

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: June 24, 2021

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December 21, 2020

**Performance-based BGP Routing Mechanism**  
**draft-ietf-idr-performance-routing-03**

Abstract

The current BGP specification doesn't use network performance metrics (e.g., network latency) in the route selection decision process. This document describes a performance-based BGP routing mechanism in which network latency metric is taken as one of the route selection criteria. This routing mechanism is useful for those server providers with global reach to deliver low-latency network connectivity services to their customers.

Requirements Language

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](#)].

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## [1.](#) Introduction

Network latency is widely recognized as one of major obstacles in migrating business applications to the cloud since cloud-based applications usually have very clearly defined and stringent network latency requirements. Service providers with global reach aim at delivering low-latency network connectivity services to their cloud service customers as a competitive advantage. Sometimes, the network connectivity may travel across more than one Autonomous System (AS) under their administration. However, the BGP [[RFC4271](#)] which is used for path selection across ASes doesn't use network latency in the route selection process. As such, the best route selected based upon the existing BGP route selection criteria may not be the best from the customer experience perspective.



This document describes a performance-based BGP routing paradigm in which network latency metric is disseminated via a new TLV of the AIGP attribute [RFC7311] and that metric is used as an input to the route selection process. This mechanism is useful for those server providers with global reach, which usually own more than one AS, to deliver low-latency network connectivity services to their customers.

Furthermore, in order to be backward compatible with existing BGP implementations and have no impact on the stability of the overall routing system, it's expected that the performance routing paradigm could coexist with the vanilla routing paradigm. As such, service providers could thus provide low-latency routing services while still offering the vanilla routing services depending on customers' requirements.

For the sake of simplicity, this document considers only one network performance metric that's the network latency metric. The support of multiple network performance metrics is out of scope of this document. In addition, this document focuses exclusively on BGP matters and therefore all those BGP-irrelevant matters such as the mechanisms for measuring network latency are outside the scope of this document.

A variant of this performance-based BGP routing is implemented (see <http://www.ist-mescal.org/roadmap/qbgp-demo.avi>).

## 2. Terminology

This memo makes use of the terms defined in [RFC4271].

Network latency indicates the amount of time it takes for a packet to traverse a given network path [RFC2679]. Provided a packet was forwarded along a path which contains multiple links and routers, the network latency would be the sum of the transmission latency of each link (i.e., link latency), plus the sum of the internal delay occurred within each router (i.e., router latency) which includes queuing latency and processing latency. The sum of the link latency is also known as the cumulative link latency. In today's service provider networks which usually span across a wide geographical area, the cumulative link latency becomes the major part of the network latency since the total of the internal latency happened within each high-capacity router seems trivial compared to the cumulative link latency. In other words, the cumulative link latency could approximately represent the network latency in the above networks.

Furthermore, since the link latency is more stable than the router latency, such approximate network latency represented by the cumulative link latency is more stable. Therefore, if there was a



way to calculate the cumulative link latency of a given network path, it is strongly recommended to use such cumulative link latency to approximately represent the network latency. Otherwise, the network latency would have to be measured frequently by some means (e.g., PING or other measurement tools).

### 3. Performance Route Advertisement

Performance (i.e., low latency) routes SHOULD be exchanged between BGP peers by means of a specific Subsequent Address Family Identifier (SAFI) of TBD (see IANA Section) and also be carried as labeled routes as per [RFC3107]. In other word, performance routes can then be looked as specific labeled routes which are associated with network latency metric.

A BGP speaker SHOULD NOT advertise performance routes to a particular BGP peer unless that peer indicates, through BGP capability advertisement (see [Section 4](#)), that it can process update messages with that specific SAFI field.

Network latency metric is attached to the performance routes via a new TLV of the AIGP attribute, referred to as NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV. The value of this TLV indicates the network latency in microseconds from the BGP speaker depicted by the NEXT\_HOP path attribute to the address depicted by the NLRI prefix. The type code of this TLV is TBD (see IANA Section), and the value field is 4 octets in length. In some abnormal cases, if the cumulative link latency exceeds the maximum value of 0xFFFFFFFF, the value field SHOULD be set to 0xFFFFFFFF. Note that the NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV MUST NOT co-exist with the AIGP TLV within the same AIGP attribute.

A BGP speaker SHOULD be configurable to enable or disable the origination of performance routes. If enabled, a local latency value for a given to-be-originated performance route MUST be configured to the BGP speaker so that it can be filled to the NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV of that performance route.

A BGP speaker that is enabled to process NETWORK\_LATENCY, but it was not provisioned with the local latency value SHOULD remove the NETWORK\_LATENCY attribute when it advertises the corresponding route downstream.

When distributing a performance route learnt from a BGP peer, if this BGP speaker has set itself as the NEXT\_HOP of such route, the value of the NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV SHOULD be increased by adding the network latency from itself to the previous NEXT\_HOP of such route. Otherwise, the NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV of such route MUST NOT be modified.



As for how to obtain the network latency to a given BGP NEXT\_HOP is outside the scope of this document. However, note that the path latency to the NEXT\_HOP SHOULD approximately represent the network latency of the exact forwarding path towards the NEXT\_HOP. For example, if a BGP speaker uses a Traffic Engineering (TE) Label Switching Path (LSP) from itself to the NEXT\_HOP, rather than the shortest path calculated by Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), the latency to the NEXT\_HOP SHOULD reflect the network latency of that TE LSP path, rather than the IGP shortest path. In the case where the latency to the NEXT\_HOP could not be obtained due to some reason(s), that latency SHOULD be set to 0xFFFFFFFF by default.

To keep performance routes stable enough, a BGP speaker SHOULD use a configurable threshold for network latency fluctuation to avoid sending any update which would otherwise be triggered by a minor network latency fluctuation below that threshold.

#### **4. Capability Advertisement**

A BGP speaker that uses multiprotocol extensions to advertise performance routes SHOULD use the Capabilities Optional Parameter, as defined in [RFC5492], to inform its peers about this capability.

The MP\_EXT Capability Code, as defined in [RFC4760], is used to advertise the (AFI, SAFI) pairs available on a particular connection.

A BGP speaker that implements the Performance Routing Capability MUST support the BGP Labeled Route Capability, as defined in [RFC3107]. A BGP speaker that advertises the Performance Routing Capability to a peer using BGP Capabilities advertisement [RFC5492] does not have to advertise the BGP Labeled Route Capability to that peer.

#### **5. Performance Route Selection**

Performance route selection only requires the following modification to the tie-breaking procedures of the BGP route selection decision (phase 2) described in [RFC4271]: network latency metric comparison SHOULD be executed just ahead of the AS-Path Length comparison step. Prior to executing the network latency metric comparison, the value of the NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV SHOULD be increased by adding the network latency from the BGP speaker to the NEXT\_HOP of that route.

The Loc-RIB of the performance routing paradigm is independent from that of the vanilla routing paradigm. Accordingly, the routing table of the performance routing paradigm is independent from that of the vanilla routing paradigm. Whether the performance routing paradigm or the vanilla routing paradigm would be applied to a given packet is a local policy issue which is outside the scope of this document.





For example, by leveraging the Cos-Based Forwarding (CBF) capability which allows routers to have distinct routing and forwarding tables for each type of traffic, the selected performance routes could be installed in the routing and forwarding tables corresponding to high-priority traffic.

## 6. Deployment Considerations

This section is not normative.

Enabling the performance-based BGP routing at large (i.e., among domains that do not belong to the same administrative entity) may be conditioned by other administrative settlement considerations that are out of scope of this document. Nevertheless, this document does not require nor exclude activating the proposed route selection scheme between domains that are managed by distinct administrative entities.

The main deployment case targeted by this specification is where involved domains are managed by the same administrative entity. Concretely, this performance-based BGP routing mechanism can advantageously be enabled in a multi-domain environment, where all the involved domains are operated by the same administrative entity so that the processing of the low latency routes can be consistent throughout the domains. Besides security considerations that may arise (and which are further discussed in [Section 9](#)), there is indeed a need to consistently enforce a low-latency-based BGP routing policy within a set of domains that belong to the same administrative entity. This is motivated by the processing of traffic which is of very different nature and which may have different QoS requirements. Moreover, the combined use of BGP-inferred low latency information with traffic engineering tools that would lead to the computation and the establishment of traffic-engineered LSP paths between "low latency"-enabled BGP peers based upon the manipulation of the Unidirectional Link delay sub-TLV [[RFC7810](#)] [[RFC7471](#)] would contribute to guarantee the overall consistency of the low latency information within each domain. Furthermore, a BGP color extended community could be attached to the performance routes so as to associates a low-latency Segment Routing (SR) LSP towards the BGP NEXT\_HOP with these low-latency BGP routes, in this way, those traffic matching the low-latency BGP routes would be forwarded to the BGP NEXT\_HOP via the low-latency SR LSP towards that BGP NEXT\_HOP.

In network environments where router reflectors are deployed but next-hop-self is disabled on them, route reflectors usually reflect those received routes which are optimal (i.e., lowest latency) from their perspectives but may not be optimal from the receivers' perspectives. Some existing solutions as described in [[RFC7911](#)], [I-



D.ietf-idr-bgp-optimal-route-reflection] and [[RFC6774](#)] can be used to address this issue.

From a network provider perspective, the ability to manipulate low latency routes may lead to different, presumably service-specific designs. In particular, there is a need to assess the impact of using such capability on the overall performance of the BGP peers from a route computation and selection procedure as a function of the tie-breaking operation. A typical use case would consist in selecting low latency routes for traffic that for example pertains to the VoIP, or whose nature demands the selection of the lowest latency route in the Adj-RIB-Out database of the corresponding BGP peers. Typically, live broadcasting services or some e-health services could certainly take advantage of such capability. It is out of scope of this document to exhaustively elaborate on such service-specific designs that are obviously deployment-specific.

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## **8. Acknowledgements**

Thanks to Joel Halpern, Alvaro Retana, Jim Uttaro, Robert Raszuk, Eric Rosen, Bruno Decraene, Qing Zeng, Jie Dong, Mach Chen, Saikat Ray, Wes George, Jeff Haas, John Scudder, Stephane Litkowski and Sriganesh Kini for their valuable comments on this document. Special thanks should be given to Jim Uttaro and Eric Rosen for their proposal of using a new TLV of the AIGP attribute to convey the network latency metric.

## **9. IANA Considerations**

A new BGP Capability Code for the Performance Routing Capability, a new SAFI specific for performance routing and a new type code for NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV of the AIGP attribute are required to be allocated by IANA.

## **10. Security Considerations**

In addition to the considerations discussed in [RFC4271], the following items should be considered as well:

- a. Tweaking the value of the NETWORK\_LATENCY by an illegitimate party may influence the route selection results. Therefore, the Performance Routing Capability negotiation between BGP peers which belong to different administration domains MUST be disabled by default. Furthermore, a BGP speaker MUST discard all performance routes received from the BGP peer for which the Performance Routing Capability negotiation has been disabled.
- b. Frequent updates of the NETWORK\_LATENCY TLV may have a severe impact on the stability of the routing system. Such practice SHOULD be avoided by setting a reasonable threshold for network latency fluctuation.

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