



I E T F[®]

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BGP Color-Aware Routing (CAR)

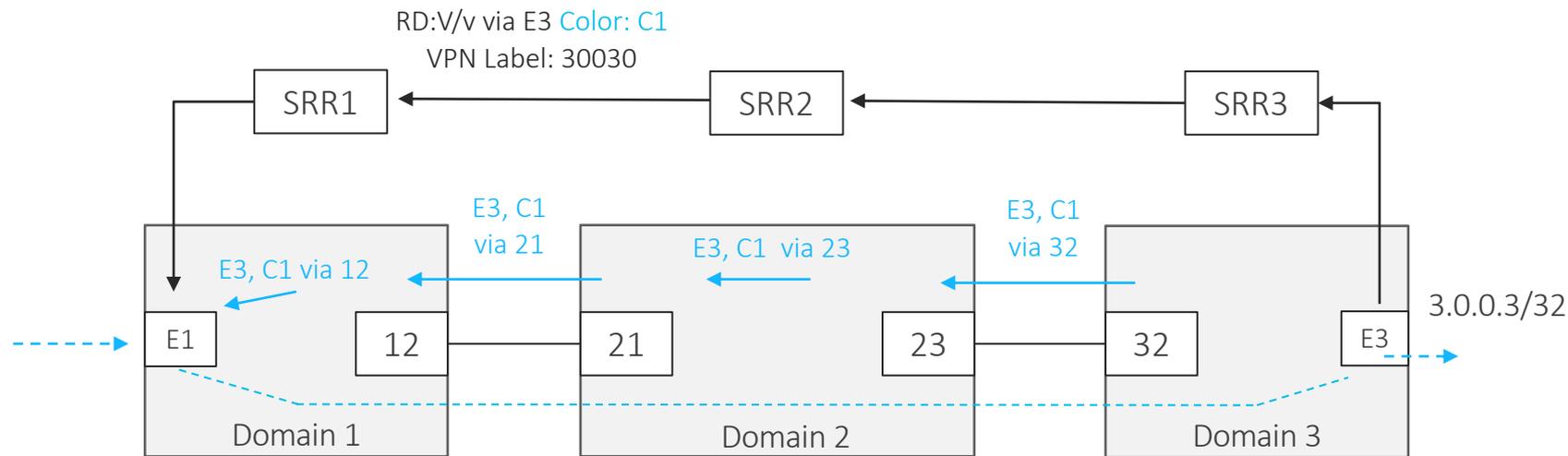
draft-dskc-bess-bgp-car-03

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BGP Color-Aware Routing

- Define BGP based routing solution to establish end-to-end intent-aware paths across a multi-domain network environment
 - Intent : Example – low-latency path between two PEs
- Color represents intent in signaling
 - draft-ietf-spring-segment-routing-policy
 - draft-ietf-idr-segment-routing-te-policy
 - Color is the standard way to represent intent
 - Carried in BGP Color Extended-Community in BGP service routes (L3VPN, EVPN etc)

BGP Color-Aware Route & Automated Steering



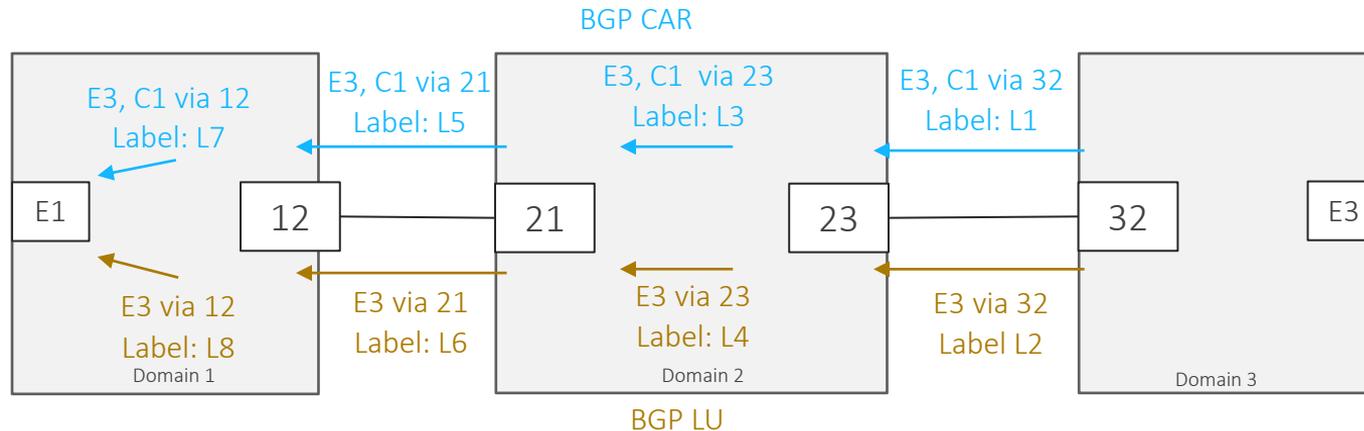
- E3, C1 is a Color-Aware BGP route in underlay that provides intent-aware path to E3
- A C1 Colored service route RD:V/v from E3 is automatically steered onto a Color-Aware path (E3, C1)
 - Color: C1 carried in BGP Color Extended-Community attached to RD:V/v
- Steering for all services (L3VPN, EVPN, Internet/global table etc)

BGP CAR Overview (Refresher)

- Solution draft describe the following aspects
 - New SAFI in BGP
 - Desired Data Model
 - Multiple encapsulations, their signaling and validation
 - Efficient and extensible NLRI
 - Handling of multiple color domains
 - Route resolution & steering mechanisms
 - Scale Analysis

New SAFI in BGP

- Need ability to signal multiple instances of the same prefix for each color (i.e., intent)
- Evolution of best effort BGP-LU SAFI (RFC 3107/8277)
 - > Modernize, Address some of the limitations with BGP-LU
- Maintain functional and operational consistency with BGP-LU
- No need to use VPN constructs and machinery at every transport hop



CAR NLRI Proposal

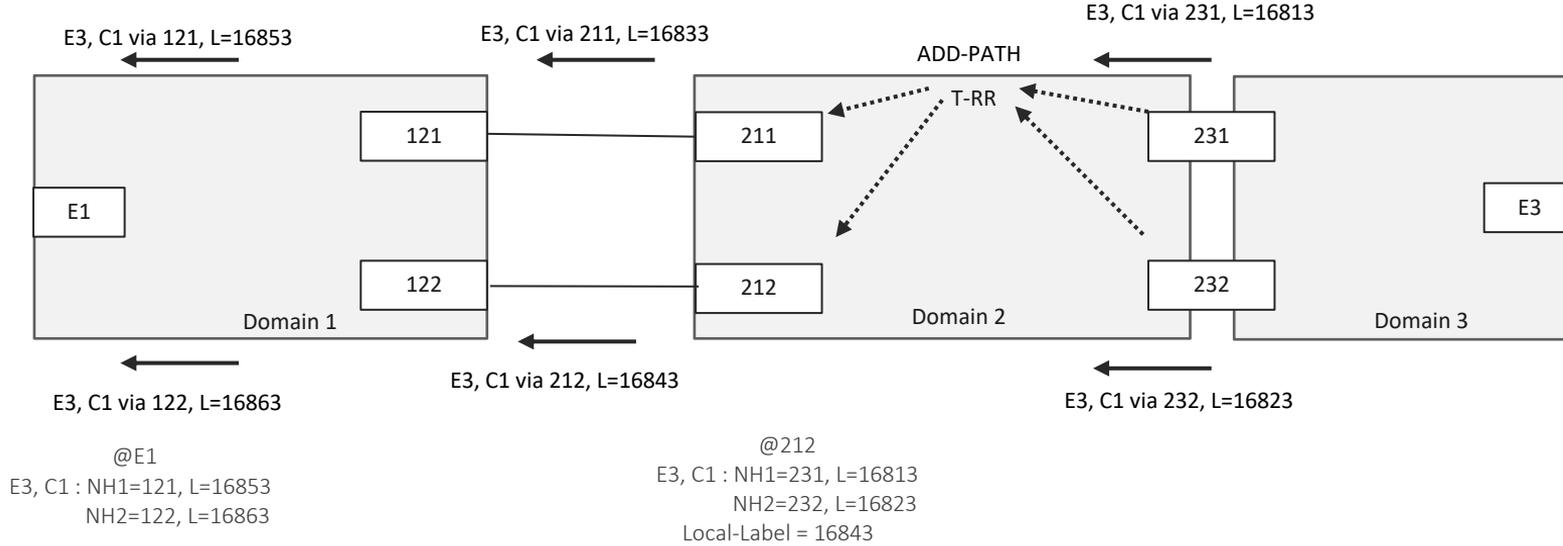
- NLRI Key – E, C
 - E : IPv4 or IPv6 Endpoint Prefix (Network-wide Unique)
 - Color : 32-bit value (same as SR-TE Policy)

- Color distinguishes per-intent instances of same prefix
- Color also indicates intent provided by route
- Color is same as in BGP Color Extended-Community
- Color is consistent across devices within a “color domain”
- Optimal for 99% deployments under admins with consistent color mapping

CAR NLRI – E, C

- Simplest data model, precise
- Identical routing semantics as BGP IPv4/v6, BGP-LU
 - Efficient route processing, storage
 - No need for VPN import/export each underlay hop
- Inherently provides ECMP-aware/backup paths at every hop
 - Faster, localized convergence
 - No need for VPN import to bring diverse path together with complex workarounds
- Most efficient for subscription
 - [E, C] direct lookup
- Consistent with SR Policy data model

Path Availability & Domain-local Convergence



- (E, C) NLRI provides ECMP or backup paths at each hop (single label entry)
- Localized convergence with Next-Hop Self
 - E.g., 231 failure is handled locally within domain, churn is not propagated beyond 212 and 211
- BGP ADD-PATH at T-RR for redundant path availability
- Note: BGP-CT fails to provide domain-local convergence and BR failure churn suppression

Extensible, Future-Proof NLRI Encoding

- New SAFI allows opportunity for better NLRI design
 - Existing SAFIs carry key (prefix) and non key information(eg: label in VPN,BGP-LU, EVPN)
 - > Hard coded in per SAFI specification
 - BGP CAR provides structure to this non-key information for future extensibility and flexibility
 - > No good reason to inherit constraints of current SAFIs, e.g., only a MPLS label field in NLRI
- Encode a NLRI (Route) Type
- Encode a key length
- Encode non-key TLVs
- Per route unique data in NLRI non-key TLVs; rest in Attribute
 - Provides packing efficiency for BGP updates

Encapsulations

- Ability to signal multiple encapsulations for a CAR route
 - Signaled via Non-Key TLVs
 - > MPLS Label(s), Label-Index, SRv6 SID(s) etc
 - Can signal separate label (or equivalent) values for different encapsulations
 - Efficient, preserves packing – e.g., label-index
 - Beneficial for co-existence, migration & interworking
 - > Efficient signaling, automated migration handling, operational simplicity
 - Avoids duplicate routes for each encap
 - Avoids separate control plane planes for distribution

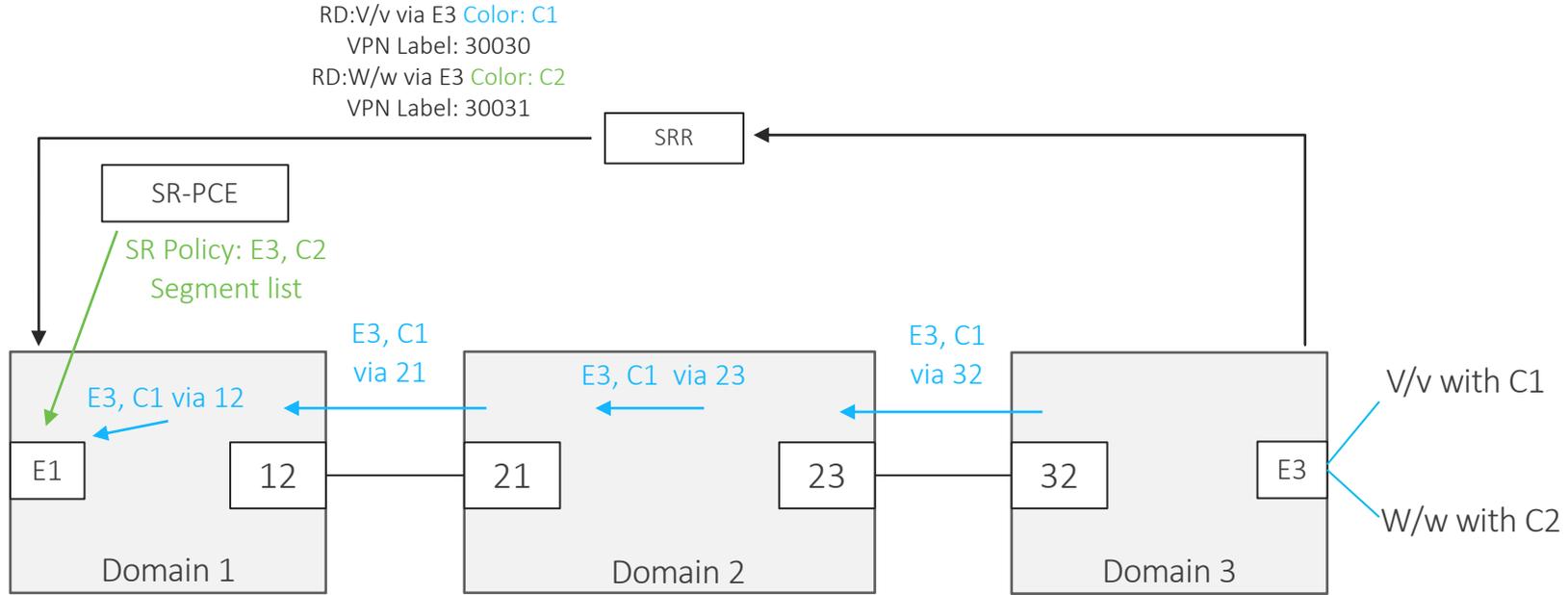
Observation

- Discussion at interim acknowledged limitations with BGP-LU/VPN SAFI NLRI (RFC8277 encoding), desirability to address them
 - Including from BGP-CT co-authors
- BGP-CT inherits the same limitations
- BGP CAR addresses these limitations, and more

CAR Next-Hop Resolution

- Resolution is recursive and color-aware
 - (E, C) via (N, C)
- (N, C) provided by other color-aware mechanisms
 - SR Policy, IGP Flex-Algo, or BGP CAR itself
- Resolution will also be mapped to traditional mechanisms
 - RSVP-TE
 - IGP/LDP
 - BGP-LU
 - Supports brownfield, incremental deployment

Seamless BGP CAR and SR Policy co-existence with E,C model



- E1 automatically steers the received colored service routes as follows:
 - V/v via (E3, C1) provided by BGP CAR
 - W/w via (E3, C2) provided by SR Policy
- Seamless compatibility with SR-Policy architecture - color, steering, fallback etc
 - Supported in multiple implementations, deployed

Multiple Color Domains

- Network domains where color-intent mappings are different
- Local-Color-Mapping (LCM) Extended Community
 - Optional, only used if routes go across a color domain boundary
 - Color re-mapped and rewritten into receiving domain's color at a color domain boundary
 - Color Ext-Comm sent with service routes also gets re-mapped in parallel
- CAR NLRI (E, C) is immutable, preserved e2e
 - Eases tracking of route
- E (Prefix) is unique in inter-domain transport network (e.g., PE)
 - Makes (E, C) unique e2e even if C is local to a color domain

Reiteration

- CAR NLRI does not get rewritten across color domain boundaries
- Semantics of color defined are clear – in NLRI for same color domain, in LCM for routes from a different color domain
- CAR does not need eBGP add-path to get individual CAR routes across eBGP boundary
 - Color in NLRI provides distinction needed for specific intent
- CAR supports both IP host and prefix

Additional aspects in draft

- CAR provides flexibility to operator for various dataplane designs, flat and hierarchical for scaling
 - CAR draft provides analysis of trade-offs and optimizations
- CAR design enables extension of intent-aware routing to PE-CE networks (VPN CAR)

Summary

- CAR is evolution of BGP-LU, but intent-aware
- CAR is extensible, built to accommodate new use-cases, multiple encapsulations efficiently
 - Defines a base framework that can be extended with low overhead
- CAR definitions focus on better protocol performance & scaling
 - Preserves update packing efficiency, memory storage
 - Avoids route duplication during migration
- CAR works seamlessly across traditional networks (LDP/RSVP-TE/BGP-LU)
- It is also totally compatible and consistent with SR-Policy/IGP-FA solution

BGP CAR sample output (IOS-XR)

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:ABR# show bgp ipv4 car unicast 10.11.12.13/32 color 3
```

```
Sat Jan 22 12:32:46.172 PST
```

```
BGP routing table entry for [1][32][10.11.12.13][3]/72
```

```
Versions:
```

```
Process      bRIB/RIB  SendTbVer  
Speaker      2         2
```

```
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
```

```
Not advertised to any peer
```

```
Path #1: Received by speaker 0
```

```
Not advertised to any peer
```

```
Local
```

```
192.168.0.3 (metric 30) from 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.3)
```

Received Label 3

```
Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, internal, best, group-best
```

```
Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 1, version 2
```

```
Originator: 192.168.0.3, Cluster list: 192.168.1.2
```

CAR Non-Key TLVs:

```
Label-Index 801
```

```
Unknown TLV:
```

```
04020101
```

```
Update dump:
```

```
Dump of the BGP CAR update
```

```
ffff ffff ffff ffff ffff ffff ffff
```

```
0083 0200 0000 6c90 0e00 4c00 0153 04c0
```

```
a800 0300 1a09 0120 0e0e 0e0e 0000 0003
```

```
0103 0000 3102 0400 0003 2103 0201 0116
```

```
0901 200e 0e0e 0e00 0000 0201 0300 0031
```

```
0204 0000 0321 1009 0120 0e0e 0e0e 0000
```

```
0001 0103 0000 3140 0101 0040 0200 4005
```

```
0400 0000 6480 0a04 c0a8 0102 8009 04c0
```

```
a800 03
```

Next Steps

- Continue to address use-cases & requirements listed in problem statement
- Request collaboration & review from Working Group
- Problem statement drafts merge effort is ongoing
- 2 known implementations, with interoperability
- Ready for WG adoption