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EVPN Multicast Synchronization Enhancement
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Abstract

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Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN, [RFC7432](#)) solutions is becoming prevalent in Data Centers, Data Center Interconnect (DCI) and Service Provider VPN applications. In the scenario of multi-homing from a CE to multiple PEs with links used in a single-active or all-active redundancy mode, IGMP & MLD Join/Leave and PIM Join/RPT-Prune synchronization procedures have been provided. This document specifies an enhancement for IGMP/PIM signaling synchronization when using different Ethernet tag encapsulation mode.

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[1.](#) Introduction

Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN [[RFC7432](#)]) solutions are becoming prevalent in Data Centers, Data Center Interconnect (DCI) and Service Provider VPN applications. In the scenario of multi-homing from a CE to multiple PEs with links used in a single-active or all-active redundancy mode, [[EVPN-IGMP-MLD-PROXY](#)] for IGMP&MLD Join/Leave and [[EVPN-PIM-PROXY](#)] for PIM Join/RPT-Prune synchronization procedures have been provided.

However, there may be multiple ways for a CE to connect to PE, including ethernet tag termination and Q-in-Q termination. When IGMP/PIM synch routes are transmitted from one PE to another PE both multi-homing to the same CE, the appropriate VLAN tags should be

included in the routes. This document specifies an improvement in IGMP/PIM synchronization process.

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1.1. Requirements Language

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.

1.2. Terminology

CE: Customer Edge equipment

EVPN: Ethernet Virtual Private Network

Ethernet Segment (ES): When a customer site (device or network) is connected to one or more PEs via a set of Ethernet links, then that set of links is referred to as an 'Ethernet segment'.

Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI): A unique non-zero identifier that identifies an Ethernet segment is called an 'Ethernet Segment Identifier'.

IGMP: Internet Group Management Protocol

MLD: Multicast Listener Discovery

PE: Provider Edge device

PIM: Protocol Independent Multicast

[2.](#) Enhancement of IGMP/PIM Synchronization

Consider the situation where one CE is dual-homed to two PEs. If the CE is connected through one VLAN and only one VLAN under the EVPN

instance at the PE, the IGMP/PIM synch message can be directly sent from one PE to another PE with the ESI, which can represent the appropriate interface and can be encapsulated with the appropriate VLAN ID.

However, there may be Ethernet tag termination and Q-in-Q termination on the PE interface connected to CE. When IGMP/PIM synchronization procedures are implemented between the two dual-homed PEs, the receiver PE cannot obtain the appropriate VLANs because of the information lacking in the IGMP/PIM synch route message. For example, PE1 and PE2 connect to the CE dual-homed for the same ES, and VLAN tag 1 to 10 termination is configured on the interface for CE connecting to PE1 and PE2. After receiving a

IGMP/PIM join with VLAN tag 2 from the interface, PE1 sends a IGMP/PIM join synch route to PE2 with the ESI. But PE2 cannot get the VLAN tag information from the route, so that PE doesn't create the IGMP Join state accurately. It can only know the VLAN tag 1-10 termination on the corresponding interface according to the [ES,BD]. Especially Q-in-Q termination is configured on the interface for CE connecting to PE1 and PE2, outer and inner VLAN tag information will be both needed when IGMP/PIM synch routes are advertised between the dual-homed PE1 and PE2.

This document extends the IGMP/PIM synch routes to solve the problem mentioned above. VLAN tag information from the original IGMP/PIM message is added in the synch routes NLRI as a part of the route key.

3. BGP Encoding Improvement

This document extends the following routes defined in [EVPN-IGMP-MLD-PROXY] and [[EVPN-PIM-PROXY](#)]

- + Type 6 - IGMP/PIM Join Synch Route
- + Type 7 - IGMP Leave Synch Route
- + Type TBD - PIM RPT-Prune Synch Route

3.1. IGMP/PIM Join Synch Route

This document extends the IGMP/PIM Join Synch Route defined in [\[EVPN-PIM-PROXY\]](#) with new fields and Flags as shown in Figure 1.

```

+-----+
| RD (8 octets) |
+-----+
| Ethernet Segment Identifier (10 octets) |
+-----+
| Ethernet Tag ID (4 octets) |
+-----+
| Multicast Source Length (1 octet) |
+-----+
| Multicast Source Address (variable) |
+-----+
| Multicast Group Length (1 octet) |
+-----+
| Multicast Group Address (Variable) |
+-----+
| Originator Router Length (1 octet) |

```

```

+-----+
| Originator Router Address (variable) |
+-----+
| Flags (1 octet) |
+-----+
| Upstream Router Length (1B)(optional) |
+-----+
| Upstream Router Addr (variable)(opt) |
+-----+
| Outer VLAN (2 octets) |
+-----+
| Inner VLAN (2 octets) |
+-----+

```

Flags:

```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| | | V| P|IE|v3|v2|v1|
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

Figure 1 IGMP/PIM Join Synch Route

This route will be added the following extra fields:

Outer VLAN Can be used for single layer VLAN tag and the outer layer of double layer VLAN tags, and can be 0. When 0, it means there is no VLAN tag information needed to be advertised.

Inner VLAN Can be used for the inner layer of double layer VLAN tags, and can be 0. When 0, it means there is no inner VLAN.

Flags: This field encodes Flags that are already relevant to IGMP and PIM. The following new Flag is defined:

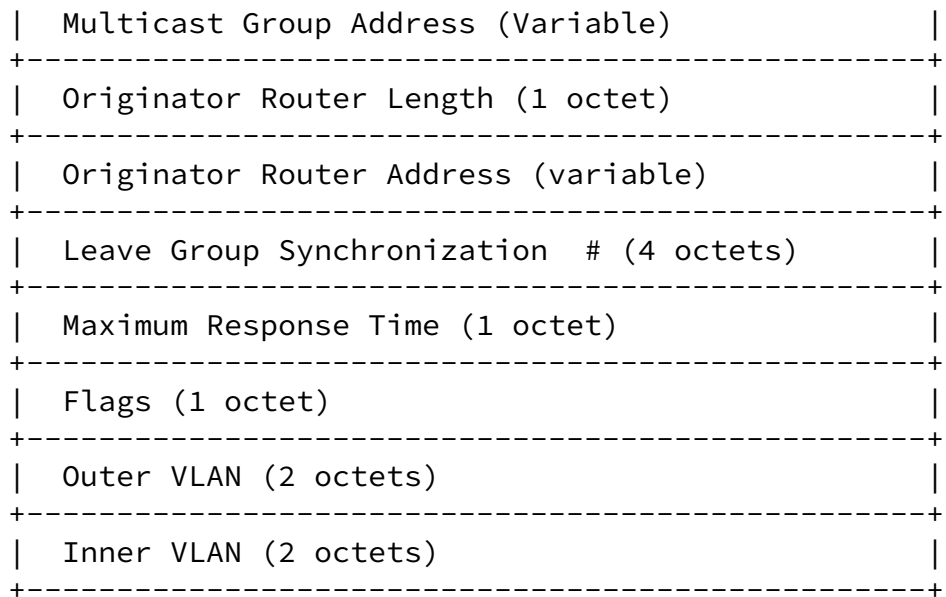
- Flag V: Indicates the Join Synch route carries VLAN tag information by the encapsulation of the received protocol packet. When V=1, the Outer VLAN and Inner VLAN fields are present in the route. Otherwise the two fields will not be present.

Compared to [[EVPN-PIM-PROXY](#)] there are two additional fields considered part of the route key for BGP processing when Flag V is set 1.

3.2. IGMP Leave Synch Route

This document extends the IGMP Leave Synch Route defined in [[EVPN-IGMP-MLD-PROXY](#)] as shown in Figure 2

RD (8 octets)
Ethernet Segment Identifier (10 octets)
Ethernet Tag ID (4 octets)
Multicast Source Length (1 octet)
Multicast Source Address (variable)
Multicast Group Length (1 octet)



Flags:

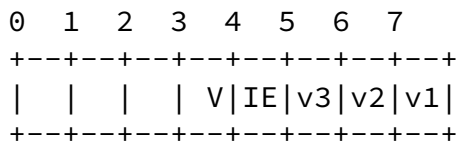


Figure 2 IGMP Leave Synch Route

This route will have the same extra fields as described in [section 3.1](#) added.

Compared to [\[EVPN-IGMP-MLD-PROXY\]](#) there are two additional fields considered part of the route key for BGP processing when Flag V is set 1.

3.3. PIM RPT-Prune Synch Route

This document extends the PIM RPT-Prune Synch Route defined in [\[EVPN-PIM-PROXY\]](#) as shown in Figure 3

RD (8 octets)
Ethernet Segment Identifier (10 octets)
Ethernet Tag ID (4 octets)
Multicast Source Length (1 octet)
Multicast Source Address (variable)
Multicast Group Length (1 octet)
Multicast Group Address (Variable)
Originator Router Length (1 octet)
Originator Router Address (variable)
Upstream Router Length (1B)(optional)
Upstream Router Addr (variable)(opt)
Flags (1 octet)
Outer VLAN (2 octets)
Inner VLAN (2 octets)

Flags:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							V

Figure 3 PIM RPT-Prune Synch Route

This route will have the same Outer VLAN and Inner VLAN fields as described in [section 3.1](#) added and an extra Flags field as IGMP/PIM Join Synch Route and IGMP Leave Synch Route to indicate the existing VLAN information.

Compared to [[EVPN-PIM-PROXY](#)] there are two additional fields considered part of the route key for BGP processing when Flag V is set 1.

[4.](#) Security Considerations

TBD

For general EVPN Security Considerations, see [[RFC7432](#)].

[5.](#) IANA Considerations

TBD

[6.](#) References

6.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
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6.2. Informative References

TBD

[7.](#) Acknowledgments

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