Covering Prefixes Outbound Route Filter for BGP-4

draft-bonica-l3vpn-orf-covering-prefixes-00

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Overview

- Define a new ORF-type, called the "Covering Prefixes ORF (CP-ORF)"
- CP-ORF is applicable Virtual Hub-and-Spoke VPN’s (RFC 7024)
  - May also be applicable in other environments
VIRTUAL HUB-AND-SPOKE VPN: A BRIEF REVIEW
Goal

- Reduce the number of routes that V-Spoke1 carries
- V-Spoke1 carries only one IP Default route per VPN
  - Next-hop == V-Hub1
- Traffic from V-Spoke1 traverses V-Hub1
- Traffic to V-Spoke 1 may traverse a more direct route
BGP Routing Policy

• PE1 and V-Hub1 are clients of a RR
  – V-Spoke1 may be client of RR or V-Hub1

• PE1 and V-Hub1 accept advertisements carrying the RT, RT-RED

• V-Spoke1 accepts advertisements carrying the RT, RT-RED-FROM-HUB1
BGP Advertisements

- **PE1** advertises 192.0.2.0/24 to the **RR**
  - Next-hop = Self
  - RT = RT-RED
- **RR** reflects route to V-Hub1
  - V-Hub1 accepts
- **RR** may also advertise route to V-Spoke1
  - In absence of RT-Constrain
  - If advertised, V-Spoke1 rejects
BGP Advertisements (continued)

- **V-Hub1** advertises VPN-IP default route to the RR
  - Next-hop = Self
  - RT = RT-RED-FROM-HUB1
- **RR** reflects route to **V-Spoke1**
  - V-Spoke1 accepts
COVERING PREFIX ORF
Problem to Be Solved

- The VPN site served by V-Spoke1 originates an “exceptional” flow to 192.0.2.1
  - Large, latency sensitive, etc.
- Flow traverses V-Hub1
- Flow might benefit from a more direct route to 192.0.2.1
  - If such a route exists
- The criteria determining that a flow might benefit from a more direct route are strictly local to V-Spoke1
Solution

- V-Spoke1 requests the most specific route covering 192.0.2.1 from the RR
  - Carrying additional RT, RT-RED-FROM-HUB1
- Pull versus push
Solution In Detail

• At startup, V-Spoke1 establishes BGP session with RR
  – Negotiates CP-ORF Capability
  – Negotiates Multiprotocol Extensions Capability
• V-Spoke1 sends RR a Route Refresh message containing no ORF entries
  – RR sends V-Spoke1 IP VPN default route
    • Next-hop = V-Hub1
    • RT = RT-RED-FROM-HUB1
• Later, V-Spoke1 detects an “exceptional” flow to 192.0.2.1
• V-Spoke1 sends RR a Route Refresh message containing CP-ORF entry
  – RR refreshes advertisements to V-Spoke1, sending longest route covering 192.0.2.1 (i.e., 192.0.2.0/24)
• V-Spoke1 periodically withdraws ORFs that are no longer required
Route Refresh Message With CP-ORF

- AFI = IPv4 or IPv6
- SAFI = MPLS-Labeled-VPN-Address
- When-to-refresh = IMMEDIATE
- ORF Type = CP-ORF (value TBD)
- ORF entry
  - Action = ADD
  - Match = PERMIT
  - Type Specific Information
CP-ORF Type Specific Information

+---------------------------------+
| Sequence (32 bits)              |
+---------------------------------+
| VPN Route Target (64 bits)      |
+---------------------------------+
| Import Route Target (64 bits)   |
+---------------------------------+
| Host Address (32 or 128 bits)   |
+---------------------------------+
Solution In Detail: RR Perspective

• RR validates ROUTE REFRESH
  – Ignore entire message if invalid
• Install CP-ORF
• Refresh routes, evaluating with CP-ORF
• CP-ORF match conditions
  – the route is more specific than a /64
  – the route carries RT whose value is the same as the CP-ORF VPN Route Target
  – the route covers the CP-ORF Host Address
• Add Import Route Target to the matching route
Conclusion

• Adopt as WG draft