Network Resource Programming with SRv6

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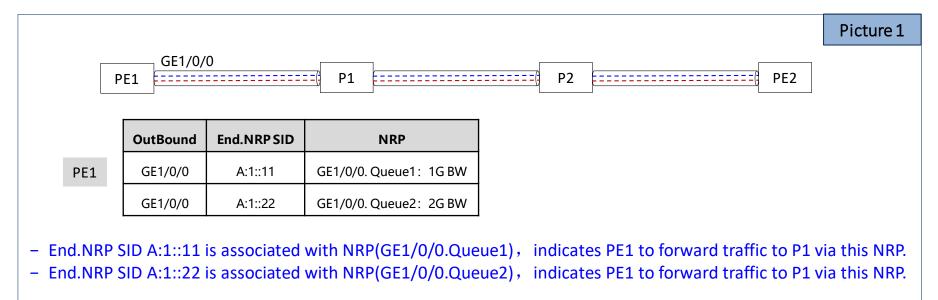
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Introduction

- The concept of Network Resource Partition (NRP) is introduced in [I-D.ietf-teas-ietf-network-slices]:
 - An NRP consists of a subset of the buffer/queuing/scheduling resources on each of a connected set of links in the underlay network.
- RFC8986 has defined a set of well-known SRv6 Endpoint behaviors that are not associated with a set of NRP of the links for slices/slice aggregate.
 - e.g. End.X just forwards to an endpoint with cross-connect to a 'layer-3 adjacency'
- Define a new SRv6 Endpoint behavior which can be used to associate with a set of NRP(e.g. dedicated queues resources, Layer-2 logical sub-interfaces), called End.NRP

Uses of End.NRP SID

- mainly used to steer traffic forwarding through the associated NRP.
- By using the End.NRP SID to build its segment list, the SRv6 policy has the capability to program network resources and achieve strict SLA guarantees.
- For one IGP link, multiple End.NRP SID should be allocated, each of which is
 associated with a subset of link resources, such as dedicated queues, Layer-2
 logical sub-interfaces, etc.



Processing of End.NRP Behavior

 The End.NRP behavior is a variant of the End.X behavior defined in [RFC8986].

Any SID instance of End.NRP behavior is associated with two sets: J1 and J2.

- J1: one or more L3 adjacencies
- J2: NRP of J1

When N receives a packet destined to S and S is a local End.NRP SID, the line S15 of the End.X processing defined in RFC8986:

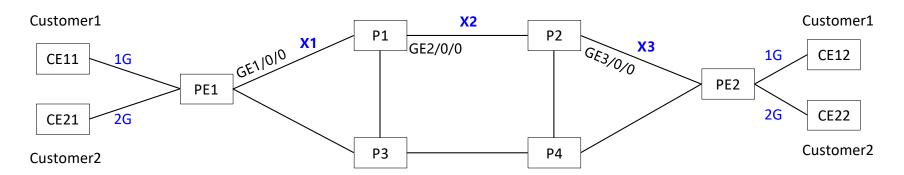
S15. Submit the packet to the IPv6 module for transmission to the new destination via a member of J

is replaced by the following:

S15. Submit the packet to the IPv6 module for transmission to the new destination via a member of J1, using the NRP identified by J2

Use Case

- Two customers with different leased line requirements from PE1 to PE2:
 - leased line1: 1G BandWidth with strict SLA guarantee
 - leased line2: 2G BandWidth with strict SLA guarantee



- Building SRv6 policy :
 - 1. calculates SRv6 policy paths based on SLAs, Such as <X1, X2, X3>
 - 2. NRP reservation and the End.NRP SID allocation along the SRv6 Policy path

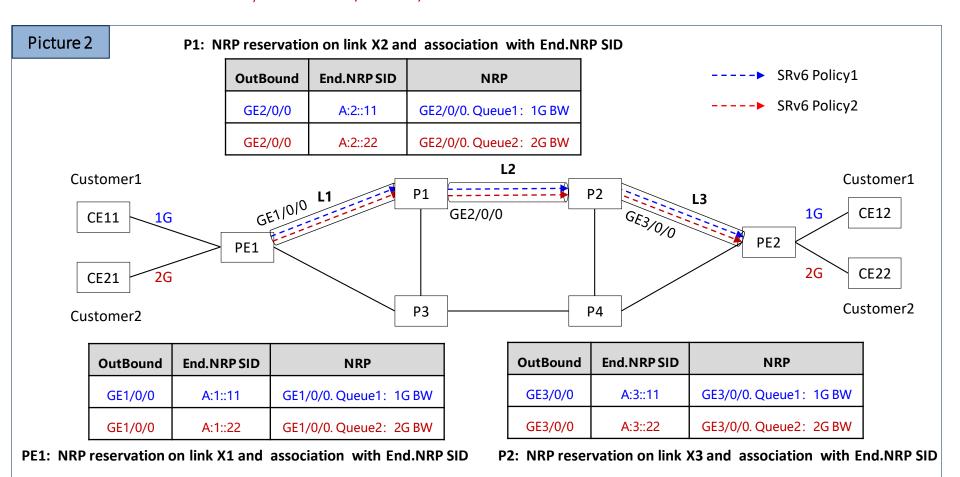
Taking node **PE1** as an example, Two different NRPs(e.g. two dedicated queues) are partitioned from the network resources of the physical link X1 (GE1/0/0)

OutBound	End.NRP SID	NRP
GE1/0/0	A:1::11	GE1/0/0. Queue1: 1G BW
GE1/0/0	A:1::22	GE1/0/0. Queue2: 2G BW

Tabel1: NRP reservation on link X1(PE1-P1) and association with End. NRP SID

Use Case

- 3. uses the End.NRP SIDs on link X1, X2, and X3 to build the SID lists of SRv6 policy path
 - ✓ SRv6 Policy1: < A:1::11, A:2::11, A:3::11 >
 - ✓ SRv6 Policy2: < A:1::22, A:2::22, A:3::22 >

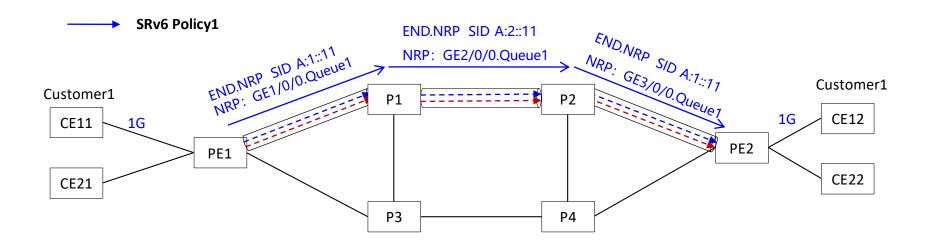


Use Case

• Traffic from customer1 will be forwarded to PE2 via the NRP previously reserved for the per-hop link on the SRv6 Policy1 path.

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SRv6 Policy1 Segmentlist: < A:1::11 、 A:2::11 、 A:3::11 >

SRv6 Policy1 per-hop link NRP: < PE1:GE1/0/0.Queue1 、 P1:GE1/0/0.Queue1 、 P2:GE3/0/0.Queue1 >
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 Providing Customer 1 with an end-to-end 1G bandwidth resource for leased line services with strict SLA guarantee.

Next Step

Welcome review and comments.

Thank you!