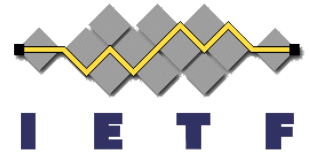
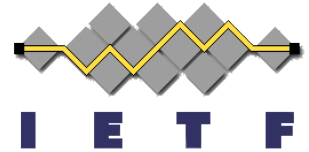


EPE OAM

IETF 106

Shraddha Hegde, Juniper Networks
Kapil Arora, Juniper Networks
Mukul Srivastava, Juniper Networks
Samson Ninan, Juniper Networks

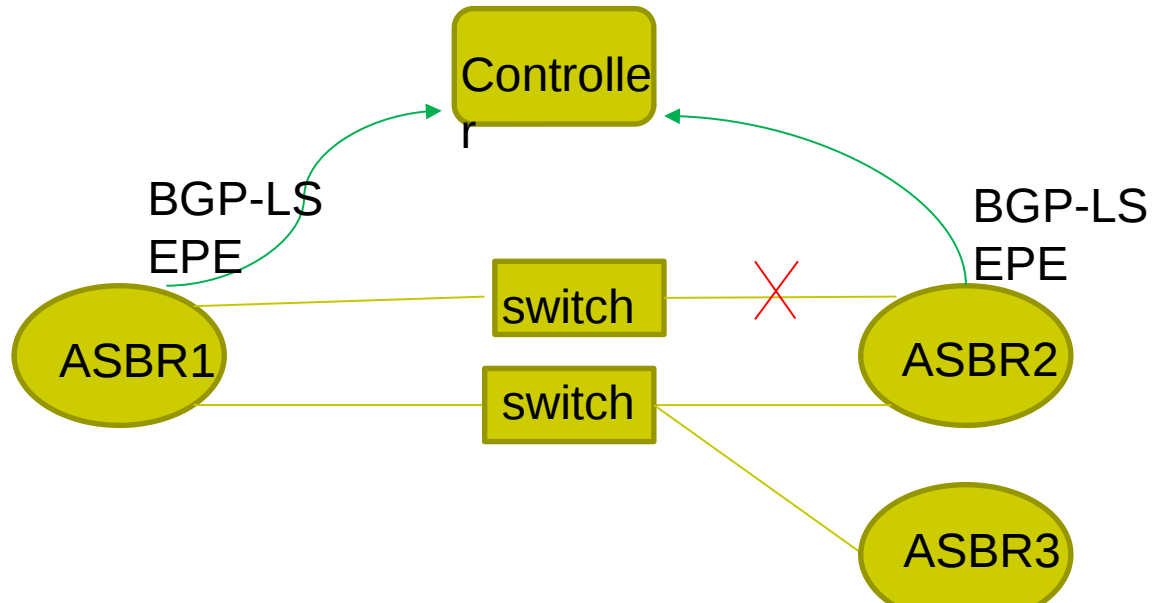




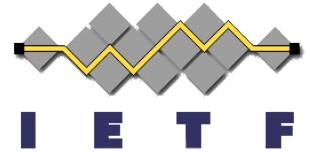
Agenda

- Background
- Updates from previous version
- Next Steps

Background



- BGP-LS EPE advertises PeerNodeSID, PeerSetSID and PeerAdjSID to the controller which are used to produce SR paths
- The mpls ping/traceroute provide ability to validate the synchronization between BGP-LS advertisement, the forwarding state programmed on the router and actual forwarding behavior
- Controller/head-end
 - Sends the FEC
 - ASBR1 validates the control plane state from BGP based on FEC
 - Prepares "Downstream detailed mapping TLV" with forwarding information to be verified on next router ASBR2/ASBR3



Updates from last revision

- Editorial changes
- TLV structure optimisations
- Consideration of IPv4/IPV6 addresses

Target FEC stack definitions for PeerNodeSID

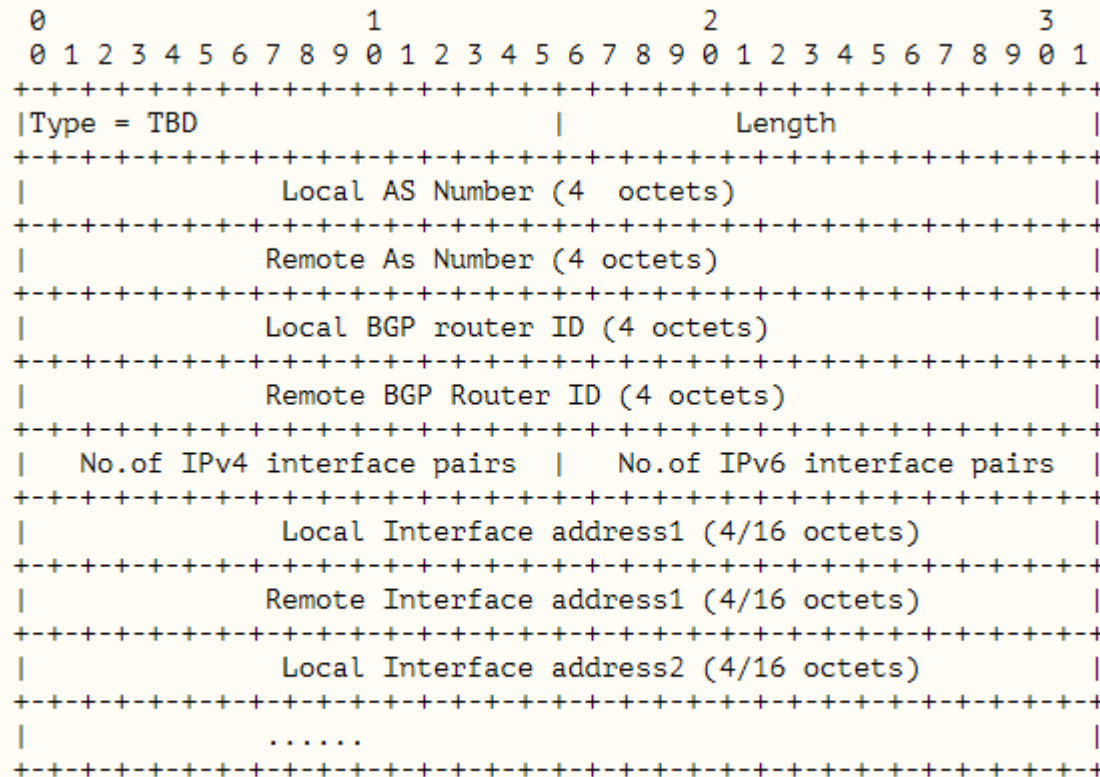
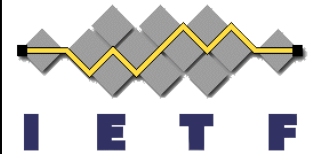


Figure 2: PeerNodeSID Sub-TLV

Target FEC stack definitions for PeerSetSID

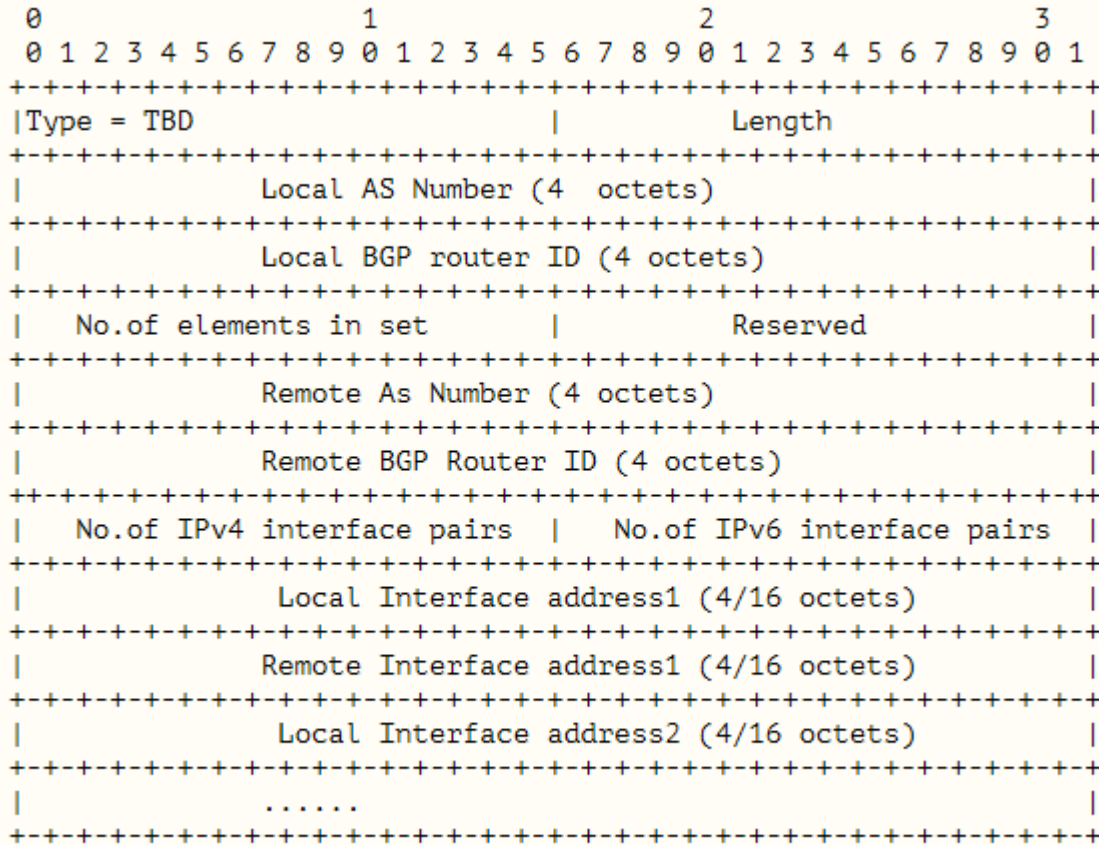
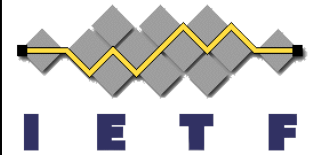
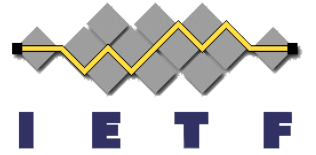


Figure 3: PeerSetSID Sub-TLV

Summary & Next steps

- Request review and comments
- WG adoption



Thank you