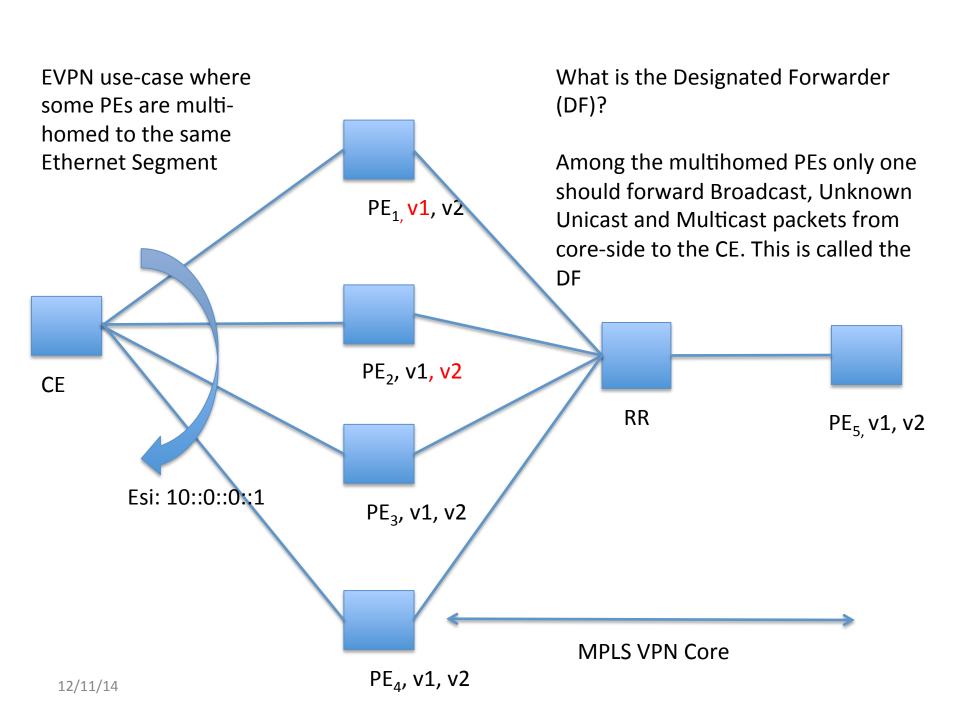
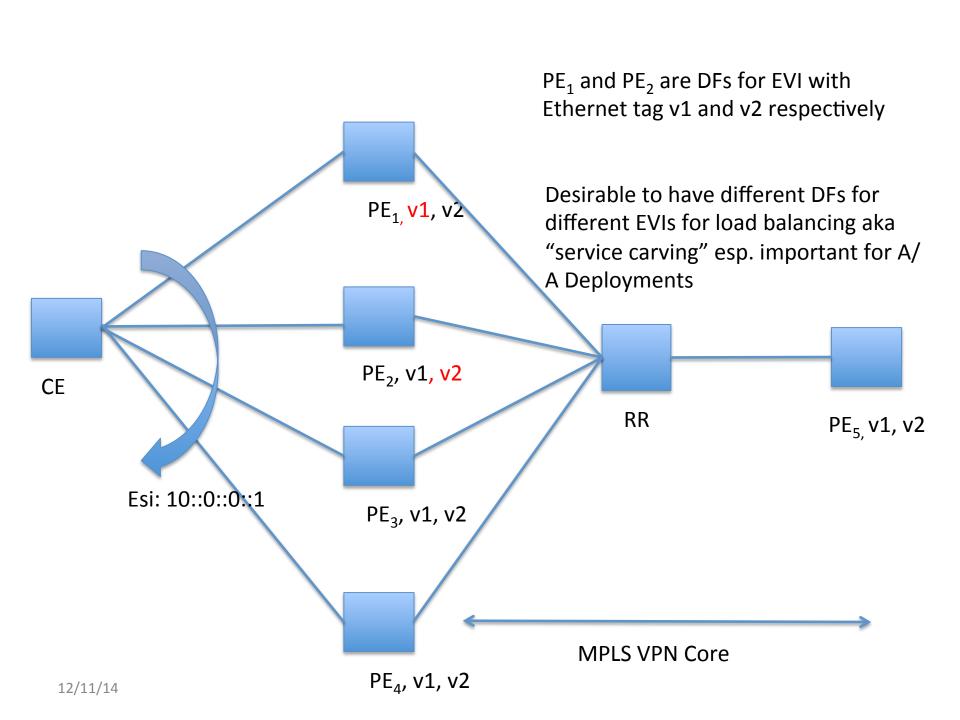
# A new Designated Forwarder Election for the EVPN IETF 91

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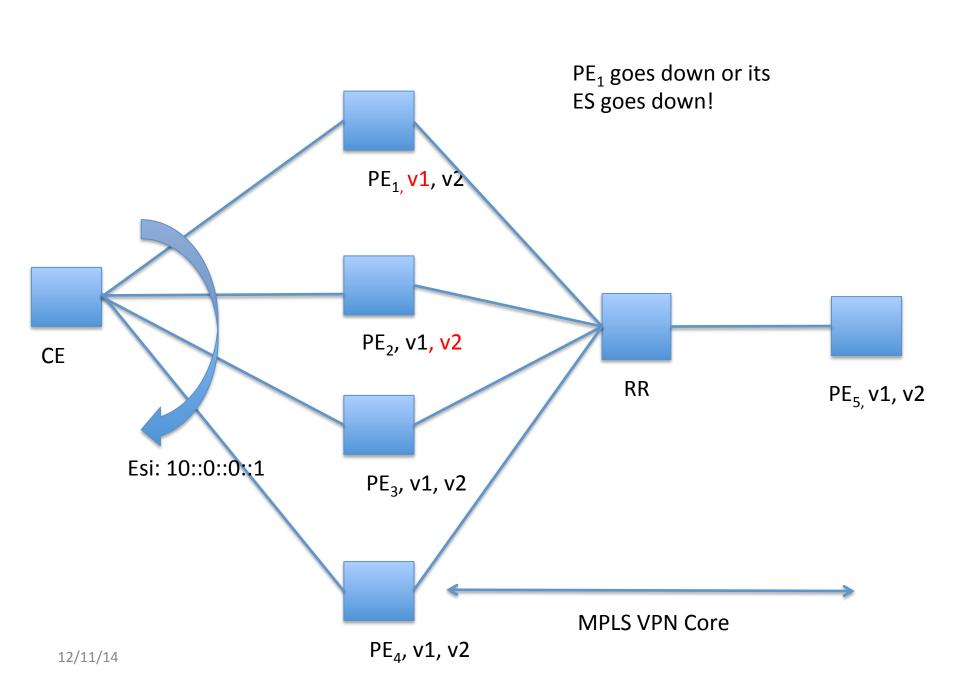




PEs arranged in ascending order of IP address value and given an ordinal value

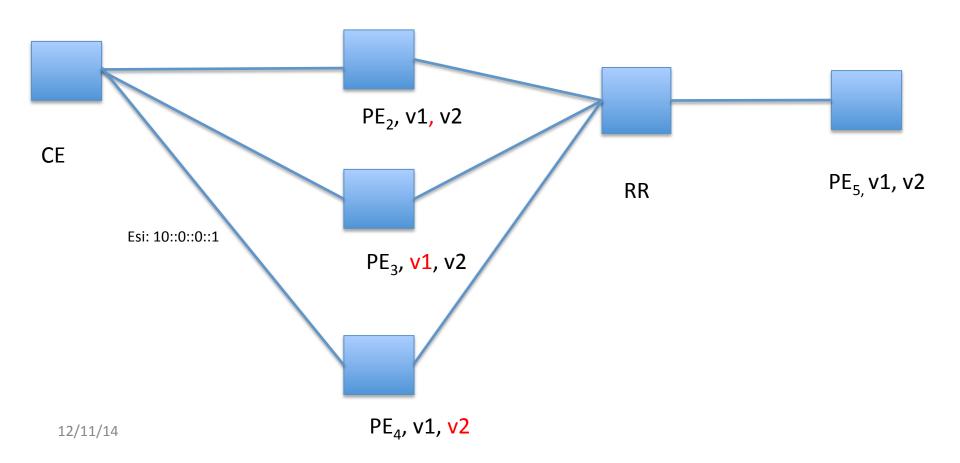
For the case when there are **N** PEs multi-homed to the **same ESI**,  $Pe_j$  which has ith ordinal ranking is the DF for EVI with tag V, iff  $(V \mod N) = I$ ;

Initially		
PEs (ordinal list)	Ordinal number	Ethernet tag
PE1	0	1000
PE2	1	
PE3	2	998
PE4	3	999
When PE1 is down		
PE2	0	999
PE3	1	1000
PE4	2	998



#### When PE<sub>1</sub> goes down:

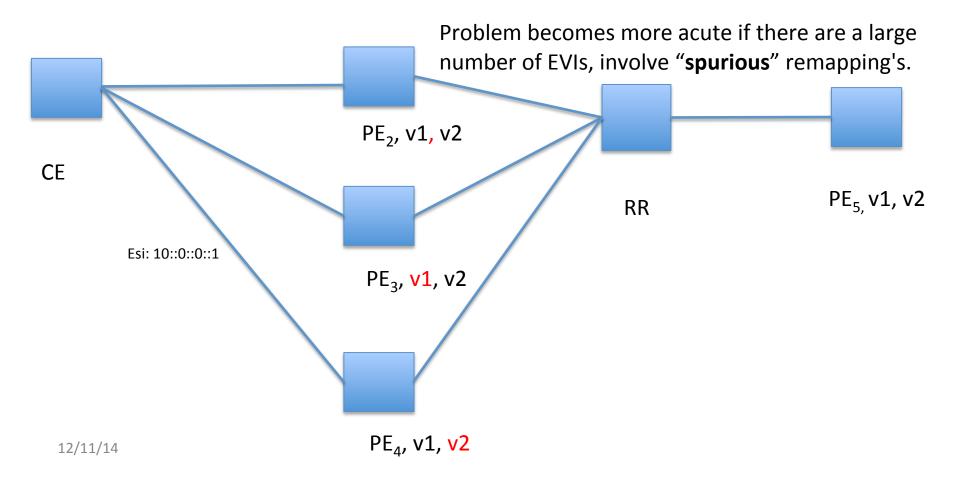
PE<sub>3</sub> becomes the new DF for v1 PE<sub>4</sub> becomes the new DF for v2



Notice however why the DF for v2 needed to change?

**PE**<sub>1</sub> was not its **DF**, PE<sub>2</sub> was, and it did not go down.

The **remapping of the DF for v2**, was it **really required** at all? Answer is **NO**.



#### Conclusion: Not really robust

 An Addition, Deletion or a simple flap of the ES Segment on one PE may cause DFs to change for all tags

 Problem is the modulo-N hash operation, the dependency on 'N' is the culprit; causes system-wide disruption

 Need to find a solution which is independent of 'N' and irrespective of PEs going up or down. This is key idea

### Highest Random Weight

- Every PE computes hash H(Pe<sub>i,</sub> v<sub>i</sub>), for every Pe<sub>i</sub> which is a DF participant
- Forms an ordinal list of **H** values in descending order
- $Pe_k$  corresponding to highest value is the DF for van  $v_j$

PE	Ordinal list	Ethernet Tag	maxH(PE, v)
PE1	0	1000	✓
PE2	1	998	✓
PE3	2		
PE4	3	9999	✓
PE	Ordinal list	Ethernet Tag	maxH(PE, v)
PE2	1	998	✓
PE3	2		
PE4	3	9999, 1000	✓

## Thanks!!!