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Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF version 3
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Status of this Memo

Abstract

This document describes extensions to OSPFv3 to support intra-area Traffic Engineering (TE). This document extends OSPFv2 TE to handle IPv6 networks. A new TLV and several new sub-TLVs are defined to support IPv6 networks.

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1. Introduction

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OSPFv3 has a very flexible mechanism for adding new LS types. Unknown LS types are flooded properly based on the flooding scope bits in the LS type [OSPFV3] (Coltun, R., Ferguson, D., and J. Moy, “OSPF for IPv6,” April 1998.). This document defines the Intra-Area-TE LSA to OSPFv3.

For Traffic Engineering, this document uses "Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF" [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.) as a base for TLV definitions. New TLVs and sub-TLVs are added to [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.) to extend TE capabilities to IPv6 networks. Some existing TLVs and sub-TLVs require clarification for OSPFv3 applicability.

GMPLS [GMPLS] (Kompella, K. and Y. Rekhter, “OSPF Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Switching (GMPLS),” October 2005.) and the Diff-Serv MPLS Extensions [TE-DIFF] (Le Faucheur, F., Wu, L., Davie, B., Davari, S., Vaananen, P., Krishnan, R., Cheval, P., and J. Heinanen, “Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Support of Differentiated Services,” .) are based on [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.). These functions can also be extended to OSPFv3 by utilizing the TLVs and sub-TLVs described in this document.

1.1. Requirements notation

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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 [RFC-KEYWORDS] (Bradner, S., “Key words for use in RFC's to Indicate Requirement Levels,” March 1997.).

2. Intra-Area-TE-LSA

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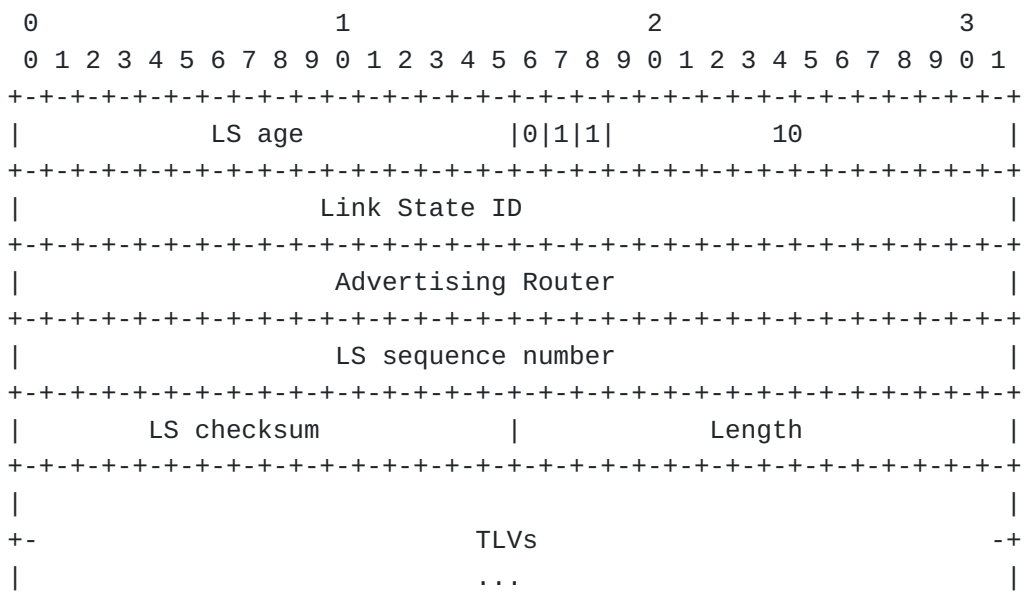
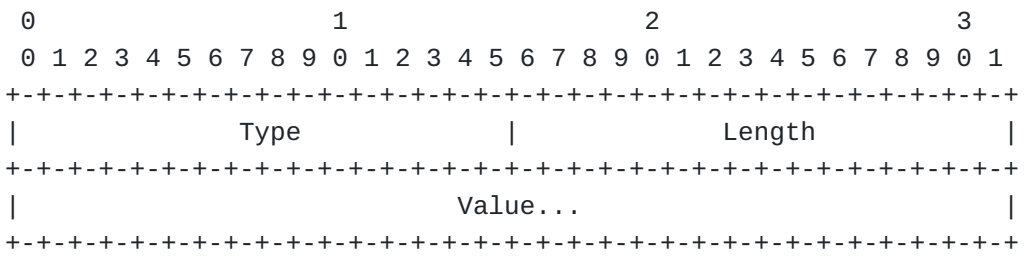
A new LS type is defined for the Intra-Area-TE LSA. This is different from OSPFv2 Traffic Engineering [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.) where opaque LSAs are used to advertise TE information [OPAQUE] (Coltun, R., “The OSPF Opaque LSA Option,” July 1998.). The LSA function code is 10, the U bit is set, and the scope is set to 01 for area-scoping. When the U bit is set to 1, an OSPFv3 router must flood the LSA at its defined flooding scope even if it does not recognize the LS type [OSPFV3] (Coltun, R., Ferguson, D., and J. Moy, “OSPF for IPv6,” April 1998.).



OSPFv3 Intra-Area-TE-LSA

The Link State ID of an Intra-Area-TE LSA is an arbitrary value used to maintain multiple Traffic Engineering LSAs. The LSA ID has no topological significance.
The format of the TLVs within the body of an Intra-Area-TE LSA is the same as the format used by the Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.). The LSA payload consists of one or more nested Type/Length/Value (TLV) triplets. The format of each TLV is:



TLV Format

The Length field defines the length of the value portion in octets (thus a TLV with no value portion would have a length of zero). The TLV is padded to four-octet alignment; padding is not included in the length field (so a three octet value would have a length of three, but the total size of the TLV would be eight octets). Nested TLVs are also 32-bit aligned. For example, a one-byte value would have the length field set to 1, and three octets of padding would be added to the end of the value portion of the TLV. Unrecognized types are ignored.

2.1. Intra-Area-TE-LSA Payload

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An Intra-Area-TE-LSA contains one top-level TLV. There are two applicable top-level TLVs:

> 2 - Link TLV
>
> 3 - Router IPv6 Address TLV

3. Router IPv6 Address TLV

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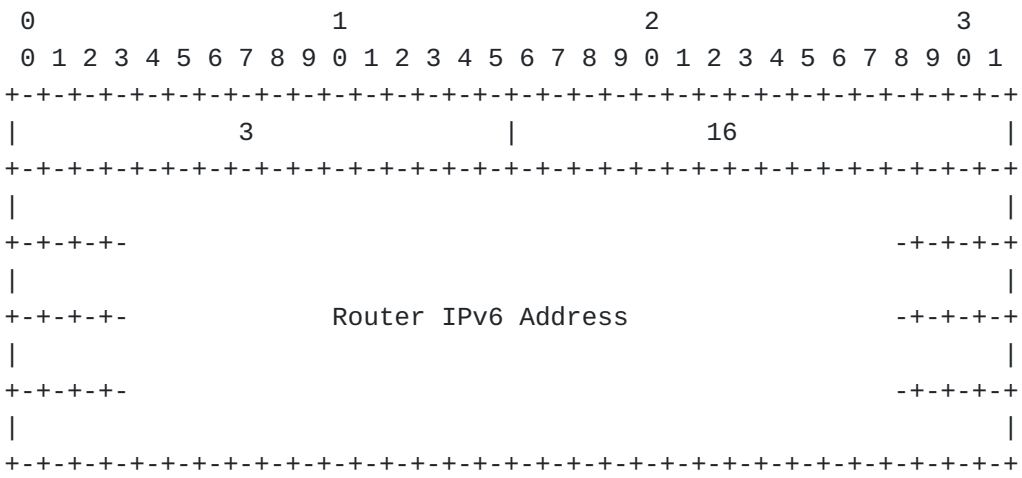
The Router IPv6 Address TLV advertises a reachable IPv6 address. This is a stable IPv6 address that is always reachable if there is connectivity to the OSPFv3 router.
The Router IPv6 Address TLV has type 3, length 16, and a value containing a 16 octet local IPv6 address. It MUST appear in exactly one Traffic Engineering LSA originated by an OSPFv3 router supporting the TE extensions. The Router IPv6 Address TLV is a top-level TLV as defined in Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.) and only one top-level TLV may be contained in an LSA.



Type A 16-bit field set to 3.
Length A 16-bit field that indicates the length of the value portion in octets. For this TLV it is always 16.
Value A stable and routable IPv6 address.

Router IPv6 Address TLV

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4. Link TLV

The Link TLV describes a single link and consists of a set of sub-TLVs [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.). All of the sub-TLVs in [TE] (Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” September 2003.) other than the Link ID sub-TLV are applicable to OSPFv3. The Link ID sub-TLV can't be used in OSPFv3 since it is defined to use the OSPFv2 identification for the Designated Router (DR) on multi-access networks. In OSPFv2, neighbors on point-to-point networks and virtual links are identified by their Router IDs while neighbors on broadcast, Non-Broadcast Multi-Access (NBMA), and Point-to-Multipoint links are identified by their IPv4 interface addresses (Refer to section 8.2 in [OSPFV2] (Moy, J., “OSPF Version 2,” April 1998.)). The IPv4 interface address is not known to OSPFv3. In contrast to OSPFv2, OSPFv3 always identifies neighboring routers by their Router IDs (Refer to section 2.11 in [OSPFV3] (Coltun, R., Ferguson, D., and J. Moy, “OSPF for IPv6,” April 1998.)).
Three new sub-TLVs for the Link TLV are defined:

> 18 - Neighbor ID (8 octets)
>
> 19 - Local Interface IPv6 Address (16N octets, where N is the number of IPv6 addresses)
>
> 20 - Remote Interface IPv6 Address (16N octets, where N is the number of IPv6 addresses)

The Neighbor ID Sub-TLV is mandatory for OSPF3 Traffic Engineering support. It MUST appear exactly once in a Link TLV. All other sub-TLVs defined in this document MAY occur at most once in a Link TLV.

4.1. Link ID Sub-TLV

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The Link ID sub-TLV is used in OSPFv2 to identify the other end of the link. In OSPFv3, the Neighbor ID sub-TLV MUST be used for link identification. In OSPFv3, The Link ID sub-TLV SHOULD NOT be sent and MUST be ignored upon receipt.

4.2. Neighbor ID Sub-TLV

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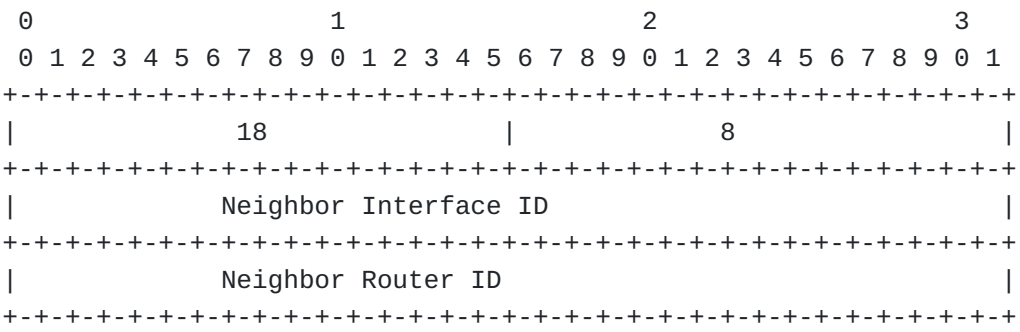
In OSPFv2, the Link ID is used to identify the other end of a link. In OSPFv3, the combination of Neighbor Interface ID and Neighbor Router ID

is used for neighbor link identification. Both are advertised in the Neighbor ID Sub-TLV.
Neighbor Interface ID and Neighbor Router ID values are the same as described in RFC 2740 [OSPFV3] (Coltun, R., Ferguson, D., and J. Moy, "OSPF for IPv6," April 1998.) A.4.3 Router-LSAs.



Type A 16-bit field set to 18.
Length A 16-bit field that indicates the length of the value portion in octets. For this sub-TLV it is always 8.
Value The neighbor's interface ID and router ID.

Neighbor ID Sub-TLV

4.3. Local Interface IPv6 Address Sub-TLV

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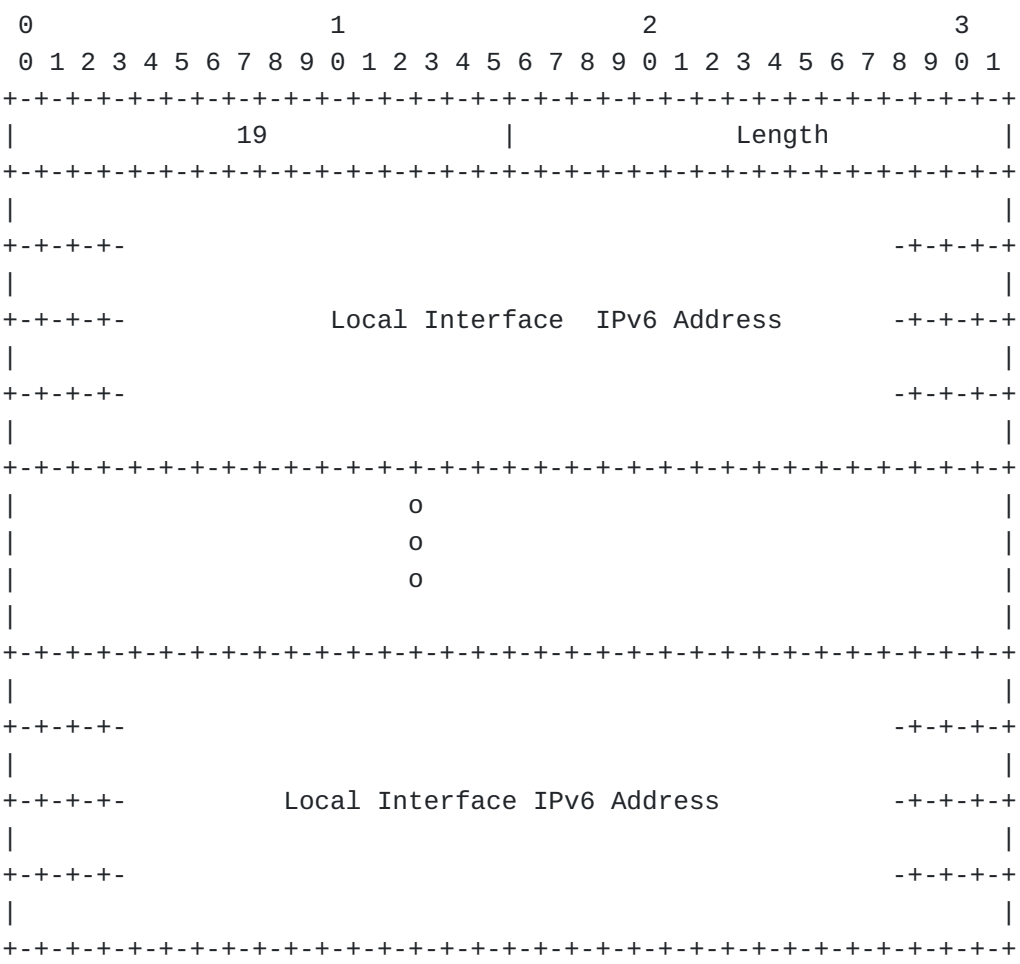
The Local Interface IPv6 Address sub-TLV specifies the IPv6 address(es) of the interface corresponding to this link. If there are multiple local addresses assigned to the link then they MAY all be listed in this sub-TLV. Link-local addresses MUST NOT be included in this sub-TLV.



Type A 16-bit field set to 19.

Length A 16-bit field that indicates the length of the value portion in octets. For this sub-TLV, it MUST always be a multiple of 16 octets dependent on the number of IPv6 global addresses advertised.

Value A list of one or more local IPv6 interface addresses each consuming 16 octets.

Local Interface IPv6 Address Sub-TLV

4.4. Remote Interface IPv6 Address Sub-TLV

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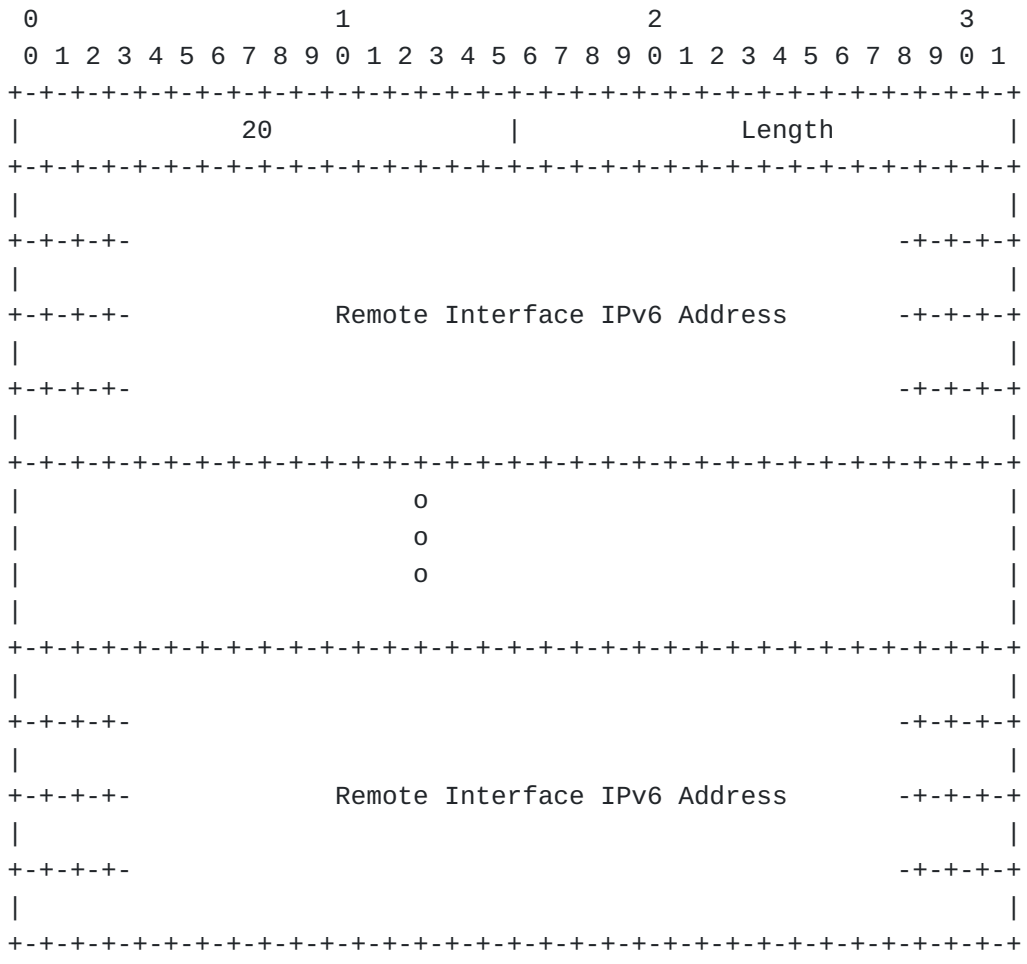
The Remote Interface IPv6 Address sub-TLV advertises the IPv6 address(es) associated with the neighbor's interface. This Sub-TLV and

the Local Interface IPv6 address Sub-TLV are used to discern amongst parallel links between OSPFv3 routers. If the Link Type is multi-access, the Remote Interface IPv6 Address MAY be set to ::. Alternately, an implementation MAY choose not to send this sub-TLV. Link-local addresses MUST NOT be advertised in this sub-TLV. Neighbor addresses advertised in Link-LSAs with a prefix length of 128 and the LA bit set MAY be advertised.



Type A 16-bit field set to 20.
Length A 16-bit field that indicates the length of the value portion in octets. For this sub-TLV, it MUST be a multiple of 16 octets dependent on the number of IPv6 global addresses advertised.
Value A variable length remote interface IPv6 address list.

Remote Interface IPv6 Address Sub-TLV

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5. Security Considerations

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The function described in this document does not create any new security issues for the OSPFv3 protocol. Security considerations for the base OSPFv3 protocol are covered in [OSPFV3] (Coltun, R., Ferguson, D., and J. Moy, “OSPF for IPv6,” April 1998.).

6. IANA Considerations

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The following IANA assignments are to be made from existing registries:

1. The OSPFv3 LSA type function code 10 needs to be assigned to the OSPFv3 Intra-Area-TE-LSA.

2. The Router IPv6 Address TLV type 3 needs to be assigned from the existing registry for OSPF TE TLVs.

3. The Neighbor ID Sub-TLV (18), Local Interface IPv6 Address Sub-TLV (19), and Remote Interface IPv6 Address Sub-TLV (20), need to be assigned from the existing registry for OSPF TE Sub-TLVs.

7. References

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7.1. Normative References

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[OSPFV2]	Moy, J., “OSPF Version 2,” RFC 2328, April 1998.
[OSPFV3]	Coltun, R., Ferguson, D., and J. Moy, “OSPF for IPv6,” RFC 2740, April 1998.
[RFC-KEYWORDS]	Bradner, S., “Key words for use in RFC's to Indicate Requirement Levels,” RFC 2119, March 1997.
[TE]	Katz, D., Yeung, D., and K. Kompella, “Traffic Engineering Extensions to OSPF,” RFC 3630, September 2003.

7.2. Informative References

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[GMPLS]	Kompella, K. and Y. Rekhter, "OSPF Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Switching (GMPLS)," RFC 4203, October 2005.
[OPAQUE]	Coltun, R., "The OSPF Opaque LSA Option," RFC 2370, July 1998.
[TE-DIFF]	Le Faucheur, F., Wu, L., Davie, B., Davari, S., Vaananen, P., Krishnan, R., Cheval, P., and J. Heinanen, "Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Support of Differentiated Services," RFC 3270.

Appendix A. Acknowledgments

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The RFC text was produced using Marshall Rose's xml2rfc tool.

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