Network Working Group Internet-Draft

Intended status: Standards Track

Expires: May 3, 2017

Z. Li X. Chen N. Wu Huawei Technologies October 30, 2016

PCEP Link-State extensions for Segment Routing draft-li-pce-pcep-ls-sr-extension-01

Abstract

Segment Routing leverages source routing. A node steers a packet through a controlled set of instructions, called segments, by prepending the packet with an SR header. A segment can represent any instruction, topological or service-based. SR allows to enforce a flow through any topological path and service chain while maintaining per-flow state only at the ingress node of the SR domain.

IGP protocols have been extended to advertise the segments. Because of IGP's propagation scope limitation, it is not suited for IGP to signal paths that span across AS borders. This document introduces extensions of PCEP-LS to solve the problem without the similar limitation.

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].

Status of This Memo

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). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

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."

This Internet-Draft will expire on May 3, 2017.

Copyright Notice

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

This document is subject to <u>BCP 78</u> 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

Table of Contents

described in the Simplified BSD License.

<u>1</u>	Inti	roduc	tion															2
<u>2</u> . I	PCE	P ext	ensions	s foi	r Seg	men	ıt	Ro	ut	in	ıg							3
2.	<u>1</u> .	Node	Attri	oute	TLVs													3
2.	<u>2</u> .	Link	Attri	oute	TLVs													<u>3</u>
2.3	<u>3</u> .	Pref	ix Attı	ribut	te TL	Vs												<u>4</u>
<u>3</u> . (0peı	ratio	nal Cor	nside	erati	ons	;											4
<u>3.</u> :	<u>1</u> .	Segme	ent Roi	utino	g rep	ort												<u>4</u>
3.	<u>2</u> .	Tunne	el Segr	nent	Iden	tif	iε	er										4
<u>4</u>	IANA	A Cons	sidera	tions	s													<u>4</u>
<u>5</u> . 9	Seci	urity	Consid	derat	tions													<u>4</u>
<u>6</u> .	Ackr	nowle	dgement	ts														<u>4</u>
<u>7</u> . I	Refe	erence	es .															<u>5</u>
<u>7.</u> :	<u>1</u> .	Norma	ative F	Refe	rence	S												<u>5</u>
7.3	<u>2</u> .	Info	rmative	e Ref	feren	ces	;											<u>5</u>
Auth	ors	' Addı	resses															<u>5</u>

1. Introduction

Segment Routing [I-D.ietf-spring-segment-routing] leverages source routing. A node steers a packet through a controlled set of instructions, called segments, by prepending the packet with an SR header. A segment can represent any instruction, topological or service-based. SR allows to enforce a flow through any topological path and service chain while maintaining per-flow state only at the ingress node of the SR domain.

IGP protocols have been extended to advertise the segments. Because of IGP's propagation scope limitation, it is not suited for IGP to signal paths that span across AS borders.

In order to fulfill the need for applications that require visibility of SR paths across IGP areas or even across ASes, this document defines extensions for the mechanism introduced in [I-D.dhodylee-pce-pcep-ls] to propagate SR information in those scenarios that have no IGP SR extension or BGP-LS running.

2. PCEP extensions for Segment Routing

PCEP-LS [I-D.dhodylee-pce-pcep-ls] introduces new message type and new object to accommodate link-state information in PCEP. This document defines new additional TLVs to map segment routing information. The value portion of these new TLVs can reuse the structure defined in [I-D.ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions].

2.1. Node Attribute TLVs

Some new optional, non-transitive node attribute TLVs are defined for carrying segment routing information and are listed below:

++				_
TLV Code Point	Description	Length		_
TBD1	SID/Label Binding	variable	[ISIS-SR]#section2.4	_
TBD2	SR-Capabilities	variable	[ISIS-SR]#section3.1	
TBD3	SR-Algorithm	variable	[ISIS-SR]#section3.2	_
,		, -	, 	

[ISIS-SR]: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-isis-segmentrouting-extensions/

Table 1: Node Attribute TLVs

2.2. Link Attribute TLVs

Some new optional, non-transitive link attribute TLVs are defined for carrying segment routing information and are listed below:

+	+	+	·+
TLV Code Point	Description	Length	Value defined
TBD4	Adjacency Segment	variable	[ISIS-SR]#section2.2.1
TBD5	LAN Adjacency Segment	variable	[ISIS-SR]#section2.2.2
TBD6	Tunnel Segment	variable	Ī
T	T	T	r

[ISIS-SR]: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions/

Table 2: Link Attribute TLVs

2.3. Prefix Attribute TLVs

A new optional, non-transitive link attribute TLVs are defined for carrying segment routing information and are listed below:

[ISIS-SR]: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-isis-segmentrouting-extensions/

Table 3: Prefix Attribute TLVs

3. Operational Considerations

3.1. Segment Routing report

The procedure for segment routing information reporting from PCC to PCE will follow those defined in [I-D.dhodylee-pce-pcep-ls].

3.2. Tunnel Segment Identifier

Tunnel Segment introduced in [I-D.li-spring-tunnel-segment] is used to identify a tunnel of any kind in a segment routing network. It is originated by the tunnel ingress node and one SID is allocated and attached to it either locally or globally.

4. IANA Considerations

TBD.

5. Security Considerations

TBD.

Acknowledgements

TBD.

7. References

7.1. Normative References

2016.

[I-D.ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions]

Previdi, S., Filsfils, C., Bashandy, A., Gredler, H.,

Litkowski, S., Decraene, B., and j. jefftant@gmail.com,

"IS-IS Extensions for Segment Routing", draft-ietf-isissegment-routing-extensions-08 (work in progress), October
2016.

[I-D.ietf-spring-segment-routing]
Filsfils, C., Previdi, S., Decraene, B., Litkowski, S.,
and R. Shakir, "Segment Routing Architecture", draft-ietfspring-segment-routing-09 (work in progress), July 2016.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate
Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119,
DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997,
http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119.

7.2. Informative References

Authors' Addresses

Zhenbin Li Huawei Technologies Huawei Bld., No.156 Beiqing Rd. Beijing 100095 China

Email: lizhenbin@huawei.com

Internet-DrafPCEP Link-State extensions for Segment Routing October 2016

Xia Chen Huawei Technologies Huawei Bld., No.156 Beiqing Rd. Beijing 100095 China

Email: jescia.chenxia@huawei.com

Nan Wu Huawei Technologies Huawei Bld., No.156 Beiqing Rd. Beijing 100095 China

Email: eric.wu@huawei.com