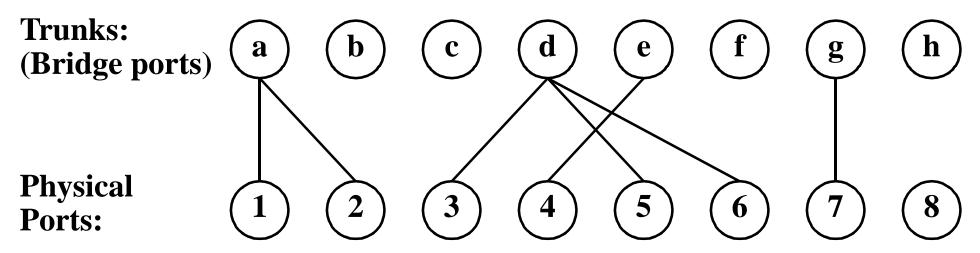
# **Automatic Trunking Establishment: Problem Statement**

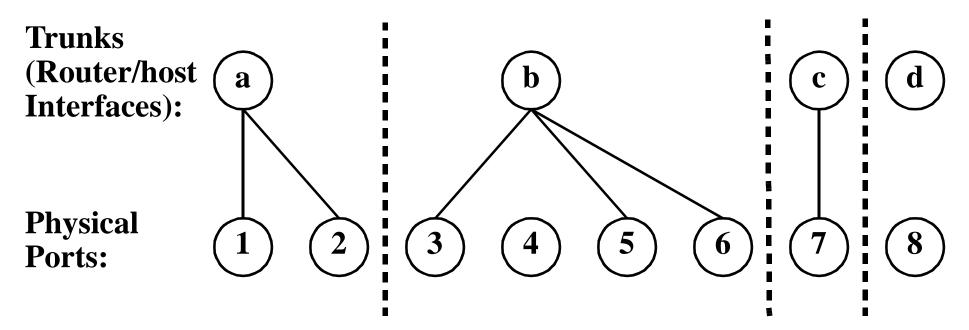
- How to present trunks to upper layers? (Logical vs. Physical interfaces)
- How to control trunking manually?
- How to establish trunking automatically?
- What, if any, additional bells and whistles?

# Presenting to Upper Layers (bridge)



- Arbitrary mapping between trunks and physical ports.
- Little or no permanent context attached to trunks.
- "Bridge ports" are trunks, not physical ports.
- A few low-level protocols (e.g. auto-discovery, duplex negotiation) run on physical ports, all others on trunks.
- Maximizes flexibility.

# Presenting to Upper Layers (router/host)



- Permanent context (e.g. IP addresses) attached to trunks.
- "Router and/or host interfaces" are trunks, not physical ports.
- A few low-level protocols on physical ports, all others on trunks.
- More for error checking than maximizing flexibility

## **Controlling Trunking Manually**

- A Trunking MIB would allow manual setup.
- The Interfaces Group MIB (RFC 2233, was 1573) provides the framework.
- The MIB for manual trunking control should be separable from the Automatic Trunking Establishment protocol control MIB.

## **Establishing Trunks Automatically**

#### Some "do"s:

- Converge quickly
- Minimize overhead
- Respond quickly to changes in topology
- Support arbitrary topology of point-to-point links
- Accommodate arbitrary hardware and software restrictions on allowed trunking configurations
- Accept/deny connections with devices which do not run the trunk establishment protocol
- Provide administrative control over allowed topologies
- Provide means for extensions

## **Establishing Trunks Automatically**

#### Some "don't"s:

- Avoid rapid sequence of connection changes when powering up or down
- Leave multi-point connections or connections through hubs or bridges to higher layers
- Do not confuse this protocol with the automatic topology detection work going on in the IETF

## **Establishing Trunks Automatically**

- Some "maybe"s:
  - Detect uni-directional connections
  - Allow connection to "silent partners"
  - Detect multi-point connections
  - Provide information to upper layers about who we are connecting to; allow/disallow certain partners
  - Provide a means for flushing the old pathway when shifting a flow between physical ports
  - Provide means to allow support for devices with limited capabilities with regard to trunking

Norman Finn

# A Simple Way to Do It

- Exchange "This is me, and this is who I'm connected to" information on each link.
- Also exchange "This is the largest grouping I am capable of making" information.
- Both ends reach the same conclusion, because both use the same algorithm.
- Exchange "This is how I am trunking" as a sanity check.