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VXLAN Group Policy Option
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Abstract

This document defines a backward compatible extension to Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network (VXLAN) that allows a Tenant System Interface (TSI) Group Identifier to be carried for the purposes of policy enforcement.

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[1.](#) Introduction

The Group Based Policy [[GROUPPOLICY](#)][GROUPBASEDPOLICY] model defines an application-centric policy model where the application connectivity requirements are specified in a manner that is independent of the underlying network topology. In this model, Tenant System Interfaces (TSIs) are assigned to Tenant System Interface (TSI) Groups. Each TSI Group consists of TSIs that share the same network policies and requirements. Network policies are defined between the TSI Group of the traffic source and the TSI Group of the traffic destination. These policies are deployed when the TSI attaches to the network.

In many situations, the TSI to TSI Group mapping is known only at the Network Virtualization Edge (NVE) that the TSI is attached. This implies that the TSI Group of a packet destination may not be known until the packet reaches the egress NVE where the packet destination is attached. In such situations, it is critical to retain the source TSI Group membership with the packet so that policy can be applied at the egress NVE.

This document defines a backward compatible extension to VXLAN [[RFC7348](#)] that allows the source TSI Group identifier to be carried so that policy can be applied when the destination TSI Group is determined at the egress NVE.

[1.1.](#) Requirements Language

the G Bit MUST be set to 0 as specified in [\[RFC7348\]](#).

D bit: Bit 9 of the initial word is defined as the Don't Learn bit. When set, this bit indicates that the egress VTEP MUST NOT learn the source address of the encapsulated frame.

A Bit: Bit 12 of the initial word is defined as the A (Policy Applied) bit. This bit is only defined as the A bit when the G bit is set to 1.

A = 1 indicates that the group policy has already been applied to this packet. Policies MUST NOT be applied by devices when the A bit is set.

A = 0 indicates that the group policy has not been applied to this packet. Group policies MUST be applied by devices when the A bit is set to 0 and the destination Group has been determined. Devices that apply the Group policy MUST set the A bit to 1 after the policy has been applied.

Group Policy ID: 16 bit identifier that indicates the source TSI Group membership being encapsulated by VXLAN. The allocation of Group Policy ID values is outside the scope of this document.

[3.](#) Backward Compatibility

VXLAN [\[RFC7348\]](#) requires reserved fields to be set to zero on transmit and ignored on receive. This ensures that the G bit will never be set by VXLAN VTEPs and therefore packets received from these VTEPs can be assigned to a default Group Policy ID. It also ensures that VXLAN VTEPs receiving packets with the G bit set will ignore the Group Policy ID. Due to this defined behavior by VXLAN VTEPs, it allows the extensions described in this document to operate on the IANA assigned VXLAN UDP port (port 4789).

In some environments, there may be a mix of devices supporting the VXLAN Group Based Policy Extension and devices that do not. Devices supporting the VXLAN Group Based Policy Extension SHOULD assign traffic arriving without the G bit set to a default Group Policy ID

for the purposes of policy enforcement.

[4.](#) IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

[5.](#) Security Considerations

This document describes an extension to VXLAN to carry the Group Policy Identifier of the source endpoint. These identifiers must be distributed to participating VTEPs that are encapsulating traffic from the endpoints sourcing traffic. While the control plane protocols for distributing these identifiers is outside the scope of this document, any control plane protocol should ensure that these identifiers are securely distributed to the network elements participating in the policy enforcement domain.

Additionally, the Group Policy Identifier field being carried in the packet directly impacts the network policy applied to the traffic.

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There is a risk that these identifiers may be spoofed and proper integrity protection should be put in place to ensure that these fields can only be populated by trusted entities. Due to the importance of these fields, confidentiality may also be required to ensure that traffic cannot be targeted for attack based on the policy identifiers. In some environments, these attacks are mitigated through physical security. In other environments, traditional security mechanisms like IPsec that authenticate and optionally encrypt VXLAN traffic including the bits and fields described in this document.

[6.](#) Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Tom Edsall and Thomas Graf for their comments and review of this document.

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