

# Protection Requirements in RPR Interconnection

BJ Lee  
Ben Bacque

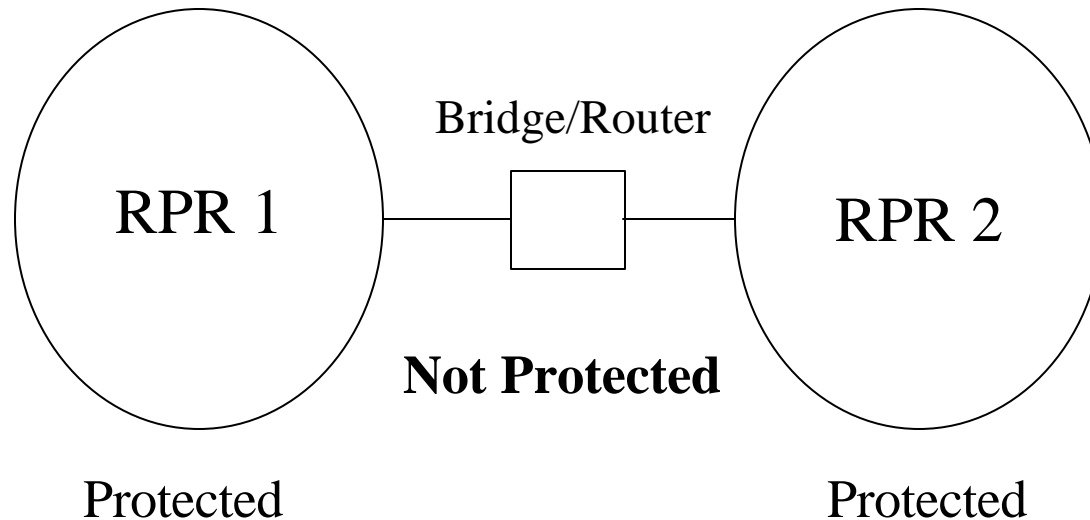
bjlee@tropicnetworks.com  
ben@tropicnetworks.com

July 10, 2001  
Portland, OR

# Problem Statement (1)

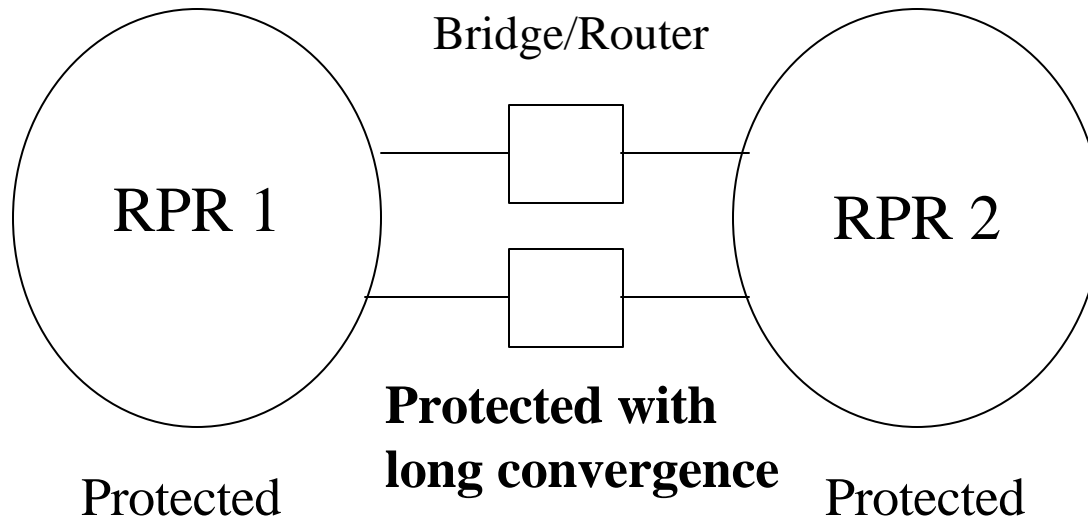
- “RPR Protection switching shall be complete in less than 50ms for a single failure.”
  - RPR Objective Motion #23, May 2001
  - Covers only a single ring
- Need to provide similar levels of protection for interconnected RPR networks as well.
  - Multiple hierarchical ring interconnection and/or multi-ring stacking is required for greater geographical coverage and network capacity.

# Problem Statement (2)



- Single attachment becomes a single point of failure

# Problem Statement (3)

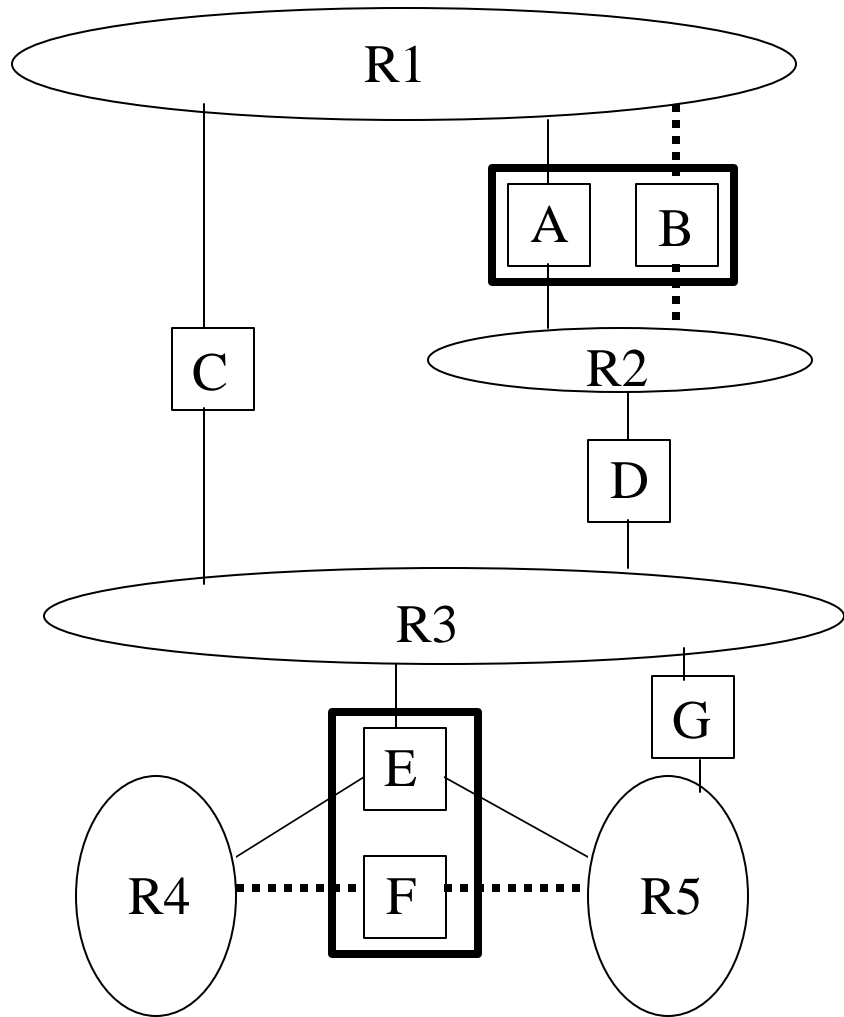


- Dual attached interconnection using L2 bridging or routing relies on STP or L3 routing protocol convergence times, which may typically incur an order of seconds.

# Customer Requirements

- Bell Nexxia (May Interim, 2001)
  - “Multiple rings can be expected in a large metro area.”
  - Shown RPR ring interconnection via dual LAN switches
- Evolution Networks (May Interim, 2001)
  - “Dual attachment points on different rings.”
- Excite@Home (May Interim, 2001)
  - “Real world network design.”
- Alcatel (March Plenary, 2001)
  - “Dual node interconnection is recommended.”
- SBC (March Plenary, 2001)
  - “Robust protection mechanisms equivalent to SONET, DWDM layer protocol performance.”

# Application Example



- Fast doubly protected rings:
  - R1 and R2, R4 and R5
- All other rings are also provided with redundant paths with both link and node disjointness, but fast protection is not guaranteed.

## Legend:

- RPR ring
- Internetworking Device

# SONET UPSR/BLSR Protection in Ring Interconnection

- Protection requirement for interconnected rings is also specified for SONET, where the interconnection is realized through double attachment devices.
  - GR-1230-Core (BLSR)
  - GR-1400-Core (UPSR)

# Potential Solution Approaches

- Mechanism to emulate multiple interconnection devices as a single virtual entity.
  - L2: Extension of 802.3ad link aggregation across multiple nodes
  - L3: Extension of VRRP (RFC 2338) or HSRP (RFC 2281)
  - Issues to be addressed:
    - Interaction with L2 (e.g., STP) or L3 routing protocols
    - Load balancing capability



# 802.17 Requirements

- Fault indication signaling
  - Also required for the single ring protection operation
- New control message type?
- Any others?

# Possible Approaches within 802.17

- Punt:
  - This belongs to higher layer issues.  
Q: Aren't we failing to deliver something important?
- Partial Adoption:
  - Investigate as a work item to ensure the big picture, and possibly provide Informative Annexes that describe/enumerate higher level mechanisms.
- Full Adoption:
  - Define control messages and protocols, specifically for dual attached RPR ring interconnections.

# Concluding Remarks

- We believe that 802.17 should provide, at the minimum, Informative Annexes for dual attached RPR interconnections.
  - There exist other areas of work items which are beyond the scope of “traditional” IEEE 802 mandate, but are considered essential.
- Quotes from “Plans to reorganize Sub-IP technologies in IETF (dr\_subip\_01.pdf),” Dan Romascanu, et al., July 9, 2001
  - “802.17 – RPR targets availability, user separation and QoS capabilities that are new in the 802 space.”
  - “The new functional and OAM&P requirements challenge the current standards model, and seem to hint that 802 activity needs to develop awareness for ‘over-L2 ‘aspects.”
- It is also noted that such “redundancy” requirement for inter-ring networking is recognized as a gap in current list of passed objectives.
  - Harry Peng’s “Architectural Analysis (hp\_arch\_01.pdf),” July 9, 2001