INF5050 - Protocols and routing in internet

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) / Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching (GMPLS)

Khiem-Kim Ho Xuan – kkho@ifi.uio.no, Mattias Håheim Johnsen – mattiahj@ifi.uio.no

1. March 2013

Outline

- Background
- MPLS Fundamentals and Terminology
- Control and Forwarding Plane
- Generalized MPLS
- GMPLS Recovery techniques
- Summary
- Resources

Background

- What is MPLS?
 - Mechanism that directs data from one network node to the next based on on path labels rather than network addresses.
 - with such mechanism, we avoid lookups in a routing table
 - MPLS switches packets (IP packets) instead of routing packets to transport the data
- Why MPLS?
 - Provide a highly scalable mechanism that was topology driven rather than flow driven
 - Load balance traffic to utilize network bandwidth efficiently
 - Allow core routers/networking devices to switch packets based on a simplified header
 - Remove the complexity and overhead of network managements (Assemble and reassemble IP packets)



MPLS was conceived, why?

- ▶ The shortest path routing protocols like IS-IS and OSPF
 - Did not take capacity characteristics into account while making the routing decisions
 - ► The outcome is, segmentation over the network which leads to congestion, while others remain under-utilized.
- MPLS reduces the complexity and redundancies by adding new network functionalities.

MPLS Fundamentals and Terminology

GMPLS

- What is GMPLS?
 - a protocol suite extending MPLS to manage further classes of interfaces and switching technologies other than packet interfaces and switching, such as time division multiplex, layer-2 switch, wavelength switch and fiber-switch.
- How does it work?

GMPLS: Hierarchial LSP

- •

Summary

- ► MPLS
- ► GMPLS

Resources

- ► Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching: An Overview of Signaling Enhancements and Recovery Techniques IEEE Communication Magazine, July 2001. A. Banerjee et. al.
- ▶ Internet Traffic Engineering Using Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS). Computer Networks 40, Elsevier, 2002 D.O. Awduche and B. Jabbari.