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Eric C. Rosen (editor)  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
  
Yakov Rekhter (editor)  
Juniper Networks, Inc.

Wim Hendrickx  
Alcatel-Lucent

Ray Qiu  
Huawei

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## **Wildcards in Multicast VPN Auto-Discovery Routes**

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### Abstract

In "Multicast Virtual Private Networks" (MVPNs), customer multicast flows are carried in "tunnels" through a service provider's network. The base specifications for MVPN define BGP multicast VPN "auto-discovery routes", and specify how to use an auto-discovery route to advertise the fact that an individual customer multicast flow is being carried in a particular tunnel. However, those specifications do not provide a way to specify, in a single such route, that multiple customer flows are being carried in a single tunnel. Those specifications also do not provide a way to advertise that a particular tunnel is to be used by default to carry all customer flows, except in the case where that tunnel is joined by all the provider edge routers of the MVPN. This document eliminates these restrictions by specifying the use of "wildcard" elements in the customer flow identifiers. With wildcard elements, a single auto-discovery route can refer to multiple customer flows, or even to all customer flows.

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## [1. Introduction](#)

### [1.1. Terminology](#)

This document uses terminology from [[MVPN](#)], and in particular uses the prefixes "C-" and "P-", as specified in section 3.1 of [[MVPN](#)], to distinguish addresses in the "customer address space" from addresses in the "provider address space". The following terminology and acronyms are particularly important in this document:

- MVPN

Multicast Virtual Private Network, a VPN [[L3VPN](#)] in which multicast service is offered.



- VRF

Virtual Routing and Forwarding table [[L3VPN](#)]

- SP

Service Provider

- P-tunnel

A tunnel through the network of one or more SPs.

- C-S

Multicast Source. A multicast source address, in the address space of a customer network.

- C-G

Multicast Group. A multicast group address (destination address), in the address space of a customer network.

- C-multicast flow or C-flow

A customer multicast flow. Each C-flow is identified by the ordered pair (source address, group address), where each address is in the customer's address space. The identifier of a particular C-flow is usually written as: (C-S,C-G).

- RP

A "Rendezvous Point", as defined in [[PIM](#)].

- C-RP

A rendezvous point whose address is in the customer's address space.

- Selective P-tunnel

A P-tunnel that is joined only by Provider Edge (PE) routers that need to receive one or more of the C-flows that are traveling through that P-tunnel.

- Inclusive P-tunnel

A P-tunnel that is joined by all Provider Edge (PE) routers that attach to sites of a given MVPN.



- S-PMSI A-D route

Selective Provider Multicast Service Interface Auto-Discovery Route. Carried in BGP Update messages, these routes are used to advertise the fact that particular C-flows are bound to (i.e., are traveling through) particular P-tunnels.

Familiarity with multicast concepts and terminology [[PIM](#)] is also presupposed.

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](#)].

## **1.2. Wildcards in S-PMSI A-D Routes**

As specified in [[MVPN](#)] and [[MVPN-BGP](#)], an S-PMSI A-D route advertises that a particular C-flow is bound to a particular selective P-tunnel.

The identifier of the specified C-flow, e.g., (C-S,C-G), is encoded into the Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) of the S-PMSI A-D route. The identifier of the specified P-tunnel is encoded into an attribute (the "PMSI Tunnel Attribute") of the S-PMSI A-D route. Each S-PMSI A-D route thus specifies a single C-flow. To bind multiple C-flows to a single P-tunnel, it is necessary to advertise one S-PMSI A-D route for each C-flow, specifying the same P-tunnel in each such route.

This document defines OPTIONAL extensions to the procedures and encodings specified in [[MVPN](#)] and [[MVPN-BGP](#)]. These extensions enable a single S-PMSI A-D route to advertise that multiple C-multicast flows are bound to a single P-tunnel.

The extensions specified in this document are based on the notion of allowing the NLRI of an S-PMSI A-D route to contain a "wildcard". In the NLRI encoding, a wildcard can replace the C-S, the C-G, or both. We use the notation "C-\*" to denote a wildcard. The extensions allow the NLRI to encode three kinds of wildcard: (C-\*,C-\*), (C-S,C-\*), and (C-\*,C-G).

By using wildcards, a PE may be able to reduce the number of S-PMSI A-D routes it originates, thereby improving the scalability of the control plane. There is, however, no impact on data plane scalability, as the number of P-tunnels is not reduced.

Encoding and detailed procedures are specified in subsequent sections of this document.





### **1.3. Use Cases**

There are a number of situations in which it can be useful to use wildcards in the NLRI of an S-PMSI A-D route.

- Using a selective P-tunnel as the default tunnel.

There are procedures in [[MVPN](#)] and [[MVPN-BGP](#)] that allow a PE to advertise that it is going to use an inclusive P-tunnel as the P-tunnel on which it will transmit all C-flows by "default". However, those documents do not provide any way for a PE to advertise that it is going to use a selective P-tunnel as the P-tunnel on which it will transmit all C-flows by "default". Using the extensions defined in this document, a PE can advertise that it is going to use a selective P-tunnel as its default P-tunnel. It does so by advertising an S-PMSI A-D route whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-\*).

- Binding multiple C-flows traveling along a customer's PIM-SM shared tree to a single P-tunnel.

A PE router may be connected to an MVPN site that contains a customer RP (C-RP). The C-RP may be the root of one or more shared trees. In multicast terminology, these are known as (\*,G) trees. By advertising a single S-PMSI A-D route whose NLRI contains the (C-\*,C-G) wildcard, the PE can bind all the C-flows traveling along customer's (\*,G) tree to a single P-tunnel. This use case applies only when C-G is a non-bidirectional ASM ("Any Source Multicast") group.

- Binding multiple C-flows with the same C-group address to a single P-tunnel, even if each such C-flow is traveling along a customer's PIM source tree.

A PE router may be connected to an MVPN site containing several multicast sources that are all sending to a common multicast group, along a customer's PIM source trees. Or the PE may be connected to several sites, each containing at least one source sending to the common multicast group. By advertising a single S-PMSI A-D route whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-G), the PE can bind these C-flows to a single P-tunnel.

This use case applies only when the C-group is a non-bidirectional ASM group.



- Binding multiple C-flows with the same C-group address to a single P-tunnel, when those C-flows are traveling along a customer's BIDIR-PIM shared tree.

This use case applies only when the C-group is a BIDIR-PIM group.

- Binding multiple C-flows from a given C-source to a given P-tunnel, irrespective of whether those C-flows all have the same C-group address.

This can be useful when the C-group addresses are SSM ("single source multicast") addresses. Suppose for example that a given source transmits multiple "channels" of information, each with its own C-group address. It may be desirable to bind all these channels to a single P-tunnel, without having to advertise an S-PMSI A-D route for each one.

Of course, a specific C-flow, (C-S,C-G), can always be assigned individually to a particular P-tunnel by advertising an S-PMSI A-D route whose NLRI contains (C-S,C-G).

In the following, we will sometimes speak of an S-PMSI A-D route being "ignored". When we say the route is "ignored", we do not mean that its normal BGP processing is not done, but that the route is not considered when determining which P-tunnel to use when receiving multicast data, and that the MPLS label values it conveys are not used. We will generally use "ignore" in quotes to indicate this meaning.

This document provides procedures only for the case where the P-tunnels are "unidirectional", i.e., point-to-multipoint. The use of "bidirectional" (multipoint-to-multipoint) P-tunnels is outside the scope of this document.

## **2. Encoding of Wildcards**

Per [[MVPN-BGP](#)] [section 4.3](#), the MCAST-VPN NLRI in an S-PMSI A-D route is encoded as follows:



```
+-----+
|      RD      (8 octets)      |
+-----+
| Multicast Source Length (1 octet) |
+-----+
| Multicast Source (Variable)      |
+-----+
| Multicast Group Length (1 octet) |
+-----+
| Multicast Group   (Variable)      |
+-----+
| Originating Router's IP Addr      |
+-----+
```

where the "source length" and "group length" fields always have a non-zero value. This document specifies that a "zero length" source or group represents the corresponding wildcard. Specifically:

- A source wildcard is encoded as a zero-length source field. That is, the "multicast source length" field contains the value 0x00, and the "multicast source" field is omitted.
- A group wildcard is encoded as a zero-length group field. That is, the "multicast group length" field contains the value 0x00, and the "multicast group" field is omitted.

### **3. Finding the Matching S-PMSI A-D Route**

This section gives the precise rules for determining the S-PMSI A-D route that is "matched" by a given (C-S,C-G) or (C-\*,C-G). The procedures in [section 4](#) will make use of the matching rules defined in this section.

All matching rules assume the context of a given VRF at a given PE.

The rules that a PE applies to find the S-PMSI A-D route that matches a (C-S,C-G) C-flow that it needs to transmit are slightly different than the rules it applies to find the S-PMSI A-D route that matches a (C-S,C-G) C-flow that it needs to receive. These rules are specified in sections [3.1](#) and [3.2](#) respectively.

The S-PMSI A-D route that is matched by a given (C-S,C-G) may change over time, as the result of S-PMSI A-D routes being withdrawn, or as a result of new S-PMSI A-D routes being originated and/or advertised. In particular, if (C-S,C-G) matches an S-PMSI A-D route whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-\*), the origination or reception of an S-PMSI A-D



route whose NLRI contains (C-S,C-G) may cause (C-S,C-G) to match the latter route instead. Note also that the S-PMSI A-D route that matches a given (C-S,C-G) is independent of the order in which the routes were originated or received.

### **3.1. Finding the Match for Data Transmission**

Consider a given PE, call it PE1. At any given time, for a given VRF at PE1, there is a (possibly empty) set of S-PMSI A-D routes that PE1 has originated and advertised, but not withdrawn. We will refer to these routes as "currently originated" by PE1. Suppose that PE1 needs to transmit a particular C-flow (C-S,C-G) to one or more other PEs. We use the following algorithm to find the S-PMSI A-D route that the C-flow "matches":

- If there is an S-PMSI A-D route currently originated by PE1, whose NLRI contains (C-S,C-G), the (C-S,C-G) C-flow matches that route.
- Otherwise, if there is an S-PMSI A-D route currently originated by PE1, whose NLRI contains (C-S,C-\*), AND if C-G is an SSM group address, the (C-S,C-G) C-flow matches that route.
- Otherwise, if there is an S-PMSI A-D route currently originated by PE1, whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-G), AND if C-G is an ASM group address, the (C-S,C-G) C-flow matches that route.
- Otherwise, if there is an S-PMSI A-D route currently originated by PE1, whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-\*), the (C-S,C-G) C-flow matches that route.

### **3.2. Finding the Match for Data Receiving**

We refer to an S-PMSI A-D route as being "installed" (in a given VRF) if it has been selected by the BGP decision process as the preferred route for its NLRI.

An S-PMSI A-D route is considered to be "originated by a given PE" if that PE's IP address is contained in the "Originating Router's IP Address" field in the MCAST-VPN NLRI of the route.





### **3.2.1. Finding the Match for (C-S,C-G)**

Suppose that a PE router, call it PE1, needs to receive (C-S,C-G), and that PE1 has chosen another PE router, call it PE2, as the "upstream PE" [[MVPN](#)] for that flow.

- If there is an installed S-PMSI A-D route originated by PE2, whose NLRI contains (C-S,C-G), then (C-S,C-G) matches that route.
- Otherwise, if there is an installed S-PMSI A-D route originated by PE2, whose NLRI contains (C-S,C-\*), AND if C-G is an SSM multicast group address, then (C-S,C-G) matches that route.
- Otherwise, if there is an installed S-PMSI A-D route originated by PE2, whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-G), AND if C-G is an ASM multicast group address, then (C-S,C-G) matches that route.
- Otherwise, if there is an installed S-PMSI A-D route originated by PE2, whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-\*), then (C-S,C-G) matches that route.

### **3.2.2. Finding the Wildcard Match for (C-\*,C-G)**

Suppose that a PE router, call it PE1, needs to receive (C-\*,C-G) traffic. Note that even if (C-\*,C-G) matches a non-wildcard S-PMSI A-D route (as detailed in section 12.3 of [[MVPN-BGP](#)], it may also match one or more wildcard S-PMSI A-D routes, as specified below.

If on PE1 there is an installed S-PMSI A-D route originated by PE2 whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-G), then (C-\*,C-G) matches this route if one of the following conditions holds:

- PE1 determines that PE2 is the "upstream" PE [[MVPN](#)] for C-RP of C-G, or
- PE1 has installed one or more Source Active A-D routes for C-G originated by PE2, and for at least one of these routes, PE1 does not have a corresponding (C-S,C-G) state, or
- C-G is a BIDIR-PIM group, or
- Source Active A-D routes are not being used.

If (C-\*,C-G) does not match a (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D route from PE2, but PE1 has an installed (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route from PE2, then (C-\*,C-G) matches the (C-\*,C-\*) route if one of the following conditions holds:



- PE1 determines that PE2 is the "upstream" PE [[MVPN](#)] for C-RP of C-G, or
- PE1 has installed one or more Source Active A-D routes for C-G originated by PE2, and for at least one of these routes, PE1 does not have a corresponding (C-S,C-G) state, or
- C-G is a BIDIR-PIM group, or
- Source Active A-D routes are not being used.

#### **[4. Procedures for S-PMSI A-D Routes with Wildcards](#)**

##### **[4.1. Procedures for all Kinds of Wildcards](#)**

This document defines procedures for the following uses of the wildcard in the NLRI of an S-PMSI A-D route:

- (C-\*,C-G): Source Wildcard, Group specified.
- (C-S,C-\*): Source specified, Group Wildcard.
- (C-\*,C-\*): Source Wildcard, Group Wildcard.

All other wildcard functionality is outside the scope of this document.

The ability to originate S-PMSI A-D routes with a particular kind of wild card is OPTIONAL. However, if a PE has the ability to originate S-PMSI A-D routes with a particular kind of wildcard, it MUST have the ability to interpret and correctly process S-PMSI A-D routes with that kind of wildcard, and it SHOULD have the ability to interpret and correctly process all three kinds of wildcard.

For a given MVPN, A PE MUST NOT originate S-PMSI A-D routes with a particular kind of wildcard unless it is known a priori that all PEs attached to that MVPN have the ability to interpret and correctly process that kind of wildcard.

The criteria for originating and withdrawing S-PMSI A-D routes with wildcards are local to the originating PE.

As specified in [[MVPN-BGP](#)], an S-PMSI A-D route is carried in the Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) field of an MP\_REACH\_NLRI attribute (see [[BGP-MP](#)]). Every S-PMSI A-D route has a particular address family (IPv4 or IPv6), as specified in the Address



Family Information AFI field of the MP\_REACH\_NLRI attribute. A wildcard in a particular S-PMSI A-D route always refers only to multicast flows of that same address family.

The procedures specified in this document apply only when the PMSI Tunnel Attribute of an S-PMSI A-D route specifies a "unidirectional" P-tunnel. The use of "bidirectional" P-tunnels (e.g., Multipoint-to-Multipoint Label Switched Paths, BIDIR-PIM trees) is outside the scope of this document.

In the following sections, an S-PMSI A-D route whose NLRI contains (C-\*,C-G), (C-S,C-\*), or (C-\*,C-\*) will be referred to as a "(C-\*,C-G) route", a "(C-S,C-\*) route", or a "(C-\*,C-\*)" route, respectively.

#### **4.2. Procedures for (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D Routes**

This document specifies the use of (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D routes only in the case where C-G is an ASM group address. Use of (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D routes where C-G is an SSM group address is outside the scope of this document. If a PE receives a (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D route, and the PE can determine that C-G is an SSM group address, the PE SHOULD "ignore" this S-PMSI A-D route.

By default, the set of Route Targets carried by a (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D route originated by a given VRF is the same as the set of Route Targets carried in the (unicast) VPN-IP routes that originated from that VRF. An implementation MUST allow the set of Route Targets carried by the (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D route to be specified by configuration. In the absence of a configured set of Route Targets, the route MUST carry the default set of Route Targets.

If a PE needs to transmit packets of a (C-S,C-G) C-flow, and if (C-S,C-G) matches an (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D route according to the rules of [section 3.1](#), then the PE MUST use the P-tunnel advertised in this route for transmitting that C-flow. (Note that it is impossible for a given (C-S,C-G) to match both a (C-\*,C-G) wildcard and a (C-S,C-\*) wildcard.)

If PIM is being used as the PE-PE control protocol, then if the PE has (C-\*,C-G) and/or (C-S,C-G) state that matches (according to the procedures of [section 3.2](#)) an S-PMSI A-D route, the PE MUST join the P-tunnel specified in the PMSI Tunnel Attribute of this route.

If BGP is being used as the PE-PE control protocol, then:



- If a given PE has currently originated a C-multicast Shared Tree Join for (C-\*,C-G), and if (C-\*,C-G) matches a (C-\*,C-G) S-PMSI A-D route, then the PE applies the procedures of [section 12.3](#) ("Receiving S-PMSI A-D routes by PEs") of [MVPN-BGP] to that S-PMSI A-D route.
- Otherwise (the given PE does not have a currently originated C-multicast Shared Tree Join for (C-\*,C-G)), if there are one or more values of C-S for which the PE has a currently originated Source Tree Join C-multicast route for (C-S,C-G), the PE MUST join the tunnels advertised by the S-PMSI A-D routes that match (according to [section 3.2](#)) each such (C-S,C-G).
- Otherwise the PE "ignores" the route.

#### **[4.3.](#) Procedures for (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D routes**

This document covers the use of (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D routes for only the C-multicast flows where C-G is an SSM group address. Use of (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D routes for other C-multicast flows is outside the scope of this document. Specifically, if a PE receives a (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route, and the PE can determine that C-G is not an SSM group address, the PE SHOULD "ignore" this S-PMSI A-D route.

By default the set of Route Targets carried by a (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route originated by a given VRF is an intersection between the set of Route Targets carried in the Intra-AS I-PMSI A-D route that originated from that VRF, and the set of Route Targets carried by the unicast VPN-IP route to C-S originated from that VRF. An implementation MUST allow the set of Route Targets carried by the (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route to be specified by configuration. In the absence of a configured set of Route Targets, the route MUST carry the default set of Route Targets.

If a PE needs to transmit packets of a (C-S,C-G) C-flow, and if (C-S,C-G) matches a (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route according to the rules of [section 3.1](#), then the PE MUST use the P-tunnel advertised in this route for transmitting that C-flow. (Note that it is impossible for a given (C-S,C-G) to match both a (C-\*,C-G) wildcard and a (C-S,C-\*) wildcard.)

If PIM is being used as the PE-PE control protocol for distributing C-multicast routing, and if a given PE, needs to receive a (C-S,C-G) flow, and if (C-S,C-G) matches the (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route (according to the procedures of [section 3.2](#)), then the PE MUST join the P-tunnel specified in the PMSI Tunnel Attribute of that route.





If BGP is being used as the PE-PE control protocol for distributing C-multicast routing, and if there is some (C-S,C-G) such that (a) the PE has a currently originated (C-S,C-G) Source Tree Join C-multicast route, AND (b) the given (C-S,C-G) matches (according to the procedures of [section 3.2](#)) a (C-S,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route, then PE1 applies the procedures of [section 12.3](#) ("Receiving S-PMSI A-D routes by PEs") of [[MVPN-BGP](#)] to the matching S-PMSI A-D route.

#### **4.4. Procedures for (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D Routes**

(C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D routes are used when, for a given MVPN, a PE has a policy not to use an I-PMSI for carrying multicast data traffic originated in the MVPN's site(s) connected to that PE. When the (C-\*,C-\*) wildcard is used together with BGP C-multicast routing, this results in the "S-PMSI only" model, where no I-PMSIs are used at all for the given MVPN.

A (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route is originated for a given MVPN by a given PE only if that PE has been provisioned with the policy to do so.

When so provisioned, the PE MAY originate the (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route as soon as it is enabled to support the given MVPN. Alternatively, the PE MAY delay originating the route until one of the following conditions holds:

- The PE-PE protocol for distributing C-multicast routing is PIM, and for the given MVPN, the PE has some (C-S,C-G) or (C-\*,C-G) state for which the upstream interface is one of the VRF interfaces for the given MVPN.
- The PE-PE protocol for distributing C-multicast routing is BGP, and the given PE has received and installed either:
  - \* a Source Tree Join C-multicast route, with the C-S contained in the route's NLRI being reachable via one of the given MVPN's VRF interfaces, or
  - \* a Shared Tree Join C-multicast route, with the C-RP carried in that route being reachable via one of the given MVPN's VRF interfaces.

By default, the set of Route Targets carried by a (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route originated from a given VRF is the same as the set of Route Targets carried in the VPN-IP unicast routes originated from that VRF. An implementation MUST allow the set of Route Targets carried by the (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route to be specified by configuration. In



the absence of a configured set of Route Targets, the route MUST carry the default set of Route Targets, as specified above.

If a PE needs to transmit packets of a (C-S,C-G) C-flow, and if (C-S,C-G) matches a (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route according to the rules of [section 3.1](#), then the PE MUST use the P-tunnel advertised in this route for transmitting that C-flow. (Note that it is impossible for a given (C-S,C-G) to match both a (C-\*,C-\*) wildcard and any other wildcard.)

If PIM is being used as the PE-PE control protocol for distributing C-multicast routing, and if a given PE, say PE1, needs to receive a (C-S,C-G) flow, and if (C-S,C-G) matches the (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route (according to the procedures of [section 3.2](#)), then PE1 MUST join the P-tunnel specified in the PMSI Tunnel Attribute of that route.

If BGP is being used as the PE-PE control protocol for distributing C-multicast routing, then if (and only if) one of the following conditions holds, the PE applies the procedures of [section 12.3](#) ("Receiving S-PMSI A-D routes by PEs") of [[MVPN-BGP](#)] to the matching S-PMSI A-D route. The conditions are:

- The PE has a currently originated C-multicast Source Tree Join route for (C-S,C-G) that matches (according to the procedures of [section 3.2](#)) the (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route, or
- The PE has a currently originated a C-multicast Shared Tree Join route for (C-\*,C-G) that matches (according to the procedures of [section 3.2](#)) the (C-\*,C-\*) S-PMSI A-D route.

## **[5. IANA Considerations](#)**

This document requires no actions of IANA.

## **[6. Security Considerations](#)**

There are no additional security considerations beyond those of [[MVPN](#)] and [[MVPN-BGP](#)].



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## **8. Authors' Addresses**

Rahul Aggarwal  
Juniper Networks  
1194 North Mathilda Ave.  
Sunnyvale, CA 94089  
Email: raggarwa\_1@yahoo.com

Yiqun Cai  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
170 Tasman Drive  
San Jose, CA, 95134  
E-mail: ycai@cisco.com

Wim Henderickx  
Alcatel-Lucent  
e-mail: wim.henderickx@alcatel-lucent.be

Praveen Muley  
Alcatel-Lucent  
e-mail: Praveen.Muley@alcatel-lucent.com

Ray (Lei) Qiu  
2330 Central Expressway  
Santa Clara, CA 95050  
USA  
e-mail: rayq@huawei.com



Yakov Rekhter  
Juniper Networks  
1194 North Mathilda Ave.  
Sunnyvale, CA 94089  
Email: yakov@juniper.net

Eric C. Rosen  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
1414 Massachusetts Avenue  
Boxborough, MA, 01719  
E-mail: erosen@cisco.com

IJsbrand Wijnands  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
De kleetlaan 6a Diegem 1831  
Belgium  
E-mail: ice@cisco.com

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