

Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: January 29, 2021

E. Chen
Cisco Systems
N. Shen
Zededa
R. Raszuk
Bloomberg LP
R. Rahman
Cisco Systems
July 28, 2020

Unsolicited BFD for Sessionless Applications
draft-ietf-bfd-unsolicited-02

Abstract

For operational simplification of "sessionless" applications using BFD, in this document we present procedures for "unsolicited BFD" that allow a BFD session to be initiated by only one side, and be established without explicit per-session configuration or registration by the other side (subject to certain per-interface or per-router policies).

Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#) [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on January 29, 2021.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2020 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Procedures for Unsolicited BFD	3
3.	YANG Data Model	4
3.1.	Unsolicited BFD Hierarchy	4
3.2.	Unsolicited BFD Module	5
4.	IANA Considerations	9
5.	Security Considerations	9
5.1.	BFD Protocol Security Considerations	9
5.2.	YANG Module Security Considerations	9
6.	References	10
6.1.	Normative References	10
6.2.	Informative References	11
	Authors' Addresses	12

[1.](#) Introduction

The current implementation and deployment practice for BFD ([[RFC5880](#)] and [[RFC5881](#)]) usually requires BFD sessions be explicitly configured or registered on both sides. This requirement is not an issue when an application like BGP [[RFC4271](#)] has the concept of a "session" that involves both sides for its establishment. However, this requirement can be operationally challenging when the prerequisite "session" does not naturally exist between two endpoints in an application. Simultaneous configuration and coordination may be required on both sides for BFD to take effect. For example:

- o When BFD is used to keep track of the "liveness" of the nexthop of static routes. Although only one side may need the BFD functionality, currently both sides need to be involved in specific configuration and coordination and in some cases static routes are created unnecessarily just for BFD.

- o When BFD is used to keep track of the "liveness" of the third-party nexthop of BGP routes received from the Route Server [[RFC7947](#)] at an Internet Exchange Point (IXP). As the third-party nexthop is different from the peering address of the Route Server, for BFD to work, currently two routers peering with the Route Server need to have routes and nexthops from each other (although indirectly via the Router Server), and the nexthop of each router must be present at the same time. These issues are also discussed in [[I-D.ietf-idr-rs-bfd](#)].

Clearly it is beneficial and desirable to reduce or eliminate unnecessary configurations and coordination in these "sessionless" applications using BFD.

In this document we present procedures for "unsolicited BFD" that allow a BFD session to be initiated by only one side, and be established without explicit per-session configuration or registration by the other side (subject to certain per-interface or per-router policies).

With "unsolicited BFD" there is potential risk for excessive resource usage by BFD from "unexpected" remote systems. To mitigate such risks, several mechanisms are recommended in the Security Considerations section.

Compared to the "Seamless BFD" [[RFC7880](#)], this proposal involves only minor procedural enhancements to the widely deployed BFD itself. Thus we believe that this proposal is inherently simpler in the protocol itself and deployment. As an example, it does not require the exchange of BFD discriminators over an out-of-band channel before the BFD session bring-up.

When BGP Add-Path [[RFC7911](#)] is deployed at an IXP using the Route Server, multiple BGP paths (when exist) can be made available to the clients of the Router Server as described in [[RFC7947](#)]. The "unsolicited BFD" can be used in BGP route selection by these clients to eliminate paths with "inaccessible nexthops".

2. Procedures for Unsolicited BFD

With "unsolicited BFD", one side takes the "Active role" and the other side takes only the "Passive role" as described in [[RFC5880](#)].

On the passive side, the "unsolicited BFD" SHOULD be configured explicitly on an interface. The BFD parameters can be either per-interface or per-router based. It MAY also choose to use the parameters that the active side uses in its BFD Control packets. The

"Discriminator", however, MUST be chosen to allow multiple unsolicited BFD sessions.

The active side initiates the BFD Control packets as specified in [\[RFC5880\]](#). The passive side does not initiate the BFD Control packets.

When the passive side receives a BFD Control packet from the active side with 0 as the "remote-discriminator", and it does not find an existing session with the same source address as in the packet and "unsolicited BFD" is allowed on the interface by local policy, it SHOULD then create a matching BFD session toward the active side (based on the source address and destination address in the BFD Control packet) as if the session were locally registered. It would then start sending the BFD Control packets and perform necessary procedure for bringing up, maintaining and tearing down the BFD session. If the BFD session fails to get established within certain specified time, or if an established BFD session goes down, the passive side would stop sending BFD Control packets and delete the BFD session created until the BFD Control packets is initiated by the active side again.

The "Passive role" may change to the "Active role" when a local client registers for the same BFD session, and from the "Active role" to the "Passive role" when there is no longer any locally registered client for the BFD session.

[3.](#) YANG Data Model

This section extends the YANG data model for BFD [\[I-D.ietf-bfd-yang\]](#) to cover the unsolicited BFD.

[3.1.](#) Unsolicited BFD Hierarchy


```

module: ietf-bfd-unsolicited
  augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols
    /rt:control-plane-protocol/bfd:bfd/bfd-ip-sh:ip-sh:
  +-rw unsolicited {bfd-unsol:unsolicited-params-global}?
    +-rw enable? boolean
    +-rw local-multiplier? multiplier
    +-rw (interval-config-type)?
      +--:(tx-rx-intervals)
        | +-rw desired-min-tx-interval? uint32
        | +-rw required-min-rx-interval? uint32
      +--:(single-interval) {single-minimum-interval}?
        +-rw min-interval? uint32
  augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols
    /rt:control-plane-protocol/bfd:bfd/bfd-ip-sh:ip-sh
    /bfd-ip-sh:interfaces:
  +-rw unsolicited {bfd-unsol:unsolicited-params-per-interface}?
    +-rw enable? boolean
    +-rw local-multiplier? multiplier
    +-rw (interval-config-type)?
      +--:(tx-rx-intervals)
        | +-rw desired-min-tx-interval? uint32
        | +-rw required-min-rx-interval? uint32
      +--:(single-interval) {single-minimum-interval}?
        +-rw min-interval? uint32
  augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols
    /rt:control-plane-protocol/bfd:bfd/bfd-ip-sh:ip-sh
    /bfd-ip-sh:sessions/bfd-ip-sh:session:
  +-ro unsolicited
    +-ro role? bfd-unsol:unsolicited-role

```

3.2. Unsolicited BFD Module

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-bfd-unsolicited@2019-06-26.yang"

```

module ietf-bfd-unsolicited {

  yang-version 1.1;

  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-bfd-unsolicited";

  prefix "bfd-unsol";

  // RFC Ed.: replace occurrences of XXXX/YYYY with actual RFC numbers
  // and remove this note

  import ietf-bfd-types {
    prefix "bfd-types";

```



```
    reference "RFC XXXX: YANG Data Model for BFD";
}

import ietf-bfd {
    prefix "bfd";
    reference "RFC XXXX: YANG Data Model for BFD";
}

import ietf-bfd-ip-sh {
    prefix "bfd-ip-sh";
    reference "RFC XXXX: YANG Data Model for BFD";
}

import ietf-routing {
    prefix "rt";
    reference
        "RFC 8349: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management
        (NMDA version)";
}

organization "IETF BFD Working Group";

contact
    "WG Web:  <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/bfd>
    WG List:  <rtg-bfd@ietf.org>

    Editors:  Enke Chen (enkechen@cisco.com),
              Naiming Shen (naiming@cisco.com),
              Robert Raszuk (robert@raszuk.net),
              Reshad Rahman (rrahman@cisco.com)";

description
    "This module contains the YANG definition for BFD unsolicited
    as per RFC YYYY.

    Copyright (c) 2018 IETF Trust and the persons
    identified as authors of the code.  All rights reserved.

    Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or
    without modification, is permitted pursuant to, and subject
    to the license terms contained in, the Simplified BSD License
    set forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions
    Relating to IETF Documents
    (http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

    This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see
    the RFC itself for full legal notices.";
```



```
reference "RFC YYYY";

revision 2019-06-26 {
  description "Initial revision.";
  reference "RFC YYYY: A YANG data model for BFD unsolicited";
}

/*
 * Feature definitions
 */
feature unsolicited-params-global {
  description
    "This feature indicates that the server supports global
    parameters for unsolicited sessions.";
}

feature unsolicited-params-per-interface {
  description
    "This feature indicates that the server supports per-interface
    parameters for unsolicited sessions.";
}

/*
 * Type Definitions
 */
typedef unsolicited-role {
  type enumeration {
    enum unsolicited-active {
      description "Active role";
    }
    enum unsolicited-passive {
      description "Passive role";
    }
  }
  description "Unsolicited role";
}

/*
 * Augments
 */
augment "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"
  + "rt:control-plane-protocol/bfd:bfd/bfd-ip-sh:ip-sh" {
  description
    "Augmentation for BFD unsolicited parameters";
  container unsolicited {
    if-feature bfd-unsol:unsolicited-params-global;
    description
      "BFD unsolicited top level container";
  }
}
```



```
    leaf enable {
      type boolean;
      default false;
      description
        "Enable BFD unsolicited globally for IP single-hop.";
    }
    uses bfd-types:base-cfg-parms;
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"
  + "rt:control-plane-protocol/bfd:bfd/bfd-ip-sh:ip-sh/"
  + "bfd-ip-sh:interfaces" {
  description
    "Augmentation for BFD unsolicited on IP single-hop interface";
  container unsolicited {
    if-feature bfd-unsol:unsolicited-params-per-interface;
    description
      "BFD IP single-hop interface unsolicited top level container";
    leaf enable {
      type boolean;
      default false;
      description "Enable BFD unsolicited on this interface.";
    }
    uses bfd-types:base-cfg-parms;
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"
  + "rt:control-plane-protocol/bfd:bfd/bfd-ip-sh:ip-sh/"
  + "bfd-ip-sh:sessions/bfd-ip-sh:session" {
  description
    "Augmentation for BFD unsolicited on IP single-hop session";
  container unsolicited {
    config false;
    description
      "BFD IP single-hop session unsolicited top level container";
    leaf role {
      type bfd-unsol:unsolicited-role;
      description "Role.";
    }
  }
}
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

4. IANA Considerations

This documents makes no IANA requests.

5. Security Considerations

5.1. BFD Protocol Security Considerations

The same security considerations as those described in [[RFC5880](#)] and [[RFC5881](#)] apply to this document. With "unsolicited BFD" there is potential risk for excessive resource usage by BFD from "unexpected" remote systems. To mitigate such risks, the following measures are RECOMMENDED:

- o Limit the feature to specific interfaces, and to a single-hop BFD with "TTL=255" [[RFC5082](#)]. In addition make sure the source address of an incoming BFD packet belongs to the subnet of the interface from which the BFD packet is received.
- o Apply "access control" to allow BFD packets only from certain subnets or hosts.
- o Deploy the feature only in certain "trustworthy" environment, e.g., at an IXP, or between a provider and its customers.
- o Adjust BFD parameters as needed for the particular deployment and scale.
- o Use BFD authentication.

5.2. YANG Module Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as NETCONF [[RFC6241](#)] or RESTCONF [[RFC8040](#)]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) [[RFC6242](#)]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS [[RFC5246](#)].

The NETCONF access control model [[RFC6536](#)] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content.

There are a number of data nodes defined in this YANG module that are writable/creatable/deletable (i.e., config true, which is the default). These data nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations (e.g., edit-config) to these data nodes without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:


```
/routing/control-plane-protocols/control-plane-protocol/bfd/ip-sh  
/unsolicited:
```

- o data node "enable" enables creation of unsolicited BFD IP single-hop sessions globally, i.e. on all interfaces. See [Section 5.1](#).
- o data nodes local-multiplier, desired-min-tx-interval, required-min-rx-interval and min-interval all impact the parameters of the unsolicited BFD IP single-hop sessions.

```
/routing/control-plane-protocols/control-plane-protocol/bfd/ip-sh  
/interfaces/interface/unsolicited:
```

- o data node "enable" enables creation of unsolicited BFD IP single-hop sessions on a specific interface. See [Section 5.1](#).
- o data nodes local-multiplier, desired-min-tx-interval, required-min-rx-interval and min-interval all impact the parameters of the unsolicited BFD IP single-hop sessions on the interface.

Some of the readable data nodes in this YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control read access (e.g., via get, get-config, or notification) to these data nodes. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

```
/routing/control-plane-protocols/control-plane-protocol/bfd/ip-sh  
/sessions/session/unsolicited: access to this information discloses  
the role of the local system in the creation of the unsolicited BFD  
session.
```

[6. References](#)

[6.1. Normative References](#)

[I-D.ietf-bfd-yang]

Rahman, R., Zheng, L., Jethanandani, M., Pallagatti, S., and G. Mirsky, "YANG Data Model for Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)", [draft-ietf-bfd-yang-17](#) (work in progress), August 2018.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

[RFC5082] Gill, V., Heasley, J., Meyer, D., Savola, P., Ed., and C. Pignataro, "The Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM)", [RFC 5082](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC5082, October 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5082>>.

- [RFC5246] Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2", [RFC 5246](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC5246, August 2008, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5246>>.
- [RFC5880] Katz, D. and D. Ward, "Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)", [RFC 5880](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC5880, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5880>>.
- [RFC5881] Katz, D. and D. Ward, "Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for IPv4 and IPv6 (Single Hop)", [RFC 5881](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC5881, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5881>>.
- [RFC6241] Enns, R., Ed., Bjorklund, M., Ed., Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., and A. Bierman, Ed., "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", [RFC 6241](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC6241, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6241>>.
- [RFC6242] Wasserman, M., "Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)", [RFC 6242](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC6242, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6242>>.
- [RFC6536] Bierman, A. and M. Bjorklund, "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) Access Control Model", [RFC 6536](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC6536, March 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6536>>.
- [RFC8040] Bierman, A., Bjorklund, M., and K. Watsen, "RESTCONF Protocol", [RFC 8040](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC8040, January 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8040>>.
- [RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in [RFC 2119](#) Key Words", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 8174](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.

6.2. Informative References

- [I-D.ietf-idr-rs-bfd]
Bush, R., Haas, J., Scudder, J., Nipper, A., and C. Dietzel, "Making Route Servers Aware of Data Link Failures at IXPs", [draft-ietf-idr-rs-bfd-08](#) (work in progress), September 2019.
- [RFC4271] Rekhter, Y., Ed., Li, T., Ed., and S. Hares, Ed., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)", [RFC 4271](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC4271, January 2006, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4271>>.

- [RFC7880] Pignataro, C., Ward, D., Akiya, N., Bhatia, M., and S. Pallagatti, "Seamless Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (S-BFD)", [RFC 7880](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7880, July 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7880>>.
- [RFC7911] Walton, D., Retana, A., Chen, E., and J. Scudder, "Advertisement of Multiple Paths in BGP", [RFC 7911](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7911, July 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7911>>.
- [RFC7947] Jasinska, E., Hilliard, N., Raszuk, R., and N. Bakker, "Internet Exchange BGP Route Server", [RFC 7947](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7947, September 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7947>>.

Authors' Addresses

Enke Chen
Cisco Systems
560 McCarthy Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035
USA

Email: enkechen@cisco.com

Naiming Shen
Zededa

Email: naiming@zededa.com

Robert Raszuk
Bloomberg LP
731 Lexington Ave
New York City, NY 10022
USA

Email: robert@raszuk.net

Reshad Rahman
Cisco Systems
2000 Innovation Drive
Kanata, Ontario K2K 3E8
Canada

Email: rrahman@cisco.com

