Updates on VPN Prefix ORF Solutions

draft-wang-idr-vpn-prefix-orf

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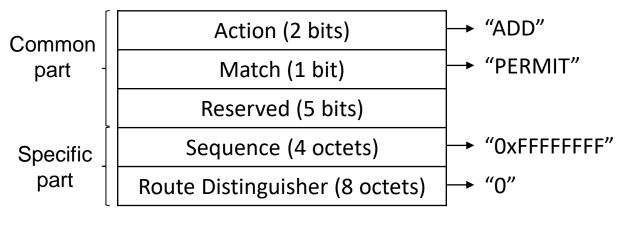
Motivation of This Presentation & Summary of Updates & Issues resolved

- Describes the updates on draft-wang-idr-vpn-prefix-orf after last adoption call:

 - Trigger of VPN Prefix ORF mechanism has been clarified.
 - Operational process of VPN Prefix ORF on receiver has been updated to now use a 3-tuple {RD, Source PE, RT} of the VPN route extracted from BGP update.
 - Source PE TLV is defined to identify the source of the VPN routes where it is set to nexthop for Option-C or intra-domain scenario and set to Source PE Extended community for Option-B where the next hop is changed to preserve the next hop at the inter-as boundary.
 - Route Target TLV is defined to identify the RT of the offending VPN route so that RT & RD can be used together to filter VPN routes when the source VRF contains multiple RTs assigned to different VRF on the receiver.

PERMIT-ALL mechanism of VPN Prefix ORF solution

Due to the default behavior of ORF mechanism is "DENY", the device which support VPN Prefix ORF mechanism needs to send an "PERMIT-ALL" entry to its peers to ensure it can receive non-offending VPN routes.

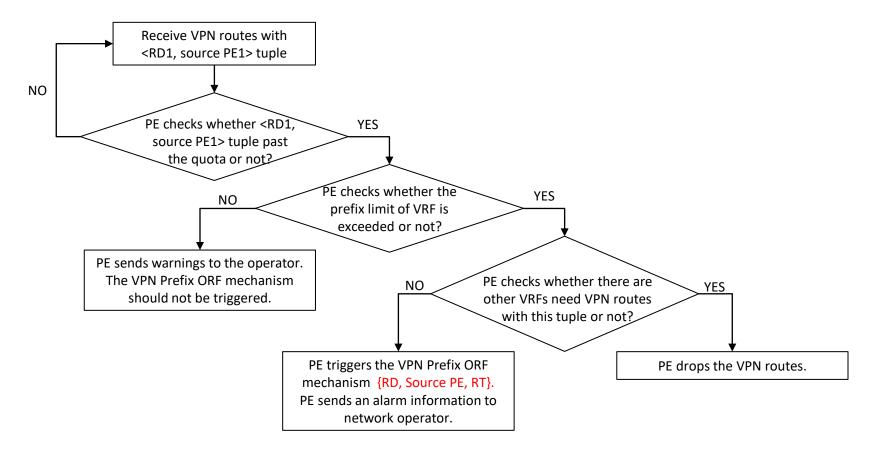


The encoding of "PERMIT-ALL" entry

This entry should be sent before the other VPN Prefix ORF entries. The Sequence field is set to 0xFFFFFFF so that the "PERMIT-ALL" entry can be stored as the last entry in ORF-Policy table. The RD is set to 0 specifies all VPN routes are permitted, no additional Optional TLV is required.

The trigger of VPN Prefix ORF mechanism

The operation of VPN Prefix ORF mechanism on each device is **independent**. On a PE, each VRF has a **prefix limit**, and routes associated with each <RD, source PE,RT> 3-tuple has a **pre-configurated quota**.



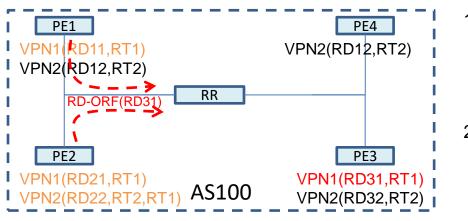
Comments & Next Steps for Adoption Call

- Comments?
- Does the updates address all concerns?
- If so, request an additional adoption call.

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Backup Slides

Scenario-1 and Solution (Intra-AS, Different RD, one RT)



- 1. Shared BGP session between RR and PE for VRFs
 - ① RD is allocated per VPN/per PE
 - 2 PE3 send excessive VPN routes with RT1
 - ③ PE1、PE2 will be influenced with the excessive VPN routes
- 2. PE/RR should have some mechanisms to identify and control the advertisement of specified excessive VPN routes.

Proposed Solution

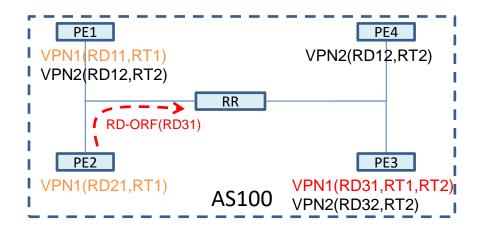
- ① Once PE1 detects the VPN1 VRF is overflowed , and:
 - ✓ The excessive VPN routes has RD31, associated RT is RT1
 - ✓ No other VRFs on it to import the VPN routes with RT1

PE1 triggers the RD-ORF message to RR(RD field is set to RD31)

- ② Once PE2 detects the VPN1 VRF is overflowed, and:
 - \checkmark The excessive VPN routes has RD31, associated RT is RT1
 - There is other VRF on it to import the VPN routes with RT1

PE2 triggers the RD-ORF message to RR(RD field is set to RD31) <u>only</u> when all the VRFs that import RT1 are overflowed. Else, it discards the overflowed VPN routes locally.

Scenario-2 and Solution (Intra-AS, Different RD, Multiple RTs)



- ① RD is allocated per VPN/per PE
- 2 Multiple RTs are associated with such VPN routes, and be imported into different VRFs in other devices(PE1)
- ③ PE3 send excessive VPN routes with RT1, RT2.

Proposed Solution

- ① Once PE1 detects the VPN1 VRF is overflowed , and:
 - ✓ The excessive VPN routes has RD31, associated with RT1, RT2
 - There are different VRFs on it import the VPN routes respectively with RT1, RT2
- 2 PE1 triggers the RD-ORF message to RR(RD field is set to RD31) only when all these VRFs are overflowed; else, it discards the overflowed VPN routes locally.
- ③ In this example, PE1 will not trigger RD-ORF, only PE2 will trigger RD-ORF(RD31).