BIER with RIFT

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RIFT

• A hybrid routing protocol for CLOS and Fat Tree networks
  • Link State Routing northbound
  • Distance Vector Routing southbound
    • Default route most of the time
    • Some specific disaggregation routes to avoid black-holing or to provide optimal routing in certain situations
BIER-OSPF Signaling

• BIER sub-TLV with MPLS Encap sub-TLV attached to BIER Prefixes, which are flooded throughout an OSPF area
  • This applies to RIFT northbound

• BIER prefixes re-advertised across area boundary, along with the BIER sub-TLV
  • This is extended to readvertise across IGP boundary in draft-zwzw-bier-prefix-redistribute
    • This applies to RIFT southbound
Non-MPLS Encapsulation

• Non-MPLS Encapsulation is important in Data Center, which is the target of RIFT

• The only real difference between non-MPLS and MPLS encapsulation is the BIFT-ID, which is at the same place of a BIER packet regardless of encap type
  • MPLS: BIFT-ID is a 20-bit label
  • Non-MPLS: BIFT-ID is a 20-bit opaque field
BIFT-ID Signaling

- MPLS: a label block in MPLS Encap sub-TLV with BIER-OSPF/ISIS
- Non-MPLS: not currently signaled in OSPF/ISIS
  - There is one proposal to simply construct BIFT-ID as <SD, BSL, SI>
  - Could be signaled just like MPLS case – BIFT-ID block instead of label block
    - Full advantage of MPLS encapsulation w/o requiring MPLS infrastructure
- All the above can be used for BIER-RIFT
Summary

- BIER-OSPF/ISIS-like signaling for RIFT Northbound
- draft-zwzw-bier-prefix-redistribute method for RIFT southbound
- Similar BIFT-ID signaling for both MPLS and non-MPLS encapsulation
- Thrift schema instead of sub-TLV format
Next Steps

• Seeking Comments