draft-ali-mpls-inter-domain-p2mp-rsvp-te-lsp-06.txt

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Agenda

- Inter-domain P2MP-TE Problem Statement
- RFC 4875 P2MP-TE Remerge Handling
- Control-plane Method
- Data-plane Method
- Next Steps

Inter-domain P2MP-TE - Problem Statement

- One requirement for P2MP-TE LSP is to avoid re-merges as these are inefficient and result in duplication of traffic
- The term "re-merge" refers to the situation when two S2L sub-LSPs branch at some point in the P2MP-TE Tree, and then merge back at another downstream node
- In case of inter-domain P2MP-TE LSP, re-merges can happen as different border nodes performing loose-hop ERO expansions do not have knowledge of the entire P2MP-TE LSP
- RFC4875 (RSVP-TE extensions for P2MP-TE) does not address inter-domain requirements
- RFC5151 (Inter-domain RSVP-TE extensions) does not address P2MP-TE
- RFC4920 (Crankback signaling extensions) does not address
 P2MP-TE signaling

RFC 4875 - P2MP-TE Remerge Handling

RFC 4875 specifies two methods to handle P2MP-TE remerge conditions:

- 1. Control plane method: the re-merge node initiates the removal of the re-merge branch(es) by sending a Path Error message.
- 2. Data plane method: the re-merge node allows the remerge to persist, but data from all but one incoming interface is dropped at the node. This ensures that duplicate data is not sent on any outgoing interface.

Control-plane Method Extension

- Ingress selects the same domain border node for ERO expansion for all siblings transiting a given domain. Domain border nodes expand EROs for all siblings S2L such that the overall path taken by these siblings in the domain is remerge free.
- Crankback Signaling:
 - Crankback procedures defined in RFC 4920 can be applied to P2MP-TE LSPs to handle re-merge conditions.
 - Does not require selection of same domain border node for all siblings transiting a given domain.
 - For siblings that have failed the LSP setup, on receipt of a Path Error a domain border node may hold the Path Error for re-merge.
 - The domain border node may try to signal an alternate path through the domain, for siblings that have failed the LSP setup.
 - If a subsequent attempt is successful, the domain border node discards the held Path Error message.
 - If all subsequent attempts are unsuccessful, the domain border node forwards the Path Error to the head-end node.

Data-plane Method Extension - Path Message

• In order to indicate transit nodes that P2MP-TE Re-merge Recording is requested, a new flag in the Attribute Flags TLV of the LSP_ATTRIBUTES object defined in [RFC 5420] is defined as follows:

Bit Number (to be assigned by IANA): P2MP-TE Re-merge Recording Request flag

• The P2MP-TE Remerge Recording Request flag is meaningful on a Path message and can be inserted by the ingress node or a border node that understands the P2MP-TE Re-merge Present Flag (next slide) in RRO Attributes Sub-object.

Data-plane Method Extension - Resv Message

• When a node understands the "P2MP-TE Re-merge Recording Request" in the Attribute Flags TLV of the LSP_ATTRIBUTES object of the Path message, the node SHOULD set the newly defined "P2MP-TE Re-merge Present" flag in the RRO Attributes sub-object defined in [RFC 5420] in RRO:

Bit Number (same bit number assigned for P2MP-TE Re-merge Recording Request flag): P2MP-TE Re-merge Present flag

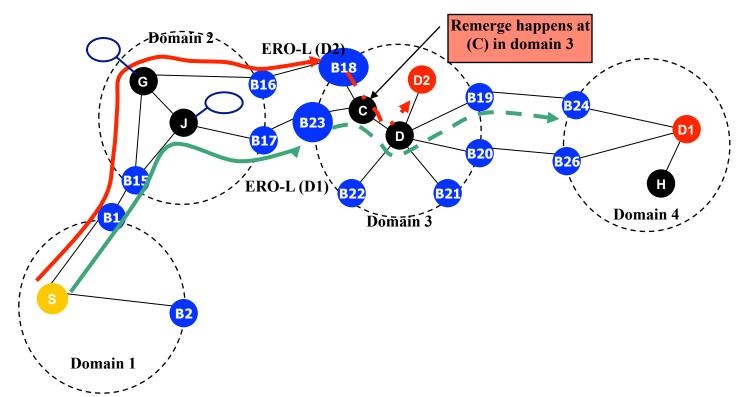
- The presence of P2MP-TE Re-merge Present flag indicates that the S2L is causing a re-merge. The re-merge has been accepted but the incoming traffic on this S2L is dropped by the reporting node.
- Proposed extension allows a border node and/or a head-end to optimize bandwidth at some later time in future while immediately starting the traffic to all possible destinations of the inter-area P2MP-TE LSP

Next Steps

• We would like to make this document a WG Document.

Thank You.

P2MP-TE Remerge



- RSVP-TE signaling based solutions to address these requirements are not defined in RFC4875.
- The above mentioned situation can even lead to infinite signaling loop, some destinations will never receive traffic.