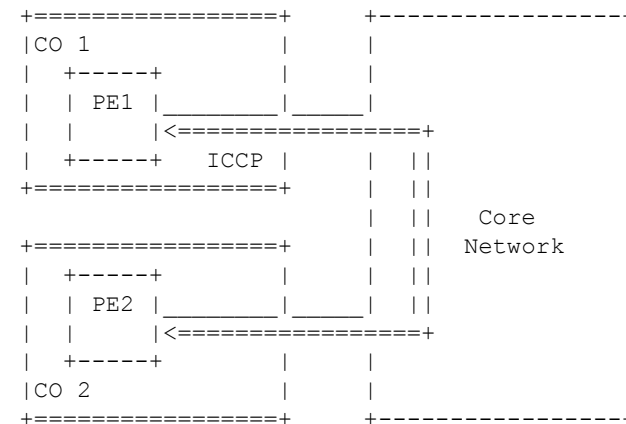
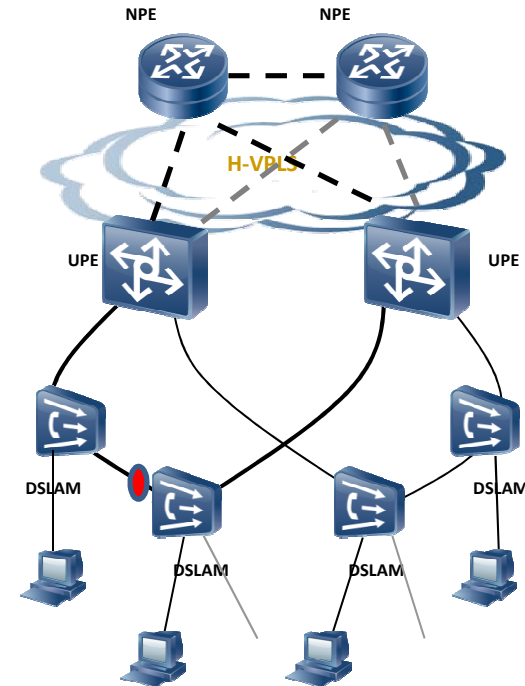


STP Application of ICCP

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Huawei

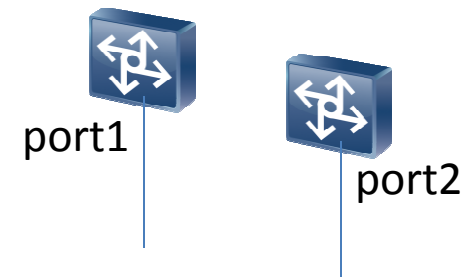
Use Case

- DSLAMs running STP are geographically scattered.
- These DSLAMs need to access the L2VPN with high availability. The PEs may deploy ICCP.
- This draft talks about how to support STP application in ICCP.



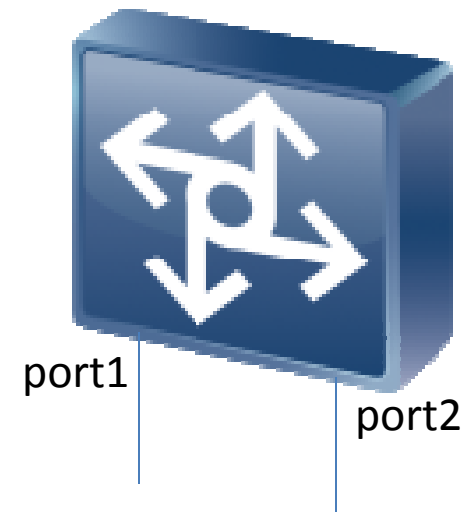
Virtual Root Bridge

- Access ports from different PEs.
- Pretending to be ports from a single 'Virtual Root Bridge'.



Virtual Root Bridge

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STP Application TLVs

- 3.1. STP Connect TLV
- 3.2. STP Disconnect TLV
 - 3.2.1. STP Disconnect Cause TLV
- 3.3. STP Config TLVs
 - 3.3.1. STP System Config
 - 3.3.2. STP Topology Changed Instances
 - 3.3.3. STP CIST Root Time
 - 3.3.4. STP MSTI Root Time
 - 3.3.5. STP Region Name
 - 3.3.6. STP Revision Level
 - 3.3.7. STP Instance Priority
 - 3.3.8. STP Configuration Digest
- 3.4. STP Synchronization Request TLV
- 3.5. STP Synchronization Data TLV

STP System Config: MAC and ROID

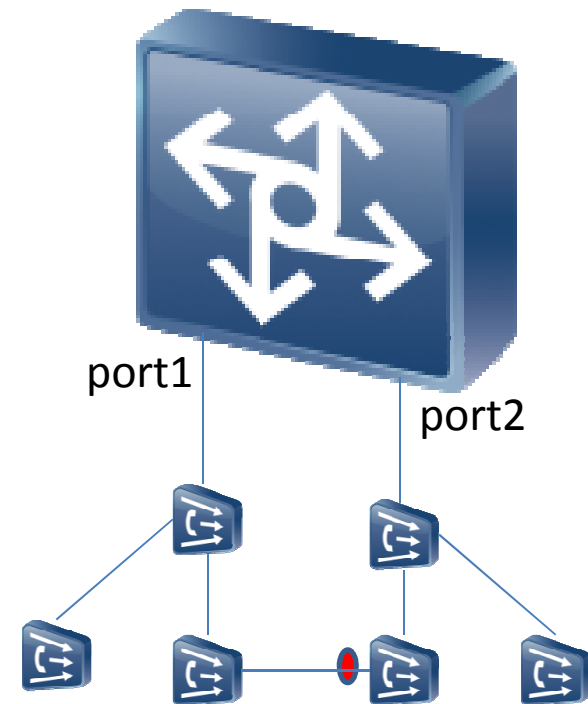
- MAC: The MAC of the root
 - Elect the minimum as the BridgeIdentifier of the virtual root bridge
- ROID
 - Identify the RO.
 - As specified in [ICCP] Section 6.1.3.

STP Topology Changed Instances

- InstanceID List
 - To identify those instances whose topologies are changed.
- MAC address flushing
 - When the “TC” TLV is received, the peer SHOULD flush the MAC addresses related to those instances.

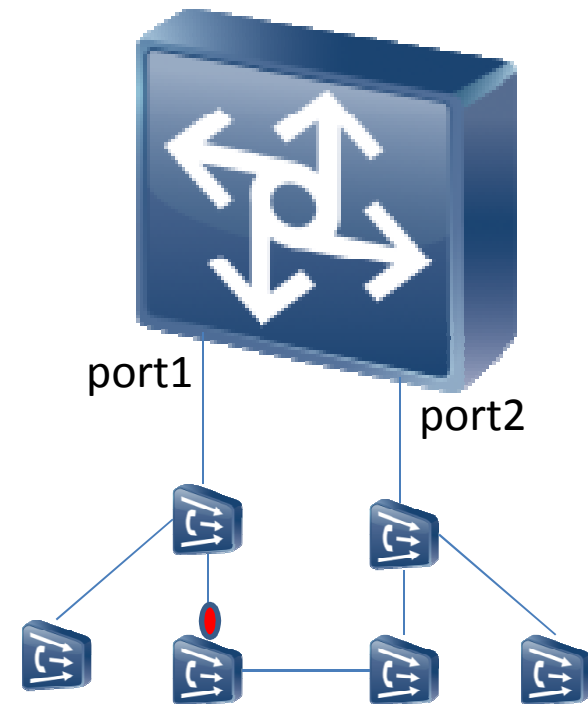
Example: topology changes

- The partition point changes for some instances.
- This change **MUST** be sync up between the two ports.



Example: topology changes

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- This change **MUST** be sync up between the two ports.



Next Steps

- Incorporate comments
- Call for WG adoption

Thanks!