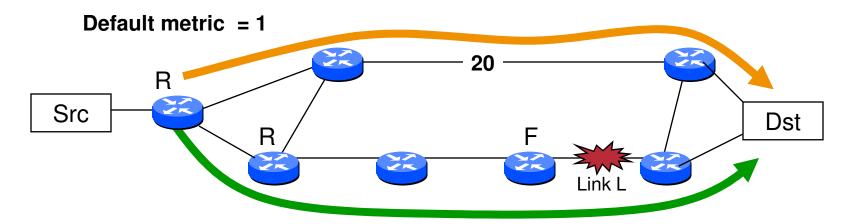
Fast IGP Convergence

John Evans – joevans@cisco.com

Convergence





- Assume a flow from Src to Dest
- T1: when L dies, the best path is impacted
 - loss of traffic
- T2: when the network converges, a next best path is computed
 - traffic reaches the destination again
- Loss of Connectivity: T2 T1, called "convergence" hereafter
- Analyzed for streams going to IGP and BGP learned prefixes

Objective

- Sub-second for
 - the first 500 IGP Prefixes
 - all BGP prefixes whose next-hop is within the first 500 IGP prefixes assuming the BGP routes are stable
- IGP: ISIS
 - also applicable to OSPF

Lab Setup

c72d5-4 FE3/0 **LNE BGP/ISIS**

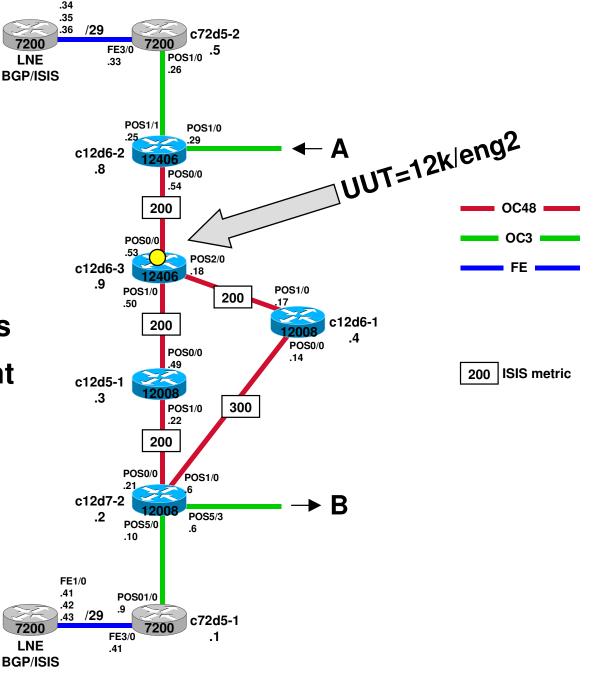
FE1/0

- Pre 12.0(27)S
- 1000 ISIS nodes
- 2500 ISIS prefixes
 - 500 important ones
 - 2000 non-important ones

c72d5-3

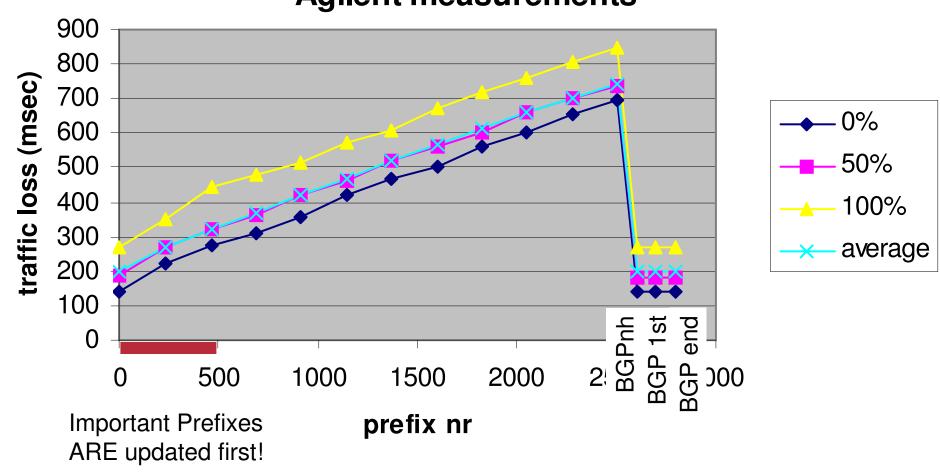
LNE

- 160k BGP routes
- No flap
- POS

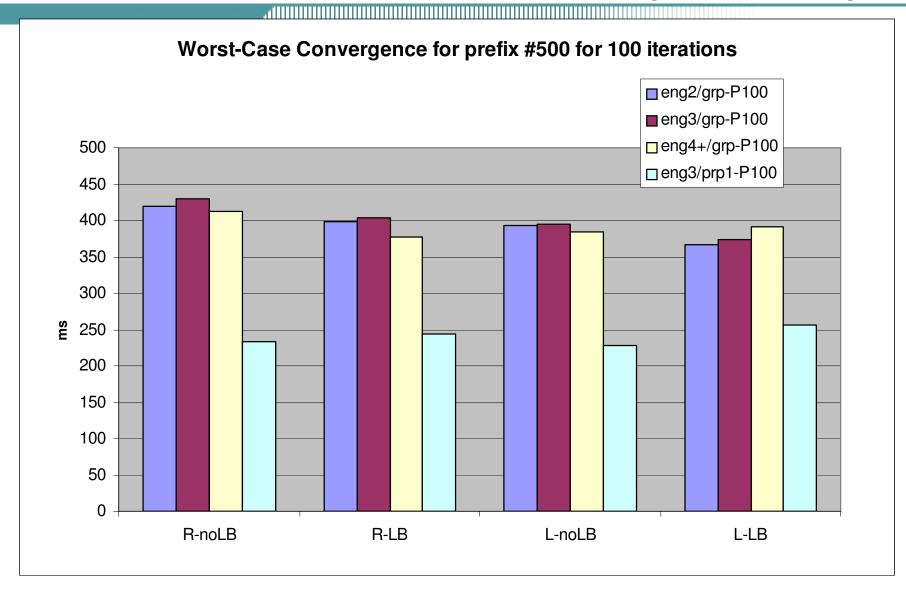


Remote noLB – ISIS

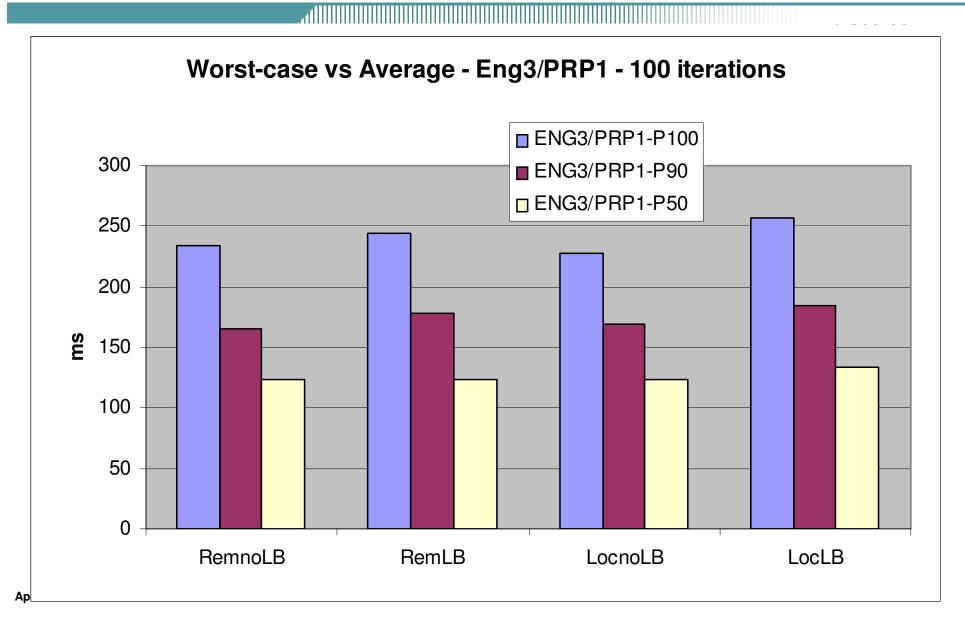
c12k--eng2--pr50-lc50-ipc20-bgp160-remote-nolb Agilent measurements



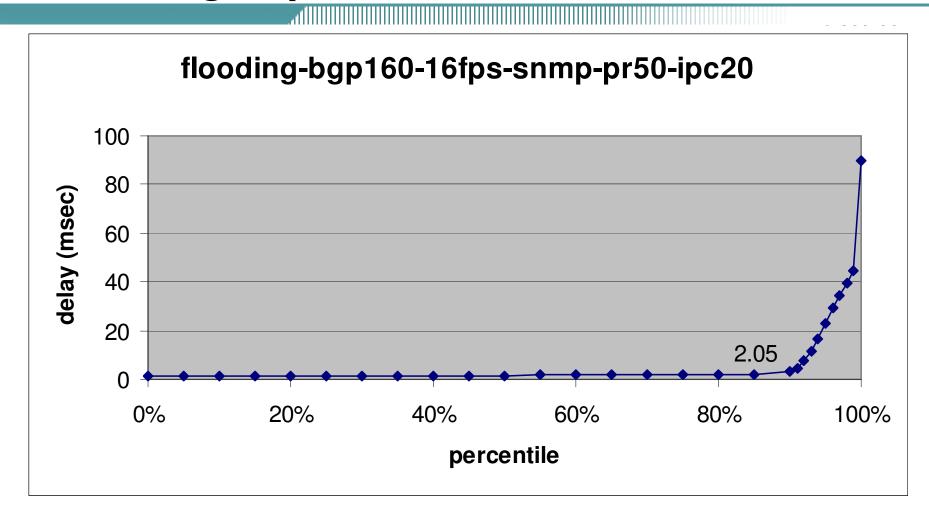
Black-Box measurements: Max(Pref #500)



Max vs average for 500 first prefixes

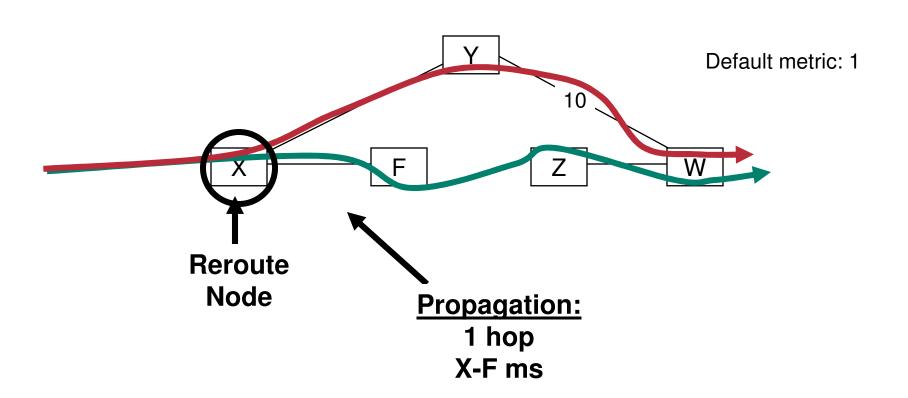


Flooding impact



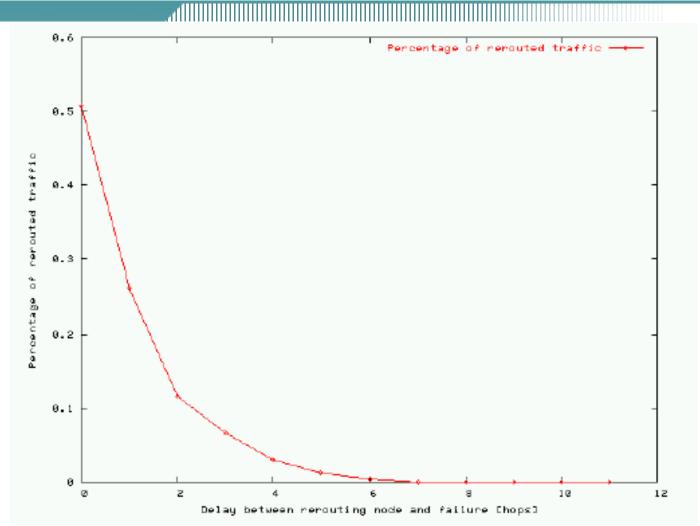
Flooding occurs before SPF

Propagation distance - analysis



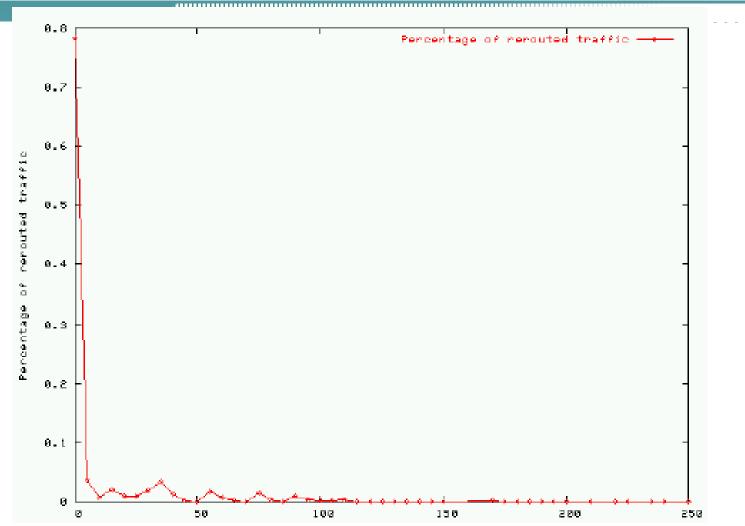
- R: point where the old and new paths diverge
 - this is a worst-case estimation of P!

P: Propagation in number of hops



Worldwide ISP with traffic matrix – summary for the failures of the 340 most loaded links. Pessimistic definition of R

P: Propagation in ms (light speed)



Worldwide ISP with traffic matrix – summary for the failures of the 340 most loaded links. Pessimistic definition of R

Conclusion

- Sub-Second objective is realistic
 - conservative
- Technology has significantly improved

Why is it possible?

Components contributing to loss of connectivity

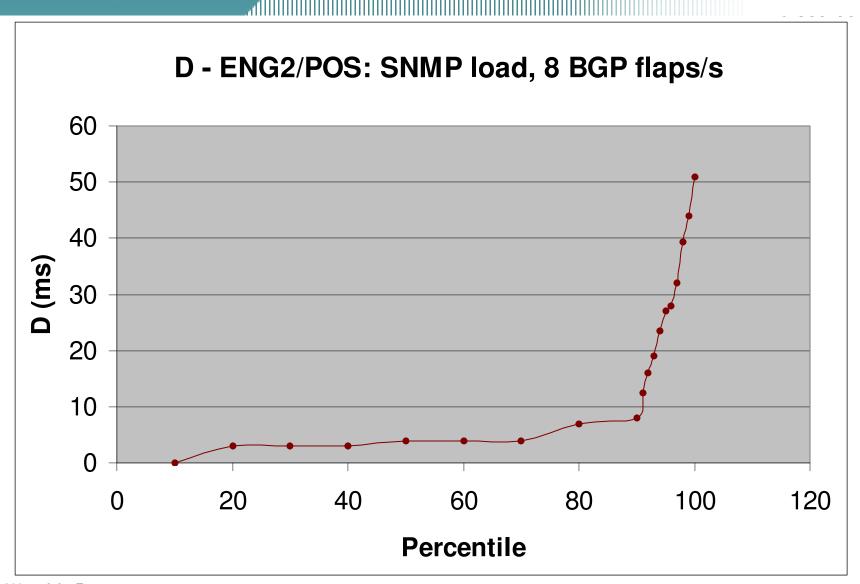
- D: Failure is detected
- O: New LSP is originated
- QSP: cumulative queueing, serialization, propagation
- h*F: LSP is flooded up to rerouting node
- SPT: SPT is updated
- RIB: RIB/FIB is updated
- DD: LC's are updated
- BGP recursion is fixed

$$LoC(p) =$$

$$D + O + QSP + (h * F) + SPF(n) + Rib(p) + DD + CRR$$

D: POS – excellent for Convergence

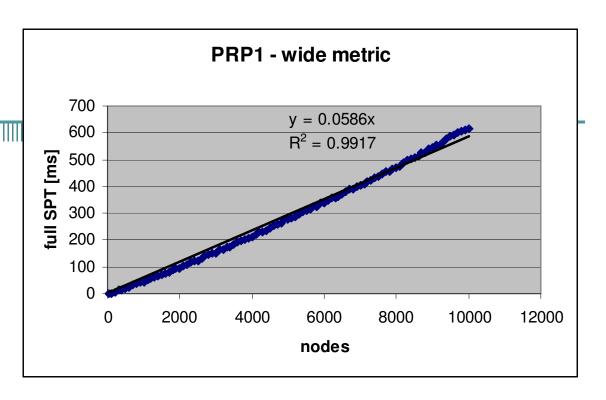
- Very fast Link Failure detection
 - no need for fast IGP hello's
- Various timers to order protection techniques
 - SONET/Optical protection
- Native anti-flap property
 - down info is signalled very fast
 - up info is confirmed for 10s before relaying to intf.



Probability of the worst-case

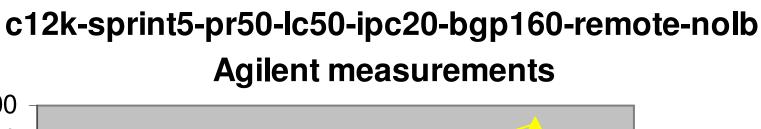
- D: there are two detection points
 - WC must occur at the same time on 2 points
- F: there are many flooding paths
 - WC must occur at each hop for the same LSP along all possible paths
- unlikely

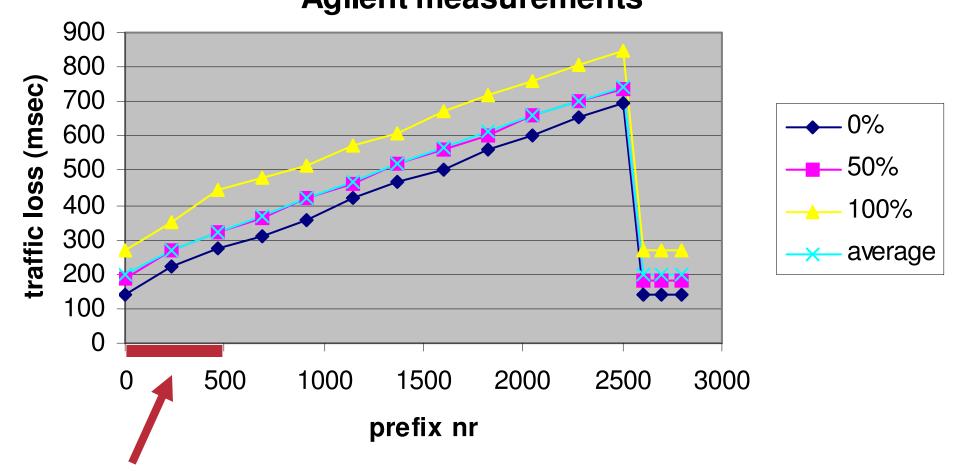
SPT computation



- Full SPT (wide metric): 600 nodes => 35 ms
- Incremental-SPF benefits come on top of this
 - roughly: only the nodes impacted by the failure do matter as opposed to all the nodes of the topology for a 'normal' SPF

RIB update – prioritized update





Conclusion

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