

# **Point-to-Multipoint Traffic Engineered LSP (MPLS and GMPLS)**

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# Agenda

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- What is a P2MP TE LSP ?
- Applications
- Requirements for P2MP TE extensions
- Solution overview
- IETF Standard status

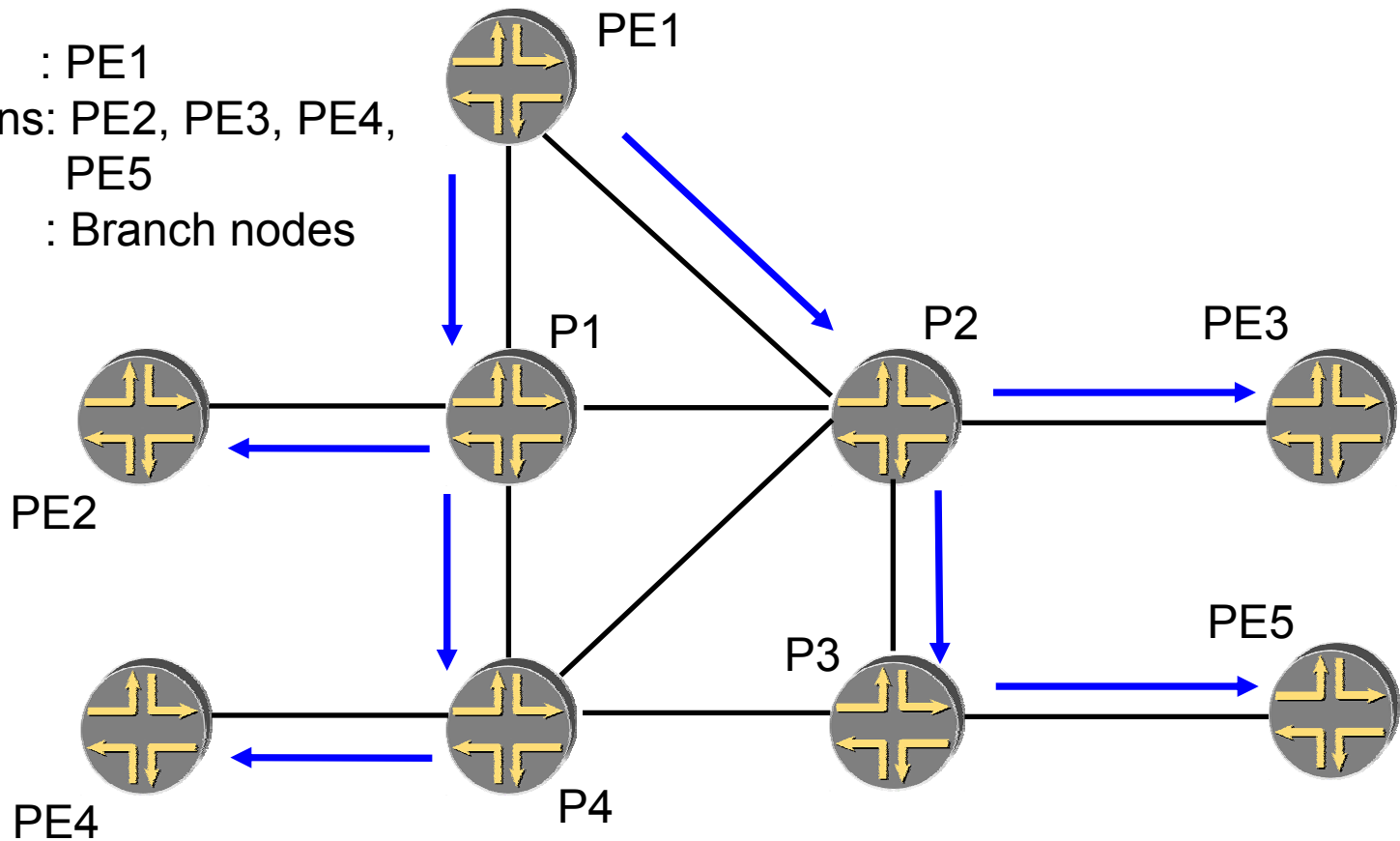
# What is a P2MP TE LSP ?

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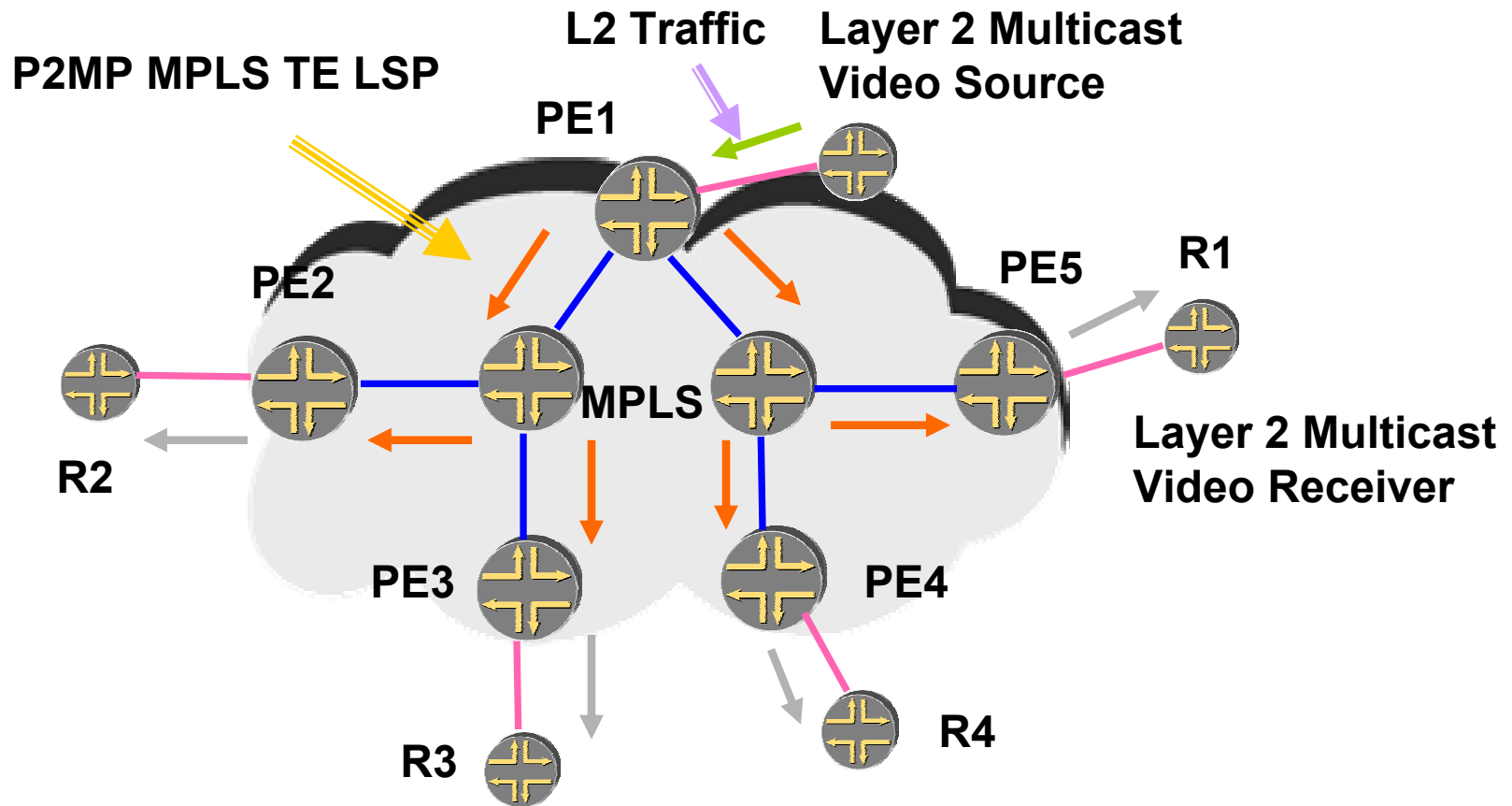
- Point to Multipoint Label Switched Path (LSP)
  - Efficient traffic replication in the network
  - Application agnostic
- Set up with TE constraints
  - May involve resource reservations throughout the network
  - Determine path of these P2MP TE LSPs
- RSVP-TE Signaling
  - Enhancements to P2P (GMPLS) RSVP-TE

# What is P2MP MPLS TE ?

Source : PE1  
Destinations: PE2, PE3, PE4,  
PE5  
P1, P2 : Branch nodes



# Application: Layer 2 Multicast over P2MP TE LSP Tunnel

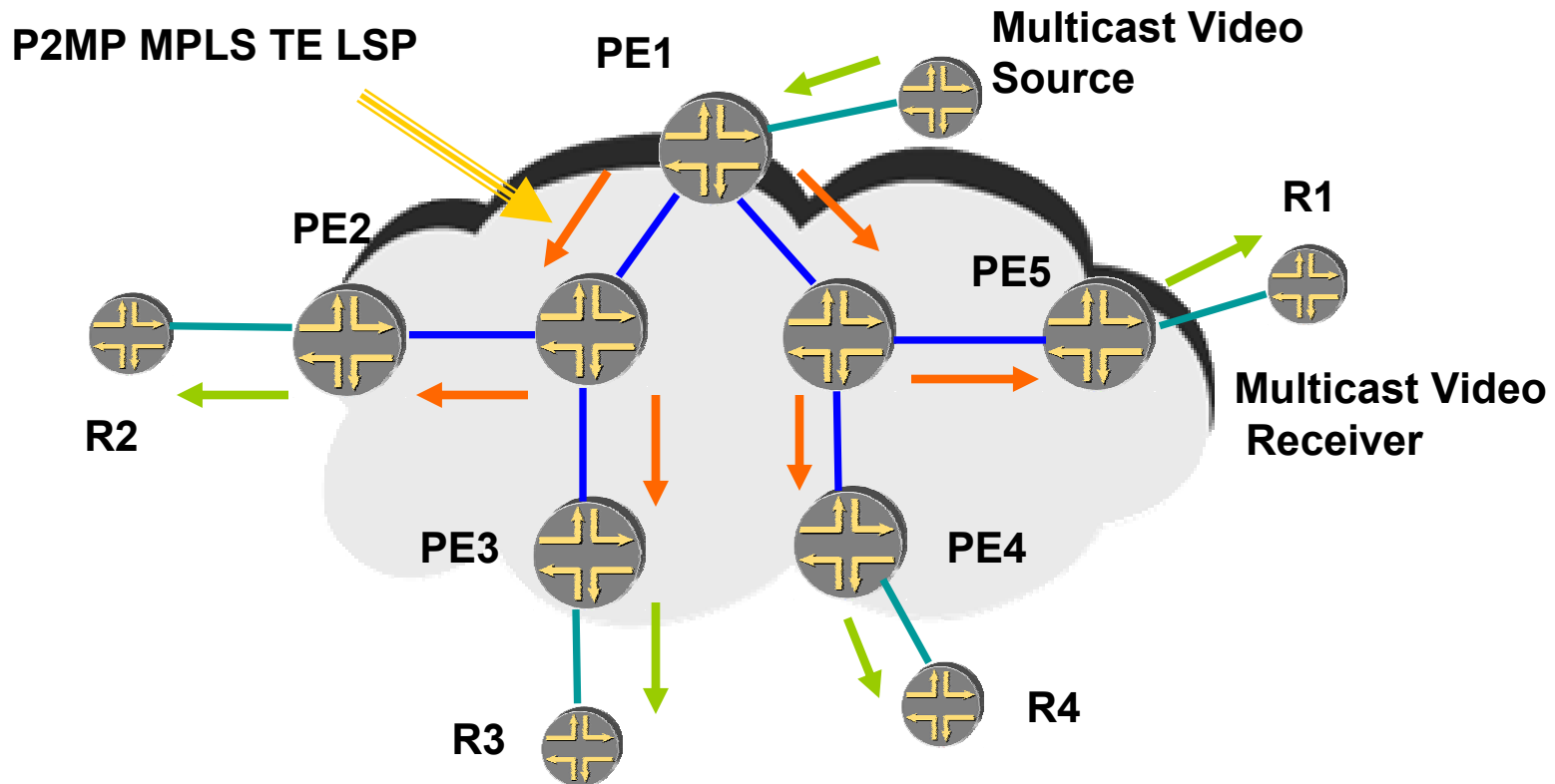


# Application: Layer 2 Multicast over P2MP TE LSP Tunnel

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- Goal is to retain all the functionality available to layer 2 services as they migrate to IP/MPLS
  - P2MP functionality is offered by ATM networks
  - P2MP TE is a missing piece in the layer 2 service migration to IP/MPLS
- A Layer 2 interface can be cross-connected to a P2MP LSP
- TE requirement
  - QoS guarantees: strict SLAs for broadband video traffic
  - Protection: Fast reroute

# Application: IP Multicast over P2MP MPLS TE LSP Tunnel



# Application: IP Multicast over P2MP MPLS TE LSP Tunnel

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- TE for broadband video multicast traffic
  - QoS for content distribution
  - Protection: Fast Reroute
- Multicast (PIM-SM) free core
  - Keeping multicast routes out of the core
- Eliminates the need to use BGP in the core to distribute unicast routes used by multicast RPF
  - Particularly useful if the core is BGP free for unicast routing (e.g. by running RSVP-TE)



# Requirements for P2MP TE extensions

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- P2MP TE Tunnels should be identified by unique P2MP ID
- P2MP TE LSP Tunnel establishment, teardown, and modification mechanism
  - should support grafting/pruning mechanism
  - non-disruptive (forwarding/control) for other P2MP sub-trees
- P2MP TE LSP Tunnel explicit routing support
  - provide a means of establishing arbitrary P2MP TE LSP Tunnel, e.g. cost minimum tree or delayed bounded tree
  - explicit routing with loose hops and widely scoped abstract nodes
- Record routing support
  - information collected and updated during P2MP TE LSP establishment and modification process

# Requirements for P2MP TE extensions

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- Failure Reporting and Error Recovery
  - node must report all errors to ingress/branch node to initiate fast recovery around the failure
- Call Admission Control and QoS Control mechanism
  - must support resource sharing and exclusive resource utilization
  - must be applicable to Diffserv-enabled networks and SHOULD satisfy the DS-TE requirements
- P2MP TE LSP Tunnel parameters
  - no variation of attributes along the P2MP LSP TE Tunnels
  - homogenous QoS
- Fragmentation of protocol message(s)
  - when a single protocol packet cannot contain all the information

# Requirements for P2MP TE extensions

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- Re-optimization of P2MP TE LSP Tunnels
  - must support Make-before-break (whole and partial operation)
- Support of Multi-Area/-AS and hierarchical P2MP TE LSP Tunnels
- Routing advertisement of P2MP (node) capability
  - node ability to support branching/act as an egress and a branch
- GMPLS
  - Solution for MPLS P2MP TE when applied to GMPLS P2MP PSC or non-PSC MUST be backward and forward compatible with P2P GMPLS features
- Backward compatibility and interoperability with (G)MPLS TE capable legacy nodes

# Solution Overview

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- Terminology
- Mechanisms
- Examples



# Solution Terminology

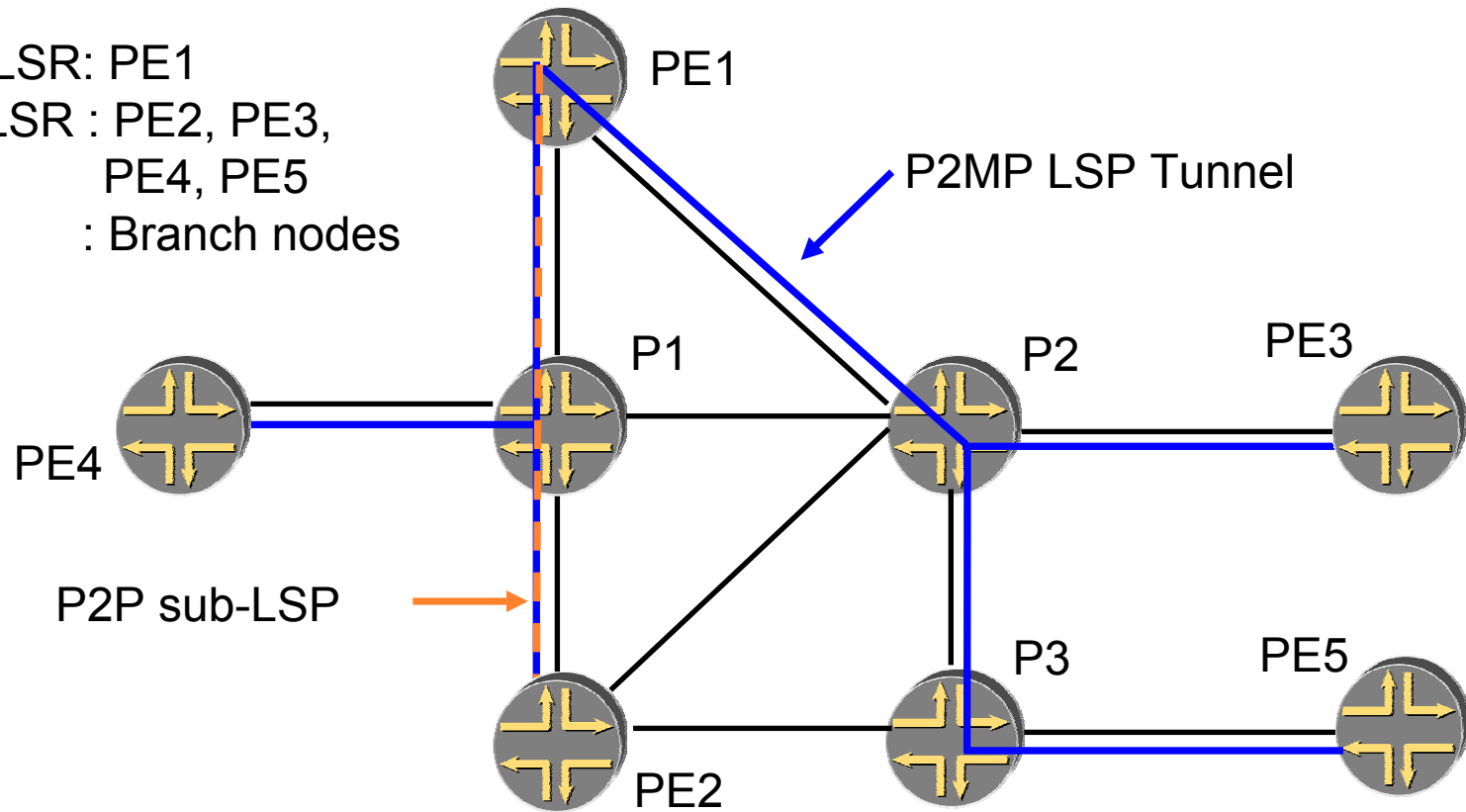
- Ingress LSR: LSR responsible for initiating the signaling messages that set up the P2MP TE LSP (also referred to as source or root)
- Egress LSR: one of potentially many destinations of the P2MP TE LSP (also be referred to as leaf nodes or leaves)
- branch LSR: an LSR that has more than one directly connected downstream LSR
- P2MP TE LSP: A traffic engineered label switched path that has one unique ingress LSR (also referred to as the root) and one or more egress LSRs (also referred to as the leaf)
- P2MP ID: A unique identifier of a P2MP TE LSP, that is constant for the whole LSP regardless of the number of branches and/or leaves.
- P2P sub-LSP: Label switched path from the ingress LSR to an egress LSR

# Solution Terminology

Ingress LSR: PE1

Egress LSR : PE2, PE3,  
PE4, PE5

P1, P2 : Branch nodes



# Solution Mechanisms

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- Building blocks
  - P2MP Tunnel
  - P2MP LSP
  - P2P sub-LSP
- Path Messages
- Resv Messages
- Fast-reroute
- Make-before-break

# Solution Mechanism: P2MP Tunnel

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- Determines set of destinations terminating the unidirectional traffic flow and for which resource reservation is required
- May comprise multiple P2MP LSP Tunnels (at least one)
- Identified by the P2MP SESSION Object which includes
  - P2MP ID: identifies the destination of the P2MP tunnel
  - Tunnel ID: 16 bit identifier
  - Extended Tunnel ID: local IPv4/IPv6 Address or left unspecified



# Solution Mechanism: P2MP LSP Tunnel

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- A specific instance of a P2MP Tunnel determined by the source of the traffic flow
- May comprise multiple P2P sub-LSPs
- Identified by the P2MP Tunnel SESSION and P2MP SENDER\_TEMPLATE object combination
- P2MP SENDER\_TEMPLATE
  - Identifies the sender (ingress)
  - Includes
    - Source IPv4/IPv6 address
    - LSP ID

# Solution Mechanism: P2P Sub-LSP

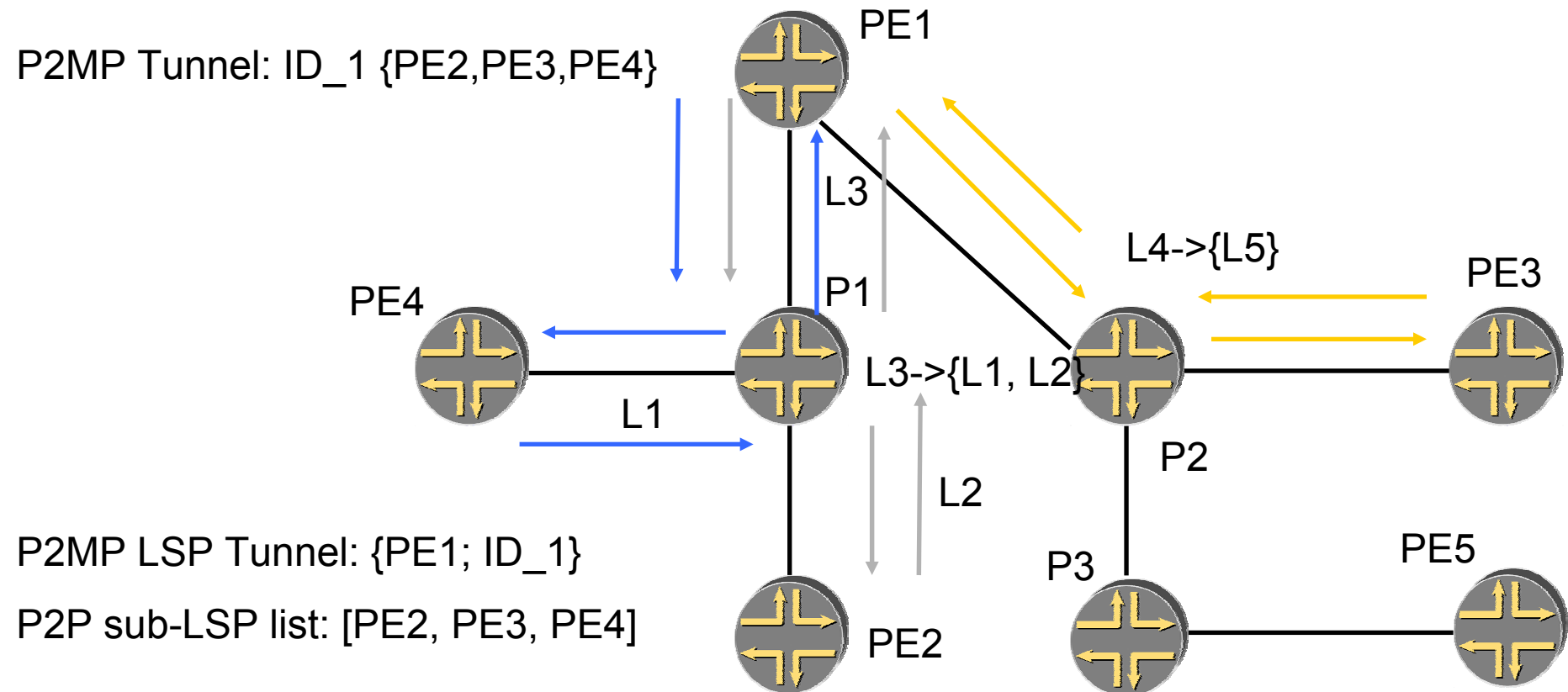
- LSP from the ingress LSR to a particular egress LSR
- A P2MP LSP Tunnel comprises multiple P2P sub-LSPs
- A P2P sub-LSP is represented by
  - P2P sub-LSP object
  - Sub-explicit route object
- P2P sub-LSP Object
  - Identifies a P2P Sub-LSP
  - Egress LSR Destination address
  - P2P sub-LSP identifier (sub-LSP ID)
- Sub-Explicit route
  - Represents the explicit route from ingress LSR to the egress LSR
  - May be compressed

# Solution Mechanism: Path message

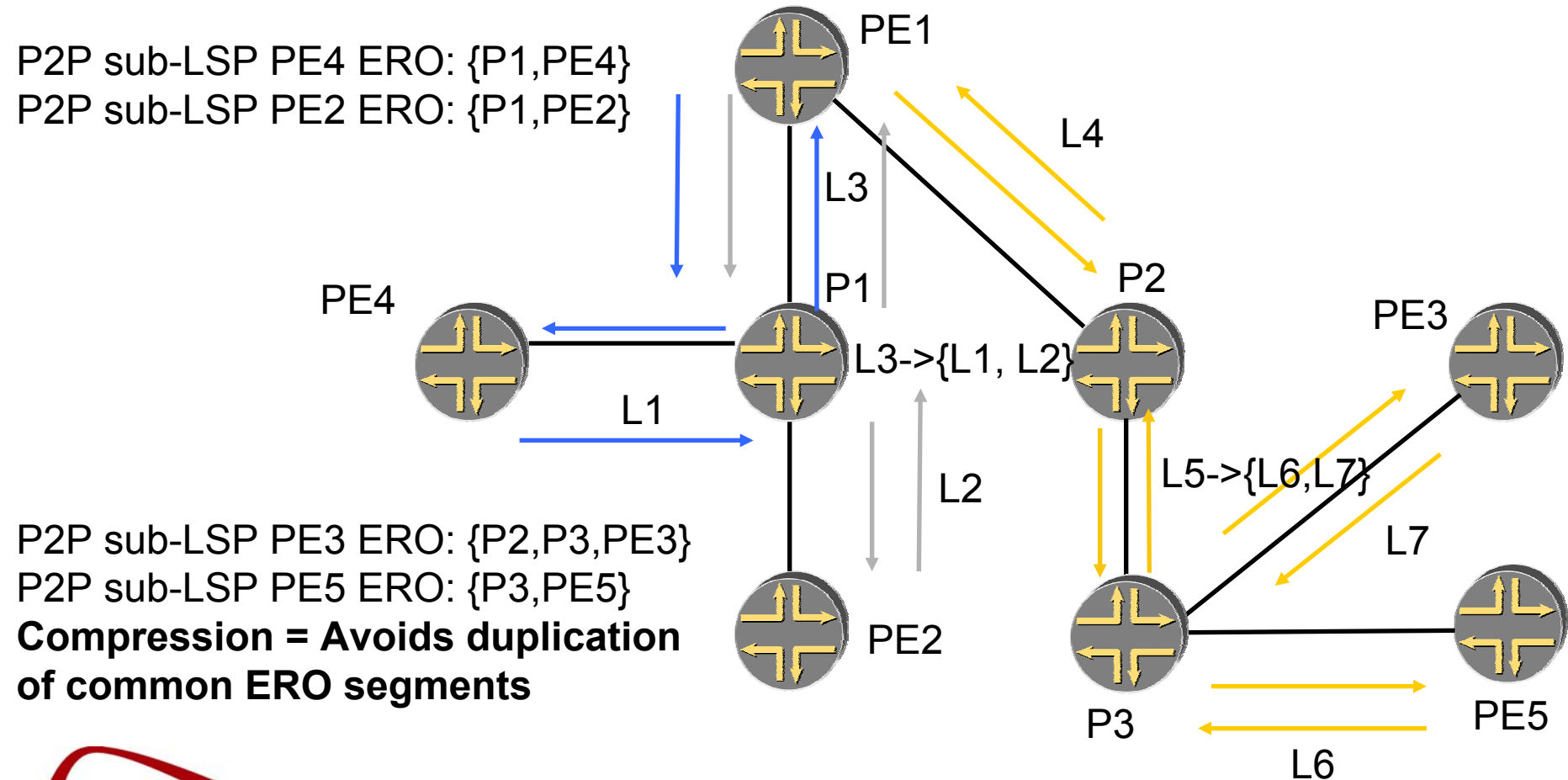
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- One P2MP Tunnel LSP can be signaled using multiple Path message
- Each such Path message can signal multiple P2P sub-LSPs
- Limiting cases
  - A separate Path message for each P2P sub-LSP
  - A single Path message for all P2P sub-LSPs

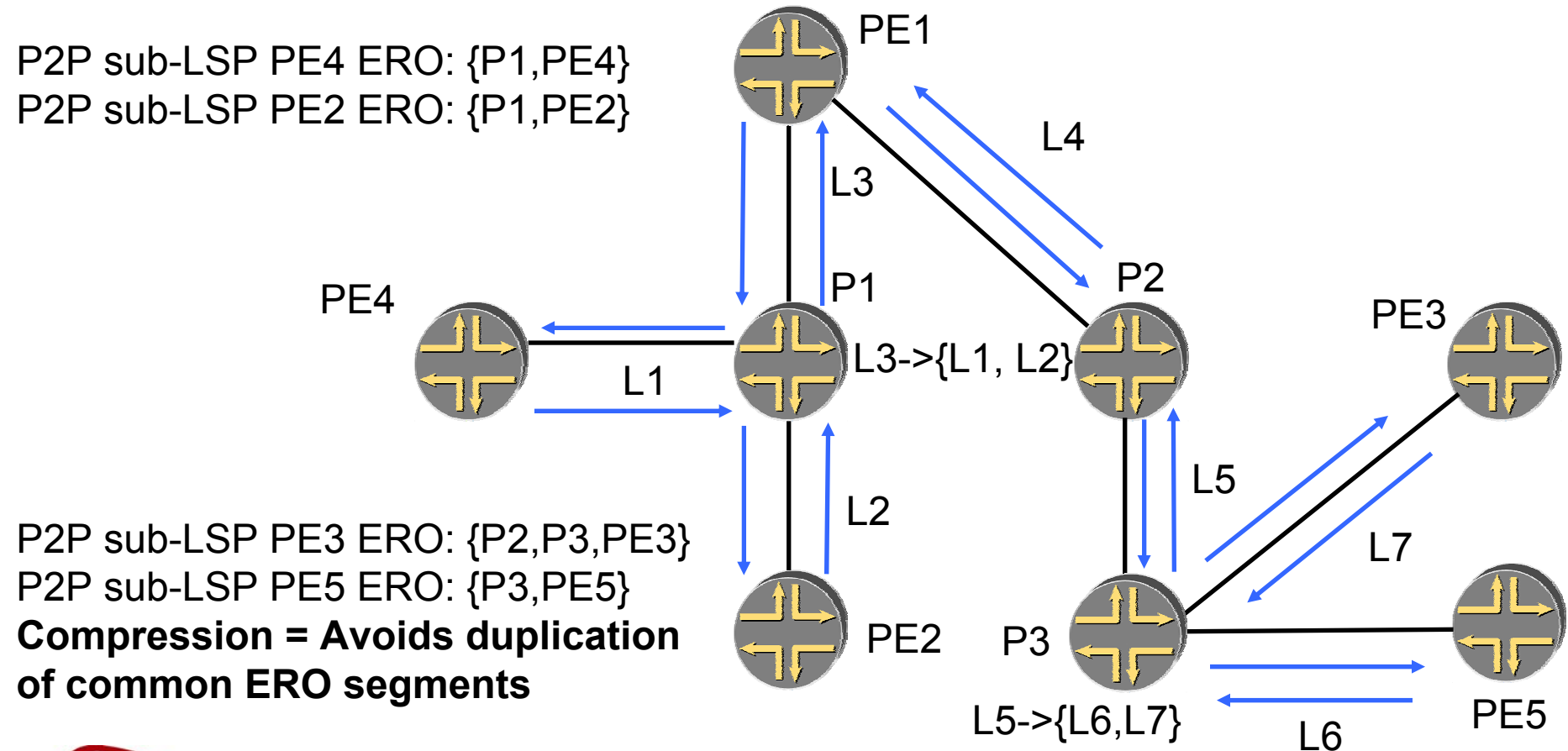
# Multiple Path Messages: Example



# Multiple versus Single Path Message



# Single Path Message: Example



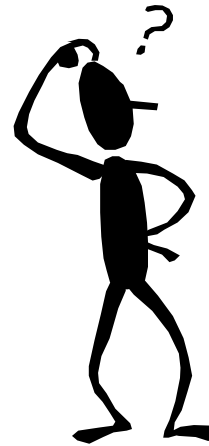
# Standards Status

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- Work done as part of the IETF MPLS WG charter
- Requirement document under last call
  - URL: <<http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-mpls-p2mp-requirement-04.txt>>
  - revisited version under mailing list discussion
- Solution document (individual status)
  - URL: <<http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-raggarwa-mpls-rsvp-te-p2mp-00.txt>>
  - virtual team of ~ 30 people working on the document
  - new version to be submitted for the next IETF meeting (Washington DC, Nov'04)

**Thanks for your attention**

**... Questions**





# References

- D.Awduche et al., RSVP-TE: Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels, RFC 3209, December 2001.
- L.Berger (Editor) et al., Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Signaling – Resource Reservation Protocol - Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE) Extensions, RFC 3473, January 2003.
- S.Yasukawa (Editor) et al., Requirements for Point to Multipoint Traffic Engineered MPLS LSPs, Internet Draft, Work in progress, draft-ietf-mpls-p2mp-requirement-04.txt, September 2004.
- R.Aggarwal, D.Papadimitriou, S.Yasukawa (Editors) et al., Extensions to RSVP-TE for Point to Multipoint TE LSPs, Internet Draft, Work in progress, draft-raggarwa-mpls-rsvp-te-p2mp-00.txt, July 2004.