to multiple peering models including Route-Reflectors and controllers.

BGP based Link-State Routing



- Defined a new SAFI
  - NLRI format is exactly same as BGP LS Address Family to carry link state information
- BGP MP Capability and BGP-LS Node attribute to assure compatibility
- Multiple Peering Models
- BGP runs Dijkstra instead of Best Path Decision process

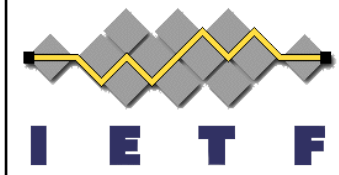
BGP Best-Path

- Next-Hop and Path Attribute basically along for the ride for BGP Link-State Address Family anyway
  - Need to be announced based on RFC 4271 error handling
- Decision Process Phases 1 and 2 replaced by SPF algorithm
- Decision Process Phase 3 may be short-circuited since NLRI is unique per BGP speaker.
- Need to assure the most recent version of NLRI is always used and re-advertised.
  - Assured by existing protocol mechanisms

BGP SPF

- Starting with greatly simplified SPF with P2P only links in single area (i.e., SPT)
- Will scale very well to many use cases.
- Could support computation of LFAs, Segment Routing SIDs, and other IGP features.
  - BGP-LS format includes necessary Link-State
- Link-State AF is dual-stack AF since both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses/prefixes advertised
  - BGP-LS format also supports VPNs but SPF behavior not defined.
  - Work needed to define interaction with existing unicast AFs.
    - Matter of local implementation policy

Peering Model



- BGP sessions with Route-Reflector or controller hierarchy.
  - Link discovery/liveliness detection outside of BGP.
- RR hierarchy can be less than fully connected but must provide redundancy
  - Must not be dependent on SPF for connectivity
- Controller could learn the expected topology through some other means and inject it.
  - SPF Computation is distributed though.
  - Similar to “Jupiter Rising: A Decade of Clos Topologies and Centralized Control in Google’s Datacenter Network”

Next Steps

- Further discussion
- Collaboration
- Consider Draft adoption