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G. Van de Velde, Ed.
W. Henderickx
M. Bocci
Nokia

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Signalling RLD using BGP-LS
draft-vandevelde-idr-bgp-ls-segment-routing-rld-01

Abstract

This document defines the attribute to use for BGP-LS to expose a node RLD "Readable Label Depth" to a centralised controller (PCE/ SDN).

Requirements Language

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 RFC 2119 [1].

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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1. Introduction

When Segment Routing tunnels are computed by a centralised controller, it is beneficial that the controller knows the RLD "Readable Label Depth" of each node the computed tunnel traverses.

RLD awareness of each node will allow the network SDN controller to influence the path used for each tunnel. The SDN controller may for example only create tunnels with a label stack smaller or equal as the RLD of each node on the path. This will allow the network to behave accordingly (e.g. make use of Entropy Labels to improve ECMP) upon the imposed Segment Routing labels on each packet.

This document describes how to use BGP-LS to expose the RLD of a node.

2. Conventions used in this document

2.1. Terminology

BGP-LS: Distribution of Link-State and TE Information using Border Gateway Protocol

RLD: Readable Label Depth

PCC: Path Computation Client

PCE: Path Computation Element

PCEP: Path Computation Element Protocol

SID: Segment Identifier

SR: Segment routing

3. Problem Statement

In existing technology both ISIS [4] and OSPF [3] have proposed extensions to signal the Readable Label Depth of a node. However, if a network SDN controller is connected to the network through a BGP-LS session and not through ISIS or OSPF technology, then the RLD needs to be conveyed in BGP-LS accordingly. This document describes the extension BGP-LS requires to transport the RLD.

A network SDN controller having awareness of the Readable Label Depth can for example use it as a constraint on path computation so that it can make sure that high bandwidth LSPs are not placed on LAG links with smaller member bandwidths if they know the Entropy Label cannot be processed by the node at the ingress to the link.

4. RLD support by a node

Node RLD is encoded in a new Node Attribute TLV, as defined in RFC7752 [2].

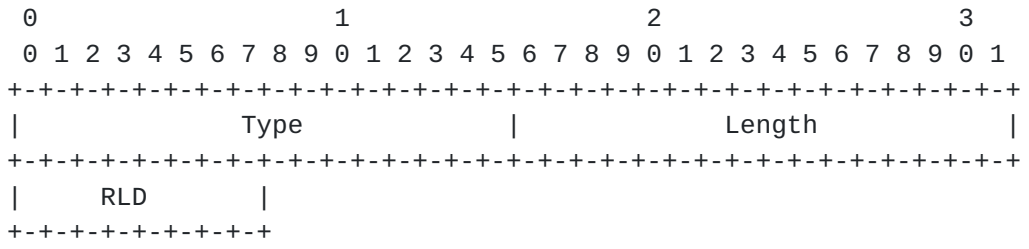

Figure 1

Type : A 2-octet field specifying code-point of the new TLV type. Code-point: TBA from BGP-LS Node Descriptor, Link Descriptor, Prefix Descriptor, and Attribute TLVs registry

Length: A 2-octet field that indicates the length of the value portion

RLD: Node RLD is a number in the range of 0-254. The value of 0 represents lack of ability to read a label stack of any depth, any other value represents the readable label depth of the node.

5. Security Considerations

This document does not introduce security issues beyond those discussed in RFC7752 [2]

6. Acknowledgements

7. IANA Considerations

This document requests assigning 1 new code-points from the BGP-LS Node Descriptor, Link Descriptor, Prefix Descriptor, and Attribute TLVs registry as specified in sections 4.

8. References

8.1. Normative References

[1] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997, <http://xml.resource.org/public/rfc/html/rfc2119.html>.

[2] Gredler, H., Ed., Medved, J., Previdi, S., Farrel, A., and S. Ray, "North-Bound Distribution of Link-State and Traffic Engineering (TE) Information Using BGP", RFC 7752, DOI 10.17487/RFC7752, March 2016, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7752>.

8.2. Informative References

[3] Xu, X., Kini, S., Sivabalan, S., Filsfils, C., and S. Litkowski, "draft-ietf-ospf-mpls-elc", October 2016.

[4] Xu, X., Kini, S., Sivabalan, S., Filsfils, C., and S. Litkowski, "draft-ietf-ospf-mpls-elc", October 2016.

Authors' Addresses

Gunter Van de Velde (editor)
Nokia
Antwerp
BE

Email: gunter.van_de_velde@nokia.com

Wim Henderickx
Nokia
Belgium

Email: wim.henderickx@nokia.com

Matthew Bocci
Nokia
Shoppenhangers Road
Maidenhead, Berks
UK

Email: matthew.bocci@nokia.com