AF Specific RT Constrain

draft-keyur-bgp-af-specific-rt-constrain-00

Keyur Patel, Robert Raszuk, Martin Djernaes, Jie Dong, Mach Chen

IETF 79, November 2010, Beijing, China

Motivation

 Current RT Constrain mechanism defined in RFC4684 mandates that RT prefixes exchanged using a RT Constrain SAFI are applied towards filtering of all VPN AFI/SAFIs

 Could be suboptimal in cases where operators what to configure address family specific RTs

 Current RT Constrain mechanism supports prefixes with maximum length of 12 bytes

Need to extend the prefix length to 24 bytes to support IPv6 RT defined in RFC5701

 Address these issues with and yet be backwards compatible with RFC4684

AF specific RT Constrain Capabilities

- Two new AF specific RT Constrain Capabilities defined
 - IPv6 RT Constrain Capability with an AFI/SAFI value = 2/132
 - L2VPN RT Constrain Capability with an AFI/SAFI value = 25/132
- RT prefixes exchanged under these RT Constrain AFI/ SAFIs are used towards the filtering of an appropriate VPN address family (i.e IPv6 RT Constrain Capability for VPNv6 address family)
- VPN AFI/SAFIs that do not exchange RT prefixes using separate AF specific RT Constrain AFI/SAFI uses RT prefixes of default RT Constrain AFI/SAFI of 1/132

Extended Prefix RT Constrain Capability

- New capability used to exchange longer length prefixes up to 24 bytes
 - Covers IPv6 RT defined in RFC5701
- Separate capability for each RT Constrain VPN AF
- Fixed length prefixes of 4 bytes, 12 bytes, and 24 bytes exchanged

+ origin as	(4	octets)	+-
/ route target	(8 or	20 octets))

Questions?