

Don't Label Me Yet!

***Will Gigabit routers provide a new lease on life for
ION protocols....***

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Overview of the available options

- **IETF**
 - Started “Classical IP/ATM” (CIP) pre 1994
 - Started Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) mid/end 1996
- **ATM Forum**
 - LAN Emulation (LANE) first released late 94
 - Multiprotocol over ATM (MPOA) completed late 97
- **Label Switching - Flow based**
 - Ipsilon’s “IP switching”
 - Toshiba’s “Cell Switching Router”
- **Label Switching - Topology based**
 - Cisco’s TAG switching
 - IBM’s ARIS/Cascade IP Navigator

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Key Attributes of Classical IP/ATM



- **Flexibility**
 - Traffic engineered IP routing topologies independent of underlying ATM network
 - Underlying ATM network can simultaneously support non-IP services
 - Routers act as media translators between ATM and non-ATM transport technologies
- **Relatively easy to learn**
 - IP routing is 'normal'
 - ATM routing is 'normal'
 - Specifications currently exist
 - RFC1577/RFC1483 (unicast), RFC2022 (multicast), RFC2226 (broadcast), RFCxxxx (NHRP)
 - RFC1577/RFC1483 product experience exists

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CIP: Complaints file



- **Main complaints about Classical IP/ATM**
 - Routers "too slow", they're a "bottleneck"
 - Routers loose the "QoS value of ATM"
- **IETF partial solution**
 - Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) for 'short cuts'
 - ISATM working group for QoS mappings

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So, what has changed?

- **Go-fast routers**
 - Hardware assisted forwarding engines
 - Packet oriented - no additional protocol layers needed
 - Closing the speed gap with ATM switches
 - Emerging, limited, QoS support in hardware
- **If the speed is no longer an issue**
 - We can revisit Classical IP/ATM for its flexibility

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Label Switching

- **Original Industry Motivators**
 - “Go fast IP”
 - Ipsilon and Toshiba initially propose re-use of ATM silicon
 - Cisco and IBM jump on board, differing in their choice of label setup mechanism
 - **Traffic Engineering: Label Switched Paths are an efficient alternative to IP-IP tunnels for odd routes**
 - Flow-detection schemes cannot do this
 - Topology based schemes can (e.g. TAG+hacks)
 - **Conserve the life-span of existing routers**
 - For given fixed size of router forwarding table in RAM, a table of labels holds many more entries
 - Turning routers into Label Switching Routers didn't give much speed up, but extended product life span
- **Industry Consequence**
 - MPLS working group in IETF

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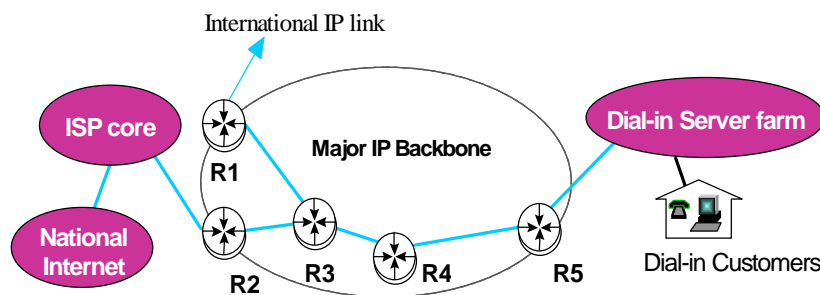
Responses to Label Switching

- Go fast?
 - Gigabit IP forwarding engines are feasible - Cisco 12000, Cascade/Ascend, etc
- Traffic Engineering?
 - Valid question
 - Classical IP/ATM topology flexibility also potential solutions

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Traffic Engineering example

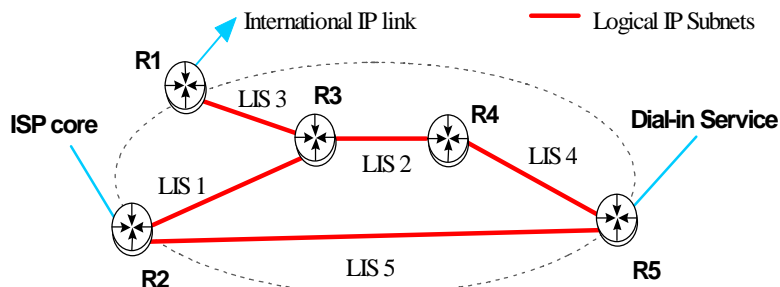
- ISP with topologically remote dial-in service
 - ISP wishes all dial-in packets to flow into ISP Core before final routing out onto IP Backbone



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Traffic Engineering with CIP

- Edge routers are configured with new LIS
 - Explicit forwarding rules ensure R5 pushes dial-in packets across LIS5 to R2, then into ISP Core
 - Packets returned through R2 are routed on LIS1 or LIS5 as appropriate



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So what does this mean?

- For speed
 - Gigabit routers are narrowing the gap with ATM switches, and removing the 'bottleneck'
- For many traffic engineering problems
 - Classical IP/ATM allows appropriate LIS topologies.
- For the most general traffic engineering support
 - *Might* be appropriate to invest in a label switching technology capable of explicitly routed paths

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