

Workgroup: Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft: draft-liu-lsr-p2poverlan-08  
Published: 7 May 2022  
Intended Status: Informational  
Expires: 8 November 2022  
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## **Interface Stack Table Definition and Example for Point-to-Point (P2P) Interface over LAN**

### **Abstract**

RFC 5309 defines the Point-to-Point (P2P) circuit type, one of the two circuit types used in the link state routing protocols, and highlights that it is important to identify the correct circuit type when forming adjacencies, flooding link state database packets, and monitoring the link state.

The P2P interface over LAN ifType value 303, has been assigned by IANA Expert Review, and this document requests IANA to add this document as a reference to ifType 303. This document provides advice about the ifStack for the P2P interface over LAN ifType to facilitate operational control, maintenance and statistics.

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## 1. Introduction

[[RFC5309](#)] defines the P2P circuit type and highlights that it is important to identify the correct circuit type when forming adjacencies, flooding link state database packets, and monitoring the link state.

The assignment of 303, as the value for p2pOverLan ifType was made by Expert Review [[Assignment](#)]. This document requests IANA to add this document as a reference to ifType 303.

To simplify configuration and operational control, it is helpful to represent the fact that an interface is to be considered a P2P interface over LAN type explicitly in the interface stack. This enables, for example, routing protocols to automatically inherit the correct operating mode from the interface stack without further configuration (No need to explicitly configure the P2P interface in routing protocols).

It is helpful to map the P2P interface over LAN type in the interface management stack table. And if no entry specifies the P2P interface lower layer, the management suffers loses the ability to get to the lower layer specific management properties via many tools.

The P2P interface over LAN type is intended to be used solely as a means to signal in standard network management protocols that make use of ifStackTables that the upper layer interface is P2P interface, and thus the upper and lower layers of P2P over LAN type will be expected to apply appropriate semantics: In general, P2P over LAN type higher layer SHOULD always be "ipForward" (Value 142, [Assignment]), and the P2P over LAN type lower layer SHOULD be any appropriate link data layer of "ipForward".

The purpose of this document is to suggest how to use ifStackTable for the P2P interface over LAN type, and provide examples.

## 2. 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 [RFC2119] [RFC8174].

## 3. Interface Stack Table for P2P Interface Type

### 3.1. P2P Interface higher-layer-if and lower-layer-if

If a device implements the IF-MIB [RFC2863], each entry in the "/" interfaces/interface" list (in "Interface Management YANG") in the operational state is typically mapped to one ifEntry as required in [RFC8343], therefore the P2P interface over LAN type should also be fully mapped to one ifEntry by defining the "ifStackTable" ("higher-layer-if" and "lower-layer-if").

In ifStackTable the P2P interface over LAN type higher layer SHOULD be network layer "ipForward" to run routing protocol, and the P2P interface over LAN type lower layer SHOULD be any link data layer that can be bound to "ipForward" including "ethernetCsmacd", "ieee8023adLag", "l2vlan", and so on (defined in IANA).

The P2P interface over LAN type ifStackTable can be defined along the lines of following example (In the example, "lower-layer-if" takes "ethernetCsmacd" but in fact, "lower-layer-if" can be any other available link data layer. See [Appendix A](#) for more examples) which complies with [RFC8343] [RFC6991]:

<CODE BEGINS>

```
<interface>
  <name>isis_int</name>
  <type>ianaift:ipForward</type>
</interface>

<interface>
  <name>eth1</name>
  <type>ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</type>
</interface>

<interface>
  <name>p2p</name>
  <type>ianaift:p2pOverLan</type>
  <higher-layer-if>isis_int</higher-layer-if>
  <lower-layer-if>eth1</lower-layer-if>
  <enabled>false</enabled>
  <admin-status>down</admin-status>
  <oper-status>down</oper-status>
  <statistics>
    <discontinuity-time>
      2021-04-01T03:00:00+00:00
    </discontinuity-time>
    <!-- counters now shown here -->
  </statistics>
</interface>
```

<CODE ENDS>

Figure 1

### 3.2. P2P Interface Statistics

Because multiple IP interfaces can be bound to one physical port, the statistics on the physical port SHOULD be a complete set which includes statistics of all upper layer interfaces. Therefore, exactly same as upper layer interface type of P2P interface - "ipForward", the P2P interface ifStackTable only collects and displays the traffic entering this P2P interface.

### 3.3. P2P Interface Administrative State

P2P interface can be shutdown independently of the underlying interface, as same as "ipForward".

If P2P interface is administratively up and underlying interface is administratively up, then the "oper-status" of the P2P interface ifStackTable SHOULD just mirror the underlying interface; If either

the P2P interface is administratively down or underlying interface administratively down, the "oper-status" of the P2P interface ifStackTable SHOULD be down. Details refer to [Appendix A](#).

#### 4. Security Considerations

The interface stack table specified in this document is read-only. Read operation to this table should not have a negative effect on network operations.

#### 5. IANA Considerations

In the Interface Types registry, IANA has assigned a value of 303 for p2pOverLan [[Assignment](#)] with a reference of [[RFC5309](#)]. IANA is requested to amend the reference for that code point to be to this document and to make a similar amendment in the YANG iana-if-type module (originally specified in [[RFC7224](#)]) which currently points to [[RFC8561](#)], as this document explains how the ifType is to be used.

#### 6. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Rob Wilton and Eliot Lear for their reviews and valuable comments and suggestions.

#### 7. References

##### 7.1. Normative references

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC2863] McCloghrie, K. and F. Kastenholz, "The Interfaces Group MIB", RFC 2863, DOI 10.17487/RFC2863, June 2000, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2863>>.
- [RFC5309] Shen, N., Ed. and A. Zinin, Ed., "Point-to-Point Operation over LAN in Link State Routing Protocols", RFC 5309, DOI 10.17487/RFC5309, October 2008, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5309>>.
- [RFC7224] Bjorklund, M., "IANA Interface Type YANG Module", RFC 7224, DOI 10.17487/RFC7224, May 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7224>>.
- [RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.

**[RFC8343]**

Bjorklund, M., "A YANG Data Model for Interface Management", RFC 8343, DOI 10.17487/RFC8343, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8343>>.

**[RFC8561]**

Ahlberg, J., Ye, M., Li, X., Spreafico, D., and M. Vaupotic, "A YANG Data Model for Microwave Radio Link", RFC 8561, DOI 10.17487/RFC8561, June 2019, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8561>>.

## **7.2. Informative References**

**[Assignment]** "Interface Types (ifType)", <<https://www.iana.org/assignments/smi-numbers/smi-numbers.xhtml#smi-numbers-5>>.

**[RFC6991]**

Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., "Common YANG Data Types", RFC 6991, DOI 10.17487/RFC6991, July 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6991>>.

## **Appendix A. Examples**

In the case of underlying interface is VLAN sub-interface, the ifStackTable should be defined as:

<CODE BEGINS>

```
<interface>
  <name>isis_int</name>
  <type>ianaift:ipForward</type>
</interface>

<interface>
  <name>eth1_valn1</name>
  <type>ianaift:l2vlan</type>
</interface>

<interface>
  <name>p2p</name>
  <type>ianaift:p2pOverLan</type>
  <higher-layer-if>isis_int</higher-layer-if>
  <lower-layer-if>eth1_valn1</lower-layer-if>
  <enabled>false</enabled>
  <admin-status>down</admin-status>
  <oper-status>down</oper-status>
  <statistics>
    <discontinuity-time>
      2021-04-01T03:00:00+00:00
    </discontinuity-time>
    <!-- counters now shown here -->
  </statistics>
</interface>
```

<CODE ENDS>

Figure 2

In the case of underlying interface is LAG, the ifStackTable should be defined as:

<CODE BEGINS>

```
<interface>
  <name>isis_int</name>
  <type>ianaift:ipForward</type>
</interface>

<interface>
  <name>eth1_lag1</name>
  <type>ianaift:ieee8023adLag</type>
</interface>

<interface>
  <name>p2p</name>
  <type>ianaift:p2pOverLan</type>
  <higher-layer-if>isis_int</higher-layer-if>
  <lower-layer-if>eth1_lag1</lower-layer-if>
  <enabled>false</enabled>
  <admin-status>down</admin-status>
  <oper-status>down</oper-status>
  <statistics>
    <discontinuity-time>
      2021-04-01T03:00:00+00:00
    </discontinuity-time>
    <!-- counters now shown here -->
  </statistics>
</interface>
```

<CODE ENDS>

Figure 3

In the case of P2P interface and underlying interface are both administratively up, and the underlying interface operational status is up:

<CODE BEGINS>

```
<interface>
  <name>p2p</name>
  <type>ianaift:p2pOverLan</type>
  <higher-layer-if>isis_int</higher-layer-if>
  <lower-layer-if>eth1</lower-layer-if>
  <admin-status>up</admin-status>
  <oper-status>up</oper-status>
</interface>
```

<CODE ENDS>



Figure 4

In the case of P2P interface and underlying interface are administratively up, but the underlying interface operational status is down:

<CODE BEGINS>

```
<interface>
  <name>p2p</name>
  <type>ianaift:p2pOverLan</type>
  <higher-layer-if>isis_int</higher-layer-if>
  <lower-layer-if>eth1</lower-layer-if>
  <admin-status>up</admin-status>
  <oper-status>down</oper-status>
</interface>
```

<CODE ENDS>

Figure 5

In the case of P2P interface is administratively down:

<CODE BEGINS>

```
<interface>
  <name>p2p</name>
  <type>ianaift:p2pOverLan</type>
  <higher-layer-if>isis_int</higher-layer-if>
  <lower-layer-if>eth1</lower-layer-if>
  <admin-status>down</admin-status>
  <oper-status>down</oper-status>
</interface>
```

<CODE ENDS>

Figure 6

In the case of P2P interface is administratively up but underlying is administratively down:

<CODE BEGINS>

```
<interface>
  <name>p2p</name>
  <type>ianaift:p2pOverLan</type>
  <higher-layer-if>isis_int</higher-layer-if>
  <lower-layer-if>eth1</lower-layer-if>
  <admin-status>up</admin-status>
  <oper-status>down</oper-status>
</interface>
```

<CODE ENDS>

Figure 7

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