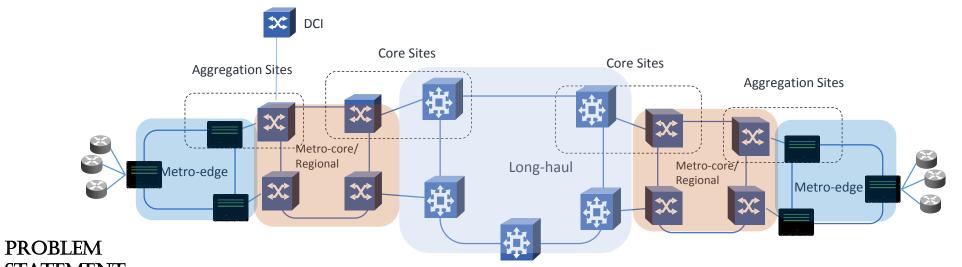
draft-anand-spring-poi-sr-00.txt

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Reference Topology and Problem Statement



- Multi-layer
- Metro networks
- DC Interconnects

STATEMENT

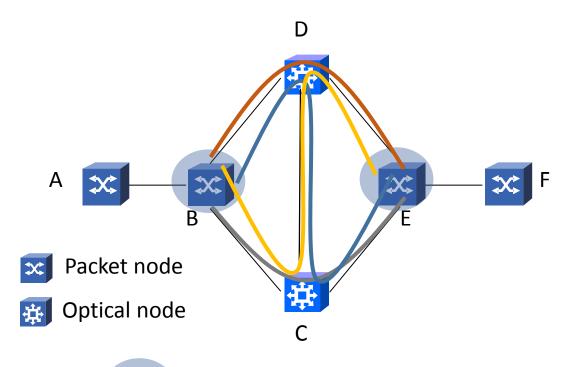
Multi Layer extensions to Segment Routing Paradigm

- Expose characteristics of optical transport links in an opaque manner into the packet domain which is not for IGP consumption

CONSTRAINTS

- ☐ Leverage existing signaling and routing protocols
- ☐ Scale well to both Metro/DCI scenarios

Solution Overview



Pog
Packet Optical
Gateway

- In the packet network, node B is one hop away from node E
- POGs B and E may advertise 4 optical paths with different optical characteristics as transport segments into the packet domain
 - 1. O1 (B, D, E)
 - 2. O2 (B, C, E)
 - 3. O3 (B, D, C, E)
 - 4. O4 (B, C, D, E)
- The Packet PCE can include these transport segments O1, O2, O3, O4 in specifying paths for reaching F from A based on service needs and including them in the appropriate segment lists
- Transport segment is an opaque abstraction of the optical plane and leaves the definition of the optical path (O1/O2/O3/O4) to the optical control plane

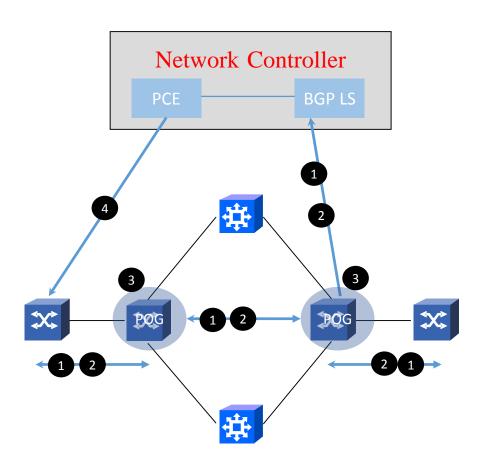
Mechanism for Packet-Optical Integration using SR

- 1. Underlay topology is discovered using standard protocols (e.g., IGPs) and mechanisms for both packet and optical domains:
 - Labels for internal nodes are distributed
 - Customer Subnets are learned at the edge routers and distributed
- Packet-Optical Gateway(POG) announce themselves in the IGP Packet domain (Protocol Extensions Proposal)
- POGs announce optical segments as an Opaque Adjacency Segment within the IGP Packet Domain (Protocol Extensions Proposal)

Mechanism for Packet-Optical Integration using SR

- 4. Map incoming label on the packet side to appropriate forwarding action on the optical side and program the forwarding plane
- 5. Communicate opaque adjacency segment/labels to the Controller or PCE using BGP-LS or PCEP-LS (Protocol Extensions Proposal)
- 6. Controller/PCE then uses opaque adjacency label in an end-to-end path for a given service

Mechanism for Packet-Optical Integration using SR



- Announce Prefixes, Topology, Label/SID mapping
- POGs announce themselves along with Transport Segments (Opaque Adjacencies) thru IGP
- POG programs forwarding action for Transport Segment Labels it has advertised
- PCE communicates Prefix -> Label Stack (which includes the Transport Segment Label)

Changes to existing drafts

- ISIS draft-ietf-segment-routing-extensions-06
 - New type of Adj-SID to accommodate an opaque adjacency
 - New flag in SR capabilities sub-TLV indicating a Packet-Optical gateway function
- Similar changes in OSPF, BGP-LS and PCEP-LS



Protocol Extensions (ISIS)

- Optical paths are provisioned on the POGs by the Optical Control Plane.
- When a path is established, the following opaque adjacency is announced by IS-IS
- Updates to draft-ietf-isissegment-routing-extensions-06
- We are defining a new type of SID

 Opaque-Adj-SID. It is an opaque
 SID that should not be used by IS-IS.

Type: TBD, suggested value 33

Length: variable.

Weight: TBD

Flags: 1 octet field of following flags: L – Local; V – Value

Domain ID: An identifier for the transport domain

Opaque Sub Type: TBD

Remote POG System-ID: 6 octets of IS-IS System-ID

Packet-Optical Label: Label of Local or Global significance

Protocol Extensions (ISIS)

- Updates to draft-ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions-06
- Section 3.1 add a new flag in SR capabilities sub-TLV
- Flag

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|I|V|H|O| |
```

- I, V, H flags are defined in [I-D.ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions].
- O-Flag: If set, then the router is capable of performing Packet Optical Gateway function.