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**Carrying Geo Coordinates in BGP**  
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## Abstract

In this document we specify a new BGP capability - the Geo Coordinate Capability, and a new BGP attribute - the Geo Coordinate Attribute, for carrying the Geo Coordinate information in BGP.

## **1. Introduction**

There are several potential applications as described hereby for the physical location information of BGP speakers [[RFC4271](#)] in a network.

In an "overlay network" without IGP or where the "underlay network" belongs to a different administrative domain (e.g., using the BGP Tunnel Encapsulation Attribute [[I-D.ietf-idr-tunnel-encaps](#)]), the geographical location of the BGP speaker that sources the route in the network can be used to derive some rough sense of "distance" as a parameter in lieu of the IGP-metric in BGP path selection.

In the applications of "Service Function Chaining" [[RFC7665](#)], the Geo location information of the Service Function Forwarders or the Service Nodes, can help the design of Service Function Paths with better traffic pattern and a lower latency.

The knowledge of the physical location of BGP speakers can also be used to simplify the operational procedures for setting the outbound "MED" value in route advertisement.

In this document we specify a new BGP capability - the Geo Coordinate Capability, and a new BGP attribute - the Geo Coordinate Attribute, for carrying the Geo Coordinate information in BGP.

### **1.1. Specification of Requirements**

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].



## 2. The Geo Coordinate Capability

The Geo Coordinate Capability is a new BGP capability [[RFC5492](#)]. The Capability Code for this capability is specified in the "IANA Considerations" section of this document. The Capability Length is 20 octets. The Capability Value consists of the following fields that specify the location of the speaker using the WGS-84 (World Geodetic System) reference coordinate system [[WGS-84](#)]:

0										1										2										3									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1								
U N E A M R K										Reserved-1										Location Uncertainty																			
Lat Degrees										Latitude Milliseconds																													
Long Degrees										Longitude Milliseconds																													
										Altitude																													
										Radius										Reserved-2																			

where:

- U-bit: If the U-bit is set, it indicates that the "Location Uncertainty" field is specified. If the U-bit is clear, it indicates the "Location Uncertainty" field is unspecified.
- N-bit: If the N-bit is set, it indicates the Latitude is north relative to the Equator. If the N-bit is clear, it indicates the Latitude is south of the Equator.
- E-bit: If the E-bit is set, it indicates the Longitude is east of the Prime Meridian. If the E-bit is clear, it indicates the Longitude is west of the Prime Meridian.
- A-bit: If the A-bit is set, it indicates the "Altitude" field is specified. If the A-bit is clear, it indicates the "Altitude" field is unspecified.
- M-bit: If the M-bit is set, it indicates the "Altitude" is specified in meters. If the M-bit is clear, it indicates the "Altitude" is in centimeters.
- R-bit: If the R-bit is set, it indicates the "Radius" field is specified and the encoding is for a circular area. If the



R-bit is clear, it indicates the "Radius" field is unspecified and the encoding is for a single point.

K-bit: If the K-bit is set, it indicates the "Radius" is specified in kilometers. If the K-bit is clear, it indicates the "Radius" is in meters.

Reserved-1: These bits are reserved. They SHOULD be set to zero by the sender and MUST be ignored by the receiver.

Location Uncertainty: Unsigned 16-bit integer indicating the number of centimeters of uncertainty for the location.

Latitude Degrees: Unsigned 8-bit integer with a range of 0 - 90 degrees north or south of the Equator (northern or southern hemisphere, respectively).

Latitude Milliseconds: Unsigned 24-bit integer with a range of 0 - 3,599,999 (i.e., less than 60 minutes).

Longitude Degrees: Unsigned 8-bit integer with a range of 0 - 180 degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Longitude Milliseconds: Unsigned 24-bit integer with a range of 0 - 3,599,999 (i.e., less than 60 minutes).

Altitude: Signed 32-bit integer containing the Height relative to sea level in centimeters or meters. A negative height indicates that the location is below sea level.

Radius: Unsigned 16-bit integer containing the radius of a circle centered at the specified coordinates. The radius is specified in meters unless the K-bit is specified indicating specification in kilometers. If the radius is specified, the geo-coordinates specify the entire area of the circle defined by the radius and center point. While the use cases herein do not make use of this field, future use cases may.

Reserved-2: The 16-bit field is reserved. It SHOULD be set to zero by the sender and MUST be ignored by the receiver.



### 3. The Geo Coordinate Attribute

The Geo Coordinate Attribute is an optional, transitive BGP attribute [RFC4271]. The type of the attribute is described in the IANA Considerations section, and the value of the attribute consists of one or more of the tuple encoded as shown below:

```

      0                               1                               2                               3
      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               AS Number                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               BGP Identifier                           |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|U|N|E|A|M|R|K|   Reserved-1   |   Location Uncertainty   |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| Lat Degrees |   Latitude Milliseconds   |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| Long Degrees |   Longitude Milliseconds |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Altitude                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Radius                               |   Reserved-2   |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

where the "AS number" and the "BGP Identifier" fields contain the AS number and the BGP Identifier [RFC4271, RFC6286] of the BGP speaker that sources or advertises the route, and the remaining fields specify the location of the speaker using the WGS-84 (World Geodetic System) reference coordinate system [WGS-84]. These location related fields are hereby given the same description as the ones in the "Geo Coordinate Capability" section.

### 4. Operations

The Geo Coordinate Capability may be used by a BGP speaker to advertise its physical location to its neighbor. When an IGP (such as OSPF or ISIS) is involved and accessible, it could be advantageous for the Geo Coordinates to be carried in the IGP instead of in the OPEN for internal BGP ("IBGP") sessions.

When a BGP speakers receives the Geo Coordinate Capability in the OPEN message from a neighbor, it is up to the speaker and its local policy to decide how the information would be used.

The Geo Coordinate Attribute may be used by a BGP speaker to encode





the physical location of the speaker in an UPDATE message. In the case that a route already contains the attribute, the speaker MAY prepend its AS number, its BGP Identifier, and the Geo coordinate information in the value field of the attribute, and adjust the attribute length accordingly. Depending on local policy, the speaker MAY also override the existing Geo Coordinate Attribute with its own information in route advertisement.

When a BGP speakers receives the Geo Coordinate Attribute in an UPDATE message from a neighbor, it is up to the speaker and the local policy to decide how this attribute would be handled and used.

The Geo Coordinate Capability in an OPEN message does not have any impact on how the Geo Coordinate Attribute in an UPDATE message (carried over the same session) would be handled.

## **5. Error Handling**

The Geo Coordinate Attribute in an UPDATE message is considered malformed if the attribute length is not a non-zero multiple of 28.

An UPDATE message with a malformed Geo Coordinate Attribute SHALL be handled using the approach of "attribute discard" [[RFC7606](#)].

## **6. IANA Considerations**

This documents specifies a BGP capability, the Geo Coordinate Capability. The capability type needs to be allocated by IANA.

This documents specifies a BGP attribute, the Geo Coordinate Attribute. The attribute type needs to be allocated by IANA.

## **7. Security Considerations**

The underlying security issues for BGP are discussed in [[RFC4271](#)].

Since the Geo coordinates provide the exact location of the routing devices, disclosure may make the routing devices more susceptible to physical attacks. In situations where this is a concern (e.g., in military applications, or the topology of the network is considered proprietary information), the implementation MUST allow the Geo Location extension to be removed from the BGP's OPEN and UPDATE messages.



## **8. Privacy Considerations**

TBD.

## **9. Acknowledgments**

The encoding of the Geo location is adapted from the "Geo Coordinate LISP Canonical Address Format" specified in the "LISP Canonical Address Format (LCAF)". We would like to thank the authors of that Document and particularly Dino Farinacci for subsequent discussions.

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