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Point to Multipoint BFD for TRILL
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Abstract

Point to multipoint (P2MP) BFD is designed to verify multipoint connectivity. This document specifies the support of P2MP BFD in TRILL. Similar as TRILL point to point BFD, BFD Control packets in TRILL P2MP BFD are also transmitted using an extended RBridge Channel.

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[1.](#) Introduction

TRILL supports multicast forwarding. Applications based on TRILL multicast wish to achieve quick detection of multicast failures using P2MP BFD. This document specifies the use of P2MP BFD in TRILL.

To use P2MP BFD, the head need to periodically transmit BFD Control packets to all tails using TRILL multicast. A new RBridge Channel is allocated for this purpose.

In order to execute the global protction of distribution used for multicast forwarding [[I-D.ietf-trill-resilient-trees](#)], the head need to track the active status of tails [[spallagatti-bfd-multipoint-active-tail](#)]. When the tail loses connectivity from the head, it should notify the head of the lack of multipoint connectivity with unicast BFD Control packets. These packets are transmitted using the existing RBridge Channel assigned to BFD Control [[RFC7175](#)].

[2.](#) Acronyms and Terminology

[2.1.](#) Acronyms

Data Label: VLAN or Fine Grained Label [[RFC7172](#)].

BFD: Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

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[2.2.](#) Terminology

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](#)].

Familiarity with [[RFC6325](#)][[RFC7175](#)][[RFC7178](#)] is assumed in this document.

[3.](#) Bootstrapping

The TRILL adjacency mechanism bootstraps the establishment of the BFD session [[RFC7177](#)]. A slight wording update to the second sentence in [Section 6 of \[\[RFC7177\]\(#\)\]](#) is required.

It currently read:

If an RBridge supports BFD [[RFC7175](#)], it will have learned whether the other RBridge has BFD enabled by whether or not a BFD-Enabled TLV [[RFC6213](#)] was included in its Hellos.

Now it should read:

If an RBridge supports BFD [[RFC7175](#)] [[this document](#)], it will have learned whether the other RBridge has BFD enabled by whether or not a BFD-Enabled TLV [[RFC6213](#)] was included in its Hellos.

[4.](#) A New RBridge Channel for P2MP BFD

RBridge Channel 0x002 is defined for TRILL point to point BFD Control packets in [[RFC7175](#)]. If the M bit of the TRILL Header of the channeled packet containing the BFD Control packet is non-zero, the packet MUST be dropped [[RFC7175](#)]. While for P2MP BFD, the head is required to probe tails using multicast. This means the M bit will be set to 1. For this reason, a new RBridge Channel, whose code point is TBD, is specified in this document. An RBridge that

supports P2MP BFD MUST support the new RBridge Channel for P2MP BFD. The capability to support the RBridge Channel for P2MP BFD, and therefore support performing P2MP BFD, is announced within the "RBridge Channel Protocols Sub-TLV" in LSPs [[RFC7176](#)].

An alternative option is to define a new RBridge Channel Tunnel protocol for P2MP BFD Control packets [[I-D.ietf-trill-channel-tunnel](#)] so that P2MP BFD Control Packets can be adapted as the payload of this Tunnel protocol.

As specified in [[RFC7178](#)], when the tail receives TRILL Data packets sent on the channel, it will absorb the packets itself rather than deliver these packets to its attached end-stations.

[5.](#) Discriminators and Packet Demultiplexing

In [[I-D.ietf-bfd-multipoint](#)], the tail demultiplexes incoming BFD packets based on a combination of the source address and My Discriminator. In addition to this combination, TRILL P2MP BFD requires the tail to use the Data Label, which is either the inner VLAN or the Fine Grained Label [[RFC7172](#)], for demultiplexing. If the tail need to notify the head about the failure of a multipath, the tail is required to send unicast BFD Control packets using the same Data Label as used by the head.

[6.](#) Tracking Active Tails

According to [[I-D.ietf-bfd-multipoint](#)], the head has a session of type MultipointHead that is bound to a multipoint path. Multipoint BFD Control packets are sent by this session over the multipoint path, and no BFD Control packets are received by it. Each tail dynamically creates a MultipointTail per a multipoint path. MultipointTail sessions receive BFD Control packets from the head over multipoint paths.

If the head is keeping track of some or all of the tails [[I-D.ietf-trill-resilient-trees](#)], it has a session of type MultipointClient per tail that it cares about [[spallagatti-bfd-multipoint-active-tail](#)]. See

[[spallagatti-bfd-multipoint-active-tail](#)] for detail operations of tacking active tails.

7. Security Considerations

P2MP BFD control packets can be encapsulated as the payload of the RBridge Channel Tunnel [[I-D.ietf-trill-channel-tunnel](#)]. In that case, the security option of RBridge Channel Tunnel can secure the transmission of BFD control packets.

The demultiplexing of TRILL P2MP BFD at the tail is Data Label aware. This enhances the security of the dynamic creation of MultipointTail sessions at tails. In order to forge BFD Control packets, the attacker has to acquire the right Data Label that the head uses for P2MP BFD.

8. IANA Considerations

IANA is required to allocate one RBridge Channel protocol number from the Standards Action range, as follows:

| Protocol | Number |
|------------------|--------|
| ----- | ----- |
| P2MP BFD Control | TBD |

9. References

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