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H. Li M. Chen C. Lin

H3C

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Signaling Composite Candidate Path of SR Policy using BGP-LS draft-li-idr-bgpls-sr-policy-composite-path-01

Abstract

Segment Routing is a source routing paradigm that explicitly indicates the forwarding path for packets at the ingress node. An SR Policy is associated with one or more candidate paths, and each candidate path is either dynamic, explicit or composite. This document specifies the extensions to BGP Link State (BGP-LS) to carry composite candidate path information in the advertisement of an SR policy.

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1. Introduction

As described in [RFC7752], BGP Link State (BGP-LS) provides a mechanism by which link-state and TE information can be collected from networks and shared with external components using the BGP routing protocol.

Segment routing (SR) [RFC8402] is a source routing paradigm that explicitly indicates the forwarding path for packets at the ingress node. The ingress node steers packets into a specific path according to the Segment Routing Policy (SR Policy) as defined in [I-D.ietf-spring-segment-routing-policy].

An SR Policy is associated with one or more candidate paths. A composite candidate path acts as a container for grouping of SR Policies. As described in section 2.2 in [I-D.ietf-spring-segment-routing-policy], the composite candidate path construct enables combination of SR Policies, each with explicit candidate paths and/or dynamic candidate paths with potentially different optimization objectives and constraints, for a load-

[I-D.ietf-idr-te-lsp-distribution] describes a mechanism to collect the SR policy information that is locally available in a node and advertise it into BGP-LS updates. This document extends it to provide some extra information to carry composite candidate path information in the BGP-LS advertisement.

balanced steering of packet flows over its constituent SR Policies.

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2. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

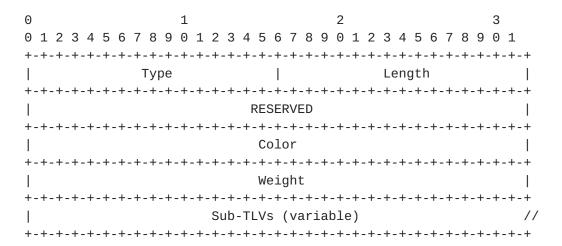
3. BGP-LS Extensions for Composite Candidate Path

[RFC7752] defines the BGP-LS NLRI that can be a Node NLRI, a Link NLRI or a Prefix NLRI. The corresponding BGP-LS attribute is a Node Attribute, a Link Attribute or a Prefix Attribute. [<u>I-D.ietf-idr-te-lsp-distribution</u>] describes a mechanism to collect the SR Policy information that is locally available in a node and advertise it into BGP Link State (BGP-LS) updates. This section defines a new sub-TLV which is carried in the optional non-transitive BGP Attribute "LINK_STATE Attribute" defined in [RFC7752].

3.1. Constituent SR Policy TLV

Segment Routing Policy (SR Policy) architecture is specified in [I-D.ietf-spring-segment-routing-policy]. A SR Policy can comprise of one or more candidate paths, and each candidate path is either dynamic, explicit or composite. A composite candidate path can comprise of one or more constituent SR policies. The endpoints of the constituent SR Policies and the parent SR Policy MUST be identical, and the colors of each of the constituent SR Policies and the parent SR Policy MUST be different.

The Constituent SR Policy TLV is used to report the constituent SR policy(s) of a composite candidate path. The TLV has following format:



where:

- o Type: to be assigned by IANA.
- o Length: the total length of the value field not including Type and Length fields.
- o Reserved: 32 bits reserved and MUST be set to 0 on transmission and MUST be ignored on receipt.
- o Color: 4 octets that indicates the color of the constituent SR Policy.
- o Weight: 4 octet field that indicates the weight associated with the SID-List for weighted load-balancing. Refer <u>Section 2.2</u> and 2.11 of [I-D.ietf-spring-segment-routing-policy].
- o Sub-TLVs: no sub-TLV is currently defined.

4. Operations

The document does not bring new operation beyond the description of operations defined in [RFC7752] and

 $[\underline{\text{I-D.ietf-idr-te-lsp-distribution}}]$. The existing operations defined in $[\underline{\text{RFC7752}}]$ and $[\underline{\text{I-D.ietf-idr-te-lsp-distribution}}]$ can apply to this document directly.

Typically but not limit to, the BGP-LS messages carring composite candidate path information along with the SR policy are distributed to a controller.

After configuration, the composite candidate path information will be advertised by BGP update messages. The operation of advertisement is the same as defined in $\left[\text{RFC7752}\right]$ and

[<u>I-D.ietf-idr-te-lsp-distribution</u>], as well as the receiption.

5. Security Considerations

Procedures and protocol extensions defined in this document do not affect the security considerations discussed in [I-D.ietf-idr-te-lsp-distribution].

6. IANA Considerations

This document defines a new TLV in the BGP-LS Link Descriptor and Attribute TLVs:

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```
+----+
| Value | Description | Reference |
+----+
| TBA | Constituent SR Policy TLV | This document |
+----+
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7. Contributors

In addition to the authors listed on the front page, the following co-authors have also contributed to this document:

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Yuanxiang Qiu
H3C
qiuyuanxiang@h3c.com
Liping Yang
H3C
liping_yang@h3c.com
Yang Wang
H3C
wang.a.yang@h3c.com
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Authors' Addresses

Hao Li H3C

Email: lihao@h3c.com

Mengxiao Chen H3C

Email: chen.mengxiao@h3c.com

Changwang Lin H3C

Email: linchangwang.04414@h3c.com