

E-NNI registration protocol

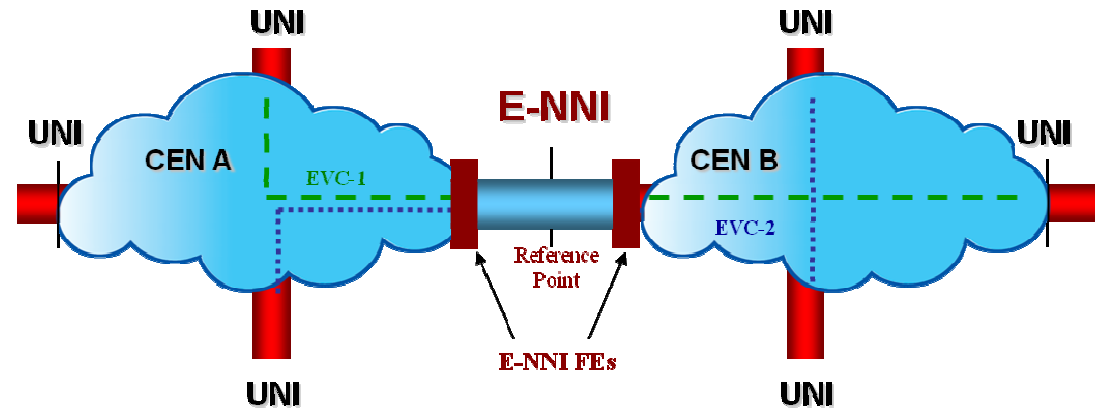
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Agenda

- Background
- Motivation
- Problem definition
- Suggested new standard

Background

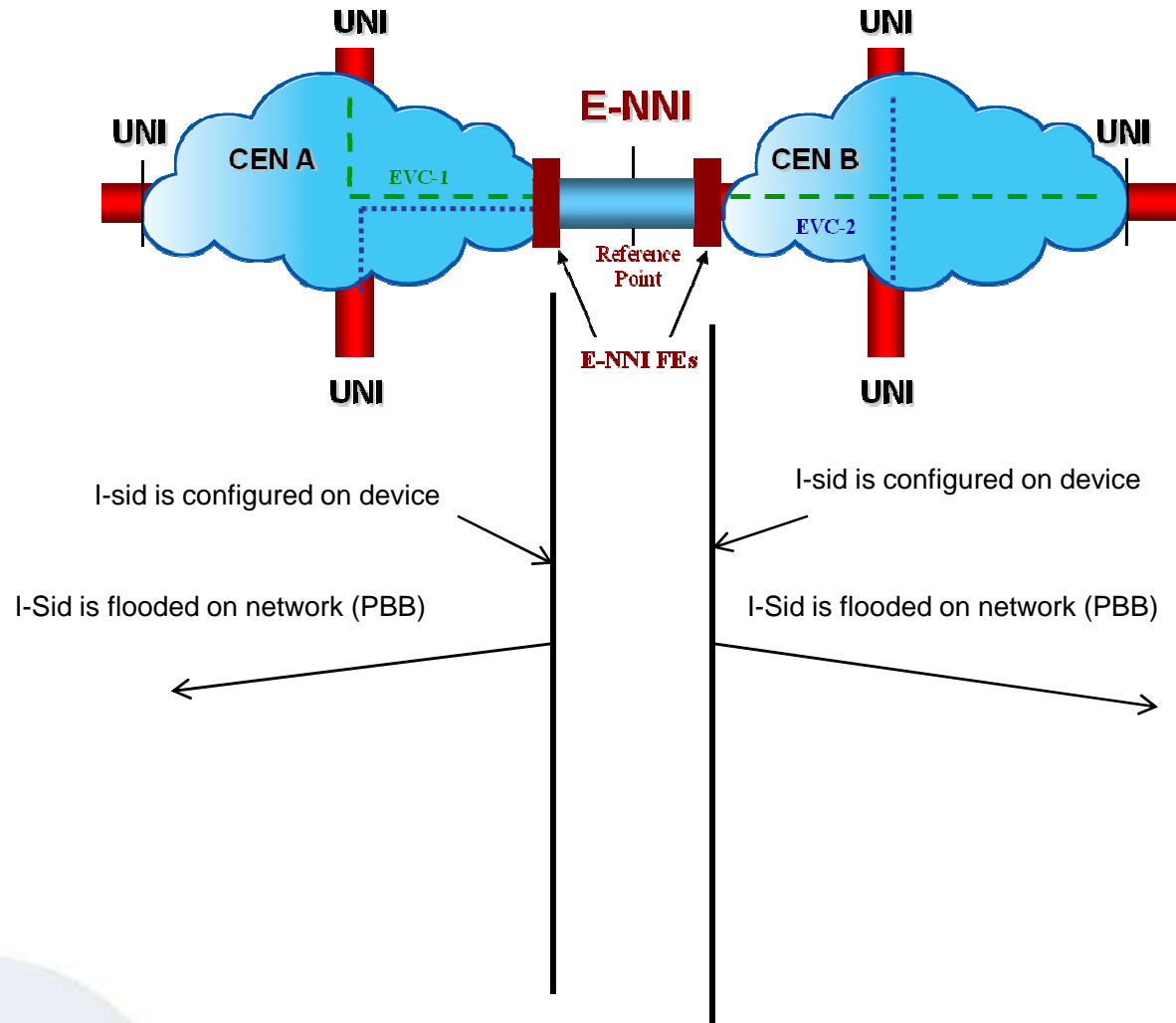


- In order for two carriers (domains) to peer, there is a need for an external NNI.
- E-NNI is a reference point where two Service Providers meet in support of specified MEF Services.
- The E-NNI reference point is defined to exist between control domains

Motivation

- Inter carrier (inter Domain) service provisioning automation is gaining place in carrier packet transport
- Ethos with NSN, BT, BGU & TKK are developing a solution for inter carrier Ethernet transport under the FP7 European research programs
- MEF had defined the E-NNI as a building block for inter carrier Ethernet transport (currently static and only S-VLAN)
- E-NNI must be supported at forwarding plane in order to enable automatic /TE service provisioning

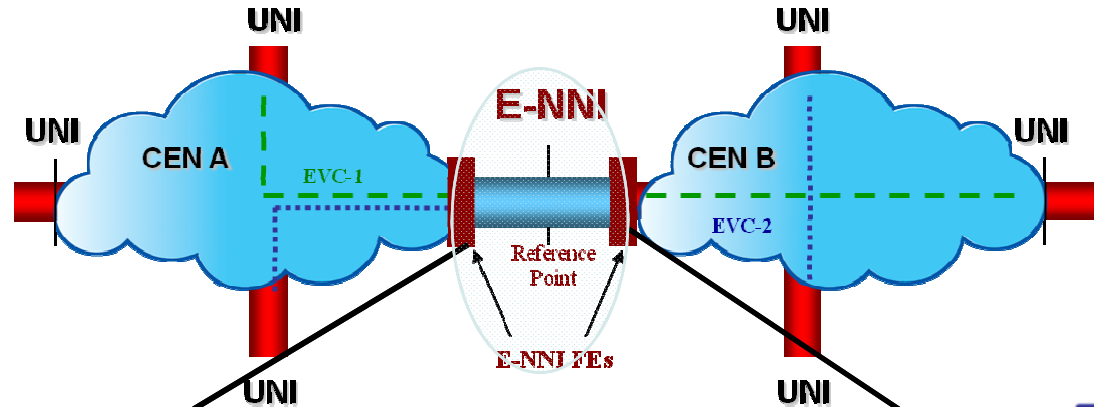
Current situation



Problem definition

- PBB supports PBBN peering but not registration.
- For peering, PBB has an I interface but I tag peering is not defined - no registration of I-tag on the peered E-NNI port
- PBB-TE must rely on external agent to be configured. The inter-carrier case raises problems with:
 - NMS connectivity between two carriers
 - Authority over ports configurations
 - Configuration synchronization

Suggested solution



Independent
PBB / PB
domain

I-sid is configured on device

Advertize capabilities

Advertize capabilities

Advertize new configuration with I-sid'

Confirm configuration

I-sid is flooded on network (PBB)

I-sid'' is flooded on network (PBB)

Suggested solution

- Add E-NNI interface definitions to PBB-TE
- Add to standards the following capabilities:
 - A new registration protocol (based on GVRP) for I tag / S-VLAN registration between two adjacent E-NNIs
 - Discovery and advertizing of E-NNI functionality and configuration
 - Automatic I tag (S-VLAN) registration / stitching/ translation mechanisms within the data plane. (extend I/S interface functionality)
- Two modes:
 - Promiscuous (for I-NNI): Any I-sid information from adjacent port is automatically assumed trusted and thus registered
 - Authorized - (for E-NNI) adjacent port is not assumed trusted. Any registration event causes a request to an external agent for authorization, path calculation and tag allocation