EVPN multi-homing port-active load-balancing

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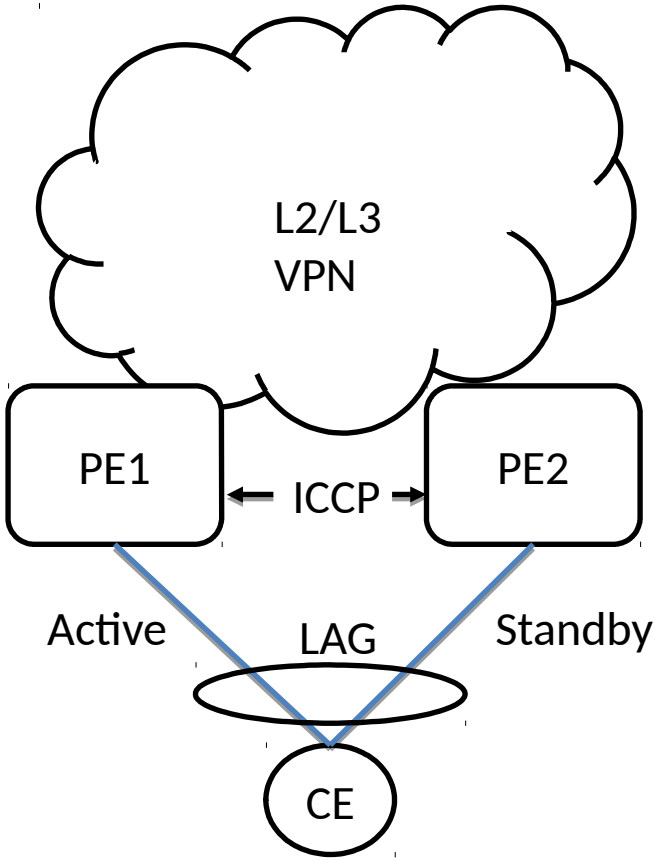
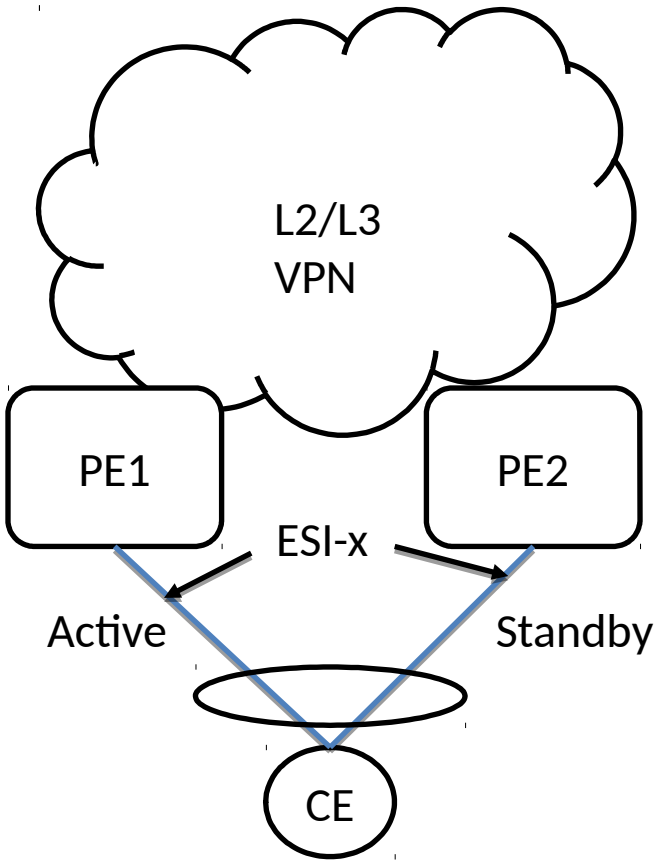
Active/Standby MC-LAG using ICCP



Following picture shows a typical MC-LAG topology using ICCP to drive the active-standby state on peering routers.

That legacy approach requires to run ICCP protocol over LDP between peering routers to elect the active interface and the standby interface.

Per interface active/standby in EVPN



Following steps describe the proposed design with EVPN:

1- ESI is assigned per bundle interface.
2- Ethernet-Segment is configured in **per-port** load-balancing mode
4- Router exchanges only Ethernet-Segment route (RT-4). No other EVPN routes are used for redundancy.
5- Each router perform Designated Forwarder Election per ESI
6- DF router keeps the entire access interface active
7- Non-DF router brings the entire access interface in down state or in OOS (Out of Sync)

Advantages

- Open standards based per interface single-active redundancy mechanism that eliminates the need to run ICCP and LDP.
- Agnostic of overlay technology (MPLS, VxLAN, SRv6) and associated services (L2, L3, Bridging, Xconnect).
- Provides a way to enable deterministic QOS over MC-LAG attachment circuits
- Ease of configuration, no need to configure ICCP/LDP.
- Fully compliant with RFC-7432, does not require any new protocol enhancements to existing EVPN RFCs.
- Can leverage various DF election algorithms e.g. modulo, HRW, etc.
- Customers want per interface single-active redundancy, but don’t want to enable LDP (e.g. they may be running VXLAN or SRv6 in the network). Currently there is no alternative to this. Customer is looking at deceasing the number of protocol being used on their network.