

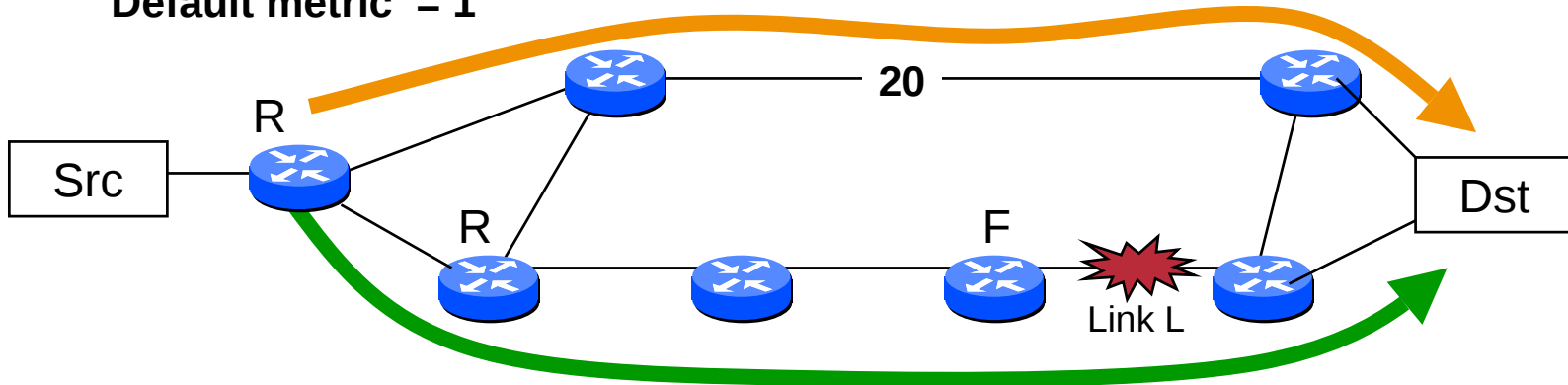
Fast IGP Convergence

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Convergence



Default metric = 1



- 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

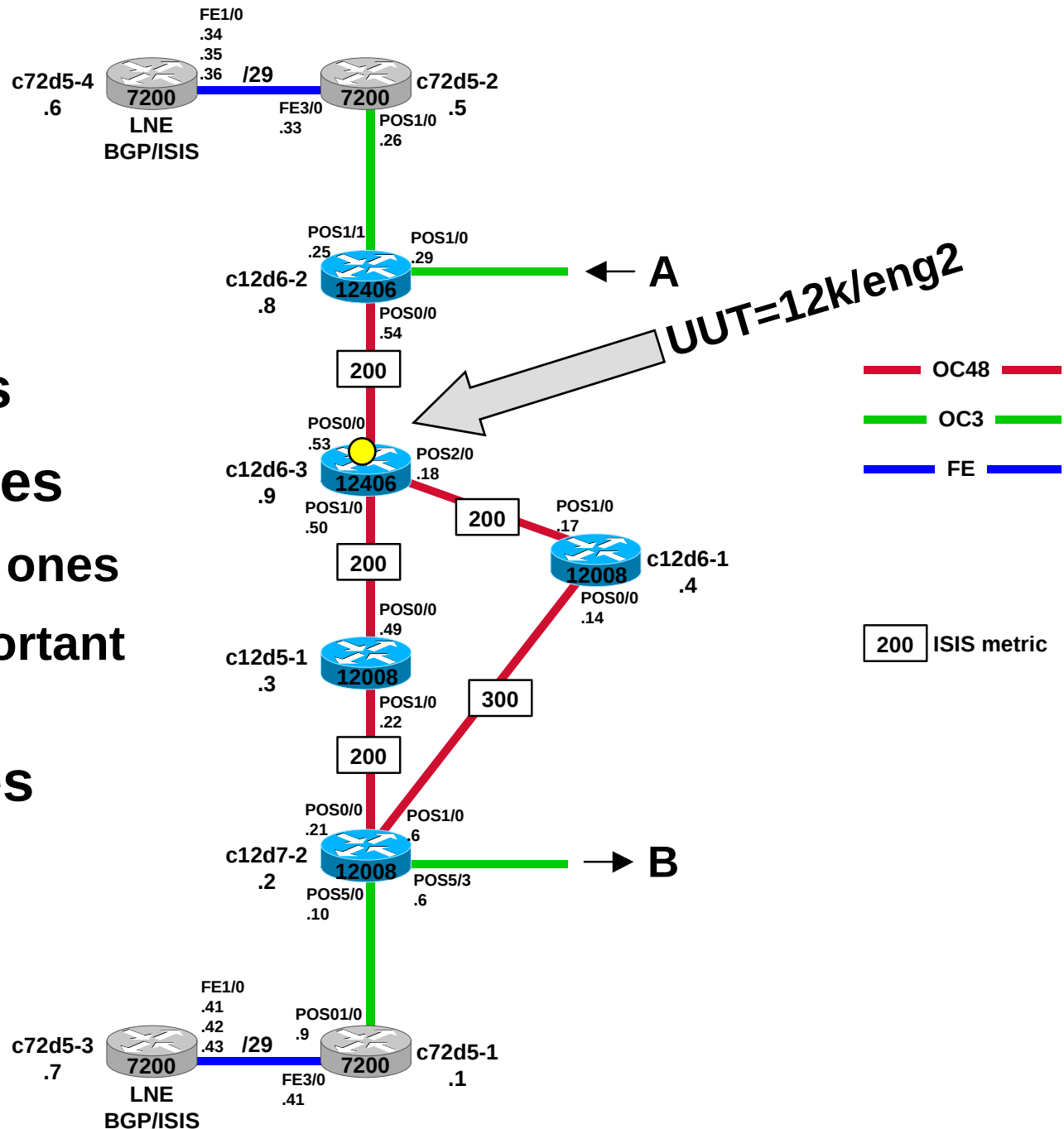
Objective



- **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

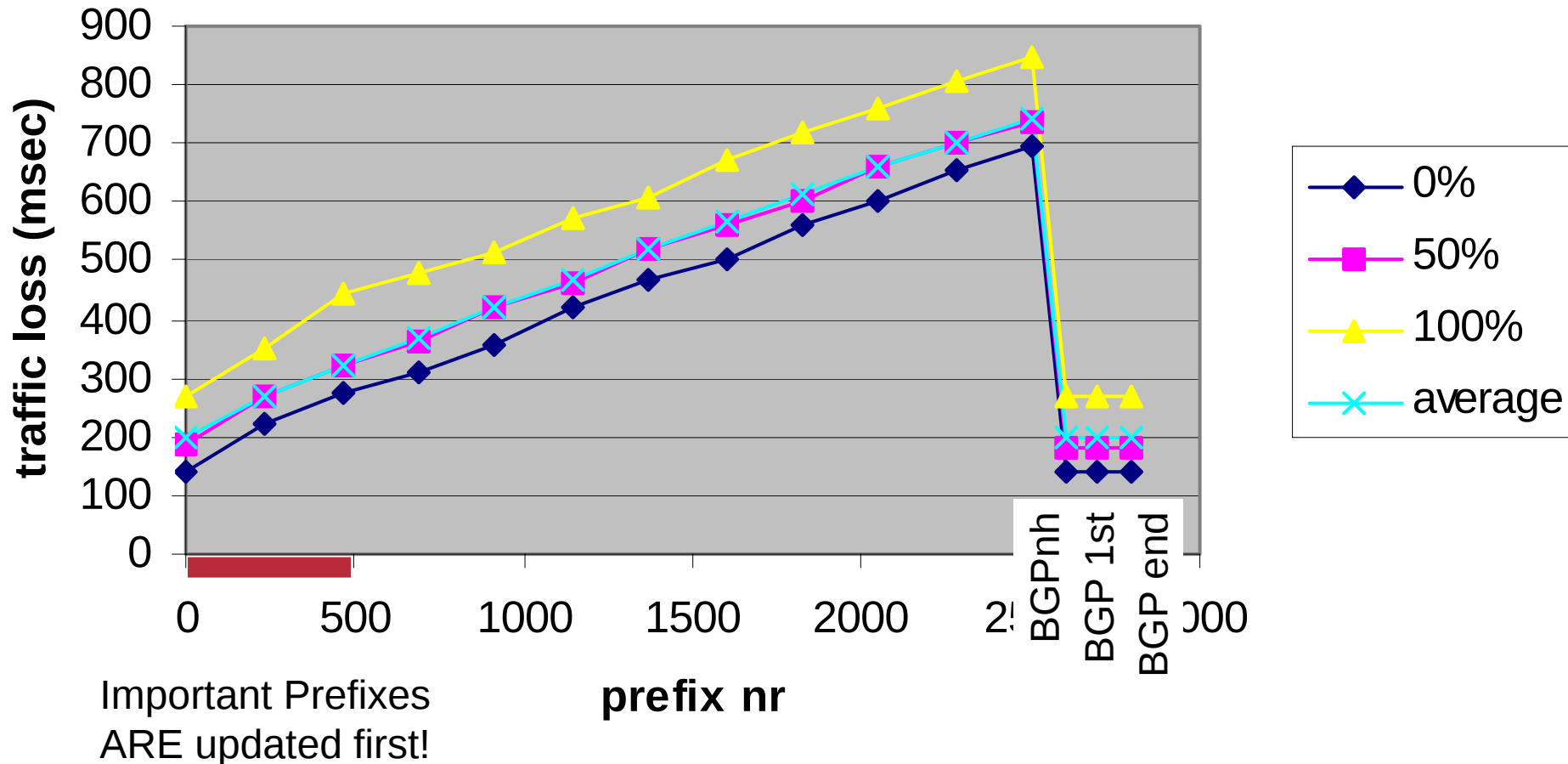
- Pre 12.0(27)S
- 1000 ISIS nodes
- 2500 ISIS prefixes
 - 500 important ones
 - 2000 non-important ones
- 160k BGP routes
- No flap
- POS



Remote noLB – ISIS

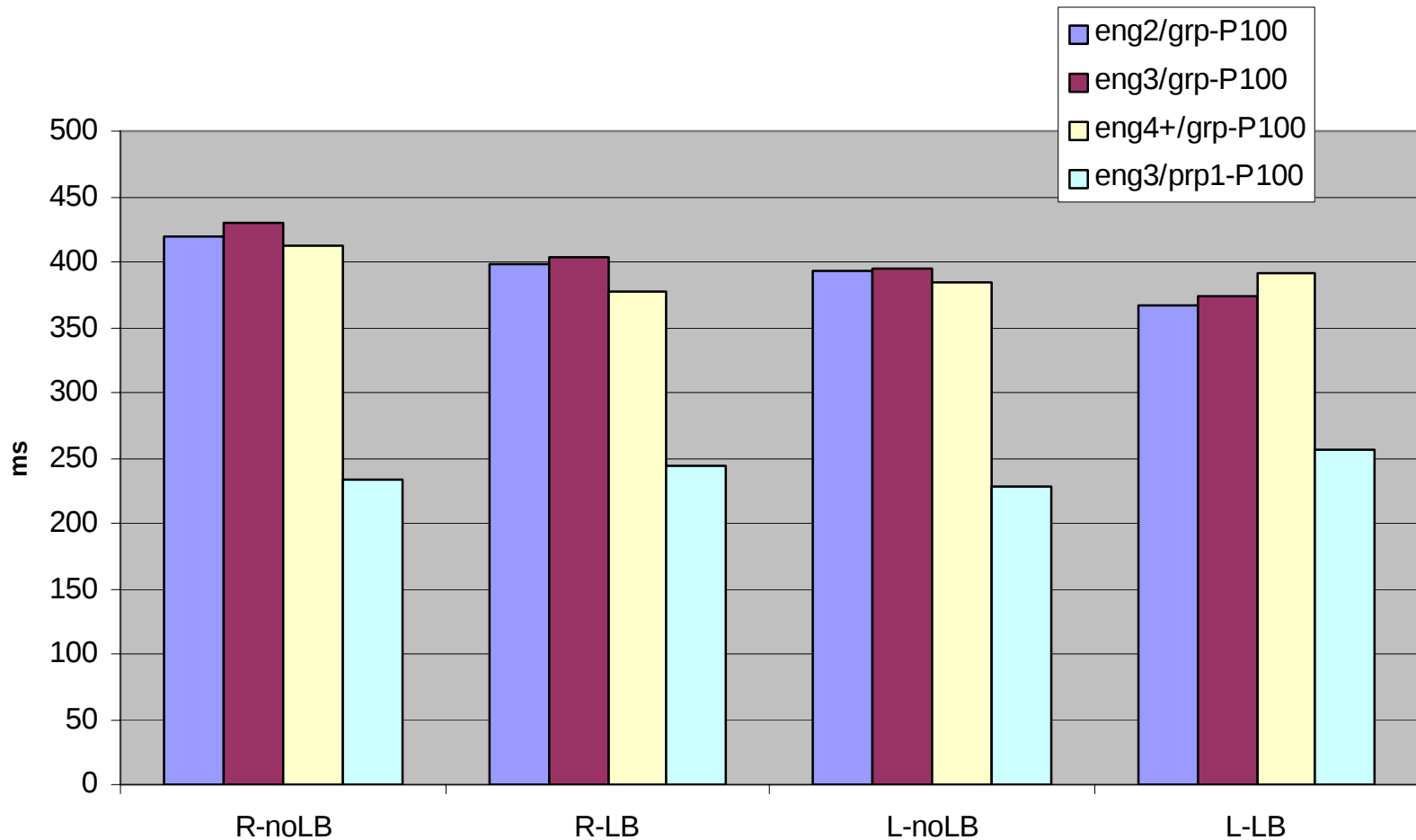
c12k- -eng2- -pr50-lc50-ipc20-bgp160-remote-nolb

Agilent measurements



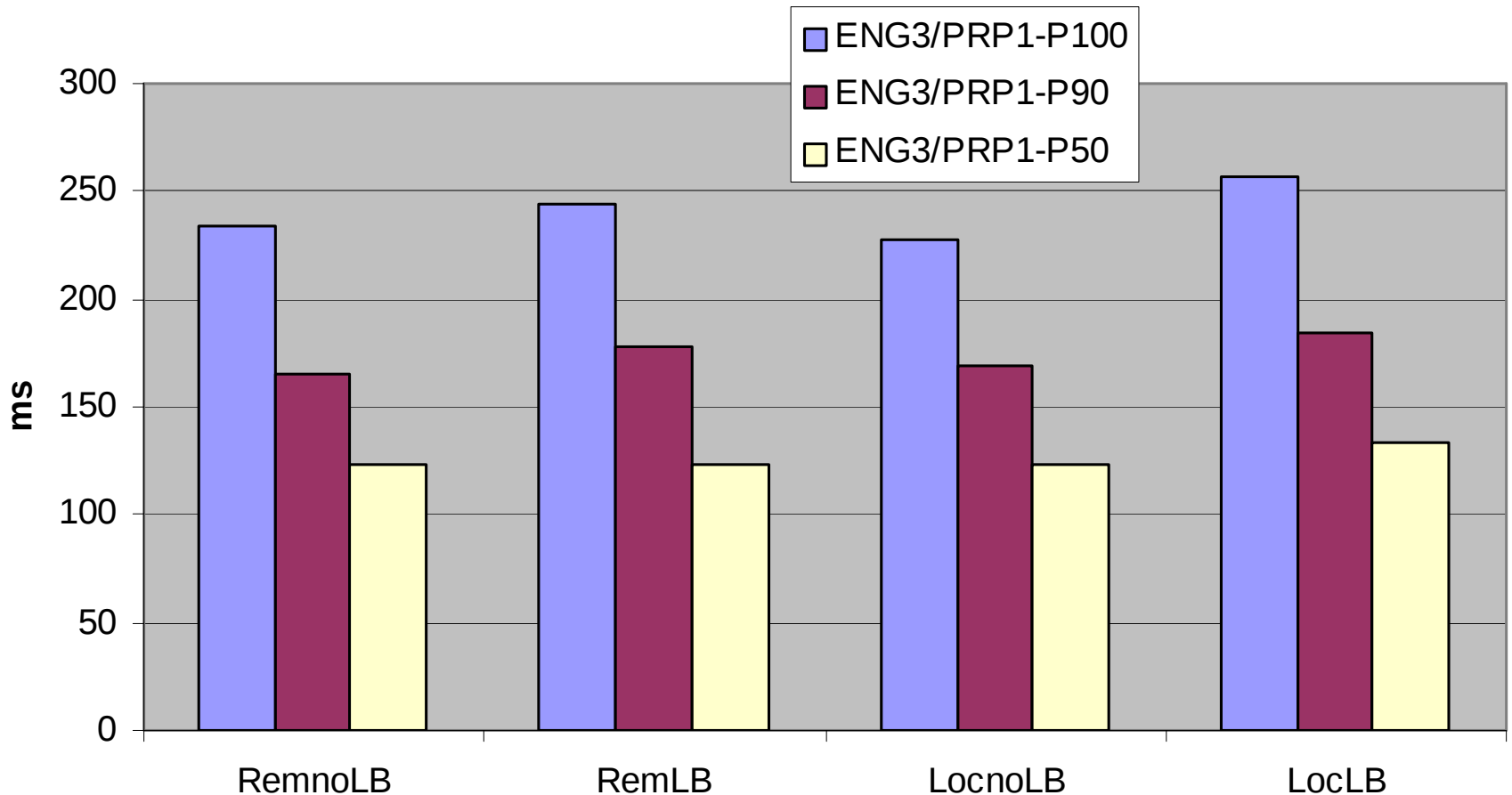
Black-Box measurements: Max(Pref #500)

Worst-Case Convergence for prefix #500 for 100 iterations

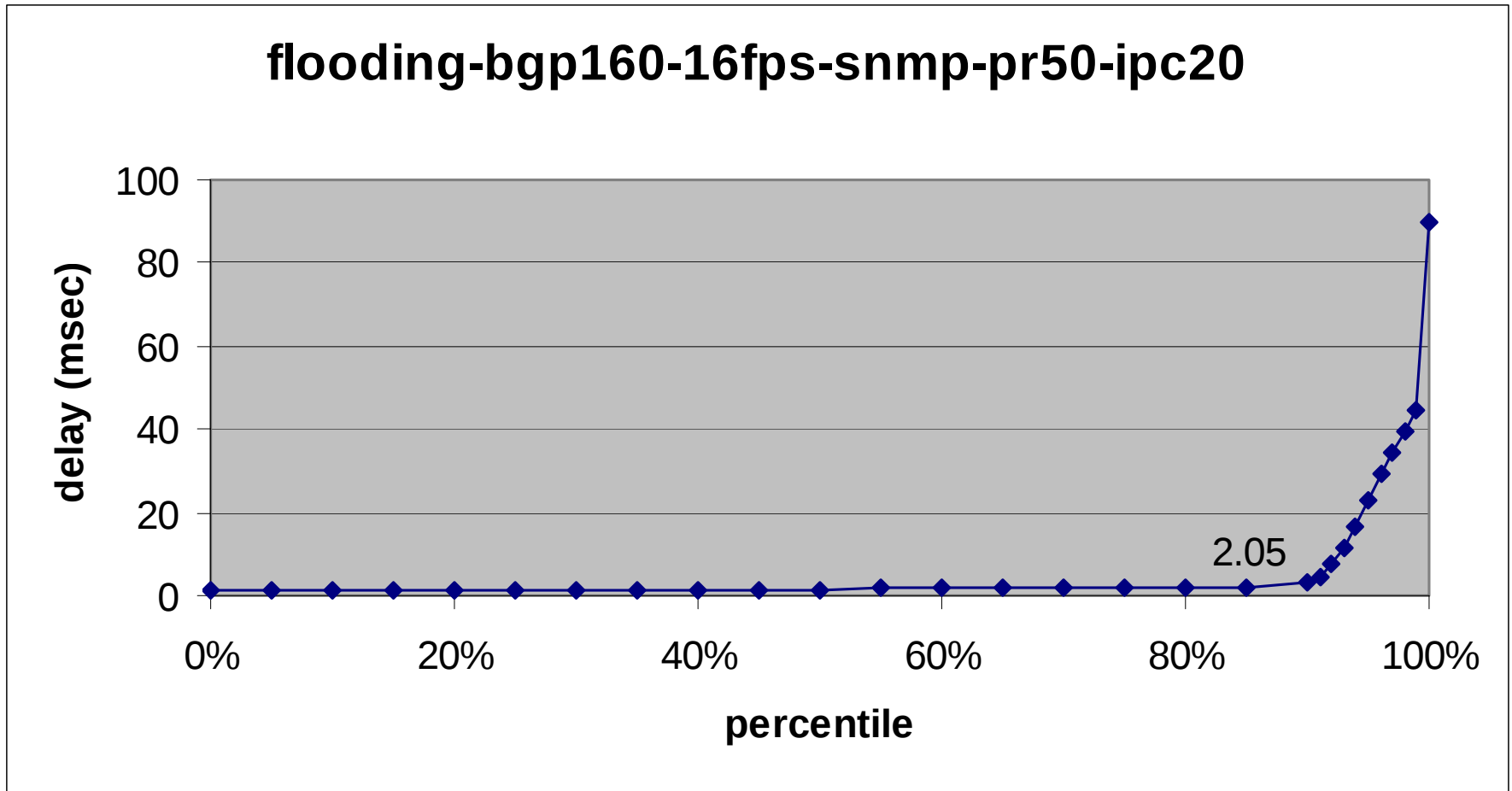


Max vs average for 500 first prefixes

Worst-case vs Average - Eng3/PRP1 - 100 iterations

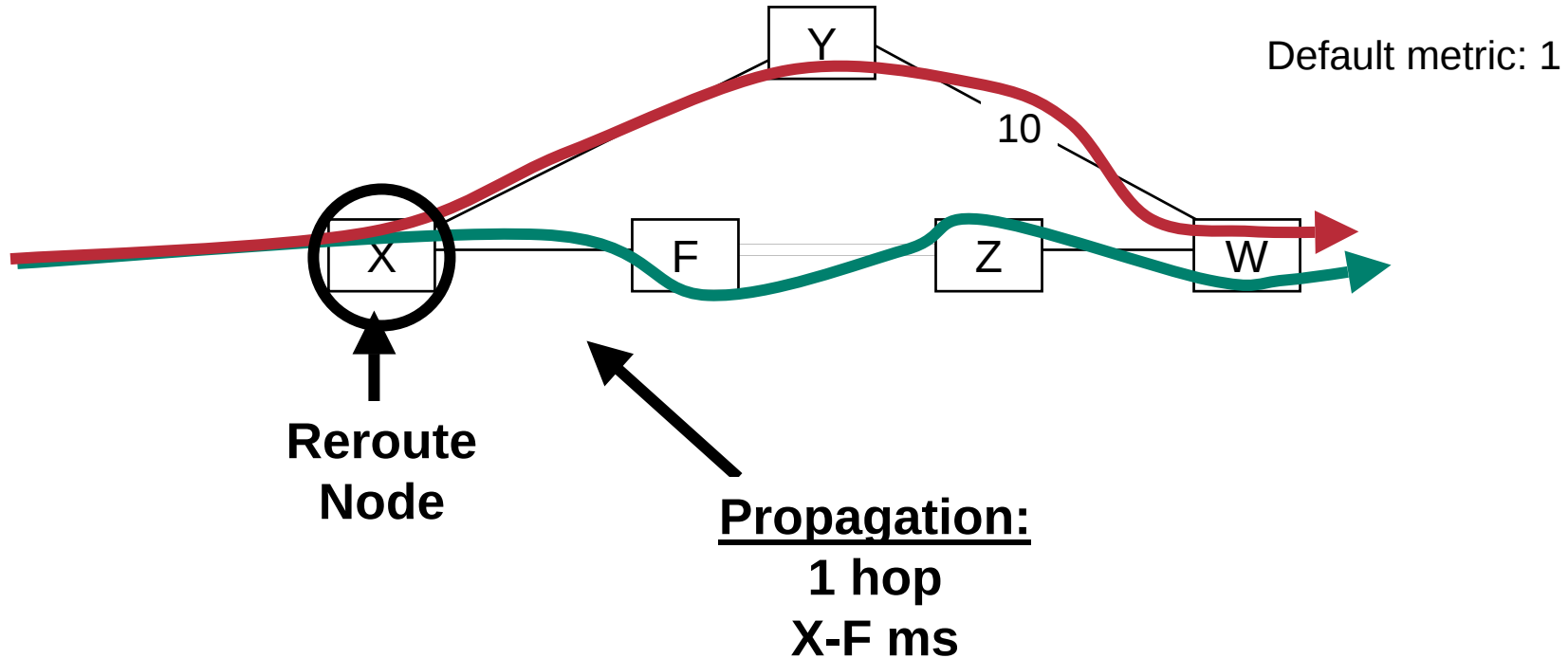


Flooding impact



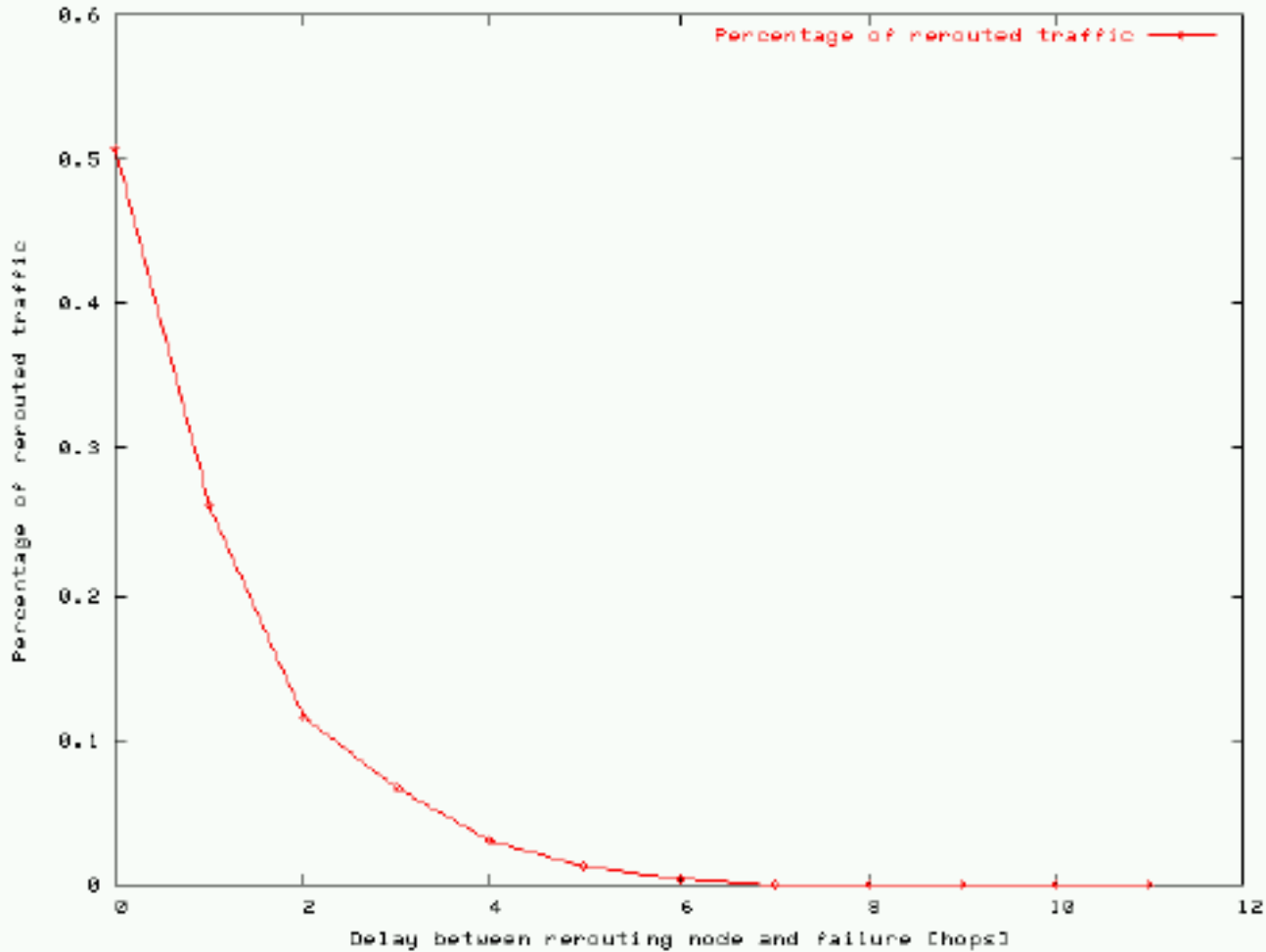
- Flooding occurs before SPF

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) =

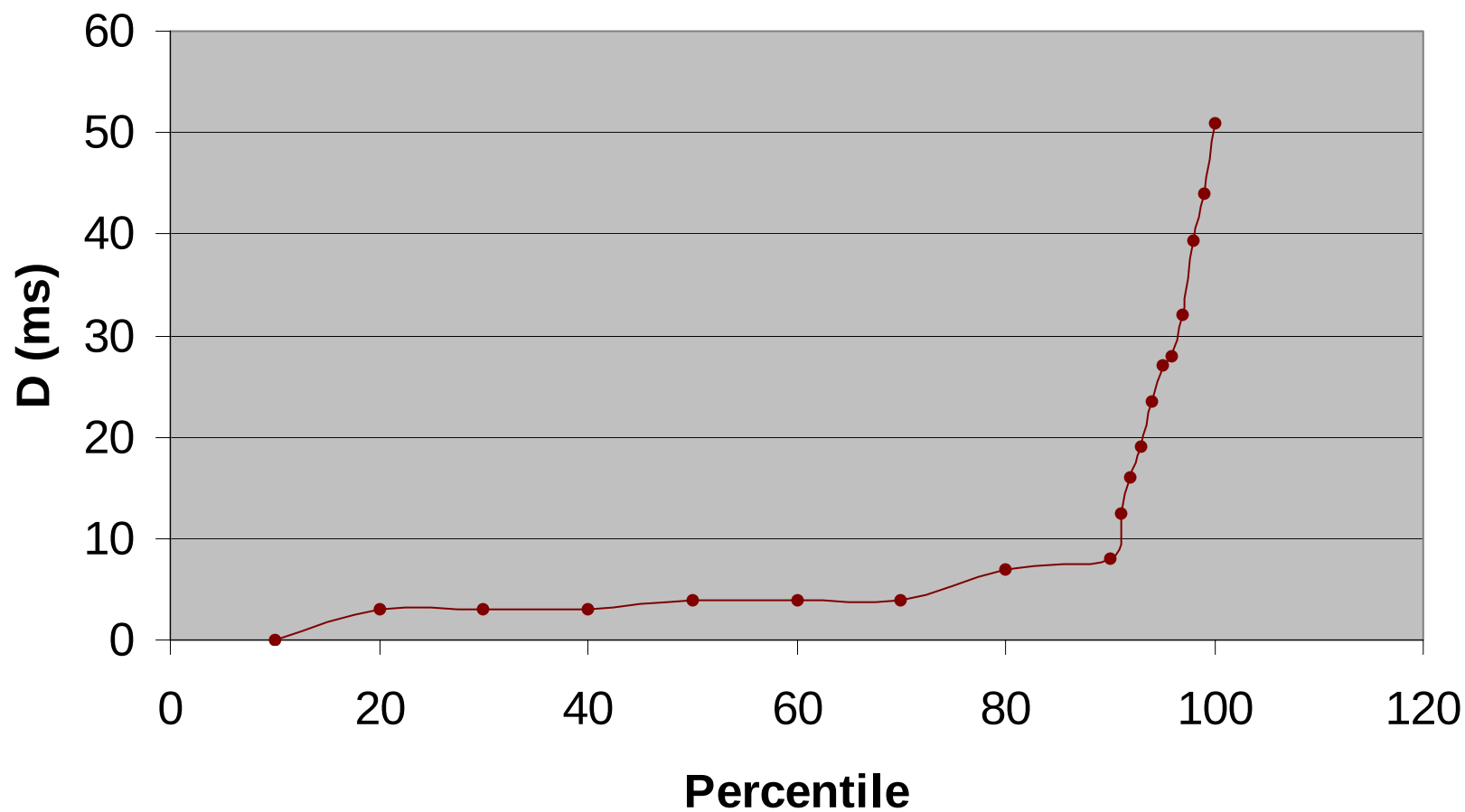
D + O + QSP + (h * F) + SPF(n) + Rib(p) + DD + CRR

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.

D

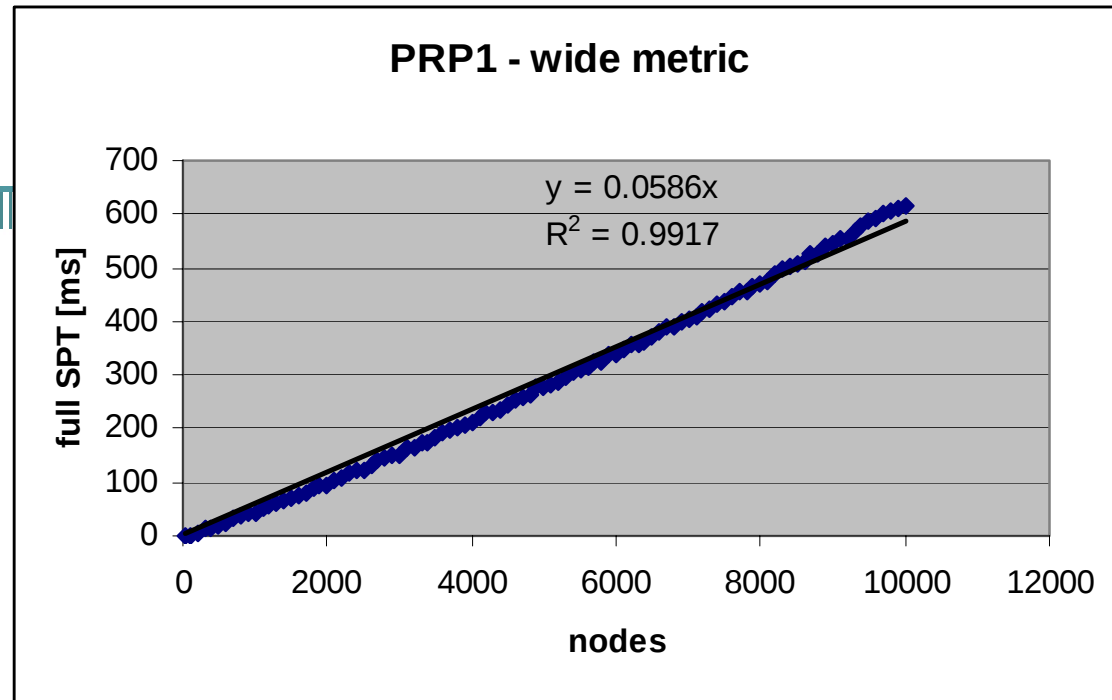
D - ENG2/POS: SNMP load, 8 BGP flaps/s



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

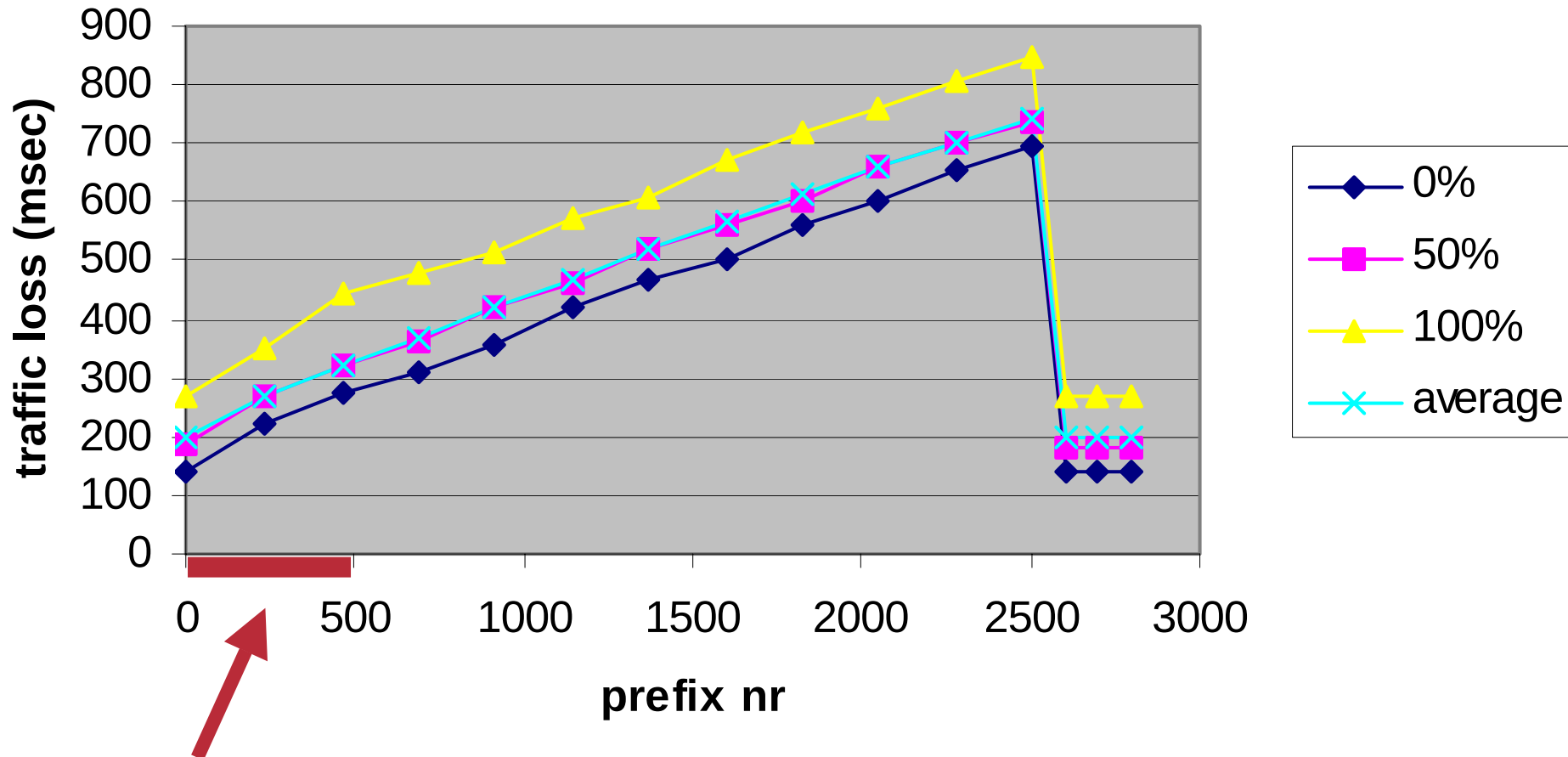


- Full SPT (wide metric): 600 nodes => 35 ms
- Incremental-SPF benefits come on top of this
 - roughly: only the nodes impacted by the failure do matter as opposed to all the nodes of the topology for a 'normal' SPF

RIB update – prioritized update

c12k-sprint5-pr50-lc50-ipc20-bgp160-remote-nolb

Agilent measurements



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