

OSPF Extensions in Support of Generalized MPLS

[draft-ietf-ccamp-ospf-gmpls-extensions-08.txt](#)

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Abstract

This document specifies encoding of extensions to the OSPF routing protocol in support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching.

Summary for Sub-IP Area

(This section to be removed before publication.)

[0.1.](#) Summary

This document specifies encoding of extensions to the OSPF routing protocol in support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS). The description of the extensions is specified in [GMPLS-ROUTING].

[0.2.](#) Where does it fit in the Picture of the Sub-IP Work

This work fits squarely in either the CCAMP or OSPF box.

[0.3.](#) Why is it Targeted at this WG

This draft is targeted at the CCAMP or the OSPF WG, because this draft specifies the extensions to the OSPF routing protocols in support of GMPLS, because GMPLS is within the scope of the CCAMP WG, and because OSPF is within the scope of the OSPF WG.

[0.4.](#) Justification

The WG should consider this document as it specifies the extensions to the OSPF routing protocols in support of GMPLS.

[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 [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

2. Introduction

This document specifies extensions to the OSPF routing protocol in support of carrying link state information for Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS). The set of required enhancements to OSPF are outlined in [\[GMPLS-ROUTING\]](#).

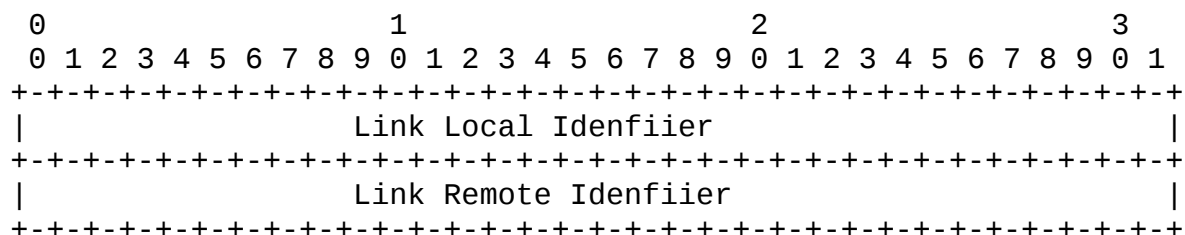
3. OSPF Routing Enhancements

In this section we define the enhancements to the TE properties of GMPLS TE links that can be announced in OSPF TE LSAs. The Traffic Engineering (TE) LSA, which is an opaque LSA with area flooding scope [\[OSPF-TE\]](#), has only one top-level Type/Length/Value (TLV) triplet and has one or more nested sub-TLVs for extensibility. The top-level TLV can take one of two values (1) Router Address or (2) Link. In this document, we enhance the sub-TLVs for the Link TLV in support of GMPLS. Specifically, we add the following sub-TLVs to the Link TLV:

Sub-TLV Type	Length	Name
11	8	Link Local/Remote Identifiers
14	4	Link Protection Type
15	variable	Interface Switching Capability Descriptor
16	variable	Shared Risk Link Group

3.1. Link Local/Remote Identifiers

A Link Local/Remote Identifiers is a sub-TLV of the Link TLV. The type of this sub-TLV is 11, and length is eight octets. The value field of this sub-TLV contains four octets of Link Local Identifier followed by four octets of Link Remote Identifier (see Section "Support for unnumbered links" of [\[GMPLS-ROUTING\]](#)). If the Link Remote Identifier is unknown, it is set to 0.



A node can communicate its Link Local Identifier to its neighbor using a link local Opaque LSA, as described in Section "Exchanging Link Local TE Information".

3.2. Link Protection Type

The Link Protection Type is a sub-TLV of the Link TLV. The type of this sub-TLV is 14, and length is four octets.

[illegible]

The first octet is a bit vector describing the protection capabilities of the link (see Section "Link Protection Type" of [GMPLS-ROUTING]). They are:

0x01 Extra Traffic

0x02 Unprotected

0x04 Shared

```
0x08    Dedicated 1:1
```

0x10 Dedicated 1+1

0x20 Enhanced

0x40 Reserved

0x80 Reserved

The remaining three octets SHOULD be set to zero by the sender, and SHOULD be ignored by the receiver.

The Link Protection Type sub-TLV may occur at most once within the Link TLV.

3.3. Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG)

The SRLG is a sub-TLV (of type 16) of the Link TLV. The length is the length of the list in octets. The value is an unordered list of 32 bit numbers that are the SRLGs that the link belongs to. The format of the value field is as shown below:

										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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	Shared Risk Link Group Value																																						

```

+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                                                                                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Shared Risk Link Group Value                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

This sub-TLV carries the Shared Risk Link Group information (see Section "Shared Risk Link Group Information" of [\[GMPLS-ROUTING\]](#)).

The SRLG sub-TLV may occur at most once within the Link TLV.

[3.4.](#) Interface Switching Capability Descriptor

The Interface Switching Capability Descriptor is a sub-TLV (of type 15) of the Link TLV. The length is the length of value field in octets. The format of the value field is 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
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| Switching Cap |   Encoding   |           Reserved           |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 0                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 1                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 2                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 3                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 4                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 5                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 6                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Max LSP Bandwidth at priority 7                               |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|                               Switching Capability-specific information                       |
|                               (variable)                                                  |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

The Switching Capability (Switching Cap) field contains one of the following values:

- 1 Packet-Switch Capable-1 (PSC-1)
- 2 Packet-Switch Capable-2 (PSC-2)

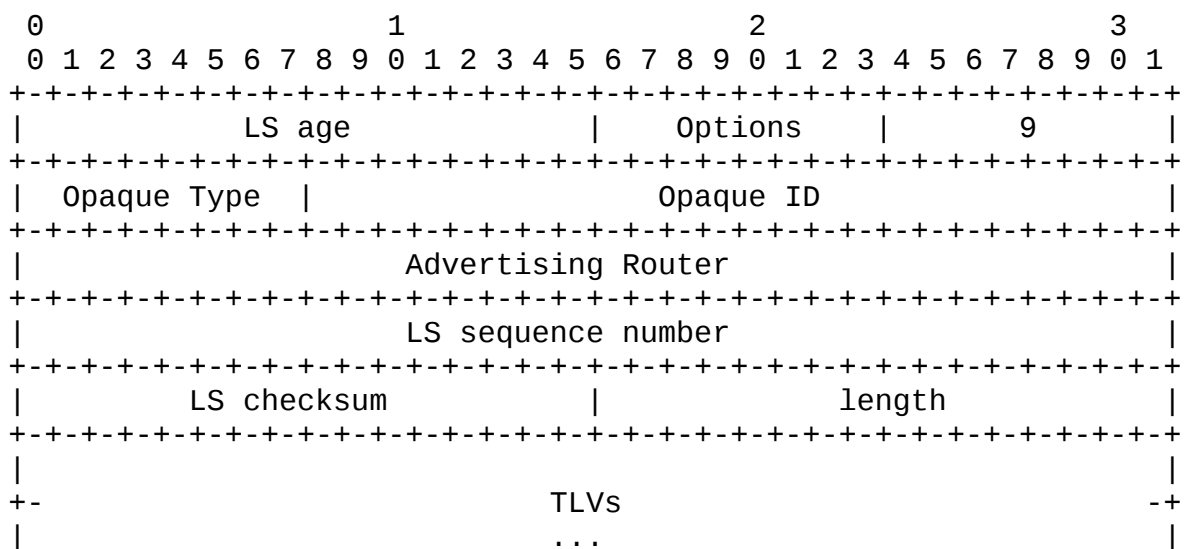
unreserved bandwidth on the TE links from the neighbors to that node.

Regular graceful restart should not be aborted if a TE LSA or TE topology changes. TE graceful restart need not be aborted if a TE LSA or TE topology changes.

5. Exchanging Link Local TE Information

It is often useful for a node to communicate some Traffic Engineering information for a given interface to its neighbors on that interface. One example of this is a Link Local Identifier. If nodes X and Y are connected by an unnumbered point-to-point interface I, then X's Link Local Identifier for I is Y's Link Remote Identifier for I. X can communicate its Link Local Identifier for I by exchanging with Y a TE link local opaque LSA described below. Note that this information need only be exchanged over interface I, hence the use of a link local Opaque LSA.

A TE Link Local LSA is an opaque LSA of type 9 (link-local flooding scope) with Opaque Type [TBD] and Opaque ID of 0.



The format of the TLVs that make up the body of the TE Link Local LSA is the same as that of the TE TLVs: a 2-octet Type field followed by a 2-octet Length field which indicates the length of the Value field in octets. The Value field is zero-padded at the end to a four octet boundary.

The only TLV defined here is the Link Local Identifier TLV, with Type 1, Length 4 and Value the 32 bit Link Local Identifier for the link over which the TE Link Local LSA is exchanged.

6. Normative References

- [OSPF-TE] Katz, D., Yeung, D. and Kompella, K., "Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF", (work in progress)
- [GMPLS-SIG] Berger, L., and Ashwood-Smith, P. (Editors), "Generalized MPLS - Signaling Functional Description", (work in progress)
- [GMPLS-RSVP] Berger, L., and Ashwood-Smith, P. (Editors), "Generalized MPLS Signaling - RSVP-TE Extensions", (work in progress)
- [GMPLS-ROUTING] Kompella, K., and Rekhter, Y. (Editors), "Routing Extensions in Support of Generalized MPLS", (work in progress)
- [OSPF-RESTART] Moy, J., "Hitless OSPF Restart", (work in progress)
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.

7. Security Considerations

The sub-TLVs proposed in this document do not raise any new security concerns.

8. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Suresh Katukam, Jonathan Lang, Quaizar Vohra, and Alex Zinin for their comments on the draft.

9. Contributors

Ayan Banerjee
Calient Networks
[5853](#) Rue Ferrari
San Jose, CA 95138
Phone: +1.408.972.3645
Email: abanerjee@calient.net

John Drake
Calient Networks
[5853](#) Rue Ferrari
San Jose, CA 95138
Phone: (408) 972-3720
Email: jdrake@calient.net

Greg Bernstein
Ciena Corporation
[10480](#) Ridgeview Court
Cupertino, CA 94014
Phone: (408) 366-4713
Email: greg@ciena.com

Don Fedyk
Nortel Networks Corp.
[600](#) Technology Park Drive
Billerica, MA 01821
Phone: +1-978-288-4506
Email: dwfedyk@nortelnetworks.com

Eric Mannie
Independent Consultant
E-mail: eric_mannie@hotmail.com

Debanjan Saha
Tellium Optical Systems
[2](#) Crescent Place
P.O. Box 901
Ocean Port, NJ 07757
Phone: (732) 923-4264
Email: dsaha@tellium.com

Vishal Sharma
Metanoia, Inc.
[335](#) Elan Village Lane, Unit 203
San Jose, CA 95134-2539
Phone: +1 408-943-1794
Email: v.sharma@ieee.org

[10.](#) Authors' Information

Kireeti Kompella
Juniper Networks, Inc.
[1194](#) N. Mathilda Ave
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
Email: kireeti@juniper.net

Yakov Rekhter
Juniper Networks, Inc.
[1194](#) N. Mathilda Ave
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
Email: yakov@juniper.net

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