

TEAS Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Experimental
Expires: December 10, 2020

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June 8, 2020

**PCE in Native IP Network
draft-ietf-teas-pce-native-ip-09**

Abstract

This document defines the framework for traffic engineering within native IP network, using multiple BGP sessions strategy and PCE-based central control architecture. The procedures described in this document are experimental. The experiment is intended to enable research for the usage of PCE in native IP scenarios. For this purpose, this document describe the Central Control Dynamic Routing (CCDR) framework and the PCEP extension is specified in draft ietf-pce-pcep-extension-native-ip.

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[1.](#) Introduction

[RFC8735] describes the scenarios and simulation results for traffic engineering in the native IP network to provide End-to-End (E2E) performance assurance and QoS using PCE based central control, referred to as Centralized Control Dynamic Routing (CCDR). Based on the various scenarios and analysis as per [RFC8735], the solution for traffic engineering in native IP network should have the following criteria:

- o Support native IPv4 and IPv6 traffic simultaneously, no complex signaling procedures among network nodes like MPLS-TE and MPLS data plane.
- o Same deployment guideline for intra-domain and inter-domain scenarios.
- o Achieve End to End traffic assurance, determined QoS behavior.

- o No upgrade to forwarding behavior of the router.
- o Can exploit the power of centrally control and flexibility/robustness of distributed control protocol.
- o Coping with the differentiation requirements for large amount traffic and prefixes.
- o Adjust the optimal path dynamically upon the change of network status. No physical links resources planning in advance.

Stateful PCE [[RFC8231](#)] specifies a set of extensions to PCEP to enable stateful control of paths such as MPLS-TE LSPs between and across PCEP sessions in compliance with [[RFC4657](#)]. It includes mechanisms to affect state synchronization between PCCs and PCEs, delegation of control of LSPs to PCEs, and PCE control of timing and sequence of path computations within and across PCEP sessions. Furthermore, [[RFC8281](#)] specifies a mechanism to dynamically instantiate LSPs on a PCC based on the requests from a stateful PCE or a controller using stateful PCE. [[RFC8283](#)] introduces the architecture for PCE as a central controller as an extension of the architecture described in [[RFC4655](#)] and assumes the continued use of PCEP as the protocol used between PCE and PCC. [[RFC8283](#)] further examines the motivations and applicability for PCEP as a Southbound Interface (SBI), and introduces the implications for the protocol.

This document defines the framework for traffic engineering within native IP network, using multiple BGP session strategy, to meet the above requirements in dynamical and centrally control mode. The framework is referred as CCDR framework. It depends on the central control (PCE) element to compute the optimal path for selected traffic, and utilizes the dynamic routing behavior of traditional IGP/BGP protocols to forward such traffic.

The control messages between PCE and underlying network node are transmitted via Path Computation Element Communications Protocol (PCEP) protocol. The related PCEP extensions are provided in draft [[I-D.ietf-pce-pcep-extension-native-ip](#)].

2. Terminology

This document uses the following terms defined in [[RFC5440](#)]: PCE, PCEP

The following terms are used in this document:

- o CCDR: Central Control Dynamic Routing

- o E2E: End to End
- o ECMP: Equal Cost Multi Path
- o RR: Route Reflector
- o SDN: Software Defined Network

3. CCDR Framework in Simple Topology

Figure 1 illustrates the CCDR framework for traffic engineering in simple topology. The topology is comprised by four devices which are SW1, SW2, R1, R2. There are multiple physical links between R1 and R2. Traffic between prefix PF11(on SW1) and prefix PF21(on SW2) is normal traffic, traffic between prefix PF12(on SW1) and prefix PF22(on SW2) is priority traffic that should be treated differently.

In Intra-AS scenario, IGP and BGP are deployed between R1 and R2. In inter-AS scenario, only native BGP protocol is deployed. The traffic between each address pair may change in real time and the corresponding source/destination addresses of the traffic may also change dynamically.

The key ideas of the CCDR framework for this simple topology are the followings:

- o Build two BGP sessions between R1 and R2, via the different loopback addresses on these routers.
- o Send different prefixes via the established BGP sessions. For example, PF11/PF21 via the BGP session 1 and PF12/PF22 via the BGP session 2.
- o Set the explicit peer route on R1 and R2 respectively for BGP next hop to different physical link addresses between R1 and R2. Such explicit peer route can be set in the format of static route to BGP peer address, which is different from the route learned from the IGP protocol.

After the above actions, the bi-direction traffic between the PF11 and PF21, and the bi-direction traffic between PF12 and PF22 will go through different physical links between R1 and R2, each set of traffic pass through different dedicated physical links.

If there is more traffic between PF12 and PF22 that needs to be assured , one can add more physical links between R1 and R2 to reach the the next hop for BGP session 2. In this cases the prefixes that advertised by the BGP peers need not be changed.

Prefix Set No.	Latency	Packet Loss	Jitter
1	Low	Normal	Don't care
2	Normal	Low	Don't care
3	Normal	Normal	Low

Table 1. Traffic Requirement Criteria

For Prefix Set No.1, we can select the shortest distance path to carry the traffic; for Prefix Set No.2, we can select the path that is comprised by under loading links from end to end; For Prefix Set No.3, we can let all assured traffic pass the determined single path, no Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) distribution on the parallel links is desired.

It is almost impossible to provide an End-to-End (E2E) path efficiently with latency, jitter, packet loss constraints to meet the above requirements in large scale IP-based network via the distributed routing protocol, but these requirements can be solved with the assistance of PCE, as that described in [\[RFC4655\]](#) and [\[RFC8283\]](#) because the PCE has the overall network view, can collect real network topology and network performance information about the underlying network, select the appropriate path to meet various network performance requirements of different traffics.

The framework to implement the CCDR Multiple BGP sessions strategy are the followings. Here PCE is the main component of the Software Definition Network (SDN) controller and is responsible for optimal path computation for priority traffic.

- o SDN controller gets topology via BGP-LS[RFC7752] and link utilization information via existing Network Monitor System (NMS) from the underlying network.
- o PCE calculates the appropriate path upon application's requirements, sends the key parameters to edge/RR routers(R1, R7 and R3 in Fig.3) to establish multiple BGP sessions and advertises different prefixes via them. The loopback addresses used for BGP sessions should be planned in advance and distributed in the domain.
- o PCE sends the route information to the routers (R1,R2,R4,R7 in Fig.3) on forwarding path via PCEP [\[I-D.ietf-pce-pcep-extension-native-ip\]](#), to build the path to the BGP next-hop of the advertised prefixes.

- o If the assured traffic prefixes were changed but the total volume of assured traffic does not exceed the physical capacity of the previous E2E path, PCE needs only change the prefixed advertised via the edge routers (R1,R7 in Fig.3).
- o If the volume of assured traffic exceeds the capacity of previous calculated path, PCE can recalculate and add the appropriate paths to accommodate the exceeding traffic. After that, PCE needs to update on-path routers to build the forwarding path hop by hop.

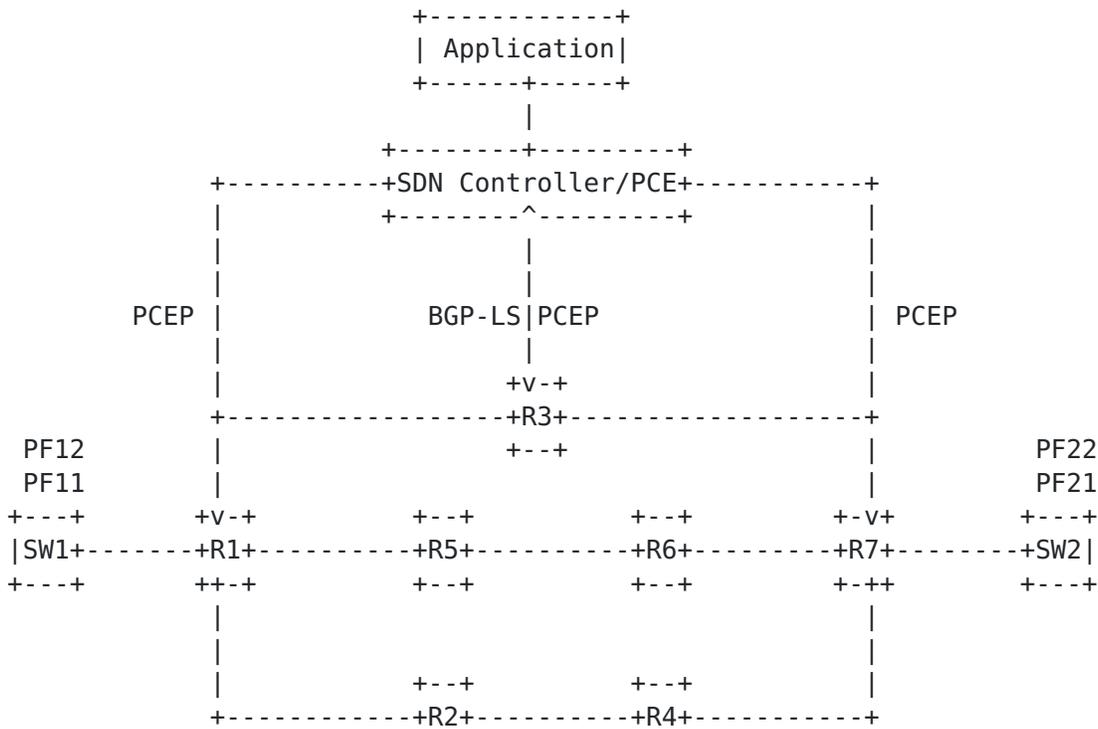


Figure 3: CCDR framework for Multi-BGP deployment

6. PCEP Extension for Key Parameters Delivery

The PCEP protocol needs to be extended to transfer the following key parameters:

- o Peer addresses pair that is used to build the BGP session
- o Advertised prefixes and their associated BGP session.
- o Explicit route information to BGP next hop of advertised prefixes.

Once the router receives such information, it should establish the BGP session with the peer appointed in the PCEP message, advertise

the prefixes that contained in the corresponding PCEP message, and build the end to end dedicated path hop by hop.

The dedicated path is preferred by making sure that the explicit route created by PCE has the higher priority (lower route preference) than the route information created by any other protocols (including the route manually configured).

All above dynamically created states (BGP sessions, Prefix advertised prefix, Explicit route) will be cleared on the expiration of state timeout interval which is based on the existing Stateful PCE [[RFC8231](#)] and PCECC [[RFC8283](#)] mechanism.

Details of communications between PCEP and BGP subsystems in router's control plane are out of scope of this draft and will be described in separate draft [[I-D.ietf-pce-pcep-extension-native-ip](#)] .

The reason that we select PCEP as the southbound protocol instead of OpenFlow, is that PCEP is suitable for the changes in control plane of the network devices, while OpenFlow dramatically changes the forwarding plane. We also think that the level of centralization that required by OpenFlow is hardly achievable in SP networks so hybrid BGP+PCEP approach looks much more interesting.

7. Deployment Consideration

7.1. Scalability

In CCDR framework, PCE needs only influence the edge routers for the prefixes advertisement via the multiple BGP sessions deployment. The route information for these prefixes within the on-path routers were distributed via the BGP protocol.

For multiple domains deployment, the PCE or the pool of PCEs that responsible for these domains need only control the edge router to build multiple eBGP sessions, all other procedures are the same that in one domain.

Unlike the solution from BGP Flowspec, the on-path router need only keep the specific policy routes to the BGP next-hop of the differentiate prefixes, not the specific routes to the prefixes themselves. This can lessen the burden from the table size of policy based routes for the on-path routers, and has more expandability when comparing with the solution from BGP flowspec or Openflow. For example, if we want to differentiate 1000 prefixes from the normal traffic, CCDR needs only one explicit peer route in every on-path router, but the BGP flowspec or Openflow needs 1000 policy routes on them.

7.2. High Availability

The CCDR framework is based on the distributed IP protocol. If the PCE failed, the forwarding plane will not be impacted, as the BGP session between all devices will not flap, and the forwarding table will remain unchanged.

If one node on the optimal path is failed, the priority traffic will fall over to the best-effort forwarding path. One can even design several assurance paths to load balance/hot-standby the priority traffic to meet the path failure situation.

For high availability of PCE/SDN-controller, operator should rely on existing HA solutions for SDN controller, such as clustering technology and deployment.

7.3. Incremental deployment

Not every router within the network will support the PCEP extension that defined in [[I-D.ietf-pce-pcep-extension-native-ip](#)] simultaneously.

For such situations, router on the edge of domain can be upgraded first, and then the traffic can be assured between different domains. Within each domain, the traffic will be forwarded along the best-effort path. Service provider can selectively upgrade the routers on each domain in sequence.

8. Security Considerations

A PCE needs to assure calculation of E2E path based on the status of network and the service requirements in real-time.

The PCE need consider the explicit route deployment order (for example, from tail router to head router) to eliminate the possible transient traffic loop.

The setup of BGP session, prefix advertisement and explicit peer route establishment are all controlled by the PCE. To prevent the bogus PCE to send harmful messages to the network nodes, the network devices should authenticate the validity of PCE and keep secure communication channel between them. Mechanism described in [[RFC8253](#)] should be used to avoid such situation.

CCDR framework does not require the change of forward behavior on the underlay devices, then there will no additional security impact on the devices.

9. IANA Considerations

This document does not require any IANA actions.

10. Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank Deborah Brungard, Adrian Farrel, Vishnu Beeram, Lou Berger, Dhruv Dhody, Raghavendra Mallya, Mike Koldychev, Haomian Zheng, Penghui Mi, Shaofu Peng and Jessica Chen for their supports and comments on this draft.

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