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MPLS Encapsulation for SFC NSH
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Abstract

This document describes how to use a Service Function Forwarder (SFF) Label (similar to a pseudowire label or VPN label) to indicate the presence of a Service Function Chaining (SFC) Network Service Header (NSH) between an MPLS label stack and the packet payload. This allows SFC packets using the NSH to be forwarded between SFFs over an MPLS network, and the selection between multiple SFFs in the destination MPLS node.

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[1.](#) Introduction

As discussed in [[RFC8300](#)], a number of transport encapsulations for the Service Function Chaining (SFC) Network Service Header (NSH) already exist, such as Ethernet, GRE [[RFC2784](#)], and VXLAN-GPE [[I-D.ietf-nvo3-vxlan-gpe](#)].

This document describes an MPLS transport encapsulation for the NSH, and also describes how to use a Service Function Forwarder (SFF) [[RFC7665](#)] Label to indicate the presence of the NSH in the MPLS packet payload. This allows SFC packets using the NSH to be forwarded between SFFs in an MPLS transport network, where MPLS is used to interconnect the network nodes that contain one or more SFFs. The label is also used to select between multiple SFFs in the destination MPLS node.

SFF Labels are similar to other service labels at the bottom of an MPLS label stack that denote the contents of the MPLS payload being other than IP, such as a layer 2 pseudowire, an IP packet that is routed in a VPN context with a private address, or an Ethernet

virtual private wire service.

This informational document follows well-established MPLS procedures and does not require any actions by IANA or any new protocol extensions.

[2.](#) MPLS Encapsulation Using an SFF Label

The encapsulation is a standard MPLS label stack [[RFC3032](#)] with an SFF Label at the bottom of the stack, followed by a NSH as defined by [[RFC8300](#)] and the NSH payload.

Much like a pseudowire label, an SFF Label is allocated by the downstream receiver of the NSH from its per-platform label space.

If a receiving node supports more than one SFF (i.e, more than one SFC forwarding instance), then the SFF Label can be used to select the proper SFF, by having the receiving advertise more than one SFF Label to its upstream sending nodes as appropriate.

The method used by the downstream receiving node to advertise SFF Labels to the upstream sending node is out of scope of this document. That said, a number of methods are possible, such as via a protocol exchange, or via a controller that manages both the sender and the receiver using NETCONF/YANG, BGP, PCEP, etc. These are meant as possible examples and not to constrain the future definition of such advertisement methods.

[2.1.](#) MPLS Label Stack Construction

When one SFF wishes to send an SFC packet with the NSF to another SFF over an MPLS transport network, a label stack needs to be constructed by the MPLS node that contains the sending SFF in order to transport the packet to the destination MPLS node that contains the receiving SFF. The label can be constructed as follows:

1. Push on zero or more labels that are interpreted by the destination MPLS node, such as the Generic Associated Channel [[RFC5586](#)] label (see OAM Considerations below).
2. Push on the SFF Label to identify the desired SFF in the receiving MPLS node.

3. Push on zero or more additional labels such that (a) the resulting label stack will cause the packet to be transported to the destination MPLS node, and (b) when the packet arrives at the destination node, either:
 - * the SFF Label will be at the top of the label stack, or
 - * the SFF Label will rise to the top of the label stack before the packet is forwarded to another node and before the packet is dispatched to a higher layer.

The receiving MPLS node pops the NSH Label (and any labels beneath it) so that the destination SFF receives the SFC packet with the NSH is at the top of the packet.

3. ECMP Considerations

As discussed in [[RFC4928](#)] and [[RFC7325](#)], there are Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) considerations for payloads carried by MPLS. Many existing routers use deep packet inspection to examine the payload of an MPLS packet, and if the first nibble of the payload is equal to 0x4 or 0x6, these routers assume that the payload is IPv4 or IPv6 respectively, and perform ECMP load balancing on the MPLS packets.

For SFC, ECMP may or may not be desirable. To prevent unintended ECMP when it is not desired, the NSH Base Header was carefully constructed so that the NSH could not look like IPv4 or IPv6 based on its first nibble. See [Section 2.2 of \[RFC8300\]](#) for further details.

If ECMP is desired when SFC is used with an MPLS transport network, there are two possible options, Entropy [[RFC6790](#)] and Flow-Aware Transport [[RFC6391](#)] labels. A recommendation between these options, and their proper placement in the label stack, is for future study.

4. Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) Considerations

OAM at the SFC Layer is handled by SFC-defined mechanisms [[RFC8300](#)]. However, OAM may be required at the MPLS transport layer. If so, then standard MPLS-layer OAM mechanisms such as the Generic Associated Channel [[RFC5586](#)] label may be used.

5. IANA Considerations

This document does not request any actions from IANA.

Editorial note to RFC Editor: This section may be removed at your discretion.

6. Security Considerations

This document describes a method for transporting SFC packets using the NSH over an MPLS transport network. It follows well-established MPLS procedures and does not define any new protocol elements or allocate any new code points. It is therefore operationally equivalent to other existing SFC transport encapsulations as defined in [[RFC8300](#)]. As such, it should have no effect on SFC security as already discussed in [Section 8 of \[RFC8300\]](#).

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