Abstract

This document describes enhancements to the OSPF graceful restart procedures to improve routing convergence in some OSPF network deployments. This document updates RFC 3623 and RFC 5187.

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1 Introduction

This document describes the enhancements to the current Graceful restart OSPF procedure to improve routing convergence in certain OSPF network deployment scenarios. The goal is for both the restarting OSPF node and the helper OSPF node to terminate the OSPF graceful restart procedure faster and not wait for the grace period expiry in those network scenarios and hence improve the overall OSPF network convergence.

1.1 Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

2 Graceful Restart Enhancements

In this section we will describe couple of issues with OSPF Graceful Restart (GR) in some network deployment scenarios, and a proposal to enhance the OSPF GR procedure to achieve faster OSPF routing convergence in those scenarios.

2.1 Stub Link Network Scenarios

As described in figure 1, Router2 is an area border router (ABR) with OSPF links in 2 areas. Furthermore, Router2 has formed full adjacencies only in Area 0. In Area 1, Router2 has an OSPF link enabled but Router2 couldn’t form any adjacency either because Router3 is down or Router3 does not have OSPF enabled. Hence, Router2 will only have a stub link in Area 1.

On restart, the ABR router Router2, having only a stub link in the Area 1, will never receive its pre-restart LSA in this area and will never form an adjacency, Router2 will have to wait for the grace period expiry leading to slower OSPF routing convergence.

For this we propose, if no OSPF control packets were received within
the dead interval on a link in Area 1 as per the above network scenario, Router2 MUST mark the link as stub and MUST not wait for the grace period to form an adjacency on this link to successfully exit GR.

2.2 Multiple Failure Scenarios

In scenarios where more than one router is restarting at the same time in the same OSPF area and StrictLSAChecking is disabled, restarting OSPF routers will end up waiting the entire grace interval to exit GR.

If the restarting routers receive a Grace Link State Advertisements (LSA) from another router in a given area after restart, and the helper routers receive grace LSAs from more than one router, this will indicate that there have been multiple failures. Therefore, the helper and restarting routers MUST terminate GR and avoid any unnecessary delay in OSPF routing convergence.

3 Security Considerations

This document does not introduce any additional security constraints.

4. IANA Considerations

None

5. References

5.1 Normative References


5.2 Informative References

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