## DRNI: Multi-component Models and Generalized Model

Version 02

Stephen Haddock

November 10, 2011

- This presentation develops logical component models and distributed component models for 7 cases of DRNIs involving single and multi-component bridge.
- From these, a single generalized model is developed.

#### Q, PB, PEB, and RCSI cases to consider



#### BEB cases to consider



## Generalized LAG Baggy Pants Model

Each of these cases can be represented by a generalized model that has "stuff" in the interface stack between the MAC relay of the primary component and the aggregated port. "Stuff" may include logical bridge components. ("Stuff" could probably be other technologies, e.g. pseudowire.)



MAC Aggregator MAC MAC

"Stuff" on a single port

Generalized LAG Model

Relay

"Stuff"

MAC

### Example LAG Baggy Pants Models

In some cases there is just a little "stuff" and in some cases there is a lot of "stuff"!



## Key to Interface Stacks in Diagrams



## Physical and Logical Topology of S-tagged DRNI







Logical Topology

# Generalized Logical Component Model of DRNI

Generalized model has the primary component of each physical bridge logically connected to a logical third component. The logical component also has all of the "stuff" associated with the aggregated port.



### Generalized Distributed DRNI Model

Where is the Intra-DAS Link?



### Generalized Distributed DRNI Model

With the Intra-DAS Link connecting the Distributed Aggregator



(In previous presentations I have been assuming Intra-DAS Link at the Aggregator)

### Generalized Distributed DRNI Model

With the Intra-DAS Link connecting the Distributed Logical Relay



(There are several potential advantages to the Intra-DAS Link at the Logical Relay)

# Why Intra-DAS at Relay?

- 1. MEP Placement for protection switching
  - Intra-DAS link ends up on network side of MEPs,
    - Where Norm, Ben, and Maarten want them.
    - Decouples protection switching events from gateway changes.
- 2. RCSI
  - If pull all gateway functionality down to Aggregator it becomes a relay.
- 3. More closely matches the gateway in the logical model
- 4. Possibly more closely matches implementations
  - For highly centralized implementation it doesn't matter whether Intra-DAS link at Relay or Aggregator, but for implementations with functionality distributed to ports then at Relay is better.
- 5. Better for encapsulating traffic for virtual Intra-DAS Link
- 6. Enables multiple DRNI on single Intra-DAS w/o encap.
- 7. Intra-DAS Link looks like network link, not interconnect link.

### What gets specified in the standard?



## Detailed Models (showing the real "stuff")

#### Case 1: Logical Component Model C-VLAN or S-VLAN Component



#### Case 1: Distributed Component Model C-VLAN or S-VLAN Bridge



### Case 2: Logical Component Model Provider Edge Bridge



### Case 2: Distributed Component Model Provider Edge Bridge



#### Case 3: Logical Component Model I-tagged DRNI with I-BEB



#### Case 3: Distributed Component Model I-tagged DRNI with I-BEB



#### Case 4: Logical Component Model I-tagged DRNI with B-BEB



#### Case 4: Distributed Component Model I-tagged DRNI with B-BEB



24

#### Case 5: Logical Component Model S-tagged DRNI with IB-BEB



#### Case 5: Distributed Component Model S-tagged DRNI with IB-BEB



### Case 6: Logical Component Model 'B-tagged' DRNI with IB-BEB



#### Case 6: Distributed Component Model 'B-tagged' DRNI with IB-BEB







## **Backup Slides**

### TESI Protection Switching Logical Component Model



### TESI Protection Switching Distributed Component Model



### TESI Protection Switching Distributed Component Model



### TESI Protection Switching Distributed Component Model



### Segment Protection Switching Logical Component Model



#### Segment Protection Switching Distributed Component Model

