P2MP Policy draft-hsd-pce-sr-p2mp-policy

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IETF 109, Nov 2020 - Singapore PCEP Working Group

Update/Relevant Drafts

Multiple Vendors are implementing/finished implementing this draft.

draft-spring-sr-replication-segment (adopted)

draft-ietf-pim-sr-p2mp-policy (adopted)

draft-hb-spring-sr-p2mp-policy-yang-01 (should we move it to PIM WG?)

<u>draft-Parekh-bess-mvpn-evpn-sr-p2mp-00 (Next for adaptation)</u>

draft-hsd-pce-sr-p2mp-policy-01 (Will ask for adaptation call for IETF 109)

draft-hb-idr-sr-p2mp-policy-00 (Will ask for adaptation call for IETF 110)

draft-hb-pim-p2mp-policy-ping-00 (New)

Multicast Evolution

- There is a desire to simplify Next generation complex networks (i.e. 5G transport) from administration and protocol point of view.
- The controller provides an end-to-end view of the network and simplifies traffic engineering, slicing and monitoring of the end-to-end SLAs for each slice
- Protocols like SR simplify the underlay by removing the need of LDP/RSVP-TE protocols and use IGP/BGP to signal segments.
- Multicast needs to follow suite
- SR P2MP Policy removes legacy P2MP MPLS protocols like mLDP/RSVP-TE while providing traffic engineering via SR Policy attributes

SR P2MP Segment

- A Point-to-Multipoint (P2MP) segment connects a Root node to a set of Leaf nodes in segment routing domain.
- A Point-to-Multipoint Policy contains
 - Is identified via ROOT-ID and TREE-ID
 - A set of Leaves
 - Candidate paths used for P2MP Tree redundancy
 - Candidate paths contain Path-Instances used for Global Optimization
- PCC Initiated: Root and Leaves can be discovered via multicast procedures like NG-MVPN (RFC 6514, 6513) or PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast) on PCC and the relevant information send to the PCE
- PCE Initiated: Root and Leaves can be configured explicitly on the PCE or controller and programmed on the PCC

Replication Segment

- Is the forwarding instructions for the P2MP LSP
 - Label instructions
 - Fast Reroute instructions
- A Replication segment can be defined via following
 - Root: The root of the P2MP segment that the replication segment is for;
 - Tree-ID: Tree that the replication segment is part of;
 - LSP-ID: LSP-ID is unique per <root and p2mp policy>

OR

- node-address
- Replicatoin-id
- Replication-SID: Segment ID for this Replication Segment.
- Replicaiton-SIDs can't be stacked as each replication segment can be a egress or transit.
- Two Replication Segments can be connected directly via adjacent nodes or they can be non-adjacent and connected via a SID List (Unicast)

Shared Replication Segment

- Shared Replication segment is defined via following
 - Two or more P2MP trees May share a replication segment.
 - Replication segment may be identified with Zero ROOT-ID, a unique Replication-ID (for the Tree-ID) and the Node-ID
 - As an example it can be used for Facility FRR when the by-pass tunnel is made of only Replication Segments to protect a nexthop. i.e. LFA or TI-LFA is not sued.





SR P2MP YANG Model

+--rw p2mp-traffic-engiineering! +--rw p2mp-policy* [root-address tree-id] +--rw root-address inet:ip-address +--rw tree-id uint32 +--rw p2mp-policy-name? string +--rw admin-state? enumeration +--ro oper-state? enumeration +--rw leaf-list* [leaf-address] +--rw leaf-address inet:ip-address +--rw admin-state? enumeration +--rw candidate-path* [protocol-id originator discriminator] +--rw protocol-id enumeration +--rw originator inet:ip-address +--rw discriminator uint32 +--rw candidate-path-name? string +--rw admin-state? enumeration enumeration +--ro oper-state? +--rw preference? uint32 +--rw constraints* [index] +--rw index uint32 +--rw attributes? uint32 +--rw explicit-routing* [index] +--rw index uint32 +--rw attributes? uint32 +--rw path-instances* [index] +--rw index uint32 +--rw instance-id? -> ../../../replication-segment/replication-id +--ro oper-state? enumeration +--rw replication-segment* [node-address replication-id]

...

+--rw replication-segment* [node-address replication-id] +--rw node-address inet:ipv4-address +--rw replication-id uint32 +--rw admin-state? enumeration enumeration +--ro oper-state? +--rw root-address? inet:ipv4-address +--rw tree-id? uint32 +--rw instance-id? uint32 +--rw replication-sid? uint32 +--rw downstream-nodes* [downstream-index] +--rw downstream-index uint32 +--rw next-hop-address? inet:ip-address +--rw next-hop-interface-name? if:interface-ref boolean +--rw protecting-next-hop? +--rw protect-nexthop-id? uint32 +--rw (label)? +--:(sid-list) +--rw sid-list* [index] +--rw index uint32 +--rw sid-segment-type? uint32 +--:(sr-policy) +--rw sr-policy* [replication-sid] +--rw replication-sid uint32 +--rw sr-policy? string +--:(rsvp-te) +--rw rsvp-te* [replication-sid] +--rw replication-sid uint32 +--rw rsvp-te-tunnel-id? uint32



1. The primary path (candidate path 1) is A to C to LEAF D and LEAF E with C being a BUD node

Replication Policy D
• Tree-ID =1

2. B does not support Replication Segment



Example 2







- 1. Ingress Replication from A to D and A to E
- 2. Root and Leaves need to support Replication Policy.
- 3. B, C, G don't support P2MP Policy and are part of the unicast SR.
- 4. All SR resiliency functionality can be used in unicast SR domain.





- 1. The primary path is A to C to LEAF D
- 2. Link between C and D is cut, FRR Nexthop Protection via G
- 3. G can use a Shared RS to act as a facility bypass for multiple trees.
- 4. G Pops bypass label (Implicit Null and forwards D).



Next Steps

• Asking for adaptation of this draft

Thank you!