

IETF 114 – 6lo

Reliability Considerations of Native Short Addressing

draft-li-nsa-reliability

IETF 114 – Philadelphia

Since IETF 113

Reliability Considerations of Native Short Addressing draft-li-nsa-reliability-00

Status

IESG evaluation record

IESG writeups

Email expansions

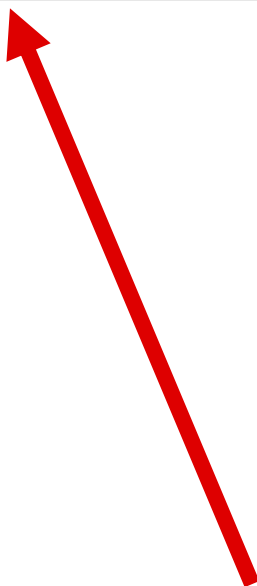
History

Versions:

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draft-li-nsa-reliability	00
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Jun 2022



New document: draft-li-nsa-reliability-00.txt
June 2022

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Main points:

- A general introduction to the problem
- Possible solutions classes
 - See rest of the presentation
- Some considerations about failure detection and recovery
- Some considerations about robustness

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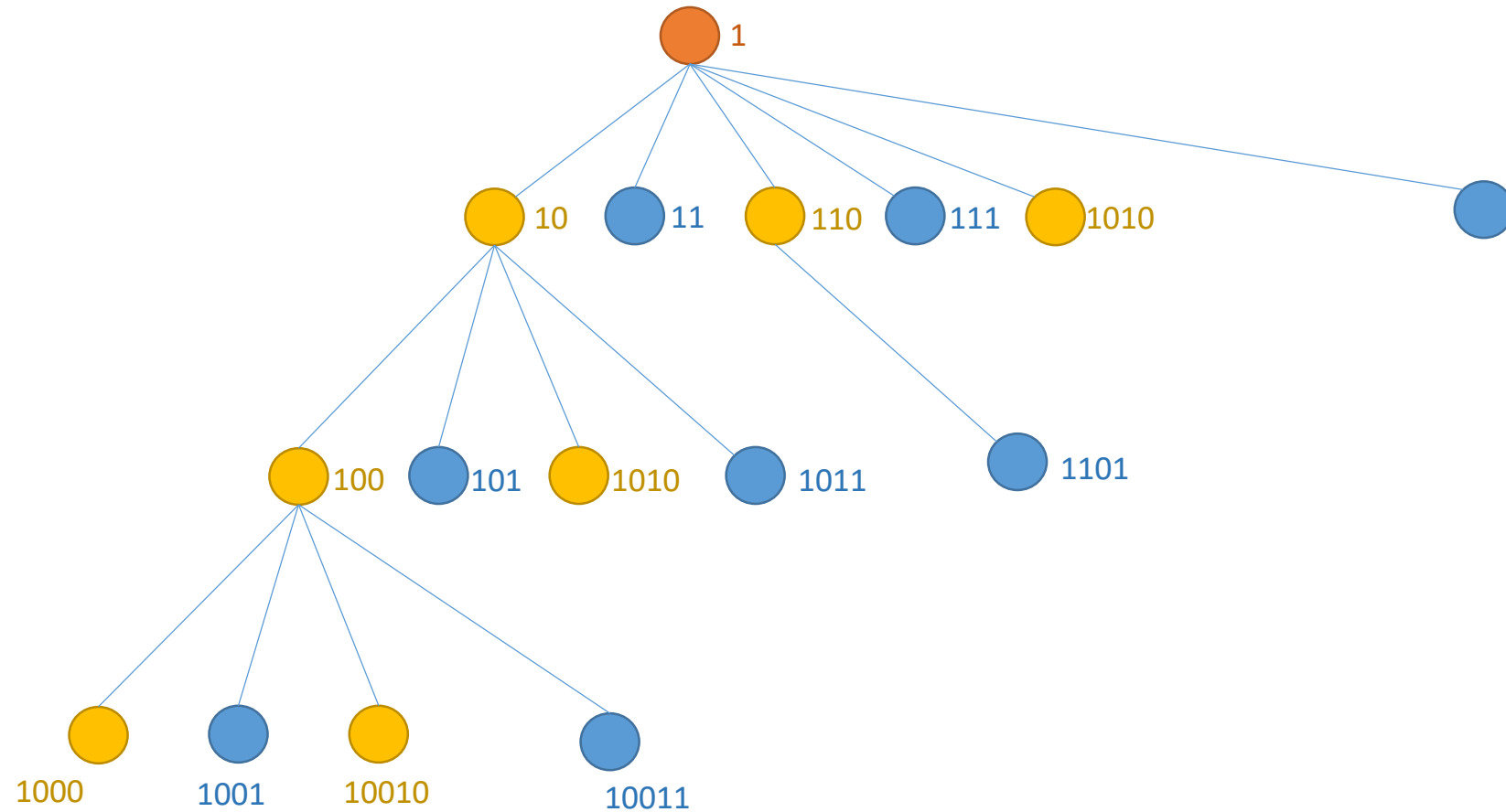
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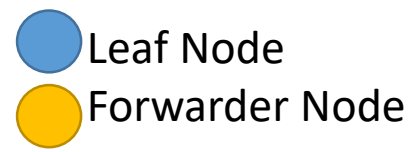
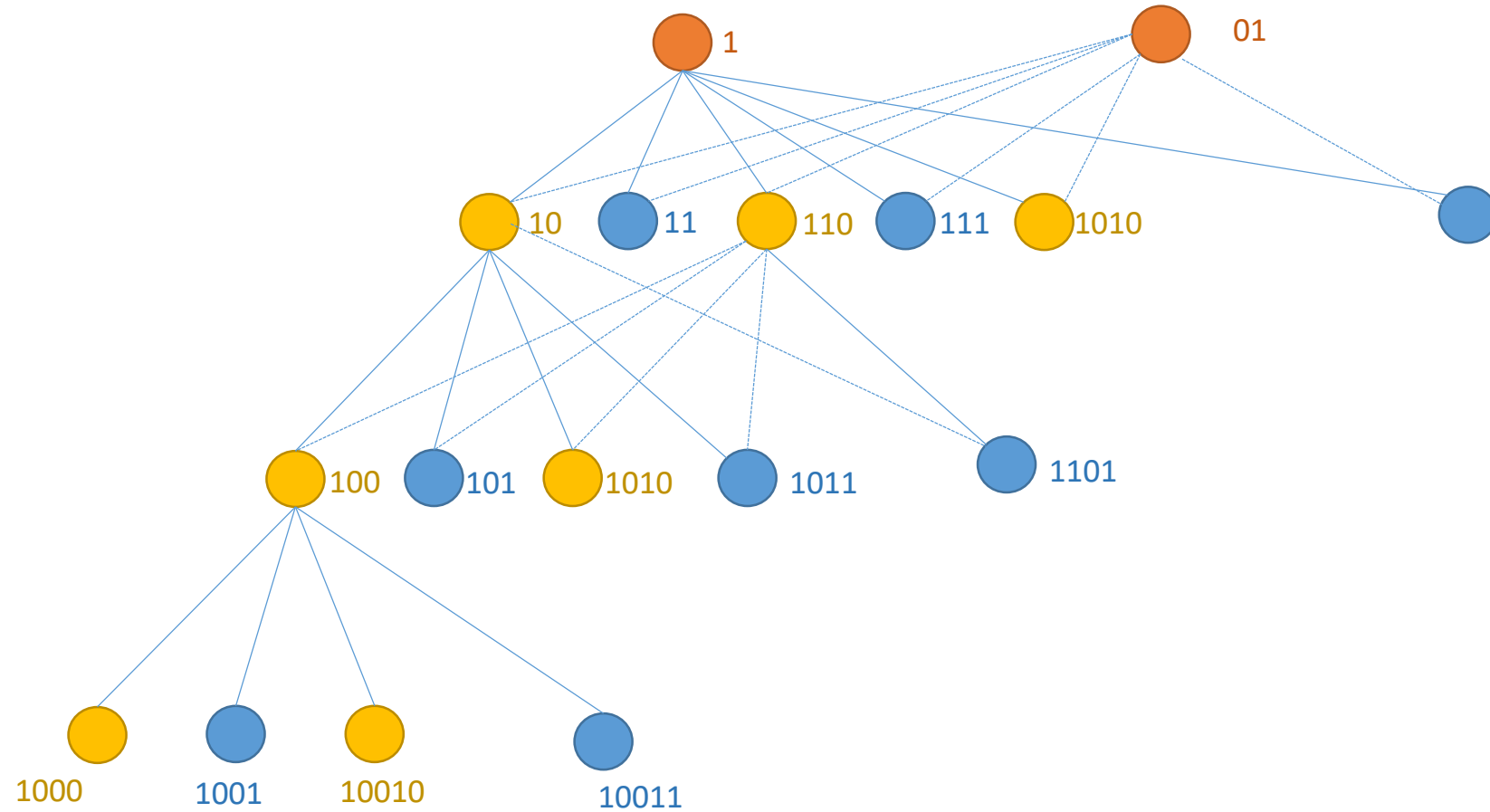
Solutions

- **Pre-requisite**
 - Presence of redundant links
 - Some not actively used
 - Active links forming a tree
 - All nodes have a secondary parent
 - Except root node
 - Alternative parent is connected through a non actively used link
- **Multi-Address:**
 - using multiple addresses per node, one for each alternative parent (logically creating multiple topologies)
- **Single-Address:**
 - using one single address per node, store the addresses of alternative parents/children

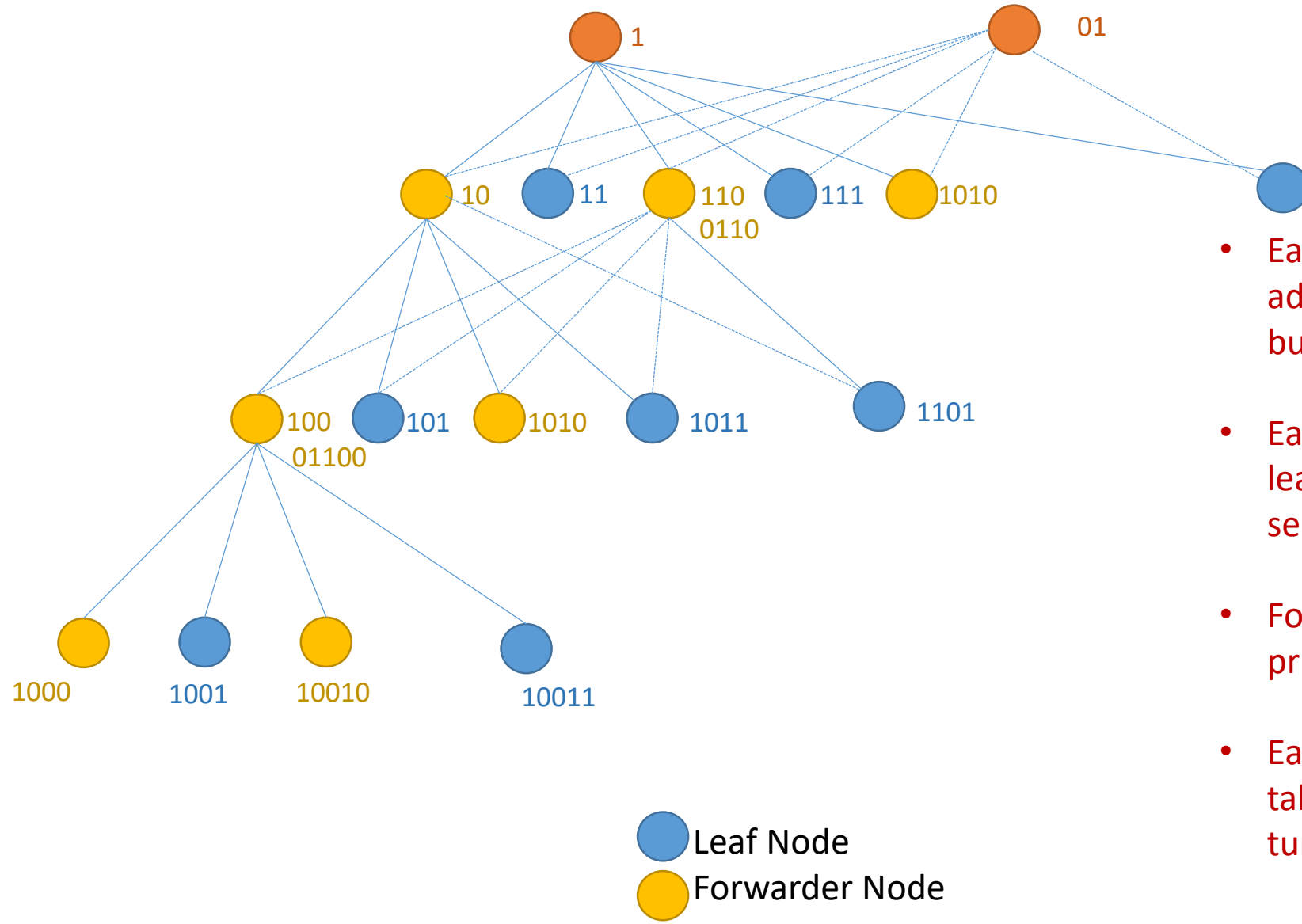
Multi-address: Link Failure



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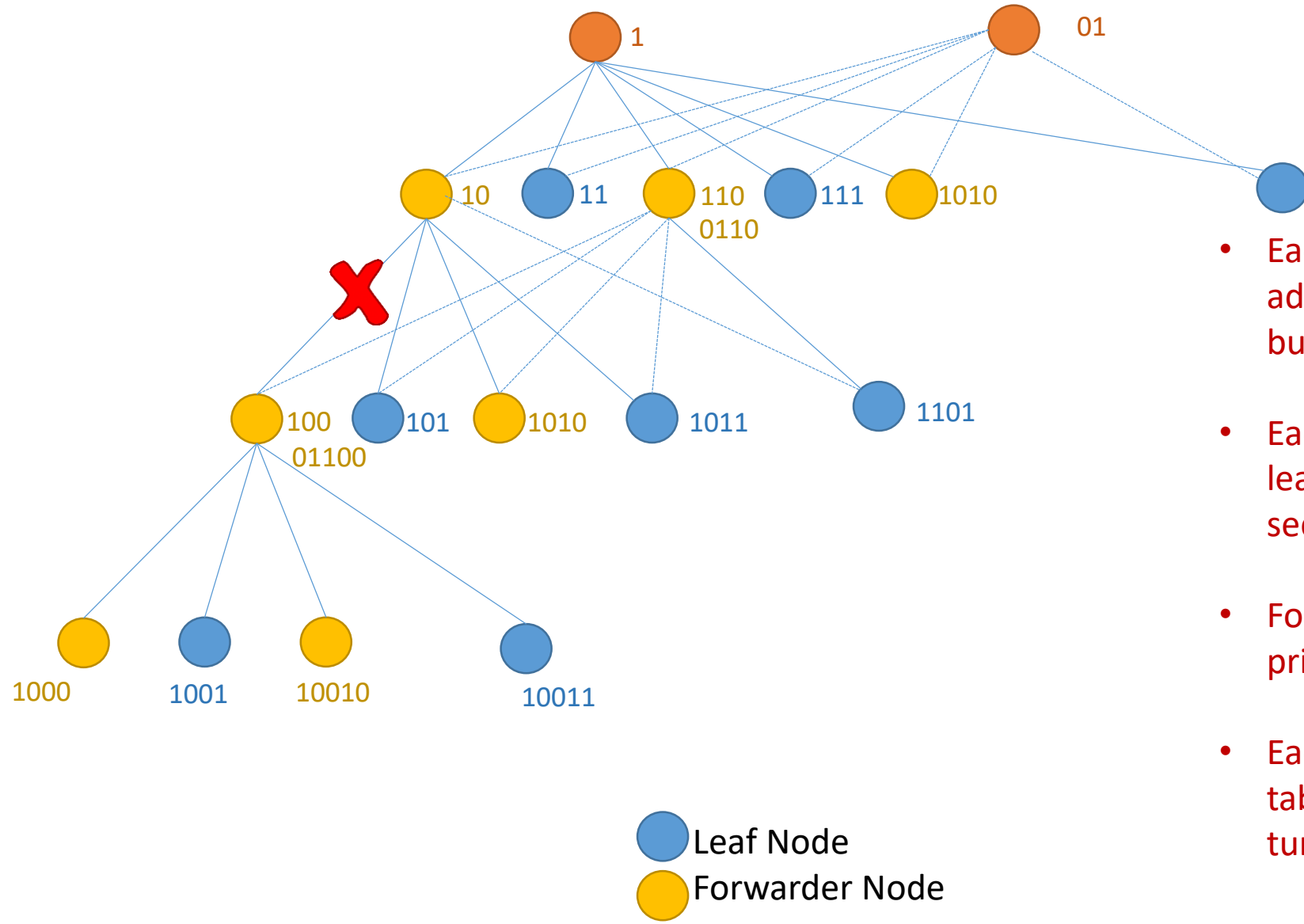


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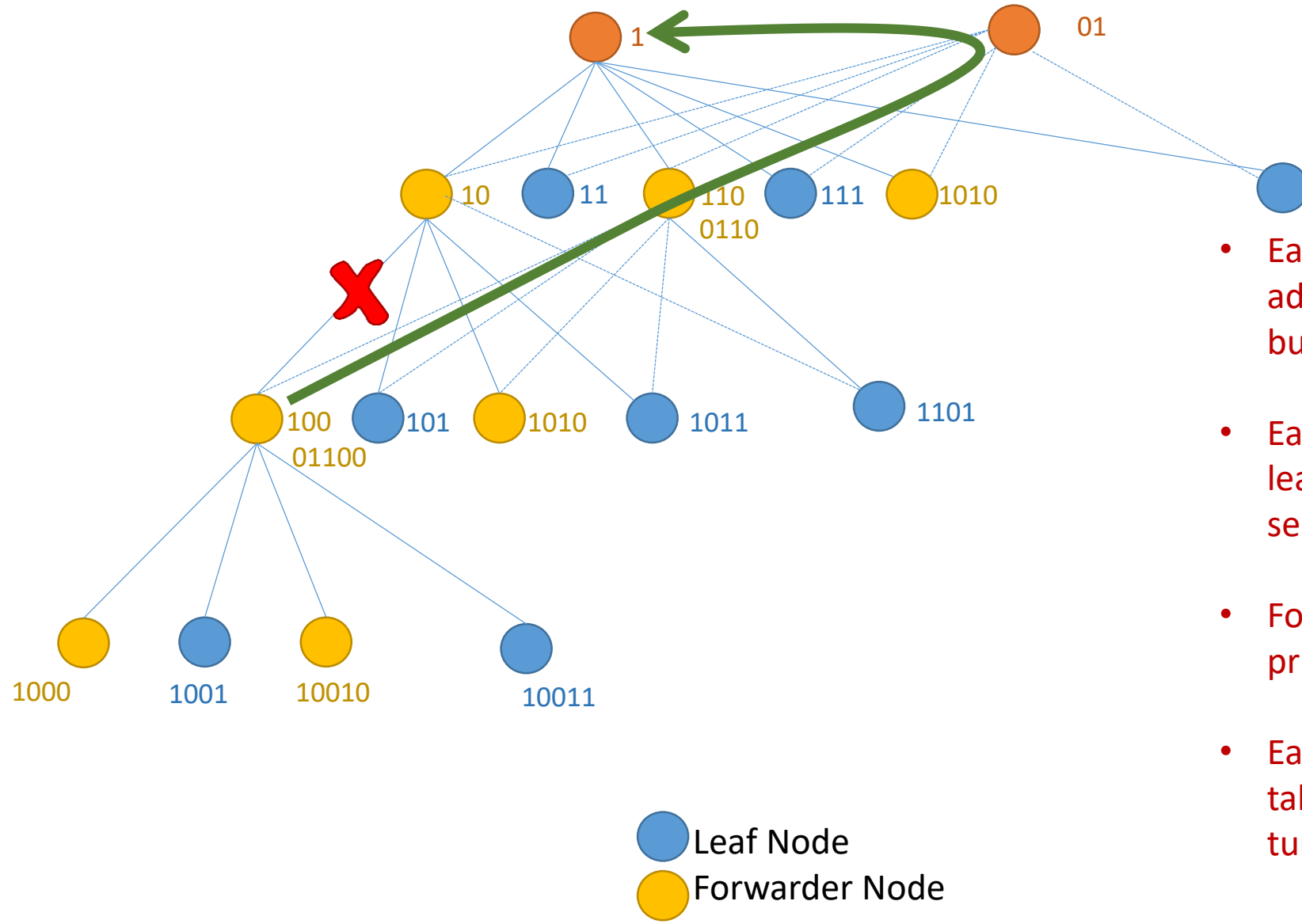
- Each node in the NSA only has two addresses built using the same AF but different roots (1 and 01)
- Each node except the root has at least 2 parents (primary and secondary)
- Forwarding done following only primary address (and topology)
- Each node maintains a redirect table if something has to be tunneled via secondary topology

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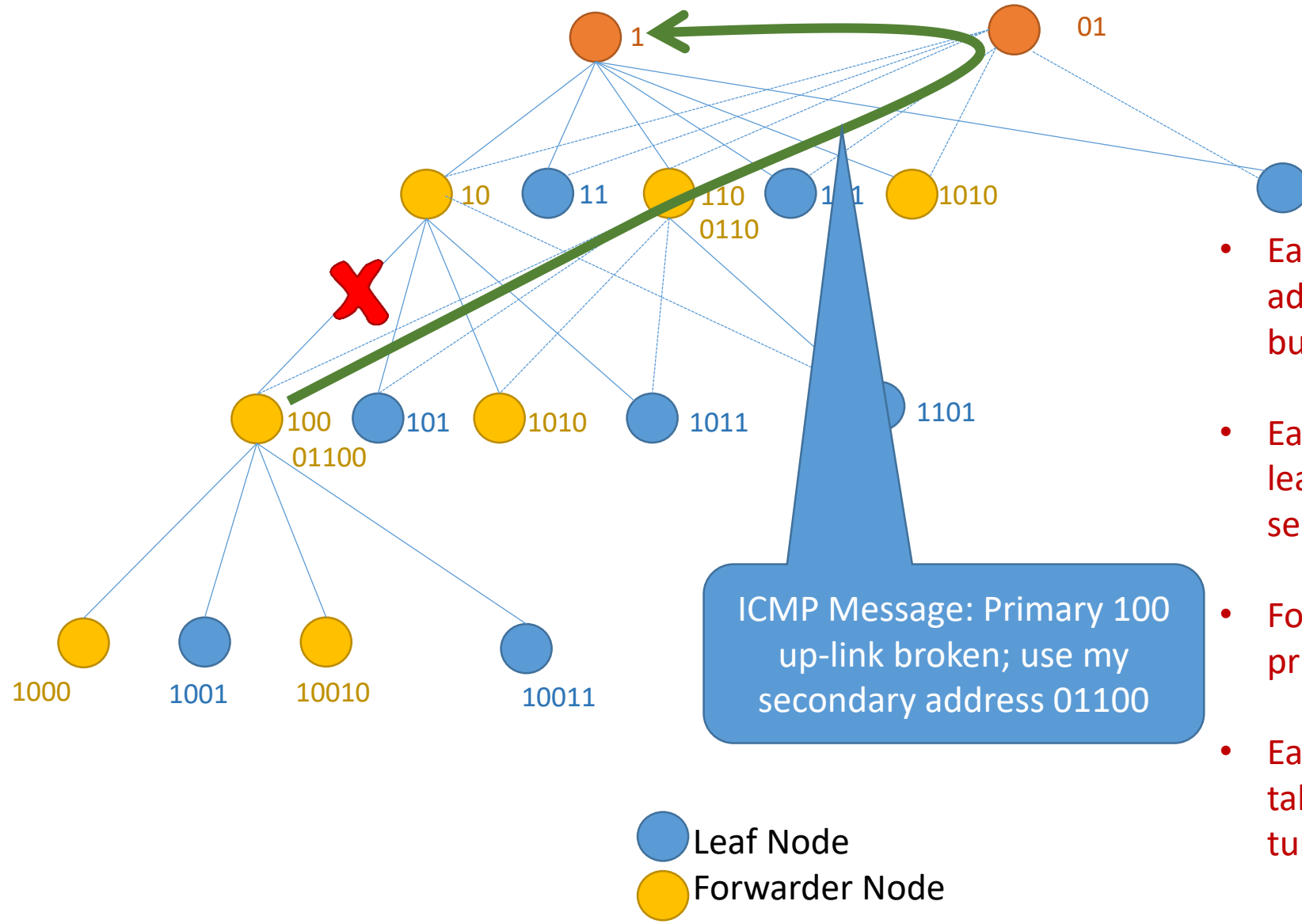
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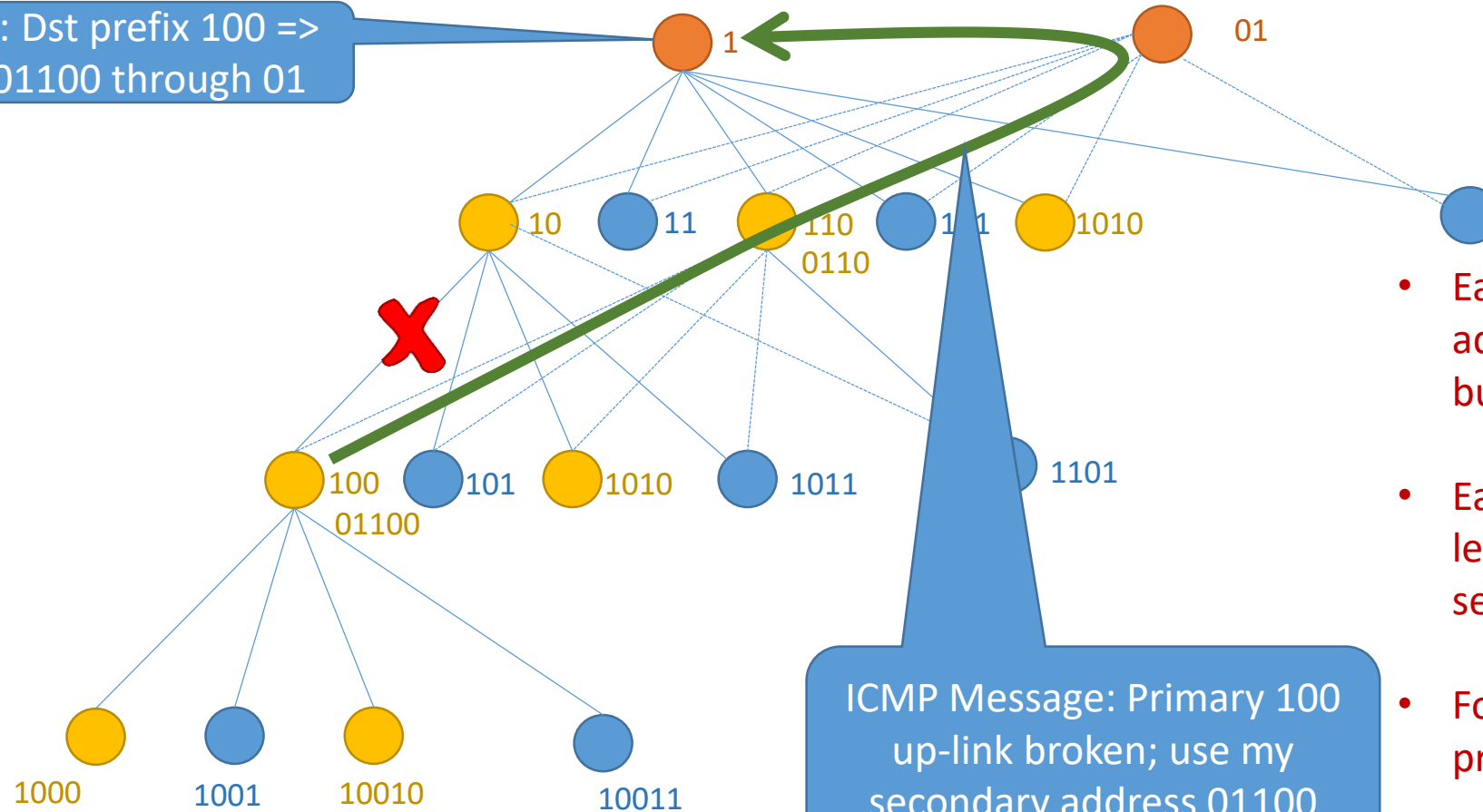
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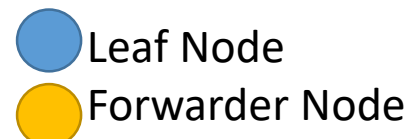
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Install rule: Dst prefix 100 =>
encap to 01100 through 01



ICMP Message: Primary 100
up-link broken; use my
secondary address 01100

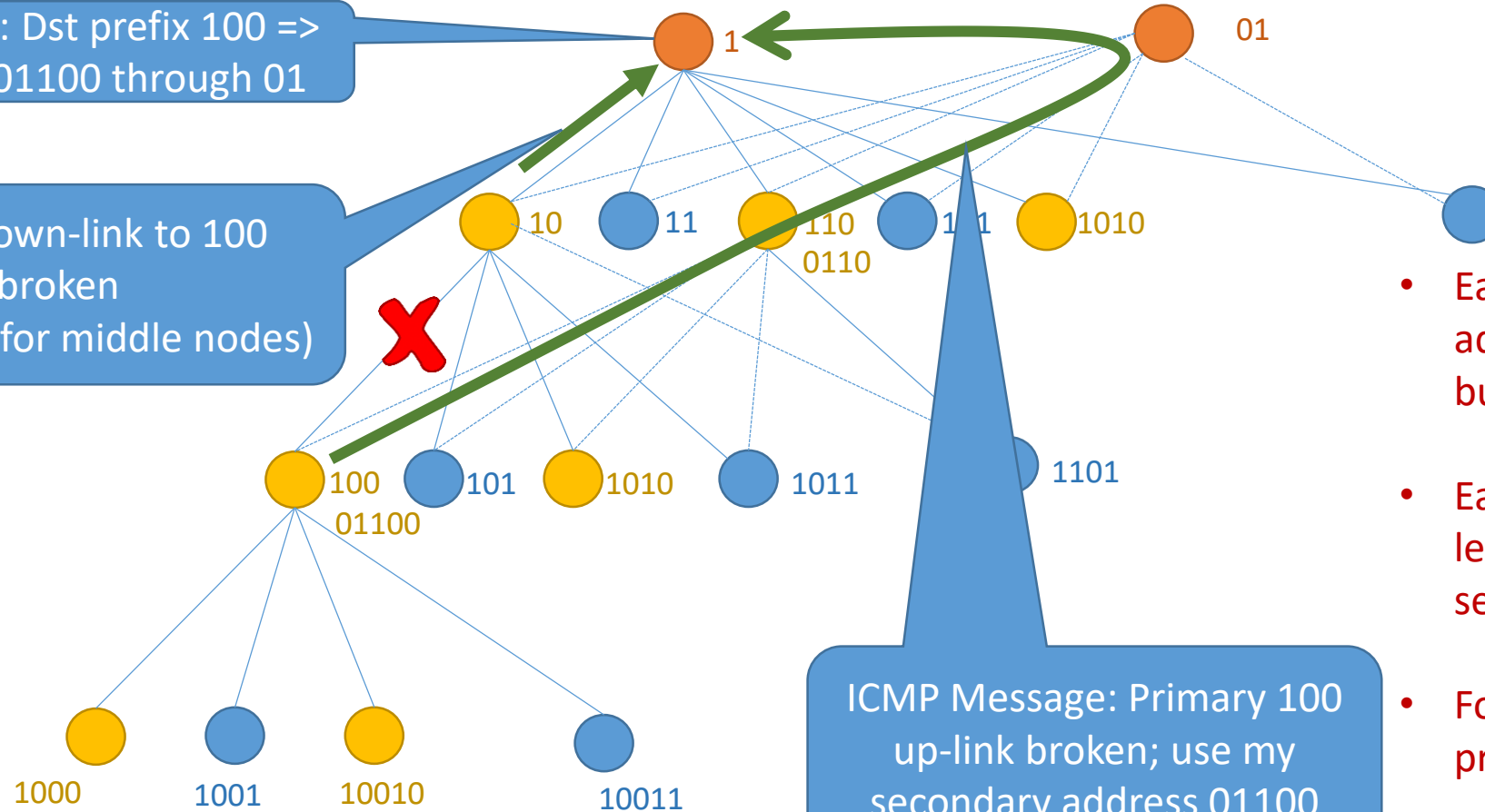


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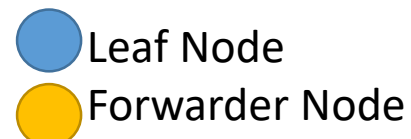
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(necessary for middle nodes)



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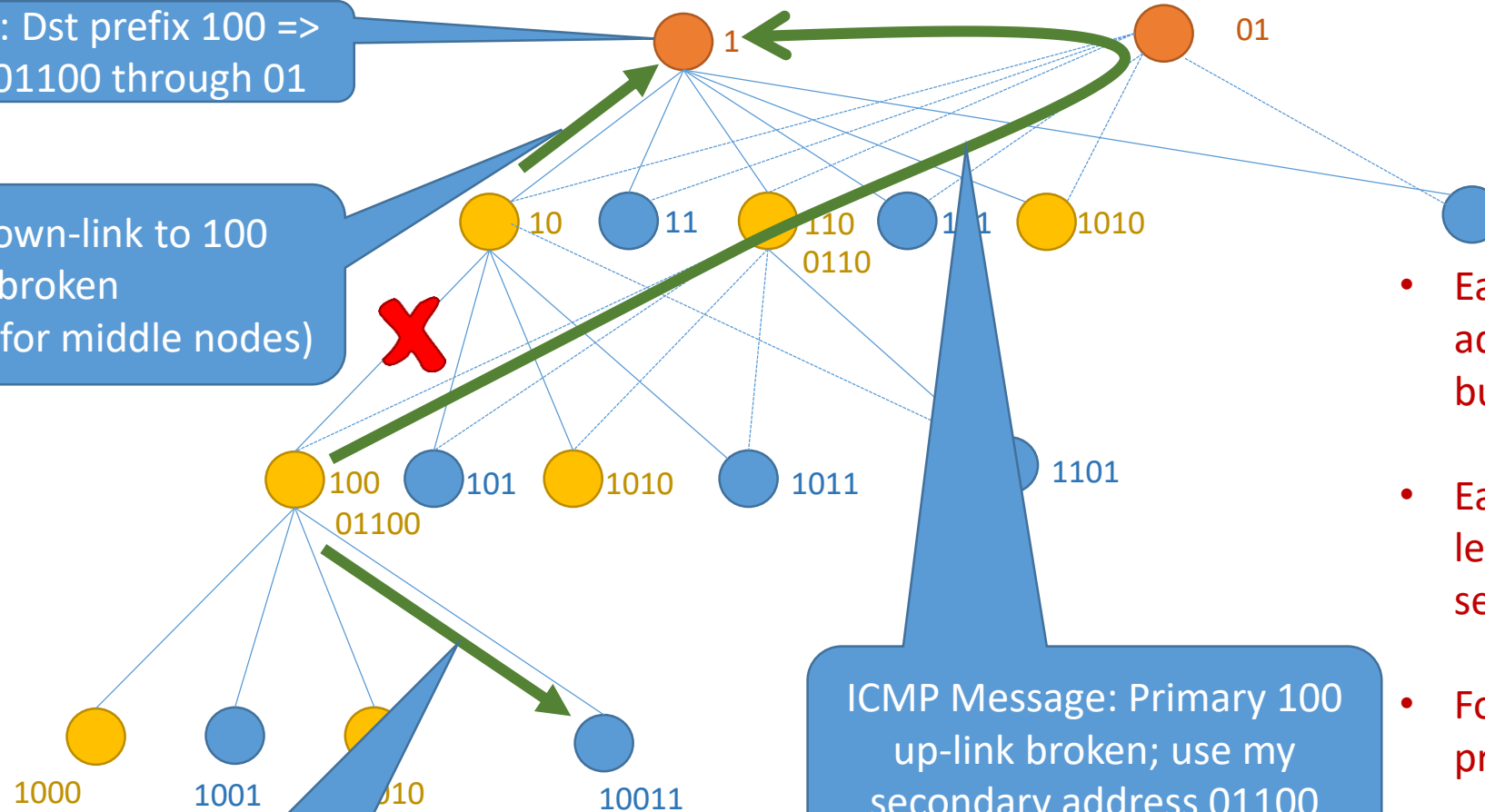


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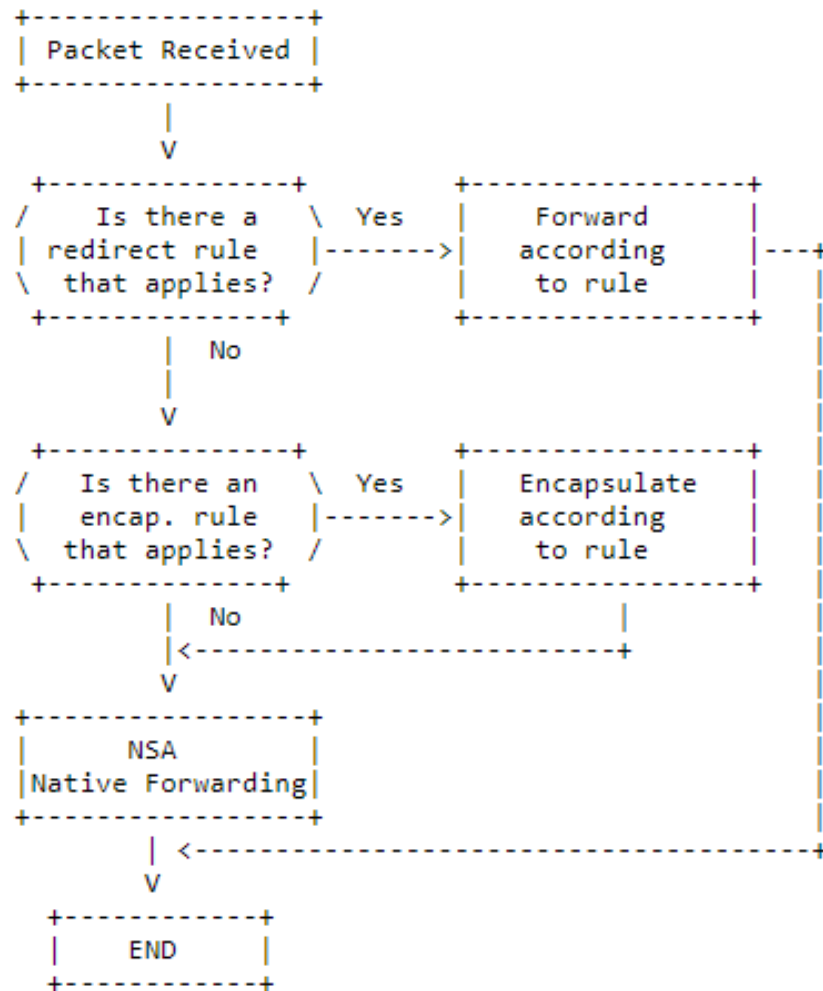
ICMP: Consider using your
secondary address

● Leaf Node
● Forwarder Node

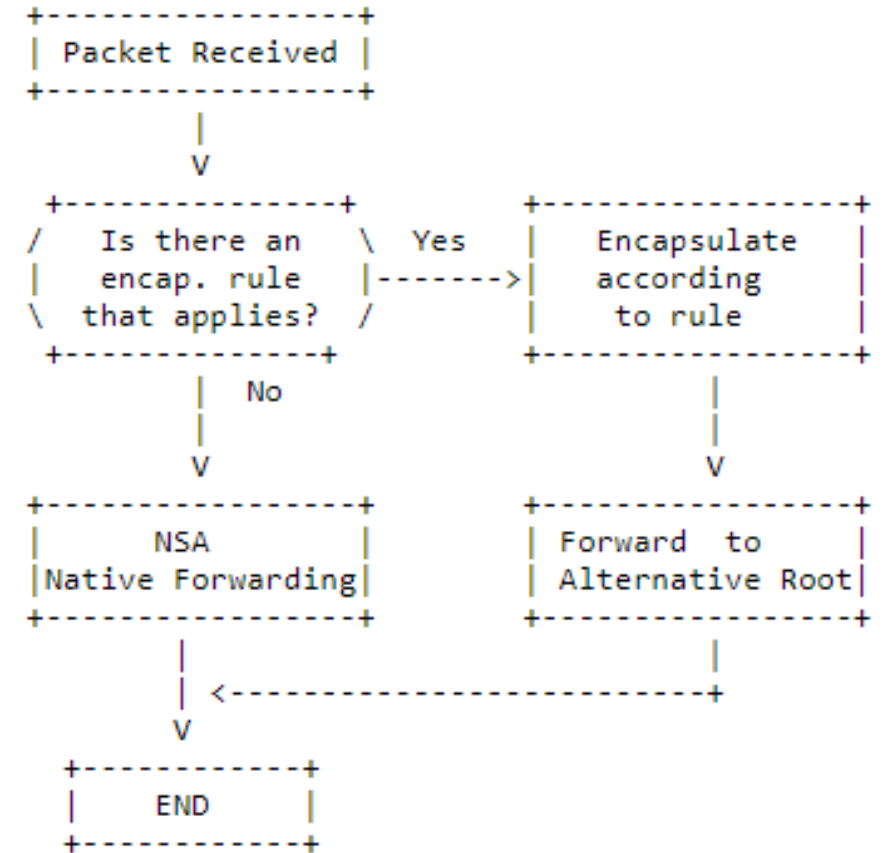
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Multi-Address: Forwarding Operation

Forwarder Nodes

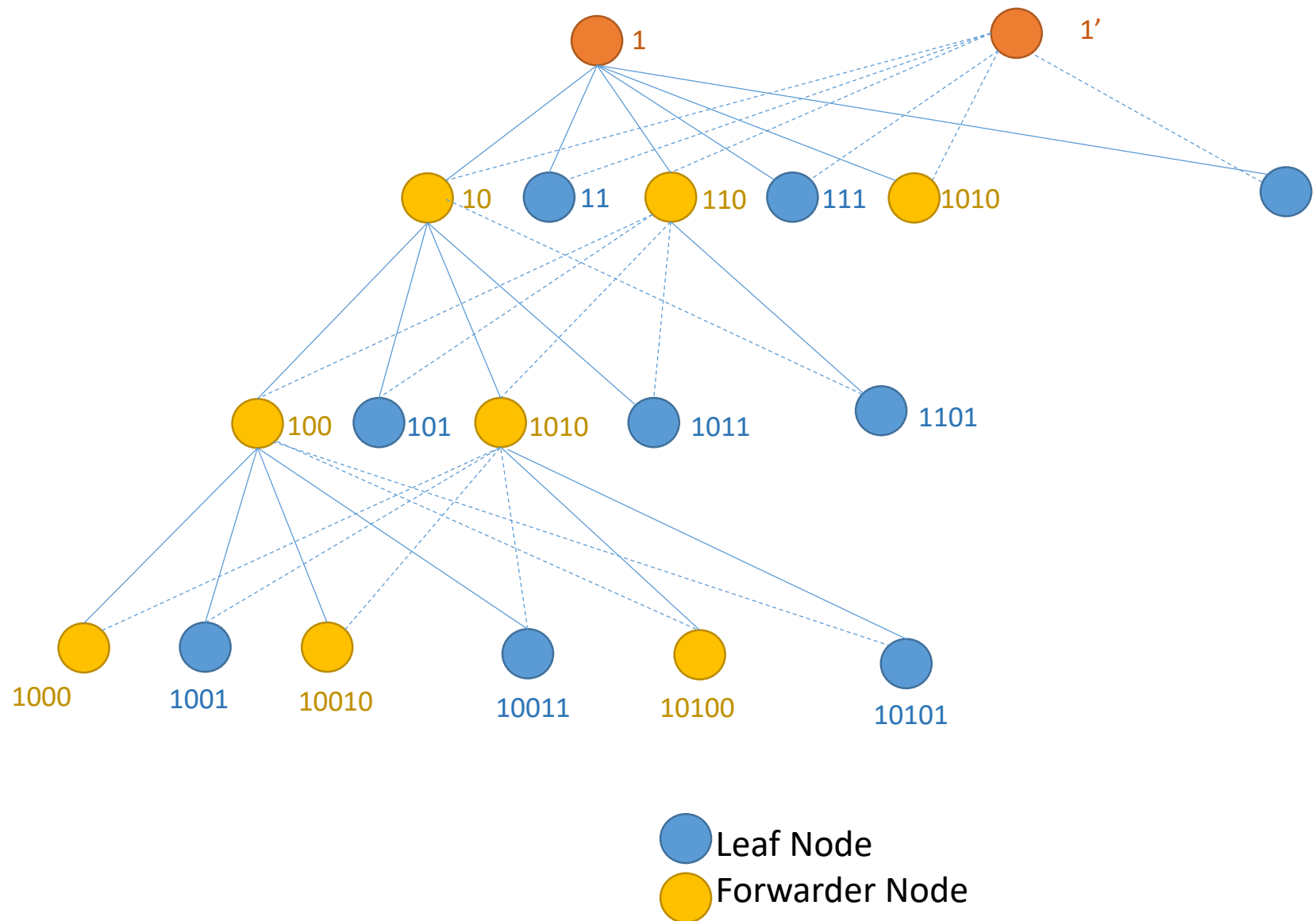


Root Nodes



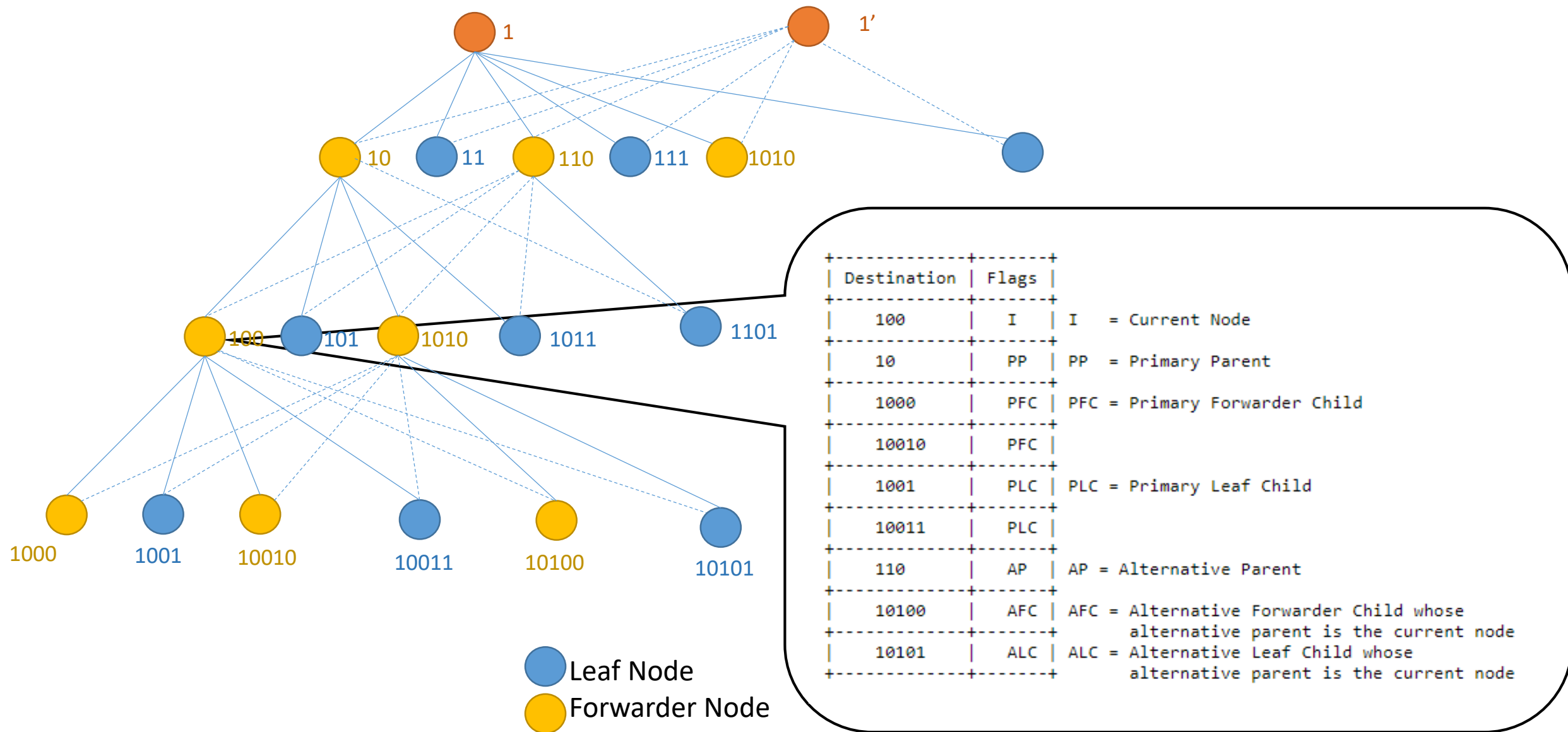
Single Address: Link Failure

- Locally store alternative parents/children



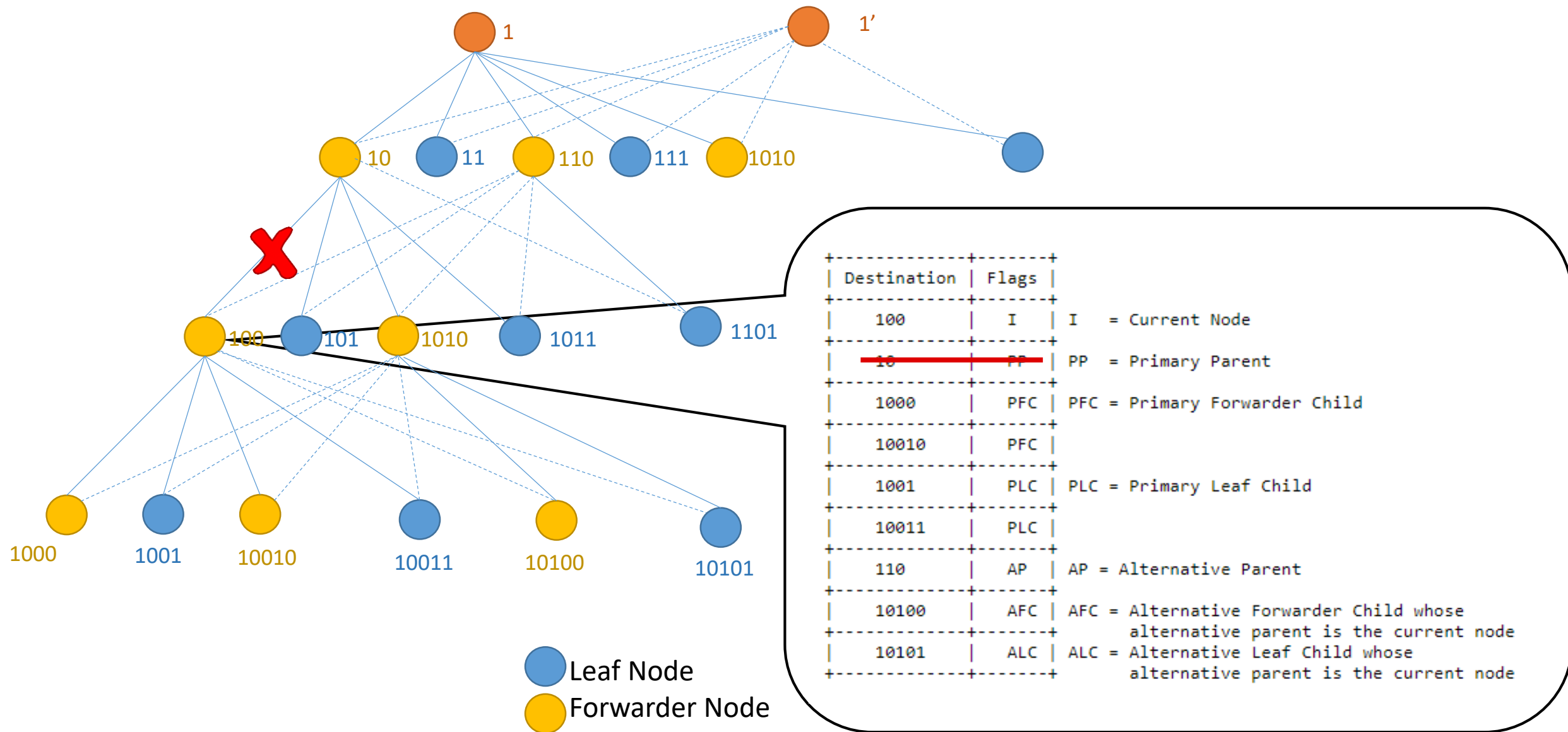
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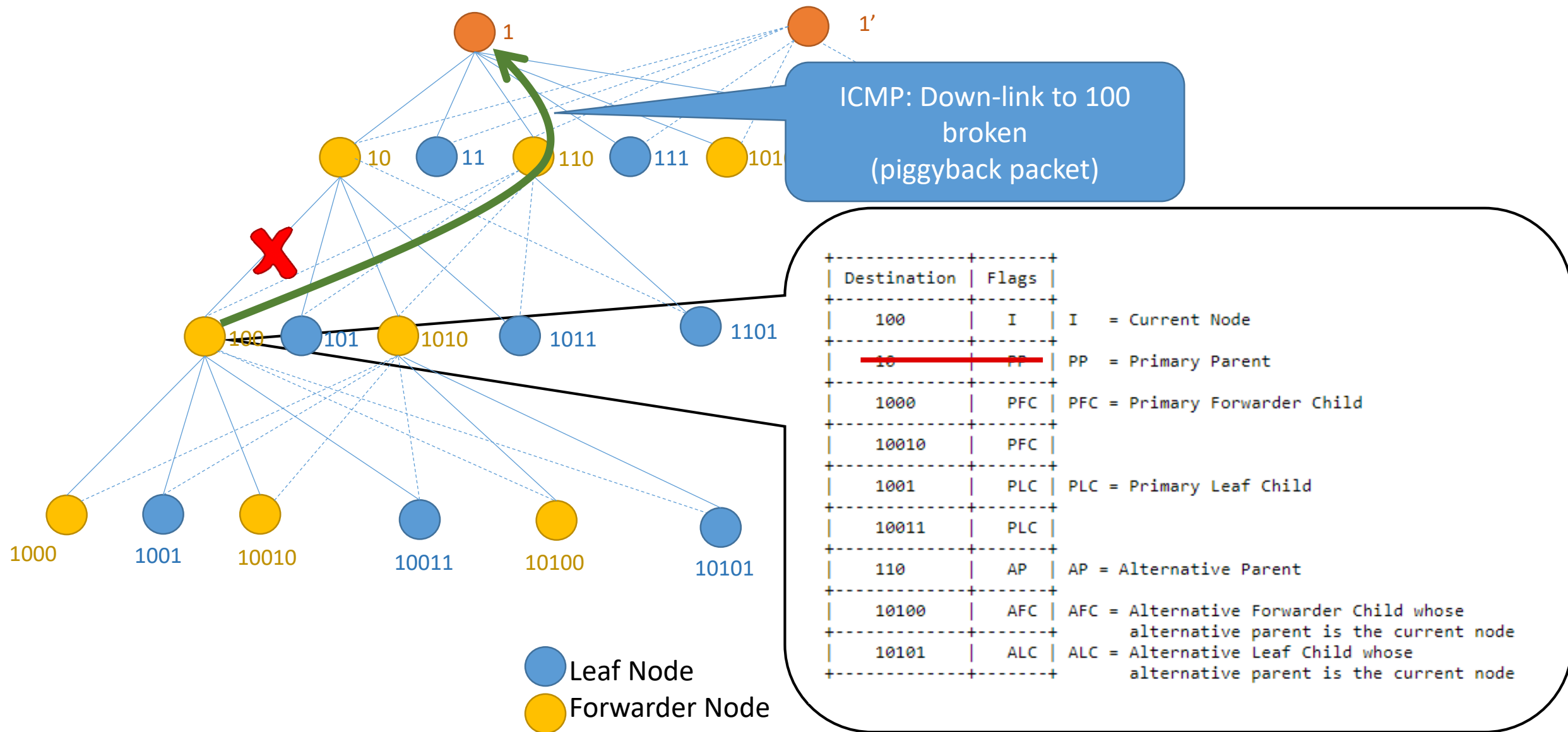
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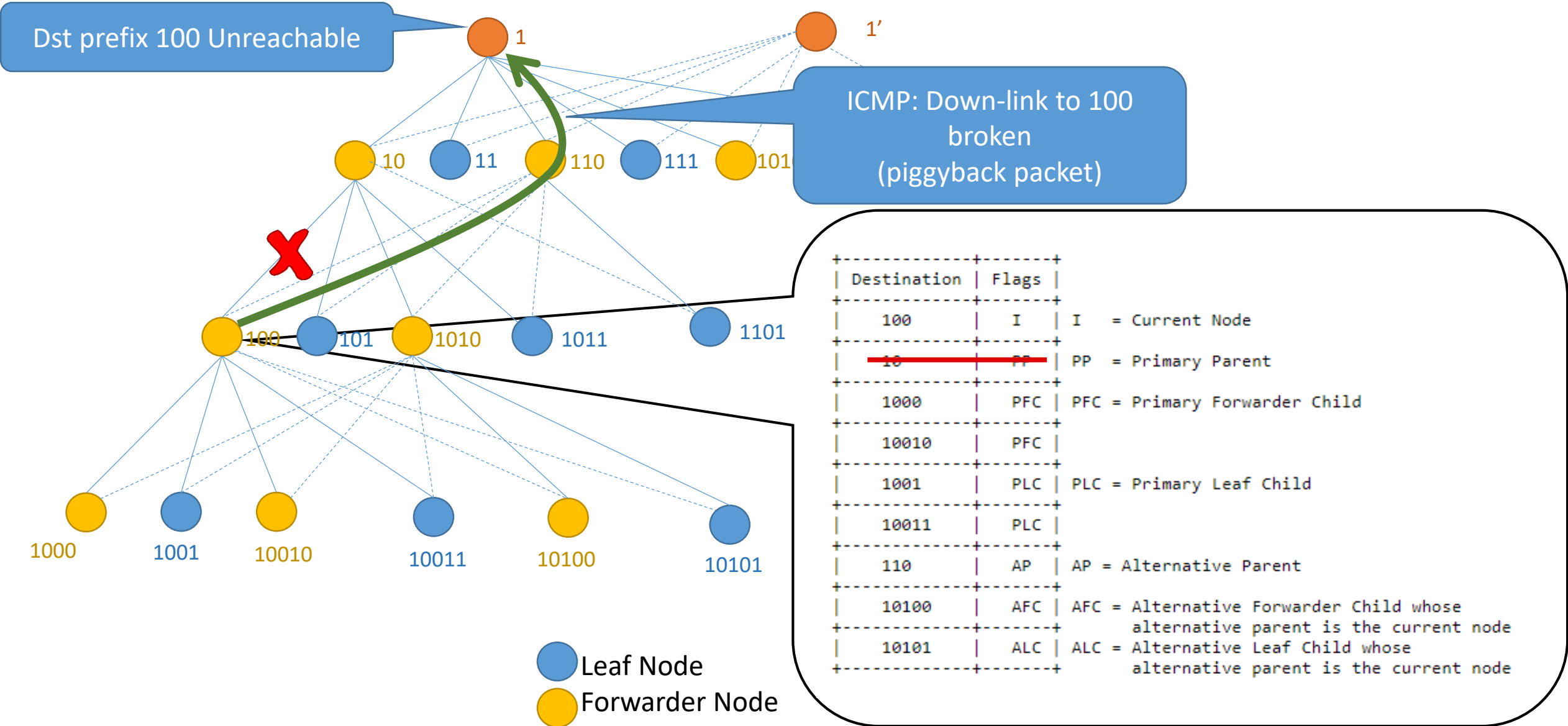
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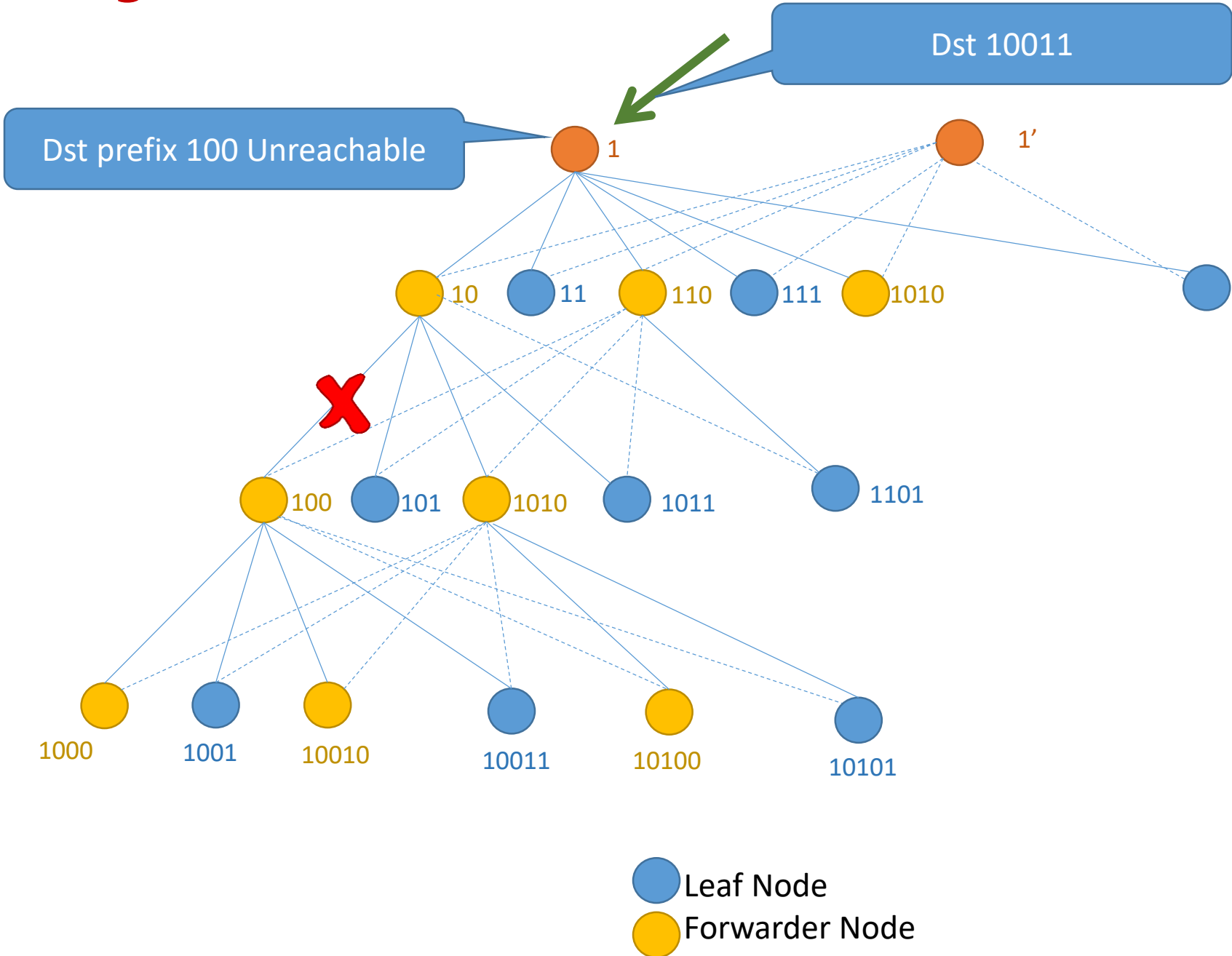


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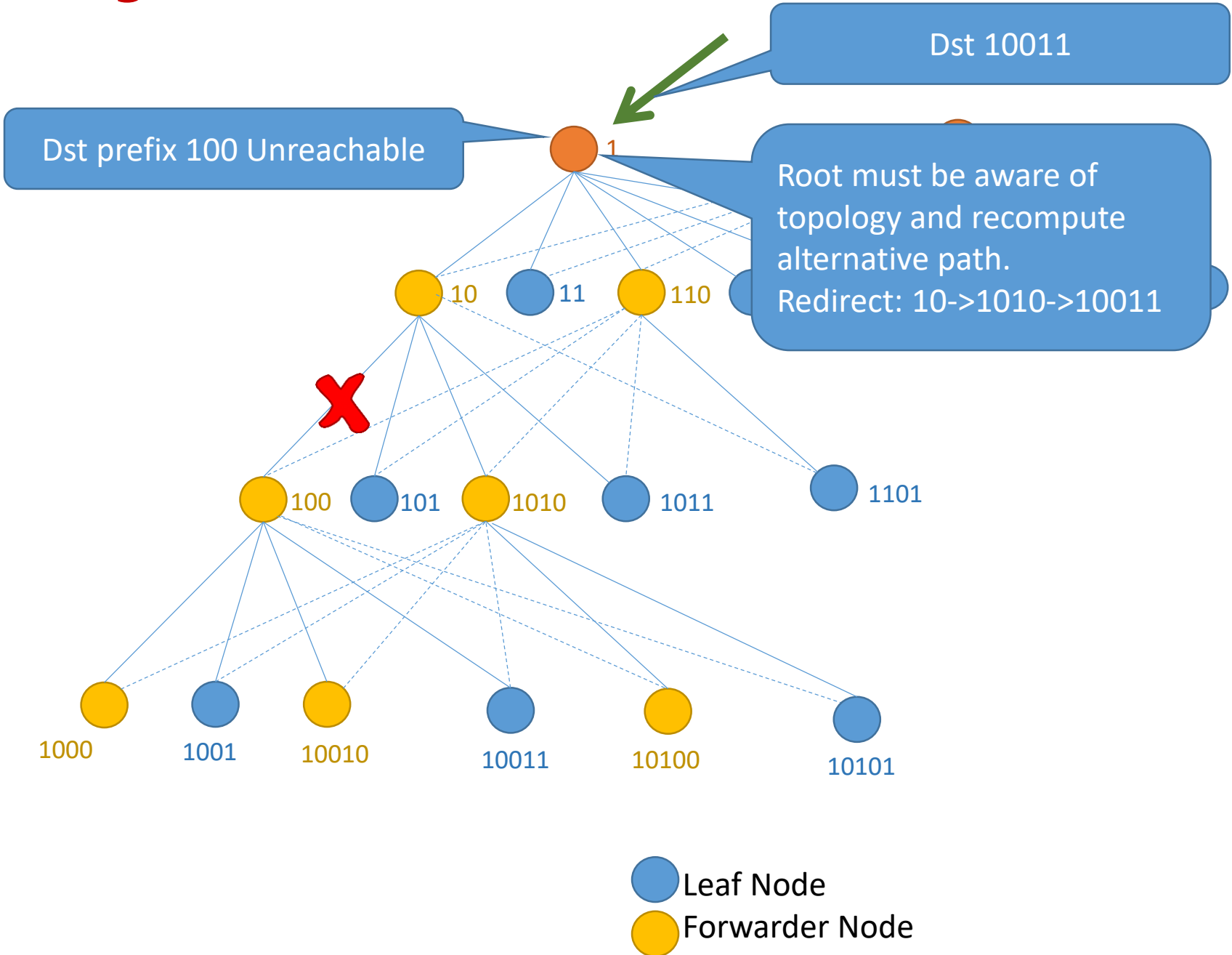
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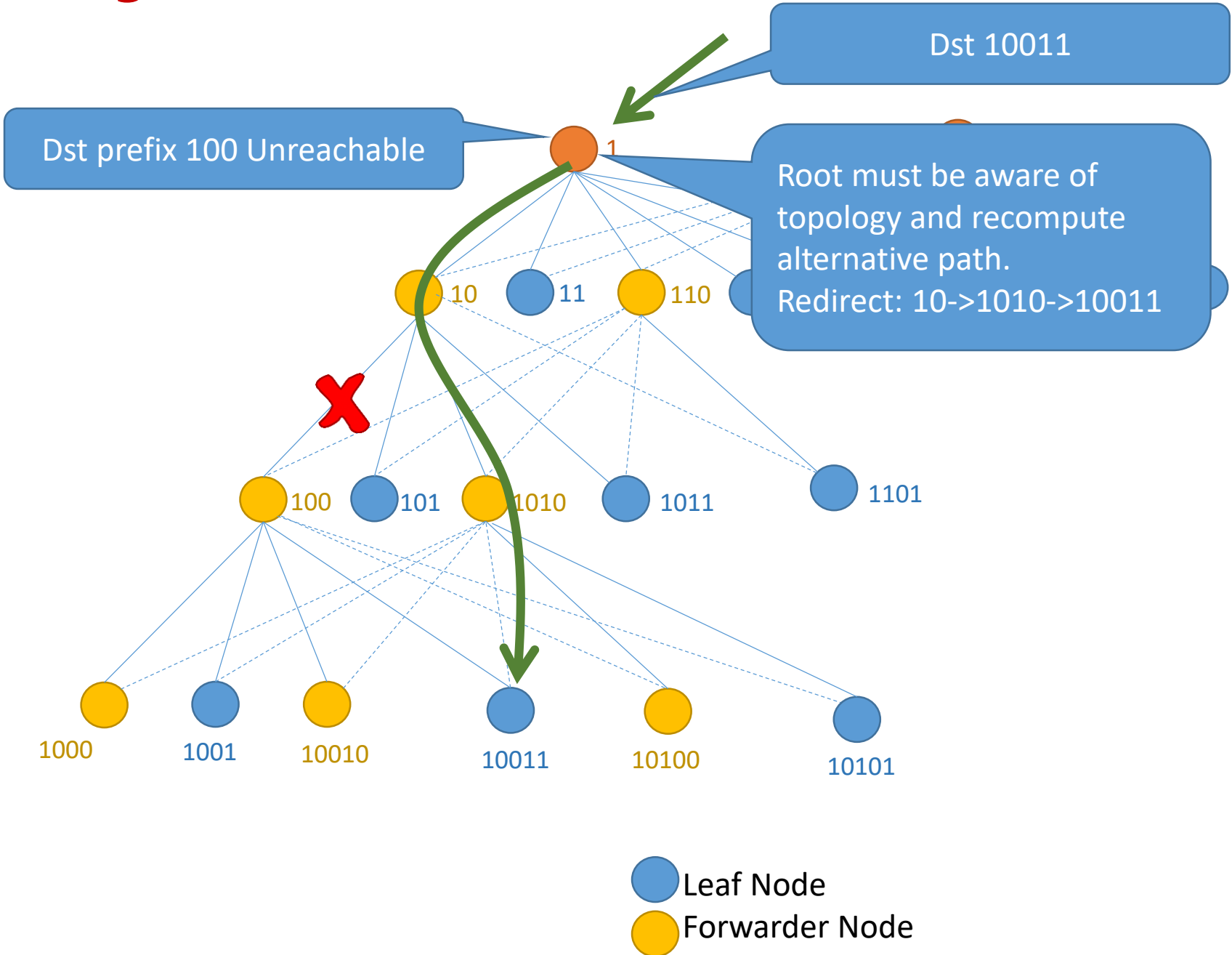
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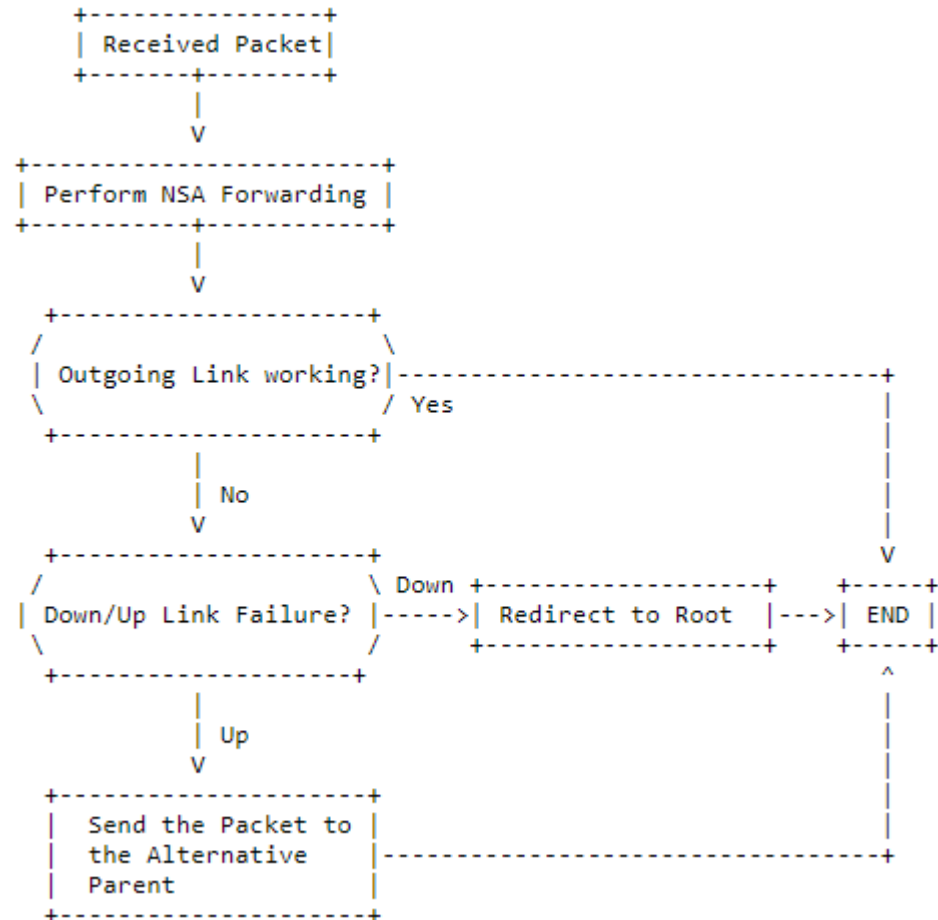


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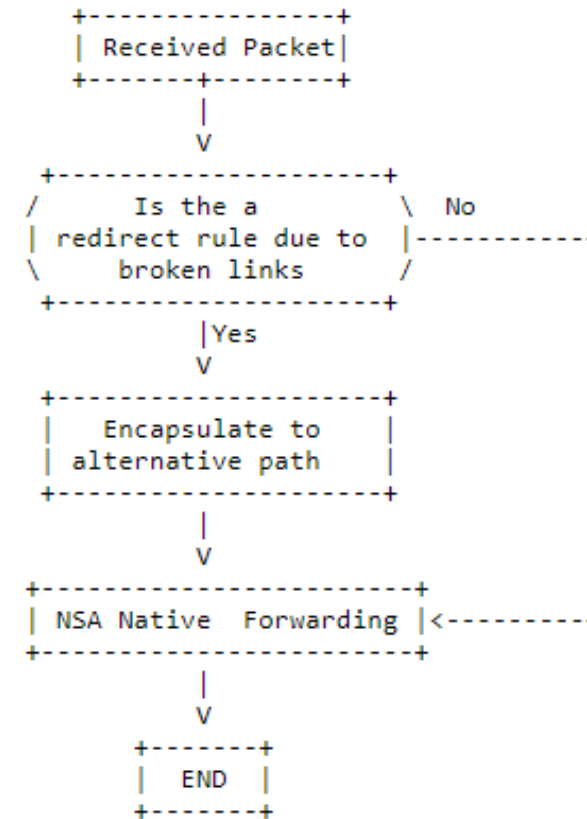


Single-Address: Forwarding Operation

Forwarder Nodes



Root Nodes



Multiple Addresses vs Single Address

Approach	Root State	Forwarder State	Robustness
Multiple Addresses	Low (redirect rule)	Low (redirect rule)	Lower for multiple failures (limited knowledge)
Single Address	High (topology)	Low (neighborhood)	Higher for multiple failures (root to find feasible path)

Any question/comment welcome!

THANKS!