

PIM Working Group
Internet Draft
Intended status: Informational
Expires: September 1, 2022

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Mar 1, 2022

**Multicast-only Fast Reroute Based on Topology Independent Loop-free
Alternate Fast Reroute
draft-liu-pim-mofrr-tilfa-04**

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Abstract

Multicast-only Fast Reroute (MoFRR) has been defined in [RFC7431], but the selection of the secondary multicast next hop only according to the loop-free alternate fast reroute, which has restrictions in multicast deployments. This document describes a mechanism for Multicast-only Fast Reroute by using Topology Independent Loop-free Alternate fast reroute, which is independent of network topology and can achieve covering more network environments.

Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction.....2
 - 1.1. Requirements Language.....3
 - 1.2. Terminology.....3
- 2. Problem Statement.....3
- 3. Solution.....4
- 4. IANA Considerations.....5
- 5. Security Considerations.....5
- 6. References.....5
 - 6.1. Normative References.....5
 - 6.2. Informative References.....6
- 7. Acknowledgments.....6
- Authors' Addresses.....7

1. Introduction

As the deployment of video services, operators are paying more and more attention to solutions that minimize the service disruption due to faults in the IP network carrying the packets for these services. Multicast-only Fast Reroute (MoFRR) has been defined in [RFC7431], which can minimize multicast packet loss in a network when node or link failures occur by making simple enhancements to multicast routing protocols such as Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM). But the selection of the secondary multicast next hop only according to the loop-free alternate fast reroute in [RFC7431], and there are limitations in multicast deployments for this mechanism. This document describes a new mechanism for Multicast-only Fast Reroute using Topology Independent Loop-free Alternate (TILFA) fast reroute,

which is independent of network topology and can achieve covering more network environments.

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

This document use the terms defined in [[RFC7431](#)], and also use the concepts defined in [[RFC7490](#)]. The specific content of each term is not described in this document.

2. Problem Statement

In [[RFC7431](#)] [section 3](#), the secondary Upstream Multicast Hop (UMH) of PIM for MoFRR is a loop-free alternate (LFA). However, the traditional LFA mechanism needs to satisfy at least one neighbor whose next hop to the destination node is an acyclic next hop, existing limitations in network deployments, and can only cover part of the network topology environments. In some network topology, the corresponding secondary UMH cannot be calculated, so PIM cannot establish a standby multicast tree and cannot implement MoFRR protection. Therefore, the current MoFRR of PIM is only available in the network topology applicable to LFA.

The remote loop-free alternate (RLFA) defined in [[RFC7490](#)] is extended from the LFA and can cover more network deployment scenarios through the tunnel as an alternate path. The RLFA mechanism needs to satisfy at least one node assumed to be N in the network that the fault node is neither on the path from the source node to the N node, nor on the path from the N node to the destination node. RLFA only has enhancement compared to LFA but still has limitations in network deployments.

[I-D.ietf-rtgwg-segment-routing-ti-lfa] defined a unicast FRR solution based on the TILFA mechanism. The TILFA mechanism can express the backup path with an explicit path, and has no constraint on the topology, providing a more reliable FRR mechanism. The unicast traffic can be forwarded according to the explicit path list as an alternate path to implement unicast traffic protection, and can achieve full coverage of various networking environments.

The alternate path provided by the TILFA mechanism is actually a Segment List, including one or more Adjacency SIDs of one or more links between the P space and the Q space, and the NodeSID of P space node. PIM can look up the corresponding node IP address in the unicast route according to the NodeSID, and the IP addresses of the two endpoints of the corresponding link in the unicast route according to the Adjacency SIDs, but the multicast protocol packets cannot be directly sent along the path of the Segment List.

PIM join message need to be sent hop-by-hop to establish a standby multicast tree. However, not all of the nodes and links on the unicast alternate path are included in the Segment List. If the PIM protocol packets are transmitted only in unicast mode, then equivalently the PIM packets are transmitted through the unicast tunnel like unicast traffic, and cannot pass through the intermediate nodes of the tunnel. The intermediate nodes of the alternate path cannot forward multicast traffic because there are no PIM state entries on the nodes. PIM needs to create entries on the device hop-by-hop and generate an incoming interface and an outgoing interface list. So it can form an end-to-end complete multicast tree for forwarding multicast traffic. Therefore, it is not possible to send PIM packets like unicast traffic according to the Segment List path and can only establish a standby multicast tree.

3. Solution

A secondary Upstream Multicast Hop (UMH) is a candidate next-hop that can be used to reach the root of the tree. In This document the secondary UMH is based on unicast routing to find the Segment List calculated by TILFA.

It is available in principle that the path information of the Segment List is added to the PIM packets to guide the hop-by-hop RPF selection. The IP address of the node corresponding to the NodeSID can be used as the segmented root node, and the IP addresses of the interfaces at both endpoints of the link corresponding to the Adjacency SID can be used directly as the local upstream interface and upstream neighbor.

For the PIM protocol, the PIM RPF Vector attribute was defined in [RFC5496], which can carry the node IP address corresponding to the NodeSID. The explicit RPF Vector was defined in [RFC7891], which can carry the peer IP address corresponding to the Adjacency SID.

This document can use the above two RPF Vector standards and does not need to extend the PIM protocol, to establish the standby multicast tree according to the Segment List calculated by TILFA,

and can achieve full coverage of various networking environments for MoFRR protection of multicast services.

Assume that the Segment List calculated by TILFA is (NodeSID(A), AdjSID(A-B)). Node A belongs to the P Space, and node B belongs to the Q space. The IP address corresponding to NodeSID(A) can be looked up in the local link state database of the IGP protocol, and can be assumed to be IP-a. The IP addresses of the two endpoints of the link corresponding to AdjSID(A-B) can also be looked up in the local link state database of the IGP protocol, and can be assumed to be IP-La and IP-Lb.

In the procedure of PIM, IP-a can be looked as the normal RPF vector attribute and added to the PIM join packet. IP-La can be looked as the local address of the incoming interface, and IP-Lb can be looked as the address of the upstream neighbor. So IP-Lb can be added to the PIM join packet as the explicit RPF Vector attribute.

The PIM protocol firstly can select the RPF incoming interface and upstream towards IP-a, and can join hop-by-hop to establish the PIM standby multicast tree until the node A. On the node A, IP-Lb can be looked as the PIM upstream neighbor. The node A can find the incoming interface in the unicast routing table according to the IP-Lb and IP-Lb is used as the RPF upstream address of the PIM join packet to the node B.

After the PIM join packet is received on the node B, the PIM protocol can find no more RPF Vector attributes and select the RPF incoming interface and upstream towards the multicast source directly, and then can continue to join hop-by-hop to establish the PIM standby multicast tree until the router directly connected the source.

4. IANA Considerations

No IANA actions are required for this document.

5. Security Considerations

This document does not change the security properties of PIM. For general PIM-SM protocol Security Considerations, see [[RFC7761](#)].

6. References

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6.2. Informative References

TBD

7. Acknowledgments

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