





802.1AS-Rev BMC Redundancy

Contributed by Philippe Klein, PhD

Broadcom (philippe@broadcom.com)

IEEE 802.1 Plenary, Waikoloa, July 2015

BMC REDUNDANCY IN THE CURRENT 802.1AS-REV DRAFT



- As currently described in the 802.1AS-Rev draft, the GMC redundancy scheme is based on the "legacy" 802.1AS Rev1 scheme, that:
 - was initially designed to advertise a single BM clock only
 - uses a proprietary loop free Announce message flooding protocol
- To support multiple concurrent BM clocks for redundancy, this scheme requires to establish a separated tree for each concurrent BM clock

SCHEME LIMITATIONS FOR CONCURENT BM CLOCKS



Inefficient

requires one VLAN ID per clock

No "scalable friendly"

by the need for separated trees and Announce message traffic

Incomplete

 the required VLAN separation for each BM capable clock is not currently specified in the draft

Weak against faulty BM

nodes do not distinguish Announce messages from faulty BM sources

NEW PROPOSED SCHEME



- 1. Information about all the GM capable clocks is part of the topology DB on each node (instead of been provided by the Announce messages)
- 2. The BMCA selection is locally performed on each node to select the BM clock(s)

NEW PROPOSED SCHEME - PROS



Simpler:

the GM information is distributed by standard topology propagation protocol (anyway necessary) instead of the proprietary GM Announce Msg one. No need for multiple VLAN IDs on a per clock base

More scalable:

the BMCA selection could be invoked iteratively on several subsets of GM capable clocks to select any configurable number of concurrent GM clocks.

- GM Clock-1 = Clk-a = BMCA {Clk-a, Clk-b, Clk-c..., Clk-n}
- GM Clock-2 = Clk-c = BMCA {Clk-b, Clk-c..., Clk-n}
- GM Clock-i = ...

Stronger:

as the BMCA is performed by each node, a node could more easily identify and block Sync messages of unselected clock (rogue or faulty source).



