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Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) in Segment Routing Networks Using MPLS Dataplane
draft-mirsky-spring-bfd-04

Abstract

Segment Routing (SR) architecture leverages the paradigm of source routing. It can be realized in the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network without any change to the data plane. A segment is encoded as an MPLS label and an ordered list of segments is encoded as a stack of labels. Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is expected to monitor any kind of paths between systems. This document defines how to use Label Switched Path Ping to bootstrap and control path in reverse direction of a BFD session on the Segment Routing static MPLS tunnel and applicability of BFD Demand mode to MPLS-SR domain.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on August 31, 2018.

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1. Introduction

[RFC5880], [RFC5881], and [RFC5883] established the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol for IP networks. [RFC5884] and [RFC7726] set rules of using BFD Asynchronous mode over Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Label Switched Path (LSP). These latter

standards implicitly assume that the egress BFD peer, which is the egress Label Edge Router (LER), will use the shortest path route regardless of the path the ingress LER uses to send BFD control packets towards it.

This document defines use of LSP Ping for Segment Routing networks over MPLS dataplane [RFC8287] to bootstrap and control path of a BFD session from the egress to ingress LER using static MPLS tunnel.

1.1. Conventions used in this document

1.1.1. Terminology

BFD: Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

FEC: Forwarding Equivalence Class

MPLS: Multiprotocol Label Switching

MPLS-SR Segment Routing in MPLS network

LSP: Label Switching Path

LER: Label Edge Router

SR Segment Routing

1.1.2. 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.

2. Bootstrapping BFD session over Segment Routed tunnel

As demonstrated in [RFC8287] introduction of Segment Routing network domains with an MPLS data plane requires three new sub-TLVs that MAY be used with Target Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC) TLV. Section 6.1 addresses use of the new sub-TLVs in Target FEC TLV in

LSP ping and LSP traceroute. For the case of LSP ping the [RFC8287] states that:

> Initiator MUST include FEC(s) corresponding to the destination segment.
>
> Initiator, i.e. ingress LSR, MAY include FECs corresponding to some or all of segments imposed in the label stack by the ingress LSR to communicate the segments traversed.

It has been noted in [RFC5884] that a BFD session monitors for defects particular <MPLS LSP, FEC> tuple. [RFC7726] clarified how to

establish and operate multiple BFD sessions for the same <MPLS LSP, FEC> tuple. Because only ingress edge router is aware of the SR-based explicit route the egress edge router can associate the LSP ping with BFD Discriminator TLV with only one of the FECs it advertised for the particular segment. Thus this document clarifies that:

> When LSP Ping is used to bootstrap a BFD session the FEC corresponding to the destination segment to be associated with the BFD session MUST be as the very last sub-TLV in the Target FEC TLV.

Encapsulation of a BFD Control packet in Segment Routing network with MPLS dataplane MUST follow Section 7 [RFC5884] when IP/UDP header used and MUST follow Section 3.4 [RFC6428] without IP/UDP header being used.

3. Use BFD Reverse Path TLV over Segment Routed MPLS Tunnel

For BFD over MPLS LSP case, per [RFC5884], egress LER MAY send BFD control packet to the ingress LER either over IP network or an MPLS LSP. Similarly, for the case of BFD over p2p segment tunnel with MPLS data plane, the ingress LER MAY route BFD control packet over IP network, as described in [RFC5883], or transmit over a segment tunnel, as described in Section 7 [RFC5884]. In some cases there may be a need to direct egress BFD peer to use specific path for the reverse direction of the BFD session by using the BFD Reverse Path TLV and following all procedures as defined in [I-D.ietf-mpls-bfd-directed].

4. Use Non-FEC Path TLV

For the case of MPLS dataplane, Segment Routing Architecture [I-D.ietf-spring-segment-routing] explains that "a segment is encoded as an MPLS label. An ordered list of segments is encoded as a stack of labels." YANG Data Model for MPLS Static LSPs [I-D.ietf-mpls-static-yang] models outgoing MPLS labels to be imposed as leaf-list [RFC6020], i.e., as array of rt-types:mpls-label [RFC8294].

This document defines new optional Non-FEC Path TLV. The format of the Non-FEC Path TLV is presented in Figure 1

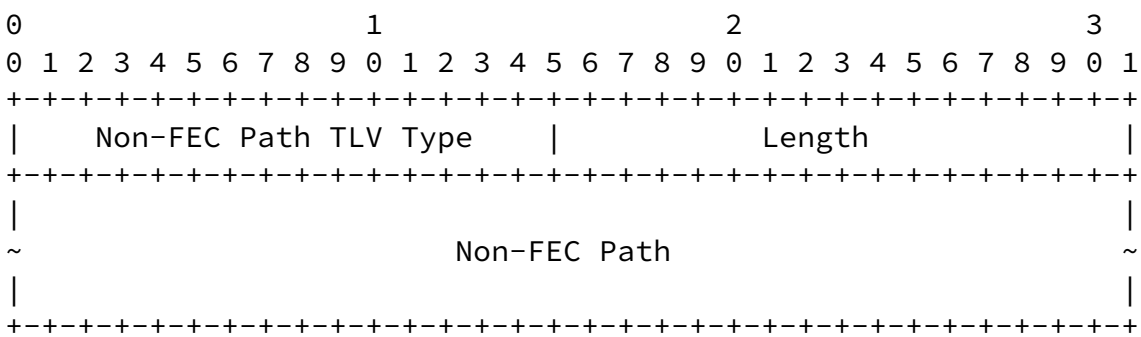

Figure 1: Non-FEC Path TLV Format

Non-FEC Path TLV Type is 2 octets in length and has a value of TBD1 (to be assigned by IANA as requested in Table 1).

Length field is 2 octets long and defines the length in octets of the Non-FEC Path field.

Non-FEC Path field contains a sub-TLV. Any Non-FEC Path sub-TLV (defined in this document or to be defined in the future) for Non-FEC Path TLV type MAY be used in this field. None or one sub-TLV MAY be included in the Non-FEC Path TLV. If no sub-TLV has been found in

the Non-FEC Path TLV, the egress BFD peer MUST revert to using the reverse path selected based on its local policy. If there are more than one sub-TLV, then the Return Code in echo reply MUST be set to "Too Many TLVs Detected" Table 4.

Non-FEC Path TLV MAY be used to specify the reverse path of the BFD session identified in the BFD Discriminator TLV. If the Non-FEC Path TLV is present in the echo request message the BFD Discriminator TLV MUST be present as well. If the BFD Discriminator TLV is absent when the Non-FEC Path TLV is included, then it MUST be treated as malformed Echo Request, as described in [RFC8029].

This document defines Static Routing MPLS Tunnel sub-TLV that MAY be used with the Non-FEC Path TLV. The format of the sub-TLV is presented in Figure 2.

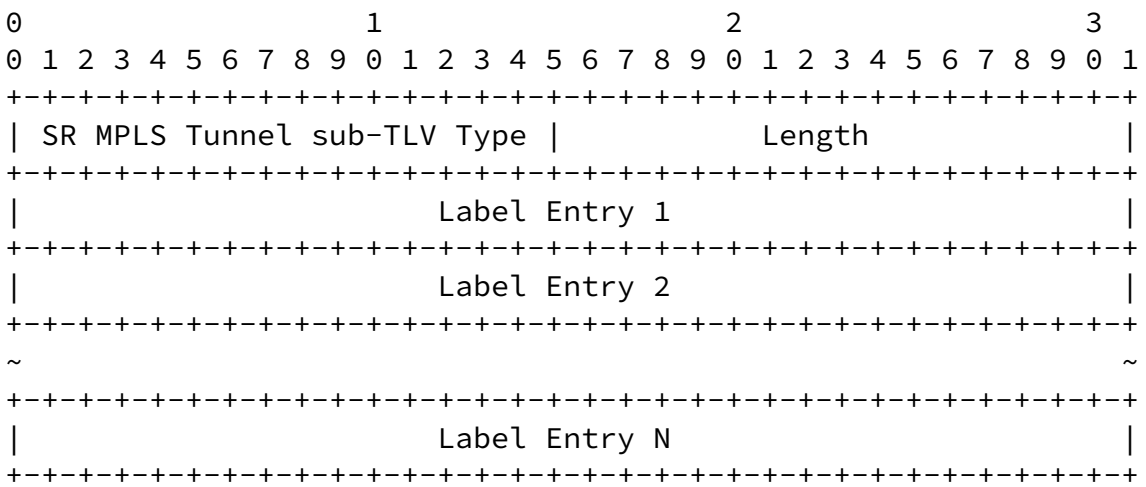

Figure 2: Segment Routing MPLS Tunnel sub-TLV

The Segment Routing MPLS Tunnel sub-TLV Type is two octets in length, and has a value of TBD (to be assigned by IANA as requested in Section 7).

The egress LSR MUST use the Value field as label stack for BFD control packets for the BFD session identified by the source IP address of the MPLS LSP Ping packet and the value in the BFD Discriminator TLV. Label Entries MUST be in network order.

5. BFD Reverse Path TLV over Segment Routed MPLS Tunnel with Dynamic Control Plane

When Segment Routed domain with MPLS data plane uses distributed tunnel computation BFD Reverse Path TLV MAY use Target FEC sub-TLVs defined in [RFC8287].

6. Applicability of BFD Demand Mode in MPLS-SR Domain

[I-D.mirsky-bfd-mpls-demand] defines how Demand mode of BFD, specified in sections 6.6 and 6.18.4 of [RFC5880], can be used to monitor uni-directional MPLS LSP. Similar procedures can be following in MPLS-SR to monitor uni-directional SR tunnels:

- ingress SR node bootstraps BFD session over MPLS-SR in Async BFD mode;
- once BFD session is Up, the ingress node switches the egress BFD node into the Demand mode by setting D field in BFD Control packet it transmits;

- if the egress BFD node detects the failure in the BFD session, it sends its BFD control packet to the ingress over the IP network with Poll sequence;
- if the ingress node receives BFD control packet from remote node in Demand mode with Poll sequence and Diag field indicating the failure, the ingress transmits BFD control packet with Final over IP and switches the BFD over MPLS-SR back into Async mode, sending

BFD Control packets one per second.

7. IANA Considerations

7.1. Segment Routing Static MPLS Tunnel sub-TLV

IANA is requested to assign new TLV type from the from Standards Action range of the registry "Multiprotocol Label Switching Architecture (MPLS) Label Switched Paths (LSPs) Ping Parameters - TLVs" as defined in the Table 1.

Value	TLV Name	Reference
TBD1	Non-FEC Path TLV	This document

Table 1: New Non-FEC Path TLV

IANA is requested to create new Non-FEC Path sub-TLV registry for the Non-FEC Path TLV as described in Table 2.

Range	Registration Procedures	Note
0-16383	Standards Action	This range is for mandatory TLVs or for optional TLVs that require an error message if not recognized.
16384-31743	Specification Required	Experimental RFC needed
32768-49161	Standards Action	This range is for optional TLVs that can be silently dropped if not recognized.
49162-64511	Specification Required	Experimental RFC needed
64512-65535	Private Use	

Table 2: Non-FEC Path sub-TLV registry

IANA is requested to allocate following values from the Non-FEC Path

sub-TLV registry as defined in Table 3.

Value	Description	Reference
0	Reserved	This document
TBD2	Segment Routing MPLS Tunnel sub-TLV	This document
65535	Reserved	This document

Table 3: New Segment Routing Tunnel sub-TLV

7.2. Return Code

IANA is requested to create Non-FEC Path sub-TLV subregistry for the new Non-FEC Path TLV. assign a new Return Code value from the "Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Label Switched Paths (LSPs) Ping Parameters" registry, "Return Codes" sub-registry, as follows using a Standards Action value.

Value	Description	Reference
X (TBD3]	Too Many TLVs Detected.	This document

Table 4: New Return Code

8. Security Considerations

Security considerations discussed in [RFC5880], [RFC5884], [RFC7726], and [RFC8029] apply to this document.

9. Acknowledgements

TBD

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10.1. Normative References

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