

Internet Draft
<[draft-ietf-ospf-transition-to-ospfv3-11.txt](#)>
Intended Status: Standards Track
Updates: [5838](#)

I. Chen
Ericsson
A. Lindem
Cisco
R. Atkinson
Consultant
June 29, 2016

Expires in 6 months

OSPFv3 over IPv4 for IPv6 Transition
<[draft-ietf-ospf-transition-to-ospfv3-11.txt](#)>

Status of this Memo

Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/ietf/1id-abstracts.txt>.

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html>.

This Internet-Draft will expire in 6 months.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2016 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in [Section 4](#).e of

the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

Abstract

This document defines a mechanism to use IPv4 to transport OSPFv3 packets. Using OSPFv3 over IPv4 with the existing OSPFv3 Address Family extension can simplify transition from an OSPFv2 IPv4-only routing domain to an OSPFv3 dual-stack routing domain. This document updates [RFC 5838](#) to support virtual links in the IPv4 unicast address family when using OSPFv3 over IPv4.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	3
1.1.	IPv4-only Use Case	4
2.	Terminology	5
3.	Encapsulation in IPv4	5
3.1.	Source Address	7
3.2.	Destination	7
3.3.	OSPFv3 Header Checksum	7
3.4.	Operation over Virtual Link	8
4.	Management Considerations	8
4.1.	Coexistence with OSPFv2	8
5.	Security Considerations	9
6.	IANA Considerations	9
7.	Acknowledgments	9
8.	References	10
8.1.	Normative References.....	10
8.2.	informative References.....	10

[1.](#) Introduction

Using OSPFv3 [[RFC5340](#)] over IPv4 [[RFC791](#)] with the existing OSPFv3 Address Family extension can simplify transition from an IPv4-only routing domain to an IPv6 [[RFC2460](#)], or dual-stack routing domain. Dual-stack routing protocols, such as Border Gateway Protocol [[RFC4271](#)], have an advantage during the transition, because both IPv4 and IPv6 address families can be advertised using either IPv4 or IPv6 transport. Some IPv4-specific and IPv6-specific routing protocols share enough similarities in their protocol packet formats and protocol signaling that it is trivial to deploy an initial IPv6 routing domain by transporting the routing protocol over IPv4, thereby allowing IPv6 routing domains to be deployed and tested before decommissioning IPv4 and moving to an IPv6-only network.

In the case of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interior gateway routing protocol (IGP), OSPFv2 [[RFC2328](#)] is the IGP deployed over IPv4, while OSPFv3 [[RFC5340](#)] is the IGP deployed over IPv6. OSPFv3 further supports multiple address families [[RFC5838](#)], including both the IPv6 unicast address family and the IPv4 unicast address family. Consequently, it is possible to deploy OSPFv3 over IPv4 without any changes to either OSPFv3 or to IPv4. During the transition to IPv6, future OSPF extensions can focus on OSPFv3 and OSPFv2 can move to maintenance mode.

This document specifies how to use IPv4 to transport OSPFv3 packets. The mechanism takes advantage of the fact that OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 share the same IP protocol number, 89. Additionally, the OSPF packet header for both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 includes the OSPF header version

(i.e., the field that distinguishes an OSPFv2 packet from an OSPFv3 packet) in the same location (i.e., the same offset from the start of the header).

If the IPv4 topology and IPv6 topology are not identical, the most likely cause is that some parts of the network deployment have not yet been upgraded to support both IPv4 and IPv6. In situations where the IPv4 deployment is a superset of the IPv6 deployment, it is expected that OSPFv3 packets would be transported over IPv4, until the rest of the network deployment is upgraded to support IPv6 in addition to IPv4. In situations where the IPv6 deployment is a superset of the IPv4 deployment, it is expected that OSPFv3 would be transported over IPv6.

Throughout this document, OSPF is used when the text applies to both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3. OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 is used when the text is specific to one version of the OSPF protocol. Similarly, IP is used when the text describes either version of the Internet protocol. IPv4 or IPv6 is used when the text is specific to a single version of the Internet protocol.

1.1. IPv4-only Use Case

OSPFv3 only requires IPv6 link-local addresses to form adjacencies, and does not require IPv6 global-scope addresses to establish an IPv6 routing domain. However, IPv6 over Ethernet [[RFC2464](#)] uses a different EtherType (0x86dd) from IPv4 (0x0800) and the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) (0x0806) [[RFC826](#)] used with IPv4.

Some existing deployed link-layer equipment only supports IPv4 and ARP. Such equipment contains hardware filters keyed on the EtherType field of the Ethernet frame to filter which frames will be accepted by that link-layer equipment. Because IPv6 uses a different EtherType, IPv6 framing for OSPFv3 will not work with that equipment. In other cases, PPP might be used over a serial interface, but again only IPv4 over PPP might be supported over such interface. It is hoped that equipment with such limitations will be eventually upgraded or replaced.

In some locations, especially locations with less communications infrastructure, satellite communications (SATCOM) is used to reduce deployment costs for data networking. SATCOM often has lower cost to deploy than running new copper or optical cables over long distances to connect remote areas. Also, in a wide range of locations including places with good communications infrastructure, Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) often are used by banks and retailers to connect their branches and stores to a central location.

Some widely deployed VSAT equipment has either (A) Ethernet interfaces that only support Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and IPv4, or (B) serial interfaces that only support IPv4 and Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) packets. Such deployments and equipment still can deploy and use OSPFv3 over IPv4 today, and then later migrate to OSPFv3 over IPv6 after equipment is upgraded or replaced. This can have lower operational costs than running OSPFv2 and then trying to make a flag-day switch to OSPFv3. By running OSPFv3 over IPv4 now, the eventual transition to dual-stack, and then to IPv6-only can be optimized.

2. Terminology

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](#)].

3. Encapsulation in IPv4

An OSPFv3 packet can be directly encapsulated within an IPv4 packet as the payload, without the IPv6 packet header, as illustrated in Figure 1. For OSPFv3 transported over IPv4, the IPv4 packet has an IPv4 protocol type of 89, denoting that the payload is an OSPF packet. The payload of the IPv4 packet consists of an OSPFv3 packet, beginning with the OSPF packet header having its OSPF version field set to 3.

An OSPFv3 packet followed by an OSPF link-local signaling (LLS) extension data block [[RFC5613](#)] encapsulated in an IPv4 packet is illustrated in Figure 2.

Since an IPv4 header without options is only 20 bytes long and is shorter than an IPv6 header, an OSPFv3 packet encapsulated in a 20-byte IPv4 header is shorter than an OSPFv3 packet encapsulated in an IPv6 header. Consequently, the link MTU for IPv6 is sufficient to transport an OSPFv3 packet encapsulated in a 20-byte IPv4 header. If the link MTU is not sufficient to transport an OSPFv3 packet in IPv4, then OSPFv3 can rely on IP fragmentation and reassembly [[RFC791](#)].

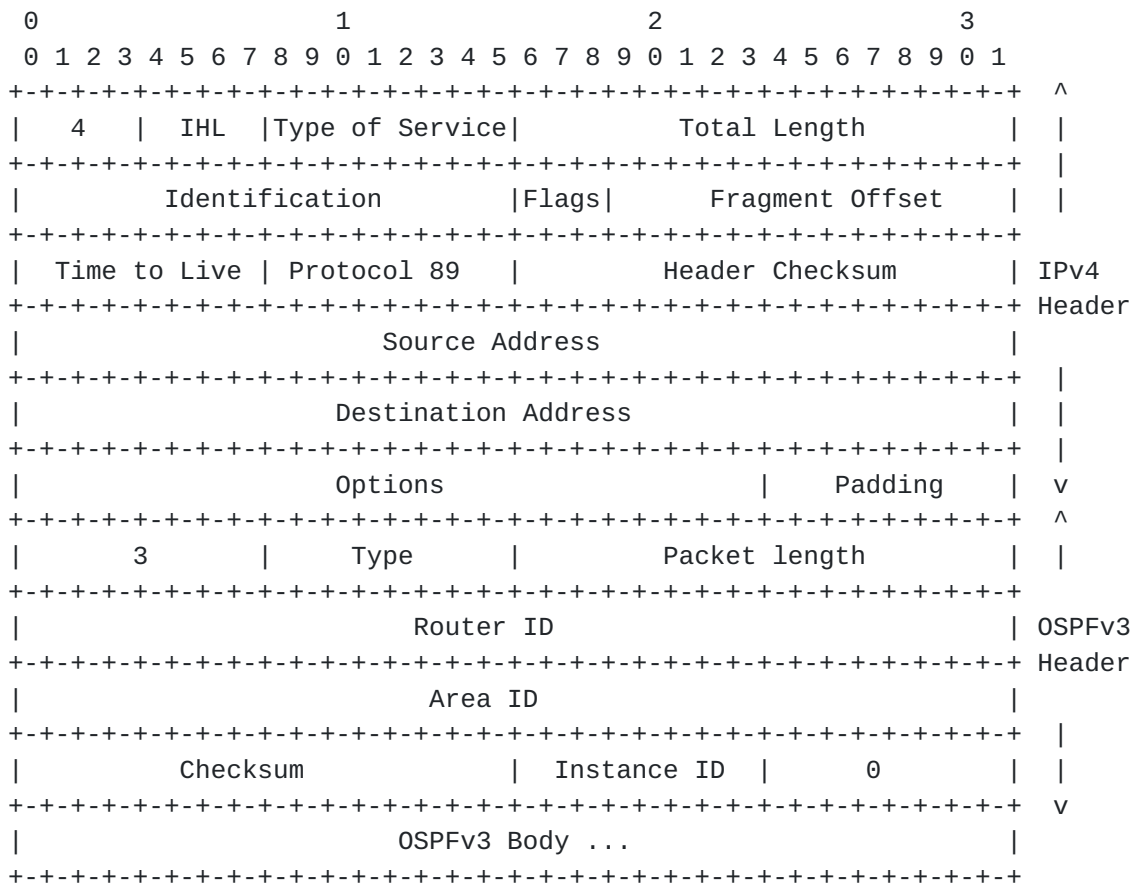


Figure 1: An IPv4 packet encapsulating an OSPFv3 packet.

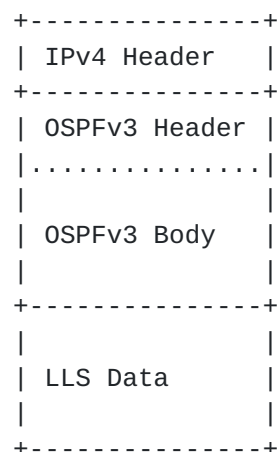


Figure 2: The IPv4 packet encapsulating an OSPFv3 packet with a trailing OSPF link-local signaling data block.

3.1. Source Address

For OSPFv3 over IPv4, the source address is the primary IPv4 address for the interface over which the packet is transmitted. All OSPFv3 routers on the link should share the same IPv4 subnet for IPv4 transport to function correctly.

While OSPFv2 operates on a subnet, OSPFv3 operates on a link [[RFC5340](#)]. Accordingly, an OSPFv3 router implementation MAY support adjacencies with OSPFv3 neighbors on different IPv4 subnets. If this is supported, the IPv4 data plane MUST resolve IPv4 addresses to layer-2 addresses using Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) on multi-access networks and point-to-point over LAN [[RFC5309](#)] for direct next-hops on different IPv4 subnets. When OSPFv3 adjacencies on different IPv4 subnets are supported, Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) [[RFC5881](#)] cannot be used for adjacency loss detection since BFD is restricted to a single subnet.

3.2. Destination Address

As defined in OSPFv2, the IPv4 destination address of an OSPF protocol packet is either an IPv4 multicast address or the IPv4 unicast address of an OSPFv2 neighbor. Two well-known link-local multicast addresses are assigned to OSPFv2, the AllSPFRouters address (224.0.0.5) and the AllDRouters address (224.0.0.6). The multicast address used depends on the OSPF packet type, the OSPF interface type, and the OSPF router's role on multi-access networks.

Thus, for an OSPFv3 over IPv4 packet to be sent to AllSPFRouters, the destination address field in the IPv4 packet MUST be 224.0.0.5. For an OSPFv3 over IPv4 packet to be sent to AllDRouters, the destination address field in the IPv4 packet MUST be 224.0.0.6.

When an OSPF router sends a unicast OSPF packet over a connected interface, the destination of such an IP packet is the address assigned to the receiving interface. Thus, a unicast OSPFv3 packet transported in an IPv4 packet would specify the OSPFv3 neighbor's IPv4 address as the destination address.

3.3. OSPFv3 Header Checksum

For IPv4 transport, the pseudo-header used in the checksum calculation will contain the IPv4 source and destination addresses, the OSPFv3 protocol ID, and the OSPFv3 length from the OSPFv3 header (Appendix A.3.1 [[RFC5340](#)]). The format is similar to the UDP pseudo-header as described in [[RFC768](#)] and is illustrated in

Since OSPFv2 [[RFC2328](#)] and OSPFv3 over IPv4 as described herein use exactly the same protocol and IPv4 addresses, OSPFv2 packets may be delivered to the OSPFv3 process and vice versa. When this occurs, the mismatched protocol packets will be dropped due to validation of the version in the first octet of the OSPFv2/OSPFv3 protocol header. Note that this will not prevent the packets from being delivered to the correct protocol process as standard socket

implementations will deliver a copy to each socket matching the selectors.

Implementations of OSPFv3 over IPv4 transport SHOULD implement separate counters for a protocol mismatch and SHOULD provide means to suppress the `ospfIfRxBadPacket` and `ospfVirtIfRxBadPacket` SNMP notifications as described in [RFC4750] and the `ospfv3IfRxBadPacket` and `ospv3VirtIfRxBadPacket` SNMP notifications as described in [RFC5643] when an OSPFv2 packet is received by the OSPFv3 process or vice versa.

5. Security Considerations

As described in [RFC4552], OSPFv3 uses IPsec [RFC4301] for authentication and confidentiality. Consequently, an OSPFv3 packet transported within an IPv4 packet requires IPsec to provide authentication and confidentiality. Further work such as [ipsecospf] would be required to support IPsec protection for OSPFv3 over IPv4 transport.

An optional OSPFv3 Authentication Trailer [RFC7166] also has been defined as an alternative to using IPsec. The calculation of the authentication data in the Authentication Trailer includes the source IPv6 address to protect an OSPFv3 router from Man-in-the-Middle attacks. For IPv4 encapsulation as described herein, the IPv4 source address should be placed in the first 4 octets of Apad followed by the hexadecimal value 0x878FE1F3 repeated $(L-4)/4$ times, where L is the length of hash measured in octets.

The processing of the optional Authentication Trailer is contained entirely within the OSPFv3 protocol. In other words, each OSPFv3 router instance is responsible for the authentication, without involvement from IPsec or any other IP layer function. Consequently, except for calculation of the Apad value, transporting OSPFv3 packets using IPv4 does not change the generation or validation of the optional OSPFv3 Authentication Trailer.

6. IANA Considerations

No actions are required from IANA as result of the publication of this document.

7. Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Alexander Okonnikov for his thorough review and valuable feedback. The authors would also like to thank Wenhui Lu for acting as document shepherd.

8. References

8.1. Normative References

- [RFC791] Postel, J., "Internet Protocol", STD 5, [RFC 791](#), September 1981.
- [RFC2460] Deering, S. and R. Hinden, "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification", [RFC 2460](#), December 1998.
- [RFC5340] Coltun, R., Ferguson, D., Moy, J., and A. Lindem, "OSPF for IPv6", [RFC 5340](#), July 2008.
- [RFC2328] Moy, J., "OSPF Version 2", STD54, [RFC 2328](#), April 1998.
- [RFC5838] Lindem, A., Ed., Mirtorabi, S., Roy, A., Barnes, M., and R. Aggarwal, "Support of Address Families in OSPFv3", [RFC 5838](#), April 2010.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [RFC5309] Shen, N., Ed., and A. Zinin, Ed., "Point-to-Point Operation over LAN in Link State Routing Protocols", [RFC 5309](#), October 2008.

8.2. Informative References

- [RFC4271] Rekhter, Y., Ed., Li, T., Ed., and S. Hares, Ed., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)", [RFC 4271](#), January 2006.
- [RFC5613] Zinin, A., Roy, A., Nguyen, L., Friedman, B., and D. Yeung, "OSPF Link-Local Signaling", [RFC 5613](#), August 2009.
- [RFC826] Plummer, D., "Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol: Or Converting Network Protocol Addresses to 48.bit Ethernet Address for Transmission on Ethernet Hardware", STD 37, [RFC 826](#), November 1982.
- [RFC2464] Crawford, M., "Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Ethernet Networks", [RFC 2464](#), December 1998.
- [RFC768] Postel, J., "User Datagram Protocol", STD 6, [RFC 768](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC0768, August 1980.
- [RFC5881] Katz, D. and D. Ward, "Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for IPv4 and IPv6 (Single Hop)", [RFC 5881](#), DOI

10.17487/RFC5881, June 2010.

- [RFC4750] Joyal, D., Ed., Galecki, P., Ed., Giacalone, S., Ed., Coltun, R., and F. Baker, "OSPF Version 2 Management Information Base", [RFC 4750](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC4750, December 2006.
- [RFC5643] Joyal, D., Ed., and V. Manral, Ed., "Management Information Base for OSPFv3", [RFC 5643](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC5643, August 2009.
- [RFC4552] Gupta, M. and N. Melam, "Authentication/Confidentiality for OSPFv3", [RFC 4552](#), June 2006.
- [RFC4301] Kent, S. and K. Seo, "Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol", [RFC 4301](#), December 2005.
- [RFC7166] Bhatia, M., Manral, V., and A. Lindem, "Supporting Authentication Trailer for OSPFv3", [RFC 7166](#), March 2014.
- [ipsecospf] Gupta, M. and Melam, M, Work in progress, "[draft-gupta-ospf-ospfv2-sec-01.txt](#)", August 2009.

Authors' Addresses

I. Chen
Ericsson
Email: ichen@kuatrotech.com

A. Lindem
Cisco
Email: acee@cisco.com

R. Atkinson
Consultant
Email: rja.lists@gmail.com

