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Abstract

TRILL facilitates loop free connectivity to non-TRILL networks via choice of an Appointed Forwarder for a set of VLANs. Appointed Forwarders provide load sharing based on VLAN with an active-standby model. High performance applications require an active-active load sharing model as discussed in RFC 7379. The Active-Active load-sharing model can be accomplished by representing any given non-TRILL network with a single virtual RBridge. Virtual representation of the non-TRILL network with a single RBridge poses serious challenges in multi-destination RPF (Reverse Path Forwarding) check calculations. This document specifies required enhancements to build Coordinated Multicast Trees (CMT) within the TRILL campus to solve related RPF issues. CMT provides flexibility to RBridges in selecting desired path of association to a given TRILL multi-destination distribution tree. This document updates RFC 6325.

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1. Introduction

TRILL (Transparent Interconnection of Lots of Links) presented in [RFC6325] and other related documents, provides methods of utilizing all available paths for active forwarding, with minimum configuration. TRILL utilizes IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System [IS-IS]) as its control plane and uses a TRILL header with hop count.

[RFC6325], [RFC7177] and [RFC6439] provide methods for interoperability between TRILL and Ethernet end stations and bridged networks. [RFC6439], provide an active-standby solution, where only one of the RBridges on a link with end stations is in the active forwarding state for end station traffic for any given VLAN. That RBridge is referred to as the Appointed Forwarder (AF). All frames ingressed into a TRILL network via the Appointed Forwarder are encapsulated with the TRILL header with a nickname held by the ingress AF RBridge. Due to failures, re-configurations and other network dynamics, the Appointed Forwarder for any set of VLANs may change. RBridges maintain forwarding tables that contain destination MAC address and Data Label (VLAN or Fine Grained Label (FGL)) to egress RBridge binding. In the event of an AF change, forwarding tables of remote RBridges may continue to forward traffic to the previous AF and that traffic may get discarded at the egress, causing traffic disruption.

Mission critical applications such as High Performance Data Centers require resiliency during failover. The active-active forwarding model minimizes impact during failures and maximizes the available network bandwidth. A typical deployment scenario, depicted in Figure 1, may have either End Stations and/or Legacy bridges attached to the RBridges. These Legacy devices typically are multi-homed to several RBridges and treat all of the uplinks independently using a Local Active-Active Link Protocol (LAALP [RFC7379]) such as a single Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (MC-LAG) bundle or Distributed Resilient Network Interconnect [8021AX]. The Appointed Forwarder designation presented in [RFC6439] requires each of the edge

RBridges to exchange TRILL Hello packets. By design, an LAALP does not forward packets received on one of the member ports of the MC-LAG to other member ports of the same MC-LAG. As a result the AF designation methods presented in [RFC6439] cannot be applied to deployment scenario depicted in Figure 1. [RFC7379]

An active-active load-sharing model can be implemented by representing the edge of the network connected to a specific edge group of RBridges by a single virtual RBridge. Each virtual RBridge MUST have a nickname unique within its TRILL campus. In addition to an active-active forwarding model, there may be other applications that may requires similar representations.

Sections 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 of [RFC6325] as updated by [RFC7180] specify distribution tree calculation and RPF (Reverse Path Forwarding) check calculation algorithms for multi-destination forwarding. These algorithms strictly depend on link cost and parent RBridge priority. As a result, based on the network topology, it may be possible that a given edge RBridge, if it is forwarding on behalf of the virtual RBridge, may not have a candidate multicast tree that the edge RBridge can forward traffic on because there is no tree for which the virtual RBridge is a leaf node from the edge RBridge.

In this document we present a method that allows RBridges to specify the path of association for real or virtual child nodes to distribution trees. Remote RBridges calculate their forwarding tables and derive the RPF for distribution trees based on the distribution tree association advertisements. In the absence of distribution tree association advertisements, remote RBridges derive the SPF (Shortest Path First) based on the algorithm specified in section 4.5.1 of [RFC6325] as updated by [RFC7180]. This document updates [RFC6325] by changing, when CMT sub-TLVs are present, [RFC6325]'s mandatory provisions as to how distribution tree are constructed.

Other applications, beside the above mentioned active-active forwarding model, may utilize the distribution tree association framework presented in this document to associate to distribution trees through a preferred path.

This proposal requires presence of multiple multi-destination trees within the TRILL campus and updating all the RBridges in the network to support the new Affinity sub-TLV (Section 3.). It is expected that both of these requirements will be met as they are control plane changes, and will be common deployment scenarios. In case either of the above two conditions are not met RBridges MUST support a fallback option for interoperability. Since the fallback is

expected to be a temporary phenomenon till all R Bridges are upgraded, this proposal gives guidelines for such fallbacks, and does not mandate or specify any specific set of fallback options.

1.1. Scope and Applicability

This document specifies an Affinity sub-TLV to solve RPF issues at the active-active edge. Specific methods in this document for making use of the Affinity sub-TLV are applicable where a virtual R Bridge is used to represent multiple R Bridges are connected to an edge CE through an LAALP such as multi-chassis link aggregation or some similar arrangement where the R Bridges cannot see each other's Hellos.

This document DOES NOT provide other required operational elements to implement an active-active edge solution, such as methods of multi-chassis link aggregation. Solution specific operational elements are outside the scope of this document and will be covered in other documents. (See, for example [TRILLPN].)

Examples provided in this document are for illustration purposes only.

1.2. Contributors

The work in this document is a result of much passionate discussions and contributions from following individuals. Their names are listed in alphabetical order:

Ayan Banerjee, Dinesh Dutt, Donald Eastlake, Mingui Zhang, Radia Perlman, Sam Aldrin, Shivakumar Sundaram and Zhai Hongjun.

2. Conventions used in this document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

In this document, these words will appear with that interpretation only when in ALL CAPS. Lower case uses of these words are not to be interpreted as carrying [RFC2119] significance.

2.1. Acronyms and Phrases

The following acronyms and phrases are used in this document:

AF: Appointed Forwarder [RFC6439].

CE : Customer Ethernet device, that is a device that performs forwarding based on 802.1Q bridging. This also can be end-station or a server.

Data Label: VLAN or FGL.

LAALP: Local Active-Active Link Protocol [RFC7379].

MC-LAG: . Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation is a proprietary extension to [8021AX], that facilitates connecting group of links from an originating device (A) to a group of discrete devices (B). Device (A) treats, all of the links in a given Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation bundle as a single logical interface and treats all devices in Group (B) as a single logical device for all forwarding purposes. Device (A) does not forward packets receive on Multi-Chassis Link bundle out of the same Multi-Chassis link bundle. Figure1 depicts a specific use case example.

RPF: Reverse Path Forwarding. See section 4.5.2 of [RFC6325].

3. The AFFINITY sub-TLV

Association of an RBridge to a multi-destination distribution tree through a specific path is accomplished by using a new IS-IS sub-TLV, the Affinity sub-TLV.

The AFFINITY sub-TLV appears in Router Capability TLVs or MT Capability TLVs that are within LSP PDUs, as described in [RFC7176] which specifies the code point and data structure for the Affinity sub-TLV.

4. Multicast Tree Construction and Use of Affinity Sub-TLV

Figure 1 and Figure 2 below show the reference topology and a logical topology using CMT to provide active-active service.

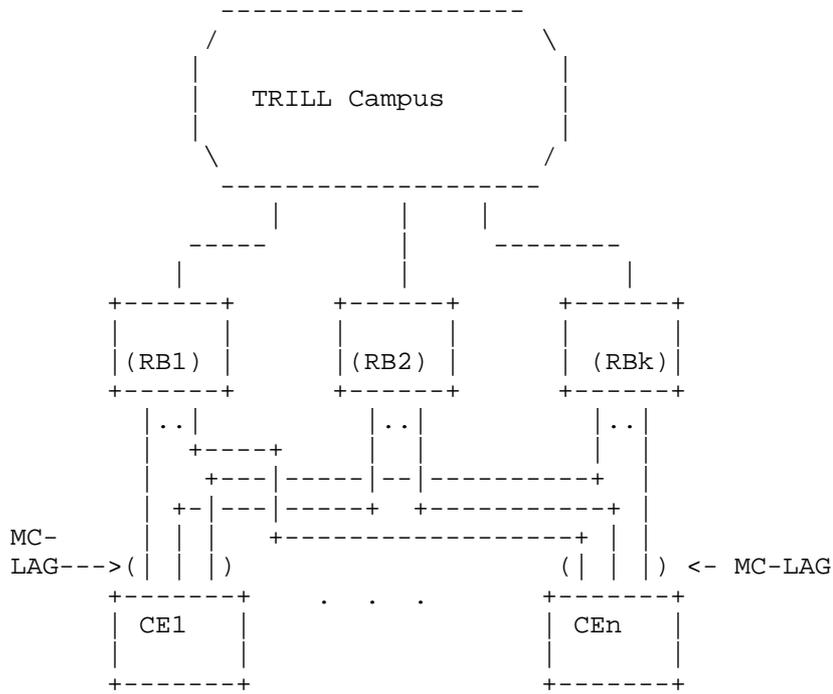


Figure 1 Reference Topology

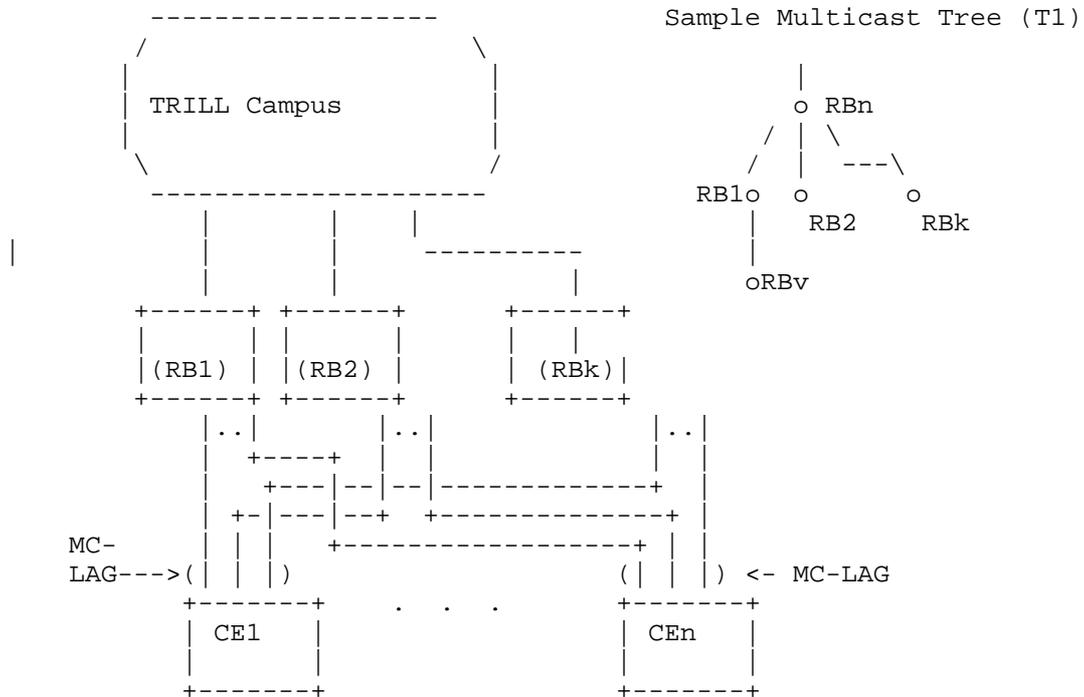


Figure 2 Example Logical Topology

4.1. Update to RFC 6325

Section 4.5.1 of [RFC6325], is updated to change the calculation of distribution trees as below:

Each RBridge that desires to be the parent RBridge for child Rbridge RBy in a multi-destination distribution tree x announces the desired association using an Affinity sub-TLV. The child RBridge RBy is specified by its nickname (or one of its nicknames if it holds more than one).

When such an Affinity sub-TLV is present, the association specified by the affinity sub-TLV MUST be used when constructing the multi-destination distribution tree except in case of conflicting Affinity

sub-TLV which are resolved as specified in Section 5.3. In the absence of such an Affinity sub-TLV, or if there are any RBridges in the campus that do not support Affinity sub-TLV, distribution trees are calculated as specified in the section 4.5.1 of [RFC6325] as updated by [RFC7180]. Section 4.3. below specifies how to identify RBridges that support Affinity sub-TLV capability.

4.2. Announcing virtual RBridge nickname

Each edge RBridge RB1 to RBk advertises in its LSP virtual RBridge nickname RBv using the Nickname sub-TLV (6), [RFC7176], along with their regular nickname or nicknames.

It will be possible for any RBridge to determine that RBv is a virtual RBridge because each RBridge (RB1 to RBk) this appears to be advertising that it is holding RBv is also advertising an Affinity sub-TLV asking that RBv be its child in one or more trees.

Virtual RBridges are ignored when determining the distribution tree roots for the campus.

All RBridges outside the edge group assume that multi-destination packets with ingress nickname RBv might use any of the distribution trees that any member of the edge group is advertising that it might use.

4.3. Affinity Sub-TLV Capability.

RBridges that announce the TRILL version sub-TLV [RFC7176] and set the Affinity capability bit (Section 7.) support the Affinity sub-TLV and calculation of multi-destination distribution trees and RPF checks as specified herein.

5. Theory of operation

5.1. Distribution Tree provisioning

Let's assume there are n distribution trees and k edge RBridges in the edge group of interest.

If $n \geq k$

Let's assume edge RBridges are sorted in numerically ascending order by IS-IS SystemID such that $RB1 < RB2 < RBk$. Each Rbridge in

the numerically sorted list is assigned a monotonically increasing number j such that; $RB_1=0$, $RB_2=1$, $RB_i=j$ and $RB_{i+1}=j+1$.

Assign each tree to RB_i such that tree number $\{ (\text{tree_number}) \% k \} + 1$ is assigned to RBridge i for tree_number from 1 to n . where n is the number of trees, k is the number of RBridges considered for tree allocation, and $\%$ is the integer division remainder operation.

If $n < k$

Distribution trees are assigned to RBridges RB_1 to RB_n , using the same algorithm as $n \geq k$ case. RBridges RB_{n+1} to RB_k do not participate in active-active forwarding process on behalf of RB_v .

5.2. Affinity Sub-TLV advertisement

Each RBridge in the RB_1 through RB_k domain advertises an Affinity TLV for RB_v to be its child.

As an example, let's assume that RB_1 has chosen Trees t_1 and t_{k+1} on behalf of RB_v .

RB_1 advertises affinity TLV; $\{RB_v, \text{Num of Trees}=2, t_1, t_{k+1}\}$.

Other RBridges in the RB_1 through RB_k edge group follow the same procedure.

5.3. Affinity sub-TLV conflict resolution

In TRILL, multi-destination distribution trees are built outward from the root. If an RBridge RB_1 advertises an Affinity sub-TLV with an AFFINITY RECORD that asks for RBridge RB_{root} to be its child in a tree rooted at RB_{root} , that AFFINITY RECORD is in conflict with TRILL distribution tree root determination and MUST be ignored.

If an RBridge RB_1 advertises an Affinity sub-TLV with an AFFINITY RECORD that's ask for nickname RB_n to be its child in any tree and RB_1 is not adjacent to a real or virtual RBridge RB_n , that AFFINITY RECORD is in conflict with the campus topology and MUST be ignored.

If different RBridges advertise Affinity sub-TLVs that try to associate the same virtual RBridge as their child in the same tree or trees, those Affinity sub-TLVs are in conflict with each other for those trees. The nicknames of the conflicting RBridges are

compared to identify which RBridge holds the nickname that is the highest priority to be a tree root, with the System ID as the tiebreaker

The RBridge with the highest priority to be a tree root will retain the Affinity association. Other RBridges with lower priority to be a tree root MUST stop advertising their conflicting Affinity sub-TLV, re-calculate the multicast tree affinity allocation, and, if appropriate, advertise a new non-conflicting Affinity sub-TLV.

Similarly, remote RBridges MUST honor the Affinity sub-TLV from the RBridge with the highest priority to be a tree root (use system-ID as the tie-breaker in the event of conflicting priorities) and ignore the conflicting Affinity sub-TLV entries advertised by the RBridges with lower priorities to be tree roots.

5.4. Ingress Multi-Destination Forwarding

If there is at least one tree on which RBv has affinity via RBk, then RBk performs the following operations, for multi-destination frames received from a CE node:

1. Flood to locally attached CE nodes subjected to VLAN and multicast pruning.
2. Ingress in the TRILL header and assign ingress RBridge nickname as RBv (nickname of the virtual RBridge).
3. Forward to one of the distribution trees, tree x in which RBv is associated with RBk.

5.4.1. Forwarding when $n < k$

If there is no tree on which RBv can claim affinity via RBk (probably because the number of trees n built is less than number of RBridges k announcing the affinity sub-TLV), then RBk MUST fall back to one of the following

1. This RBridge should stop forwarding frames from the CE nodes, and should mark that port as disabled. This will prevent CE nodes from forwarding data on to this RBridge, and only use those RBridges which have been assigned a tree -
-OR-
2. This RBridge tunnels multi-destination frames received from attached native devices to an RBridge RBy that has an assigned tree. The tunnel destination should forward it to the TRILL network, and also to its local access links. (The mechanism of tunneling and handshake between the tunnel source and

destination are out of scope of this specification and may be addressed in other documents such as [ChannelTunnel].)

Above fallback options may be specific to active-active forwarding scenario. However, as stated above, Affinity sub-TLV may be used in other applications. In such event the application SHOULD specify applicable fallback options.

5.5. Egress Multi-Destination Forwarding

5.5.1. Traffic Arriving on an assigned Tree to RBk-RBv

Multi-destination frames arriving at RBk on a Tree x, where RBk has announced the affinity of RBv via x, MUST be forwarded to CE members of RBv that are in the frame's VLAN. Forwarding to other end-nodes and RBridges that are not part of the network represented by the RBv virtual RBridge MUST follow the forwarding rules specified in [RFC6325].

5.5.2. Traffic Arriving on other Trees

Multi-destination frames arriving at RBk on a Tree y, where RBk has not announced the affinity of RBv via y, MUST NOT be forwarded to CE members of RBv. Forwarding to other end-nodes and RBridges that are not part of the network represented by the RBv virtual RBridge MUST follow the forwarding rules specified in [RFC6325].

5.6. Failure scenarios

The below failure recovery algorithm is presented only as a guideline. Implementations MAY include other failure recover algorithms. Details of such algorithms are outside the scope of this document.

5.6.1. Edge RBridge RBk failure

Each of the member RBridges of given virtual RBridge edge group is aware of its member RBridges through configuration, LSP advertisements, or some other method.

Member RBridges detect nodal failure of a member RBridge through IS-IS LSP advertisements or lack thereof.

Upon detecting a member failure, each of the member RBridges of the RBv edge group start recovery timer T_rec for failed RBridge RBi. If the previously failed RBridge RBi has not recovered after the expiry of timer T_rec, members RBridges perform the distribution tree

assignment algorithm specified in section 5.1. Each of the member RBridges re-advertises the Affinity sub-TLV with new tree assignment. This action causes the campus to update the tree calculation with the new assignment.

RBi upon start-up, starts advertising its presence through IS-IS LSPs and starts a timer T_i . Member RBridges detecting the presence of RBi start a timer T_j . Timer T_j SHOULD be at least $< T_i/2$. (Please see note below)

Upon expiry of timer T_j , member RBridges recalculate the multi-destination tree assignment and advertised the related trees using Affinity sub-TLV.

Upon expiry of timer T_i , RBi recalculate the multi-destination tree assignment and advertises the related trees using Affinity TLV.

Note: Timers T_i and T_j are designed so as to minimize traffic down time and avoid multi-destination packet duplication.

5.7. Backward compatibility

Implementations MUST support backward compatibility mode to interoperate with pre Affinity sub-TLV RBridges in the network. Such backward compatibility operation MAY include, however is not limited to, tunneling and/or active-standby modes of operations.

Example:

- Step 1. Stop using virtual RBridge nickname for traffic ingressing from CE nodes
- Step 2. Stop performing active-active forwarding. And fall back to active standby forwarding, based on locally defined policies. Definition of such policies is outside the scope of this document and may be addressed in other documents.

6. Security Considerations

In general, the RBridges in a campus are trusted routers and the authenticity of their link state information (LSPs) and link local PDUs (Hellos, etc.) can be enforced using regular IS-IS security mechanisms [IS-IS] [RFC5310]. This including authenticating the contents of the PDUs used to transport Affinity sub-TLVs.

The particular Security Considerations involve with different applications of the Affinity sub-TLV will be covered in the document(s) specifying those applications.

For general TRILL Security Considerations, see [RFC6325].

7. IANA Considerations

This document requires no IANA actions because the "Affinity Supported" capability bit and the Affinity sub-TLV have been assigned in [RFC7176].

8. References

8.1. Normative References

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Appendix A. Change History.

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Replaced all references to ''LAG'' with references to Multi-Chassis (MC-LAG) or the like.

Expanded, Security Considerations section.

Other editorial changes.

From -02 to -03

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From -03 to -04

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