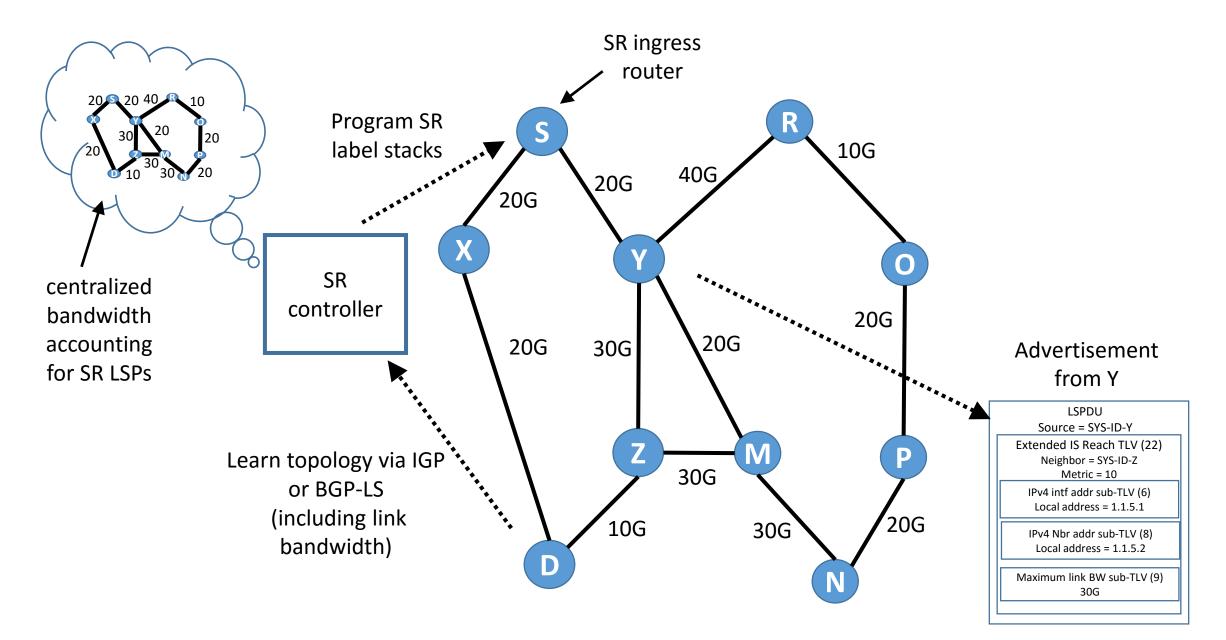
# Explicitly advertising the TE protocols enabled on links in ISIS

Chris Bowers Shraddha Hegde Paul Mattes Mohan Nanduri Spencer Giacalone Imtiyaz Mohammad IETF 99, Prague

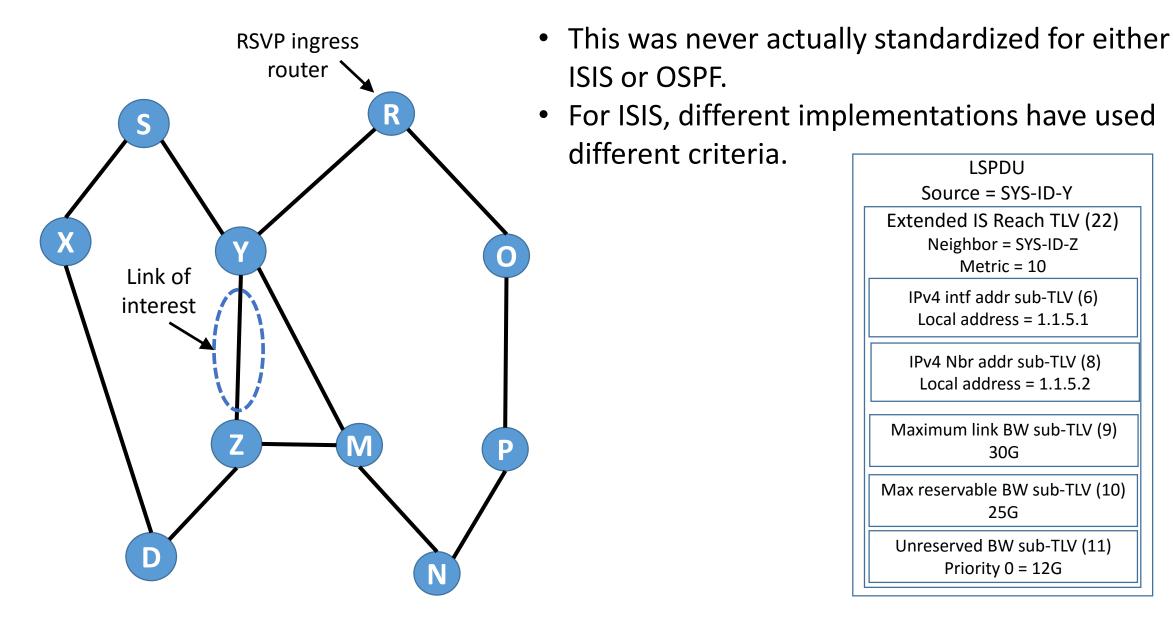
#### SR centralized bandwidth accounting application



# Scenarios involving SR and RSVP in the same network

- SR only network
  - No problem
- RSVP only network
  - No problem
- SR and RSVP both in the network on the same links
  - No problem
- SR on some links and RSVP on other links
  - Short-term workaround
  - Long-term solution

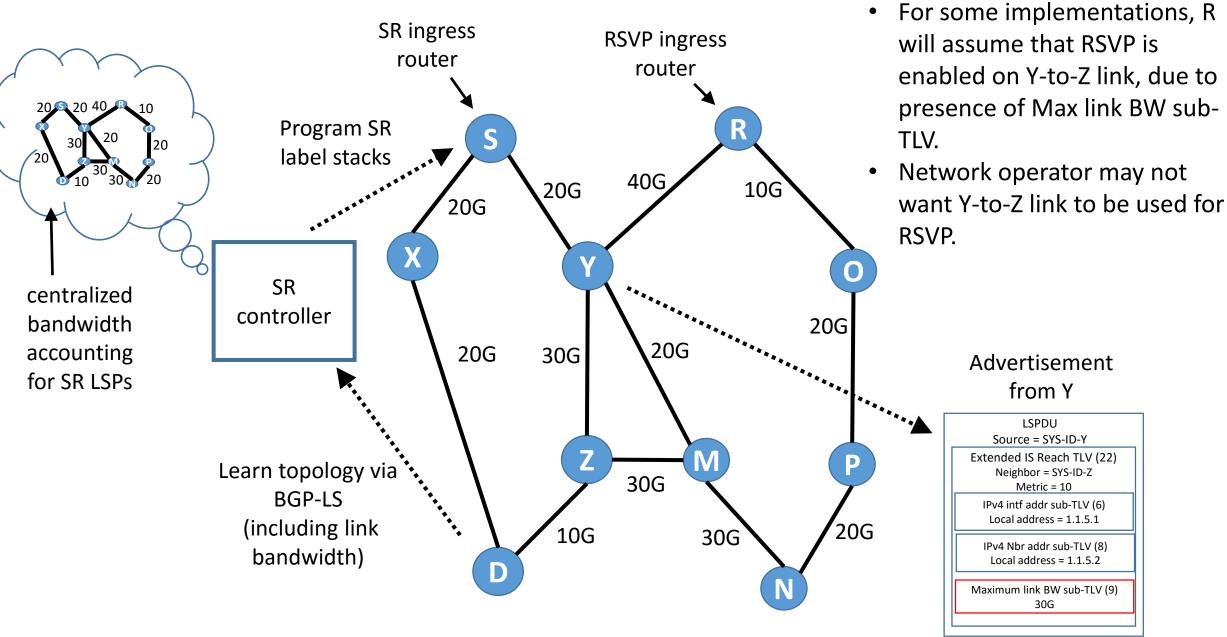
RSVP may also be running in the network. How does an RSVP ingress router figure out that a remote link has RSVP enabled on it?



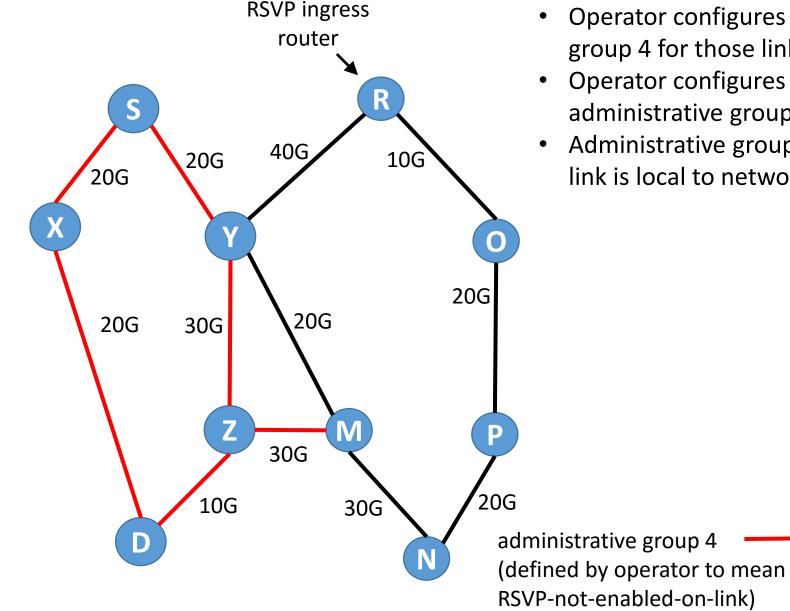
For a given implementation, does the presence of a particular ISIS TLV/sub-TLV for a link trigger inclusion in the traffic-engineering database of that link for use by CSPF to find paths to signal using RSVP?

TLV / sub-TLV	Implementation	X	Y	Z	Superset of TLV/sub-TLVs that trigger RSVP
22 (Extended IS Reachability TLV, includes wide metrics in TLV)		No	No	No	No
22 / 3 (Admin Group)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22 / 4 (Link Local/Remote Id)		No	No	No	No
22 / 6 (IPv4 Interface Address)		No	No	No	No
22 / 8 (IPv4 Neighbor Address)		No	No	No	No
22 / 9 (Max Link Bandwidth)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22 / 10 (Max Reservable Link Bandwidth)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22 / 11 (Unreserved Bandwidth)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22 / 14 (Extended Admin Group)		No	Yes	No	Yes
22 / 18 (TE Default metric)		No	No	No	No
22/20 Link Protection Type		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22/21 Interface Switching Capability		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22/22 TE Bandwidth Constraints		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22/33-39 TE Metric Extensions from RFC7810		No	No	No	No
138 (SRLG TLV)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes

## SR on some links and RSVP on other links

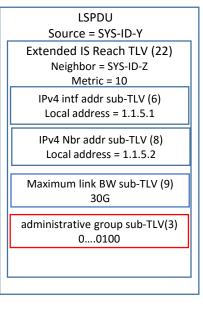


#### Short term workaround using administrative groups

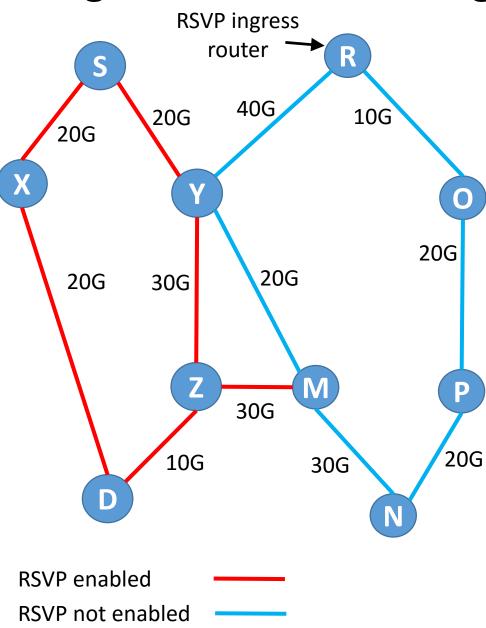


- Operator configures routers to advertise administrative group 4 for those links without RSVP enabled.
- Operator configures constraints on R to exclude links with administrative group 4 from CSPF for RSVP LSPs.
- Administrative group chosen to mean RSVP-not-enabled-onlink is local to network, not assigned by IETF.

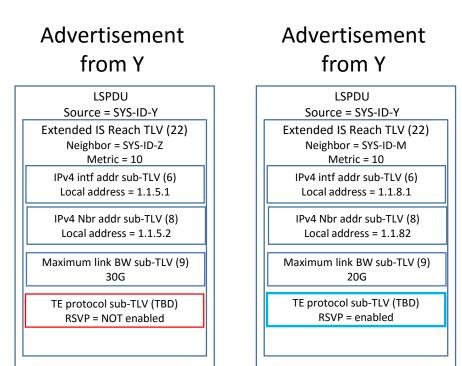
Advertisement from Y



# Long term solution using TE protocol sub-TLV



- Operator configures routers to advertise administrative group 4 for those links without RSVP enabled.
- Operator configures constraints on R to exclude links with administrative group 4 from CSPF for RSVP LSPs.
- Administrative group chosen to mean RSVP-not-enabled-onlink is local to network, not assigned by IETF.



# **Proposed encodings**

Traffic-Engineering Protocol sub-TLV

+	++   Protocol Name
0x01	RSVP
0x02	Segment Routing

Flags for the protocols

# Feedback

- What is the interpretation of the SR protocol flag?
  - Concern: The SR topology is congruent with the IGP topology. We shouldn't have a flag that can be interpreted as modifying the SR topology because that creates ambiguity about what topology the SPF algorithm should be run on.
  - Valid use case: It can be useful for an ingress router or centralized application to know whether or not it should expect to be able to forward traffic over a link using labels distributed via SR.
  - Proposed textual changes: Describe this use case and explicitly say that the presence or absence of the SR protocol flag does not affect the SR topology. In particular, it does not affect the shortest paths computed on that topology.

### Next steps

- Publish updated version with text to address concerns about SR flag
- Request chairs to start working group adoption poll