

draft-sajassi-l2vpn-evpn-inter-subnet-switching-03.txt

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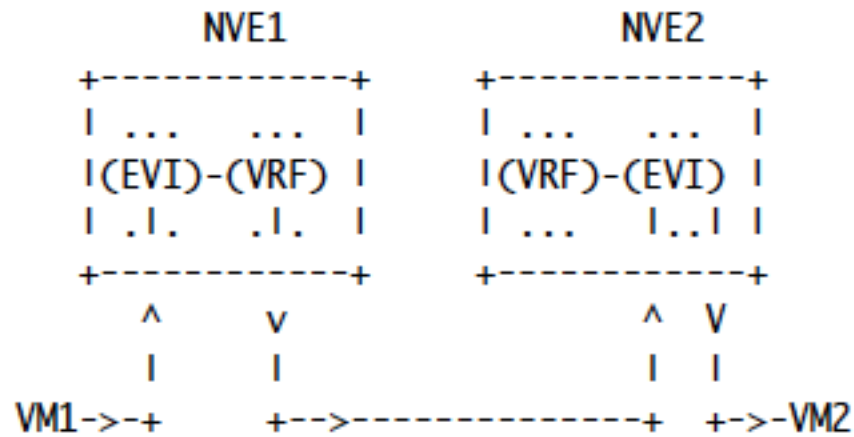
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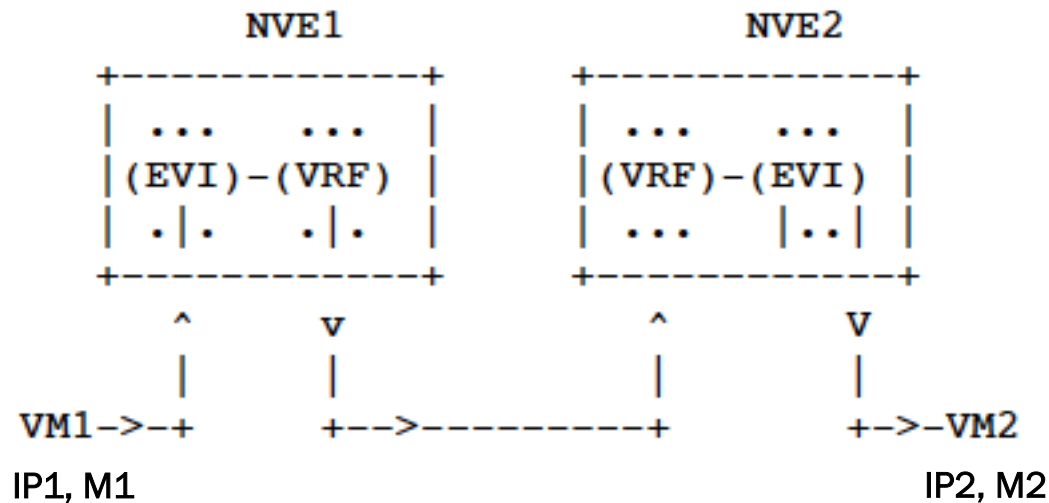
Changes from rev02

- Rev02 covered only asymmetric IRB Scenarios where it was assumed when IRB functionality is present in PE devices, the ingress PE performs both L2 and L3 lookup; whereas, egress PE only performs L2 lookup
- This rev of the draft expands the scenarios to include symmetric IRB where both ingress and egress PE devices perform L2 & L3 lookup

Asymmetric IRB



Symmetric IRB



Advantage of Symmetric IRB:

- No need to maintain the MAC addresses of all the remote hosts attached to other PEs in the local ARP table
- More efficient encapsulation where Ethernet header is not needed when forwarding packets between PEs

Operation

- NVE1 advertises IP1 route and M1 MAC address of VM1 along with their labels and their associated RTs to other NVEs
- NVE2 upon receiving this advertisement from NVE1, imports IP1 into its IP-VRF and M1 into its MAC-VRF
- When NVE2 wants to send an intra-subnet packet to VM1, it encapsulates it the Ethernet frame with MAC DA of M1 with label1
- When NVE2 wants to send an inter-subnet packet to VM1, it encapsulates the IP packet with IP DA of IP1 with label2

Next Steps

- The authors would like to request for WG call very soon