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**OSPFv3 Graceful Restart**  
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Abstract

This document describes the OSPFv3 graceful restart. The OSPFv3 graceful restart is identical to OSPFv2 except for the differences described in this document. These differences include the format of the grace Link State Advertisements (LSA) and other considerations.

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## 1. Introduction

Graceful OSPF restart [[GRACE](#)] describes a mechanism to restart the control plane of an OSPFv2 [[OSPFv2](#)] router which still has its forwarding plane intact with a minimum of disruption to the network.

In general, the methods described in [[GRACE](#)] work for OSPFv3 [[OSPFv3](#)] as well. However, OSPFv3 will use a grace-LSA with a different format to signal that a router is initiating (or is about to initiate) a graceful restart. This document describes other OSPFv3 differences as well.

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](#)].

## 2. Grace Link State Advertisement

An OSPFv3 router initiating a graceful restart of its OSPFv3 software originates grace-LSAs. A grace-LSA requests that the router's neighbors aid in its graceful restart by continuing to advertise the router as fully adjacent during the specified grace period. The grace-LSA contains the restarting router grace-period and the reason code indicating the reason for the graceful restart.

In OSPFv3 (refer 2.11 of [[OSPFv3](#)]), neighboring routers on any link are always identified by their router IDs. This contrasts with the OSPFv2 behavior where neighbors on point-to-point networks and virtual links are identified by their Router IDs while neighbors on broadcast, NBMA, and point-to-multipoint links are identified by their IPv4 interface addresses. Consequently, there is no requirement for the router-address TLV [[GRACE](#)] for OSPFv3 graceful restart.

The TLV formats of the grace-LSA described in [[GRACE](#)] remain unchanged.

### 2.1. Grace LSA - LS Type

A grace-LSA is defined as link-local scope LSA with the LS type equal to 0x000b.

LSA function code	LS Type	Description
-----		
11	0x000b	Grace LSA

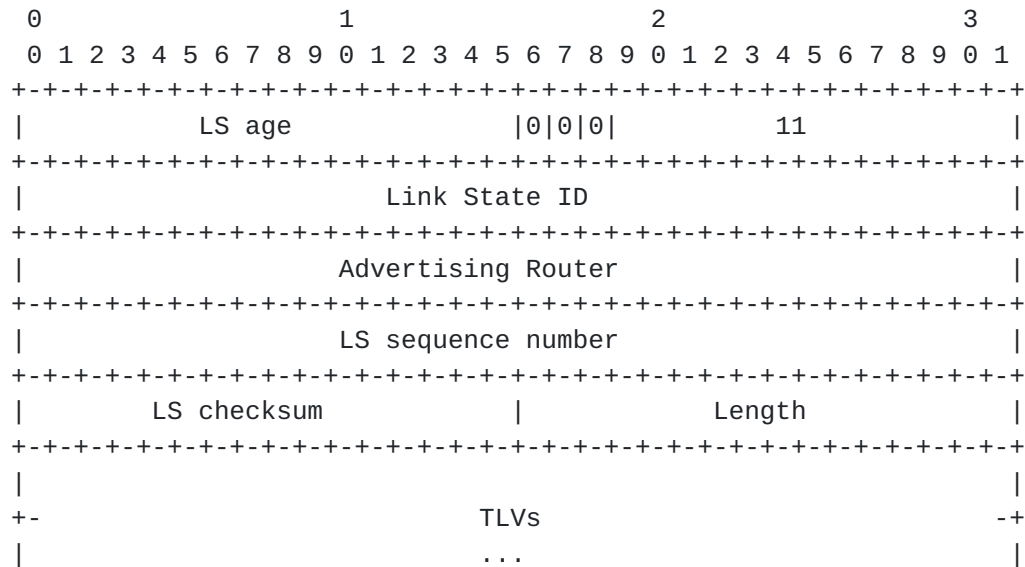
Grace-LSA Type and Function code



The U-bit is set to 0 since this is a link-local scoped LSA and the flooding scope is not impacted by whether or not the LSA is known. The S2-bit and S1-bit are also set to 0 to indicate link-local flooding scope.

## 2.2. Grace LSA Format

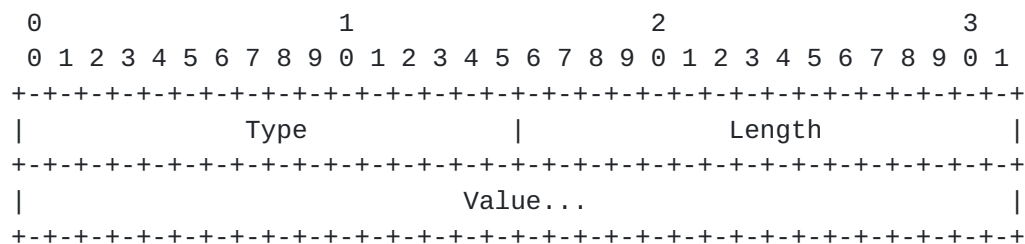
The format of a grace LSA is:



Grace-LSA Format

The Link State ID of a grace-LSA in OSPFv3 is the interface ID of the interface originating the LSA.

The format of each TLV is:



TLV Format

Grace-LSA TLVs are formatted according to section 2.3.2 of [[OSPF-TE](#)].

The following is the list of TLVs that can appear in the body of a grace-LSA.



Grace Period (Type=1, length=4). The number of seconds that the router's neighbors should continue to advertise the router as fully adjacent, regardless of the state of database synchronization between the router and its neighbors. This TLV MUST always appear in a grace-LSA.

Graceful restart reason (Type=2, length=1). Encodes the reason for the router restart, as one of the following: 0 (unknown), 1 (software restart), 2 (software reload/upgrade) or 3 (switch to redundant control processor). This TLV MUST always appear in a grace-LSA.

### **3. Additional Considerations for OSPFv3 Graceful Restart**

This section describes OSPFv3 unique considerations in addition to those described in [\[GRACE\]](#).

#### **3.1. Preservation of LSA ID to Prefix Correspondence**

In OSPFv2, there is a direct correspondence between summary and external LSA IDs and the prefixes being advertised. However, in OSPFv3, the LSA ID for inter-area prefix LSAs and external LSAs is simply an unsigned 32-bit integer. Hence, to avoid network churn during graceful restart, the restarting router MUST preserve the LSA ID to prefix correspondence across graceful restarts.

#### **3.2. Preservation of Interface IDs for Link-LSAs, Network-LSAs, and Router-LSAs**

In OSPFv3, the LSA ID for link-local-LSAs and network-LSAs and link descriptions in router-LSAs map to their corresponding Interface ID. Changes in the Interface ID during graceful restart will result in a mismatch between the restarting router's pre-restart LSAs and its neighbor adjacency state. These disparities will cause the graceful restart to terminate prematurely.

Synchronizing interface ID changes between neighbors is possible. However, placing the burden on the restarting router to preserve interface IDs across restarts provides for a more robust, more deterministic, and simpler mechanism. Therefore, the OSPFv3 interface ID, as described in section 3.1.2 of [\[OSPFv3\]](#), MUST be preserved by the restarting router across restarts.

Many implementations currently use the interface's MIB-II IfIndex [\[MIB-INTF\]](#) for Interface ID. The persistence of Interface ID across reboots is described in section 3.1.5 of [\[MIB-PERS\]](#).





## **4. Security Considerations**

[OSPFv3-AUTH] relies on manual key distribution which precludes the use of replay protection utilizing sequence numbers. The replay of an OSPF Link-Update containing a grace-LSA would allow an attacker to deceive neighboring routers into believing that a router that has been taken out of service (either intentionally or via a malicious action by the same attacker) is still active and is in the process of graceful restart. However, this attack is much more difficult than the obvious replay of standard OSPFv3 hello packets to accomplish the same thing by keeping the adjacency up. Since hello packets are sent more predictably and knowledge of the key is not required, the risk added by OSPFv3 graceful restart is insignificant. Hence, this document does not raise any new security concerns other than those covered in [[OSPFv3](#)], [[OSPFv3-AUTH](#)], and [[GRACE](#)].

## **5. IANA Considerations**

A new LSA function code will be required for the OSPFv3 grace-LSA. Assignment of 0x000b has been suggested herein in the "OSPFv3 LSA Function Codes" sub-registry of the "Open Shortest Path First v3 (OSPFv3) Parameters" registry. OSPFv3 grace-LSA TLVs and sub-TLVs use the "OSPFv2 Grace LSA Top Level TLV" IANA sub-registry of the "Open Shortest Path First v2 (OSPFv2) Parameters" registry.

## **6. Acknowledgments**

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This document was produced using Marshall Rose's xml2rfc tool.

## **7. References**

### **7.1. Normative References**

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## **7.2. Informative References**

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