Ethernet Service Provision (ESP)

- An Ethernet Service Provider supplies Ethernet Layer 2 services among Customers' sites.
- A number of vendors are providing equipment for this purpose.
- A number of ESPs exist, and use various technologies to deliver various services.
 - Ethernet over SONET
 - Ethernet over various L3 tunneling protocols
 - Q-in-Q Ethernet over Ethernet
- IETF's Provider Provisioned Virtual Private Networks (PPVPN) Working Group is defining L2-VPNs.

IETF's L2-VPNs

- PPVPN WG is working on standardizing both L3-VPNs and L2-VPNs.
 - draft-ietf-ppvpn-vpls-requirements-00 describes the requirements for Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs.
 - Architectures for meeting the L2-VPN requirements include draft-lasserre-vkompella-ppvpn-vpls-02, draft-elwin-ppvpn-l2tp-arch-00.
- These drafts do not assume that bridges, as defined by IEEE 802.1, are essential to providing the service.
- They do assume that devices which learn MAC addresses and forward packets based on that learned information are essential, but these are not bridges.

IETF's L2-VPNs

- Working group's inattention to bridging, seems to be driven by two common, though not universal, phobias:
- ATM LAN Emulation (LANE)
 - ATM LAN Emulation was a disaster because it was much too complex.
 - Therefore, "LAN Emulation over MPLS" is a terrible idea.
- Spanning Trees
 - IEEE 802.1D is completely opaque, and way too complex for such a simple job.
 - Routing protocols are much better than spanning trees because they find a better route, and because they scale to larger networks.

Metro Ethernet Forum

- Industry consortium to promote interoperability of Metro Ethernet Service Providers.
- http://www.metroethernetforum.org/
- MEF is defining a number of requirements, e.g.:
 - Operations And Maintenance (OAM) protocols to perform functions such as Traceroute and Ping, both end-to-end and across User-Network Interface (UNI).
 - Line Management Interface (LMI) protocols between customer and provider to verify and/or manage connectivity.
 - Point-to-point, multipoint-to-multipoint, and point-to-multipoint services.
- MEF is reluctant to generate standards.

Some Problems To Be Addressed

- How can bridges supply this service? (Hint: "Q-in-Q")
 - What are the semantics of the outer Q (or similar) tag?
 - What are the semantics of the inner Q (or similar) tag?
- What exactly are the services offered to a Customer?
 - Which L2 protocols are carried end-to-end through the provider network?
 - Which L2 protocols are blocked by the provider network.
 - Which L2 protocols are operated between the customer and the provider?
 - Which L2 protocols need to do more than one of the above?
 - Is there more than one common answer? Are there options?

Some Problems To Be Addressed (2)

- How does one convey a customer's BPDUs across an L2 Provider network?
 - Provider bridges use a different set of MAC addresses for control traffic?
 - Edge bridges translate customer BPDUs' MAC addresses on entry and exit?
 - Edge bridges encapsulate/decapsulate customer BPDUs on entry and exit?

Some Problems To Be Addressed (3)

- How do bridges interact with Ethernet-over-L3 tunneling technologies?
 - Persuade PPVPN to define "Ethernet emulation over MPLS"?
 - Write "This is how to implement L2-VPNs with bridges" addendum to L2-VPN RFCs?
 - Try to persuade PPVPN WG to define the service in terms of bridges?
- How do you build very large networks of bridges?
 - There is a strong desire for providers' networks to be larger than RSTP or MSTP can handle.
 - There is a great deal of activity in non-standard means to scale up L2 networks.

Some Problems To Be Addressed (4)

- How do you signal the need to forget MAC addresses across the L3 "cloud" at the center of most architectures?
- How do you signal the need to forget MAC addresses on scales smaller than all of the customers carried over a single provider spanning tree?
- How do you avoid and/or accomplish learning both the provider's "outer" and the customer's "inner".1Q tag when learning MAC addresses?

Some Problems To Be Addressed (5)

- How do you (not) handle loops in the customer's network without extending the provider's spanning trees into the customer's network.
- How do you handle more than 4094 customers?
- How do you fulfill the perceived need for providing a provider VLAN that connects a few ISP routers to a number of subscribers so that the subscribers can converse with the routers, but not with each other? (MEF's point-to-multipoint service)
- How are VLAN-IDs used across the UNI?