draft-yong-rtgwg-igp-mutlicast-arch-00

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Motivation

- Trend is to decouple network IP space from service IP space in Data Center environment
 - benefit: provides networking agility and programmability to applications that are in IP and non-IP space
 - service IP space is known as overlay net, network IP as underlay net
- If network IP space is decoupled from service IP space,
 - underlay IP network itself no longer needs manual configuration
 - automatic formation of an IP network fabric can be done (i.e. underlay IP)
 - IP network fabric can be simplified by reducing protocols
- IP network fabric needs support unicast and multicast transport
 - IGP protocol already supports unicast
 - IGP protocol does not yet support multicast, simple extension will do
 - IGP LSDB has a lot of info. that can be used to build distribution tree

Motivation Cont.

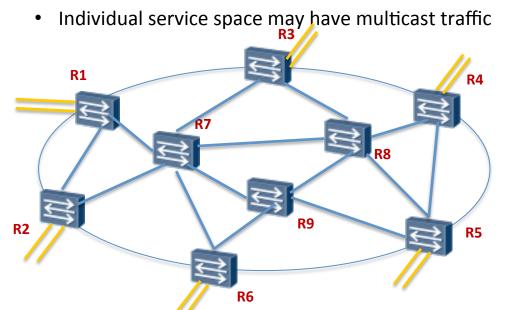
- Why this again? (we had MOSPF 20 year ago)
 - MOSPF [RFC1584] was the history, source based distribution tree only
 - since PIM won the battle, no more development on MOSPF
 - However, market now has new requirements in DC
 - require an underlay IP for overlay L2/L3 net. agility
 - require low cost and automated underlay IP fabric
- PIM concerns in this market
 - PIM based multicast solution prohibits "automation" requirement in IGP
 - PIM protocol running on top of IGP causes longer convergence time, duplicated states, and complex solution for underlay IP fabric; as optional feature
 - IGP protocol is capable of both unicast/multicast if multicast is mandate for net.
- This draft addresses IGP multicast architecture for this goal
 - automatic distribution tree build based on LSDB
 - optimal distribution according multicast group membership
 - rule based mapping at edge router b/w overlay multicast/underlay mcast tree

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History

- Initially promoted in IS-IS WG
 - draft-yong-isis-ext-4-distribution-tree-02
- AD (Alia) and IS-IS WG chairs suggested to split the work into two pieces in Toronto meeting
 - Architecture goes to RTG WG
 - ISIS extension goes to IS-IS WG

- Define an IGP Multicast Domain
 - contain edge routers and transit routers
 - multicast source(s) and receiver(s) in a service space attach one (or more)
 edge router in the domain, do not attach to a transit router
 - IP network fabric (underlay IP) may be a IGP multicast domain
 - IGP multicast domain supports multiple service spaces (IP or non-IP)

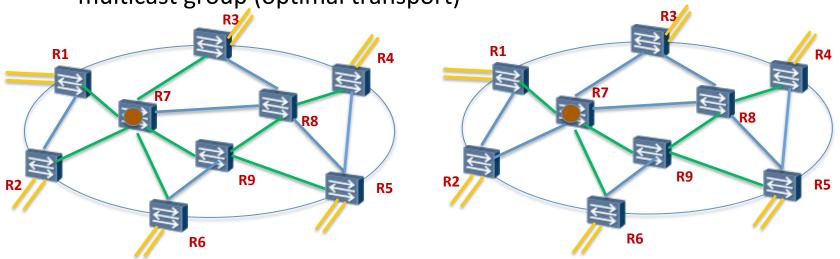


R1-R6 are edge routers
R7-R9 are transit routers

Example: A IGP Multicast Domain

- Algorithm to build a default distribution tree in the domain
 - algorithm to select a default tree root node
 - all routers compute the identical distribution tree of the root by use of LSDB and SPF
 - the tree reaches all the edge routers in the domain and, by default, is used for all multicast groups

 the tree pruning is done based on the edge router membership on a multicast group (optimal transport)



Default Distribution Tree (Green)

Pruned tree for (*,G) w/[R1,R4,R5,R6] (Green)

- Operators may specify other tree roots for some multicast groups
 - the same algorithm used to calculate these distribution trees
 - the tree pruning is done based on the edge router membership on the corresponding multicast group
- Multicast forwarding is along pruned tree for (*,G) in the domain
- The mapping b/w multicast family in a service space and a (*,G) is configured and/or by policy at edge routers
- Multicast receivers in service space send or reply IGMP/MLD for joining/leaving a multicast family,
 - edge router determines the membership of multicast family by IGMP/MLD
- Service multicast packets are encapsulated at ingress edge router prior to forwarding over the domain and decap. at egress
 - Ingress edge router IP address is as source IP of outer address

Next Step

- Solicit comments and suggestions on
 - draft-yong-rtgwg-igp-multicast-arch-00
 - draft-yong-isis-ext-4-distribution-tree-03
- Request adding this work into the WG charter