Abstract

OSPFv3 [RFC5340] defines an option field for router-LSAs known as a R-bit. If the R-bit is clear, an OSPFv3 router can participate in OSPF topology distribution without acting as a forwarder to forward the transit traffic. In such cases, an OSPF router would only accept traffic intended for local delivery. This draft defines R-bit functionality for OSPFv2 defined in [RFC2328].

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1. Introduction

OSPFv3 [RFC5340] defines an option field for router-LSAs known as a
R-bit. If the R-bit is clear, an OSPF router can participate in
OSPFv3 topology distribution without acting as a forwarder to forward
the transit traffic. In such cases, an OSPF router would only accept
traffic intended for local delivery.

This functionality is particularly useful for BGP Route Reflectors
known as virtual Route Reflectors (vRRs) that are not in the
forwarding path but are in central location such as data centers.
Such Route Reflectors typically are used for route distribution and
are not capable of forwarding data traffic. However, they need to
participate in the IGP routing for: 1) computing SPFs for Optimal
Route Reflection functionality defined in [I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-orr], and
2) resolving reachability for its Route Reflector Clients.

This draft defines R-bit functionality for OSPFv2 defined in
[RFC2328] by introducing a new Router LSA bit known as a "H-bit".

2. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT",
"SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" are to
be interpreted as described in [RFC2119] only when they appear in all
upper case. They may also appear in lower or mixed case as English
words, without any normative meaning.
3. H-bit Support

This draft defines a new Router-LSA bit known as a Host Bit or a
H-bit. The H-bit indicates the OSPFv2’s capability of acting as a
forwarder router. When set, the OSPFv2 router indicates that the
forwarding capability is disabled. The bit value usage of the H-bit
is reversed as opposed to the R-bit value defined in OSPFv3 [RFC5340]
to support backward compatibility. The OSPFv2 Router LSA format is
declared as:

```
0                   1                   2                   3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|            LS age             |     Options   |       1       |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                        Link State ID                        |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                   Advertising Router                       |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                        LS sequence number                   |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                    LS checksum           |             length            |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|H|0|0|N|W|V|E|B|        0      |            # links            |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                          Link ID                             |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                         Link Data                          |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|     Type      |     # TOS     |            metric             |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                              ...                              |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                     TOS |        0      |          TOS  metric          |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                          Link ID                             |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                         Link Data                          |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                              ...                              |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+

bit H

When set, an OSPFv2 router is a non-transit router and is
incapable of acting as a forwarder.
When H-bit is set, an OSPFv2 router is a non-transit router and is incapable of acting as a forwarder. In this mode, the other OSPFv2 routers MUST not use the originating OSPFv2 router for the transit traffic, but they will use the OSPFv2 router for data traffic destined to that OSPFv2 router. An OSPFv2 router originating a Router LSA with the H-bit set SHOULD advertise its LINKS with MAX Link cost as defined in Section 3 of [RFC6987]. This is to increase the applicability of the H-bit in partial deployments where it is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that the H-bit does not result in routing loops.

4. SPF Modifications

The SPF calculation described in section 16.1 [RFC2328] will be modified to assure that the routers originating router-LSAs with the H-bit set will not be used for transit traffic. Step 2 is modified as follows:

2) Call the vertex just added to the tree vertex V. Examine the LSA associated with vertex V. This is a lookup in the Area A’s link state database based on the Vertex ID. If this is a router-LSA, and the H-bit of the router-LSA is set, and vertex V is not the root, then the router should not be used for transit and step (3) should be executed immediately. If this is a router-LSA, and bit V of the router-LSA (see Section A.4.2) is set, set Area A’s TransitCapability to TRUE. In any case, each link described by the LSA gives the cost to an adjacent vertex. For each described link, (say it joins vertex V to vertex W):

5. Auto Discovery and Backwards Compatibility

To avoid the possibility of any routing loops due to partial deployments, this draft defines a new OSPF Router Functional Capability known as a Host Support Capability. The value of this capability is a bit value to be assigned by IANA from OSPF Router Functional Capability Bits registry [I-D.ietf-ospf-rfc4970bis].
The Auto Discovery via announcement of the Host Support Functional Capability ensures that the H-bit functionality and its associated SPF changes SHOULD only take effect if all the routers in a given OSPF area support this functionality.

Implementations are encouraged to provide a knob to manually override enforcement of the H-bit functionality in partial deployment scenarios for cases where the topology guarantees that the router supporting the H-bit will not cause routing loops.

6. IANA Considerations

This draft defines a new Router LSA bit known as a H-bit. This draft requests IANA to 1) Create a new OSPF Router LSA bits registry and 2) assign a H-bit code type from the newly allocated OSPF Router LSA bit registry.

This draft defines a new Router Functional Capability known as a Host Support Functional Capability. This draft requests IANA to allocate the value of this capability from the Router Functional Capability Bits TLV.

7. Security Considerations

This document introduces no new security considerations above and beyond those already specified in [RFC2328] and [RFC5340].

8. Acknowledgements

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9. Change Log

Initial Version: April 23 2015

10. References

10.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-ospf-rfc4970bis]

10.2. Informative References

[I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-optimal-route-reflection]
Raszuk, R., Cassar, C., Aman, E., Decraene, B., and S. Litkowski, "BGP Optimal Route Reflection (BGP-ORR)",
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