LDP & TE | TCP/UDP 646

LDP

- Hellos UDP 224.0.0.2 / Session TCP (higher RID starts TCP)
- smaller holdtime used (15s for Hello, 30 for Session (10 KA))
- does not generate labels for BGP prefixes (default only Lo)
- LDP ID 6 bytes: 192.168.0.1:0
 - 4B for LSR (RID)
 - **2**B Label space (0=per-platform(default) else per iface)
- RID should be in RIB (else adj. not formed)

LDP-IGP Synchronization: until LDP session up and labels exchanged, advertise maximum IGP metric.

LDP Hello:

Hello->, Hello<-

LDP Session

Active (highRID) sends LDP Initialization

When same received=> Operational

LDP Loop prevention based on IGP. NO Split Horizon

LDP can be tunneled through RSVP

All packets have bits **U**(known) & **F**(orward) (if **U**=1, **F**ward or not)

LDP Keepalive (Basic Packet):

- Version, Len, LDP ID
- Message Type 0201, Len, ID

LDP Hello

- Version, Len, LDP ID
- Message TLV Type 0100, Len, ID
- Hello TLV
 - Hold Time
 - Flags and reserved:
 - **T**-bit 1=> targeted Hello
 - **R**-bit (if targ. 1=> **r**eply targ)
- Optional TLV
 - IPv4 Transport Address (Lo)
 - Sequence Number

LDP Initialization:

- Version, Len, LDP ID
- Message TLV Type 0200, Len, ID
- Session TLV (14B)
 - Protocol Version (1)
 - Hold Time (30s)
 - Flags and reserved
 - A-bit (0=Downstr. Unsol.)
 - **D**-bit (loop prevention, 0)
 - Path Vector Limit (loop prev.)
 - Maximum PDU Len (negotiate)
 - Receiver LDP ID

- Fault Tolerant TLV

- Fault Tolerant Flags
- Fault Tolerant Reconnect Time
- Fault Tolerant Recovery Time

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Graceful Restart TLV (similar RSVP)

LDP Address (& Address Withdraw)

- Version, Len, LDP ID
- Message TLV Type 0300/0301, Len, ID
- Address TLV
 - Address Family (IPv4 = 1)
 - Address Values

LDP Label Mapping (& Withdraw)

- Version, Len, LDP ID
- Message TLV Type 0400/0402, Len, ID
- FEC TLV
 - FEC Element Type
 - 1- Wildcard (for remove)
 - 2- Prefix (main type)
 - 3- Host Address
 - Address Family (IPV4 = 1)
 - Prefix Len
 - FEC Prefix (variable)
- Label TLV

TE - OSPF uses LSA Type 10 (1TED / area)

- TE Type: Router Address RID or Link.
 Link Type (p2p(1) or bcast(2))
 - Link ID (opposite end)
 - Local IP
 - Remote IP
 - TE Metric for CSPF
 - IF BW
 - Max Reservable BW
 - Unreserved (avail) BW
 - Color

ISIS: Extended IS Reachability TLV (22):

- Admin. Group (color)
- IPv4 IF Addr
- IPv4 neigh
- BW (3 fields as above)
- Metric

CSPF - highest prio (0) to lowest prio (7)

- prune link w/o avail BW
- prune links w/o included color
- prune links w/ excluded color
- calculate based on ERO
- for multipaths, least hops
- (random, most-fill, least-fill)
- ERO generated (always strict) -> RSVP
 TED Info sent after 10% BW change

Paths: (1) Primary, (2) Secondary (down) or (3) Sec. Standby (UP/Ready!)

Retry time: 30s | **Retry limit**: 0 (default, infinite)

Primary preempts when up again:

Pr DN -> Sec. UP -> wait 2 x timer even if Pr UP to be sure -> Pr UP then wait 2 x timer to delete Sec.

To disable preemption, don't use Primarys (only Sec.) or revert-timer=0 **Setup** priority <= **Holdtime** priority (or else flap)

FRR Node Protection:

Detours built by each router (according to request in **PATH-SessionAttr** bit1). All routers reply with **RRO with FRR bits set**. Routers can merge LSPs. - Local Repair Node - router creating Detour / Avoid Node ID - RID of prot. router

By default **Detours inherit Admin groups only!** (not BW, etc) After primary down, search a new primary while using detours (Local Point of Repair swaps labels). Always try to revert to primary or secondary path.

FRR Link Protection:

new LSP Session type Bypass for each link. Label stack used.

TE Adaptive (basically no double-counting used BW on changes):

turns on SharedExplicit style for these 2 cases:

- Secondary Standby to be created withouth reserving double BW
- "Make-before-break": setup secondary path before Tear of old path

TED contains:

- Router ID, BW, Metric, Affinity (color)