

Network Working Group
Internet Draft
Intended Status: Informational
Expires: August 2011

N. So
A. Malis
D. McDysan
Verizon
L. Yong
Huawei
F. Jounay
France Telecom
Y. Kamite
NTT
February 22, 2011

**Composite Link Framework in Multi Protocol Label Switching (MPLS)
draft-so-yong-rtgwg-cl-framework-03**

Status of this Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted to IETF in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

This Internet-Draft is submitted to IETF in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#). This document may not be modified, and derivative works of it may not be created, and it may not be published except as an Internet-Draft.

This Internet-Draft is submitted to IETF in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#). This document may not be modified, and derivative works of it may not be created, except to publish it as an RFC and to translate it into languages other than English.

This document may contain material from IETF Documents or IETF Contributions published or made publicly available before November 10, 2008. The person(s) controlling the copyright in some of this material may not have granted the IETF Trust the right to allow modifications of such material outside the IETF Standards Process. Without obtaining an adequate license from the person(s) controlling the copyright in such materials, this document may not be modified outside the IETF Standards Process, and derivative works of it may not be created outside the IETF Standards Process, except to format it for publication as an RFC or to translate it into languages other than English.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents

at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/ietf/1id-abstracts.txt>

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html>

This Internet-Draft will expire on August 22, 2011.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2011 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document.

Abstract

This document specifies a composite link framework in MPLS network. A composite link consists of a group of homogenous or non-homogenous links that have the same forward adjacency and can be considered as a single TE link or an IP link in routing. The composite link relies on its component links to carry the traffic over composite link. The document specifies composite link model. Applicability is described for a single pair of MPLS-capable nodes, a sequence of MPLS-capable nodes, or a set of layer networks connecting MPLS-capable nodes.

Table of Contents

- [1.](#) Introduction.....[3](#)
- [2.](#) Conventions used in this document.....[3](#)
 - [2.1.](#) Terminology.....[3](#)
- [3.](#) Composite Link Framework.....[4](#)
- [4.](#) Composite Link in Control Plane.....[6](#)
- [5.](#) Composite Link in Data Plane.....[7](#)
- [6.](#) Composite Link in Management Plane.....[8](#)
- [7.](#) Security Considerations.....[8](#)
- [8.](#) IANA Considerations.....[8](#)
- [9.](#) References.....[8](#)
 - [9.1.](#) Normative References.....[8](#)
 - [9.2.](#) Informative References.....[9](#)
- [10.](#) Acknowledgments.....[9](#)

1. Introduction

Composite link functional requirements are specified in [\[CL-REQ\]](#). This document specifies a framework of Composite Link in MPLS network to meet the requirements. Single link and link bundle [\[RFC4201\]](#) have been widely used in today's MPLS networks. A link bundle bundles a group of homogeneous links as a TE link to make routing approach more scalable. A composite link allows bundling non-homogenous links together as a single logical link. The motivations for using a composite link are described in the document [\[CL-REQ\]](#). This document describes composite link framework in the context of MPLS network with MPLS control plane.

A composite link is a single logical link in MPLS network that contains multiple parallel component links between two routers. Unlike a link bundle [\[RFC4201\]](#), the component links in a composite link can have different properties such as cost or capacity. A composite link can transport aggregated traffic as other physical links from the network perspective and use its component links to carry the traffic internally.

Specific protocol solutions are outside the scope of this document.

2. Conventions used in this document

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 [\[RFC2119\]](#).

2.1. Terminology

Composite Link: A composite link is a logical link composed of a set of parallel point-to-point component links, where all links in the set share the same endpoints. A composite link may itself be a component of another composite link, but only a strict hierarchy of links is allowed.

Component Link: A point-to-point physical or logical link that preserves ordering in the steady state. A component link may have transient out of order events, but such events must not exceed the network's specific NPO. Examples of a physical link are: Lambda, Ethernet PHY, and OTN. Examples of a logical link are: MPLS LSP, Ethernet VLAN, and MPLS-TP LSP.

Flow: A sequence of packets that must be transferred in order on one component link.

Flow identification: The label stack and other information that uniquely identifies a flow. Other information in flow identification may include an IP header, PW control word, Ethernet MAC address, etc. Note that an LSP may contain one or more Flows or an LSP may be equivalent to a Flow. Flow identification is used to locally select a component link, or a path through the network toward the destination.

Network Performance Objective (NPO): Numerical values for performance measures, principally availability, latency, and delay variation. See [Appendix A](#) for more details.

3. Composite Link Framework

A Composite Link in the context of MPLS network is a set of parallel links between two routers that form a single logical link within the network. Composite link model is illustrated in Figure 1, where a composite link is configured between routers R1 and R2. The composite link has three component links. Individual component links in a composite link may be supported by different transport technologies such as wavelength, Ethernet VLAN. Even if the transport technology implementing the component links is identical, the characteristics (e.g., bandwidth, latency) of the component links may differ.

As shown in Figure 1, the composite link may carry LSP traffic flows and control plane packets that appear as IP packets. A LSP may be established over the link by either RSVP-TE or LDP signaling protocols. All component links in a composite link have the same forwarding adjacency. The composite link forms one routing interface at the composite link end points for MPLS control plane. In other words, two routers connected via a composite link have forwarding adjacency and routing adjacency. Each component link only has significance to the composite link, i.e. it does not appear as a link in the control plane.

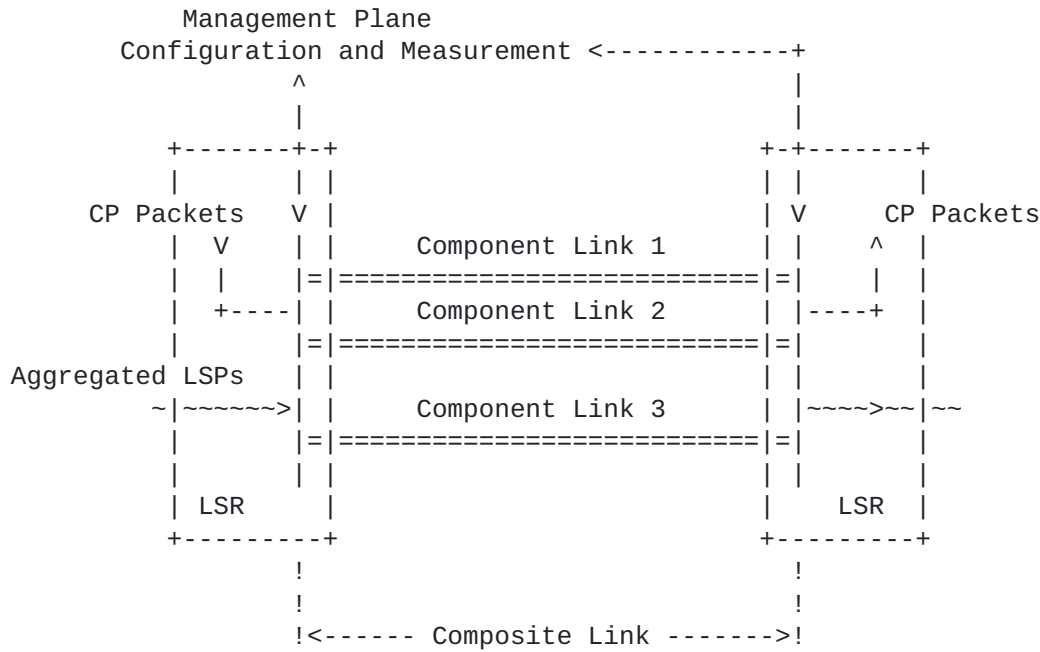


Figure 1 Composite Link Architecture Model

A component link in a composite link may be constructed in different ways. [CL-REQ] Figure 2 shows three common ways that may be deployed in a network.

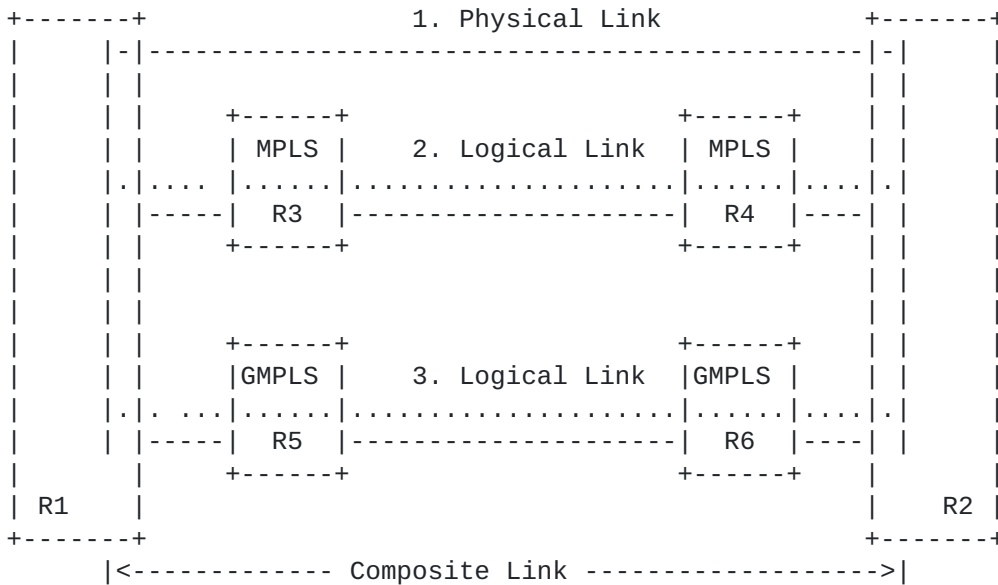


Figure 2 Illustration of Component Link Variances

As shown, the first component link is configured with direct physical media wire. The second component link is a TE tunnel that traverses R3 and R4. Both R3 and R4 are the nodes in the MPLS. The third component link is formed by lower layer network that has GMPLS enabled. In this case, R5 and R6 are not the nodes controlled by the MPLS but provide the connectivity for the component link. Note: if two unidirectional LSPs are used to construct a component link, they MUST be co-routed.

Composite link forms one logical link between connected routers and is used to carry aggregated traffic.[\[CL-REQ\]](#) Composite link relies on its component links to carry the traffic over the composite link. This means that a composite link maps incoming traffic into component links. The router (R1 in Figure 1) of composite link ingress maps a set of traffic flows including control plane packets to a specific component link. The router (R2 in Figure 1) of composite link egress receives the packets from its component links and sends them to MPLS forwarding engine like a regular link. The traffic from R2 to R1 is distributed by the router R2.

Traffic mapping to component links may be done by control plane, management plane, or data plane.[\[CL-REQ\]](#) The objective is to keep the individual flow packets in sequence and do not overload any component link.[\[CL-REQ\]](#) Operator may have other objectives such as place a bi-directional flow or LSP on the same component link in both direction, load balance over component links, composite link energy saving, and etc. A flow may be a LSP, or sub-LSP [\[MLSP\]](#), PW, a flow within PW [\[FAT-PW\]](#), entropy flow in LSP [\[Entropy\]](#).

4. Composite Link in Control Plane

A composite Link is advertised as a single logical interface between two connected routers, which forms routing and forwarding adjacency between the routers in IGP. The interface parameters for the composite link can be pre-configured by operator or be derived from its component links. Composite link advertisement requirements are specified in [\[CL-REQ\]](#).

In IGP-TE, a composite link is advertised as a single TE link between two connected routers. This is similar to a link bundle [\[RFC4201\]](#). Link bundle applies to a set of homogenous component links. Composite link allows homogenous and non-homogenous component links. The link bundle protocol extension for composite link advertisement is for further study.

A composite link may contain the set of component links. A component link may be configured by operator or signaled by the control plane. If two unidirectional LSPs are used to construct a component link, they MUST be co-routed. In both cases, it is necessary to convey component link parameters to the composite link.[\[CL-REQ\]](#)

When a component link is supported by lower layer network (third component link in figure 2), the control plane that the composite link resides is able to interoperate with the GMPLS or MPLS-TP control plane that lower layer network uses for component link addition and deletion. [CL-REQ]

It is possible for operator to configure one or multiple interface (s) over a composite link.

Both LDP [RFC5036] and RSVP-TE [RFC3209] can be used to signal a LSP over a composite link. The router of composite link ingress MUST place the LSP on the component link that meets the LSP criteria indicated in the signal message.

Since composite link capacity is aggregated capacity and is often larger than individual component link capacity, it is possible to signal a LSP whose BW is larger than individual component link capacity. [CL-REQ] Assumption is such LSP carrying an aggregated traffic.

When a bi-directional LSP request is signaled over a composite link, if the request indicates that the LSP must be placed on the same component link, the routers of the composite link MUST place the LSP traffic in both directions on a same component link.

5. Composite Link in Data Plane

The traffic over a composite link is distributed over individual component links. Traffic dissemination may be determined by control plane, management plane, or data plane, and may be changed due to component link status change. [CL-REQ] The distribution function is local to the routers in which a composite link belongs to and is not specified here. However, if a bi-directional LSP is required to be placed on the same component link in both directions, the routers at both composite link end points need cooperation in determining the component link for the LSP. The protocol extension of that is for further study.

A component link in a composite link may fail independently. The routers of a composite link are able to recognize component link failure and re-assign impacted flows to other active component links in minimal disruptive manner. When a composite link is not able to transport all flows, it preempts some flows based upon local management configuration and informs the control plane on these preempted flows. This action ensures the remaining traffic is transported properly.

The composite link functions provide component link fault notification and composite link fault notification. Component link fault notification is sent to the management plane. Composite link fault notification is sent to the control plane and management plane.

Operator may want to perform an optimization function such as load balance or energy saving over a composite link, which may conduct some traffic moving from one component link to another. The process MUST support locally and gracefully traffic movement process among component links. The protocol that facilitates this process between two composite link end points is for further study.

6. Composite Link in Management Plane

Management Plane MUST keep tracking a composite link and its individual composite link status and configuration. Management Plane MUST be able to make any component link in a composite link active and de-activate in order to facilitate operation maintenance task. The routers of a composite link resides MUST perform the redistribution of the traffic flows on a de-activated link to other component links based on the traffic flow TE criteria.

Management Plane MUST be able to configure a LSP over a composite link and be able to select a component link for the LSP.

Management Plane MUST be able to trace which component link a LSP is assigned to and monitor individual component link and composite link performance.

Management Plane MUST be able to ping individual component link within a composite link.

Management Plane should build the proper commands to allow operator execute an optimization process.

7. Security Considerations

For further study.

8. IANA Considerations

IANA actions to provide solutions are for further study.

9. References

9.1. Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.

[RFC3209] D. Awduche, L. Berger, D. Gan, T. Li, V. Srinivasan, G. Swallow, "RSVP-TE: Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels," December 2001

[RFC4201] Kompella, K., "Link Bundle in MPLS Traffic Engineering", [RFC 4201](#), March 2005.

[RFC5036] Andersson, L., "LDP Specification", [RFC 5036](#), October 2007.

9.2. Informative References

[CL-REQ] Villamizar, C. and McDysan, D, "Requirements for MPLS Over Composite Link", Oct. 2010, Work in Progress

[Entropy] Kompella, K. and S. Amante, "The Use of Entropy Labels in MPLS Forwarding", [draft-ietf-kompella-mpls-entropy-label-01.txt](#), November 2008, Work in Progress

[FAT-PW] Bryan, S., et. Al, "Flow Aware Transport of Pseudowire over an MPLS PSN", [draft-ietf-pwe3-fat-pw-05](#), Feb. 2011, Work in progress

[MLSP] Kompella, K. "Multi-path Label Switched Paths Signaled Using RSVP-TE", [draft-kompella-mpls-rsvp-ecmp-00.txt](#), July 2010, Work in Progress

10. Acknowledgments

Authors would like to thank Adrian Farrel for his extensive comments and suggestions, Ron Bonica, Nabil Bitar, Eric Gray, Lou Berger, and Kireeti Kompella for their reviews and great suggestions.

Authors' Addresses

So Ning
Verizon
2400 N. Glem Ave.,
Richardson, TX 75082
Phone: +1 972-729-7905
Email: ning.so@verizonbusiness.com

Andrew Malis
Verizon
117 West St.
Waltham, MA 02451
Phone: +1 781-466-2362
Email: andrew.g.malis@verizon.com

Dave McDysan
Verizon
22001 Loudoun County PKWY
Ashburn, VA 20147
Email: dave.mcdysan@verizon.com

Lucy Yong
Huawei USA
1700 Alma Dr. Suite 500
Plano, TX 75075
Phone: +1 469-229-5387
Email: lucyyong@huawei.com

Frederic Jounay
France Telecom
2, avenue Pierre-Marzin
22307 Lannion Cedex,
FRANCE
Email: frederic.jounay@orange-ftgroup.com

Yuji Kamite
NTT Communications Corporation
Granpark Tower
3-4-1 Shibaura, Minato-ku
Tokyo 108-8118
Japan
Email: y.kamite@ntt.com

