

LISP Version-Hashing

Anaheim IETF - LISP WG

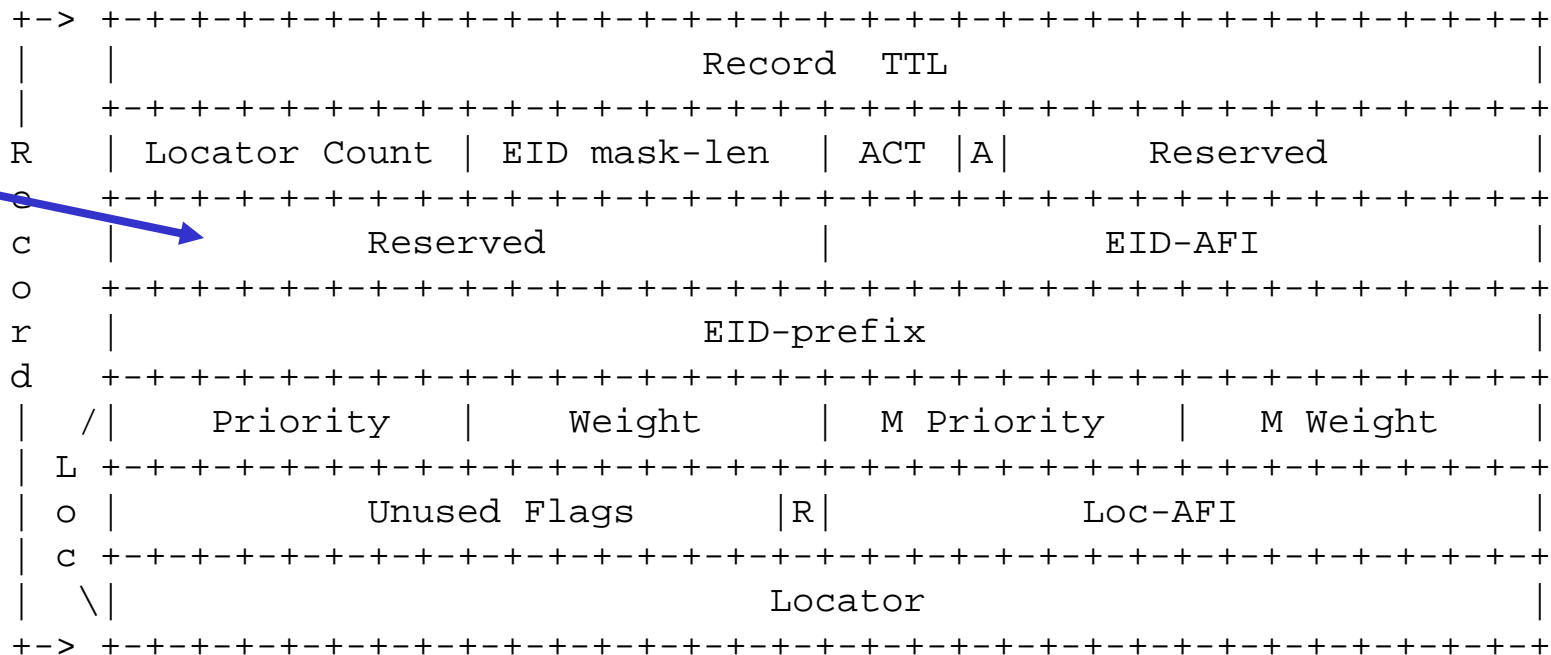
*Noel Chiappa, Luigi Ianone, Damien Saucez, Srini
Subramanian, Dave Meyer, Vince Fuller, Darrel Lewis, John
Zwiebel, Jesper Skriver, Isidor Kouvelas, Dino Farinacci
March 2010*

Why Version Hashing?

- PITRs need to know when ETRs have changed their Database Mappings
- Define a Database Mapping change:
 - A locator address has been added or removed from a locator-set
 - A locator priority or weight has changed
- Problem unique to PITRs due to unidirectional data flow
 - But can be used in ITRs and LISP Mobile Nodes

What is a Version-Hash?

- 16-bit hash of EID record in a Map-Reply
 - Modulo the R-bit
- Change Reserved field to become version-hash

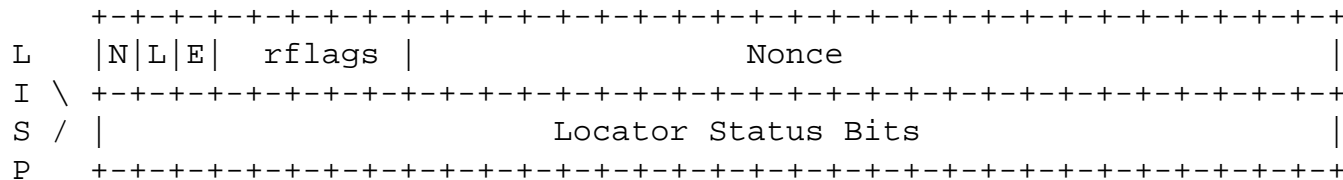


What is a Version-Hash?

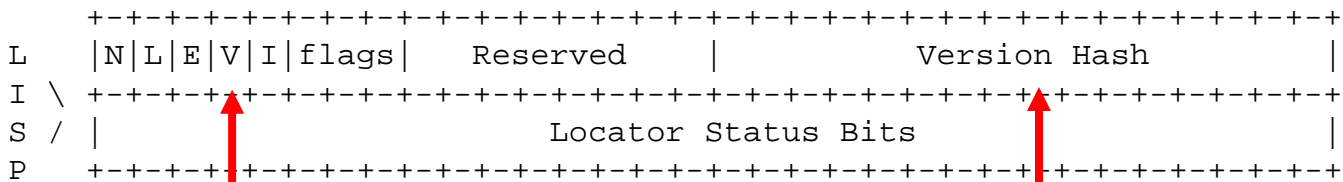
- All ETRs at a site run independently
 - On the same database-mapping entries
 - On the same database-mapping policy entries
- So each computes the same version-hash

Who uses Version Hashes?

- PITRs (and ITRs as well) will send the version hash in encapsulated packets
- Header format now:



- Changed header format:



- When V-bit is set, low-order 16-bits of nonce field contains the version-hash

Version-Hash Checking

- During ETR packet decapsulation:
 - When version-hash in LISP header does not match what ETR has cached, ETR sends a Solicit Map-Request (SMR)
- PITR (or ITR) responds to SMR with a Map-Request to any ETR at the site
- Map-Reply is returned with updated database mapping

Overloading Fields

- When V-bit is set
 - N-bit and E-bit must be 0 (using nonce field for version-hashing)
- When N-bit is set
 - V-bit must be 0 (using nonce field to hold 24-bit nonce)
- If V-bit and N-bit are both erroneously set
 - ETR interprets field as 24-bit nonce
- Echo-Noncing and Version-Hashing can run concurrently
 - Version-hashes need not be in every packet
 - Version hashing used when not in echo-nonce-request or echo-nonce state

Use Fletcher Checksum

- Sum up each byte while summing up each running sum

```
ip lisp database-mapping 240.22.0.0/16 1.11.22.22 priority 1 weight 100
ip lisp database-mapping 240.22.0.0/16 1.22.23.22 priority 2 weight 100
```

0x0000	05A0	0x0000	05A0
0x0210	1000	0x0210	1000
0x0000	<u>0001</u>	0x0000	<u>0001</u>
0xF016	0000	0xF016	0000
0x <u>0164</u>	FF00	0x <u>0264</u>	FF00
0x0000	0001	0x0000	0001
0x010B	1616	0x010B	1616
0x <u>0264</u>	FF00	0x <u>0164</u>	FF00
0x0000	0001	0x0000	0001
0x0116	1716	0x0116	1716
-----		-----	
0x1A8E		0x1CB4	

This is good!
Finds positional changes

Semantic of a Version Value

- Should the version be a hash or a monotonically increasing value?
- Do we need to know what's different or which is relatively more current?
- The point is if the ETRs do not have the same mapping, neither version value type helps the problem
- We do not want the complexity of ETR synchronization
 - The site needs to resolve the conflict
 - Just need to spec what an ITR should do in this situation
 - Currency is in the eye of the ETR beholder

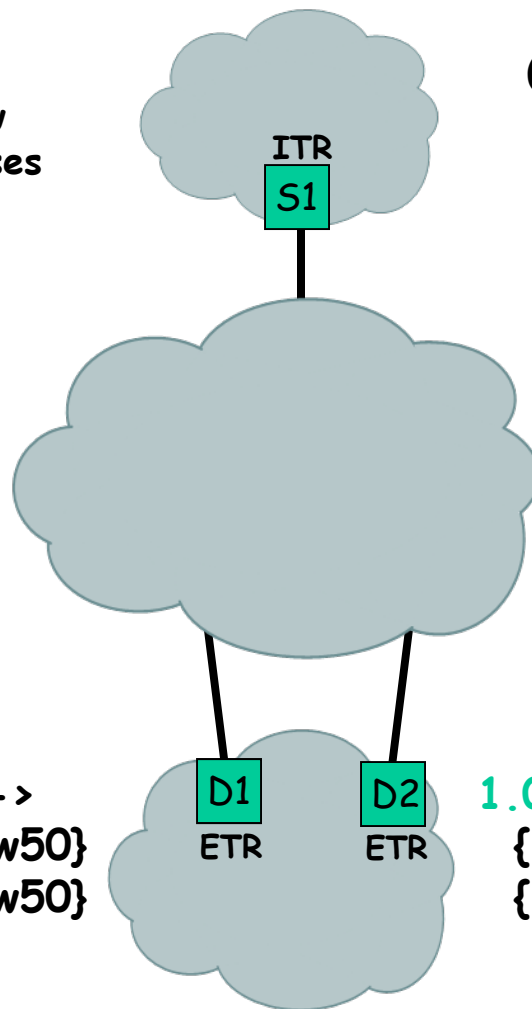
Out of Sync ETRs

(1) If ITR gets Map-Reply from D1, it can never know of a new version, it just uses active/active

(2) If ITR gets Map-Reply from D2, it can never know if D1 and D2 are out of sync, it just uses active/backup

(3) When ITR RLOC-probes, it gets inconsistent results, must pick one, a mono-version will tell you which is newer, a version hash can't

Conclusion; mono-versions can make ITRs use the newer mapping but may require configuration and non-volatile storing of a version number which the user may have to deal with. Hashes are auto-generating



active/active
1.0.0.0/8 ->
{D1, p1, w50}
{D2, p1, w50}

older

1.0.0.0/8 ->
{D1, p1, w100}
{D2, p2, w100} *active/backup*

newer

Version-Hash vs Mono-Version

- Hash can tell you when the mappings are the same
- Mono-Version can only do this when ETRs are sync'ed
- Hashing has no sync requirement
- Better for the end-user, less to worry about

Proposed Plan

- If no objections, put into `draft-ietf-lisp-07`
- Make data-header changes in one revision
 - And reflect I-bit as well