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**BGP Prefix Origin Validation State Extended Community
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Abstract

This document defines a new BGP opaque extended community to carry the origination AS validation state inside an autonomous system. IBGP speakers that receive this validation state can configure local policies allowing it to influence their decision process.

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
1.1.	Requirements Language	2
2.	Origin Validation State Extended Community	2
3.	Deployment Considerations	3
4.	Acknowledgements	4
5.	IANA Considerations	4
6.	Security Considerations	4
7.	Normative References	4
	Authors' Addresses	4

1. Introduction

This document defines a new BGP opaque extended community to carry the origination AS validation state inside an autonomous system. IBGP speakers that receive this validation state can configure local policies allowing it to influence their decision process.

1.1. 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](#)].

2. Origin Validation State Extended Community

The origin validation state extended community is an opaque extended community [RFC4360] with the following encoding:

[illegible]

The value of the high-order octet of the extended Type Field is 0x43, which indicates it is non-transitive. The value of the low-order

octet of the extended type field as assigned by IANA is 0x00. The Reserved field MUST be set to 0 and ignored upon the receipt of this community. The last octet of the extended community encodes the route's validation state [RFC6811]. It can assume the following values:

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
Value	Meaning
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
0	Lookup result = "valid"
1	Lookup result = "not found"
2	Lookup result = "invalid"
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+	

If the router is configured to support the extensions defined in this draft, it SHOULD attach the origin validation state extended community to BGP UPDATE messages sent to IBGP peers by mapping the computed validation state in the last octet of the extended community. Similarly on the receiving IBGP speakers, the validation state of an IBGP route SHOULD be derived directly from the last octet of the extended community, if present.

An implementation SHOULD NOT send more than one instance of the origin validation state extended community. However, if more than one instance is received, an implementation MUST disregard all instances other than the one with the numerically-greatest validation state value. If the value received is greater than the largest specified value (2), the implementation MUST apply a strategy similar to attribute discard [RFC7606] by discarding the erroneous community and logging the error for further analysis.

By default, implementations SHOULD drop the origin validation state extended community if received from an EBGP peer, without further processing it. However an implementation MAY be configured to accept the community when warranted, for example when the EBGP session is to a neighbor AS under control of the same administration. Similarly, an implementation SHOULD NOT send the community to EBGP peers but MAY be configured to do so if warranted.

3. Deployment Considerations

In deployment scenarios where not all the speakers in an autonomous system are upgraded to support the extensions defined in this document, it is necessary to define policies that match on the origin validation extended community and set another BGP attribute [RFC6811] that influences the best path selection the same way as what would have been enabled by an implementation of this extension.

4. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the valuable review and suggestions from Wesley George, Roque Gagliano and Bruno Decraene on this document.

5. IANA Considerations

IANA has assigned a value 0x00 from the "BGP Opaque Extended Community" type registry in the non-transitive range, which is called "BGP Origin Validation State Extended Community".

6. Security Considerations

This document introduces no new security concerns beyond what is described in [RFC6811].

7. Normative References

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Internet-DraftBGP Prefix Origin Validation State Extended CNovember 2015

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