

QoS Path Management with RSVP

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Outline

- Motivations and goals
- General strategy and approach
- Path management rules
- Examples & discussion
- Summary
- Issues, extensions, and alternatives

Motivation and Goals

- Assumptions:
 - QoS routing with extended link state routing (OSPF)
 - Flow identification and QoS signaling using RSVP
- Implications to RSVP - QoS routing relationship: Need
 - QoS sensitive routing of PATH messages
 - Prevent route oscillations for QoS flows
(Sticking with “satisfactory” existing path with reservation rather than changing to “best” current path
⇒ “caching” / “pinning” of paths)
 - Prevent loops and avoid race conditions
- Goals: Propose a QoS Path management solution that
 - leverages RSVP soft state management
 - requires minimal changes to RSVP

General Strategy and Approach

- Set up QoS path as PATH message propagates
Commit data traffic to the path after RESV succeeds
- What is “pinning”?
Using previously obtained next hop to forward a PATH message,
as against querying (QoS) routing each time
- What is “pinned”?
“Path” used by an RSVP flow
as against “route” computed by the routing algorithm
- Where is it done?
In RSVP domain. Routing need not be aware of this pinning
- What is the duration of pinning?
Path pinning kept *soft* by tying it to RSVP soft state

Path Management Rules

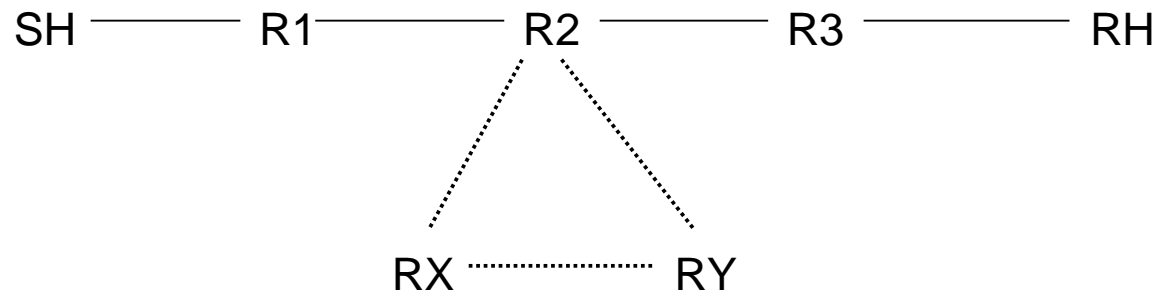
- Path (next hop) is pinned when
 - the next hop to forward PATH message is obtained by querying QOS Routing
- Path (next hop) is unpinned when
 - corresponding PATH state is removed (PATH_TEAR or time out)
 - change in PHOP or IP_TTL of the path state
 - local admission control failure during RESV processing
 - PATH_ERR with QoS_Path_failure is received
 - routing notifies RSVP of local interface failure

Path Management's Minimal Impact on RSVP

- RSVP/Routing interface:
Currently:
Route_Query([SrcAddress], DestAddress, Notify_flag)
Proposed:
Route_Query([SrcAddress], DestAddress, [TSpec], Notify_flag)
For QOSR: TSpec is mandatory and Notify_flag is always set
- A flag in RSVP path state: set for a “pinned” path and updates require only minor mods to message processing rules
- An additional error code in PATH_ERR message
(Signals upstream a QoS_Path_failure
Needed because of potential time lag between PATH and RESV)

Examples - Loop Prevention (1)

Scenario 1



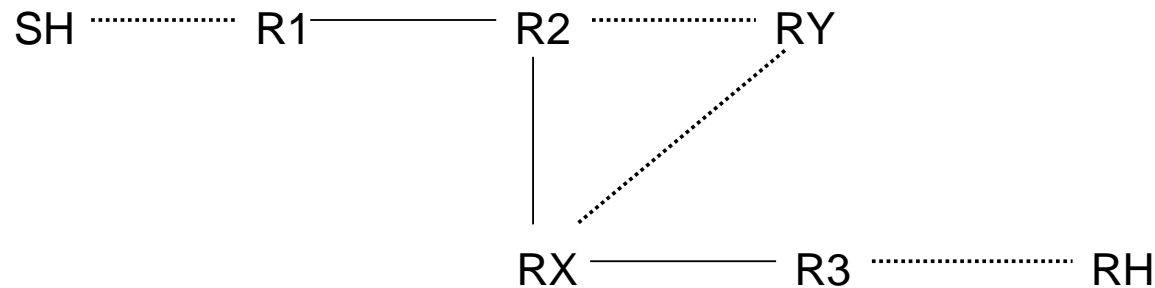
SH – Sender Host

RH – Receiver Host

- Correct QoS path: SH, R1, R2, R3, RH
Inconsistent routing info: R2 believes RX to be next hop
- Loop detected at R2 because of change in PHOP

Examples - Loop Prevention (2)

Scenario 2

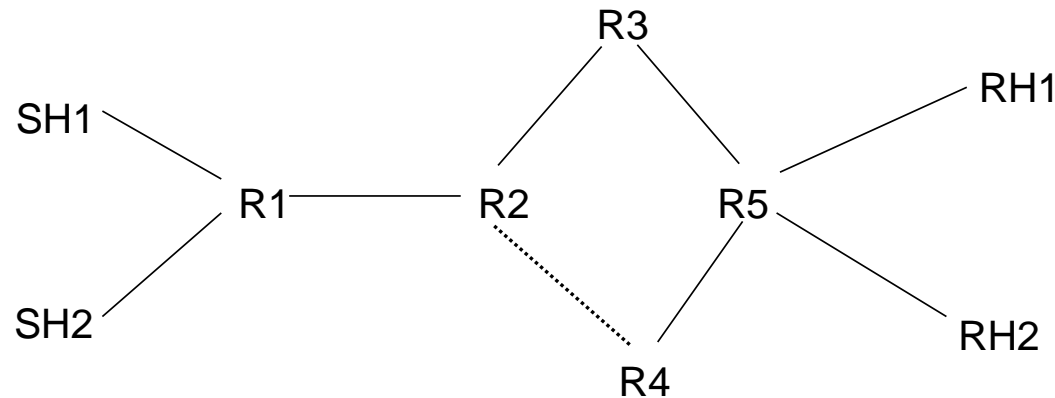


SH – Sender Host

RH – Receiver Host

- Correct QoS path: SH, R1, R2, RX, R3, RH
Inconsistent routing info: RX believes RY to be next hop
- Loop detected at R2 because of change in IP_TTL

Examples - Preventing Race Conditions



- SH1 sends PATH message to RH1 and SH2 sends PATH message to RH2
- Relevant current QoS paths:
(SH1, R1, R2, R3, R5, R6, RH1), (SH2, R1, R2, R3, R5, R6, RH2)
Link R2-R3 can accommodate only one flow
- Paths for both flows get pinned but only one RESV succeeds
- Reservation failure will trigger unpinning for only one flow

Summary

- Benefits of proposed path management solution:
 - minimal impact on RSVP
 - prevents data looping, handles race conditions
 - leverages RSVP soft state mechanism
 - (QoS) routing protocol independent

Issues, Extensions, and Alternatives

- How to exploit paths with partial reservation set up?
Possible approach: couple with policy information
- Support for source routing
(mostly orthogonal to path management)