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**OSPF Extensions for Broadcast Inter-AS TE Link  
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**Abstract**

This document presents extensions to the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) for advertising broadcast inter-AS Traffic Engineering (TE) links.

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## Table of Contents

|                        |                                             |                   |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <a href="#">1.</a>     | Introduction . . . . .                      | <a href="#">3</a> |
| <a href="#">2.</a>     | Conventions Used in This Document . . . . . | <a href="#">3</a> |
| <a href="#">3.</a>     | Information on Inter-AS TE Link . . . . .   | <a href="#">3</a> |
| <a href="#">4.</a>     | Extensions to OSPF . . . . .                | <a href="#">4</a> |
| <a href="#">4.1.</a>   | sub-TLVs . . . . .                          | <a href="#">4</a> |
| <a href="#">4.2.</a>   | Procedures . . . . .                        | <a href="#">5</a> |
| <a href="#">4.2.1.</a> | OSPF Router Procedure . . . . .             | <a href="#">5</a> |
| <a href="#">4.2.2.</a> | Super Node Procedure . . . . .              | <a href="#">5</a> |
| <a href="#">5.</a>     | Security Considerations . . . . .           | <a href="#">6</a> |
| <a href="#">6.</a>     | IANA Considerations . . . . .               | <a href="#">6</a> |
| <a href="#">7.</a>     | Acknowledgement . . . . .                   | <a href="#">6</a> |
| <a href="#">8.</a>     | References . . . . .                        | <a href="#">6</a> |
| <a href="#">8.1.</a>   | Normative References . . . . .              | <a href="#">6</a> |
| <a href="#">8.2.</a>   | Informative References . . . . .            | <a href="#">7</a> |



## **1. Introduction**

Connections among different Autonomous Systems (ASes) may be point-to-point (P2P) links and broadcast links. For a P2P inter-AS TE link, [RFC 5392](#) defines a new Opaque LSA, the Inter-AS-TE-v2 LSA, for advertising the OSPFv2 link; and a new OSPFv3 LS type, Inter-AS-TE-v3 LSA, for advertising the OSPFv3 link.

Both the Inter-AS-TE-v2 LSA and Inter-AS-TE-v3 LSA contain one top level TLV:

### **2 - Link TLV**

The Link TLV describes a single link and includes a set of sub-TLVs.

The Link ID sub-TLV defined in [RFC 3630](#) MUST NOT be used in the Link TLV of an Inter-AS-TE-v2 LSA, and the Neighbor ID sub-TLV defined in [RFC 5329](#) MUST NOT be used in the Link TLV of an Inter-AS-TE-v3 LSA.

Instead, the remote ASBR is identified by the inclusion of Remote AS Number sub-TLV and IPv4/IPv6 Remote ASBR ID sub-TLV, which is defined in [RFC 5392](#).

For a P2P inter-AS link, the information about its remote ASBR for replacing its link ID may be configured. For a broadcast inter-AS link, its link ID is the interface IP address of the designated router (DR) of the link in OSPF. Since no OSPF runs over any broadcast inter-AS link, no DR or backup DR (BDR) is selected. It is hard to configure a replacement for DR and BDR.

This document presents extensions to OSPF for advertising broadcast inter-AS TE links through defining a new sub-TLV for a broadcast link without configuring any replacement for DR and BDR on the link.

## **2. Conventions Used in This Document**

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 [\[RFC2119\]](#).

## **3. Information on Inter-AS TE Link**

For a broadcast link connecting multiple ASBRs in a number of ASes, on each of the ASBRs X, the following information about the link may be obtained:







```

      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
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|          Type (stTBD2)          |          Length          |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|          IPv6 Address (16 bytes)          |
~
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|  Mask Length  |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+

```

The IPv6 Address indicates the local IPv6 address of a link. The Mask Length indicates the length of the IPv6 address mask.

## 4.2. Procedures

### 4.2.1. OSPF Router Procedure

For a broadcast inter-AS link connecting to multiple ASBRs, each of the ASBRs as an OSPF router advertises an LSA (Inter-AS-TE-v2 LSA for OSPFv2 or Inter-AS-TE-v3 LSA for OSPFv3) with a link TLV containing sub-TLVs for the information such as 1) 10 8) on the broadcast link described in [Section 3](#).

When TE is enabled on an inter-AS link and the link is up, the ASBR SHOULD advertise this link using the normal procedures for OSPF-TE. When either the link is down or TE is disabled on the link, the ASBR SHOULD withdraw the advertisement. When there are changes to the TE parameters for the link (for example, when the available bandwidth changes), the ASBR SHOULD re-advertise the link but MUST take precautions against excessive re-advertisements.

### 4.2.2. Super Node Procedure

Suppose that there is a super node, which just receives LSAs from each of ASes (or domains) through a passive OSPF adjacency between the super node and an ASBR or ABR in the AS or domain.

For a new broadcast link connecting multiple routers with no link ID configured, when the super node receives an LSA containing the link attached to router X, it stores the link from X into its TED. It finds the link's remote end P using the link's local IP address with network mask. P is a Pseudo node identified by the local IP address of the DR selected from the routers connected to the link. After finding P, it associates the link attached to X with P and the link connected to P with X. If P is not found, a new Pseudo node P is created. The super node associates the link attached to X with P and



the link attached to P with X. This creates a bidirectional connection between X and P.

The first router and second router from which the super node receives an LSA containing the link are selected as the DR and BDR respectively. After the DR is down, the BDR node becomes the DR and the router other than the DR with the largest (or smallest) local IP address connecting to the link is selected as the BDR.

When the old DR is down and the BDR becomes the new DR, the super node updates its TED through removing the link between each of routers X and old P (the Pseudo node corresponding to the old DR) and adding a link between each of routers X (still connecting to the broadcast link) and new P (the Pseudo node corresponding to the new DR).

## **5. Security Considerations**

The mechanism described in this document does not raise any new security issues for the OSPF protocols.

## **6. IANA Considerations**

This section specifies requests for IANA allocation.

## **7. Acknowledgement**

The authors would like to thank all for their valuable comments on this draft.

## **8. References**

### **8.1. Normative References**

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