

draft-malhotra-bess-evpn-irb-extended-mobility- 03

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Draft Objective – host mobility extensions for advanced IRB scenarios

- Mobility procedures for advanced EVPN-IRB scenarios:
 - Fixed MAC <-> IP binding across host moves (baseline)
 - Host IP moves to a different MAC binding
 - Host MAC moves to a different IP binding
 - Routed Overlay – IP mobility
- Duplicate Address Detection for advanced EVPN-IRB scenarios:
 - Duplicate MAC detection (baseline)
 - Duplicate IP detection with different MAC bindings (no duplicate MAC)
 - Duplicate IP detection in a routed overlay (no MAC advertisements)
- Duplicate Host Recovery for above scenarios

Updates

- All comments so far addressed
- Expanded scope to include IP mobility for a Routed EVPN Overlay (based on RT-5)
 - Section 8 extends RFC7432 MAC mobility to RT-5 / IP routes
- Expanded scope to include detailed procedures for Duplicate Host Detection (section 9)
 - Includes procedures for Routed EVPN overlays
 - Duplicate MAC and duplicate IP detection across ALL IRB mobility scenarios included in this draft
 - Duplicate Host Recovery (section 9.4) behavior for ALL IRB mobility scenarios included in this draft
 - Duplicate Host Detection content reconciled with draft-ietf-bess-evpn-proxy-arp-nd-02

Solution Summary

Mobility and Sequence Number Assignment Procedures (section 6 and 7):

- Sequence number is ONLY assigned and managed on local MAC route
- Local MAC-IP route simply inherits corresponding MAC route's sequence number
- Extended Rules for local MAC route sequence number assignment:
 - Rule 1 - MUST be higher than existing remote MAC route, as per RFC 7432.
 - Rule 2 - If IP is associated with a different remote MAC, MUST be higher than remote MAC sequence number
- Routed Overlay: Mobility EXT-COMM and handling extended to IP only RT-5

Duplicate Host Detection and Recovery (section 9):

- Duplicate IP detection criteria (independent of MAC binding) clarified on top of *draft-ietf-bess-evpn-proxy-arp-nd*
- CLI based route unfreezing behavior clarified for these advanced scenarios

Draft Status

- Ready for WG adoption

Extended Mobility Procedures for EVPN-IRB

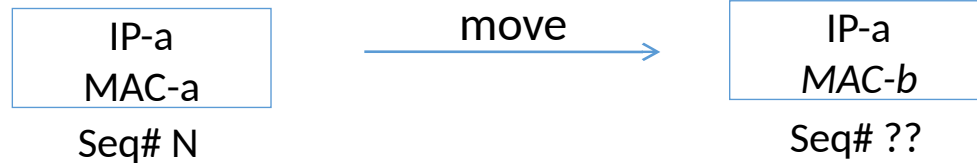
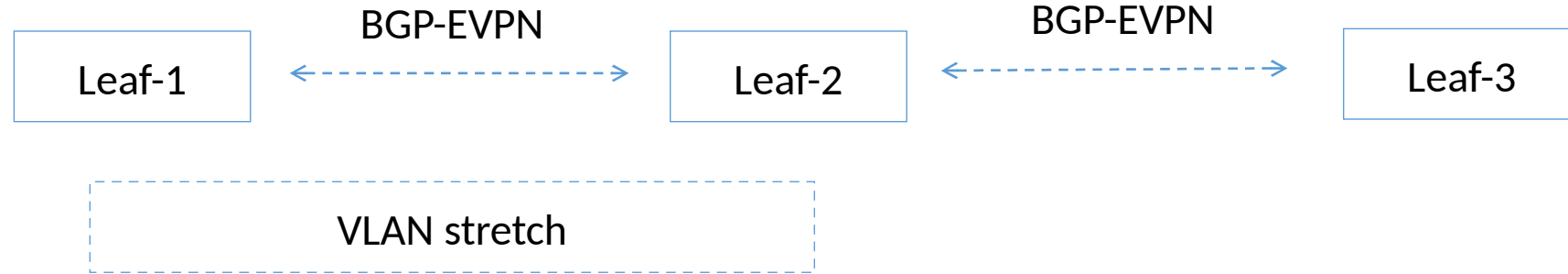
(draft-malhotra-bess-evpn-irb-extended-mobility-03)

Thank You

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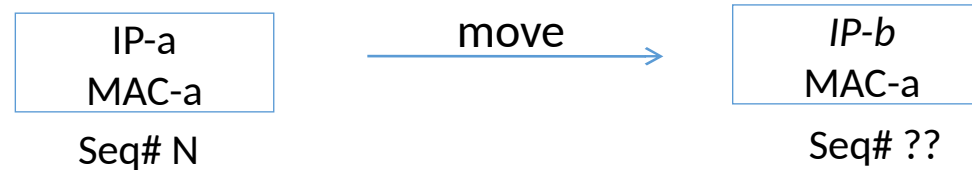
Backup

Problem - Allow MAC-IP binding to change across move in EVPN-IRB



Scenario B: Host IP moves to a different MAC binding

- How do we assign sequence number for new MAC-IP route [IP-a, MAC-b]?
- New sequence number 0 results in **IP-a** move not taking effect

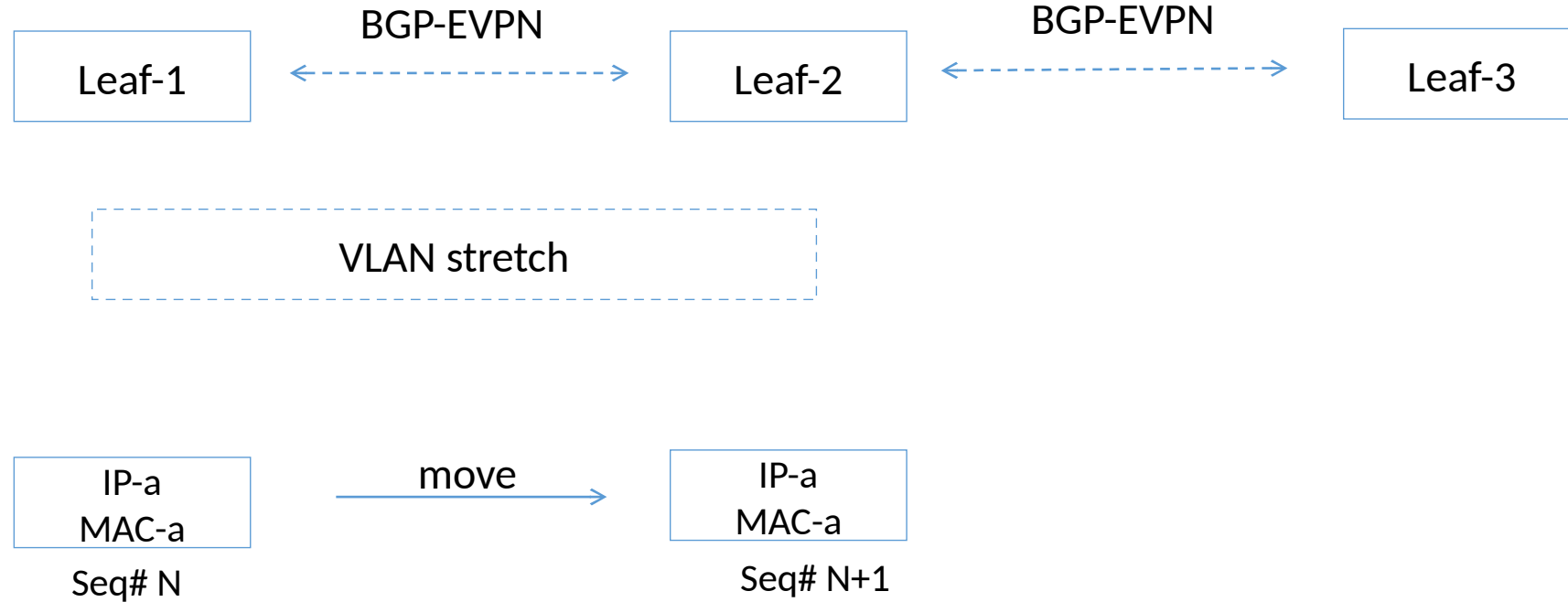


Scenario C: Host MAC moves to a different IP binding

- How do we assign sequence number for new MAC-IP route [IP-b, MAC-a]?
- New sequence number 0 results in **MAC-a** move not taking effect

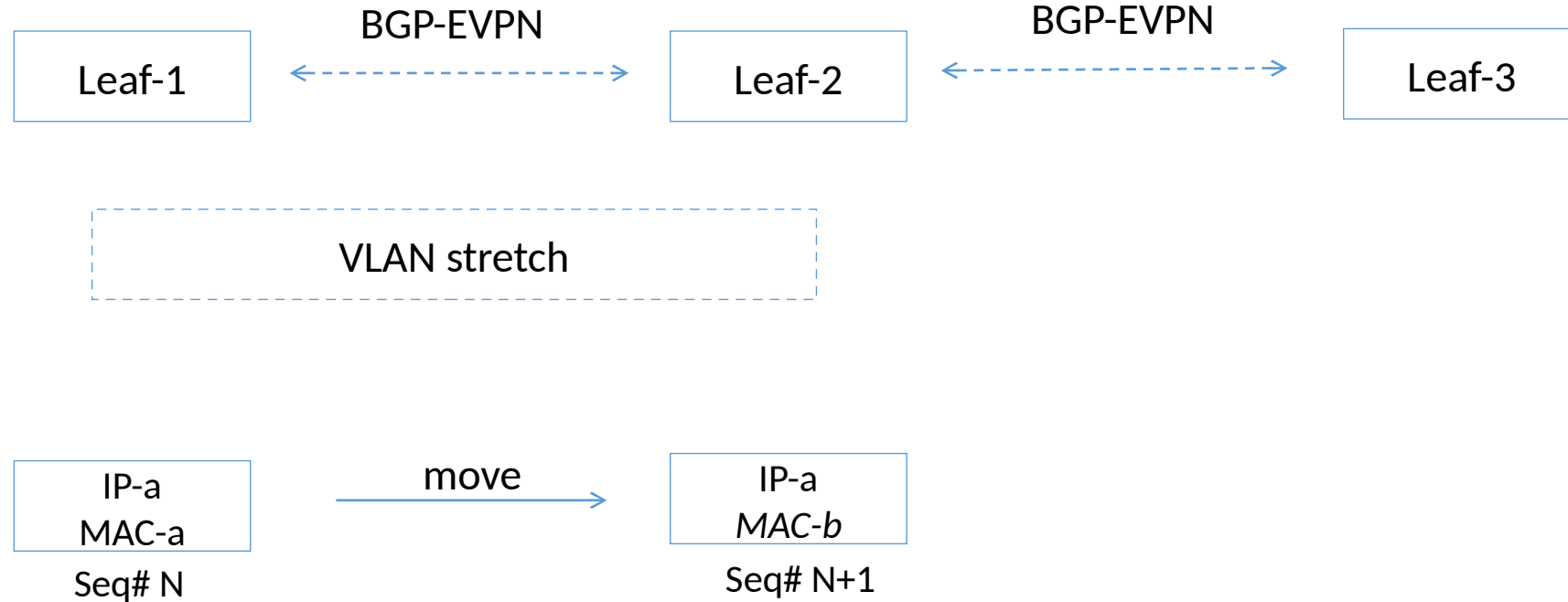
MAC-IP sequence number assignment procedure needs to be defined further

Scenario A: Fixed MAC – IP Binding



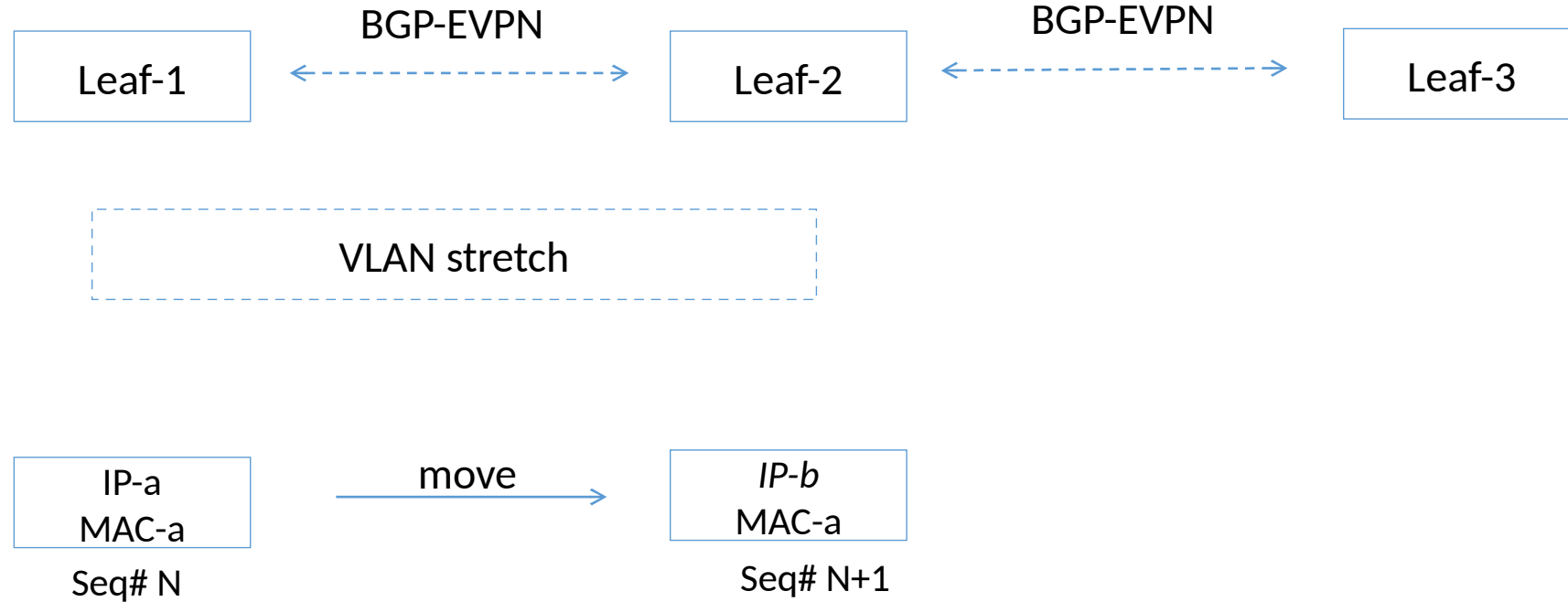
- **Rule 1 applies** – Local MAC-a sequence number must be higher than existing Remote MAC-a sequence number “N”
- Local [IP-a, MAC-a] simply inherits Local MAC-x sequence number “N+1”
- [IP-a, MAC-a] can be probed out on Leaf-1

Scenario B: Host IP moves to a different MAC binding



- **Rule 2 applies** – if IP-a is associated with a different remote MAC-a, MAC-b sequence number MUST be higher than remote MAC-a sequence number
- Local [IP-a, MAC-b] simply inherits Local MAC-b sequence number “N+1”
- [IP-a, MAC-a] can be probed out on Leaf-1

Scenario C: Host MAC moves to a different IP binding



- **Rule 1 applies** – Local MAC-x sequence number must be higher than existing Remote MAC-a sequence number “N”
- Local [IP-b, MAC-a] simply inherits Local MAC-a sequence number “N+1”
- [IP-a, MAC-a] can be probed out on Leaf-1