

RPR Protection Proposal

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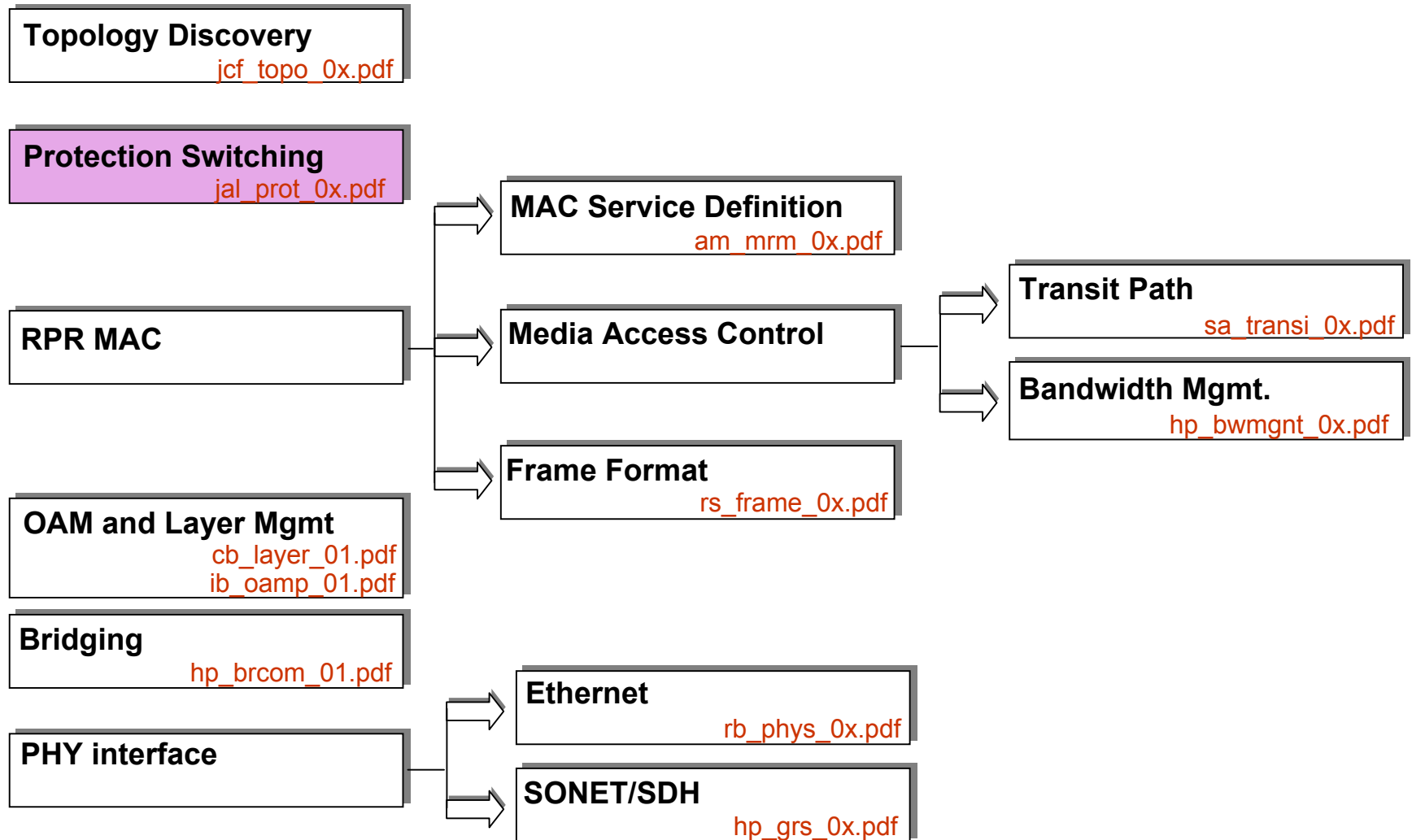
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Components of a complete RPR proposal



Goals

- Scalable from 1 to 100's of stations
- Quick dissemination of loss of connectivity information on the ring
- Tolerance of message loss
- Operation without any master station on the ring
- Operation independent of and in the absence of any management systems
- Operation with dynamic addition and removal of stations to/from the ring
- Minimal overhead

Overview

- Each station knows of a ring segment failure and steers ring traffic away from the failure within 50ms of the failure
- Ring protection is initiated by all stations that become directly aware of a failure via local detection or through broadcast announcement

Use Of Topology Image

- Each station uses its knowledge of the topology of the ring to know how and when to steer ring traffic away from a failure

Triggers

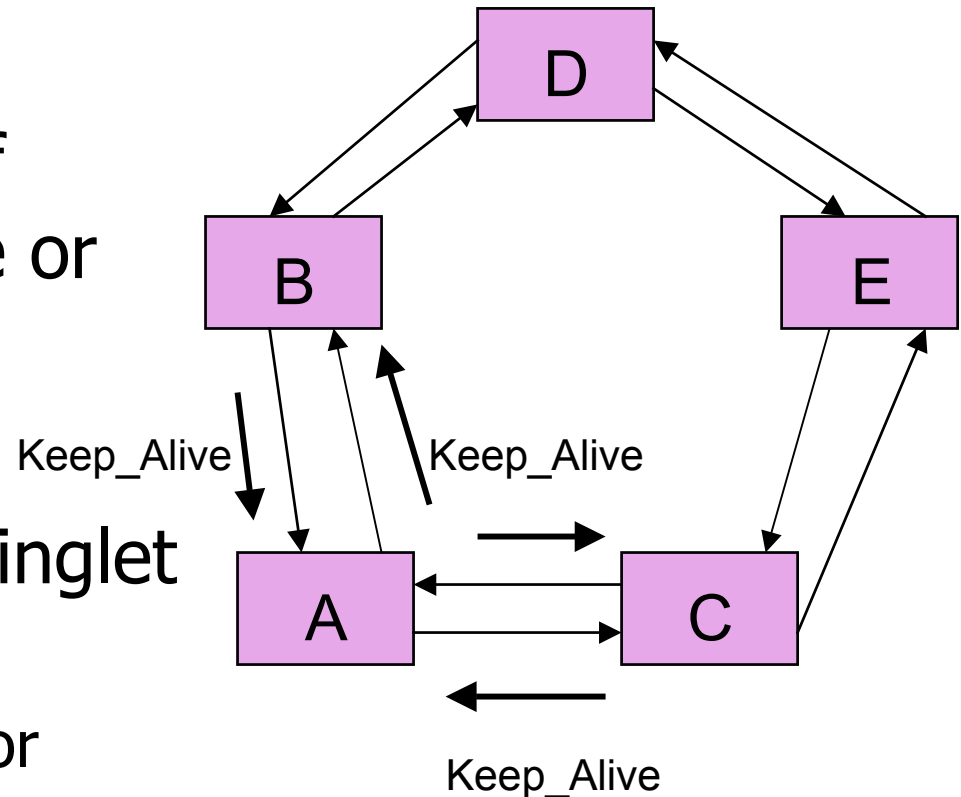
- Protection is triggered by reception of a Link_Status message indicating a downed link
- Link_Status messages are generated as a result of a local link failure or restoration as detected by
 - Physical Layer Triggers
 - SONET/SDH Triggers
 - Ethernet Triggers
 - Manual Triggers
 - Keep_Alive Triggers

Protection Hierarchy

- Protection hierarchy is used to handle multiple, concurrent events
 - FS, Force Switch - operator originated (highest priority)
 - SF, Signal Fail (e.g LOS, LOF, EXBER, LOK (Loss Of Keep_Alive)) - automatically originated
 - SD, Signal Degrade - automatically originated
 - MS, Manual Switch - operator originated
 - WTR, Wait Time To Restore - automatically originated
 - NR, No Request present (lowest priority)

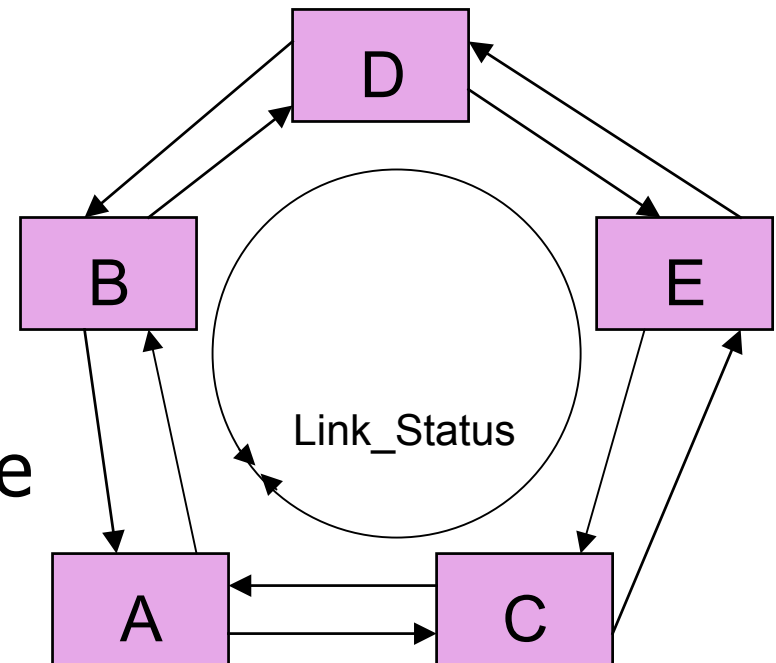
Keep_Alive Control Message

- Provides a means of detecting link failure or station failure
- No data field
- Broadcast on each ringlet with TTL = 1
 - Removed by neighbor



Link_Status Control Message

- Reports changes in neighbor link status
- Key fields
 - Ringlet ID
 - Neighbor link status
- Broadcast on each ringlet with $TTL = Max_Ring_Size$
 - Removed by source



Unicast Protection

- If sourcing station can reach intended destination through normal route, then use normal route
- Otherwise, if packet is protected and it can reach intended destination through protection route, then use protection route

Multicast Protection

- If sourcing station can reach intended destination through normal route, then use normal route
- Else, if packet is protected and it can reach intended destination through protection route, then use protection route
- Otherwise, use both routes (2 counter-rotating ringlets)
- TTL is set to the distance to the failed link on each ringlet