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**IS-IS Prefix Attributes for Extended IP and IPv6 Reachability**  
**draft-ietf-isis-prefix-attributes-01.txt**

Abstract

This document introduces new sub-TLVs to support advertisement of prefix attribute flags and the source router ID of the router which originated a prefix advertisement.

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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Table of Contents

- [1.](#) Introduction . . . . . [2](#)
- [2.](#) New sub-TLVs for Extended Reachability TLVs . . . . . [3](#)
  - [2.1.](#) IPv4/IPv6 Extended Reachability Attribute Flags . . . . . [3](#)
  - [2.2.](#) IPv4/IPv6 Source Router ID . . . . . [5](#)
  - [2.3.](#) Advertising Router IDs . . . . . [5](#)
- [3.](#) IANA Considerations . . . . . [6](#)
- [4.](#) Security Considerations . . . . . [6](#)
- [5.](#) Acknowledgements . . . . . [6](#)
- [6.](#) References . . . . . [6](#)
  - [6.1.](#) Normative References . . . . . [6](#)
  - [6.2.](#) Informational References . . . . . [7](#)
- Authors' Addresses . . . . . [7](#)

**1. Introduction**

There are existing use cases in which knowing additional attributes of a prefix is useful. For example, it is useful to know whether an advertised prefix is directly connected to the advertising router or not. In the case of [[SR](#)] knowing whether a prefix is directly



connected or not determines what action should be taken as regards processing of labels associated with an incoming packet. Current formats of the Extended Reachability TLVs for both IP and IPv6 are fixed and do not allow the introduction of additional flags without backwards compatibility issues. Therefore a new sub-TLV is introduced which allows for the advertisement of attribute flags associated with prefix advertisements.

It is also useful to know the source of a prefix advertisement when the advertisement has been leaked to another level. Therefore a new sub-TLV is introduced to advertise the router-id of the originator of a prefix advertisement.

## **2. New sub-TLVs for Extended Reachability TLVs**

The following new sub-TLVs are introduced:

- o IPv4/IPv6 Extended Reachability Attributes
- o IPv4 Source Router ID
- o IPv6 Source Router ID

All sub-TLVs are applicable to TLVs 135, 235, 236, and/or 237.

### **2.1. IPv4/IPv6 Extended Reachability Attribute Flags**

This sub-TLV supports the advertisement of additional flags associated with a given prefix advertisement. The behavior of each flag when a prefix advertisement is leaked from one level to another (upwards or downwards) is explicitly defined below.

All flags are applicable to TLVs 135, 235, 236, 237 unless otherwise stated.



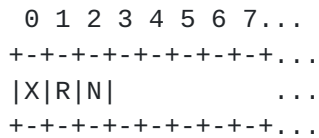
Prefix Attribute Flags

Type: 4 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Length: Number of octets to follow

Value

(Length \* 8) bits.



Bits are defined/sent starting with Bit #0 defined below. Additional bit definitions which may be defined in the future SHOULD be assigned in ascending bit order so as to minimize the number of bits which will need to be transmitted.

Undefined bits SHOULD be transmitted as 0 and MUST be ignored on receipt.

Bits which are NOT transmitted MUST be treated as if they are set to 0 on receipt.

X-Flag: External Prefix Flag (Bit 0)

Set if the prefix has been redistributed from another protocol. This includes the case where multiple virtual routers are supported and the source of the redistributed prefix is another IS-IS instance.

The flag MUST be preserved when leaked between levels.

In TLVs 236 and 237 this flag SHOULD always be sent as 0 and MUST be ignored on receipt. This is because there is an existing X flag defined in the fixed format of these TLVs as specified in [RFC5308] and [RFC5120].

R-Flag: Re-advertisement Flag (Bit 1)

Set when the prefix has been leaked from one level to another (upwards or downwards).

N-flag: Node Flag (Bit 2)

Set when the prefix identifies the advertising router i.e., the prefix is a host prefix advertising a globally reachable address typically associated with a loopback address.

The advertising router MAY choose to NOT set this flag even when the above conditions are met.

If the flag is set and the prefix length is NOT a host prefix (/32 for IPV4, /128 for IPv6) then the flag MUST be ignored.

The flag MUST be preserved when leaked between levels.



## **2.2. IPv4/IPv6 Source Router ID**

When a reachability advertisement is leaked from one level to another, the source of the original advertisement is unknown. In cases where the advertisement is an identifier for the advertising router (e.g., N-flag set in the Extended Reachability Attribute sub-TLV as described in the previous section) it may be useful for other routers to know the source of the advertisement. The sub-TLVs defined below provide this information.

### IPv4 Source Router ID

Type: 11 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Length: 4

Value: IPv4 Router ID of the source of the advertisement

Inclusion of this TLV is optional and MAY occur in TLVs 135, 235, 236, or 237. When included the value MUST be identical to the value advertised in Traffic Engineering router ID (TLV 134) defined in [[RFC5305](#)].

If present the sub-TLV MUST be included when the prefix advertisement is leaked to another level.

### IPv6 Source Router ID

Type: 12 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Length: 16

Value: IPv6 Router ID of the source of the advertisement

Inclusion of this TLV is optional and MAY occur in TLVs 135, 235, 236, or 237. When included the value MUST be identical to the value advertised in IPv6 TE Router ID (TLV 140) defined in [[RFC6119](#)].

If present the sub-TLV MUST be included when the prefix advertisement is leaked to another level.

## **2.3. Advertising Router IDs**

[[RFC5305](#)] and [[RFC6119](#)] define the advertisement of router IDs for IPv4 and IPv6 respectively. Although both drafts discuss the use of router ID in the context of Traffic Engineering (TE), the advertisement of router IDs is explicitly allowed for purposes other than TE. The use of router IDs to identify the source of a prefix advertisement as defined in the previous section is one such use case. Therefore, whenever the source router ID sub-TLVs defined in the previous section are used, the originating router SHOULD also advertise the corresponding address-family specific router ID TLV(s).





### **3. IANA Considerations**

This document adds the following new sub-TLVs to the registry of sub-TLVs for TLVs 135, 235, 236, 237.

Value: 4 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Name: Prefix Attribute Flags

Value: 11 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Name: IPv4 Source Router ID

Value: 12 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Name: IPv6 Source Router ID

This document also introduces a new registry for bit values in the Prefix Attribute Flags sub-TLV. Registration policy is Expert Review as defined in [[RFC5226](#)]. Defined values are:

Bit #	Name
-----	-----
0	External Prefix Flag
1	Re-advertisement Flag
2	Node Flag

### **4. Security Considerations**

None.

### **5. Acknowledgements**

TBD

### **6. References**

#### **6.1. Normative References**

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- [RFC5120] Przygienda, T., Shen, N., and N. Sheth, "M-ISIS: Multi Topology (MT) Routing in Intermediate System to Intermediate Systems (IS-ISs)", [RFC 5120](#), February 2008.



- [RFC5226] Narten, T. and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", [BCP 26](#), [RFC 5226](#), May 2008.
- [RFC5305] Li, T. and H. Smit, "IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering", [RFC 5305](#), October 2008.
- [RFC5308] Hopps, C., "Routing IPv6 with IS-IS", [RFC 5308](#), October 2008.
- [RFC6119] Harrison, J., Berger, J., and M. Bartlett, "IPv6 Traffic Engineering in IS-IS", [RFC 6119](#), February 2011.

## **[6.2. Informational References](#)**

- [SR] "IS-IS Extensions for Segment Routing, [draft-ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions-04](#)(work in progress)", May 2015.

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