

Using Entropy Label to carry Indicators

draft-decraene-mpls-slid-encoded-entropy-label-id-03

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Entropy Label

- Defined in RFC 6790, used for load-balancing.
 - Uses a stack of 2 labels:
 - Entropy Label Indicator (Special-Purpose Label 7)
 - Entropy Label (a per-flow entropy value)
 - EL's TTL is essentially reserved for future use
 - Must Be Zero when sent and ignored when received

Define a new “Entropy Label Control” field

- Redefine the unused EL’s TTL as the “Entropy Label Control” field.
 - Set of 8 flags: ELC0...ELC7
- Semantic of the bits are user-defined (i.e., not standardized)
 - To maximize the reusability of this scarce resource in the MPLS header
 - An application using a flag MUST have it configurable

Benefits

- Faster deployment with incremental benefit.
 - Most/all egress LER already support ELI so won't drop the packet.
 - → Any new ingress LER may use the feature
 - Compared to a new SPL requiring *both* ingress and egress to be upgraded
 - e.g., usability of 25% vs 6% ($25\%^2$) for a new SPL
- Minimize the label stack when load-balancing required
 - Adding Indicators to existing EL requires no extra labels in the stack
 - Defining a new SPL for (indicators, entropy) would require inserting both SPLs in the stack for years/decade until all LSR support the new SPL entropy
- Save a special purpose label
 - And save routing extensions to signal its support (LDP, RSVP-TE, BGP, IS-IS, OSPF, BGP-LS)

Examples of Indicators use cases

- End to end absolute loss measurement
 - Alternate marking (RFC8321 section 3.1)
- Indicates slice ID in part of the EL

Next steps

- Individual draft since 2020/12
 - Presented three times: IETF 110, IETF113, DT meeting
 - Some discussions on the MPLS WG mailing list
- Welcome more review and comments
- Requesting MPLS WG adoption call