Abstract
This draft proposes a new subset of component types to support the NVO3 flow-spec application.

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1. Introduction

BGP Flow-spec is an extension to BGP that supports the dissemination of traffic flow specification rules. It uses the BGP Control Plane to simplify the distribution of ACLs and allows new filter rules to be injected to all BGP peers simultaneously without changing router configuration. A typical application of BGP Flow-spec is to automate the distribution of traffic filter lists to routers for DDOS mitigation.

[RFC5575] defines a new BGP Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) format used to distribute traffic flow specification rules. NLRI (AFI=1, SAFI=133) is for IPv4 unicast filtering. NLRI (AFI=1, SAFI=134) is for BGP/MPLS VPN filtering. [IPv6-FlowSpec] and [Layer2-FlowSpec] extend the flow-spec rules for IPv6 and layer 2 Ethernet packets respectively. All these previous flow specifications match only single layer IP/Ethernet information like source/destination MAC, source/destination IP prefix, protocol type, ports, and the like.

In the cloud computing era, multi-tenancy has become a core requirement for data centers. Since NVO3 can satisfy multi-tenancy key requirements, this technology is being deployed in an increasing number of cloud data center networks. NVO3 is an overlay technology, VXLAN [RFC7348] and NVGRE [RFC7367] are two typical NVO3 encapsulations. GENEVE [GENEVE], GUE [GUE] and GPE [GPE] are three emerging NVO3 encapsulations. Because it is an overlay technology, flow specification matching on an inner header as well as the outer header, as specified below, is needed.

```
+----+
| CE |
+----+
   |
+-----| PE |-----+
|       |     |
|       |     |
+-------+     |
| NVE1|--|     |
|       |     |
|       |     |
+------+
```

```

NVO-1 | MPLS | NVO-2
```

```

Figure 1. NVO3 Data Center Interconnection
```

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The MPLS L2/L3 VPN in the WAN network can be used for NVO3 based data center network interconnection. When the DC and the WAN are operated by the same administrative entity, the Service Provider can decide to integrate the GW and WAN Edge PE functions in the same router for obvious capital and operational cost saving reasons. This is illustrated in Figure 1. There are two interconnection solutions as follows:

1. **End-to-end NVO3 tunnel across different data centers:** NVE1 perform NVO3 encapsulation for DC interconnection with NVE3, the destination VTEP IP is NVE3’s IP. The GW doesn’t perform NVO3 tunnel termination. The DC interconnect WAN is pure an underlay network.

2. **Segmented NVO3 tunnels across different data centers:** NVE1 doesn’t perform end-to-end NVO3 encapsulation to NVE3 for DC interconnection. The GW performs NVO3 tunnel encapsulation termination, and then transmits the inner original traffic through MPLS network to the peer data center GW. The peer data center GW terminates MPLS encapsulation, and then performs NVO3 encapsulation to transmit the traffic to the local NVE3.

In the first solution, to differentiate bandwidth and QOS among different tenants or applications, different TE tunnels in the WAN network will be used to carry the end-to-end NVO3 encapsulation traffic using VN ID, NVO3 outer header DSCP and etc as traffic classification match part. BGP Flow-spec protocol can be used to set the traffic classification on all GWs simultaneously.

In the second solution, a centralized BGP speaker can be deployed for DDOS mitigation in the WAN network. When the analyzer detects abnormal traffic, it will automatically generate Flow-spec rules and distribute them to each GW through BGP Flow-spec protocol, the match part should include matching on inner or outer L2/L3 layer or NVO3 headers.

In summary, the Flow specification match part on the GW/PE should include inner layer 2 Ethernet header, inner layer 3 IP header, outer layer 2 Ethernet header, outer layer 3 IP header, and/or NVO3 header information. Because the current flow-spec matching facilities lack a layer indicator and NVO3 header information, they can’t be used directly for the traffic filtering based on NVO3 header or on a specified layer header directly. This draft specifies a new subset of component types to support the NVO3 flow-spec application.
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].

The reader is assumed to be familiar with BGP and NVO3 terminology. The following terms and acronyms are used in this document with the meaning indicated:

DC - Data Center

DDOS - Distributed Denial of Service (Attack).

GW - gateway

VN - virtual network

WAN - wide area network
2. NVO3 Flow Specification Encoding

The current Flow-spec rules can only recognize flows based on the outer layer header of NVO3 encapsulation data packets. To enable traffic filtering based on an NVO3 header and inner header of NVO3 packets, a new component type acting as a delimiter is introduced. The delimiter type is used to specify the boundary between the inner or outer layer component types for NVO3 data packets. All the component types defined in [RFC5575], [IPv6-FlowSpec], [Layer2-FlowSpec], and the like can be used between two delimiters.

Because the NVO3 outer layer address normally belongs to a public network, the "Flow Specification" NLRI for the outer layer header doesn’t need to include a Route Distinguisher field (8 bytes). If the outer layer address belongs to a VPN, the NLRI format for the outer header should consist of a fixed-length Route Distinguisher field (8 bytes) corresponding to the VPN. This Route Distinguisher is followed by the detail flow specifications for the outer layer.

The VN ID is the identification for each tenant network. The "Flow Specification" NLRI for an NVO3 header part should always include VN ID field but a Route Distinguisher field doesn’t need to be included.

The inner layer MAC/IP address is always associated with a VN ID. Thus the NLRI format for the inner header should consist of a fixed-length VN ID field (4 bytes). The VN ID is followed by the detailed flow specifications for the inner layer. The NLRI length field shall include both the 4 bytes of the VN ID as well as the subsequent flow specification. In the NVO3 terminating into a VPN scenario, if multiple access VN IDs map to one VPN instance, one shared VN ID can be carried in the Flow-Spec rule to enforce the rule to the entire VPN instance and the share VN ID and VPN correspondence should be configured on each VPN PE beforehand. In this case, the function of the layer3 VN ID is the same as a Route Distinguisher: it acts as the identification of the VPN instance.

This document specifies the following Flow-Spec Component Types for use with NVO3 flows:

Type TBD1 - Delimiter type
Encoding: <type (1 octet), length (1 octet), Value>.

When this delimiter type is present, it indicates the component types for the next layer of NVO3 header fields immediately follow. At the same time, it indicates the end of the component types belonging to the previous layer of header fields.

The value field defines encapsulation type and is encoded as:
This document defines the following Encap types:

- VXLAN: Tunnel Type = 0
- NVGRE: Tunnel Type = 1

I: If I is set to one, it indicates the component types for the inner layer of NVO3 headers immediately follow.

O: If O is set to one, it indicates the component types for the outer layer of NVO3 headers immediately follow.

For NVO3 header part, the following additional component types are introduced.

Type TBD2 - VN ID

Encoding: <type (1 octet), [op, value]+>.

Defines a list of {operation, value} pairs used to match 24-bit VN ID which is used as tenant identification in NVO3 network. For NVGRE encapsulation, the VN ID is equivalent to VSID. Values are encoded as 1- to 3-byte quantities.

Type TBD3 - Flow ID

Encoding: <type (1 octet), [op, value]>+

Defines a list of {operation, value} pairs used to match 8-bit Flow ID fields which are only useful for NVGRE encapsulation. Values are encoded as 1-byte quantity.
3. NVO3 Flow Specification Traffic Actions

The current traffic filtering actions are used for NVO3 encapsulation traffic. For Traffic Marking, only the DSCP in the outer header can be modified.

4. Security Considerations

No new security issues are introduced to the BGP protocol by this specification.
5. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to assign three new Flow Spec Component Types as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBD1</td>
<td>Delimiter type</td>
<td>[this document]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBD2</td>
<td>VN ID</td>
<td>[this document]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBD3</td>
<td>Flow ID</td>
<td>[this document]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Normative References


Informative References


[Inter-Overlays] - J. Rabadan, etc, "Interconnect Solution for EVPN Overlay networks", draft-ietf-bess-dci-evpn-overlay, work in progress.


Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge the important contributions of Jeff Haas, Susan Hares, Qiandeng Liang, Nan Wu, Yizhou Li, and Lucy Yong.

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