SRv6 Midpoint Protection

draft-chen-rtgwg-srv6-midpoint-protection-03

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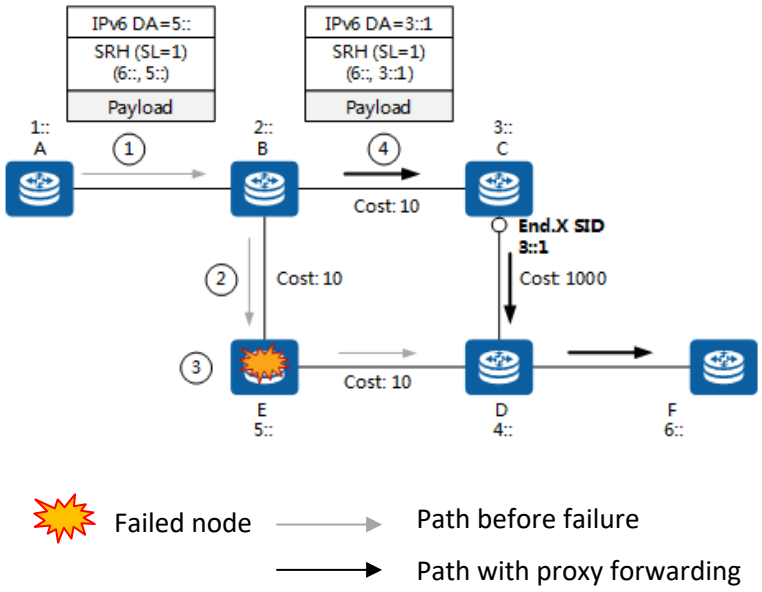
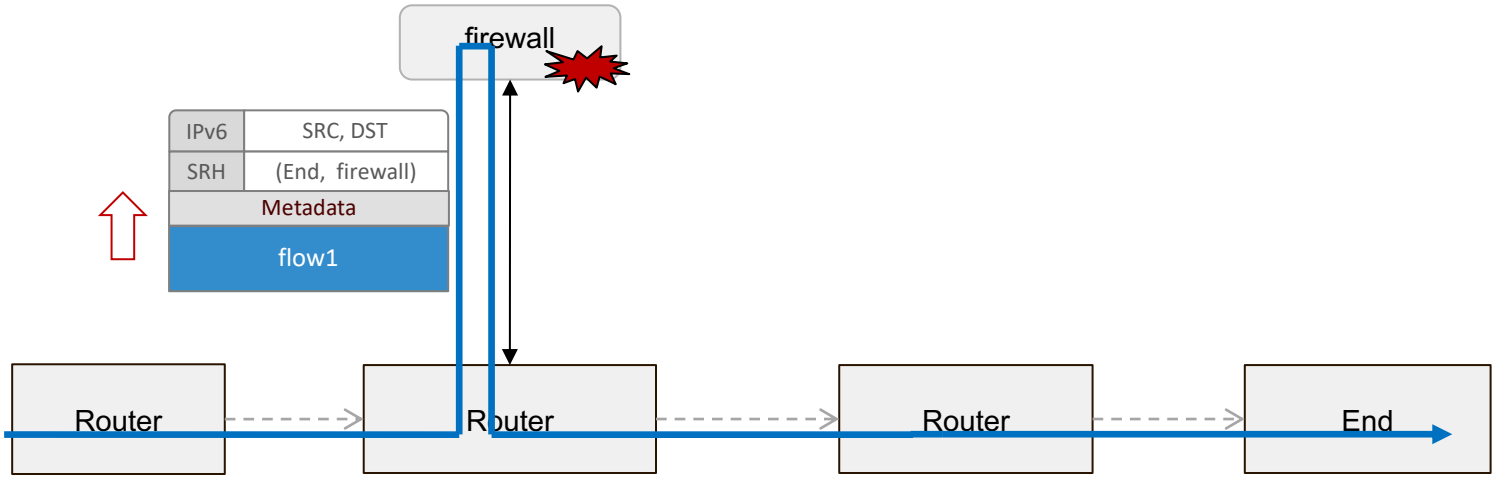
Three - stage convergence

- If a loose SR TE path fails, The convergence involves three stage:
  - Stage1: Before IGP convergence, the faulty adjacent node is a PLR node, perform proxy forwarding and send packet to the next end point in the segment list.
  - Stage2: After IGP convergence, any upstream node, that has been converged and deleted the FIB to E, will be the PLR node and perform the proxy forwarding action.
  - Stage3: After SRv6 Policy convergence, The node forwards the packet along the converged path.



History

- v00/v01: mechanism description
- Discussion in IETF: security
  - Update section 6 in v02: SRv6 midpoint protection can be executed only in the SRH header encapsulated in the SRv6 domain to which the PLR belongs.
- Discussion in spring maillist thread of “Spring protection - determining applicability”
  - Update section 5 in v03: In some use cases, the endpoint cannot be bypassed, for example, the firewall. To solve this problem, this draft refers to “draft-li-rtgwg-enhanced-ti-lfa-03” (https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-li-rtgwg-enhanced-ti-lfa-03) which provides no-by-pass mechanism.



Next Step

- WG adoption
- More comments and contributions from WG are welcome

Thanks